2009–2010 UTAH FURBEARER GUIDEBOOK

Furbearer

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources • Turn in a poacher: 1-800-662-DEER • wildlife.utah.gov

UTAH DNR

CONTENTS

3 Highlights
5 Key dates and fees
6 Purpose and authority
6 Definitions
7 Artificial cubby set
8 General provisions
11 Permanent taggings of pelts
12 Exhibit of license, stamp, permit, tag, and wildlife
12 Traps and bait
15 Methods of take
16 Are you allowed to possess a weapon?
17 Adults must accompany young hunters
19 Possession, sale and transportation
20 Aiding or assisting
20 Checking stations
20 Depredation
20 Survey
20 Trespass
21 Restricted areas
21 Prohibited species
21 Season dates and bag limits
23 Trapping on state waterfowl management areas
24 Layton–Kaysville Marshes special regulations

Cover photo by Erwin and Peggy Bauer, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

CONTACT US

Offices are open 7 a.m. – 6 p.m., Monday through Thursday.

Division offices

Salt Lake Office
1594 W North Temple
Box 146301
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301
(801) 538-4700

Southeastern Region
319 N Carbonville Road, Ste A
Price, UT 84501
(435) 613-3700

Southern Region
1470 N Airport Road
Cedar City, UT 84721
(435) 865-6100

Central Region
1115 N Main Street
Springville, UT 84663
(801) 491-5678

Northeastern Region
152 E 100 N
Vernal, UT 84078
(435) 781-9453

Northern Region
515 E 5300 S
Ogden, UT 84405
(801) 476-2740

Wildlife Board members

Jake Albrecht
Del Brady
Bill Fenimore
Tom Hatch
Keele Johnson

Rick Woodard, *Chair*
Ernie Perkins, *Vice Chair*
James F. Karpowitz, *Division Director Executive Secretary*

HIGHLIGHTS

Bobcat permits only available online: If you want to trap for bobcat, you must first obtain a bobcat permit. You can purchase bobcat permits online at *wildlife.utah.gov* from Oct. 1–29, 2009 until 6 p.m. If you do not have access to a computer, you may call any Division office, and an employee will assist you with your purchase over the phone.

Fewer bobcat permits: This year, the Utah Wildlife Board has approved up to four bobcat permits per trapper.

Later start to bobcat season: This year, Utah's bobcat season will start on Nov. 25, 2009, a week later than it normally does. This change is necessary to meet the objectives listed in Utah's Bobcat Management Plan. To view the plan in its entirety, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/furbearer/pdf/bobcat_plan.pdf*.

Breakaway snares: All snares, except those set in water or with a loop size less than 3 inches in diameter, must be equipped with a breakaway lock that releases when more than 300 pounds of pressure is applied to the loop. The purpose of this new regulation is to reduce the possibility that nontarget species—such as deer, elk, bear and cougar—will get caught in snares. See page 12 for more information on traps and page 13 for suggestions on how to avoid trapping nontarget animals.

Checking traps after dark: A trapper on foot may use a flashlight to check traps after dark, and furbearers caught in these traps may be taken by shooting at any time, day or night. Taking furbearers by means other than trapping remains restricted to 30 minutes before sunrise until 30 minutes after sunset. Please read Methods of Take and Shooting Hours on page 15, and Spotlighting on page 17 for details and restrictions.

Bobcat permit/tag format: Bobcat temporary possession tags and jaw tags are attached to bobcat permits. For more information on how to attach these tags to a bobcat, please read the Tagging Bobcats section on page 10.

Don't lose your hunting and fishing privileges

If you commit a wildlife violation, you could lose the privilege of hunting and fishing in Utah. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources can suspend the license of anyone who knowingly, intentionally or recklessly violates wildlife laws. Your license can be suspended for a wildlife violation if:

- You are convicted.
- You plead guilty or no contest.
- You enter a plea in abeyance.

You will be notified of any action against your privilege after criminal proceedings conclude. And remember, if your license is suspended in Utah, you might not be permitted to hunt or fish in other states.

Utah Furbearer • 2009–2010

Obtain permanent tags: You may obtain permanent marten and bobcat tags—by appointment only—at any Division office. Marten tags will be available Oct. 5, 2009 through Feb. 11, 2010, and bobcat tags will be available Nov. 30, 2009 through Feb. 11, 2010. You can also obtain permanent tags at the Utah Trappers Association Fur Sale on Feb. 12, 2010 from 2–6 p.m. and Feb. 13, 2010 from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Artificial cubby set: Up to 8 cubic inches of bait is allowed in specific types of artificial cubby sets this season. See the definition of an artificial cubby set on page 6.

Restrictions to protect river otters: In an effort to protect transplanted river otters, the middle section of the Provo River has been added to the list of areas with trapping restrictions. See Traps on page 12, and Beaver and Mink on pages 21–22 for details.

Accidental trapping of protected species: Black-footed ferret, lynx and wolf are protected species under the Endangered Species Act, and river otters are a state protected species. Accidental trapping or capture of these species must be reported to the Division within 48 hours.

Native American trust lands and national wildlife refuges: If you want to trap on Native American trust lands and national wildlife refuges in Utah, you should first check with the respective tribal authority or refuge manager.

Coyote hunting: Coyotes are not protected in Utah. They may be hunted without a license, year round.

Make a difference: You can get involved in the decision-making process regarding Utah wildlife management, rules and regulations by attending your local Regional Advisory Council (RAC) meetings. For more information on the RACs and schedules, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/public_meetings*.

Corrections: If errors are found in this guidebook after it is printed, the Division will correct them in the electronic copy that is posted online. Visit *wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks* to view all of the Division's guidebooks and proclamations.

Protection from discrimination: The Division receives federal financial assistance from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex. If you believe that you have been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility, or if you desire further information, please write to:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Office for Diversity and Civil Rights Programs—External Programs
4040 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 130
Arlington, VA 22203

Private lands: The Division cannot guarantee access to any private land. If you plan to hunt — or engage in any other wildlife-related activities — on private lands, you must obtain WRITTEN permission from the landowner or the landowner's authorized representative. To learn more, please see Trespass on page 20.

Division funding: The Division is mostly funded by the sale of hunting and fishing licenses and through federal aid made possible by an excise tax on the sale of firearms and other hunting- and fishing-related equipment.

FEES

Furbearer

Resident license	$29
Nonresident license	$154

Bobcat permits

Resident permit	$5 each (up to 4)
Nonresident permit	$5 each (up to 4)

Marten

Marten permit	No charge

Trap registration number

Resident	$10 (one-time fee)
Nonresident	$10 (one-time fee)

Certificates of registration

Fur dealer	$160*
Fur dealer's agent	$160*
Fur dealer renewal	$40
Fur dealer's agent renewal	$40

**Includes $10 nonrefundable handling fee*

KEY DATES

Temporary bobcat permits available	Oct. 1, 2009
Permanent marten tags available	Oct. 5, 2009
Permanent bobcat tags available	Nov. 30, 2009

SEASON DATES

Season dates for furbearers vary depending on species. See Season Dates & Bag Limits on page 21 for specific information on individual species season dates.

Bobcat	Nov. 25, 2009–Feb. 7, 2010
Marten	Oct. 3, 2009–Feb. 7, 2010

If you want to hunt it tomorrow, help us protect it today.
UTiP
1-800-662-DEER
Turn In a Poacher

Utah Furbearer • 2009–2010

State of Utah
Proclamation of the Wildlife Board
for taking, possessing, selling, purchasing and disposing of

FURBEARER 2009–2010

I. PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-1

Specific dates, areas, number of permits, limits, and other administrative details which may change annually are published herein. This proclamation expires Sept. 30, 2010, unless modified or rescinded by the Wildlife Board or the Director of Wildlife Resources.

II. DEFINITIONS

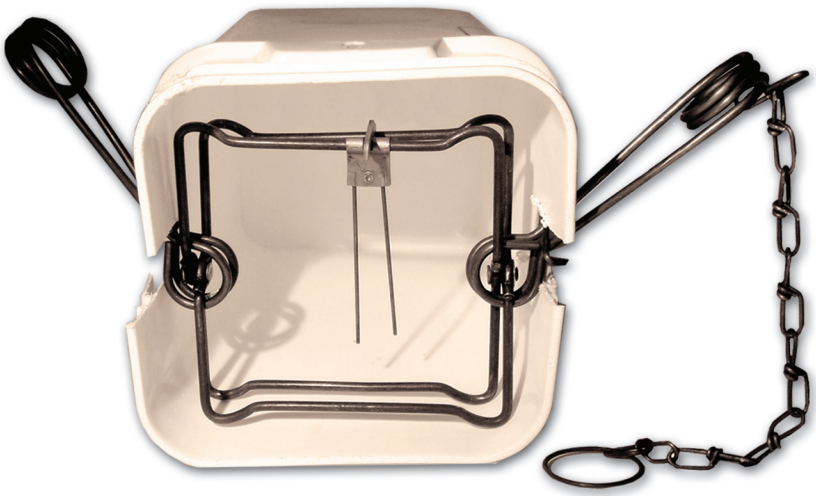
Utah Code § 23-13-2 & Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-2

(1) "Artificial cubby set" means any manufactured container with an opening on one end that houses a trapping device. Bait must be placed inside the artificial cubby set at least eight inches from the opening. Artificial cubby sets must be placed with the top of the opening even with or below the bottom of the bait so that the bait is not visible from above. See the illustration on page 7.
(2) "Bait" means any lure containing animal parts larger than one cubic inch, or eight cubic inches if used in an artificial cubby set, with the exception of white-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached.
(3) "Carcass" means the dead body of an animal or its parts.
(4) "Certificate of registration" means a document issued under the Wildlife Resources Code, or any rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board granting authority to engage in activities not covered by a license, permit, or tag.
(5)(a) "Domicile" means the place:
(i) where an individual has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment;
(ii) to which the individual if absent, intends to return; and
(iii) in which the individual and his family voluntarily reside, not for a special or temporary purpose, but with the intention of making a permanent home.
(b) To create a new domicile an individual must:
(i) abandon the old domicile; and
(ii) be able to prove that a new domicile has been established.
(6) "Exposed bait" means bait which is visible from any angle, except when used in an artificial cubby set.
(7) "Furbearer" means species of the *Bassariscidae, Canidae, Felidae, Mustelidae*, and *Castoridae* families, except coyote and cougar.
(8) "Fur dealer" means any individual engaged in, wholly or in part, the business of buying, selling, or trading skins or pelts of furbearers within Utah.
(9) "Fur dealer's agent" means any person who is employed by a resident or nonresident fur dealer as a buyer.
(10) "Green pelt" means the untanned hide or skin of any furbearer.
(11) "License" means the primary document granting authority to engage in activities under:
(a) the Wildlife Resources Code; or
(b) a rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board.
(12) "Livestock" means cattle, sheep, goats and turkeys.
(13) "Nonresident" means a person who does not qualify as a resident.
(14) "Permit" means a secondary document, including a stamp, which:
(a) requires a license as a prerequisite to its use; and
(b) grants authority to engage in specified activities under the Wildlife Resources Code or a rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board.
(15) "Possession" means actual or constructive possession.

ARTIFICIAL CUBBY SET

This manufactured container has an opening on one end that houses a trapping device.

Tilt the trap so bait cannot be seen from above.



Artificial cubby sets must be placed with the top of the opening even with or below the bottom of the bait so that the bait is not visible from above.

(16)(a) "Protected wildlife" means wildlife as defined in Subsection (24), except as provided in Subsection (b).

(b) "Protected wildlife" does not include coyote, field mouse, gopher, ground squirrel, jackrabbit, muskrat, and raccoon.

(17) "Pursue" means to chase, tree, corner, or hold a furbearer at bay.

(18)(a) "Resident" means a person who:

(i) has been domiciled in the state of Utah for six consecutive months immediately preceding the purchase of a license; and

(ii) does not claim residency for hunting, fishing, or trapping in any other state or country.

(b) A Utah resident retains his Utah residency if he leaves this state:

(i) to serve in the armed forces of the United States or for religious or educational purposes; and

(ii) complies with Subsection (a)(ii).

(c)(i) A member of the armed forces of the United States and dependents are residents for the purposes of this proclamation as of the date he reports for duty under assigned orders in the state if he:

(A) is not on temporary duty in this state; and

(B) complies with Subsection (a)(ii).

(ii) A copy of the assignment orders must be presented to a Division office to verify the member's qualification as a resident.

(d) A nonresident attending an institution of higher learning in this state as a full-time student may qualify as a resident for purposes of this proclamation if he:

(i) has been present in this state for 60 consecutive days immediately preceding the purchase of the license; and

(ii) complies with Subsection (a)(ii).

(e) A Utah resident license is invalid if a resident license for hunting, fishing, or trapping is purchased in any other state or country.

(f) An absentee landowner paying property tax on land in Utah does not qualify as a resident.

(19) "Scent" means any lure composed of material of less than one cubic inch.

(20) "Sell" means to offer or possess for sale, barter, exchange, or trade, or the act of selling, bartering, exchanging, or trading.

(21) "Tag" means a card, label, or other identification device issued for attachment to the carcass of protected wildlife.

(22) "Take" means to:

(a) hunt, pursue, harass, catch, capture, possess, angle, seine, trap, or kill any protected wildlife; or

(b) attempt any action referred to in Subsection (a).

(23) "Trapping" means taking protected wildlife with a trapping device.

(24) "Wildlife" means:

(a) crustaceans, including brine shrimp and crayfish; and

(b) vertebrate animals living in nature, except feral animals.

III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. License, Permit and Tags

Utah Code §§§§ 23-18-2, 23-18-6, 23-19-1, 23-20-3 & Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-3

(1) A person may not hunt, trap or possess protected wildlife or engage in the sale, trade, or barter of protected wildlife or their parts without first having procured the necessary licenses, certificates of registration, permits, and tags as provided in the Wildlife Resources Code and this proclamation and having at the same time the licenses, certificates of registration, permits, and tags on his or her person.

(2) A person may not lend, transfer, sell, give, or assign licenses, certificates of registration, permits, or tags belonging to the person or the rights granted by licenses, certificates of registration, permits, or tags or use or attempt to use a license, certificate of registration, permit, or tag of another person, except as may be authorized by the Wildlife Board for purposes of transporting wildlife.

(3) Red fox and striped skunk may be taken anytime without a license.

(4) A person who has a valid, current furbearer license may take furbearers during the established furbearer seasons.

(5) A person who has a valid, current furbearer license and valid bobcat permits may take bobcat during the established bobcat season.

(6) A person who has a valid, current furbearer license and valid marten trapping permit may take marten during the established marten season.

(7) Any license, permit, or tag that is mutilated or otherwise made illegible is invalid and may not be used for taking or possessing furbearers.

B. Proof of Furharvester Education

Utah Code § 23-19-11.5

(1) A resident born after Dec. 31, 1984 may not purchase a resident furbearer license unless the applicant presents:

(a) a certificate of completion of a Division approved furharvester education course; or

(b) an immediately preceding year's furbearer license with the furharvester education number noted on the furbearer license.

(2) Upon issuance of the resident furbearer license, the Division or authorized wildlife license agent shall indicate the applicant's furharvester education number on the face of the furbearer license.

(3)(a) If an applicant for a resident furbearer license has completed a furharvester education course and is applying for a permit or license, the applicant's furharvester education number and the name of the state, province, or country that issued the number may constitute proof of completion of a furharvester education course under this section.

(b) The Division may research the furharvester education number to verify that the applicant has completed a Division approved furharvester education course.

C. Sales Final

Utah Code § 23-19-38 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-42

(1) Sales of all licenses, certificates, or permits, are final, and no refunds may be made by the Division pursuant to Utah Admin. Rule R657-42, except as provided in Subsection (2).

(2) The Division may refund the amount of the license, certificate or permit if:

(a) the Division or the Wildlife Board discontinues the activity for which the license, certificate or permit was obtained;

(b) the Division determines that it has erroneously collected a fee;

(c)(i) the person to whom the license, certificate or permit is issued becomes ill or suffers an injury that would preclude that person from being able to use the license, certificate or permit;

(ii) the person furnishes verification of illness or injury from a physician;

(iii) the person does not actually use the license, certificate or permit; and

(iv) the license, certificate or permit is surrendered before the end of the season for which the permit was issued; or

(d) the person to whom the license, certificate or permit is issued dies prior to that person being able to use the license, certificate or permit.

D. Duplicate License

Utah Code § 23-19-10 & Utah Admin. Rule R657-42

(1) If an unexpired license, permit, tag or certificate of registration is destroyed, lost or stolen, a person may obtain a duplicate from a license agent or Division office for $10 or half of the price of the original license, permit, tag or certificate of registration, whichever is less.

(2) The Division may waive the fee for a duplicate unexpired license, permit, tag or certificate of registration provided the person did not receive the original license, permit, tag or certificate of registration.

(3) To obtain the duplicate license, permit, tag or certificate of registration, the applicant may be required to complete an affidavit testifying to such loss, destruction or theft.

Utah Furbearer • 2009–2010

E. Bobcat Permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-4

(1) Bobcat permits are only valid with a current furbearer license.
(2) You may obtain up to four bobcat permits at *wildlife.utah.gov,* beginning Oct. 1, 2009 at 7 a.m. Permits will be available until 6 p.m. on Oct. 29, 2009. You may also call or visit any Division office to purchase bobcat permits.
(3) Bobcat permits are valid for the entire bobcat season.

F. Tagging Bobcats

Utah Code §23-20-30 & Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-5

(1) A bobcat must be tagged before the carcass is moved from or the person harvesting the bobcat leaves the site of the kill.
(2) To tag a bobcat a person shall:
(a) completely detach the tags from the permit; and
(b) completely remove the appropriate notches to correspond with:
(i) the date the animal was taken;
(ii) the sex of the animal; and
(c) attach the temporary possession tag portion to the unskinned carcass or green pelt so that the tag remains securely fastened and visible.
(3) A person may not:
(a) remove more than one notch indicating date or sex; or
(b) tag more than one bobcat using the same tag.
(4) The temporary possession tag must remain affixed to the green pelt or unskinned carcass until a permanent bobcat tag has been affixed.
(5) A person may not use a bobcat permit to hunt, trap or pursue bobcat after any of the notches have been removed from the temporary possession tag or the tag has been detached from the permit.
(6) Possession of an untagged green pelt or unskinned carcass is prima facie evidence of unlawful taking and possession.
(7) The lower jaw of each bobcat taken must be removed and tagged with the numbered jaw tag corresponding to the number of the temporary possession tag affixed to the hide.

Bring 'em clean

Before you bring the lower jaw and pelt of a bobcat to a Division office for permanent tagging, please remove as much flesh as possible and avoid storing them in plastic. This will help prevent the jaws from decaying.

G. Marten Permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-6

(1) A person may not trap marten or have marten in possession without having a valid, current furbearer license and a marten trapping permit in possession.
(2) Marten trapping permits are available free of charge from any Division office beginning Sept. 15, 2009.
(3)(a) To request a marten trapping permit, you must provide your full name, mailing address, phone number, and your valid, current furbearer license number.
(b) Permit requests are accepted by mail or in person at any Division office.

H. Permanent Possession Tags for Bobcat and Marten

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-7

(1) A person may not:
(a) possess a green pelt or unskinned carcass from a bobcat or marten that does not have a permanent tag affixed after the Saturday following the close of the bobcat and marten seasons;
(b) possess a green pelt or the unskinned carcass of a bobcat with an affixed temporary bobcat possession tag issued to another person, except as provided in Subsections (4), (5) and (6); or
(c) buy, sell, trade, or barter a green pelt from a bobcat or marten that does not have a permanent tag affixed.
(2)(a) Bobcat and marten pelts must be delivered to a Division representative to have a permanent tag affixed and to surrender the lower jaw.
(b) Marten pelts may be delivered to the:
(i) Division offices listed on page 2, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., by appointment only, Oct. 5, 2009 through Feb. 11, 2010; or
(ii) Utah Trappers Association Fur Sale on Feb. 12, 2010 from 2–6 p.m. and Feb. 13, 2010 from 8 a.m.–1 p.m.
(c) Bobcat pelts may be delivered to the:
(i) Division offices listed on page 2, Monday through Thursday, 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., by appointment only, Nov. 30, 2009 through Feb. 11, 2010; or
(ii) Utah Trappers Association Fur Sale on Feb. 12, 2010 from 2–6 p.m. and Feb. 13, 2010 from 8 a.m.–1 p.m.
(3) There is no fee for permanent tags.
(4) Each bobcat must be tagged with a temporary possession tag and accompanied by the corresponding bobcat permit and valid furbearer license belonging to the fur harvester.
(5) Bobcat and marten which have been legally taken may be transported from an individual's place of residence by an individual other than the fur harvester to have the permanent tag affixed.

Permanent tagging of pelts

Don't forget to get your permanent marten tags. They will be available at any Division office—by appointment only—from Oct. 5, 2009 through Feb. 11, 2010.

Permanent bobcat tags will be available from Nov. 30, 2009 through Feb. 11, 2010. Please contact a Division office to make an appointment. **Remember: Division offices are closed on Fridays.**

You may also have permanent tags affixed at the Utah Trappers Association fur sale. The sale will be held Feb. 12, 2010 from 2–6 p.m. and Feb. 13, 2010 from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

(6) Any individual transporting a bobcat or marten for another person must have written authorization stating the following:

(a) date of kill;
(b) location of kill;
(c) species and sex of animal being transported;
(d) origin and destination of such transportation;
(e) the signature and furbearer license number of the fur harvester;
(f) the name of the individual transporting the bobcat or marten; and
(g) the fur harvester's marten permit number if marten is being transported.

(7) Green pelts of bobcats and marten legally taken from outside the state may not be possessed, bought, sold, traded, or bartered in Utah unless a permanent tag has been affixed or the pelts are accompanied by a shipping permit issued by the wildlife agency of the state where the animal was taken.

(8)(a) Fur harvesters taking marten are requested to present the entire skinned carcass intact, including the lower jaw, to the Division in good condition when the pelt is presented for tagging.

(b) "Good condition" means the carcass is fresh or frozen and securely wrapped to prevent decomposition so that the tissue remains suitable for lab analysis.

IV. EXHIBIT OF LICENSE, STAMP, PERMIT, TAG AND WILDLIFE

Utah Code § 23-20-25

Any person while engaged in any activity regulated under the Wildlife Resources Code shall be required upon demand of any conservation officer or any other peace officer to exhibit:

(1) the required license, permit, or tag;
(2) any device or apparatus in that person's possession used for any activity regulated under the Wildlife Resources Code; or
(3) any wildlife in that person's possession.

V. TRAPS AND BAIT

A. Trap Registration Numbers

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-9

(1) Each trapping device must be permanently marked or tagged with the trap registration number of the owner.
(2) No more than one trap registration number may be on a trapping device.
(3) Trap registration numbers must be legible.
(4) Trap registration numbers are permanent and may be obtained by mail or in person from any Division office.
(5) Applicants must include their full name, including middle initial, and complete home address.
(6) A registration fee of $10 must accompany the request. This fee is payable only once.
(7) Each individual is issued only one trap registration number.
(8) Any person who has obtained a trap registration number must notify the Division within 30 days of any change in address or the theft of traps.

Accidental trapping of protected species

Black-footed ferret, lynx and wolf are protected species under the Endangered Species Act, and river otters are a state protected species. Accidental trapping or capture of these species must be reported to the Division within 48 hours.

B. Traps

Utah Code § 23-13-4 & Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-10

(1) All long spring, jump, or coil spring traps must have spacers on the jaws which leave an opening of at least 3/16 of an inch when the jaws are closed, except;

(a) rubber-padded jaw traps,
(b) traps with jaw spreads less than 4.25 inches, and
(c) traps that are completely submerged under water when set.

(2) All snares, except those set in water or with a loop size less than 3 inches in diameter, must be equipped with a breakaway lock device that will release when any force greater than 300 lbs. is applied to the loop. Breakaway snares must be fastened to an immovable object solidly secured to the ground. The use of drags is prohibited. (USDA/APHIS Wildlife Services employees in lawful performance of their official duties are exempted from the break away snare restriction.)
(3) On the middle section of the Provo River (between Jordanelle Dam and Deer Creek Reservoir), the Green River (between Flaming Gorge Dam and the Utah-Colorado state line), the Colorado River (between Utah-Colorado state line and Lake Powell), and the Escalante River (between Escalante and Lake Powell), trapping within 100 yards of either side of these rivers, including their tributaries from the confluences upstream ½ mile, is restricted to the following devices in an effort to protect river otters:

(a) Nonlethal-set leg hold traps with a jaw spread less than 5 1/8 inches, and nonlethal-set padded leg hold traps. Drowning sets with these traps are prohibited.
(b) Body-gripping, killing-type traps with body-gripping area less than 30 square inches (i.e., 110 Conibear).
(c) Nonlethal dry land snares equipped with a stop-lock device that prevents it from closing to less than a six-inch diameter.
(d) Size 330, body-gripping, killing-type traps (i.e. Conibear) modified by replacing the standard V-trigger assembly with one top side-parallel trigger assembly, with the trigger placed within one inch of the side, or butted against the vertical turn in the Canadian bend (see figure on page 15).

(4) A person may not disturb or remove any trapping device, except:

(a) a person who possesses a valid, current furbearer license, the appropriate permits or tags, and who has been issued a trapper registration number, which is permanently marked or affixed to the trapping device; or
(b) peace officers in the performance of their duties; or

Avoiding nontarget species

The following recommendations from the Division and the Utah Trappers Association can help you avoid catching cougars, domestic animals and other nontarget species in traps set for bobcats and other furbearers.

1. Use traps with smaller jaw spreads. For example, a number 2 trap is big enough to catch bobcats, but the larger foot of a cougar may spring the trap without getting caught.
2. Avoid using 4-coiled traps. A 2-coiled trap is sufficient to hold bobcats and coyotes, but larger animals like cougars or domestic animals should be able to pull out of the trap.
3. Anchor foothold traps solidly to the ground and avoid using drags. A cougar or other large animal will have a better chance of pulling out of a trap that is solidly anchored.
4. When using snares, reduce the loop size and set it about 8 inches off the ground. A smaller loop size won't fit around a cougar's head, and if the loop is set low, it will likely miss cougars' heads and those of other large non-target and domestic animals.
5. If you catch a cougar kitten, remove traps from the area to avoid catching additional kittens.
6. If you know that cougars are in a particular area, find another place to trap. Cougars usually displace bobcats from areas that they frequent.
7. Avoid setting traps near trails that are frequently used by people and dogs during the trapping season.
8. Avoid using baits that are likely to attract domestic dogs or other non-target species.

Utah Furbearer • 2009–2010

(c) as provided in Subsection (6).

(5) A person may not kill or remove wildlife caught in any trapping device, except:

(a) a person who possesses a valid, current furbearer license, the appropriate permits or tags, and who has been issued a trapper registration number, which is permanently marked or affixed to the trapping device; or

(b) as provided in Subsection (6).

(6) A person, other than the owner, may possess, disturb or remove a trapping device; or possess, kill or remove wildlife caught in a trapping device provided:

(a) the person possesses a valid, current furbearer license, the appropriate permits or tags; and

(b) has obtained written authorization from the owner of the trapping device stating the following:

(i) date written authorization was obtained;

(ii) name and address of the owner;

(iii) owner's trap registration number;

(iv) the name of the individual being given authorization;

(v) signature of owner.

(c) Nothing in this section allows a person to use the license, tag or permit of another person.

(7) The owner of any trapping device providing written authorization to another person under Subsection (6) shall be strictly liable for any violations of this proclamation resulting from the use of the trapping device by the authorized person.

(8) The owner of any trapping device, providing written authorization to another person under Subsection (6), must keep a record of all persons obtaining written authorization and furnish a copy of the record upon request from a conservation officer.

(9)(a) A person may not set any trap or trapping device on posted private property without the landowner's permission.

(b) Any trap or trapping device set on posted property without the owner's permission may be sprung by the landowner.

(c) Conservation officers should be informed as soon as possible of any illegally set traps or trapping devices.

(10) Conservation officers in the performance of their duties may seize all traps, trapping devices, and wildlife used or held in violation of rules set forth by this proclamation.

(11) A person may not possess any trapping device that is not permanently marked or tagged with that person's registered trap number while engaged in taking wildlife, except as provided in Subsection (6).

(12) All traps and trapping devices must be checked and animals removed at least once every 48 hours, except;

(a) killing traps striking dorso-ventrally,

(b) drowning sets, and

(c) lethal snares that are set to capture on the neck, that have a nonrelaxing lock, without a stop, and are anchored to an immoveable object; which must be checked every 96 hours.

(13) A person may not transport or possess live protected wildlife. Any animal found in a trap or trapping device must be killed or released immediately by the trapper.

Trappers Association Reward Program

Every year, Utah trappers lose hundreds of traps to thieves. The Utah Trappers Association is offering a reward, up to $500, for individuals who report trap theft to the Division, which results in a successful prosecution. Anyone who sees traps being stolen is encouraged to report it through the Division's poaching hotline at 1-800-662-DEER (3337).

If you encounter traps while in the outdoors, you have a legal obligation to respect that private property. At the same time, trappers have an ethical obligation not to set traps in areas where they are likely to be encountered by the general public or their pets.

C. Use of Bait

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-11

(1) A person may not use any protected wildlife or their parts, except for white-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached, as bait or scent; however, parts of legally taken furbearers and nonprotected wildlife may be used as bait.

(2) Traps or trapping devices may not be set within 30 feet of any exposed bait.

(3) A person using bait is responsible if it becomes exposed for any reason.

(4) White-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached may be set within 30 feet of traps.

D. Accidental Trapping

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-12

(1)(a) Any bear, bobcat, cougar, fisher, marten, otter, wolverine, any furbearer trapped out of season, or other protected wildlife accidentally caught in a trap must be released unharmed.

(b) Written permission must be obtained from a Division representative to remove the carcass of any of these species from a trap.

(c) The carcass remains the property of the state and must be turned over to the Division.

(2) All incidents of accidental trapping of any of these animals must be reported to the Division within 48 hours.

(3) Black-footed ferret, lynx, and wolf are protected species under the Endangered Species Act. Accidental trapping or capture of these species must be reported to the Division within 48 hours.

VI. METHODS OF TAKE

A. Methods of Take and Shooting Hours

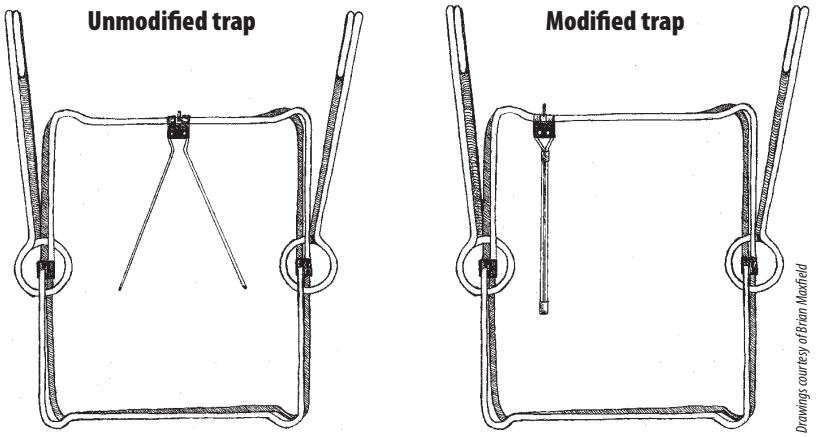
Utah Code § 23-20-12 & Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-13

(1) Furbearers, except bobcats, may be taken by any means, excluding explosives, poisons, and crossbows or as otherwise provided in Section VI.D. Spotlighting.

(2) Bobcats may be taken only by shooting, trapping, or with the aid of dogs.

(3) Marten may be taken only with an elevated, covered set in which the maximum trap size shall not exceed 1½ foothold or 160 Conibear.

(4) Taking furbearers by means other than trapping is restricted to one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset, except



Unmodified and Modified Conibear Traps

Standard V-trigger assemblies on Conibear traps (shown on the left) are not legal on certain parts of the Green and Escalante Rivers (see V.B(3) above for locations). The modification shown on the right (one top side-parallel trigger assembly) is now required to protect river otters (see V.B(3)(d) above for more on required modifications).

Utah Furbearer • 2009–2010

Are you allowed to possess a weapon?

Utah Code § 76-10-503

It is illegal under Utah Code § 76-10-503 to possess or use a firearm, muzzleloader, archery tackle or any other dangerous weapon if you:

- Have been convicted of or are under indictment for any felony offense;
- Are on probation or parole for a felony offense;
- Are on parole from a secure facility;
- Have been adjudicated delinquent (juvenile) in the last seven years of an offense that, if committed by an adult, would have been a felony;
- Are an unlawful user of a controlled substance;
- Have been found not guilty by reason of insanity for a felony offense;
- Have been found mentally incompetent to stand trial for a felony offense;
- Have been adjudicated mentally defective as provided in the federal Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act;
- Have been committed to a mental institution;
- Are an alien who is illegally in the United States;
- Have been dishonorably discharged from the armed forces; or
- Have renounced your United States citizenship.

The purchase or possession of any hunting license, permit, tag or certificate of registration from the Division does not authorize the holder to legally possess or use a firearm, muzzleloader, archery tackle or any other dangerous weapon while hunting if they are otherwise restricted from possessing these weapons under Utah Code § 76-10-503.

(a) as provided in Utah Code § 23-13-17; and
(b) furbearers caught in a trapping device may be taken by shooting at any time.

(5) Traps may be checked and animals removed at any time, except as listed in Section XVI. Trapping on State Waterfowl Management Areas.

(6) A person may not take any wildlife from an airplane or any other airborne vehicle or device or any motorized terrestrial or aquatic vehicle, including snowmobiles and other recreational vehicles.

B. Loaded Firearms in a Vehicle

Utah Code §§ 76-10-502 & 76-10-505

(1) A person may not carry a loaded firearm in or on a vehicle unless they meet **all** of the following conditions:

(a) the vehicle is in the person's lawful possession or they have the consent of the vehicle's lawful owner;
(b) the firearm is a handgun; and
(c) the person is 18 years of age or older.

(2) A pistol, revolver, rifle, or shotgun is deemed to be loaded when there is an unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile in the firing position.

(3) Pistols and revolvers shall also be deemed to be loaded when an unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile is in a position whereby the manual operation of any mechanism once would cause the unexpended cartridge, shell, or projectile to be fired.

(4) A muzzleloading firearm shall be deemed to be loaded when it is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinders.

(5) The firearm restrictions set forth in this section do not apply to a person licensed to carry a concealed weapon in accordance with Utah Code § 53-5-7, provided the person is not utilizing the concealed firearm to hunt or take wildlife.

C. Discharge of Firearm from a Motor Vehicle or Near a Highway

Utah Code § 76-10-508

(1) A person may not discharge any kind of dangerous weapon or firearm:

(a) from an automobile or other vehicle;
(b) from, upon, or across any highway;
(c) at any road signs placed upon highways;
(d) at any communications equipment or property of public utilities including facilities, lines, poles, or devices of transmission or distribution;
(e) at railroad equipment or facilities including any sign or signal;
(f) within Utah State Park buildings, designated camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps, and developed beaches; or
(g) without written permission to discharge the dangerous weapon from the owner or person in charge of the property within 600 feet of:

(i) a house, dwelling, or any other building; or
(ii) any structure in which a domestic animal is kept or fed, including a barn, poultry yard, corral, feeding pen, or stockyard.

D. Spotlighting

Utah Code §§ 23-13-17, 23-20-3 & Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-14

(1) Except as provided in code, rule or proclamation, a person may not use spotlighting to take protected wildlife.

(2) Except as provided in Subsections (4) and (5):

(a) a person may not use or cast the rays of any spotlight, headlight, or other artificial light to locate protected wildlife while having in possession a firearm or other weapon or device that could be used to take or injure protected wildlife; and
(b) the use of a spotlight or other artificial light in a field, woodland, or forest where protected wildlife are generally found is prima facie evidence of attempting to locate protected wildlife.

Adults must accompany young hunters

Utah Code § 23-20-20

While hunting with any weapon, a person under 14 years old must be accompanied by his or her parent, legal guardian or other responsible person who is 21 years of age or older and who has been approved by the parent or guardian.

A person at least 14 years old and under 16 years old must be accompanied by a person 21 years of age or older while hunting with any weapon.

The Division encourages adults to be familiar with hunter education guidelines or to complete the hunter education course before accompanying youth into the field.

While in the field, the youth and the adult must remain close enough for the adult to see and provide verbal assistance to the young hunter. Using electronic devices, such as walkie-talkies or cell phones, does not meet this requirement.

(3) The provisions of this section do not apply to the use of the headlights of a motor vehicle or other artificial light in a usual manner where there is no attempt or intent to locate protected wildlife.

(4) The provisions of this section do not apply to the use of an artificial light when used by a trapper to illuminate his path and trap sites for the purpose of conducting the required trap checks, provided that:

(a) any artificial light must be carried by the trapper;
(b) a motor vehicle headlight or light attached to or powered by a motor vehicle may not be used; and
(c) while checking traps with the use of an artificial light, the trapper may not occupy or operate any motor vehicle.

(5) Spotlighting may be used to hunt coyote, red fox, striped skunk, or raccoon where allowed by a

Utah Furbearer • 2009–2010

county ordinance enacted pursuant to Utah Code § 23-13-17.
(6)(a) A county may restrict the number of hunters engaging in spotlighting by requiring a permit to spotlight and issuing a limited number of permits.
(b) A fee may be charged for a spotlighting permit.
(7) A county may require hunters to notify the county sheriff of the time and place they will be engaged in spotlighting.
(8) The requirement that a county ordinance must be enacted before a person may use spotlighting to hunt coyote, red fox, striped skunk, or raccoon does not apply to:
(a) a person or his agent who is lawfully acting to protect his crops or domestic animals from predation by those animals; or
(b) an animal damage control agent acting in his official capacity under a memorandum of agreement with the Division.

E. Use of Dogs

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-15

(1) Dogs may be used to take furbearers only from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset and only during the prescribed open seasons.
(2) The owner and handler of dogs used to take or pursue a furbearer must have a valid, current furbearer license in possession while engaged in taking furbearers.
(3) When dogs are used in the pursuit of furbearers, the licensed hunter intending to take the furbearer must be present when the dogs are released and must continuously participate in the hunt thereafter until the hunt is completed.

F. Carrying a Dangerous Weapon While Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs

Utah Code § 76-10-528

(1) Any person who carries a dangerous weapon while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance as defined in Section 58-37-2 is guilty of a class B misdemeanor. Under the influence means the same level of influence or blood or breath alcohol concentration as provided in Section 41-6-44.
(2) It is not a defense to prosecution under this section that the person:
(a) is licensed in the pursuit of wildlife of any kind; or
(b) has a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm.

G. Use of Firearms and Archery Tackle on State Waterfowl Management Areas

Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-11

(1) A person may not possess a firearm or archery tackle on the following waterfowl management areas any time of the year except during the specified waterfowl hunting seasons or as authorized by the Division:
(a) Box Elder County—Harold S. Crane, Locomotive Springs, Public Shooting Grounds and Salt Creek;
(b) Daggett County—Brown's Park;
(c) Davis County—Farmington Bay, Howard Slough and Ogden Bay;
(d) Emery County—Desert Lake;
(e) Millard County—Clear Lake;
(f) Tooele County—Timpie Springs;
(g) Uintah County—Stewart Lake;
(h) Utah County—Powell Slough;
(i) Wayne County—Bicknell Bottoms; and
(j) Weber County—Ogden Bay and Harold S. Crane.
(2) The firearm restrictions set forth in this section do not apply to a person licensed to carry concealed weapon in accordance with Utah Code § 53-5-7, provided the person is not utilizing the concealed firearm to hunt or take wildlife.

H. Wildlife Management Areas

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-33

(1) A person may not use motor vehicles on Division-owned wildlife management areas closed to motor vehicle use without first obtaining written authorization from the appropriate Division regional office.
(2) For the purpose of coyote trapping, the Division may, in its sole discretion, authorize limited motor vehicle access to its wildlife management areas closed to such use provided the motor vehicle access will not interfere with wildlife or wildlife habitat.
(3) Goshen Warm Springs WMA is closed to all hunting.

I. State Parks

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-16 & R651-614-4

(1) Taking any wildlife is prohibited within the boundaries of all state park areas except those designated by the Division of Parks and Recreation in Utah Admin. Rule R651-614-4.
(2) Hunting with a rifle, handgun, or muzzleloader on park areas designated open is prohibited within one mile of all park facilities including buildings, camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps, and developed beaches.
(3) Hunting with shotguns and archery equipment is prohibited within one quarter mile of the above stated areas.

VII. POSSESSION, SALE AND TRANSPORTATION

A. Transporting Furbearers

Utah Code § 23-13-4 & Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-17

(1)(a) A person who possesses the appropriate license and permit may transport green pelts of furbearers. Additional restrictions apply for taking bobcat and marten as provided in Section III.F. Tagging Bobcats, and III.G. Martin Permits.
(b) A registered Utah fur dealer or that person's agent may transport or ship green pelts of furbearers within Utah.
(2) A furbearer license is not required to transport red fox or striped skunk.
(3) A person may not transport or possess live protected wildlife except as provided by Utah Admin. Rule R657-3.

B. Exporting Furbearers from Utah

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-18

(1) A person may not export or ship the green pelt of any furbearer from Utah without first obtaining a valid shipping permit from a Division representative.
(2) A furbearer license is not required to export red fox or striped skunk from Utah.

C. Sales

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-19

(1) A person with a valid furbearer license may sell, offer for sale, barter, or exchange only those species that person is licensed to take, and which were legally taken.
(2) Any person who has obtained a valid fur dealer or fur dealer's agent certificate of registration may engage in, wholly or in part, the business of buying, selling, or trading green pelts or parts of furbearers within Utah.
(3) Fur dealers or their agents and taxidermists must keep records of all transactions dealing with green pelts of furbearers.
(4) Records must state the following:
(a) the transaction date; and
(b) the name, address, license number, and tag number of each seller.
(5) A receipt containing the information specified in Subsection (4) must be issued whenever the ownership of a pelt changes.
(6)(a) A person may possess furbearers and tanned hides legally acquired without possessing a license, provided proof of legal ownership or possession can be furnished.
(b) A furbearer license is not required to sell or possess red fox or striped skunk or their parts.

D. Wasting Wildlife

Utah Code § 23-20-8 & Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-20

(1) A person may not waste or permit to be wasted or spoiled any protected wildlife or their parts.
(2) The skinned carcass of a furbearer may be left in the field and does not constitute waste of wildlife.

Utah Furbearer • 2009–2010

VIII. AIDING OR ASSISTING

Utah Code § 23-20-23

(1) A person may not aid or assist another person to violate any provision of the Wildlife Resources Code, rule, or proclamation.
(2) The penalty for aiding or assisting is the same as the provision for which aid or assistance is given.

IX. CHECKING STATIONS

Utah Code § 77-23-104

(1) The Division monitors the taking and possession of wildlife, the required licenses, permits, tags, certificates of registration, firearms, and other equipment used for hunting.
(2) Hunters should expect to encounter conservation officers or biologists checking hunters in the field and at checkpoints.
(3) These contacts allow the Division to collect valuable information concerning wildlife populations and trends as well as helping to fulfill the Division's responsibility as trustee and custodian of wildlife.

X. DEPREDATION

A. Badger, Weasel and Spotted Skunk

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-21

(1) Badger, weasel, and spotted skunk may be taken anytime without a license when creating a nuisance or causing damage, provided the animal or its parts are not sold or traded.
(2) Red fox and striped skunk may be taken any time without a license.

B. Bobcat

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-22

(1) Depredating bobcats may be taken at any time by duly appointed animal damage control agents, supervised by the animal damage control program, while acting in the performance of their assigned duties and in accordance with procedures approved by the Division.
(2) A livestock owner or his employee, on a regular payroll and not hired specifically to take furbearers, may take bobcats that are molesting livestock.
(3) Any bobcat taken by a livestock owner or his employee must be surrendered to the Division within 72 hours.

C. Beaver

Utah Code § 23-18-4 & Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-23

(1) Beaver doing damage may be taken or removed during closed seasons.
(2) A permit to remove damaging beaver must first be obtained from a Division office or conservation officer.

XI. SURVEY

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-24

Each permittee who is contacted for a survey about their furbearer harvesting experience should participate in the survey regardless of success. Participation in the survey helps the Division evaluate population trends, harvest success and collect other valuable information.

XII. TRESPASS

Utah Code §§ 23-20-14 & 23-20-3.5

While taking wildlife or engaging in wildlife-related activities, you may not:

- enter upon privately owned land that is cultivated or properly posted without the permission of the owner or person in charge of the land;
- refuse to immediately leave the private land if requested to do so by the owner or person in charge; or
- obstruct any entrance or exit to private land.

"Cultivated land" is land that is readily identifiable as land whose soil is loosened or broken up for the raising of crops, land used for the raising of crops, or a pasture that is artificially irrigated.
"Permission" means WRITTEN authorization from the owner or person in charge to enter upon private land that is cultivated or properly posted. Permission must include:

- the signature of the owner or person in charge;
- the name of the person being given permission;
- the appropriate dates; and
- a general description of the land.

"Properly posted" means that "No Trespassing" signs or a minimum of 100 square inches of bright yellow, bright orange or fluorescent paint are displayed at all corners, fishing streams crossing property lines, roads, gates and rights-of-way entering the land. If metal fence posts are used, the entire exterior side must be painted.
You may not post private property you do not own or legally control or land that is open to the public as provided by Utah Code § 23-21-4.
In addition, it is unlawful to take protected wildlife or its parts while trespassing in violation of Utah Code § 23-20-14.

XIII. RESTRICTED AREAS

(1) Military installations, including Camp Williams, are closed to hunting, trapping, and trespassing unless otherwise authorized.
(2) Federal Wildlife Refuges are closed to hunting, trapping, and trespassing unless otherwise authorized.
(3) Hunters must observe tribal regulations concerning wildlife while hunting on Native American trust lands.

XIV. PROHIBITED SPECIES

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-25

(1)(a) A person may not take black-footed ferret, fisher, lynx, otter, wolf, or wolverine.
(b) Accidental trapping or capture of any of these species must be reported to the Division within 48 hours.

XV. SEASON DATES AND BAG LIMITS

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-26

A. Bag Limits

There are no bag limits for furbearers for which there is an open season, except up to four bobcats may be taken as provided in this proclamation.

B. Badger, Kit Fox, Gray Fox, Ringtail, Spotted Skunk and Weasel

(1) Season dates: Oct. 3, 2009 through Feb. 7, 2010.
(2) Areas open: Statewide, except special regulations may apply on national wildlife refuges, Native American trust lands, and waterfowl management areas.

C. Beaver and Mink

(1) Season dates: Oct. 3, 2009 through April 11, 2010.
(2) Areas open: Statewide, except as provided in Subsection (3).
(3) Closed areas:
(a) Beaver County—Indian Peaks Wildlife Management Area.
(b) Carbon County—North Fork Gordon Creek upstream from the Coal Canyon Road and the Beaver Creek Drainage of the Price River Drainage.
(c) Daggett County—Green River between Flaming Gorge Dam and the Taylor Flat Bridge. See Subsection (l).
(d) Garfield County—Hunt Creek west of Forest Service Boundary.
(e) Grand County—Bitter Creek and Sweetwater drainages. See Subsection (l).
(f) Garfield and Kane counties—Swains Creek above confluence with Asay Creek, and the East Fork of Sevier River and tributaries above Blue Fly Creek.
(g) Garfield and Iron counties—Bear Creek drainage, and Blue Springs Creek, Bunker Creek, and Deer Creek above Panguitch Lake.
(h) Rich County

- Big Creek above ranches;
- Randolph Creek;
- Woodruff Creek above Woodruff Reservoir; and
- Pine Creek, Dip Hollow, and Peggy Hollow within the U.S. Forest Service boundary.

(i) Summit County

- All lands east of SR-150 and south of

Utah Furbearer • 2009–2010

Kit fox voluntary release

The Division encourages trappers to release all kit fox unharmed and continue to trap coyotes in desert regions of the state. Kit fox are native to the arid regions of Utah and are on Utah's sensitive species list. There are concerns that competition with coyotes has forced these small canids into sub-optimal habitat. Division biologists are concerned that an increased distribution of artificial water sources has allowed coyotes to expand their distribution into arid regions, which may negatively impact kit fox populations through displacement and resource competition.

U.S. Forest Service Roads 058, 072, 017, and 077 commonly known as the "North Slope Road"; and

- that part of Echo Creek proper upstream from its confluence with the Weber River along I-80 to the top of Wasatch.

(j) Millard County—U.S. Forest Service, Desert Range Experiment Station.
(k) Uintah County—Bitter Creek and Sweetwater drainages. See Subsection (l).
(l) On the middle section of the Provo River (between Jordanelle Dam and Deer Creek Reservoir), the Green River (between Flaming Gorge Dam and the Utah-Colorado state line), the Colorado River (between Utah-Colorado state line and Lake Powell), and the Escalante River (between Escalante and Lake Powell), trapping within 100 yards of either side of these rivers or their tributaries, up to 1/2 mile from their confluences, is restricted to the following devices:

(i) Nonlethal-set leg hold traps with a jaw spread less than 5 1/8 inches, and nonlethal-set padded leg hold traps. Drowning sets with these traps are prohibited.
(ii) Body-gripping, killing-type traps with body-gripping area less than 30 square inches (i.e., 110 Conibear).
(iii) Nonlethal dry land snares equipped with a stop-lock device that prevents it from closing to less than a six-inch diameter.
(iv) Size 330, body-gripping, killing-type traps (i.e. Conibear) modified by replacing the standard V-trigger assembly with one top side-parallel trigger assembly, with the trigger placed within one inch of the side, or butted against the vertical turn in the Canadian bend (see figure on page 15).

D. Bobcat

(1) Season dates: Nov. 25, 2009 through Feb. 7, 2010.
(2) Bobcats may be taken only by shooting, trapping, or with the aid of dogs.
(3) Possession limit: one per permit up to a maximum of four bobcats.
(4) Areas open: Statewide, except special regulations may apply on national wildlife refuges, Native American trust lands, and waterfowl management areas.

E. Red Fox and Striped Skunk

(1) Season dates: Year round
(2) Areas open: Statewide, except special regulations may apply on national wildlife refuges, Native American trust lands and waterfowl management areas.
(3) A license is not required to take red fox or striped skunk.

F. Marten

(1) Season dates: Oct. 3, 2009 through Feb. 7, 2010.
(2) Areas open: Daggett, Duchesne, Summit and Uintah counties, except where special regulations may apply on Native American trust lands.

The Department of Agriculture regulates the possession of raccoons and coyotes.

XVI. TRAPPING ON STATE WATERFOWL MANAGEMENT AREAS

A. Applications

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-27

(1) A person may not trap on a state waterfowl management area without the proper permit.
(2) Applications for trapping on state waterfowl management areas are available Nov. 12, 2009, from Division offices, and from waterfowl management superintendents.
(3) Applications must be received through the mail no later than 6 p.m., Dec. 1, 2009. Applications completed incorrectly or received after Dec. 1, 2009, may be rejected.
(4) Applications must be sent to the Wildlife Management section in the Salt Lake Division office.
(5)(a) Trappers may apply for only one permit on only one management area in any 12-month period.

(b) Up to three trappers may apply as a group for a single permit.
(c) None of the group applicants may apply for any other area.

(6)(a) Only the trapper or trappers specified on the application may trap on the waterfowl management area.

(b) Violation of this section is cause for forfeiture of all trapping privileges on management areas for that trapping year.

(7) Areas open to trapping, trapping fees, and number of permits for individual areas are available at Division offices or by contacting the waterfowl management area superintendents during the application period.
(8)(a) If the number of applications received exceeds the number of permits available, a drawing will be held. Applicants will be notified by mail of drawing results.

(b) This drawing will determine successful applicants and alternates.

(9) Trapping dates and species that may be trapped shall be determined by the waterfowl management area superintendent.
(10) All trappers must trap under the supervision of the waterfowl management area superintendent.

Brown's Park
PO Box 145
600 S Boulevard
Dutch John, UT 84023-0145

Clear Lake
Superintendent
496 North 200 West
Delta, Utah 84624

Desert Lake
Superintendent, c/o Southeastern Regional Office
319 N Carbonville Road, Ste A
Price, UT 84501

Farmington Bay
Division of Wildlife Resources
2004 North 1400 West
Clinton, UT 84015

Harold S. Crane
Superintendent
4786 S 7500 W
Hooper, Utah 84315

Howard Slough
Superintendent
4786 S 7500 W
Hooper, Utah 84315

Locomotive Springs
Superintendent
8475 North 11600 West
Tremonton, Utah 84337

Ogden Bay
Superintendent
4786 S 7500 W
Hooper, Utah 84315

Powell Slough
Superintendent, c/o Central Regional Office
1115 North Main Street
Springville, Utah 84663

Utah Furbearer • 2009–2010

Public Shooting Grounds
Superintendent
8475 North 11600 West
Tremonton, Utah 84337

Salt Creek
Superintendent
8475 North 11600 West
Tremonton, Utah 84337

Stewart Lake
Superintendent, c/o Northeastern Regional Office
152 East 100 North
Vernal, Utah 84078

James Walter Fitzgerald
Superintendent, c/o Central Regional Office
1115 North Main Street
Springville, Utah 84663

B. Fees

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-28

(1) Upon payment of trapping fees, successful applicants are granted trapping rights for management areas.
(2) If a successful applicant fails to make full payment within ten days after the drawing, an alternate trapper will be selected.
(3) Permits are not valid until signed by the superintendent in charge of the area to be trapped.

C. Vehicle Travel

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-29

Vehicle travel is restricted to developed roads. However, written permission for other travel may be obtained from the waterfowl management area superintendent.

D. Trapping Hours

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-30

On waterfowl management areas, traps may be checked only between 30 minutes before official sunrise to 30 minutes after official sunset.

E. Responsibility of Trappers

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-31

(1) All trappers are directly responsible to the waterfowl management area superintendent.
(2) Violation of management or trapping rules, including failure to return a trapping permit within five days of cessation of trapping activities, or failure to properly trap an area, as determined and recommended by the superintendent, may be cause for cancellation of trapping privileges, existing and future, on all waterfowl management areas.

XVII. LAYTON–KAYSVILLE MARSHES SPECIAL REGULATIONS

Utah Admin. Rule R657-11-32

Davis County—Trapping is allowed only from Jan. 12–Feb. 28, 2010, on those lands administered by the state lying along the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake, commonly known as the Layton–Kaysville marshes. In addition, there may be a portion of the above area that is closed to trapping. This area will be posted and marked.

Utah Wildlife in Need

Help protect Utah wildlife

Protecting and preserving Utah's threatened wildlife is up to each of us, and together we can make a difference. Please join Utah Wildlife In Need as we work together to help ensure Utah's wildlife treasures are part of the legacy we leave for our children and grandchildren.

Visit *www.uwin.org* to learn more about Utah's threatened species and about how you can help sustain Utah wildlife for all to enjoy!