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Governor

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Wes Ward
Secretary of Agriculture

Arkansas Rules Governing Pesticide Use, 2 CAR Pt. 70

Public Comments Summary

Comment Date: 12/17/2025

Commenter Name: McClintock, Michael

Comment: I am a rancher in North Arkansas and I support the use of Kaput for feral hog control.

Department Response: No response or changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Brixie, Cole

Comment: Dear Arkansas Department of Agriculture, I strongly oppose the proposed amendments to 2 CAR Pt. 70 that would allow the sale and use of warfarin (Kaput) as a feral hog toxicant through the creation of Class J pesticides.

Using a first-generation anticoagulant poison on a large, free-ranging species is unsafe and irresponsible. Warfarin is non-selective and creates a high risk of non-target poisoning to wildlife, livestock, pets, hunting dogs, and scavengers through both direct exposure and secondary poisoning. Once deployed, poisoned bait and animals cannot be controlled or recovered, making enforcement and containment unrealistic.

The environmental risks far outweigh any questionable benefit. Toxicant-based hog control has repeatedly failed to produce meaningful, long-term population reduction, while causing collateral damage to ecosystems and undermining public trust in pesticide regulation.

Arkansas should focus on proven control methods such as trapping, coordinated hunting efforts, and landowner cooperation—not the widespread introduction of anticoagulant poisons into the environment.

I urge the Department to reject the proposed amendments creating Class J pesticides for warfarin use on feral hogs.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Further, nothing in the

proposed rules restricts hunting. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Bryant, Daniel

Comment: Dear Sir, My name is Daniel Bryant. I live in the small southeast Arkansas town of New Edinburg. Since probably the early 2000s we've experienced a huge increase in the numbers of feral hogs. From seeing one or two a year we now see that many in any given week, and sometimes many more. It's rare that I go into my woods that I don't see hog sign such a rooting or mud rubbed on trees. They constantly rut up my pastures and low areas, eat all available acorns, and devour any bait I put out for deer. The deer heard on my property has decreased each year even though we rarely harvest more than two or three. I'm afraid they're being out competed for food. Please allow Kaput to be used to manage hogs in Arkansas. We can't control them through trapping and shooting. I know because I've trapped and killed over 200 in the last ten years and still have more than ever.

Department Response: No response or changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Clark, Julia

Comment: The proposed amendments to Arkansas Rules on Pesticide Use to include sale and use of Warfarin as a feral hog toxicant is deeply concerning. It is an inefficient proposal to control Arkansas' problem of feral hog overpopulation, as it would ultimately be detrimental to other species of wildlife that call Arkansas home, such as squirrels, raccoons, opossums, and other rodent-classified wildlife, not to mention long-term effects on larger wildlife.

The use of Warfarin as a form of overpopulation control is, by and large, a poor idea and not sustainable when long-term effects are taken into consideration. Rather than using a pesticide, it would be better for the state of Arkansas to provide an incentive program for the harvest of feral hogs. Whether that is monetary, or even a rewards-based program that could award something like entries into a draw-hunt such as Choctaw Island, it would certainly cause more people to be intentional about reducing the feral hog population.

In short, as a hunter and outdoorswoman who enjoys spending time in our Natural State, I ask that this amendment be rejected.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions

imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Further, nothing in the proposed rules restricts hunting. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Crowder, Kevin

Comment: To whom it may concern. I am writing to comment on proposed rule changes for the use of pesticides against feral hogs. I own 440 acres in northern Arkansas county. I have trapped extensively and over the past 10 years have removed 500-1000 pigs off of this land. I feel like i am qualified to say that trapping is no solution. We need the kaput in the worst way. I am not interested in control I am interested in eradication. These things are a plague. They are destroying the riparian area along lagrue bayou. They compete for food with the native deer on my land and wreak havoc in the crop fields adjoining my land. Pesticide is the only solution. If i let up trapping for 6 months i have numbers right back where i started. In addition, assuming i was able to trap and remove every pig on my place and the surrounding area all it takes to replace them is one dog hunter to move a sow and boar back in and the cycle starts again. I have killed a pig on my place with a gps tracking collar attached to it by dog hunters so im not guessing about catch and release of these things. Its happening. I fully support this method at least on private lands. We have needed it for years and no longer need to focus on control. Complete eradication is the only solution. Please don't Let the opinion of people who seek the recreation of hunting these things interfere with what has to be done from a biological and financial standpoint. Thank you for allowing me to comment.

Department Response: No response or changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Devazier, Heath

Comment: ABSOLUTELY NOT!!! The use of poison to control the feral hog population is the worst possible solution to use. There is no way to control it that other gave animals don't get it or don't eat animals that have died from the poison. What other impacts on the environment and ecosystem will occur? Will it leech into our waterways? What happens if a hog has infested it, and then before dying is killed by a hunter whose family then consumes it? Take the handcuffs off of hunters and allow them to actually hunt, chase with dogs, and trap them on public property and watch the population decrease. Open the wma's up to permit hunters to allow the use of dogs to catch and kill. There are many acceptable solutions to the feral hog problem, but warfarin is not one of them.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions

imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Further, nothing in the proposed rules restricts hunting. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Dollarhide, Kelly

Comment: Warfarin? A blood thinner. Let's just dump it in the environment because that's not dangerous-come on.

Department Response: No response or changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Fairris, Gage

Comment: I do not agree with this way to manage hogs. Nor do I believe it to be humane. Or safe for other animals. Not to mention my family has been hunting wild hogs for generations. I would hate for one of my rights and privilege get taken away because some believe the animal is a nuisance. For many people hunting hogs is a way of life! And I think this should be taken into consideration. Sent from my iPhone

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Further, nothing in the proposed rules restricts hunting. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Green, Cody

Comment: Good morning, as an avid hunter and outdoorsman I enjoy the opportunity's we have hunting wild game in the great state of Arkansas. While I completely agree we need to step up and take action on the wild hog issue. I do believe using a pesticide is absolutely the WRONG way to approach the problem. I want to state that I am 100% against using poison for the hogs . I believe other wildlife will reap the effect of this dangerous idea. I fear loss of other abundant wildlife that is trying to strive. I would love to see a complete open season on PUBLIC lands and be able to use dogs to hunt these animals. We have honest hard working hounds men that would love the

opportunity to work there dogs and enjoy the outdoors with family while taking care of these pest. Not to mention many Arkansas natives use this wild hog meat to feed there family's. I would love to speak to someone VIA phone or in person if they have any questions!

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Further, nothing in the proposed rules restricts hunting. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Goin, Todd

Comment: As an Arkansas resident and licensed pesticide applicator, I am well Aware of what “unanticipated consequences” There can be when using pesticide.

I cannot see a way that using warfarin to control wild hogs would ever only be effective against hogs. Many many other animals would likely fall victim to this poison

Please put me down as against this rule change

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Mauro, Michael

Comment: The use of warfarin on feral pigs in the wild is a thought process bordering on mental illness. It poses a serious danger to wildlife up and down the food chain, including people that harvest them and actually utilize them as a food source. There is no set of regulations that can guarantee to mitigate the accidental exposure or ingestion of affected feral pigs, nor is there any rule that can ensure applications will be done correctly in every instance. Escape from pen traps is not at all uncommon, and use of animal specific procedures would be a waste of time and money with little impact on the population.

I would remind you that there is valid science and common sense that prohibits the use of cyanide guns and poison baits in the wild for these very reasons.

While feral pig control is a very important concern in areas of the state, biologists might better concentrate on species specific reproductive control measures, or others. The risks far outweigh the benefit.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: McClintock, Terry

Comment: Why would Ar Fish and Game even think about poison? A lot of animals eat the same thing hogs do. Then the animals die and there ya go scavengers eat the animals and they die. Trapping is the way to go, but like the Harold Alexander WMA the traps are there but haven't been set in who knows how long. They can't work if they aren't set and taken care of (baited, set, and run) it makes a big difference in the population.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Meeks, James

Comment: This pesticide has beet proved and tested, land owners need help to get rid of these out of control pests! This is another tool in the toolbox. We also need trapping and allow hunters to hunt and fine those who are turning hogs lose in the wild. It is not going to be a fix all but it is one more tool to help the land owners

Department Response: No response or changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Miles, Colby

Comment: I am writing in regards to amending the proposal to start use of pesticides. I believe it would be a very bad idea to introduce any kind of poison to our wildlife hogs included. Hogs are no doubt a big nuisance for land owner. They are also a great food source for lots people and should not be poisoned but better controlled. Allowing people to freely hunt hogs at night and with dogs year around will do more help than poisoning. I myself hunt all east polk County for hogs on multiple farms. I have been in reach with multiple organizations to get a trap paid for but they will not even answer the phone. We hunt these hogs with thermals and dogs and it is the only successful way to move them besides traps. The AGFC once had a program to help land owners buy hog traps but they failed miserably and I don't know of ANY land owners that had help purchasing one. I have a freezer full of wild hog meat and deer that helps our family be able make it. The hogs and deer are a very important food source for alot of Americans and introducing any type of poison into the food sources seems like a horrible and wasteful idea. Introduce a bounty? I have homeowners paying me to kill these hogs off their properties and they should not have too.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Further, nothing in the proposed rules restricts hunting. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Mosley, Billy

Comment: Warfarin should not be used to poison any animals that could be consumed by humans. It's not possible to contain a wild animal to a safe area that there is not a 100% possibility of accidental contamination of humans or other wildlife. Traps are good source of pollution control and eliminate the possibility of poisoning humans or desired animals.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Pangle, Pam

Comment: Dear Committee Members, I am extremely concerned about the proposed use of Warfarin (Kaput) anywhere on our lands. My husband has required Warfarin daily for over 15 years now, and I know first hand just how dangerous it can be - from potentially bleeding to death (inside the brain, mostly) to how severely he bleeds from the smallest of scratches. I frequently wonder if he may need stitches when he comes in with a new cut because of all of the blood. As for effects on pets, have you ever seen a cat eat a mouse that has been poisoned with warfarin? They are fine one moment, and literally dead the next.

Should this practice of using warfarin on the land were to be approved, we all will begin to see the impact of all kinds of animals dying in a very inhumane way - bleeding to death.

Although I understand the damage that these hogs cause (I raised pigs on my little home/farm), I am also highly aware of the damages warfarin and drugs in this class cause to all beings, not just hogs. Coyotes, scavenger birds, and other predatory animals will all be exposed to the warfarin when they feed on one of those hogs - not to mention any "unintentional" exposure to animals that may feed on the same vegetation or even nearby. Here are just a few articles so you can begin to understand what will be 'unleashed' should this be allowed:

"Butterflies, bumble bees, honey bees, hummingbirds and moths are immensely fond of anise hyssop and it's particularly noted as being a splendiferous plant for bees."

[Bees, butterflies, hummingbirds, moths](#)

[Bee, hummingbird, butterfly magnet](#)

[Coyotes and dogs](#)

[Mice, rodents](#)

This doesn't even begin to address what warfarin in our waterways will do to this area - you know, "The Natural State". It will become known as the place to come to watch birds die in mid-flight, dead animals all over our roadways and unsafe lands and waterways. That will be our future should this class of drugs enter our systems.

[Bass](#)

[Beavers](#)

So, as you can see, all kinds of animals - wild and domesticated have potential to be affected by the use of this class of drugs. All of these animals and pets all will be at risk should this be allowed.

By the way, the State should also be required to restrict all hunting in any area where this class of drugs may be used, as the effects of the warfarin could be transferred to people when they eat any wild game that may have ingested said drug. We don't need our hunters and our fishermen, in our "Natural State", dying because they ate the venison, fish or whatever else they may have harvested in our wonderful state.

I urge you to not use this class of drugs on any property, waterway, plants/roots, or ground. The results will be devastating.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-

target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Price, Brandon

Comment: Concerned about use of toxins/pesticides! I understand the destruction they cause, but they are also food for hunters and the use of poisons no matter what species their meant for cause more problems then they solve. And increase the risk of other animals that feed on the hogs being poisoned as well including but not limited to people as well! Could a reward be offered for every pig killed, similar to the incentive to catch invasive fish?? Wouldn't need to be much to amp up citizen involvement! State wide eradication effort before resulting to poison control efforts. Call all farmers and hunters to kill every single pig in sight or we have to use poisoned bait! I believe you will have great results! Please no poison. Thank you for you time.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Further, nothing in the proposed rules restricts hunting. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Pickett, Phillip

Comment: I am a heavy user of Spring River/Harold E. Alexander WMA and the feral hogs are as bad as I've ever seen them right now. Please do whatever needs to be done, be it warfarin, remove WMA restrictions on hunting them, allow night hunting of them on WMA's, bounties or whatever it takes, but something has to be done!

I wouldn't jump in heavy on the warfarin, but maybe do trial bait sites. use a drone for observations, literally watch the results of its use. If it's a positive result, continue its usage, if it's negative, discontinue its use, but something needs to be done with the feral hogs.

Department Response: No response or changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Pride, Lynn

Comment: While feral hogs present a large problem, I am concerned about what might happen to other wildlife that may eat the carcasses of the dead poisoned hogs. Won't the warfarin or other poisons kill animals that eat the hogs?

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Reynolds, Charlie

Comment: Poison is indiscriminate, there is no way to guarantee that hogs and hogs alone will ingest this poison. The use of these warfarin based pesticides have been on the decline, due in part to their impact on non target species of wildlife. The only sensible way to control the invasive hog problem is to lift the ludicrous restrictions on WMAs and incentivize hunters to kill as many hogs as possible.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Further, nothing in the proposed rules restricts hunting. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Sanders, Randy

Comment: I'm totally against using any kind of chemicals to remove fatal hogs or any other wildlife. I believe it will kill other wildlife and in the long run will affect humans. It will end up in our water ways and in our crops we will be consuming it as well in the end.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions

imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Shat-Williams, Cindy K.

Comment: Absolutely NO! The residue in hogs that have been eating the chemical will be passed onto other animals and humans. You will wipe out other animals and kill people who continue to hunt wild hogs for food. Polluting the environment and poisoning anything in the food chain is not ethical or proper way to control a problem. Open year round hunting. Let private landowners use traps. Open a season for dog hunters that will not affect deer hunting season. If poisoning worked other states would already be using that to control hog populations.

Warfarin, has been shown to be passed onto other predators after mice and rats eat it. You must be very un-educated to even consider this. The first time a human dies you'll be responsible. When someones high dollar dogs die, you'll be responsible. You knowingly poisoning hogs and causing other deaths is the same as premeditated murder and if you knowingly proceed with this ignorant course of action I hope the death penalty for premeditated murder is what you get.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Skates, Dusty

Comment: Please vote no to Code § 20-20-206, we do not need pesticides use in our, OUR the tax paying citizens who the National forest belong to, Forrest or land. Open up more dog hunting for hogs on public land. Make it to where they have to kill the hog.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Further, nothing in the proposed rules restricts hunting. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Smith, Gary

Comment: I manage a 1400ac ranch which borders the little river wma. If the wma would allow hunters to hunt the hogs with dogs or even trap them. We could put a big big dent in them. My boss bought me a trap and I have caught over 750 pigs in the last few years. If we could trap on the wma that number would be a lot higher. I've tried to get the game and fish to help me trap them and as usual, it's like crickets. Never hear a word from them.

Department Response: Nothing in the proposed rules prohibits trapping. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Steinmetz, Frank

Comment: Yes, my concern is if you are going to poison feral hogs what others animals/wildlife will be affected? This doesn't sound like a wise decision to me.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Strasser, Matthew

Comment: Poisoning hogs is a bad idea. We aren't going to get rid of hogs, nobody ever has, so why not manage them like the game animal they are? Open the WMAs year round for hog hunting with rifle, archery, spear, etc depending on the WMA. Put a statewide bounty on hogs. Allow sporting families with deep Arkansas roots to run hog dogs. Allow locals to trap on public land. Remove the restrictions and let the people benefit from the overabundance of wild hogs in Arkansas. This poison does not break down and disappear when the hogs die; it is ingested by scavengers (dogs, coyotes, bobcats, raptors) or Arkansans who consume the hog and unknowingly consume toxins.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Further, nothing in the proposed rules restricts hunting. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Sykes, Lynn

Comment: I completely disagree with the use of pesticides for hog removal. This is a problem because you discourage and ban hog hunting on State lands. This will also kill other wildlife. Trapping needs to increase. There are better options that don't harm other wildlife.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/18/2025

Commenter Name: Tuggle, Garrett

Comment: Absolutely not. What we need is state-sponsored hog bounties and state-sponsored USDA licensed processing facilities where hobby hunters and bounty hunters can haul the hogs in, get paid so much per ear, and turn the meat in to be processed and sold as a cheap local source of meat or pet food.

This is the only way to ultimately turn this costly nuisance into an economic tool.

Department Response: The proposed rules do not restrict hunting or trapping. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/19/2025

Commenter Name: Crowder, Kevin

Comment: I am writing to fully support the rule change allowing the use of kaput against feral hogs. I own 440 acres in northern Arkansas county. i have been attempting control with trapping for 10 years. we have removed between 500 and 1000 pigs from this place. Tapping is not a solution to this problem. I have stopped trapping for 8 months and numbers are again out of control. Please allow landowners to use this tool. Hogs are destroying the riparian area along Lagrue bayou and wreaking havoc on the adjoining crop fields. When used appropriately this could end the problem in my area altogether. with the benefits to the environment far out weighing the risks.

Department Response: No response or changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/19/2025

Commenter Name: Crowder, Roy

Comment: I fully support using pesticides for controlling feral hogs.

Department Response: No response or changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/19/2025

Commenter Name: Crowder, Roy

Comment: I fully support using pesticides to control/eradicate feral hogs. The damage that is done by them to the environment is devastating not to mention the billions of dollars in damages that they cause.

Department Response: No response or changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/19/2025

Commenter Name: Hance, Jesse

Comment: I am reading that the Agricultural division in Arkansas is planning possibly to kill feral hogs with pesticides. This is outrageous and would be a huge problem for many reasons. First off, consumers (human and animal) possibly eating contaminated meat, and poison getting into the environment via streams and soil. A better way of reducing numbers of feral hogs quickly is to open season on them year round. It is a win-win. People will be able to eat organic meat, it saves \$ which would be spent on pesticides, saves our environment (which has a direct effect on human and wildlife health), and will greatly reduce the population of these guys. People are already poisoned enough by so many other factors in these modern times. To me, it is unjust. Thank you for hearing me out!

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Further, nothing in the proposed rules restricts hunting. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/19/2025

Commenter Name: Hayes, Rex

Comment: Hello, I am writing to oppose the use of Kaput® (warfarin-based poison) in Arkansas and to ask for clarification on its risks.

I am concerned about unintended poisoning of wildlife, especially scavengers and predators that may feed on poisoned feral hogs or carcasses. I would like to understand how these risks are being addressed in real-world conditions.

I am also concerned about the impact on hunters and people who eat feral hogs. In particular:

What is the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission's position on the risk to hunters who may harvest hogs that have consumed poison?

How will hunters know where bait has been used?

How will the state ensure that harvested hogs are safe to eat?

Given these concerns, I urge Arkansas agencies to prohibit or strictly limit the use of Kaput® and to focus on feral hog control methods that do not risk wildlife, hunters, or public confidence in wild game.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/19/2025

Commenter Name: Pittaway, Ken

Comment: I am absolutely opposed to using poisons to control feral hogs. I eat a couple of feral hogs each year.

I am quite concerned that poisons will affect other animals including myself.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/19/2025

Commenter Name: Tharp, Leann

Comment: This is dangerous to other wildlife and there is entirely too much room for potential exposure to other animals including the deer population.

I do not support the use of Coumadin to manage the overpopulation of feral Hogs in Arkansas

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/19/2025

Commenter Name: Wood, Kevin

Comment: The following are my personal comments and do not necessarily reflect the position of NativState.

Warfarin is a known toxicant to American Black Bears (*Ursus americanus*).

"2 CAR § 70-115. Class J. (c) Requirements for commercial, noncommercial, and private applicators.

(1)(A) Use is prohibited in any county where black bears have been harvested since 2023, per the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission Black Bear Harvest Report.

(B) Use in all other counties is prohibited from April 1-November 30."

These restrictions are wholly inadequate to protect black bears from inadvertent consumption of warfarin toxicants.

- There are several counties where the bear season is open, but no bears have been harvested. This is more a function of the season structure (quota), than the absence of bears.
- The harvest reports for 2024 and 2025 are not publicly available on the AGFC website. Those data may further restrict the counties where warfarin use would be prohibited. Restrictions based on data that are not readily available could lead to landowners and other users unintentionally violating the proposed statute.
- There are bears present in counties where the bear season is closed. These bears are even more vulnerable to toxicant exposure due to poor quality habitat. They would be more likely to feed at a bait station than bears in high quality habitat where natural foods are more abundant.
- Black bears are not true hibernators and can be active outside of the April - November timeframe proposed. I have personally captured bears outside of dens during the proposed usage period.

Furthermore, the requirements set forth by the label of Kaput Feral Hog Bait are impractical, if not impossible.

"SURVEILLANCE AND FOLLOW-UP: Dead hogs may begin to appear in or near the treatment areas within 5 to 7 days after bait placement. Applicators must return to the treatment site within 4 days after the first bait placements were made, and at 2- to 4-day intervals thereafter during the baiting program, to inspect the site for evidence of dead or dying feral hogs. All carcasses found must be disposed of properly. Carcasses may be buried on site. Burial may minimize feral hog disease transmission to humans, domestic animals, and other wildlife. If burial is not practical and other disposal methods are allowed by State and local authorities, carcasses may be disposed of by other methods. Continue to monitor the treatment area for dead or dying feral hogs for at least two weeks after the removal of all bait from the hog feeders."

- Feral hogs are known to travel long distances. They could easily move off of the property where they were poisoned, leaving the carcasses available for consumption by other non-target animals.
- Are other means of disposal authorized by the State?
- Is allowing an animal to bleed to death over a 5-7 day period ethical treatment?

Between the restrictions based on black bears and the following label restrictions, there are very few areas of the state where it would be legal to use the toxicant.

"USE RESTRICTIONS: This product may only be used to control feral hogs (*Sus scrofa*) on pastures, rangeland, forests, and non-crop areas."

The risks to non-target wildlife seem to greatly outweigh any possible benefits of using the toxicant.

We only need to look at the history of the United States to solve the feral hog problem. Before game agencies existed, any wildlife that was economically valuable was quickly and efficiently pushed to extinction or near extinction. When feral hogs become economically valuable through the open

market, or through a very lucrative bounty system, the problem will be solved. In the meantime, we do not need to poison our wildlife by using toxicants that will only have marginal effects to the feral hog population.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/20/2025

Commenter Name: Kelly, Jim

Comment: How can you protect the safety of hunting dogs and peoples pets?

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/20/2025

Commenter Name: McElfish, Christine

Comment: These pesticides do not need to be used. Why not go back to where we can hunt them with each season that is open. Hogs won't be the only ones affected by this. Other animals will as well. I had a video from about 5-6 years ago of a bear that was terrible. Seen several more. Posted video forestry seen and now video is completely gone from my Facebook account. You can say it's mange all you want but we the people know this is just another form of government trying to control us supporting ourselves by hunting. Let people hunt them. Many will love this it's free meat that can feed families.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Further, nothing in the

proposed rules restricts hunting. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/20/2025

Commenter Name: Riley, Keith

Comment: No to the pesticides for hog removal open up all wma and private lands for dog hunters will thin the population quickly!!!! No need for stinking bodies laying around and rotting when lots of folks would love to have the meat!

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Further, nothing in the proposed rules restricts hunting. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/20/2025

Commenter Name: Smith, Rusty

Comment: Please make Kaput legal ASAP. Feral hogs are destroying the environment and wildlife habitat.

Department Response: No response or changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/21/2025

Commenter Name: Bland, Greg

Comment: I am absolutely opposed to the poisoning of feral hogs. I could spend several paragraphs describing my concerns but will just refer you to my first sentence.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/21/2025

Commenter Name: Cassinelli, Anthony

Comment: I am for the approval of hog poison being legalized in Arkansas. They are causing millions of dollars in crop damage to Arkansas farmers.

Department Response: No response or changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/21/2025

Commenter Name: Denniston, Tom

Comment: Please do what TX does for Hog control. The hogs are very destructive Poison is the only answer.

Department Response: No response or changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/21/2025

Commenter Name: McCoy, Thomas

Comment: If this "proposal" is anything like the surveys the AGFC sends out, you have already made up your mind on what you're going to do. This is just a manipulation tactic to make the public think their opinion matters. BUT... I strongly oppose poisoning hogs. The USDA has received \$5.32 million since 2019 for feral hog control, and the last article posted to the AGFC website showed less than 16,000 hogs have been removed as a result of that money. Meanwhile, hunters are blamed for not controlling populations on WMA's even though we have been banned from intentional hog hunting on WMA's since 2006. We've heard trapping is the way and shooting hogs only scatters them, but traps sit empty for years at a time while helicopter joyrides are taken to do what we are restricted from doing. The hypocrisy is infuriating. Ya'll have had 2 decades without intentional hunting and have done nothing but blame hunters for your lack of results. Poisoning is lazy and unethical. So again, I strongly oppose the use of poisons, if that matters. I have been in contact with Ryan Farney, the feral hog program coordinator for Arkansas about this, but I will extend the same offer to whomever reads this; I will attend whatever meeting and let my voice be heard to stop this absolute overreach and abuse of power. It has to stop.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Further, nothing in the

proposed rules restricts hunting. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/21/2025

Commenter Name: Werner, Michael

Comment: We don't need warfarin blood thinners out in the environment. What happens to the hog after he dies in the middle of the woods? The coyotes, raccoons, foxes, rats and especially Bald eagles will eat the carcass. What could go wrong?

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/22/2025

Commenter Name: Richardson, Jimmy

Comment: Not a good idea at all, in fact a terrible idea. Arkansas hunters should be utilized instead. In addition to being received well by the public it will be much safer and will cost less. If you're just looking to spend money put a bounty on the hogs harvested.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Further, nothing in the proposed rules restricts hunting. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/22/2025

Commenter Name: Talbert, Jennifer

Comment: I am writing in support of the hog poison rules and regulations. These animals are so destructive and breeding so fast we need something to rid our lands of the horrid animals.

Department Response: No response or changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/23/2025

Commenter Name: Lowrance, Sidney

Comment: Our farm is Searcy County, Arkansas just one air mile north of court house at Martin Box at end of Windsor Hill. We have 314 acres. I have trapped and killed 136 total hogs. Our farm very close in air miles to Buffalo Nation River. I read other states use pesticide. I am a retired NRCS district conservation with over 30 plus years. If other states use pesticide to slow or control feral hogs Arkansas should also.

Department Response: No response or changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 12/26/2025

Commenter Name: Johnson, Glenanne

Comment: Please do not allow the pesticide for hog control and instead issue hunting seasons to control the population. We do not need more environmental damage to the many well water resources and natural lakes that usace uses for water supply.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Further, nothing in the proposed rules restricts hunting. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 1/02/2026

Commenter Name: Wright, Dan

Comment: The Arkansas Farm Bureau supports the use of toxicants, including Kaput, as a necessary tool for the eradication of feral hogs in our state. Feral hogs cause significant damage to crops, pastureland, infrastructure, and natural ecosystems. Farmers and ranchers need access to a full range of tools and flexibility to make decisions that best fit their operations. Access to scientifically vetted products like Kaput is essential to protecting their livelihoods and mitigate further losses. Arkansas Farm Bureau has the following comments regarding the proposed rules for Class J pesticides or pesticides containing warfarin when used as a hog toxicant.

We are concerned with the proposed restriction in Section (c)(1)(A), which prohibits the use of Class J pesticides in any county where black bears have been harvested since 2023. This blanket restriction not only lacks scientific justification but also appears arbitrary and capricious. This concern is further supported by data from the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission's Black Bear Harvest Reports. Since 2013, fourteen counties have been added to the list of counties with at least one documented black bear harvest. Under the proposed rule, even a single bear harvested after 2023 would immediately prohibit the use of Class J pesticides in that county moving forward—regardless of whether bear activity is sustained or isolated. For example, Drew County consistently reports high numbers of feral hogs removed through coordinated eradication efforts, according to the Arkansas Feral Hog Eradication Task Force¹. Because the proposed rule includes no mechanism to reassess or remove counties once added, it is reasonable to expect that more counties will continue to be added over time. This highlights a fundamental flaw in the rule where counties with minimal bear activity and significant feral hog pressure are being regulated in a way that will essentially deny them a much-needed tool for eliminating feral hogs on agricultural lands.

We are also concerned about the seasonal restriction in Section (c)(1)(B), which prohibits use in all non-bear counties from April 1 through November 30. This restriction removes access to a critical tool during peak agricultural months, where feral hog damage is often most severe. More importantly, it impose limitations even in counties where there is no evidence of black bear presence. Imposing a fixed seasonal ban, rather than implementing site-specific risk assessments or adaptive management plans, unnecessarily limits producers' options without corresponding scientific support.

The Kaput Feral Hog Bait label directs applicators to monitor bait feeders every 2 to 4 days once treatment has begun, to ensure hog activity and reduce the risk of spillage or non-target exposure. Since label-specific training is already required under Section ©(2)(A), we recommend that the curriculum include guidance on identifying signs of black bear presence. Applicators should be trained to recognize indicators such as tracks, scat, or trail camera footage, and instructed to suspend use immediately if such signs are observed. This would provide a site-level safeguard that supports wildlife protection without implementing blanket restrictions at the county level.

We urge the State Plant Board to revise the proposed rule to allow for more flexible, science-based management of feral hog toxicants. It is in the best interest of Arkansas farmers and ranchers to have access to any and all methods of effective eradication tools to manage one the most destructive invasive species in the state.

¹In the absence of official population estimates, the number of hogs removed through coordinated eradication efforts, such as those reported by the Arkansas Feral Hog Eradication Task Force, is the best available indicator of feral hog pressure on the landscape.

Department Response: Comments considered and noted. Despite the design of feeders that are required for Kaput, the feeders cannot prevent bears from being able to access the toxicant. Restricting the use of Kaput in areas in which bears have been harvested since 2023 and restricting its use to only December to March when bears typically hibernate were designed to mitigate this danger. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 1/05/2026

Commenter Name: Comas, Bella

Comment: Regarding Warfarin against feral hogs. Catching them processing the meat and sending them to the main food bank in Little Rock and distributing all to non profit food shelters for the needy. My Native Brothers taught me when you harvest meat you thank the creator and use every part of the buffalo. Nothing goes to waste. Poisoning good meat is a waste. I'm part of a hunger alliance program to feed the hungry.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 1/05/2026

Commenter Name: McAlpine, John

Comment: Feral hogs are a nuisance and costly invasive species; all control efforts should be considered.

If pesticides containing warfarin when used as a feral hog (*Sus scrofa*) toxicant are going to be legalized in Arkansas, several factors should be considered.

1. Is the 2023 bear report for harvested bears the best map to ban the future use of the product? Several counties are not included that have had bears harvested in past years. These include but are not limited to Benton, Conway, Jackson, and Siever Counties. In south Arkansas there are bears in many more counties that have not had an open season long enough to harvest bears in.
2. Kaput's Hog Stopper Feeder is reported as "Field tested for use in bear territory." If this is true then why even worry about the bears that have been harvested in some counties. Many of these counties that have harvested have the most feral hog problems.
3. Kaput's label indicates that hogs should be buried. In most cases in Arkansas finding dead hogs and burying them is not a practical solution in most cases.
4. Is Class J only going to be Warfarin? Or should this be widened to consider other poisons for feral hogs such as sodium nitrite hog control that is being tested by EPA now. I would also imagine that other hog poisons will be coming to the market in the future.
5. Are we willing to accept collateral damage from use of poisons in the wild? Typically, we have only used poisons around inhabited or improved areas.
6. Recommendations to allow poisoning of feral hogs in all areas of the state provided that no bears are visiting the bait site prior to applying the poison in the approved feeder. It might be beneficial to only allow commercial applicators to install bait stations with

poisons. This might have a better chance of getting the feral hogs buried and have a better chance of any other potential issues that come up. There should also be a reporting requirement of secondary poisoning with no penalty to the reporter as long as the label and rules are followed. Tracking the effectiveness will be necessary to defend the continual use of this in the future.

Department Response: Use of Kaput is prohibited in counties in which bears have been harvested since 2023. Bears have the strength to open Kaput feeders. As a result, the prohibition of Kaput use in those counties where bears have been harvested is required to ensure there is no non-target exposure. Other comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 1/08/2026

Commenter Name: Winnat, James & Linda

Comment: We have a farm in Newton County that is within the boundary of the Ozark National Forest. We are pleased to have the opportunity to comment on the pesticide use of Warfain for the control of feral hogs. As you may know, where we live the country is thinly populated rough, steep and ideal habitat for feral hogs.

We have been suffering damage from feral hogs for the past twenty plus years.

If it had not been for the Arkansas Game and Fish commission trapping and helping to control the feral hogs, we would have suffered untold pasture and hay field damage. The problem we have had is often times a single boar hog that comes in to the area and stays for several days. He may leave and then come back doing a great amount of damage to the pasture area. Most often these boars are trap shy and will not go near a trap. The Arkansas Game and Fish personnel do not have the time to set a trap, keep it baited and keep watch for a single trap shy hog. I realize there is a concern about black bear coming into contact with the Warfain bait feeders. This situation can be mitigated using several methods. For example, the Hog-stopper feeder should be placed using the same bait material without the Warfain. This feeder should be monitored daily using a trail camera. After observing no bears for several days, the warfain could be placed using only enough to lethal for a single hog. This feeder, with the Warfain, should be monitored daily with a trail camera. If bears are seen in the area of the feeder, of course, the feeder should be removed. The Arkansas Game and fish personnel should be updated while the feeder is in user.

In light of the problem that we have experienced with the single trap shy hogs, I am requesting the Arkansas Department of Agriculture to allow the use of Warfain bait feeders in the area where it becomes necessary to control a single feral hog. This would be of a great help to landowners when this type of control is necessary

I have included some warfain research on feral hogs and wild life. It becomes obvious, when used correctly, there is no danger to non-target species including black bears I have high lighted some interesting areas.

Department Response: No response or changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 1/13/2026

Commenter Name: Coburn, Dana

Comment: Please accept the following comments on the DRAFT 2 CAR Sections 70-115:

- General
 - Who regulates/who are the "boots on the ground" for implementation of this regulation? May want to include this in a table at the beginning of the document
 - Who oversees the "regulators" - info to include in a table
 - Who does the public go to for questions/complaints/recourse? May also want to consider including this information in a table.
 - Table of punishable offenses, civil and criminal, for each pesticide - this needs to be clear and up front.
- Specific
 - 2 CAR Sections 70-115. Class J. (C)(2) - Who provides the training? What are the requirements for training on pesticide use? How often does the training take place and is there an annual requirement for refresher training?
 - 2 CAR Section 70-112. Class G. (e) - In general, failure to comply clause - why is this clause not in each of the sections (i.e. for each pesticide)? Should consider putting in each section. As stated above, consider a table or chart with list of each civil and criminal penalty for each punishable offense.

I have a strong concern over the use of pesticides for feral hog control. Please ensure you've thought this through, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th order of impacts - what happens if this pesticide is ingested by an animal that isn't a feral hog? How do you respond to that breach? What about watershed pollution? What happens if this pesticide gets into a watershed, specifically one that provides municipal and industrial water supply?

Department Response: As with any restricted use pesticide, the Arkansas Department of Agriculture investigates alleged violations of Arkansas Rules, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and the federally-approved product label. The required training is provided by the product manufacturer. Other comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Comment Date: 1/13/2026

Commenter Name: Hopper, James

Comment: My name is James Hopper. I am a property owner in north central Arkansas. I am writing to say that I am against using warfarin to poison feral hogs in Arkansas. The Arkansas Game and Fish Commission article, "Arkansas battles feral hog invasion: A timeline of eradication efforts"

written by Randy Zellers on 5-14-25, states that the Feral Hog Eradication Task Force and the USDA Feral Swine Control Project has been showing positive results by eliminating 13,000 feral hogs.

I am concerned that poisoning with warfarin will have trickle-down effects, damaging the rest of the ecosystem, including other animals that eat the bait, scavengers that eat the dead carcass and humans who eat the feral hogs that have already been poisoned several days prior to when the hunter or trapper killed them.

My recommendation would be to continue to trap with the Feral Hog Eradication Task Force and not add any additional poison to the ecosystem.

Department Response: The comment was considered by the Department and Arkansas State Plant Board. Based upon research examining the risk to other animals and the findings from other states that have previously implemented Kaput as a feral hog toxicant, the requirements and restrictions imposed by the product label and the proposed rule serve to mitigate any danger posed to non-target species through either direct exposure or secondary poisoning. Remaining comments noted. No changes to the rules are required.

Summary of Comments from Supporters of the Arkansas Farm Bureau

Dates:

1/06/2026:

Acre, Chris	Felts, Jeff	Hill, Kallem	Patton, James
Billiot, Sue	Fletcher, Marion	Knoedl, Mike	Petrus, John
Boles, Jack	Free, Daniel	Lewis, Billy	Plyler, Caleb
Carlson, Dusty	Freeze, Mike	Lockhart, Mark	Sansom, Jennifer
Davis, Chuck	Griffin, Jackie	Mason, Everett	Shepherd, Keith
Davis, Tyler	Groce, Bill	McKenzie, Kevin	Sorrells, Tommy
Dodgen, William	Hayes, Jodee	Meeks, James	Smith, Todd
Evans, Jack	Harris, Brian	Morgan, Steven	Steed, Phillip
Evans, Kelli	Hess, Tom	Pattie, Joe	Swears, Caleb

Sweat, Chris
Thrash, Joe
Tull, Sarah
Walker, Delbert
Weisenfels, Brian
Young, Tommy

1/07/2026:

Boyd, Stephen
Gifford, Cliff

1/08/2026:

Groves, Chase
Groves, Krystal

1/09/2026:

Penturf, Jim

Hare, Randy
Hill, Erin
Lockeby, Colin
Rojas, Catrinia
Smith, Rudy

Harvey, Mariea
Jones, Steven
Patton, James

Comment summary: As a farmer, I wish to express my appreciation to the Arkansas Department of Agriculture and the State Plant Board for acknowledging the vital role of feral hog management and for advancing the approval of warfarin (Kaput). Feral hogs inflict substantial harm on crops, pastures, and properties, and I support that farmers should have access to every possible tool that suits their needs.

While I understand the need to protect wildlife, I believe that the current rule, as proposed, would make it exceedingly difficult for farmers to utilize the product. The broad prohibitions at the county level and the restrictions during crucial times of need render Kaput impractical. The proposed regulations impose excessive limitations on responsible application.

I applaud your collaboration with stakeholders in developing these rules and encourage you to revise the regulations to provide more allowances while upholding wildlife protections. I am convinced that we can collaborate to safely implement this significant solution for controlling invasive species and safeguarding wildlife.

Department Response: Comments considered and noted. Despite the design of feeders that are required for Kaput, the feeders cannot prevent bears from being able to access the toxicant. Restricting the use of Kaput in areas in which bears have been harvested since 2023 and restricting its use to only December to March when bears typically hibernate were designed to mitigate this danger. No changes to the rules are required.