COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Animal Health and Diagnostic Services
2301 North Cameron Street
Harrisburg PA 17110-9408
PH: 717-772-2852 FAX: 717-787-1868

APPLICATION FOR DEALERS OF LIVE FISH, LIVE BAITFISH, LIVE FISH BAIT, REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS, AND OTHER AQUATIC ORGANISMS

☐ INITIAL APPLICATION

☐ RENEWAL APPLICATION OF AQUACULTURE CERTIFICATION # ________________________________

REGISTRATION FEE: $50.00 for 5 YEARS

CHECK OR MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO: COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

1. Name of Business____________________________________________________________________

2. Business Mailing Address (Street or Post Office) ________________________________________

   (* Physical location of fish/animals) ____________________________________________________

2a If PA Resident (County) ___________________________ Township/Municipality ______________

3. Telephone Number __________________ Fax _________________________

4. Email Address _____________________________________________________________

5. Printed Name of Owner/Applicant ________________________________________________

6. Home Address of Owner/Applicant (Street or Post Office) ____________________________

   ______________________________________________________________

7. Business 911 street address or business GPS coordinates - REQUIRED

   ______________________________________________________________

   ______________________________________________________________

8. Complete the following for all licensed dealers, licensed propagators and all other persons or
   businesses from whom you are purchasing your live fish, live baitfish, live fish bait, reptiles, amphibians
and/or other aquatic animal species or organisms. If you need more space than that provided, please attach additional pages as needed.

Name of Business: _____________________________________________________________

Address of Business: ___________________________________________________________

Phone number(s) _____________________________________________________________

Species Purchased from business: **include scientific name** (example: Oncorhynchus mykiss) of each species purchased except for worms – required by PA Fish and Boat Commission.

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

List Location and List Source (Wild Caught or Purchased) ____________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________
9. Do you receive live fish, live aquatic animal species or organisms, or live baitfish from any Great Lake States (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio or Wisconsin) or the Pennsylvania counties of Crawford, Erie or Potter?)

If yes, please state from where: __________________________________________

If yes, do you have a completed Aquaculture Verification Certificate and proof of negative VHS status for each lot of fish received? _____Yes _____No

If yes, please submit with application.

10. Do you receive any species of fish from a source outside of the Commonwealth?

______Yes _______No

If yes, list all such fish species and their scientific names below: (All species of fish transported into the Commonwealth shall be species whose health inspection reports have been approved by the Department). Scientific names required by PA Fish and Boat Commission.

________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________

11. Are any of your facilities recirculating systems with no direct connection to any local waterways, i.e., closed systems (See attachment '71.3 Closed System Propagation Description')? _____Yes _____No

If YES, what is the ultimate disposal method of the recycled water? ______________________

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

If YES, what features and precautions ensure no organisms escape from the facility

______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

If NO, which Pennsylvania Watershed(s) does your discharge water flow into? __________

______________________________________________________________________________

12. What are your Gross Annual Sales? ____________________________
13. **List all of the species and their scientific names** (example: Oncorhynchus mykiss) you deal in within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, except for worms – required by PA Fish and Boat Commission. Species not appearing on the approved species list may **not** be sold for any use within Pennsylvania.

I MAKE THE FOREGOING REPRESENTATIONS SUBJECT TO THE PENALTIES OF 18 PA.C.S.A. SECTIONS 4904(RELATING TO UNSWORN FALSIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES)

___________________________  _______________________
(Date of Application)  (Signature of Applicant)

*NOTE: All non-Pennsylvania sources of live fish, live bait fish, and live fish bait must be approved as to the source for disease transmission prevention by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Send a copy of each source facility's current fish health inspection report to the Department along with your application. Sources may be approved for a calendar year period.

**Applicant Verification, Certification and Acknowledgment**

(All Applicants Previously Listed Must Sign Below)

The applicant(s) verifies, certifies, represents, affirms and warrants to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Health and Diagnostic Services, that it meets all eligibility requirements set forth in the Act, the Regulations and this License Application and that:

The information contained herein and in all attachments and supporting material is true and correct, the filing of the License Application has been duly authorized by the applicant(s), and the Board of Directors thereof if a corporation, and the undersigned(s) has/have authority to execute this License Application on behalf of the applicant(s). The applicant(s) affirm(s) the information set forth in this License Application Form is true and correct and makes these statements subject to the penalties of 18 PA.C.S.A. § 4904, relating to unsworn falsification to authorities. That crime carries a jail term of up to 5 years, and a fine of between $1,000 and $5,000. Being aware of the possibility of criminal prosecution relating to false statements, the applicant(s) hereby verifies all information provided in this document is true and correct.
**Signature instructions**: Please sign below in the space provided applicable to your status as an applicant. All persons with an ownership interest in the business to be licensed are applicants and must sign. If applicant is one of several persons with an ownership interest, look for the listing below for the type of entity in which applicant possesses an ownership interest and sign there.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Sole Proprietor:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Partnership:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Corporation:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signature</td>
<td>Signature – General Partner</td>
<td>Name of Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legibly Print Name</td>
<td>Legibly Print Name</td>
<td>Signature of President / VP (circle which)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Date</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Limited Liability Company (LLC):</strong></th>
<th><strong>Partnership:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name of Corporation</td>
<td>Signature – General Partner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Signature – Member Date</td>
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<td>Signature – Member Date</td>
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<td>Signature – Member Date</td>
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</table>
§ 63.19. Sale and purchase of fish.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d), it is unlawful for a person to sell, purchase, offer for sale or exchange or export for consideration, trade or barter any fish, whether dead or live, in whole or in part, including eggs and any lifestage of the fish caught or taken from the waters of this Commonwealth.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d), it is unlawful for a person to take, catch, kill or possess any fish, whether dead or live, in whole or in part, including eggs and any lifestage of the fish, for the purpose of selling the fish or offering it for sale.

(c) In prosecutions for violation of this section, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that a species of fish that occurs within the waters of this Commonwealth was taken or caught from Commonwealth waters. A receipt or other document showing the lawful origin of the fish from waters in a state other than this Commonwealth or from an artificial propagator or dealer in live aquatic organisms registered in this Commonwealth, shall be sufficient to rebut the presumption created in this subsection.

(d) This section does not prohibit the sale, purchase, offer for sale, trade or barter of any fish propagated by or from a propagator or dealer of live aquatic animals registered under 3 Pa.C.S. Chapter 42 (relating to aquacultural development), if the fish are lawfully propagated or acquired by means other than fishing from the waters of this Commonwealth in accordance with the requirements of applicable laws and regulations. This section does not prohibit the sale, purchase, offer for sale, trade or barter of any fish by or from the holder of a commercial fishing license issued under Chapter 29 of the code (relating to special licenses and permits), if the fish are lawfully caught or taken in accordance with the requirements of applicable laws and regulations. This section does not prohibit the sale of mounted fish.

Source

Endangered Fish

Atlantic sturgeon, Acipenser oxyrhynchus.
Banded sunfish, Ememeanthus obesus.
Bigmouth buffalo, Ictiopus cyrinellus.
Black bullhead, Amerius melas.
Blackchin shiner, Notropis heterodon.
Bridle shiner, Notropis bifrenatus.
Burbot, Lota lota (inland populations only).
Cisco, Coregonus arctedi.
Eastern sand darter, Etheostoma pellucida.
Ghost shiner, Notropis buchanani.
Gravel chub, Erinestus x-punctatus.
Hickory shad, Alosa mediocris.
Iowa darter, Etheostoma exile.
Ironcolor shiner, Notropis chalybaeus.
Lake sturgeon, Acipenser fulvescens.
Longear sunfish, Lepomis megalotis.
Longnose sucker, Catostomus catostomus.
Mountain madtom, Noturus eleutherus.
Northern brook lamprey, Ichthyomyzon fossor.
Northern madtom, Noturus stigmus.
Northern redbelly dace, Phoxinus eos.
Redfin shiner, Lythrurus umbratilis.
River shiner, Notropis bleenius.
Shortnose sturgeon, Acipenser brevirostrum.
Spotted gar, Lepisosteus oculatus.
Tadpole madtom, Noturus gynius.
Threespine stickleback, Gasterosteus aculeatus.
Warmouth, Lepomis gulosus.

Endangered Inverts.

*Clubshell mussel, Pielorobema clava.
*Dwarf wedgemussel, Alasmidonta heterodon.
Eastern Pearlshell mussel
*Northern riffleshell mussel, Epioblasma torulosa rangiana.
Pistolgrip mussel, Quadrula verrucosa
Rabbitsfoot - Quadrula cylindrica cylindrical
Rayed bean mussel, Villosa fabalis
Round hickorynut mussel, Obovaria subrotunda
Salamander mussel - Simpsonaias ambigua
Snuffbox - Epioblasma triquerta

Endangered Amphibs. and Reptiles

Blue-spotted Salamander, Ambystoma laterale.
**Bog Turtle, Glyptemys muhlenbergii.
Eastern Mud Salamander, Pseudotriton m. montanus.
Kirtland's Snake, Clonophis kirtlandii.
***Massasauga Rattlesnake, Sistrurus catenatus.
New Jersey Chorus Frog, Pseudacris kalmi.
Northern Cricket Frog, Acris crepitans.
Rough Green Snake, Opheodrys aestivus.
Southern Leopard Frog, Lithobates sphenoecephalus urricularis.

Threatened Fish

Bigmouth shiner, Notropis dorsalis.
Brindled madtom, Noturus miurus.
Chesapeake Logperch, Percina bimaculata
Mountain brook lamprey, Ichthyomyzon greeleyi.
Southern redbelly dace, Phoxinus erythrogaster.
Spotted dace, Minotrema melanops.

Threatened Amphibs. and Reptiles

Green Salamander, Aneides aeneus.
Eastern Redbelly Turtle, Pseudemys rubriventris. Eastern
Eastern Spadefoot Toad, Scaphiopus holbrooki.

Threatened Inverts.

Sheepnose mussel - Plethobasus cyphus

Candidate Fish

American brook lamprey, Lampera appendix.
Bowfin, Amia calva.
Brook stickleback, Culaea inconstans.
Central mudminnow, Umbra limi.
Least brook lamprey, Lampera aepyptera.
Eastern mudminnow, Umbra pygmaea.
Hornedhead chub, Nocomis biguttatus.
Ohio lamprey, Ichthyomyzon bdedulum.

Candidate Amphib. and Reptiles

Blandings Turtle, Emys blandingii.
Broadhead Skink, Eumeces laticeps.
Timber Rattlesnake, Crotalus horridus.

* has federal endangered status
** has federal threatened status
*** has federal candidate status

Last Revised: 7-8-15
Pennsylvania Native Reptile & Amphibian Species

Links below lead to NatureServe.org (NS). Scientific names used by NS are not always consistent with the Commission's (PFBC) naming conventions of PA native herptiles. NatureServe links are provided for informational purposes (natural history, distribution, threats information). Always reference the PFBC names as these are tied to our fishing & boating regulations.

While the PFBC contributes to NS data, note that NatureServe.org is NOT part of the Commission's web site and therefore is not under the management or control of the Commission and is not governed by the privacy or security policies of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

**AMPHIBIANS**

### SALAMANDERS – Order Caudata

#### Giant Salamanders - Family Cryptobranchidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>PA Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Hellbender</td>
<td>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Mudpuppy Salamanders - Family Proteidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>PA Status</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mudpuppy</td>
<td>Necturus maculosus</td>
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</table>

#### Mole Salamanders - Family Ambystomatidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>PA Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson Salamander</td>
<td>Ambystoma jeffersonianum</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-spotted Salamander</td>
<td>Ambystoma laterale</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Salamander</td>
<td>Ambystoma maculatum</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marbled Salamander</td>
<td>Ambystoma opacum</td>
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#### Newts - Family Salamandridae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>PA Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Red-Spotted Newt</td>
<td>Notophthalmus viridescens viridescens</td>
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</table>

#### Lungless Salamanders - Family Plethodontidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>PA Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green Salamander</td>
<td>Aneides aeneus</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Dusky Salamander</td>
<td>Desmognathus fuscus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seal Salamander</td>
<td>Desmognathus monticola</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegheny Mountain Dusky</td>
<td>Desmognathus ochrophaeus</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salamander</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Two-lined Salamander</td>
<td>Eurycea bislineata</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longtail Salamander</td>
<td>Eurycea longicauda longicauda</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Spring Salamander</td>
<td>Gyrinophilus porphyriticus porphyriticus</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four-toed Salamander</td>
<td>Hemidactylus scutatum</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Redback Salamander</td>
<td>Plethodon cinereus</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Slimy Salamander</td>
<td>Plethodon glutinosus</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley and Ridge Salamander</td>
<td>Plethodon hoffmani</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wehrle's Salamander</td>
<td>Plethodon wehrle</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Northern Ravine Salamander
- Scientific Name: *Plethodon electromorphus*
- PA Status: S

### Eastern Mud Salamander
- Scientific Name: *Pseudotriton montanus montanus*
- PA Status: E

### Northern Red Salamander
- Scientific Name: *Pseudotriton ruber ruber*
- PA Status: A

### Frogs and Toads - Order Salientia

#### Spadefoots - Family Pelobatidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>PA Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Spadefoot</td>
<td><em>Scaphiopus holbrookii</em></td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Toads - Family Bufonidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>PA Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern American Toad</td>
<td><em>Anaxyrus americanus americanus</em> - PFBC, <em>Bufo americanus</em> - NS</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fowler's Toad</td>
<td><em>Anaxyrus fowleri</em> - PFBC, <em>Bufo fowleri</em> - NS</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Treefrogs - Family Hylidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>PA Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cricket Frog</td>
<td><em>Acris crepitans</em></td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Gray Treefrog</td>
<td><em>Hyla versicolor</em></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Chorus Frog</td>
<td><em>Pseudacris brachyphona</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Peeper</td>
<td><em>Pseudacris crucifer</em></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upland Chorus Frog</td>
<td><em>Pseudacris feriarum</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey Chorus Frog</td>
<td><em>Pseudacris kalmi</em></td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Chorus Frog</td>
<td><em>Pseudacris triseriata</em></td>
<td>S</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### True Frogs - Family Ranidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>PA Status</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bullfrog</td>
<td><em>Lithobates catesbeianus</em> - PFBC, <em>Rana catesbeiana</em> - NS</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Green Frog</td>
<td><em>Lithobates clamitans melanota</em> - PFBC, <em>Rana clamitans</em> - NS</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickerel Frog</td>
<td><em>Lithobates palustris</em> - PFBC, <em>Rana palustris</em> - NS</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Leopard Frog</td>
<td><em>Lithobates pipiens</em> - PFBC, <em>Rana pipiens</em> - NS</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Frog</td>
<td><em>Lithobates sylvaticus</em> - PFBC, <em>Rana sylvatica</em> - NS</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Leopard Frog</td>
<td><em>Lithobates sphenoecephalus utricularius</em> - PFBC, <em>Rana sphenoecephala</em> - NS</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reptiles

#### Turtles - Order Testudines

#### Snapping Turtles - Family Chelydridae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>PA Status</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Snapping Turtle</td>
<td><em>Chelydra serpentina</em></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Musk and Mud Turtles - Family Kinostemidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>PA Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Mud Turtle</td>
<td><em>Kinosternon subrubrum subrubrum</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Musk Turtle</td>
<td><em>Stelothermus odoratus</em></td>
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</table>

#### Pond, Marsh and Box Turtles - Family Emydidae

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>PA Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midland Painted Turtle</td>
<td><em>Chrysemys picta marginata</em></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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http://www.fish.state.pa.us/water/amprep/native.htm

8/6/2015
### Eastern Painted Turtle
*Chrysemys picta picta*

### Spotted Turtle
*Clemmys guttata*

### Wood Turtle
*Glyptemys insculpta*

### Bog Turtle
*Glyptemys muhlenbergii*

### Blanding’s Turtle
*Emydoidea blandingii*

### Map Turtle
*Graptemys geographica*

### Eastern Redbelly Turtle
*Pseudemys rubriventris*

### Eastern Box Turtle
*Terrapene carolina carolina*

#### Softshell Turtles - Family Trionychidae

### Eastern Spiny Softshell
*Apalone spinifera spinifera*

#### LIZARDS – Order Squamata

### Lizards - Family Phrynosomatidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>PA Status</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Fence Lizard</td>
<td><em>Scaloporus undulatus</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Skinks - Family Scincidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>PA Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Coal Skink</td>
<td><em>Plestiodon anthracinus anthracinus</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-lined Skink</td>
<td><em>Plestiodon fasciatus</em></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadhead Skink</td>
<td><em>Plestiodon laticeps</em></td>
<td>C</td>
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</table>

#### SNAKES – Order Squamata

### Colubrid Snakes - Family Colubridae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>PA Status</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Worm Snake</td>
<td><em>Carpophis amoens amoens–PFBC</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirtland’s Snake</td>
<td><em>Carpophis kirtlandii</em></td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Black Racer</td>
<td><em>Coluber constrictor constrictor</em></td>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Ringneck Snake</td>
<td><em>Diadophis punctatus edwardsii</em></td>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Ratsnake</td>
<td><em>Pantherophis alleghaniensis–PFBC</em></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Hognose Snake</td>
<td><em>Elaphe obsoleta–NS</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Milksnake</td>
<td><em>Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum</em></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Water Snake</td>
<td><em>Nerodia sipedon sipedon</em></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough Green Snake</td>
<td><em>Opheodrys aestivus</em></td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Snake</td>
<td><em>Regina septemvittata</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Brown Snake</td>
<td><em>Storeria dekayi dekayi</em></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Redbelly Snake</td>
<td><em>Storeria occipitomaculata occipitomaculata</em></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorthead Garter Snake</td>
<td><em>Thamnophis brachystoma</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Ribbon Snake</td>
<td><em>Thamnophis sauritus</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Garter Snake</td>
<td><em>Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis</em></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Smooth Earth Snake</td>
<td><em>Virginia valeriae valeriae–PFBC</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Earth Snake</td>
<td><em>Virginia pulchra–PFBC</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth Green Snake</td>
<td><em>Virginia valeriae pulchra–NS</em></td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Pit Vipers - Family Viperidae

### Copperhead
*Agkistrodon contortrix*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Timber Rattlesnake</td>
<td><em>Crotalus horridus</em></td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Massasauga</td>
<td><em>Sistrurus catenatus catenatus</em></td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**

A = Abundant  
C = Candidate Species  
E = Endangered Species  
S = Species of special concern, rare, not common due to one or more of the following factors:  
range restriction, population decline, limited distribution, direct threats from habitat alteration, collection  

T = Threatened Species  
NS = Nature Serve  
PFBC = Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission  

[Back to Top -- Amphibians & Reptiles -- PFBC Home](http://www.fish.state.pa.us/water/amprep/native.htm)
§ 73.3. Transportation and importation of VHS-susceptible species of fish.

(a) Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) Species of fish that are susceptible to viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) are those species that the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture (APHIS) designates by order or the Commission defines by notice in the Pennsylvania Bulletin.

(i) The term ‘‘VHS-susceptible species’’ includes fish that are dead or alive, preserved or unpreserved, and the parts thereof.

(ii) The term ‘‘VHS-susceptible species’’ does not include the eggs of these species.

(2) A VHS-affected or VHS-at risk state includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin or other state that APHIS later designates by order or the Commission later defines by notice in the Pennsylvania Bulletin as being VHS-affected or VHS-at risk.

(3) A VHS-affected or VHS-at risk region includes the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec or other region that APHIS later designates by order or the Commission later defines by notice in the Pennsylvania Bulletin as being VHS-affected or VHS-at risk.

(b) Intrastate transportation. It is unlawful to transport or cause the transportation of VHS-susceptible species of fish out of the portion of the Lake Erie watershed in this Commonwealth into other watersheds of this Commonwealth except in accordance with § 69.3(b) (relating to transportation, introduction and sale of VHS-susceptible species of fish out of the Lake Erie watershed).

(c) Interstate transportation. It is unlawful to transport or cause the transportation of VHS-susceptible species of fish into this Commonwealth from a VHS-affected or VHS-at risk state, except when one of the following conditions is met:

(1) The fish are from a group of fish certified as having tested negative for VHS or are from an artificial propagation facility certified as having tested negative for VHS in accordance with the testing protocols adopted by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (Department) and approved by the Commission. Persons transporting these fish shall have in their possession, and present upon the request of an officer authorized to enforce the code, a copy of the fish health certification reports for all VHS-susceptible fish being transported or a copy of the fish health certification report for the artificial propagation facility if the fish are from a facility that has been certified as having tested negative for VHS.

(2) The fish are being transported through this Commonwealth and the shipping container (tank, trailer, holding vessel or other container) remains biosecure in transit and the fish are accompanied in transit by documentation stating the point of origin of the fish and the location outside of this Commonwealth to which they are to be delivered.
(3) The fish are being transported to facilities located within this Commonwealth for testing and scientific purposes and the persons transporting the fish have taken adequate measures to prevent escape and to disinfect discharged water and equipment used in the transportation of the fish and the fish are accompanied in transit by documentation stating the point of origin of the fish and the destination to which they are to be delivered for testing or scientific purposes.

(4) The fish are being transported to a slaughter facility, processing plant or restaurant within this Commonwealth and the fish are accompanied in transit by documentation stating the point of origin of the fish and the destination to which they are to be delivered for slaughter, processing or consumption.

(5) The fish are dead, recreationally caught fish that are being transported solely for the purpose of human consumption.

(d) **International movement.** It is unlawful to import or cause the importation of VHS-susceptible species of fish into this Commonwealth from a VHS-affected or VHS-at risk region, except as follows: VHS-susceptible species of dead fish may be imported into the United States if the fish are recreationally caught and are for human consumption.

**Authority**

The provisions of this § 73.3 adopted under the authority of the Fish and Boat Code, 30 Pa.C.S. § 2102(a); amended under the Fish and Boat Code, 30 Pa.C.S. § 2102(c).

**Source**


**Cross References**

This section cited in 58 Pa. Code § 63.51 (relating to sale of vhs-susceptible species of fish); and 58 Pa. Code § 71.8 (relating to introduction of vhs-susceptible species of fish).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FISH</th>
<th>OHIO</th>
<th>ERIE and GENESEE</th>
<th>SUSQUE.</th>
<th>POTOMAC</th>
<th>DELAWARE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brook Trout *Salvelinus fontinalis*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Trout *Salmo trutta*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Trout, Steelhead, Kamloops *Oncorhynchus mykiss*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Rainbow Trout *Oncorhynchus mykiss*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiger Trout *Salmo trutta x Salvelinus fontinalis*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albino Trout *All species*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coho Salmon *Oncorhynchus kisutch*</td>
<td>No(^2)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No(^2)</td>
<td>No(^2)</td>
<td>No(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar*</td>
<td>No(^2)</td>
<td>No(^2)</td>
<td>No(^2)</td>
<td>No(^2)</td>
<td>No(^2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Carp *Cyprinus carpio*</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koi *Cyprinus carpio*</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldfish *Carassius auratus*</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comets *Carassius auratus*</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
<td>Yes(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Shiner *Notemigonus chrysoleucas*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fathead Minnow (includes “rosy reds”) *Pimephales promelas*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluntnose Minnow *Pimephales notatus*</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPECIES BY WATERSHED APPROVED FOR OPEN SYSTEM (FLOW THROUGH) PROPAGATION AND INTRODUCTIONS
Footnotes (Page 4) show exceptions and limitations
450 Robinson Lane, Bellefonte, PA 16823  814-359-5129
2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FISH¹</th>
<th>OHIO</th>
<th>ERIE and GENESEE</th>
<th>SUSQUE.</th>
<th>POTOMAC</th>
<th>DELAWARE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Creek Chub  
_Semotilus atromaculatus_ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Emerald Shiner  
_Notropis atherinoides_ | Yes⁶ | Yes | No | No | No |
| White Sucker  
_Catostomous commersoni_ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Yellow Bullhead  
_Ameiurus natalis_ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Brown Bullhead  
_Ameiurus nebulosus_ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| White Catfish  
_Ameiurus catus_ | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Channel Catfish  
_Ictalurus punctatus_ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Stonecat  
_Noturus flavus_ | Yes | Yes | No | No | No |
| Margined Madtom  
_Noturus insignis_ | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| American Eel⁵  
_Anguilla rostrata_ | No | No | Yes⁴ | Yes⁴ | Yes⁴ |
| Banded Killifish  
_Fundulus diaphanus_ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Mummichog  
_Fundulus heteroclitus_ | No | No | No | No | Yes |
| Striped Bass  
_Morone saxatilis_ | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Striped Bass hybrid  
_Morone chrysops x M. saxatilis_ | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Rock Bass  
_Ambloplites rupestris_ | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Redbreast Sunfish  
_Lepomis auritus_ | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes |

¹FISH species are listed for their potential introduction into the OHIO, ERIE and GENESEE, SUSQUE, POTOMAC, and DELAWARE watersheds.

²Reference this list and other tables for exceptions and limitations.

³These species are approved for open system propagation and introductions in OHIO and ERIE and GENESEE watersheds.

⁴These species are approved for open system propagation and introductions in SUSQUE, POTOMAC, and DELAWARE watersheds.

⁵These species are approved for open system propagation and introductions in OHIO, ERIE and GENESEE, SUSQUE, and POTOMAC watersheds.

⁶These species are approved for open system propagation and introductions in OHIO, ERIE and GENESEE, SUSQUE, POTOMAC, and DELAWARE watersheds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>OHIO</th>
<th>ERIE and GENESEE</th>
<th>SUSQUE.</th>
<th>POTOMAC</th>
<th>DELAWARE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkinseed Lepomis gibbosus</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bluegill Lepomis macrochirus</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunfish hybrid Lepomis cyanellus x L. macrochirus</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FISH¹</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Pike Esox lucius</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Green Frog (adults &amp; tadpoles) Rana clamitans melanota</td>
<td>² No</td>
<td>² No</td>
<td>² No</td>
<td>² No</td>
<td>² No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullfrog (adults &amp; tadpoles) Rana catesbeiana</td>
<td>² No</td>
<td>² No</td>
<td>² No</td>
<td>² No</td>
<td>² No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hellgrammites Dobsonfly larvae</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mud Bugs Dragonfly larvae</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smallmouth Bass Micropterus dolomieu</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Largemouth Bass Micropterus salmoides</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>White Crappie Pomoxis annularis</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Crappie Pomoxis nigromaculatus</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow Perch Perca flavescens</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walleye Sander vitreus</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain Pickerel Esox niger</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskellunge Esox masquinongy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For fish species (except those listed as threatened and endangered) not listed on this table and fish species restricted to certain watersheds, closed system artificial propagation may be permitted with the approval of the Department of Agriculture.

Open system artificial propagation permitted; however, introduction into Commonwealth waters only with the written permission of the Executive Director of the PA Fish and Boat Commission.

Cannot be used or sold as bait.

Minimum length limit of 9 inches applies for bait introductions.

Dealers must report purchase and sale of all American eels to PFBC, per Atlantic State Marine Fisheries Commission reporting requirements. Forms provided by PFBC.

Emerald shiners may be propagated or introduced into the Ohio River Basin only if certified to be VHS free as described in 58 Pa. Code §69.3. (see Note 1)

NOTE: There are additional restrictions on the introduction and transportation of VHS susceptible species. Consult Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission and Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture regulations for more information. Lists of susceptible fish species can be found at:
and other information pertaining to federal VHS regulations can be found at:
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_dis_spec/aquaculture/
Order Adopting Amendments

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
PENNSYLVANIA FISH AND BOAT COMMISSION

Title 58. Recreation
Part II. Fish and Boat Commission
Chapters 61, 63, 69, 71 and 73
Fishing

Preamble

The Fish and Boat Commission (Commission) amends Chapters 61, 63, 69, 71 and 73 (relating to seasons, sizes and creel limits; general fishing regulations; fishing in Lake Erie and boundary lakes; propagation and introduction of fish into Commonwealth waters; and transportation of live fish into this Commonwealth). The Commission is publishing this final-form rulemaking under the authority of 30 Pa. C.S. (relating to the Fish and Boat Code) (code).

A. Effective Date

The final-form rulemaking will go into effect on January 1, 2015.

B. Contact Person

For further information on the final-form rulemaking, contact Laurie E. Shepler, Esq., P.O. Box 67000, Harrisburg, PA 17106-7000, (717) 705-7810. This final-form rulemaking is available on the Commission’s website at www.fish.state.pa.us.

C. Statutory Authority

The amendments to § 61.1 (relating to Commonwealth inland waters), § 61.2 (relating to Delaware River, West Branch Delaware River and River Estuary), §61.3 (relating to Pymatuning
Reservoir), § 61.4 (relating to Conowingo Reservoir), § 63.46 (relating to sale, purchase or barter of injurious, nonnative species), § 69.12 (relating to the seasons, sizes and creel limits – Lake Erie, Lake Erie tributaries and Presque Isle Bay including peninsula waters), §71.6 (relating to prohibited acts) and § 73.1 (relating to transportation) are published under the statutory authority of section 2102 of the code (relating to rules and regulations).

D. **Purpose and Background**

The specific purpose and background of the amendments are described in more detail under the summary of changes.

E. **Summary of Changes**

Crayfish are one of the most conspicuous and ecologically important components of aquatic communities in this Commonwealth and across the globe. They are an important forage item for fishes, mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians and facilitate the transfer of nutrients up through the food chain to higher trophic levels. About half of North America’s crayfish fauna is imperiled, and native crayfishes across the continent and in this Commonwealth are rapidly being replaced by introduced (exotic) crayfishes.

The replacement of native crayfish by introduced crayfish represents a significant threat to aquatic communities. Introduced crayfish attain densities that are exceedingly high (sometimes in excess of 200 individuals/m²), often eliminate aquatic macrophytes and suppress benthic invertebrate communities. They can have strong negative effects on amphibians, mussels and fishes.

Stopping the spread of introduced crayfish is difficult once they become widespread. Since the distributions of most introduced crayfishes in this Commonwealth are still limited, there is still time to stop the spread of exotic crayfishes and preserve the native stocks that remain.

Exotic crayfishes occur in a number of water bodies in this Commonwealth and are available from bait shops, biological warehouses, pet stores, live food vendors and aquaculture facilities. In
order to help prevent additional introductions of crayfish in this Commonwealth, stringent regulations and their enforcement is warranted.

The invasive rusty crayfish (*Orconectes rusticus*) has been tightly regulated in this Commonwealth since 2005, and live individuals cannot be possessed, sold, transported or cultured within this Commonwealth. However, there are five other introduced crayfishes that occur in the Commonwealth that are currently unregulated. These exotic crayfishes can be purchased from commercial dealers or collected from invaded water bodies and released legally into the state’s waters with potentially devastating effects on native communities. Additionally, although the invasive red swamp crayfish (*Procambarus clarkii*) cannot be propagated in flow-through systems or introduced into Commonwealth waters, the species can be possessed, sold, and transported legally within this Commonwealth.

Extending the *Orconectes rusticus* ban to other exotic crayfish species would be impossible to enforce because most natural resource managers and conservation officers have difficulty identifying crayfish species. For this reason, the Commission restricted the sale, possession, introduction, transportation and culture of all live native and nonnative crayfishes in the Commonwealth. Similar restrictions have been passed elsewhere (e.g., Wisconsin and parts of Maryland and Canada) with broad public support.

With these amendments, licensed anglers will still be allowed to harvest up to 50 crayfish per day. However, the head must be immediately removed behind the eyes upon capture unless the crayfish are used as bait in the water from which they were taken. When crayfish are used as bait in the water from which they were taken, the head does not have to be removed. When crayfish are transported from the water from which they were collected, the head must be removed behind the eyes. The amendments also restrict the sale of all live native and nonnative crayfishes in the Commonwealth except when they are sold for testing and scientific purposes or restaurant consumption, adequate measures have been taken to prevent their escape, and they are accompanied
by documentation stating the point of origin and the destination to which they are to be delivered. Last, the amendments restrict possession, introduction and transportation of all live native and nonnative crayfishes except (i) when they are possessed and used as bait on, in or about the water from which taken or (ii) when they are possessed or imported for testing and scientific purposes or restaurant consumption, adequate measures have been taken to prevent their escape, and they are accompanied by documentation stating the point of origin and the destination to which they are to be delivered. Except when they are used as bait as described above, the introduction of any live crayfish into Commonwealth waters will be strictly prohibited.

Although propagation is not specifically addressed by this final-form rulemaking, Commission staff worked with the Department of Agriculture (DOA) and registered propagators to address issues pertaining to crayfish culture. Section 71.2 of the Commission’s regulations provides that the Bureau of Fisheries will maintain a list of species by watershed for which DOA may issue registrations for artificial propagation and registrations for dealers of live aquatic animals. The section further provides that the Bureau may update or modify the list of authorized species by adding species to or deleting species from the list as necessary to provide for the protection and management of fish in this Commonwealth. Therefore, concurrent with this rulemaking, the Commission will remove all crayfish species from the list of species approved for open-system propagation and introduction in the Commonwealth. The culture and propagation of crayfish will still be permitted in closed systems.

The Commission amends §§61.1 – 61.4, 63.46, 69.12, 71.6 and 73.1 to restrict the sale, possession, introduction and transportation of all crayfish species in this Commonwealth to read as set forth in the notice of proposed rulemaking.
F. **Paperwork**

The final-form rulemaking will not increase paperwork and will not create new paperwork requirements.

G. **Fiscal Impact**

The final-form rulemaking will have no adverse fiscal impact on the Commonwealth or its political subdivisions. The final-form rulemaking will impose no new costs on the private sector or the general public. Any fiscal impact to the private sector is expected to be nominal. Some businesses sell crayfish as pets or bait, but the revenue generated is typically a very minor component of total sales. Other commercial uses include testing and scientific purposes and restaurant consumption. However, under the amendments, the sale, possession and transportation of live crayfish is permitted for those purposes when adequate measures have been taken to prevent their escape and they are accompanied by documentation stating the point of origin and the destination to which they are to be delivered. Therefore, laboratories, research facilities and restaurants will not be significantly affected by the changes.

H. **Public Involvement**

A notice of proposed rulemaking containing the amendments was published at 44 Pa. B. 901 (February 15, 2014). The Commission solicited public comments for a period of 60 days. The Commission received a total of 30 comments generally supporting the proposal and summarized in a Comment/Response Document. Copies of all public comments and the Comment/Response Document were provided to the Commissioners.

**FINDINGS**
The Commission finds that:

(1) Public notice of intention to adopt the amendments adopted by this order has been given under sections 201 and 202 of the act of July 31, 1968 (P.L. 769, No. 240) (45 P.S. §§1201, 1202) and the regulations promulgated thereunder, 1 Pa. Code §§ 7.1 and 7.2.

(2) A public comment period was provided, and the public comments that were received were considered.

(3) The adoption of the amendments of the Commission in the manner provided in this order is necessary and appropriate for administration and enforcement of the authorizing statutes.

ORDER

The Commission, acting under the authorizing statutes, orders that:

(A) The regulations of the Commission, 58 Pa. Code Chapters 61, 63, 69, 71 and 73, are amended by amending §§ 61.1 – 61.4, 63.46, 69.12, 71.6 and 73.1 to read as set forth at 44 Pa. B. 901.

(B) The Executive Director will submit this order and 44 Pa. B. 901 to the Office of Attorney General for approval as to legality and form as required by law.

(C) The Executive Director shall certify this order and 44 Pa. B. 901 and deposit them with the Legislative Reference Bureau as required by law.

(D) This order shall take effect on January 1, 2015.

For the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission

John A. Arway
Executive Director
Date: October 1, 2014

To: All registered propagators and bait dealers

From: Jennifer Reed-Harry, Aquaculture Coordinator

RE: Overview of the PA Fish & Boat Commission on Crayfish

Effective January 1, 2015, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission has ruled:

1. No crayfish species shall be approved for open-system propagation and introduction into the waters of the Commonwealth. The culture and propagation of crayfish will still be permitted in closed systems, if the participant is registered for artificial propagation with the Bureau of Animal Health and Diagnostic Services.

2. There is a restriction on the sale of all live native and non-native crayfish in this Commonwealth, except when they are sold for testing and scientific purposes, or restaurant consumption. The point of origin and destination must be documented with every delivery. It will be illegal to sell live crayfish in pet stores and bait shops.

3. Licensed anglers may still harvest 50 crayfish/day. The crayfish head must be immediately removed behind the eyes upon capture unless the crayfish are used as bait in the waters from where they were taken. If an angler wishes to transport the crayfish from the waters from which they were collected, the angler must remove the head from behind the eyes.

To learn more about this rule, visit the PA Fish and Boat Commission website at www.fish.state.pa.us or contact the Ms. Laurie Shepler, Esq. at the PA Fish and Boat Commission at (717) 705-7810.
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture
QUARANTINE ORDER
Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus

Recitals.

A. Viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) is an infectious disease caused by a rhabdovirus – the viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV) - in a variety of fish species.

B. VHS has been designated a “dangerous transmissible disease” of animals pursuant to a temporary order issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) under authority of Section 2321(d) of the Domestic Animal Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2321(d)). The current temporary order making this designation was published in the December 30, 2006 edition of the Pennsylvania Bulletin (at 36 Pa.B. 7974).

C. PDA has broad authority under the Domestic Animal Law to regulate the keeping and handling of domestic animals in order to exclude, contain or eliminate dangerous transmissible diseases.

D. VHS has caused death losses to various fish species in the Great Lakes and other infected waterways.

E. VHS is of particular concern to Pennsylvania’s aquaculture industry, in that its presence and impact may severely limit the market for Pennsylvania-produced fish and fish products.

F. VHS virus exists within the Lake Erie and Lake Ontario Watersheds, which includes portions of Crawford County, Erie County and Potter County.

G. PDA registers “artificial propagators” of fish and “dealers” of fish under authority of the Aquaculture Development Law (3 Pa.C.S.A. §§ 4201 – 4223). There are PDA-registered artificial propagators and dealers within the Lake Erie Watershed and the Lake Ontario Watershed.

H. VHS virus exists in several States outside this Commonwealth, including Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin.

I. There is no known treatment for VHS infection, no vaccine against this disease and no feasible live animal test that can detect the presence of VHSV.

J. The Domestic Animal Law allows (at 3 Pa.C.S.A. § 2329) for the establishment of a Quarantine Order under the circumstances described above.
Order.

PDA enters a General Quarantine Order and an Interstate Quarantine Order with respect to VHS, incorporating the foregoing recitals into this order. This order is entered under authority of the Domestic Animal Law, at 3 Pa.C.S. § 2329, and establishes the following restrictions and conditions:

1. General. This order establishes a General Quarantine with respect to VHS-susceptible species (defined below, in Paragraph 2) produced, held or transported by PDA-registered artificial propagators or PDA-registered dealers from those Pennsylvania counties that are – in whole or in part - within the Lake Erie or Lake Ontario Watersheds. This order also establishes an Interstate Quarantine with respect to VHS-susceptible species transported from certain states within which VHS has been detected or is reasonably suspected to exist. For purposes of this order, the terms “VHSV” and “VHS” shall be considered synonymous.

2. VHS-susceptible species. For purposes of this order, the term “VHS-susceptible species” shall include live animals, dead animals and dead animal parts of the following fish species, as well as any other fish species designated “VHS-susceptible species” by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA APHIS) after the effective date of this Order: Atlantic Cod (Gadus morhua), Black Crappie (Pomoxis nigromaculatus), Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus), Bluntnose Minnow (Pimephales notatus), Brown Bullhead (Ictalurus nebulosus), Brown Trout (Salmo trutta), Burbot (Lota lota), Channel Catfish (Ictalurus punctatus), Chinook Salmon (Oncorhynchus tsawnytscha), Coho Salmon (Oncorhynchus kisutch), Coho Salmon (Oncorhynchus keta), Emerald Shiner (Notropis atherinoides), Freshwater Drum (Aplodinotus grunniens), Gizzard Shad (Dorosoma cepedianum), Grayling (Thymallus thymallus), Haddock (Gadus aeglefinus), Herring (Clupea spp.) Japanese Flounder (Paralichthys olivaceus), Largemouth Bass (Micropterus salmoides), Muskellunge (Esox masquinongy), Pacific Cod (Gadus macrocephalus) Pike (Esox lucius), Pink Salmon (Oncorhynchus gorbuscha), Pumpkinsseed (Lepomis gibbosus), Rainbow Trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), Redhorse Sucker (Moxostoma spp.), Rock Bass (Ambloplites rupestris), Rockling (Onos mustelus), Round Goby (Neogobius melanostomus), Smallmouth Bass (Micropterus dolomieu), Sprot (Sprattus spp.), Turbot (Scophthalmus maximus), Walleye (Sander vitreus), White Bass (Morone chrysops), White Perch (Morone americana), Whitefish (Coregonus spp.) and Yellow Perch (Perca flavescens). The term “VHS-susceptible species” does not include the eggs of these species.


   a. A General Quarantine is hereby established with respect to the following counties, which are – in whole or in part – within the Lake Erie or Lake Ontario Watersheds: Crawford County, Erie County and Potter County (Quarantined Counties).

   b. A PDA-registered artificial propagator of fish species or a PDA-registered dealer of fish species shall not transport VHS-susceptible species from the Quarantined Counties unless the testing and documentation requirements set forth below, in Paragraph 5, are met. The following exceptions apply:
i. VHS-susceptible species may be moved from point-to-point within the Quarantined Counties without the PDA-registered artificial propagator or dealer having to comply with the referenced testing and documentation requirements, if the VHS-susceptible species are accompanied in transit by documentation stating the point of origin of the fish and the location within the Quarantined Counties to which they are to be delivered.

ii. VHS-susceptible species may be moved from the Quarantined Counties for testing and scientific purposes without the PDA-registered artificial propagator or dealer having to comply with the referenced testing and documentation requirements, if the VHS-susceptible species are accompanied in transit by documentation stating the point of origin of the fish and the destination to which they are to be delivered for testing.

iii. If a PDA-registered artificial propagator or dealer located within the Quarantined Counties documents to PDA that its operation is not located within the Lake Erie or Lake Ontario Watersheds, PDA may issue the propagator or dealer a written permit exempting that part of the propagator or dealer’s operation from the requirements of this General Quarantine.

iv. VHS-susceptible species may be moved from the Quarantined Counties directly to a slaughter facility, processing plant or restaurant within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, if accompanied in transit by documentation stating the point of origin of the fish and the destination to which they are to be delivered for slaughter, processing or consumption.

c. A PDA-registered artificial propagator of fish species or a PDA-registered dealer of fish species moving VHS-susceptible species from the Quarantined Counties shall maintain records of any lot of VHS-susceptible species for two years and shall, upon request, produce these records for inspection by any employee or representative of PDA. The records shall include:

i. Species, quantity and destination of fish in the lot, and date of movement.

ii. Origin of fish in the lot (whether hatched on-site or brought live from another source).

iii. Date of VHS-related testing, and results of these tests.

iv. Dates of any additions of fish to the lot, including the source, species and approximate number of fish added to the lot.

d. If VHS-susceptible species are transported from or within a Quarantined County in accordance with subparagraph (b), the following apply:
i. The VHS-susceptible species shall not be deposited, introduced, dumped, commingled or otherwise permitted to enter the natural water system outside of the Lake Erie or Lake Ontario watersheds.

ii. Water in which VHS-susceptible species are transported shall not be deposited, introduced, dumped, commingled or otherwise permitted to enter the natural water system outside of the Lake Erie or Lake Ontario watersheds.

4. Interstate Quarantine - Imposition.

a. An Interstate Quarantine is hereby established with respect to the following States, which have been designated by USDA APHIS as being either affected by VHS or as being at risk of being affected by VHS (Quarantined VHS-Affected or VHS At-Risk States): Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin.

b. VHS-susceptible species shall not be transported into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from the Quarantined VHS-Affected or VHS-At-Risk States unless the testing and documentation requirements set forth below, in Paragraph 5, are met. The following exceptions apply:

   i. VHS-susceptible species may be moved from Quarantined VHS-Affected or VHS At-Risk States, through this Commonwealth to another State, if the shipping container (tank, trailer, holding vessel or other container) remains biosecure in transit and the VHS-susceptible species are accompanied in transit by documentation stating the point of origin of the fish and the location outside of this Commonwealth to which they are to be delivered.

   ii. VHS-susceptible species may be moved from the Quarantined VHS-Affected or VHS At-Risk States to facilities located within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for testing and scientific purposes without the transporter having to comply with the referenced testing and documentation requirements, if the VHS-susceptible species are accompanied in transit by documentation stating the point of origin of the fish and the destination to which they are to be delivered for testing.

   iii. VHS-susceptible species may be moved from Quarantined VHS-Affected or VHS At-Risk States to a slaughter facility, processing plant or restaurant within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, if accompanied in transit by documentation stating the point of origin of the fish and the destination to which they are to be delivered for slaughter, processing or consumption.

c. If VHS-susceptible species are transported into this Commonwealth from the Quarantined VHS-Affected or VHS-At-Risk States in accordance with subparagraph (b), the following apply:
i. VHS-susceptible species shall not be deposited, introduced, dumped, commingled or otherwise permitted to enter the natural water system within this Commonwealth.

ii. Water in which VHS-susceptible species are transported shall not be deposited, introduced, dumped, commingled or otherwise permitted to enter the natural water system within this Commonwealth.

5. Testing and Documentation Requirements. VHS-susceptible species that are required to be tested under Paragraphs 3 or 4, above, shall meet the following testing and documentation requirements:

a. Within 12 months preceding movement from a Quarantined County or a Quarantined VHS-Affected or VHS-At-Risk State, the VHS-susceptible species lot shall be tested in accordance with either the testing protocols described in the current edition of the Fish Health Section Bluebook adopted by the American Fisheries Society, or the testing protocols of the Office of International Epizootiologies (OIE), and the lot shall be test-negative for VHS.

b. If fish are added to a lot of VHS-susceptible species after the testing described in Paragraph (a), above, is completed, the lot shall be re-tested in accordance with Paragraph (a) and found VHS test-negative prior to movement.

c. Documentation of VHS status shall accompany VHS-susceptible species that are required to be tested under Paragraphs 3 or 4, above, at all times the VHS-susceptible species remain within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and shall, upon request, be produced for inspection by any employee or representative of PDA. This documentation shall include the following:

   i. A completed Aquaculture Verification Certificate form. This form will be provided by PDA upon request. Requests can be made to the following:

      Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture  
      Bureau of Animal Health and Diagnostic Services  
      ATTN: Aquaculture  
      2301 North Cameron Street  
      Harrisburg, PA 17110-9408  

      Telephone: (717) 772-2852

   ii. A copy of the test results reflecting that the lot is VHS test-negative.

6. Violations. Any person violating the requirements of this Order shall be subject to criminal prosecution and/or civil penalties of up to $10,000 per violation.
7. *Effective Date.* This Order is immediately effective on this date, and shall remain in effect unless rescinded or modified by subsequent order.

8. *Additional Restrictions.* This Order shall not be construed as limiting PDA’s authority to establish additional quarantine or testing requirements relating to VHS.

BY THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

__________________________________
Dennis C Wolff, Secretary

__________________________
Date
AQUACULTURE VERIFICATION CERTIFICATE

For artificial propagators and dealers of fish species located within the Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus Quarantined Counties in Pennsylvania, and also the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin to ship VHS-susceptible fish species into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section A: Premise Information

State of Origin: ______________________  Premise ID: ______________________

Aquaculture License Number: ______________________

Lot Owner: ________________________________

Address of Lot: ________________________________

Phone Number of Lot Owner/ Manager: ______________________

Type of Fish that Qualify for movement (Quantity, species, size/age.)

____________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________

Section B: Testing Information

The above identified lot has been established and no fish have been added to this lot since testing. Randomly selected fish have been tested according to OIE or American Fisheries Society “Fish Health Section Blue Book” standards. The negative test results are valid for 365 days, if no additional fish were added to the lot. The negative test results must be attached to this Certificate.

Test Date: __________________  Laboratory Accession Number: ______________________

Expiration Date of Certificate: ______________________

Section C: Official Tester Verification

I certify that I have randomly sampled the fish from the above identified lot. I have inspected the fish as described above and no signs of clinical disease were observed and the fish tested negative for Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus.

Printed name: ____________________________  Telephone Number: ______________________

Signature: ____________________________  Date: ________________

I am a (select one):  O State Official,  O Federal Official,
                   O Accredited Veterinarian,  O Certified Aquaculture Technician

Section D: Lot Owner/ Manager Verification

Lot Owner/ Manager Printed Name: ________________________________

Date: ________________  Signature: ________________________________
AQUACULTURE VERIFICATION CERTIFICATE

For artificial propagators and dealers of fish species located within the Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus Quarantined Counties in Pennsylvania, and also the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin to ship VHS-susceptible fish species into the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section A: Premise Information

State of Origin: ______________________  Premise ID: ______________________

Aquaculture License Number: ______________________

Lot Owner: ______________________________

Address of Lot: _____________________________________________________________

Phone Number of Lot Owner/ Manager: ____________________________

Type of Fish that Qualify for movement (Quantity, species, size/age.)
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

Section B: Testing Information

The above identified lot has been established and no fish have been added to this lot since testing. Randomly selected fish have been tested according to OIE or American Fisheries Society “Fish Health Section Blue Book” standards. The negative test results are valid for 365 days, if no additional fish were added to the lot. The negative test results must be attached to this Certificate.

Test Date: __________________  Laboratory Accession Number: __________________

Expiration Date of Certificate: __________________________

Section C: Official Tester Verification

I certify that I have randomly sampled the fish from the above identified lot. I have inspected the fish as described above and no signs of clinical disease were observed and the fish tested negative for Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus.

Printed name: ____________________________  Telephone Number: __________________

Signature: ____________________________  Date: __________________

I am a (select one):  O State Official,  O Federal Official,
                    O Accredited Veterinarian,  O Certified Aquaculture Technician

Section D: Lot Owner/ Manager Verification

Lot Owner/ Manager Printed Name: ____________________________

Date: __________________  Signature: ____________________________