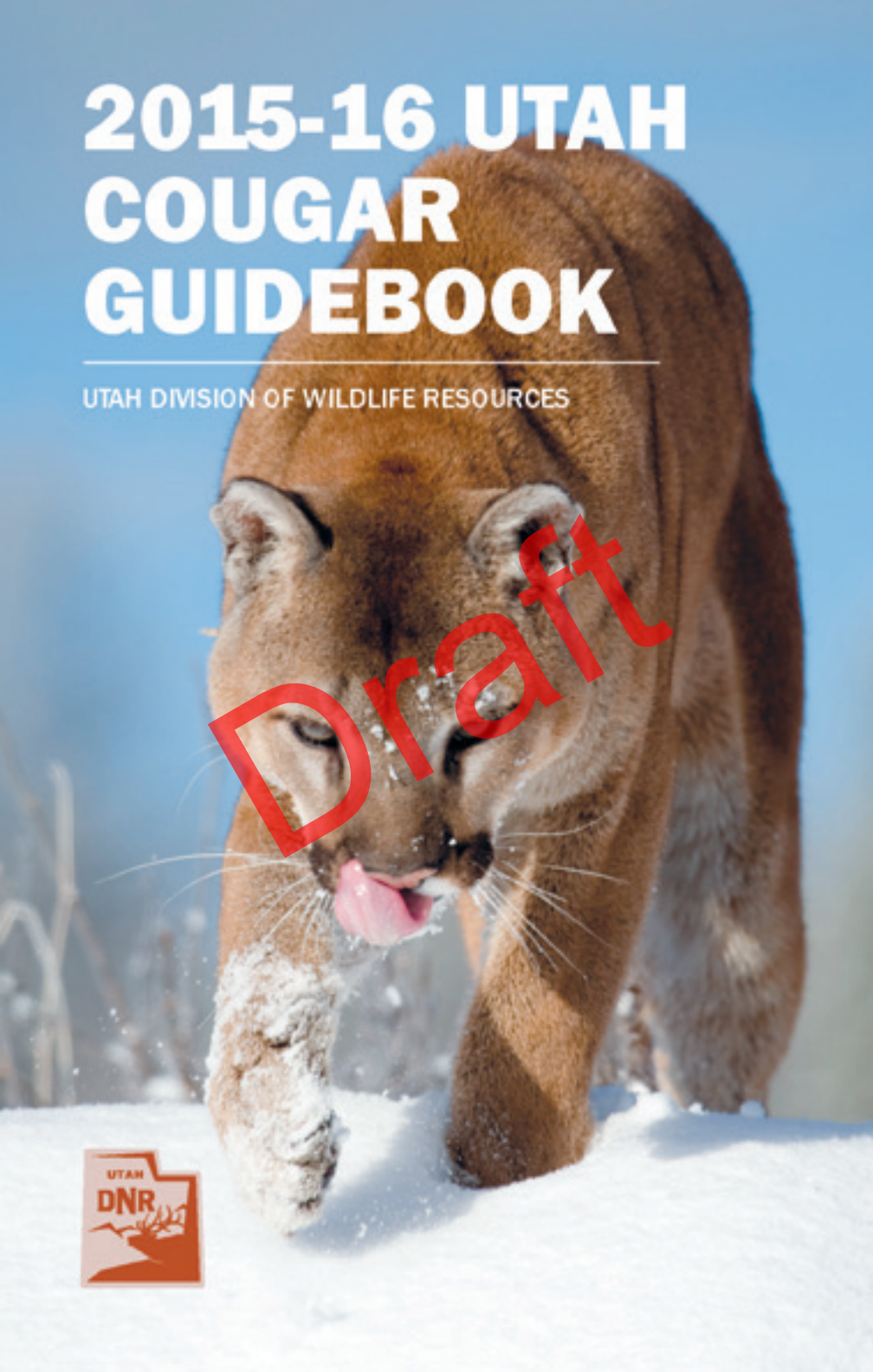
2015-16 UTAH COUGAR GUIDEBOOK

UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES



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CONTACT US

Turn in a poacher

Phone: 1-800-662-3337
Email: *turninapoacher@utah.gov*
Online: *wildlife.utah.gov/utip*

Division offices

Offices are open 8 a.m.–5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Salt Lake City
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
318 N Vernal Avenue
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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WHAT'S NEW?

Cougar-control permit: This year, the Division is offering a new cougar-control permit that will allow hunters to harvest a second cougar on unlimited quota units. To learn more, see page 12.

Hunt strategy changes: Hunt strategies have changed on a few of Utah's cougar hunting units. To learn which units have limited-entry, split and harvest-objective hunt strategies, please see the tables that begin on page 28.

Boundary changes: Some cougar hunt boundaries have changed this year. To find a map and description of the area you want to hunt, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*.

Check the season dates: Season dates change every year. For details, see the tables that start on page 28.

New hunt number structure: The Division is switching to a new structure for all hunt numbers. The goal of this change is to provide numbers that can be used for the same hunts year after year. You will see the new numbers in the hunt tables that begin on page 28.

IMPORTANT REMINDERS

Harvest-objective unit closures: Harvest-objective hunting units will close on a unit-by-unit basis. Any unit closures will be listed on the cougar hotline (1-888-668-5466) and posted at *wildlife.utah.gov/cougarharvest* by noon daily. Closures will take effect the following day.

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 website 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.

Who makes the rules?

The Utah Wildlife Board passes the rules summarized in this guidebook.

There are seven board members, and each serves a six-year term. Appointed by the governor, board members are not Division employees.

The Division's director serves as the board's executive secretary but does not have a vote on wildlife policies.

Before board members make changes to wildlife rules, they listen to recommendations from Division biologists. They also receive input from the public and various interest groups via the regional advisory council (RAC) process.

If you have feedback or suggestions for board members, you can find their contact information online at *wildlife.utah.gov*.

Wildlife Board members

Byron Bateman
Calvin Crandall
Steve Dalton
Donnie Hunter
Michael King

John Bair, *Chair*
Kirk Woodward, *Vice Chair*
Gregory Sheehan, *Division Director & Executive Secretary*

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Hunting license required to apply: Before you can apply for a 2015 cougar permit or bonus point—or purchase a pursuit permit—you must have a valid Utah hunting or combination license. Please see page 8 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. 17, 2015. You must apply for a permit online or by phone no later than Oct. 8, 2015. There's an 11 p.m. MDT deadline for online applications and a 5 p.m. MDT deadline for phone applications. To apply, simply visit *wildlife.utah.gov* or call any Division office.

Trial hunting program: People who haven't hunted may be able to try it for the first time without taking Hunter Education. For details, see the article on page 9.

Purchase pursuit permits by phone: You can now purchase a cougar pursuit permit over the telephone. Just call 1-800-221-0659. The line is staffed 24 hours per day, seven days per week. You will be charged a $2 transaction fee for each item you purchase.

Your wait is over: If you last obtained a cougar limited-entry permit for the 2011–2012 season, your waiting period is over and you're now eligible to apply again.

Boundary maps and descriptions online

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

Purchase harvest-objective permits: Harvest-objective permits may be purchased beginning Nov. 5, 2015 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 three 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 visit *www.doi.gov/pmb/eeo/public-civil-rights.cfm*.

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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 or diversion agreement.

Suspension proceedings are separate and independent from criminal prosecution. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources may suspend your license privileges whether or not the court considers suspension in your criminal case. 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.)

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.

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KEY DATES AND FEES

License fees

Resident license fees

License	Fee
365-day hunting license (age 13 and under)	$11
365-day hunting license (ages 14–17)	$16
365-day hunting license (ages 18–64)	$34
365-day hunting license (age 65 and older)	$25
Multi-year hunting license (age 18 and older)	$33 per year, up to five years
365-day combination* license (ages 14–17)	$20
365-day combination* license (ages 18–64)	$38
365-day combination* license (age 65 and older)	$29
Multi-year combination* license (age 18 and older)	$37 per year, up to five years

** A combination license allows you to hunt or fish in Utah and also allows you to fish with a second pole.*

Nonresident license fees

License	Fee
365-day hunting license (age 17 and younger)	$25
365-day hunting license (age 18 and older)	$65
Multi-year hunting license (up to five years) for age 18 and older	$64 per year, up to five years
365-day combination* license (age 17 and younger)	$29
365-day combination* license (age 18 and older)	$85
Multi-year combination* license (age 18 and older)	$84 per year, up to five years

** A combination license allows you to hunt or fish in Utah and also allows you to fish with a second pole.*

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Permit fees

Resident fees

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

Nonresident fees

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

† You will be charged a $10 nonrefundable application fee.

UTAH HUNTING & FISHING APP

IT'S FREE!

Download from *Wildlife.Utah.Gov/MobileApp*

Key dates

Hunt applications

Application available online	Sept. 17, 2015
Application deadline	Oct. 8, 2015
Drawing results available	Oct. 23, 2015

Permits available

Remaining limited-entry permits go on sale	Nov. 5, 2015
Harvest-objective permit sales begin	Nov. 5, 2015
Cougar-control permits available to harvest-objective permit holders	Nov. 5, 2015
Cougar-control permits available to split-unit permit holders	March 3, 2016

Season dates

Opening day	Nov. 11, 2015
Opening day for harvest-objective hunting on split units	March 3, 2016

Pursuit season dates

Pursuit season begins	Nov. 11, 2015
Pursuit season ends	May 31, 2016

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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, 2015.

Note: If you're 11 years old, but you'll be 12 by Dec. 31, 2015, you may apply for and obtain a cougar permit this year. To learn more about Utah's age requirements, see the information box below.

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.

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.

The only exception to this law is for individuals who are participating in the Division's Trial Hunting Program. You can find details about the program on page 9 or by visiting *wildlife.utah.gov/trial*.

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If you want to hunt it tomorrow, help us protect it today.

UTiP

1-800-662-3337

Turn In a Poacher

Proof of hunter education

You can prove that you've completed hunter education by obtaining a hunter education card (called a "blue card" in Utah) or by using a hunting license from a previous year with your hunter education number noted on the license.

How to take hunter education

To get started, you should visit *wildlife.utah.gov/huntereducation*. You'll see links to a complete list of traditional or online hunter education courses. Follow the instructions on the website to sign up for a course.

If you need assistance, please contact your local Division office or call 801-538-4727.

When you complete the course, your instructor will sign your course certificate, which will then become your hunting license. With a valid hunting license, you can also apply for or obtain permits in the Division's hunt drawings.

Approximately four to six weeks after you complete the course, you will receive your blue card by mail.

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 out of state should allow enough time for their hunter education card to arrive in the mail.

New to Utah?

If you become a Utah resident, and you've completed a hunter education course in another state, province or country, you must obtain a Utah blue card before you can buy a resident hunting license. 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.

Utah's Trial Hunting Program

Utah Admin. Rule R657-68

Have you ever wanted to bring your spouse, child or friend along on a hunt and give them a chance to try hunting? Now, they can join you on your next cougar hunt.

Utah's Trial Hunting Program allows anyone over the age of 12 to try hunting for a few years—while accompanied by a licensed hunter over the age of 21—before taking a Hunter Education course.

The program applies to hunts for many different species, including cougars. To sign up for the program or to learn more about it, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/trial*.

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 or obtain 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.

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HOW TO OBTAIN A COUGAR PERMIT

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 R657-10-23

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 unit, during a specified season. All limited-entry units have an exact closing date. For more information on these hunting units and season dates, see the hunt tables that begin on page 28.

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 unit listed on your permit during the limited-entry portion of the season (Nov. 11, 2015–Feb. 26, 2016). Then, beginning on the split-unit transition date, you may also hunt on any open harvest-objective units. The split-unit transition date for the 2015–2016 season is March 3, 2016.

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. For more information, see page 12.

Important dates

September 17: Apply online for a permit or bonus point

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62

Beginning Sept. 17, 2015, 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 by October 23, 2015. That 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 34 to learn whether you qualify as a resident.

You may not apply for more than one permit to harvest cougar during the 2015–2016 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.
- You may obtain a cougar pursuit permit in addition to a limited-entry permit.

If you are unsuccessful in the limited-entry hunt drawing, you may still be able to hunt a cougar during the 2015–2016 season. See page 12 for more information about harvest-objective and cougar-control permits.

When you submit your application, you'll be charged a nonrefundable $10 application fee. If you purchase your hunting or combina-

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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 34 to determine whether you are a resident or a nonresident.

tion 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 2015.

Please keep in mind that the Division is not responsible for any bank charges incurred for the use of credit or debit cards. To change the credit or debit card associated with your application, call 1-800-221-0659.

October 8: 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. MDT on Oct. 8, 2015. Please remember that you must have a hunting license or a combination license to apply for a bonus point.

October 8: Deadline for withdrawing or resubmitting your application

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-11

If you decide not to hunt, you can withdraw your online permit application until 11 p.m. MDT on Oct. 8, 2015.

If you made a mistake in your online permit application, simply withdraw your original online application and submit a new, correct application before 11 p.m. MDT on Oct. 8, 2015.

In order to withdraw your application, visit the main application page and click the *Withdraw Application* button at the bottom of the page. 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 5 p.m. MDT on Oct. 8, 2015. A Division employee will be available to assist you.

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

October 23: Drawing results available

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-12

You'll be notified of the drawing results by email on or before Oct. 23, 2015. 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.

November 5: Remaining permits available

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-14

Any cougar limited-entry permits remaining after the drawing may be obtained beginning at 8 a.m. MST on Nov. 5, 2015 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.

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

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

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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 (quota) has been met.

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

November 5: Purchase a harvest-objective permit

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-28

Both residents and nonresidents can purchase a cougar harvest-objective permit beginning Nov. 5, 2015. 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 three days from the date of purchase. (This three-day waiting period also applies to cougar-control permits.)

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/cougarharvest* to verify that the unit is still open. The phone line and website 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 cougar hunting until one of the following events occurs:

- The quota for that harvest-objective unit is met.
- The hunting season ends. For season dates, see the hunt tables that begin on page 28.

Take the voluntary cougar-hunting course

The Division offers 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. Visit *wildlife.utah.gov/cougar* to take the course today.

After a harvest-objective unit closes, you may not use your harvest-objective permit to harvest a cougar in that unit. However, with a valid pursuit permit, you may pursue a cougar on that unit during the pursuit season. For pursuit season dates, please see page 7. For a complete list of pursuit units, see the table on page 32.

Cougar-control permit

The cougar-control permit is a new type of harvest-objective permit. With a cougar-control permit, you may take a second cougar on harvest-objective units that have an unlimited quota. **Cougar-control permits are only valid on unlimited quota units.** You can find the unlimited quota units in the table on page 30.

Before you can purchase a cougar-control permit, you must first have one of the following permits:

- A harvest-objective permit
- A limited-entry permit for a split unit that has already transitioned to harvest-objective status (the transition date is March 3, 2016)

You may possess up to two cougars lawfully harvested under both permits.

You can purchase a cougar-control permit beginning Nov. 5, 2015. Permits are available from license agents and Division offices and at *wildlife.utah.gov*.

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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*.

Please keep in mind that if you purchase a cougar-control permit after the season opens, the permit is not valid until three days from the date of purchase.

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. The results of this drawing will be available on Nov. 25, 2015, which is shortly after the cougar limited-entry season begins. For more information about participating in this drawing, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/sportsman*.

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*.

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 cougar pursuit permit at *wildlife.utah.gov*, from a Division office or participating license agent, or by calling 1-800-221-0659. The phone line is staffed 24 hours per day, seven days per week, and you will be charged a $2 transaction fee for each item you purchase over the phone.

If you already possess a cougar limited-entry permit, harvest-objective permit or control 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

Guides must be licensed by the state of Utah—and operate under a state-licensed outfitter—before they can legally take cougar hunters into the field to pursue or harvest a cougar. Guides may not operate independently.

The customer must accompany the guide at all times during the pursuit.

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.

For more information about becoming a licensed guide or outfitter in Utah, please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/guides*.

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

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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 2011–2012 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.

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 and a cougar-control permit while under a waiting period for a cougar limited-entry permit. You will not begin a new waiting period if you purchase either a harvest-objective or cougar-control 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 select 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

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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 lose your bonus points if you obtain a conservation permit, harvest-objective permit or cougar-control permit.

Sales final: Exceptions and refunds

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

In most cases, the Division cannot refund the cost of the license or permit, but there are some exceptions. To determine whether you are eligible for a refund or to download a refund-request form, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/refund*.

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 limited-entry 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.

Hunters with disabilities

Utah Admin. Rule R657-12

Utah provides special hunting accommodations for people with disabilities. These accommodations include the opportunity to hunt with a companion, hunt from a vehicle, and receive special season extensions.

To learn more about hunting accommodations for people with disabilities, please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/disabled* or call any Division office.

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FIELD REGULATIONS

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.

Authorized weapons

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, including a draw-lock
- A crossbow

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

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Are you allowed to possess a weapon?

Utah Code §§ 76-10-503 and 76-10-512

It is illegal under Utah Code §§ 76-10-503 and 76-10-512 to possess or use a firearm, muzzleloader or any other dangerous weapon if you have been charged or convicted of certain offenses.

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 or any other dangerous weapon while hunting if they are otherwise restricted from possessing these weapons under Utah Code.

To determine whether you are allowed to possess a weapon, please review the Utah Code sections listed above or contact the law enforcement agency that oversees your case.

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, provided the person is not utilizing the concealed firearm to hunt or take wildlife.

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 *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

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
- 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, crossbows 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 (includ-

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ing drones), or from any motorized terrestrial, aquatic or recreational vehicle
- Use electronic locating equipment to locate cougars wearing electronic radio devices

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.

The firearm restrictions in this section do not apply to concealed firearm permit holders, provided the person is not utilizing the concealed firearm to hunt or take wildlife.

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.

No drones allowed

Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-14

Although drones are growing in popularity, it is illegal to use them while hunting protected wildlife in Utah.

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 2015–2016 season. The only exception to this rule is for individuals who have obtained a cougar-control permit. See page 12 for more information about harvesting a second cougar with a cougar-control permit.

The cougar you harvest must be from the unit 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).

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Helping wildlife makes you look good.
(Now your car wants a turn.)
Utah
GOWILD
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wildlife.utah.gov

- Pursue or take kittens with spots (or any cougar accompanied by an adult). See page 34 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.

With a valid cougar limited-entry permit for a split unit, you may hunt on all open harvest-objective units beginning on the split-unit transition date. The split-unit transition date for the 2015–2016 season is March 3, 2016. 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 page 13.

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.

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- Attach the tag to the carcass so that the tag remains securely fastened and visible.

You may not remove more than one notch indicating date or sex, and you may not 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 at the time of permanent tagging. This tooth helps biologists determine the cougar's age. If possible, please use a stick or other object to prop open the cougar's mouth so the tooth may be easily removed.

The Division also requests the GPS coordinates from the cougar's harvest location.

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, biologist 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.

Harvest reporting

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-30

If you take a cougar, you must contact the Division within 48 hours. You will need to report where the cougar was taken (GPS location recommended) 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.

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.

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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.

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

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.

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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. **Note:** 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.
- 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.

In some cases, permits may be issued to a landowner experiencing chronic depredation problems. Please contact your regional office for more information.

Extended and preseason hunts

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-24

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

Trespassing

Utah Code §§ 23-20-14 and 23-20-3.5

While taking wildlife or engaging in wildlife-related activities, you may not—without permission—enter or remain on privately owned land that is:

- Cultivated
- Properly posted
- Fenced or enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders

In addition, you may not:

- Enter or remain on private land when directed not to do so by the owner or a person acting for the owner.
- 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.

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"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 signs prohibiting trespass—or bright yellow, bright orange or fluorescent paint—are clearly displayed at all corners, on fishing streams crossing property lines, and on roads, gates and rights-of-way entering the land. Or, they are displayed in a manner that is visible to a person in the area.

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.

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.

Division-owned management areas

Utah Admin. Rule R657-10-31

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

You may not use motor vehicles on WMAs 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 WMAs under the following circumstances:

- The person seeking access possesses a valid cougar permit for the unit.
- 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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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 voluntary cougar-hunting course

For cougar identification tips, complete the voluntary orientation course at *wildlife.utah.gov/cougar*.

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Adult female

Photos by Byron Bateman

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

Young female

Photos by Byron Bateman

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.

Female

Photos by Colorado Division of Wildlife

Male

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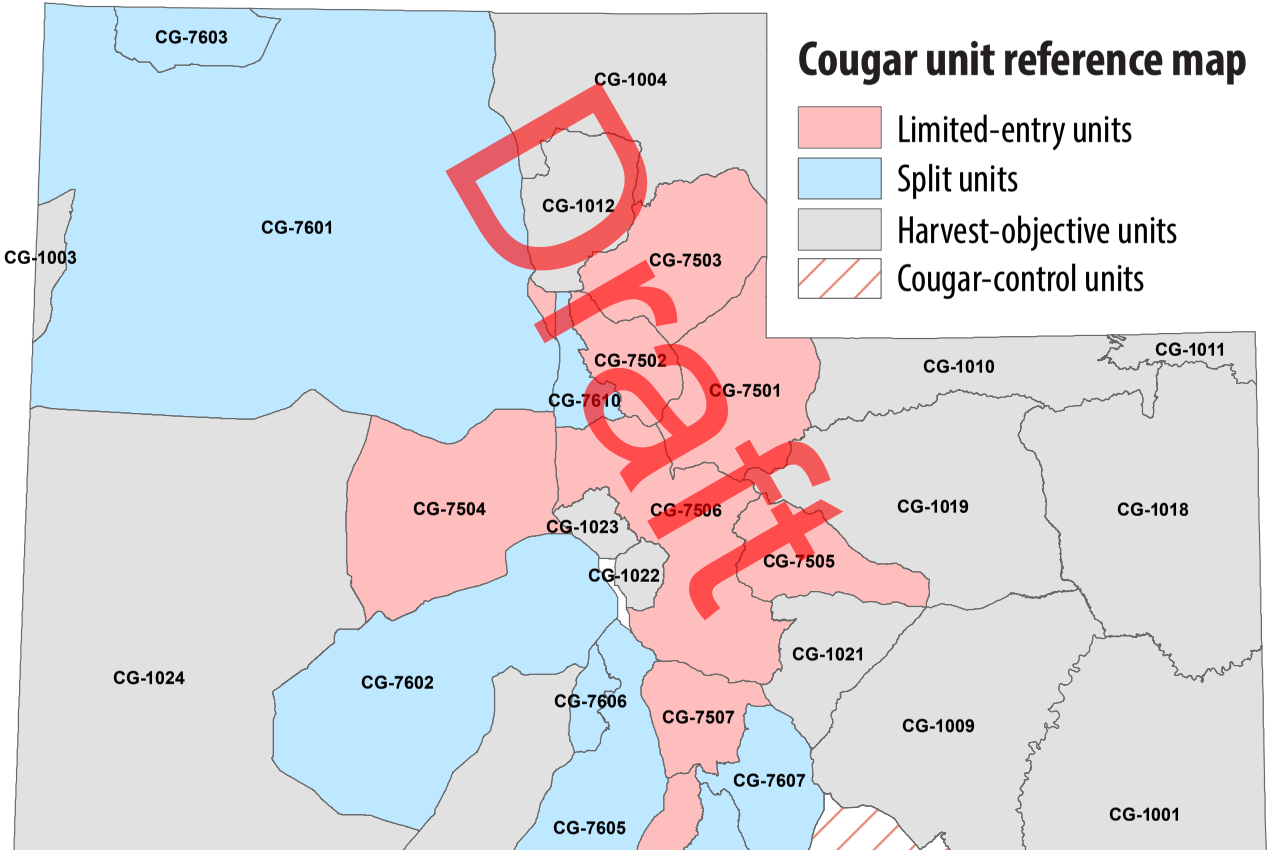
Size of a male

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

Byron Bateman


Cougar unit reference map
Limited-entry units
Split units
Harvest-objective units
Cougar-control units
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CG-7603
CG-1004
CG-1012
CG-7601
CG-1003
CG-7503
CG-7502
CG-7501
CG-7610
CG-1010
CG-1011
CG-7504
CG-1023
CG-7506
CG-1019
CG-1018
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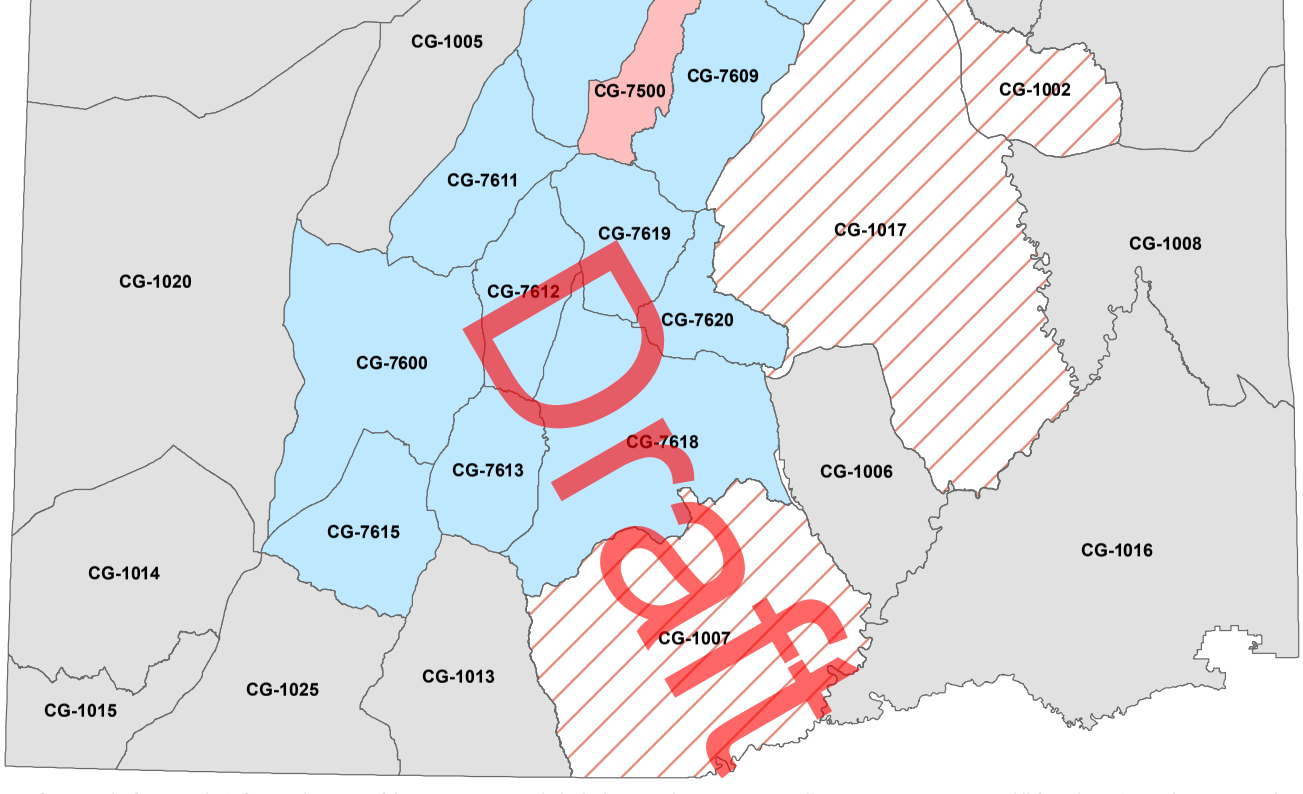

This map is for general reference only. Before you hunt any of these units—particularly the harvest-objective units—call 1-888-668-5466 or visit wildlife.utah.gov/cougarharvest to make sure they are still open. The Division does not guarantee access to any private or public land. Hunt unit boundaries may include private property, Native American Trust Lands or other excluded areas. Hunters must research land accessibility before applying for or obtaining a permit.

HUNT TABLES

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.

Limited-entry hunts

Hunt #	Unit name	Res.	Nonres.	Season dates
CG-7507	Central Mtns, Northwest Manti	7	1	11/11/15–5/31/16
CG-7500	Central Mtns, Southwest Manti	4	1	11/11/15–5/31/16
CG-7501	Chalk Creek/Kamas	5	1	11/11/15–5/31/16
CG-7502	East Canyon	5	1	11/11/15–5/31/16
CG-7503	Morgan-South Rich	7	1	11/11/15–5/31/16
CG-7504	Oquirrh-Stansbury (boundary change)	7	1	11/11/15–5/31/16
CG-7505	Wasatch Mtns, Currant Creek	7	1	11/11/15–5/31/16
CG-7506	Wasatch Mtns, West	7	1	11/11/15–5/31/16

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HUNT TABLES

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.

Split-unit hunts

Hunt #	Unit name	Res.	Nonres.	Season dates
CG-7600	Beaver	8	1	Limited-entry: 11/11/15–2/26/16 Harvest-objective: 3/3/15–5/31/16
CG-7601	Box Elder, Desert	4	1	Limited-entry: 11/11/15–2/26/16 Harvest-objective: 3/3/15–5/31/16
CG-7603	Box Elder, Raft River	5	1	Limited-entry: 11/11/15–2/26/16 Harvest-objective: 3/3/15–5/31/16
CG-7605	Central Mtns, Nebo	7	1	Limited-entry: 11/11/15–2/26/16 Harvest-objective: 3/3/15–5/31/16
CG-7606	Central Mtns, Nebo-West Face	8	1	Limited-entry: 11/11/15–2/26/16 Harvest-objective: 3/3/15–5/31/16
CG-7607	Central Mtns, North-east Manti	7	1	Limited-entry: 11/11/15–2/26/16 Harvest-objective: 3/3/15–5/31/16
CG-7609	Central Mtns, South-east Manti	12	1	Limited-entry: 11/11/15–2/26/16 Harvest-objective: 3/3/15–5/31/16
CG-7610	East Canyon, Davis	4	1	Limited-entry: 11/11/15–2/26/16 Harvest-objective: 3/3/15–5/31/16
CG-7611	Fillmore, Pahvant	9	1	Limited-entry: 11/11/15–2/26/16 Harvest-objective: 3/3/15–5/31/16
CG-7612	Monroe	8	1	Limited-entry: 11/11/15–2/26/16 Harvest-objective: 3/3/15–5/31/16
CG-7613	Mt Dutton	11	1	Limited-entry: 11/11/15–2/26/16 Harvest-objective: 3/3/15–5/31/16

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HUNT TABLES

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.

Split-unit hunts (continued)

Hunt #	Unit name	Res.	Nonres.	Season dates
CG-7615	Panguitch Lake	8	1	Limited-entry: 11/11/15–2/26/16 Harvest-objective: 3/3/15–5/31/16
CG-7618	Plateau, Boulder	8	1	Limited-entry: 11/11/15–2/26/16 Harvest-objective: 3/3/15–5/31/16
CG-7619	Plateau, Fishlake	9	1	Limited-entry: 11/11/15–2/26/16 Harvest-objective: 3/3/15–5/31/16
CG-7620	Plateau, Thousand Lakes	4	0	Limited-entry: 11/11/15–2/26/16 Harvest-objective: 3/3/15–5/31/16
CG-7602	West Desert, Tintic-Vernon (boundary change)	4	0	Limited-entry: 11/11/15–2/26/16 Harvest-objective: 3/3/15–5/31/16

Cougar-control hunts

Hunt #	Unit name	Quota	Season dates
CG-1002	Book Cliffs, Rattlesnake Canyon/Nine Mile, South (new boundary)	Unlimited	11/11/15–11/10/16
CG-1007	Kaiparowits	Unlimited	11/11/15–11/10/16
CG-1017	San Rafael	Unlimited	11/11/15–11/10/16

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HUNT TABLES

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.

Harvest-objective hunts

To determine whether these units are open, you must call 1-888-668-5466 or visit *wildlife.utah.gov/cougarharvest* before you hunt.

Hunt #	Unit name	Quota	Season dates
CG-1001	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek	29	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1002	Book Cliffs, Rattlesnake Canyon/Nine Mile, South (new boundary)	Unlimited	11/11/15–11/10/16
CG-1003	Box Elder, Pilot Mtn	6	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1004	Cache	20	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1005	Fillmore, Oak Creek	12	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1006	Henry Mtns	12	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1007	Kaiparowits	Unlimited	11/11/15–11/10/16
CG-1008	La Sal	15	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1009	Nine Mile, North (new boundary)	20	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1010	North Slope, Summit/West Daggett	10	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1011	North Slope, Three Corners	10	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1012	Ogden	14	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1013	Paunsaugunt	10	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1014	Pine Valley, North	8	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1015	Pine Valley, South	10	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1016	San Juan	25	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1017	San Rafael	Unlimited	11/11/15–11/10/16
CG-1018	South Slope, Bonanza/Diamond Mtn/Vernal	18	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1019	South Slope, Yellowstone	10	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1020	Southwest Desert	9	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1021	Wasatch Mtns, Avintaquin	15	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1022	Wasatch Mtns, Cascade	5	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1023	Wasatch Mtns, Timpanogos	5	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1024	West Desert, Mtn Ranges	4	11/11/15–11/6/16
CG-1025	Zion	20	11/11/15–11/6/16

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HUNT TABLES

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.

Pursuit units

Unit name	Season dates
Beaver	11/11/15–5/31/16
Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek	11/11/15–5/31/16
Book Cliffs, Rattlesnake Canyon/Nine Mile, South (new boundary)	11/11/15–5/31/16
Box Elder, Desert	11/11/15–5/31/16
Box Elder, Pilot Mtn	11/11/15–5/31/16
Box Elder, Raft River	11/11/15–5/31/16
Cache	11/11/15–5/31/16
Central Mtns, Nebo	11/11/15–5/31/16
Central Mtns, Nebo-West Face	11/11/15–5/31/16
Central Mtns, Northeast Manti	11/11/15–5/31/16
Central Mtns, Northwest Manti	11/11/15–5/31/16
Central Mtns, Southeast Manti	11/11/15–5/31/16
Central Mtns, Southwest Manti	11/11/15–5/31/16
Chalk Creek/Kamas	11/11/15–5/31/16
East Canyon	11/11/15–5/31/16
East Canyon, Davis	11/11/15–5/31/16
Fillmore, Oak Creek	11/11/15–5/31/16
Fillmore, Pahvant	11/11/15–5/31/16
Henry Mtns	11/11/15–5/31/16
Kaiparowits	11/11/15–5/31/16
La Sal	11/11/15–5/31/16
Monroe	11/11/15–5/31/16
Morgan-South Rich	11/11/15–5/31/16
Mt. Dutton	11/11/15–5/31/16
Nine Mile, North (new boundary)	11/11/15–5/31/16
North Slope, Three Corners	11/11/15–5/31/16

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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.

Pursuit units (cont.)

Unit name	Season dates
North Slope, Summit/West Daggett	11/11/15–5/31/16
Ogden	11/11/15–5/31/16
Oquirrh-Stansbury (boundary change)	11/11/15–5/31/16
Panguitch Lake	11/11/15–5/31/16
Paunsaugunt	11/11/15–5/31/16
Pine Valley, North	11/11/15–5/31/16
Pine Valley, South	11/11/15–5/31/16
Plateau, Boulder	11/11/15–5/31/16
Plateau, Fishlake	11/11/15–5/31/16
Plateau, Thousand Lakes	11/11/15–5/31/16
San Juan	11/11/15–5/31/16
San Rafael	11/11/15–5/31/16
South Slope, Bonanza/Diamond Mtn/Vernal	11/11/15–5/31/16
South Slope, Yellowstone	11/11/15–5/31/16
Southwest Desert	11/11/15–5/31/16
Wasatch Mtns, Avintaquin	11/11/15–5/31/16
Wasatch Mtns, Cascade	11/11/15–5/31/16
Wasatch Mtns, Currant Creek	11/11/15–5/31/16
Wasatch Mtns, Timpanogos	11/11/15–5/31/16
Wasatch Mtns, West	11/11/15–5/31/16
West Desert, Mtn Ranges	11/11/15–5/31/16
West Desert, Tintic-Vernon (boundary change)	11/11/15–5/31/16
Zion	11/11/15–5/31/16

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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 *Puma concolor*, commonly known as mountain lion, lion, puma, panther or catamount.

Cougar-control permit means a harvest-objective permit that authorizes a person to take a cougar on harvest-objective units that have an unlimited quota.

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.

Harvest-objective hunt means any hunt that is identified as harvest-objective in the hunt table of this guidebook.

Harvest-objective permit means any permit valid on harvest-objective units, including limited-entry permits for split units after the split-unit transition date.

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 that is identified as limited-entry in the hunt table of this guidebook, not including 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.

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Stay Out, Stay Alive!

An abandoned mine may look like a ready-made adventure. Don't be fooled. More often than not an abandoned mine promises only injury or death. Cave-ins, toxic gases, dangerous snakes and other animals, deep vertical shafts and undetonated explosives can cost you your life. There are an estimated 20,000 abandoned mines scattered across Utah. If you come across one, heed our advice—stay out and stay alive!

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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.

Unlimited quota unit means a harvest-objective unit that does not have a limit on the number of cougars that may be harvested during the open season.

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.

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