

## Summary of Mississippi River Basin State Invasive Carp Regulations<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This summary is for informational purposes only and should not be used for regulatory compliance.

For complete regulations please visit the individual state agency websites.

*Update Completed November 2023*

STATE	BIGHEAD CARP	BLACK CARP	GRASS CARP	SILVER CARP	Legal Asian Carp Capture Methods (include commercial regulations)
Alabama (updated July 2023)	220-2-.163 Restrictions On Certain Species Of Asian Carp. No person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association shall possess, sell, offer for sale, release, or cause to be distributed within the State of Alabama any live fish of the genus <i>Hypophthalmichthys</i> spp. (silver carp, bighead carp, largescale silver carp) except for holders of valid commercial fishing licenses engaged in harvesting individuals of these species from the public waters of Alabama for	Possession and importation is prohibited. See Alabama Regulation 220-2-.26.	Legal to spawn, raise, stock, possess, and handle. Grass carp can be stocked freely in private waters, but a permit is needed to stock grass carp in public waters. No triploid requirement.	220-2-.163 Restrictions On Certain Species Of Asian Carp. No person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association shall possess, sell, offer for sale, release, or cause to be distributed within the State of Alabama any live fish of the genus <i>Hypophthalmichthys</i> spp. (silver carp, bighead carp, largescale silver carp) except for holders of valid commercial fishing licenses engaged in harvesting individuals of these species from the public waters of Alabama for sale to licensed fish dealers and/or processors and	Any legal method of capture gear used in Commercial or Sportfishing may be used. However, see 2019 Regulation 220-2-.163. No one may possess, sell, offer for sale, release, or cause to be distributed within the State of Alabama any live fish of the genus <i>Hypophthalmichthys</i> spp. (silver carp, bighead carp, largescale silver carp) except for holders of valid commercial fishing licenses engaged in harvesting individuals of these species from the public waters of Alabama for sale to licensed fish dealers and/or processors and aquaculture producers holding a valid written permit issued by the Commissioner of Conservation and Natural Resources

	<p>sale to licensed fish dealers and/or processors and aquaculture producers holding a valid written permit issued by the Commissioner of Conservation and Natural Resources.  Author: Christopher M. Blankenship  Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§9-2-7, 9-2-8, 9-2-12, 9-2-13. 2 335  Revised 11/14/22</p>			<p>aquaculture producers holding a valid written permit issued by the Commissioner of Conservation and Natural Resources.  Author: Christopher M. Blankenship  Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§9-2-7, 9-2-8, 9-2-12, 9-2-13. 2 335  Revised 11/14/22</p>	
<p>Arkansas (updated Aug. 2023)</p>	<p>Must have a restrictive species permit from fish chief for production use. Regulation in process to go in effect January 1, 2019 to prevent procession of live Bighead Carp for anyone except restrictive species permit holders.</p>	<p>Must have a restrictive species permit from fish chief for production use. Regulation in process to go in effect January 1, 2019 to prevent procession of Black Carp for anyone except restrictive species permit holders.</p>	<p>Grass carp currently do not have any regulations.</p>	<p>Must have a restrictive species permit from fish chief for production use. Regulation in process to go in effect January 1, 2019 to prevent procession of live Silver Carp for anyone except restrictive species permit holders.</p>	
<p>Colorado (updated July 2023)</p>	<p>Prohibited entirely.</p>	<p>Prohibited entirely.</p>	<p>Triploid grass carp are allowed. Diploid grass carp are prohibited.</p>	<p>Prohibited entirely.</p>	
<p>Georgia (updated Oct. 2023)</p>	<p>Pursuant to GA Rule 391-4-8-.03, Bighead Carp are considered a significant threat to wildlife and thus <b>live</b> individuals are prohibited in the state.</p>	<p>Pursuant to GA Rule 391-4-8-.03, Black Carp are considered a significant threat to wildlife and thus <b>live</b> individuals are prohibited in the state.</p>	<p>A wild animal license is needed to possess, import, transport, transfer, sell, or purchase grass carp <b>EXCEPT</b> that no permit is required for persons (pond owners) buying triploid grass carp</p>	<p>Pursuant to GA Rule 391-4-8-.03, Silver Carp are considered a significant threat to wildlife and thus <b>live</b> individuals are prohibited in the state.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

			from wild animal dealers licensed by Georgia DNR to sell grass carp if the buyer retains the bill of sale as proof, and the grass carp are stocked into a private pond.		
Illinois (updated Oct. 2023)	Listed as state injurious species and managed under Administrative rule 17 ILL. ADM. Code Ch. I, SEC. 805. Injurious species shall not be possessed, propagated, bought, sold, bartered or offered to be bought, sold, bartered, transported, traded, transferred or loaned to any other person or institution unless a permit is first obtained from the Department of Natural Resources. Exceptions are provided for persons engaged in interstate transport for lawful commercial purposes.	Listed as state injurious species and managed under Administrative rule 17 ILL. ADM. Code Ch. I, SEC. 805. Injurious species shall not be possessed, propagated, bought, sold, bartered or offered to be bought, sold, bartered, transported, traded, transferred or loaned to any other person or institution unless a permit is first obtained from the Department of Natural Resources. Exceptions are provided for persons engaged in interstate transport for lawful commercial purposes.	While not listed as a state injurious species, Grass Carp are not an approved species and managed under 17 ILL. ADM. Code Ch. I, SEC. 870. Any species not on the Approved List shall not be imported or possessed alive without a letter of authorization to import/possess those species. Only USFWS certified triploid grass carp may be transferred from an aquaculture permit holder. Triploid grass carp under 4 inches in length cannot be shipped, transported or stocked at any time and may be possessed only by authorized aquaculture permit holders. It is unlawful for any person to transport, ship or convey within the State any live grass carp unless that person possesses a Restricted Species Transportation Permit issued by the Department.	Listed as state injurious species and managed under Administrative rule 17 ILL. ADM. Code Ch. I, SEC. 805. Injurious species shall not be possessed, propagated, bought, sold, bartered or offered to be bought, sold, bartered, transported, traded, transferred or loaned to any other person or institution unless a permit is first obtained from the Department of Natural Resources. Exceptions are provided for persons engaged in interstate transport for lawful commercial purposes.	As injurious species, take is not prohibited but one may not possess a live injurious species in Illinois. Bighead, silver, grass, and black carp can all be harvested as part of a commercial fishing activity. Definitions of dead exist in administrative rules. One does not need to eviscerate or remove gills in Illinois to be categorized as dead. Transport to a processing facility is allowed as dead with a few exceptions listed in administrative rules.  515 ILCS 5/10-100 states that "All aquatic life may be immediately returned unharmed from where they were taken." This holds true for a silver carp that jumps into a boat or a foul hooked black carp, they both can be immediately returned to the water if an individual so desires.

<p>Indiana (updated Oct. 2023)</p>	<p>Illegal to import, possess, propagate, buy, sell, transfer, or release (without a state permit for educational or scientific purposes) Possession of fish legal under rule if immediately killed by removal of head, removal of gill arches from one side of fish or through evisceration.</p>	<p>Illegal to import, possess, propagate, buy, sell, transfer, or release (without a state permit for educational or scientific purposes) Possession of fish legal under rule if immediately killed by removal of head, removal of gill arches from one side of fish or through evisceration.</p>	<p>Triploid state- aquaculture permit required to import, produce, raise, sell, and transport triploid grass carp. No stocking of triploid grass carp may take place in public waters without a state permit. A live diploid grass carp may be possessed only for the purpose of producing triploid grass carp or producing diploid grass carp capable of producing triploid grass carp. All diploid grass carp must be held in a closed aquaculture system.</p>	<p>Illegal to import, possess, propagate, buy, sell, transfer, or release (without a state permit for educational or scientific purposes) Possession of fish legal under rule if immediately killed by removal of head, removal of gill arches from one side of fish or through evisceration.</p>	<p>May be taken by legal sport and commercial methods as outlined in the Indiana regulations/code. (in addition to bowfishing on sportfishing license). Legal commercial gears include Hoop nets on 'Inland' rivers. Hoop nets, slat traps, and seines (not to exceed 100 yards) can be used on Wabash River boundary waters. Hoop nets, gill nets, trammel nets, trotlines, seines, and slat traps can be used on the Ohio River. Additionally, there is an emergency rule/agreement temporarily allowing limited contracted commercial fishing on the Ohio, White and Wabash Rivers for commercial fishers harvesting invasive carp working in conjunction with the Commonwealth of Kentucky and State of Illinois.</p>
<p>Iowa (updated Aug. 2023)</p>	<p>Designated an aquatic invasive species in Iowa via Department Rule (IAC Chapter 90). Listed species cannot be possessed, introduced, imported, purchased, sold, bartered,</p>	<p>Designated an aquatic invasive species in Iowa via Department Rule (IAC Chapter 90). Listed species cannot be possessed, introduced, imported, purchased, sold, bartered, propagated, or transported</p>	<p>Approved aquaculture species in Iowa via Department Rule (IAC Chapter 89). An importation permit is not required to receive, propagate or sell approved aquaculture species in</p>	<p>Designated an aquatic invasive species in Iowa via Department Rule(IAC Chapter 90). Listed species cannot be possessed, introduced, imported, purchased, sold, bartered, propagated, or transported</p>	<p>Legal capture methods with a valid sport fishing license include hook and line, bow fishing, spearing and snagging.  Commercial fishing regulations can be found</p>

	propagated, or transported in any form in Iowa without a permit. An angler can possess and transport fish that have been caught and immediately killed.	in any form in Iowa without a permit. An angler can possess and transport fish that have been caught and immediately killed.	Iowa. There is no requirement for triploid grass carp in aquaculture or private use in Iowa.	in any form in Iowa without a permit. An angler can possess and transport fish that have been caught and immediately killed.	at the following site: <a href="https://www.iowadnr.gov/Portals/idnr/uploads/forms/SD1353.pdf">https://www.iowadnr.gov/Portals/idnr/uploads/forms/SD1353.pdf</a>
Kansas (updated July 2023)	Prohibited to possess alive without a permit from KDWP. Anglers may keep if they kill the fish immediately.	Prohibited to possess alive without a permit from KDWP. Anglers may keep if they kill the fish immediately.	Diploid grass carp are prohibited to possess alive without a permit from KDWP. Anglers may keep if they kill the fish immediately. Triploid grass carp can be possessed, bought, and sold without restriction.	Prohibited to possess alive without a permit from KDWP. Anglers may keep if they kill the fish immediately.	Non-commercial: fishing line; trotline; tip-up; bowfishing; snagging only in waters posted open to snagging and during the paddlefish season; dip net; cast net; seine not longer than 15ft, not deeper than 4ft, and mesh size not larger than ¼” Commercial: (a) The legal equipment and taking methods for the commercial harvest of fish shall be the following: (1) Hoop net with a mesh size of 2.5 or more inches using the bar measurement and with individual wings and leads not to exceed 12 feet in length. There shall be no limitation on the number, net diameter, net length, twine size, or throat size of hoop nets; (2) gill net and trammel net with a mesh size of two or more inches, using the bar measurement. There shall be no limitation on the number, net length, height, or twine size of gill

					<p>or trammel nets; and (3) seine with a mesh size of two or more inches, using the bar measurement. There shall be no limitation on the height, length, or twine size of seines. (b) (1) Boats with or without mechanical propulsion may be used. (2) Depth-recording or fish-locating devices may be used. (3) Non-toxic baits may be used. (4) Each gill net or trammel net shall be attended at all times while the gill net or trammel net is in use. (5) Each hoop net shall be attended at least one time every 24 hours while the hoop net is in use. (6) Commercial fishing equipment authorized in subsection (a) shall not be used in the following locations, except as authorized by the department: (A) In any cutoff, chute, bayou, or other backwater of the Missouri river; (B) within 300 yards of any spillway, lock, dam, or the mouth of any tributary stream or ditch; and (C) under or through ice or in overflow waters. (7) Holding baskets</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--

					and holding cages may be used.
Kentucky (updated Aug. 2023)	<a href="#">301 KAR 1:122</a> : Shall not buy, sell, import, transport, or release. <a href="#">301 KAR 1:152</a> : Can be legally harvested with both sport and commercial gear. Commercial fishers can ship and sell them, but not in a container that promotes survival. Transportation or holding of live fish is prohibited. We also have a restriction on live transport of any fish species of similar in appearance, of which are defined in regulation.	<a href="#">301 KAR 1:122</a> : Shall not buy, sell, import, transport, or release. <a href="#">301 KAR 1:152</a> : Can be legally harvested with both sport and commercial gear. Commercial fishers can ship and sell them, but not in a container that promotes survival. Transportation or holding of live fish is prohibited. When harvested, we request all fish are verified and harvest locations provided.	<a href="#">301 KAR 1:122</a> : Shall not buy, sell, import, transport, or release. <a href="#">301 KAR 1:171</a> : Except a person may buy, sell, import, or possess sterile, USFWS certified triploid grass carp. Fertile diploid grass carp may be imported and possessed by a certified propagator for the exclusive purpose of producing triploid grass carp. <a href="#">301 KAR 1:152</a> : Can be legally harvested with both sport and commercial gear. Commercial fishers can ship and sell them, but not in a container that promotes survival. Transportation, holding, or stocking of live, diploid fish is prohibited unless a fish transportation permit is procured for the purpose of research or propagation.	<a href="#">301 KAR 1:122</a> : Shall not buy, sell, import, transport, or release. <a href="#">301 KAR 1:152</a> : Can be legally harvested with both sport and commercial gear. Commercial fishers can ship and sell them, but not in a container that promotes survival. Transportation or holding of live fish is prohibited. We also have a restriction on live transport of any fish species of similar in appearance, of which are defined in regulation.	Commercial fishers may harvest [invasive carps] using legal fishing methods as established in <a href="#">301 KAR 1:155</a> including: hoop net, wing net, straight net, heart lead net, gill net, trammel net, seine, and trotline. However, certain gear types are restricted in some water bodies. Asian carp may also be harvested by traditional and nontraditional methods per <a href="#">301 KAR 1:410</a> including: hook and line, snagging, gigging, and bowfishing.
Louisiana (updated Oct. 2023)	Bighead Carp are a designated exotic fish and a prohibited species. Importation, live sale or live possession is illegal.	Black Carp are a designated exotic fish and a prohibited species. Importation, live sale or live possession is illegal.	Diploid Grass Carp are a designated exotic fish and a prohibited species. Importation, live sale or live possession is illegal.  Triploid Grass Carp are allowed with a permit for aquatic vegetation control in private ponds.	Silver Carp are a designated exotic fish prohibited species. Importation, live sale or live possession is illegal.	All invasive carp may retained as bycatch and may be caught in all legally fished commercial fishing gear. Live invasive carp shall not be maintained, sold, bartered, traded, or exchanged. Recreational fishers may take silver and bighead

			Importation of Triploid Grass Carp Sales permit is required in order to sell to public.		carp ( <i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i> and <i>H. nobilis</i> ) by means of boats, dip nets, spears and by snagging.
Minnesota (updated Oct. 2023)	Bighead carp are a prohibited invasive species in Minnesota. A person may not possess, import, purchase, sell, propagate, transport, or introduce a prohibited invasive species (except when being transported as specified by the commissioner for identification or disposal). A person who takes a bighead carp must report the type of carp taken to the commissioner within seven days of taking.	Black carp are a prohibited invasive species in Minnesota. A person may not possess, import, purchase, sell, propagate, transport, or introduce a prohibited invasive species (except when being transported as specified by the commissioner for identification or disposal).	Grass carp are a prohibited invasive species in Minnesota. A person may not possess, import, purchase, sell, propagate, transport, or introduce a prohibited invasive species (except when being transported as specified by the commissioner for identification or disposal). A person who takes a grass carp must report the type of carp taken to the commissioner within seven days of taking.	Silver carp are a prohibited invasive species in Minnesota. A person may not possess, import, purchase, sell, propagate, transport, or introduce a prohibited invasive species (except when being transported as specified by the commissioner for identification or disposal). A person who takes a silver carp must report the type of carp taken to the commissioner within seven days of taking.	
Mississippi (updated Oct. 2023)	Can be legally harvested with both sport and commercial gear. Commercial fisherman can ship and sell them. Permit required to be cultured in aquaculture systems.	Can be legally harvested with both sport and commercial gear. Commercial fisherman can ship and sell them. Permit required to be cultured in aquaculture systems.	Can be legally harvested with both sport and commercial gear. Commercial fisherman can ship and sell them. Permit required to be cultured in aquaculture systems. Diploid and triploid grass carp can be sold and stocked in private ponds.	Can be legally harvested with both sport and commercial gear. Commercial fisherman can ship and sell them. Permit required to be cultured in aquaculture systems.	Bait captured in reservoir spillway areas must immediately put on ice or in a dry container so that any live nonnative species cannot be used in other waters. <a href="#">Commercial Regulations</a> <a href="#">Sport Regulations</a>
Missouri (updated Aug. 2023)	Defined as Invasive fish in regulations.  May be taken by legal sport and commercial	Defined as Invasive fish in regulations, which includes prohibited species such as Black carp.	Defined as "Other Fish" (nongame fish) in regulations.	Defined as an Invasive fish in regulations. May be taken by legal sport and commercial fishing methods as	May be taken by legal sport and commercial methods as outlined in the Wildlife Code of Missouri.



	<p>fishing methods as outlined in the Wildlife Code of Missouri.</p> <p>May be possessed in any number and do not count in the daily or possession limit.</p> <p>May NOT be used as live bait but may be used as dead or cut bait.</p>	<p>Live fish or viable eggs may not be imported, exported, transported, sold, purchased or possessed alive in Missouri without written approval of the Director.</p> <p>May be taken by legal sport and commercial fishing methods as outlined in the Wildlife Code of Missouri.</p> <p>May be possessed, but not alive, in any number and do not count in the daily or possession limit.</p> <p>May NOT be used as live bait but may be used as dead or cut bait.</p>	<p>May be taken by legal sport and commercial fishing methods as outlined in the Wildlife Code of Missouri.</p> <p>May be possessed in any number and do not count in the daily or possession limit.</p> <p>May be used as live bait.</p> <p>MDC hatcheries produce triploid grass carp that are stocked in Department lakes, but there is no State regulation that mandates that private Missouri aquaculture facilities must sell only triploid grass carp.</p>	<p>outlined in the Wildlife Code of Missouri.</p> <p>May be possessed in any number and do not count in the daily or possession limit.</p> <p>May NOT be used as live bait but may be used as dead or cut bait.</p>	<p>Bighead, Silver, and black carp may not be used as live bait.</p> <p>Other Fish and Invasive Fish can be taken under a Fish Utilization Permit and transferred to commercial establishments.</p> <p>See Wildlife Code regulations here: <a href="https://www.mdc.mo.gov/regulations/title-3/">Missouri Code of State Regulations: Title 3 - Department of Conservation (mo.gov)</a></p>
Montana (updated Oct. 2023)	Species is prohibited	Species is prohibited	Species is prohibited	Species is prohibited	
Nebraska (updated Nov. 2023)	Bighead carp: unlawful for any person to possess, import, export, purchase, sell, transport or release into the waters of the State except when Commission personnel or the owner of a conveyance, or a person authorized by such owner, is removing an Aquatic Invasive Species from a conveyance to be	Black carp: unlawful for any person to possess, import, export, purchase, sell, transport or release into the waters of the State except when Commission personnel or the owner of a conveyance, or a person authorized by such owner, is removing an Aquatic Invasive Species from a conveyance to be killed or immediately disposed of in	Grass carp not generally regulated. Commission raises triploid grass carp for stocking into public waterbodies. While regulations technically allow diploids for private use, commission staff only approve triploid fish as a functional regulation.	Silver carp: import, export, purchase, sell, transport or release into the waters of the State except when Commission personnel or the owner of a conveyance, or a person authorized by such owner, is removing an Aquatic Invasive Species from a conveyance to be killed or immediately disposed of in a manner as determined by the Commission or.	

	killed or immediately disposed of in a manner as determined by the Commission or.	a manner as determined by the Commission or.			
New York (updated Oct. 2023)	No person can buy, sell, trade, barter, offer for sale, possess, transport, import or export, or cause to be transported, imported or exported, live individuals or viable eggs of Bighead Carp unless permitted by the Department. Such permits will only be made available for educational, exhibition or scientific purposes as per the discretion of the Department.	No person can buy, sell, trade, barter, offer for sale, possess, transport, import or export, or cause to be transported, imported or exported, live individuals or viable eggs of Black Carp unless permitted by the Department. Such permits will only be made available for educational, exhibition or scientific purposes as per the discretion of the Department.	The use of <b>diploid grass carp is prohibited</b> . The Department of may issue permits for stocking of up to 15 United States Fish and Wildlife Service certified <b>triploid grass carp</b> per surface acre for aquatic plant management purposes in ponds five (5) acres or less in size which lie wholly within the boundaries of lands privately owned or leased by the individual making or authorizing such treatments if the pond meets specific criteria. For waters other than those meeting these criteria, including waters greater than five (5) acres, permit applications will not be acted upon until evaluated on a site-specific basis in accordance with the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA).	No person can buy, sell, trade, barter, offer for sale, possess, transport, import or export, or cause to be transported, imported or exported, live individuals or viable eggs of Silver Carp unless permitted by the Department. Such permits will only be made available for educational, exhibition or scientific purposes as per the discretion of the Department.	
North Carolina (updated Nov. 2023)	It is unlawful to transport, purchase, possess or sell any live individuals of Bighead Carp.	It is unlawful to transport, purchase, possess or sell any live individuals of Black Carp.	It is unlawful to transport, purchase, possess or sell any live individuals of Grass Carp, except certified triploid Grass Carp may be bought,	It is unlawful to transport, purchase, possess or sell any live individuals of Silver Carp.	For Bighead Carp, Black Carp, and Silver Carp, there are no specific restrictions. They can be harvested by any legal method for the area being

			possessed and stocked with a permit from the NC Wildlife Resources Commission.		fished. There are no established populations in NC, so individuals who catch one of these species are asked not to release it, freeze it or place it on ice, and contact the NCWRC. Grass Carp can be harvested by any legal method for the area being fished. There are several reservoirs where triploid Grass Carp have been stocked for aquatic vegetation control in which Grass Carp can not be harvested except with archery equipment or via a permit issued by the NCWRC. NCWRC rules can be found <a href="#">here</a> .
North Dakota (updated Oct. 2023)	Class I (Prohibited) ANS. A Director's permit is required to possess, import, purchase, trade, or propagate these species, and such a permit will typically only be issued for approved research projects in facilities that provide escapement safeguards. Violations constitute a Class B misdemeanor that can include a fine up to \$1,000, 30 days in jail, and confiscation of equipment.	Class I (Prohibited) ANS. A Director's permit is required to possess, import, purchase, trade, or propagate these species, and such a permit will typically only be issued for approved research projects in facilities that provide escapement safeguards. Violations constitute a Class B misdemeanor that can include a fine up to \$1,000, 30 days in jail, and confiscation of equipment.	Class I (Prohibited) ANS. A Director's permit is required to possess, import, purchase, trade, or propagate these species, and such a permit will typically only be issued for approved research projects in facilities that provide escapement safeguards. Violations constitute a Class B misdemeanor that can include a fine up to \$1,000, 30 days in jail, and confiscation of equipment.	Class III (Listed) ANS. Trade and movement of live silver carp require a permit, with additional restrictions on permits dealing with culture, rearing, propagation or sale as bait or as a food item. This still allows anglers that legally harvest these fish to keep silver carp as long as they kill the fish prior to transport. Any person, corporation or organization which knowingly, recklessly, or intentionally violates this chapter is guilty of a Class	Recreationally, Asian carp have to be captured according to our legal manner of take, which is defined in North Dakota's <a href="#">fishing proclamation</a> . The manner of take section goes over what is considered legal fishing tackle/tactics.  Commercially, North Dakota doesn't have any regulations that specifically define legal Asian carp capture methods. Technically, they fall under the standard

				B misdemeanor and subject to fines, court costs, and seizure/forfeiting of property.	commercial guidelines. The state doesn't have large enough populations of Asian carp to make commercial harvest profitable and commercial contractors do not operate in areas with Asian carp.
Ohio (updated Oct. 2023)	Illegal to possess alive. Possession legal if eviscerated, preserved, or headless.	Illegal to possess alive. Possession legal if eviscerated, preserved, or headless.	Diploids are illegal to possess alive. Possession legal if eviscerated, preserved, or headless. Triploids are permitted.	Illegal to possess alive. Possession legal if eviscerated, preserved, or headless.	
Oklahoma (updated Oct. 2023)	Illegal to import into the state and illegal to possess the fish or their eggs. This shall not interfere with the possession of dead individuals when reporting the fish to ODWC personnel.	Illegal to import into the state and illegal to possess the fish or their eggs.	Release of grass carp into public waters is prohibited. Only certified triploids may be imported, possessed, or introduced for the purpose of stocking private waters. Possession and transportation of diploid grass carp is permitted for the control of vegetation on licensed aquaculture facilities, the export to states allowing diploids and for production for sale to the human food market.	Illegal to import into the state and illegal to possess the fish or their eggs. This shall not interfere with the possession of dead individuals when reporting the fish to ODWC personnel.	No commercial fishing regulations. Regular statewide and/or area fishing regulations enforced for any Asian Carp capture with no limits.  <a href="#">Regulations</a>
Pennsylvania (updated July 2023)	It is unlawful to transport, possess, introduce, or import Bighead Carp.	It is unlawful to transport, possess, introduce, or import Black Carp.	Introduction, possession, importation, or transport of Grass Carp into Pennsylvania waters is prohibited, with the exception of Triploid Grass Carp which may be introduced/transported only under special permit. It is unlawful to propagate	It is unlawful to transport, possess, introduce, or import Silver Carp.	

			Diploid or Triploid Grass Carp.		
South Dakota (updated Oct 2023)	South Dakota allows possession of dead bighead Asian carp only. Any possession of a live specimen would be in violation of our administrative rule and would result in a ticket and \$182.50 fine. Waters containing Asian carp are closed for taking of live bait.	South Dakota allows possession of dead bighead Asian carp only. Any possession of a live specimen would be in violation of our administrative rule and would result in a ticket and \$182.50 fine. Waters containing Asian carp are closed for taking of live bait.	South Dakota allows possession of dead Asian carp only. Any possession of a live specimen would be in violation of our administrative rule and would result in a ticket and \$182.50 fine. South Dakota allows stocking of triploid grass carp for pond management when overseen by GFP. Waters containing Asian carp are closed for taking of live bait.	South Dakota allows possession of dead bighead Asian carp only. Any possession of a live specimen would be in violation of our administrative rule and would result in a ticket and \$182.50 fine. Waters containing Asian carp are closed for taking of live bait.	<p>Silver and bighead carp that jump into a boat or are netted using a dip net may be kept. Bigheaded carp can also be harvested if snagged during the paddlefish snagging season if the angler holds a valid paddlefish tag and has not harvested a paddlefish yet.</p> <p>Commercially, the contractor must enter into an agreement with South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks.</p> <p>Only dead silver and bighead carp may be transported.</p>
Tennessee (updated Sep. 2021)	Class V – Cannot have in one’s possession live, except for zoos.	Class V – Cannot have in one’s possession live, except for zoos.	The public can possess USFWS Certified triploid grass carp.	Class V – Cannot have in one’s possession live, except for zoos.	<p>May be harvested legally by sport fishing and commercial fishing methods. May not be possessed alive.</p> <p><a href="#">Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency - TN.gov</a> Or <a href="#">Tennessee Fishing Seasons &amp; Rules   eRegulations</a></p>

<p>Texas (updated July 2023)</p>	<p>Harmful or Potentially Harmful Exotic Fish--unlawful to release into the water of this state, import, sell, purchase, transport, propagate, or possess (including eggs) unless beheaded, gutted, gill-cut, killed by other means, frozen, or placed on ice. Research and zoological permits may be issued for this species. Transfer of live nongame fish (i.e., bait fish) prohibited in areas where Bighead/Silver Carp have been or are likely to be found.</p>	<p>Harmful or Potentially Harmful Exotic Fish--unlawful to release into the water of this state, import, sell, purchase, transport, propagate, or possess (including eggs) unless beheaded, gutted, gill-cut, killed by other means, frozen, or placed on ice. Research and zoological permits may be issued for this species.</p>	<p>Harmful or Potentially Harmful Exotic Fish--unlawful to release into the water of this state, import, sell, purchase, transport, propagate, or possess (including eggs) without a permit except may be possessed if beheaded, gutted, gill-cut, killed by other means, frozen, or placed on ice. Permits for possession of grass carp diploids or production of triploids not allowable under regulations. Research and zoological permits may be issued for this species. Permits for import and sale may be issued for certified triploid grass carp; record-keeping required. Permits for stocking certified triploid grass carp in private ponds may be issued; ponds inspected/reviewed and may require fencing to prevent escape. Permits for stocking certified triploid grass carp in public waters for biological control of vegetation may also be issued. Licensed fish dealer may possess live triploid grass carp provided (1) purchased from permit holder and (2)</p>	<p>Harmful or Potentially Harmful Exotic Fish--unlawful to release into the water of this state, import, sell, purchase, transport, propagate, or possess (including eggs) unless beheaded, gutted, gill-cut, killed by other means, frozen, or placed on ice. Research and zoological permits may be issued for these species. Transfer of live nongame fish (i.e., bait fish) prohibited in areas where Bighead/Silver Carp have been or are likely to be found.</p>	<p>All lawful methods for harvesting nongame fish, subject to compliance with all applicable gear size limitations (i.e., pole and line, cast net, dip net, gig, archery equipment / crossbow, jugline, minnow trap, seine, shad trawl, spear, spear gun, throwline, trotline, umbrella net).</p> <p><a href="#">Regulations</a></p>
--	---	--	---	--	--

			beheaded/gutted/gill-cut/frozen/placed on ice prior to sale.		
Virginia (updated Oct. 2023)	Designated a Predatory or Undesirable nonnative species by VDWR regulation; a permit from VDWR is required to import, possess, or sell this species. The species may not be liberated within the Commonwealth. Such a permit has never been issued by VDWR, and likely would only be issued to academic institutions under strict conditions for research purposes.	Designated a Predatory or Undesirable nonnative species by VDWR regulation; a permit from VDWR is required to import, possess, or sell this species. The species may not be liberated within the Commonwealth. Such a permit has never been issued by VDWR, and likely would only be issued to academic institutions under strict conditions for research purposes.  Also designated a Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Species; it is unlawful to take, possess, transport, import, sell, or offer for sale within the Commonwealth without a permit from VDWR. VDWR can obtain warrants to search any property for these species, is authorized to seize, control, or eradicate these species throughout the Commonwealth, and obstruction of the Department's actions is subject to severe financial penalties.	Designated a Predatory or Undesirable nonnative species by VDWR regulation; a permit from VDWR is required to import, possess, or sell this species. The species may not be liberated within the Commonwealth. Such a permit has never been issued by VDWR, and likely would only be issued to academic institutions under strict conditions for research purposes (but see below).  Permits to stock certified triploid grass carp for aquatic vegetation control in private ponds may be obtained from VDWR.  Grass carp may be legally harvested by anglers from public waters except from VDWR- owned or controlled lakes, provided the harvested grass carp are killed.	Designated a Predatory or Undesirable nonnative species by VDWR regulation; a permit from VDWR is required to import, possess, or sell this species. The species may not be liberated within the Commonwealth. Such a permit has never been issued by VDWR, and likely would only be issued to academic institutions under strict conditions for research purposes.	

<p>West Virginia (updated Oct. 2023)</p>	<p>It is unlawful for any person to possess, sell, offer for sale, import, bring or cause to be brought or imported into this state or release into the waters of this state. The director may issue written authorization for the importation or possession of these species or their hybrids into this state if the importation or possession does not violate any federal law and if the use is limited to scientific research.</p>	<p>It is unlawful for any person to possess, sell, offer for sale, import, bring or cause to be brought or imported into this state or release into the waters of this state. The director may issue written authorization for the importation or possession of these species or their hybrids into this state if the importation or possession does not violate any federal law and if the use is limited to scientific research.</p>	<p>Triploid Grass carp are legal, as long as you obtain an importation permit and do not release them into public waters.</p>	<p>It is unlawful for any person to possess, sell, offer for sale, import, bring or cause to be brought or imported into this state or release into the waters of this state. The director may issue written authorization for the importation or possession of these species or their hybrids into this state if the importation or possession does not violate any federal law and if the use is limited to scientific research.</p>	<p>No commercial fishing and there is nothing in writing about specific legal capture methods. Bowfishing is allow and that is how most of these fish are being harvested.</p>
<p>Wisconsin (updated Oct. 2023)</p>	<p>Illegal to possess, transport, transfer, introduce (without a permit for research or public display). Must be eviscerated or have gill covering severed.</p>	<p>Illegal to possess, transport, transfer, introduce (without a permit for research or public display). Must be eviscerated or have gill covering severed.</p>	<p>Illegal to possess, transport, transfer, introduce (without a permit for research or public display). Must be eviscerated or have gill covering severed.</p>	<p>Illegal to possess, transport, transfer, introduce (without a permit for research or public display). Must be eviscerated or have gill covering severed.</p>	<p>SPORT FISHING: OK to catch with sport-fishing gear but location-specific limitations (hook and line, spear, bow and arrow, crossbow, dip net, cast nets).  COMMERCIAL FISHING: Mississippi and St. Croix Rivers (WI/MN boundary) – Gear varies by location but generally gill nets, seines, and setlines are allowed.  Mississippi River (WI/IA boundary) – Gear varies by location but generally gill nets, seines, setlines, buffalo nets, bait nets, frame/fyke nets, and trammel nets are allowed.</p>



Wyoming (updated Aug. 2023)	Considered an aquatic invasive species in Wyoming, Possession, import, movement, etc. is prohibited.	Considered an aquatic invasive species in Wyoming, Possession, import, movement, etc. is prohibited.	Importation or possession of grass carp is prohibited. Importation or possession of certified triploid grass carp requires permit approval through the Game and Fish Department.	Considered an aquatic invasive species in Wyoming, Possession, import, movement, etc. is prohibited.	
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

**Notes**

**Colorado:** Colorado switched to an allowable list (versus prohibited) in 2018.

**Kansas:** There is no production of any of these species within Kansas.

**Ohio:** <http://ohiodnr.gov/invasive-species/aquatic-invasives/injurious-aquatic-invasive-species>

**West Virginia:** 20-2-64d: (d) It is unlawful for any person to possess, sell, offer for sale, import, bring or cause to be brought or imported into this state or release into the waters of this state, in a live state, any bighead carp (*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*), silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*), black carp (*Mylopharyngodon piceus*), largescale silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys harmandi*), diploid white amur (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*) or snakehead (*Channa spp.*), gametes or eggs of the same, or any hybrids of these species. The director may not issue a stocking permit to any person for the species and their hybrids listed in this subsection, but may issue written authorization for the importation or possession of these species or their hybrids into this state if the importation or possession does not violate any federal law and if the use is limited to scientific research.

**Wisconsin:** Administrative Code NR 40 (Invasive Species Identification, Classification and Control) and is authorized by Wis. State Statutes 23.22 (2) (a).