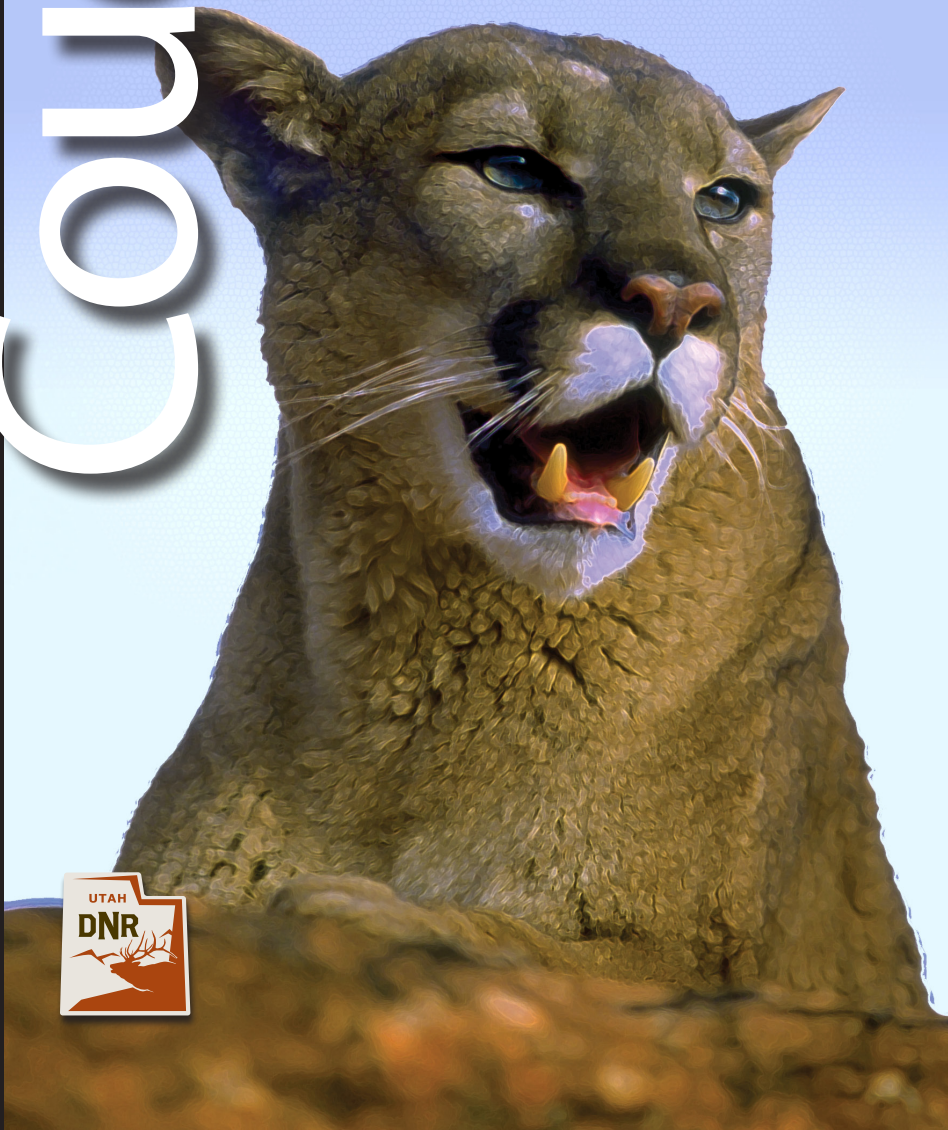
Cougar

2010–2011 UTAH COUGAR GUIDEBOOK



Utah Division of Wildlife Resources • Turn in a poacher: 1-800-662-3337 • wildlife.utah.gov

Take the course

Whether you're new to cougar hunting or you've had years of experience, there are important things you should know about identifying and targeting a cougar. It's especially critical that you know how to determine a cougar's age and sex.

Why is this a big deal? The Division now manages Utah's cougar populations—increasing and decreasing permit numbers—based on the number of adult females harvested over a three-year period.

Whenever possible, the Division prefers that you harvest older male cougars.

You can learn what you need to know by completing a voluntary cougar-hunting orientation course that will be available at *wildlife.utah.gov* in fall 2010. For more information on the course, see page 8.

The article on pages 14–15 is another helpful resource. It features tips and photos that will help you better identify the age and sex of a cougar.

And for a quick look at this year's changes and important reminders, please see the Highlights on pages 3–4.

This guidebook summarizes the rules and laws that regulate cougar hunting in Utah. You can find the full text of these rules and laws at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* or at the nearest Division office.

This guidebook is a proclamation of the Utah Wildlife Board. If you have feedback or suggestions for board members, you can find their contact information online at *wildlife.utah.gov*.

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CONTACT US

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

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

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

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

Washington County Field Office
451 N SR-318
Hurricane, UT 84737
435-879-8694

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HIGHLIGHTS

What's new this season?

Voluntary orientation course: If you obtain a cougar permit this year, the Division encourages you to take a voluntary orientation course on cougar hunting. To learn more, see the information box on page 8.

Increased fee for nonresident pursuit permits: In early 2010, the Utah Legislature authorized an increase to the price of nonresident pursuit permits. Each permit now costs $135. For more information on license and permit fees, see page 6. To determine if you are a Utah resident, see the definition on page 28.

Change to split-unit transition day: Beginning this season, split units will transition into harvest-objective units on Monday, March 7, 2011. This is a change from years past, when the units switched to harvest-objective hunts on a Saturday.

New refund option: The Division can now offer refunds to limited-entry permit holders under certain circumstances. For details, see page 12.

Guides and outfitters: If you're a Utah-licensed guide or outfitter—and you're guiding a paying client to pursue cougar—you do not need a pursuit permit. For more information on changes in 2010 that affect guides and outfitters, see page 11.

Increase in cougar permits: This year, there will be a slight increase in the number of cougar permits available to hunters. To view resident and nonresident permit numbers, see the hunt tables that begin on page 23.

Boundary maps and descriptions online

Looking for a map or description of your hunting area? Visit *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*. You'll find the information you need to plan your hunting trip.

Take a closer look at the rules

This guidebook summarizes Utah's cougar hunting laws and rules. Although it is a convenient quick-reference document for Utah's cougar regulations, it is not an all-encompassing resource.

For an in-depth look at the state's cougar hunting laws and rules, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/rules*.

You can use the references in the guidebook—such as Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Administrative Rule R657-10-13—to search the Division's Web site for the detailed statute or rule that underpins the guidebook summary.

If you have questions about a particular rule, call or visit the nearest Division office.

Fewer changes to regulations: When the Utah Wildlife Board approved Utah's Cougar Management Plan in 2009, they agreed to allow three years between substantial management changes. This allows time to determine if the changes are effective. This year will be the first full year under the plan, so the Board will not be considering widespread changes again until 2013. For more information, see the article on page 22.

Hunt unit changes: This year, a few hunt units have been reclassified. Some have become limited-entry units and split units, while others have become harvest-objective units. To review all hunt units, see the tables that begin on page 23.

See e-mail for results: Beginning this year, you will no longer receive your cougar-drawing results in a printed letter. Instead, you will receive an e-mail that lists your results. For more information on obtaining your results, see page 9.

Keep in mind

Hunting license required to apply: Before you can apply for a 2010 cougar permit or bonus point—or purchase a pursuit permit—you must have a valid Utah hunting or combination license. Please see page 7 for more information.

Apply for permits online or by phone: If you hope to harvest a cougar on a limited-entry unit this year, the application period opens on Sept. 20, 2010. You must apply for a permit online or by phone no later than Oct. 13, 2010. There's an 11 p.m. deadline for online applications and a 6 p.m. deadline for phone applications. To apply, simply visit *wildlife.utah.gov* or call any Division office.

Your wait is over: If you last obtained a cougar limited-entry permit for the 2006–2007 season, your waiting period is over and you're now eligible to apply again.

Check the season dates: Season dates and hunting unit boundaries change every year. For details, see the tables that start on page 23.

Unit closures available by noon: Harvest-objective unit closures will be listed on the cougar hotline and posted at *wildlife.utah.gov/cougar* by noon daily. Closures will take effect the following day. The cougar hotline number is 1-888-668-5466.

Poaching-reported reward permits: These permits are available to any eligible person who reports a cougar poaching incident on a cougar limited-entry unit. Individuals will be eligible to receive a cougar limited-entry permit if charges are filed in the case. See page 10 for details.

Purchase harvest-objective permits: Harvest-objective permits may be purchased beginning Nov. 1, 2010 at *wildlife.utah.gov*, from license agents and at any Division office. If you purchase a harvest-objective permit, you may hunt statewide on any harvest-objective unit that's still open to hunting. If you purchase a cougar harvest-objective permit after the season opens, the permit is not valid until seven days from the date of purchase.

Corrections: If errors are found in the printed guidebook, the Division will correct them in the online version. Visit *wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks* to view all of the Division's guidebooks.

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.

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.

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 may not be permitted to hunt or fish in most other states. (Visit *ianrc.org* to see a map of participating states.)

KEY DATES

Hunt applications

Applications available online	Sept. 20, 2010
Application deadline	Oct. 13, 2010
Drawing results available	Nov. 1, 2010
Harvest-objective permit sales begin	Nov. 1, 2010

Season dates

Opening day	Nov. 17, 2010
Opening day for harvest-objective hunting on split units	March 7, 2011

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LICENSE FEES

Resident fees

Hunting license (under 14 years of age)	$11
Hunting license (14 years of age and older)	$26
Combination license*	$30

Nonresident fees

Hunting license (all ages)	$65
Combination license (all ages)*	$80

** A combination license allows you to fish, to hunt small game and to apply for big game and other hunting permits.*

PERMIT FEES

Resident fees

Cougar limited-entry permit	$58
Cougar harvest-objective permit	$58
Cougar pursuit permit	$30
Cougar damage permit	$30

Nonresident fees

Cougar limited-entry permit	$258
Cougar harvest-objective permit	$258
Cougar pursuit permit	$135
Cougar damage permit	$30

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

Are you thinking about hunting cougars in Utah this year? If so, you'll need to make sure you meet Utah's age, hunter education and license requirements before you apply for a cougar permit.

Are you old enough?

Utah Code §§ 23-19-22.5 and 23-20-20

To hunt a cougar in Utah, you must be at least 12 years old by Dec. 31, 2010.

Note: If you're 11 years old, but you'll be 12 by Dec. 31, 2010, you may apply for and obtain a cougar permit this year. To learn more about Utah's age requirements, see the adjacent information box.

Have you passed hunter education?

Utah Code § 23-19-11 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-23

If you were born after Dec. 31, 1965, you must provide proof that you've passed a hunter education course approved by the Division before you can apply for or obtain a hunting license or a cougar permit.

This proof can be a hunter education course Certificate of Completion (this certificate is called a "blue card" in Utah) or a hunting license from a previous year with your hunter education number noted on the license.

If you become a Utah resident, and you've completed a hunter education course in another state, province or country, you must obtain a blue card before you can apply for or buy a resident hunting license or a resident cougar permit. You can obtain a Utah blue card at any Division office by providing proof that you've completed a hunter education course approved by the Division. The card costs $10.

For more information on how to complete Utah's hunter education course, see the information box below or visit *wildlife.utah.gov/huntereducation*.

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.

Do you have a license?

Utah Code §§§ 23-19-1, 23-19-22.5 and 23-20-25

You must have a current Utah hunting or combination (hunting and fishing) license before you can apply for a permit to harvest or pursue cougar in Utah.

To purchase a license, visit *wildlife.utah.gov*, a license agent or any Division office. You can also buy a license over the telephone. Just call 1-800-221-0659. The line is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In addition to the fee for the license, you'll also be charged a $2 transaction fee for each item you buy.

Carry your permit

If you are successful in obtaining a cougar permit, you must have it on your person while hunting or pursuing cougar. You cannot alter your license or permit, nor can you sell, transfer or loan either of them to another person.

It's required: Hunter education

If you were born after 1965, you must take and successfully complete the state's hunter education course. It's an easy process:

1. Obtain a hunter education registration certificate. Each certificate costs only $10, and you can obtain them online at *wildlife.utah.gov* or over the counter from the Division or a license agent.
2. Register for a class with your local hunter education instructor.
3. Take your registration certificate to your instructor on the first night of class.
4. Successfully complete the course—your instructor will then validate your certificate. The validated certificate serves as your hunting license.

Note: Both the registration certificate and the corresponding hunting license are valid for 365 days from the date of purchase. The license enables you to apply for or obtain permits in the Division's hunt drawings. In order to maximize your hunting opportunities, you should register for and complete the hunter education course as soon as possible after purchasing your registration certificate.

After completing the course, you will receive your official hunter education card (commonly known as the "blue card") by mail. It will be sent to the address listed on your registration certificate. This card certifies that you passed hunter education.

You should also keep the following in mind:

- Hunters under the age of 16 must be accompanied by an adult while hunting.
- Regardless of when a student graduates, all hunting regulations (such as season dates and bag limits) will apply.
- Students who are planning to hunt outside of Utah should allow enough time for their hunter education card to arrive in the mail.

For more information or to see a list of online hunter education courses, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/huntereducation*. You can also contact your local Division office or call (801) 538-4727.

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COUGAR PERMITS

In Utah, you must have a valid permit on your person in order to harvest or pursue a cougar. This section describes Utah's various cougar permits and explains how you can obtain them. You should apply for or purchase the type of permit that best fits your needs.

Limited-entry permit

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-3 and R657-10-26

The cougar limited-entry permit is only available through the state's cougar hunt drawing. To enter the drawing, you must apply for a permit online at *wildlife.utah.gov*.

If you are successful in the drawing, your permit will allow you to take one cougar on a specific limited-entry or split hunting unit, during a specified season. For more information on these hunting units and season dates, see the hunt tables that begin on page 23.

Before you can apply for either a permit or a bonus point, you must have a valid Utah hunting or combination license. If you don't already have one of these licenses, you can buy one online when you apply.

Split hunting units

A split hunting unit is one that begins as a limited-entry unit and then transitions into a harvest-objective unit.

With a valid cougar limited-entry permit for a split unit, you may hunt only the area listed on your permit during the limited-entry season. Then, beginning on the split-unit transition date, you may also hunt on any harvest-objective units. The split-unit transition date for the 2010–2011 season is March 7, 2011.

If you possess a valid cougar limited-entry permit for a split unit—and you choose to hunt on any harvest-objective unit (including the unit for which the limited-entry permit was valid) after the transition date—you are subject to all unit closure and reporting requirements.

September 20: Apply online for a permit or bonus point

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62

Beginning Sept. 20, 2010, both residents and nonresidents can apply for a cougar limited-entry permit at *wildlife.utah.gov*. You can also apply by calling any Division office.

To apply for a resident permit, you must be a resident on the date the permit is purchased. November 1, 2010 is considered the purchase date of the permit and the date by which you must establish residency in the state of Utah. Only nonresidents may apply for nonresident permits. Please see the definition of residency on page 28 to learn whether you qualify as a resident.

You may not apply for or obtain more than one permit to harvest cougar during the 2010–2011 season.

Here's what you need to know in order to apply for a cougar limited-entry permit or a cougar bonus point:

- You may select up to three hunt units when applying for a cougar limited-entry permit. Your hunt unit choices must be listed in order of preference.
- You cannot apply for both a cougar limited-entry permit and a bonus point.
- Group applications are not accepted.
- If you are unsuccessful in the limited-entry hunt drawing, you can purchase a cougar harvest-objective permit beginning Nov. 1, 2010. The last day you can purchase a harvest-objective permit for this season is Nov. 6, 2011.
- You may obtain a cougar pursuit permit in addition to either a limited-entry permit or a harvest-objective permit.

Take the new, voluntary cougar-hunting course

This year, the Division is offering a voluntary orientation course for cougar hunters. By taking the course, you will learn more about cougar identification, target selection and how to have a successful hunt.

Beginning Oct. 17, 2010, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/cougar* to take the course.

When you submit your application, you'll be charged a nonrefundable $10 application fee for each permit or bonus point you apply for. If you purchase your hunting or combination license during the application process, you'll also be charged a license fee. Permit fees will be charged after the drawing, if you are successful.

You can use American Express, Discover, MasterCard and VISA credit or debit cards as payment, and they must be valid through December 2010. You can also use a pre-paid credit card. If you have questions about using a pre-paid credit card, check with your financial institution for more information.

October 13: Deadline for permit applications and bonus points

Your application for a cougar limited-entry permit or a cougar bonus point must be submitted through *wildlife.utah.gov* no later than 11 p.m. on Oct. 13, 2010. Please remember that you must have a hunting license or a combination license to apply for a bonus point.

Withdrawing and resubmitting your application

Did you make a mistake in your online permit application? Simply withdraw your original online application and submit a new, correct application before 11 p.m. on Oct. 13, 2010.

In order to withdraw your application, you must have the confirmation number from your original application. You must also have your customer ID and your date of birth. For each new application you submit, you will be charged a $10 application fee.

If you need help with your online application, please call any Division office before 6 p.m. on Oct. 13, 2010. A Division employee will be available to assist you!

October 18: Deadline for withdrawing your application

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-10

If you decide not to hunt, you can withdraw your online permit application until 11 p.m. on Oct. 18, 2010.

Please remember that the fees you submitted with your application are not refundable.

Residency

Utah Code § 23-13-2(37)

Before you purchase a license or permit, it's important to know whether you are a legal resident of the state of Utah. See the definition of residency on page 28 to determine whether you are a resident or a nonresident.

November 1: Drawing results available

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-10

You'll be notified of the drawing results by e-mail. Beginning Nov. 1, 2010, you can also learn the drawing results by calling 1-800-221-0659 or by visiting *wildlife.utah.gov*.

If you draw a permit, you'll receive your permit in the mail in November.

Please be aware that if you receive your permit, and then the credit card you used for payment is refused, your permit becomes invalid and you may not participate in the cougar limited-entry hunt. If this happens, please call 1-800-221-0659 to resolve the problem.

If you are unsuccessful in the cougar drawing, your credit or debit card will not be charged for the permit; however, the $10 application fee and the Utah hunting or combination license fee are nonrefundable.

November 10: Remaining permits available

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-13

Any cougar limited-entry permits remaining after the drawing may be obtained beginning at 7 a.m. on Nov. 10, 2010 at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.

Remaining permits are available on a first-come, first-served basis to both residents and nonresidents. You must have a valid hunting license or a combination license to buy one of these permits.

If you purchase a remaining limited-entry permit, you will lose any bonus points you've accrued and begin a waiting period.

A list of license agents is available at *wildlife.utah.gov/licenses/agent.html*. Before you visit any of the agents, contact them to verify their hours of operation.

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Any cougar limited-entry permit purchased after the season opens is not valid until seven days from the date of purchase.

Harvest-objective permit

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-27 and R657-10-28

The cougar harvest-objective permit allows you to take one cougar on any harvest-objective hunting unit until the season ends or the unit's harvest objective has been met.

The harvest-objective permit is available to all eligible hunters, except those who drew a cougar limited-entry permit.

You may not apply for or obtain more than one permit to harvest cougar during the 2010–2011 season.

November 1: Purchase a harvest-objective permit

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-28

Both residents and nonresidents can purchase a cougar harvest-objective permit beginning Nov. 1, 2010. You can purchase this permit from license agents, Division offices and at *wildlife.utah.gov*. Remember that any cougar permit purchased after the season opens is not valid until seven days from the date of purchase. As a result, the last day to purchase a 2010–2011 harvest-objective permit is Nov. 6, 2011.

Ongoing: harvest-objective unit closures

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-29

Before you begin a hunting trip to a harvest-objective unit, you must call 1-888-668-5466 or visit *wildlife.utah.gov* to verify that the unit is still open. The phone line and Web site will be updated each day by noon. Updates become effective the following day, 30 minutes before official sunrise.

A harvest-objective unit is open to hunting until one of the following events occurs:

- The cougar harvest objective for that unit is met; or
- The hunting season ends. For season dates, see the hunt tables that begin on page 23.

After a harvest-objective unit closes, you may not use your harvest-objective permit to harvest a cougar on that unit. However, with a valid pursuit permit, you may pursue a cougar on that unit during the pursuit season. For a complete list of pursuit season dates, please see pages 26–27.

Poaching-reported reward permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-32

If you provide information that leads to someone's arrest and successful prosecution for wanton destruction of a cougar on a limited-entry cougar unit, you may receive a permit from the Division to hunt cougar on the same unit where the violation occurred.

As used above, "successful prosecution" means the screening and filing of charges for the poaching incident.

For more information on how the Division issues poaching-reported reward permits, see Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-32 online at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules*.

Conservation and sportsman permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-41

Conservation permits for taking cougar are often available through official tax-exempt conservation organizations. These groups sell the permits at auction or use them in wildlife-related fundraising activities.

Sportsman permits are available through the sportsman permit drawing. For more information about this drawing, see page 31 of the 2010 Utah Big Game Guidebook located at *wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks/2010_biggame*.

A complete copy of the conservation and sportsman permit regulations (Utah Admin. Rule R657-41) is available at Division offices or at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules*.

Harvest reporting

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-35

If you take a cougar, you must contact the Division within 48 hours. You will need to report where the cougar was taken and meet with a Division employee to have a permanent tag affixed to the carcass. For more information on the tagging process, see page 19.

New law affecting guides and outfitters

In 2009, the Utah Legislature passed the Outdoor Guides and Outfitters Licensing Act.

The new law states that starting in January 2010, guides must be licensed by the state of Utah—and operate under a state-licensed outfitter—before they can legally take hunters into the field. Guides may not operate independently.

The Utah Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing is the regulatory agency for this new law. To learn more about becoming a licensed guide or outfitter, please visit *go.usa.gov/ODd*.

If you are a licensed guide or outfitter—and you charge a customer more than $100 for a cougar hunting or pursuit trip—you do not have to purchase a separate cougar pursuit permit to guide that customer in the field.

If you are a hunter who wants to use a particular guide or outfitter, please visit *https://secure.utah.gov/llv* to determine if he or she is licensed to operate in Utah.

It is illegal to inaccurately report—or neglect to report—the correct hunting unit where the cougar was killed. If you are convicted for failure to accurately report, your hunting privileges could be suspended.

Pursuit permit

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-25

A cougar pursuit permit allows you to pursue a cougar; it does not allow you to kill a cougar. You can obtain a valid cougar pursuit permit at *wildlife.utah.gov* or from a Division office or a participating license agent.

If you already possess a cougar limited-entry permit or a harvest-objective permit, you may pursue cougar on the unit for which the permit is valid. If you want to pursue cougar on a different unit—or after you harvest a cougar—you will need to purchase a cougar pursuit permit.

Guides and outfitters

If you are a Utah-licensed guide or outfitter—and you charge a customer more than $100 for a cougar hunting or pursuit trip—you do not have to purchase a separate cougar pursuit permit to guide that customer in the field.

Guides and outfitters must be licensed to operate in the state of Utah before they can legally accompany hunters in the field to pursue or harvest a cougar. To learn more about this requirement, see the adjacent information box.

Waiting period

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-23

The waiting period keeps successful applicants out of the drawing for a few years. This gives unsuccessful applicants a better chance at drawing a permit in the future.

The waiting period for the cougar limited-entry hunt is three seasons. If you last obtained a cougar limited-entry permit for the 2006–2007 season, your waiting period is over, and you're now eligible to apply again.

Permits obtained after the drawing

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-14

If you're under a waiting period for cougar, you can still obtain any limited-entry cougar permit that remains after the drawing, but your waiting period will begin again.

For example, if you have one season left on your cougar waiting period, and you buy a cougar limited-entry permit that remains available after the drawing, you'll begin a new three-season waiting period. You will also lose any bonus points you've accrued.

The new waiting period will prevent you from applying for a cougar limited-entry permit for the next three seasons.

You may obtain a harvest-objective permit while under a waiting period for a cougar limited-entry permit. You will not begin a new waiting period if you purchase a harvest-objective permit.

Bonus points

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-8

The cougar bonus point system increases your chance of drawing a cougar limited-entry permit.

Bonus points in the cougar drawing apply to limited-entry hunts only.

If you are eligible to obtain a cougar limited-entry permit, you are eligible to apply for a cougar bonus point.

Bonus points are not transferable, and group applications for bonus points are not accepted.

How to obtain bonus points

- You receive a bonus point if you submit a valid application for the cougar drawing, but you do not draw a permit.
- If you don't plan to hunt a cougar during the upcoming season, you may apply for a bonus point only. Simply enter the appropriate hunt choice code (CGR) on the application and pay the $10 application fee. You must have a current Utah hunting or combination license in order to apply for a bonus point.
- You may apply for either a cougar limited-entry permit or a bonus point, but not both.

You cannot apply for a hunt or receive a bonus point if either of the following conditions apply:

- You are currently under wildlife license suspension.
- You are currently under a waiting period for cougar.

How your bonus points work in the drawing

Here's a quick look at how your bonus points work in the drawing:

- Fifty percent of the permits for each limited-entry hunting unit are reserved for applicants who have the greatest number of bonus points.
- You receive a random drawing number for your current cougar application and a random drawing number for every cougar bonus point you have. Your lowest random number is then used in the drawing. (The lower your number, the better your chance at drawing a permit.)

If you draw a cougar limited-entry permit—or obtain a remaining limited-entry permit—you lose any bonus points you've accumulated. You'll start earning bonus points again the next time you're eligible to apply for a cougar limited-entry permit and are unsuccessful in that year's drawing.

You will not have to surrender your bonus points if you obtain a conservation permit or a cougar harvest-objective permit.

Sales final: Exceptions and refunds

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

Some hunters successfully obtain licenses or permits and then realize—for one reason or another—that they won't be able to use them. In most cases, the Division cannot refund the cost of the license or permit, but there are some exceptions. The Division may provide a refund under the following circumstances:

- The Division or the Utah Wildlife Board cancels the hunt for which you obtained the permit.
- The Division determines that it collected a fee from you by mistake. If you believe the Division collected a fee from you by mistake, please contact the agency. The Division has a committee that reviews these mistakes.
- You obtain a limited-entry permit and then surrender it to the Division no less than 30 days before the season opening date. Under these circumstances, you will receive a refund of the permit fee—minus a $25 refund fee—and your bonus points will be reinstated.
- You become ill or suffer an injury that prevents you from participating in the hunt you obtained a permit for. To receive a refund, you must provide verification from a physician of your illness or injury. You must also surrender the permit before the season the permit was issued for ends. You cannot receive a refund if you hunted.
- If you're a member of the United States Armed Forces, or a public health or a public safety organization, you might be eligible for a refund if you're mobilized or deployed in the interest of national defense or emergency, and your mobilization or deployment prevents you from participating in the hunting or fishing activity you bought the license or permit for.

A refund may also be granted if the permit recipient dies before he or she can participate in the hunt.

To download a refund-request form, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/licenses/refund_surrender*.

Surrender of licenses and permits

If you obtain a license or permit and decide not to use it, you may surrender the license or permit to any Division office. If you do so before the season opening date, the Division can waive the waiting period and reinstate your bonus points.

Reallocated permits and costs

When the Division receives a surrendered limited-entry permit, the agency reallocates the permit through the drawing process. The Division will make a reasonable effort to contact the next person listed on the alternate drawing list. Any person who accepts the offered reallocated permit must pay the applicable permit fee. The reallocation process will continue for all surrendered permits until the Division has reallocated the permits or the season closes.

Please see Utah Code § 23-19-38 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-42 at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* for more information on permit surrender and reallocation.

Duplicate licenses

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

If your valid license, permit or tag is destroyed, lost or stolen, you may obtain a duplicate from a Division office or license agent for $10 or half of the price of the original license or permit, whichever is less.

The Division may waive the fee for a duplicate unexpired license, permit or tag, provided you did not receive the original document.

To obtain the duplicate license, permit or tag, you may be required to complete an affidavit testifying to its loss, destruction or theft.

Hunters with disabilities

Utah Admin. Rule R657-12

Utah provides special hunting accommodations for people with disabilities.

For a complete copy of these accommodations and what's required to qualify for them (Utah Admin. Rule R657-12), please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* or call any Division office.

If you want to hunt it tomorrow,
help us protect it today.
UTiP
1-800-662-3337
Turn In a Poacher

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COUGAR IDENTIFICATION TIPS

Get a good look before you harvest the animal you've been pursuing.

You've already done the hard part. For hours, you pursued the cougar across all kinds of terrain. Now, it's treed, and you need to decide if this is the animal you want.

Before you pull the trigger, grab your binoculars, take a close look at the cougar and consider the following questions:

- Is the cougar legal? The cougar is not legal if it has spots, is accompanied by young or is accompanied by an adult.
- Is the cougar an adult? You will be able to tell by looking at its head, overall size and teeth.
- Is the cougar male or female? Key identifiers include body and head size and a noticeable genital spot on male cougars. This is important because the Division encourages hunters not to harvest female cougars.

The following descriptions and photos should help you better identify cougars in the field.

Body and head size

Older cougars are broader, more muscular (especially in the front shoulders and chest) and generally larger than other cougars. Dogs often prove helpful in comparing size:

- Juvenile cougars are about the same size as a dog.
- Young males and adult females are about one-and-a-half to two times larger than dogs.
- Adult male cougars are two to three times larger than dogs.

When assessing head sizes, keep in mind that a mature male's head is larger and rounder than the heads of younger males and females.

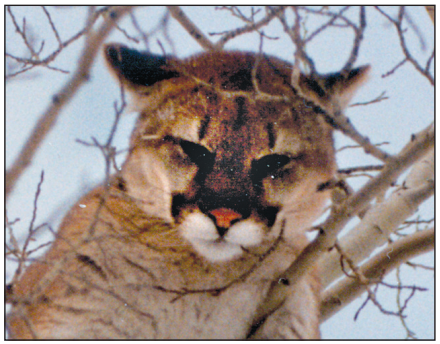
Take the new, voluntary cougar-hunting course

For cougar identification tips, complete the voluntary orientation course at *wildlife.utah.gov/cougar*. The course will be online by Oct. 17, 2010.

Photos by Byron Bateman

Adult female

Adult male



Adult female head

Adult male head

Condition of teeth

Older cougars' teeth are thicker and often more worn and yellow than the teeth of younger cougars.

Ernie Millgate

Female kitten

Photos by Byron Bateman

Young female

Adult male

Location of genital spot

When treed, a male's genital spot is often visible. This is because it's located four or five inches away from the anus. In contrast, a female's genital spot is only about an inch below the anus and is less noticeable.

Photos by Colorado Division of Wildlife

Female

Male

Size of a male

An adult male cougar is two to three times larger than a dog.

Byron Bateman

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FIELD REQUIREMENTS

Several rules govern cougar hunting in Utah. These rules exist to help keep you safe and to ensure an ethical hunt. Please be familiar with the requirements for carrying and using firearms and archery tackle. You should also know the different types of hunting methods you may use and what you're required to do with any cougar you take.

Firearms and hunting equipment

Several rules apply to the firearms and archery tackle you can use to take cougar in Utah.

Firearms and archery tackle

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-6

A person may use any of the following weapons to take cougar:

- Any firearm not capable of being fired fully automatic
- A bow and arrows

Traps and trapping devices

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-7

You may not take cougar with a trap, snare or any other trapping device, except as authorized by the Division. Any cougar accidentally caught in any trapping device must be released unharmed, and must not be pursued or taken.

You must obtain written permission from a Division representative before you remove the carcass of a cougar from any trapping device. The carcass remains the property of the state of Utah and must be surrendered to the Division.

Loaded firearms in a vehicle

Utah Code §§§§ 76-10-502, 76-10-504, 76-10-505 and 76-10-523

You may not carry a loaded firearm in or on a vehicle unless you meet all of the following conditions:

- You own the vehicle or have permission from the vehicle's owner.
- The firearm is a handgun.
- You are 18 years of age or older.

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

Pistols and revolvers are also considered 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.

A muzzleloading firearm is considered loaded when it is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball or shot in the barrel or cylinders.

The firearm restrictions in this section do not apply to concealed firearm permit holders carrying a concealed weapon in accordance with Utah Code § 76-10-504, provided the person is not utilizing the concealed firearm to hunt or take wildlife.

Please see Utah Code §§ 76-10-504 and 76-10-523 at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* for more information.

Carrying a dangerous weapon while under the influence of alcohol or drugs

Utah Code § 76-10-528

You may not carry a dangerous weapon or hunt cougar while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Please see Utah Code § 76-10-528 at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* for more information.

Areas with special restrictions

Although many areas are open to hunters, some areas have hunting, weapons and access restrictions.

Areas where you cannot discharge a firearm

Utah Code § 76-10-508 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-12

You may not discharge a dangerous weapon or firearm under any of the following circumstances:

- From a vehicle
- From, upon or across any highway
- At power lines or signs
- At railroad equipment or facilities, including any sign or signal
- Within Utah state park camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps or developed beaches

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.

- Without written permission from the owner or property manager, within 600 feet of:
  - A house, dwelling or any other building
  - Any structure in which a domestic animal is kept or fed, including a barn, poultry yard, corral, feeding pen or stockyard

State parks

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-8 and R651-614-4

Hunting any wildlife is prohibited within the boundaries of all state park areas, except those designated open to hunting by the Division of Parks and Recreation in Utah Admin. Rule R651-614-4.

Hunting with rifles, handguns or muzzleloaders in park areas designated open to hunting is prohibited within one mile of all park facilities, including buildings, camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps and developed beaches.

Hunting with shotguns or archery tackle is prohibited within one-quarter mile of the above areas.

Hunting hours and methods

Hunting hours

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-5

You are permitted to pursue or take cougar anytime between 30 minutes before official sunrise until 30 minutes after official sunset.

Prohibited methods

Utah Code §§ 23-20-3, 23-20-12 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-9

Cougar may be taken or pursued only during open seasons and open hours, using only the methods listed in this guidebook. Otherwise it is unlawful for any person to:

- Possess, capture, kill, injure, drug, rope, trap, snare or in any way harm or transport a cougar
- Restrict or hinder a cougar's ability to escape after it has been pursued, chased, treed, cornered or held at bay
- Engage in a canned hunt
- Take cougar from an airplane or any other airborne vehicle or device, or from any motorized terrestrial, aquatic or recreational vehicle

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- Use electronic locating equipment to locate cougars wearing electronic radio devices
- Harvest a cougar wearing a radio collar on the Oquirrh-Stansbury hunting unit

Spotlighting

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-10 and Utah Code §§§ 23-20-3, 76-10-504 and 76-10-523

You may not use spotlighting to take cougar.

You may not use a spotlight, headlight or other artificial light to locate any protected wildlife while having in your possession a firearm or other weapon or device that could be used to take or injure protected wildlife.

The use of a spotlight or other artificial light in any area where protected wildlife are generally found is prima facie evidence of attempting to locate protected wildlife. (Prima facie evidence means that if you're spotlighting, the burden of proof falls on you to prove that you were not attempting to locate protected wildlife.)

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.

In addition, the above restrictions do not apply to concealed carry permit holders carrying a concealed weapon in accordance with Utah Code §§ 76-10-504 and 76-10-523. See *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* for more information.

Party hunting

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-11

A person may not harvest a cougar for another person.

Use of dogs

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-12

You may use dogs to take or pursue cougar only during the open seasons and hours listed in this guidebook.

If you are the owner or handler of the dogs, you must have a valid cougar hunting permit or cougar pursuit permit in your possession while you are taking or pursuing cougar.

When dogs are used to pursue a cougar, the licensed hunter who intends to take the cougar must be present when the dogs are released. Then, the licensed hunter must continuously participate in the hunt until it ends.

When dogs are used to take a cougar—and there is not an open pursuit season—the owner or handler of the dogs must either:

- Have a valid pursuit permit and be accompanied by a licensed hunter; or
- Have a valid permit to harvest cougar

Harvest and pursuit restrictions

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-23 and R657-10-25

If you have a valid permit to harvest cougar, you may take only one cougar during the 2010–2011 season—and it must be from the area specified on your permit. You may only pursue a cougar if you have a valid cougar pursuit permit. The cougar pursuit permit does not allow you to kill a cougar.

Whether you are harvesting or pursuing cougar, **you may not**:

- Pursue or take a female cougar with kittens (or any cougar accompanied by young).
- Pursue or take kittens with spots (or any cougar accompanied by an adult). See page 28 for the definition of a kitten with spots.
- Repeatedly pursue, chase, tree, corner or hold at bay, the same cougar during the same day after the cougar has been released.
- Harvest a cougar wearing a radio collar on the Oquirrh-Stansbury hunting unit.

With a valid cougar limited-entry permit for a split unit, you may hunt on all harvest-objective units beginning on the split unit transition date. The split-unit transition date for the 2010–2011 season is March 7, 2011.

If you possess a valid cougar limited-entry permit for a split unit—and you choose to hunt on any harvest-objective unit (including the unit for which the limited-entry permit was valid) after the transition date—you are subject to all unit closure and reporting requirements.

If you are a Utah-licensed guide or outfitter, you may not need to purchase a separate cougar pursuit permit. For details, see the information box on page 11.

Possession and transportation

Once you've harvested a cougar, there are several rules governing its possession and transportation.

Tagging requirements

Utah Code § 23-20-30 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-13

Before you move the cougar's carcass or leave the site of the kill, you must tag the carcass with a temporary possession tag. The tag is only valid for 48 hours from the time of kill and must remain attached to the pelt or unskinned carcass until the permanent possession tag is attached.

To tag a carcass with a temporary possession tag, you should perform the following steps:

- Completely detach the tag from the permit
- Completely remove the notches that correspond with the date the animal was taken and the sex of the animal
- Attach the tag to the carcass so that the tag remains securely fastened and visible

Note: You may not remove more than one notch indicating date or sex, nor tag more than one carcass using the same tag.

You may not hunt or pursue a cougar after any of the notches have been removed from the tag or after the tag has been detached from the permit.

Evidence of sex and age

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-14

Evidence of the cougar's sex must remain attached to the cougar's carcass or pelt until a Division employee attaches a permanent tag.

The pelt and skull must be presented to the Division in an unfrozen condition. This allows Division biologists to gather management data.

A Division employee will remove one of the cougar's teeth (pre-molar 1) at the time of permanent tagging. This tooth helps biologists determine the cougar's age. The Division may seize any pelt not accompanied by its skull.

Permanent tag

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-15

The permit holder must take the harvested cougar to a conservation officer or Division office within 48 hours of the time of kill. A Division employee will affix a permanent possession tag to the pelt or unskinned carcass.

If you need to reach a conservation officer after regular business hours, over the weekend, or on a holiday, contact your local police dispatch office.

You may not possess an unskinned carcass or a green pelt after the 48-hour check-in period without a permanent tag. In addition, you cannot ship a green pelt out of Utah or present it to a taxidermist if the pelt does not have a permanent possession tag attached.

Transporting cougar

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-16

If you are a permit holder who has legally harvested a cougar, you may transport the carcass under the following conditions:

- The cougar is properly tagged.
- You have physical possession of the appropriate permit.

Exporting a cougar from Utah

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-17

You may export a legally taken cougar or its parts if you have a valid permit, and the cougar is properly tagged with a permanent possession tag.

You may not ship a cougar pelt from Utah without first obtaining a shipping permit issued by a Division office.

Make it easy, make an appointment

Please call the nearest Division regional office for an appointment to tag your cougar. This will save you time and ensure that a wildlife biologist or conservation officer will be available.

Administrative checkpoints

Utah Code §§ 23-20-25 and 77-23-104

To help the Division fulfill its responsibility as trustee and custodian of Utah's wildlife, Division conservation officers and biologists monitor the taking and possession of cougars and the required permits, firearms and equipment used for hunting.

You should expect to encounter conservation officers and biologists checking hunters in the field and at checkpoints.

If you're contacted by a conservation officer, you must provide the officer with the items he or she requests, including any licenses and permits required for hunting, any devices used to participate in hunting and any cougars you've taken. These contacts allow the Division to collect valuable information about Utah's cougar populations.

Participating in surveys

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-22

If the Division contacts you about your cougar hunting experience, please participate in the survey regardless of your success. Your participation helps the Division evaluate population trends, assess harvest success and collect other valuable information.

Disposal of wildlife

Donating

Utah Code § 23-20-9 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-18

A person may only donate protected wildlife or its parts to another person at one of the following locations:

- The residence of the donor
- The residence of the recipient
- A meat locker
- A storage plant
- A meat processing or taxidermy facility

A written statement of donation must be kept with the protected wildlife or parts showing all of the following information:

- The number and species of protected wildlife or parts donated
- The date of donation
- The license or permit number of the donor and the permanent possession tag number
- The signature of the donor

A green pelt of any cougar donated to another person must have a permanent possession tag affixed. Along with the pelt, the recipient must also retain the written statement of donation.

Purchasing or selling

Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-19

You may purchase or sell legally obtained, tanned cougar hides.

You may not purchase, sell, offer for sale or barter a tooth, claw, paw or skull of any cougar.

Waste of wildlife

Utah Code § 23-20-8 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-20

You may not waste—or permit to be wasted—any protected wildlife or its parts.

Note: The skinned carcass of a cougar may be left in the field and does not constitute a waste of wildlife.

Aiding or assisting

Utah Code § 23-20-23

You may not aid or assist another person to violate any provisions of the Wildlife Resources code, rule, proclamation or guidebook.

The penalty for aiding or assisting is the same as that imposed for the primary violation.

Livestock depredation

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-21

If a cougar is harassing, chasing, disturbing, harming, attacking or killing livestock, or has committed such an act within the past 72 hours, livestock owners have the following options:

- In depredation cases, the livestock owner, an immediate family member or an employee of the owner on a regular payroll (not someone hired specifically to take cougar), may kill the cougar.
- A landowner or livestock owner may notify the Division of the depredation or any human health and safety concerns. The Division can then authorize a local hunter to take the offending cougar or notify a USDA-Wildlife Services specialist.
- The livestock owner may notify a USDA-Wildlife Services specialist of the depredation, and the specialist may then take the depredating cougar.

A depredating cougar may be taken at any time by a USDA-Wildlife Services specialist. This individual must be supervised by the USDA-Wildlife Services program and be performing their assigned duties in accordance with procedures approved by the Division.

A depredating cougar may be taken with any weapon authorized for taking cougar. It may also be taken with snares, if the Division director provides written authorization. The use of snares will be authorized only when numerous livestock have been killed by a depredating cougar, and the kills have been verified by Wildlife Services or Division personnel.

The cougar carcass must then be delivered to a Division office or employee within 72 hours.

The pelt of the depredating cougar shall remain the property of the state, unless the Division issues a cougar damage permit to the person who killed it. A person may acquire only one cougar annually.

Hunters interested in taking depredating cougar may contact the Division, and the agency will call them as needed.

Extended and preseason hunts

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-24

The Division may authorize an extended or preseason hunt on selected cougar hunting units to control depredation or nuisance problems.

The Division director may authorize only those hunters who drew a limited-entry permit or who purchased a harvest objective permit to hunt on that hunting unit and participate in a preseason or extended season hunt.

Trespassing

Utah Code § 23-20-14 and 23-20-3.5

While taking wildlife or engaging in wildlife-related activities, you may not do any of the following activities:

- Enter upon privately owned land that is cultivated or properly posted without the permission of the owner or the 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
- Obstruct any entrance or exit to private property

"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 all of the following details:

- The signature of the owner or person in charge
- The name of the person being given permission
- The appropriate dates
- 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, on fishing streams crossing property lines, and on 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 their parts while trespassing in violation of Utah Code § 23-20-14.

You are guilty of a class B misdemeanor if you violate any provision described in this section. Your license, tag or permit privileges may also be suspended.

Wildlife management areas

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-31

Most wildlife management areas are closed during the winter months to protect big game animals. Contact the nearest Division office to see if any wildlife management areas are open near you.

You 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.

The Division may, at its sole discretion, authorize limited motor vehicle access to its wildlife management areas under the following circumstances:

- The person seeking access possesses a valid cougar permit for the area.
- Motor vehicle access is necessary to effectively utilize the cougar permit.
- Motor vehicle access will not interfere with wildlife or wildlife habitat.

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NEW MANAGEMENT PLAN GOES INTO EFFECT

Regulation changes will occur every three years instead of every year.

In August 2009, the Utah Wildlife Board approved a new Utah Cougar Management Plan. The Division will use this plan to manage the state's cougar populations over the next 12 years.

Changes in the plan

The new 12-year cougar plan includes some significant changes:

- Basing management on the number of adult females harvested (three years old or older)
- Moving to an ecoregion management model
- Outlining how biologists will manage units with predator management plans
- Requiring biologists and the Wildlife Board to evaluate cougar regulations every three years

So what does this really mean? Here's a detailed look at the changes.

Harvest of adult females

Now, biologists will focus on the number of adult females harvested over a three-year period and recommend management changes based on what they find.

If adult female harvest is above a specified range, permit numbers will decrease. If harvest drops below that specified range, permit numbers will increase.

Ecoregion management

Division biologists will now assess population health in ecoregions. An ecoregion is a distinct area in which cougar populations are more likely to interact.

The updated cougar management plan lists Utah's four cougar ecoregions as the Colorado Plateau, Great Basin, Northern Mountains and Southern Mountains.

Predator management plans

Over the years, Division biologists managed certain cougar hunting units with predator management plans. These plans allowed the Division to increase the cougar harvest in certain areas if the big game population appeared to be declining because of predators.

The updated management plan, unlike the old plan, provides biologists with specific guidelines for units that operate under predator management plans.

Three years between management changes

Finally, the Division and Wildlife Board want to give management changes sufficient time to take effect in the state's cougar populations. For that reason, Division biologists will only propose changes to the Cougar rules and hunting guidebook every three years. After this year, substantial regulation changes will not occur again until 2013.

What does the new plan mean to you?

The new cougar management plan means you'll see more consistency in how cougars are managed in different areas of Utah. There will also be more consistency in the number of cougar permits offered from year to year.

You can view the cougar management plan at *wildlife.utah.gov/pdf/cmgtplan.pdf*.

HUNT TABLES

2010–2011 limited-entry hunting units

Use the 4-digit hunt number to apply. Bonus point code: CGR.

The Division does not guarantee access to any private or public land. Hunt unit boundaries may include private property or other excluded areas. Hunters must research land accessibility before applying for or obtaining a permit.

Hunt #	Unit name	Resident	Nonresident	Season dates
7500	Box Elder, Desert	5	1	11/17/10–5/31/11
7501	Box Elder, Raft River	4	1	11/17/10–5/31/11
7502	Cache	13	1	11/17/10–5/31/11
7503	Chalk Creek/Kamas	9	1	11/17/10–5/31/11
7504	East Canyon	4	0	11/17/10–5/31/11
7505	Morgan-South Rich	5	1	11/17/10–5/31/11
7506	Ogden	13	1	11/17/10–5/31/11
7507	Oquirrh-Stansbury*	4	0	11/17/10–5/31/11
7508	Wasatch Mountains, Currant Creek	6	1	11/17/10–5/31/11
7509	Wasatch Mountains, West	10	1	11/17/10–5/31/11
7510	West Desert, Tintic-Vernon	4	0	11/17/10–5/31/11

** You may not harvest a cougar wearing a radio collar on the Oquirrh-Stansbury hunting unit.*

2010–2011 split hunting units

Use the 4-digit hunt number to apply. Bonus point code: CGR.

The Division does not guarantee access to any private or public land. Hunt unit boundaries may include private property or other excluded areas. Hunters must research land accessibility before applying for or obtaining a permit.

Hunt #	Unit name	Res.	Nonres.	Limited-entry season dates	Harvest objective season dates
7511	Beaver	11	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7512	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek	13	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7513	Central Mountains, Nebo	13	2	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7514	Central Mountains, Nebo-West Face	22	2	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7515	Central Mountains, Northeast Manti	11	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7516	Central Mountains, Northwest Manti	12	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7517	Central Mountains, Southeast Manti	10	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11

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2010–2011 split hunting units (continued)

Use the 4-digit hunt number to apply. Bonus point code: CGR.

The Division does not guarantee access to any private or public land. Hunt unit boundaries may include private property or other excluded areas. Hunters must research land accessibility before applying for or obtaining a permit.

Hunt #	Unit name	Res.	Nonres.	Limited-entry season dates	Harvest objective season dates
7518	Central Mountains, Southwest Manti	7	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7519	East Canyon, Davis	4	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7520	Fillmore, Oak Creek	7	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7521	Fillmore, Pahvant	8	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7522	Monroe	11	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7523	Mt. Dutton	14	2	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7524	Panguitch Lake	10	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7525	Paunsaugunt	8	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7526	Pine Valley	13	2	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7527	Plateau, Boulder	13	2	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7528	Plateau, Fishlake	7	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7529	Plateau, Thousand Lakes	9	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7530	San Juan, Abajo	9	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7531	South Slope, Bonanza/Diamond Mountain/Vernal	18	2	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7532	South Slope, Yellowstone	7	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7533	Southwest Desert	5	1	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11
7534	West Desert, Mountain Ranges	4	0	11/17/10-2/28/11	3/7/11-5/31/11

HUNT TABLES

2010–2011 harvest objective hunting units

The Division does not guarantee access to any private or public land. Hunt unit boundaries may include private property or other excluded areas. Hunters must research land accessibility before applying for or obtaining a permit.

Unit name	Harvest quota	Season dates
Book Cliffs, Rattlesnake Canyon	2	11/17/10-11/12/11
Box Elder, Pilot Mountain	4	11/17/10-11/12/11
Henry Mountains	3	11/17/10-11/12/11
Kaiparowits	6	11/17/10-11/12/11
La Sal	5	11/17/10-11/12/11
Nine Mile	12	11/17/10-11/12/11
North Slope, Three Corners	10	11/17/10-11/12/11
North Slope, West Daggett/Summit	10	11/17/10-11/12/11
San Juan, Elk Ridge	10	11/17/10-11/12/11
San Rafael	3	11/17/10-11/12/11
Wasatch Mountains, Avintaquin	13	11/17/10-11/12/11
Wasatch Mountains, Cascade	10	11/17/10-11/12/11
Wasatch Mountains, Timpanogos	12	11/17/10-11/12/11
Zion	18	11/17/10-11/12/11

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HUNT TABLES

2010–2011 pursuit seasons

The Division does not guarantee access to any private or public land. Hunt unit boundaries may include private property or other excluded areas. Hunters must research land accessibility before applying for or obtaining a permit.

Unit name	Season dates	Comments
Beaver	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Book Cliffs, Rattlesnake Canyon	11/17/10–11/12/11	Closed 8/15/11–10/30/11
Box Elder, Desert	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Box Elder, Pilot Mountain	11/17/10–11/12/11	Closed 8/15/11–10/30/11
Box Elder, Raft River	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Cache	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Central Mountains, Nebo	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Central Mountains, Nebo-West Face	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Central Mountains, Northeast Manti	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Central Mountains, Northwest Manti	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Central Mountains, Southeast Manti	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Central Mountains, Southwest Manti	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Chalk Creek/Kamas	11/17/10–5/31/11	
East Canyon	11/17/10–5/31/11	
East Canyon, Davis	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Fillmore, Oak Creek	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Fillmore, Pahvant	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Henry Mountains	11/17/10–11/12/11	Closed 8/15/11–10/30/11
Kaiparowits	11/17/10–11/12/11	Closed 8/15/11–10/30/11
La Sal	11/17/10–11/12/11	Closed 8/15/11–10/30/11
Monroe	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Morgan-South Rich	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Mt. Dutton	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Nine Mile	11/17/10–11/12/11	Closed 8/15/11–10/30/11
North Slope, Three Corners	11/17/10–11/12/11	Closed 8/15/11–10/30/11
North Slope, West Daggett/Summit	11/17/10–11/12/11	Closed 8/15/11–10/30/11
Ogden	11/17/10–5/31/11	

HUNT TABLES

2010–2011 pursuit seasons (continued)

The Division does not guarantee access to any private or public land. Hunt unit boundaries may include private property or other excluded areas. Hunters must research land accessibility before applying for or obtaining a permit.

Unit name	Season dates	Comments
Oquirrh-Stansbury	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Panguitch Lake	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Paunsaugunt	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Pine Valley	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Plateau, Boulder	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Plateau, Fishlake	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Plateau, Thousand Lakes	11/17/10–5/31/11	
San Juan, Abajo	11/17/10–5/31/11	
San Juan, Elk Ridge	11/17/10–11/12/11	Closed 8/15/11–10/30/11
San Rafael	11/17/10–11/12/11	Closed 8/15/11–10/30/11
South Slope, Bonanza/Diamond Mountain/Vernal	11/17/10–5/31/11	
South Slope, Yellowstone	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Southwest Desert	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Wasatch Mountains, Avintaquin	11/17/10–11/12/11	Closed 8/15/11–10/30/11
Wasatch Mountains, Cascade	11/17/10–11/12/11	Closed 8/15/11–10/30/11
Wasatch Mountains, Currant Creek	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Wasatch Mountains, Timpanogos	11/17/10–11/12/11	Closed 8/15/11–10/30/11
Wasatch Mountains, West	11/17/10–5/31/11	
West Desert, Mountain Ranges	11/17/10–5/31/11	
West Desert, Tintic-Vernon	11/17/10–5/31/11	
Zion	11/17/10–11/12/11	Closed 8/15/11–10/30/11

Boundary maps and descriptions online

Looking for a map or description of your hunting area? Visit *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*. You'll find the information you need to plan your hunting trip.

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DEFINITIONS

Utah Code §§ 23-13-2, 23-24-1 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-2

Canned hunt means that a cougar is treed, cornered, held at bay or its ability to escape is otherwise restricted for the purpose of allowing a person who was not a member of the initial hunting party to arrive and take the cougar.

Carcass means the dead body of an animal or its parts.

Cougar means *Felis concolor*, commonly known as mountain lion, lion, puma, panther or catamount.

Cougar pursuit permit means a permit that authorizes a person to pursue cougar during designated seasons.

Evidence of sex means the sex organs of a cougar, including a penis, scrotum or vulva.

Green pelt means the untanned hide or skin of any cougar.

Hunting means to take or pursue a reptile, amphibian, bird or mammal by any means.

Kitten means a cougar less than one year of age, or a cougar accompanied by an adult.

Kitten with spots means a cougar that has obvious spots on its sides or its back.

Limited-entry hunt means any hunt listed in the hunt table of this guidebook, which is identified as limited-entry and does not include harvest objective hunts on split units.

Limited-entry permit means any permit obtained for a limited-entry hunt by any means, including conservation permits and sportsman permits.

Livestock means cattle, sheep, goats or turkeys.

Nonresident means a person who does not qualify as a resident.

Permit means a document, including a stamp, which grants authority to engage in specified activities under the Wildlife Resources Code or a rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board.

Pursue means to chase, tree, corner or hold a cougar at bay.

Resident means a person who has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment in Utah for six consecutive months immediately preceding the purchase of a license or permit, AND DOES NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

An individual retains Utah residency if he or she leaves Utah to serve in the armed forces of the United States, or for religious or educational purposes, and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

Members of the armed forces of the United States and dependents are residents as of the date the member reports for duty under assigned orders in Utah, if:

- the member is NOT on temporary duty in Utah and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.
- the member presents a copy of his or her assignment orders to a Division office to verify the member's qualification as a resident.

A nonresident attending an institution of higher learning in Utah as a full-time student may qualify as a resident if the student has been present in Utah for 60 consecutive days immediately preceding the purchase of the license or permit and does NOT claim residency for hunting, fishing or trapping in any other state or country.

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

An individual DOES NOT qualify as a resident if he or she is an absentee landowner paying property tax on land in Utah.

Split unit means a cougar hunting unit that begins as a limited-entry unit then transitions into a harvest objective unit.

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

Take means to hunt, pursue, harass, catch, capture, angle, seine, trap or kill any protected wildlife or to attempt any of these actions.

Trapping means taking protected wildlife with a trapping device.

Use means participating in the activity.

Waiting period means a specified period of time that a person who has obtained a cougar permit must wait before applying for any other cougar permit.