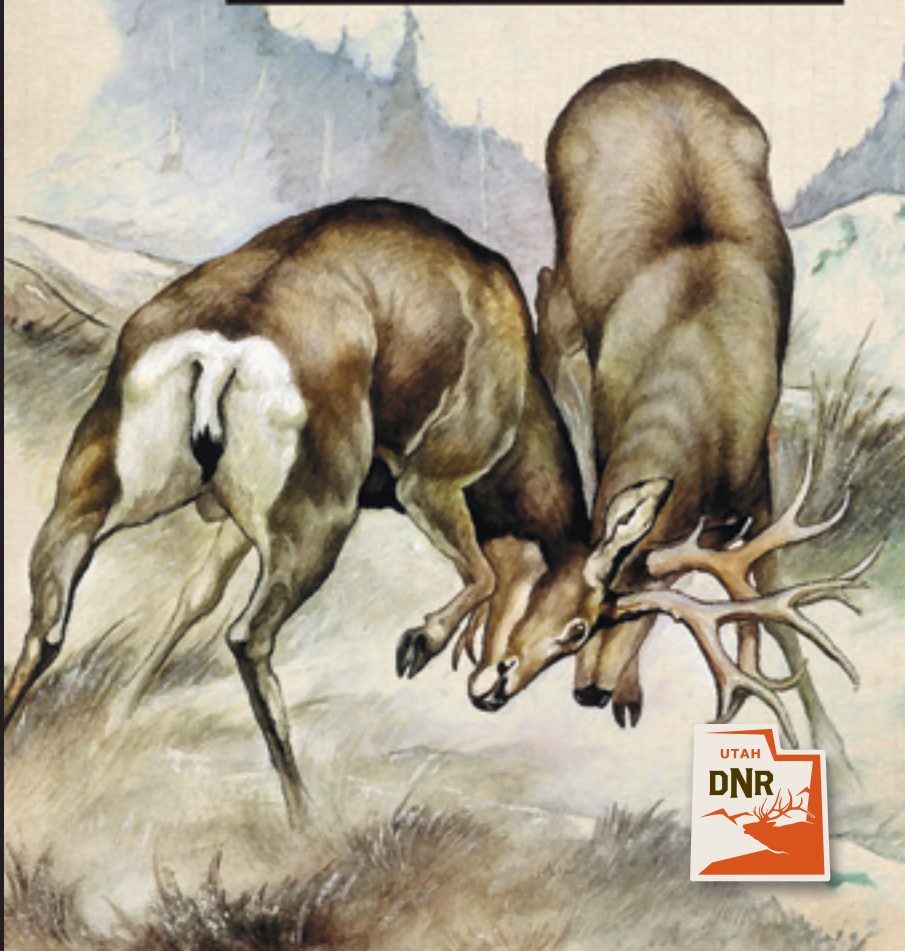
• 2011 •

# UTAH BIG GAME FIELD

## • REGULATIONS •



UTAH DNR

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

# CONTACT US

## Division offices

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

*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*
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

# CONTENTS


5 Boundary descriptions online
5 Take a closer look at the rules
6 2011 season dates
7 Apply for an antlerless permit
8 More opportunities to obtain permits
8 Poaching-reported reward permits
8 Depredation hunts
9 Big game hunts
9 Archery ethics course
10 Hunters with disabilities
11 Mandatory harvest reporting
15 Multiple elk permits
16 Avoid collared wildlife
17 Once-in-a-lifetime hunting
19 Antlerless hunts
19 Antlerless season dates online
20 Elk-control permits available
21 Cooperative Wildlife Management Units
24 Basic requirements
26 Field requirements
26 Firearms and archery equipment
26 State-licensed guides and outfitters
29 Are you allowed to possess a weapon?
30 Areas with special restrictions
31 Trespassing
31 Prohibited hunting methods
33 Tagging, transporting and exporting big game
34 Possession and use of big game
35 Permit refunds and exchanges
37 Definitions
39 Mule deer: A high priority in Utah
41 Chronic Wasting Disease
42 Maps
48 Lead-free ammunition program


# WHERE'S MY ANTLERLESS GUIDEBOOK?

This year, the Antlerless guidebook has been split into two components: the field regulations (which are in this booklet) and the application information, which is available online only at *wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks*.

If you're looking for the information you need in order to apply for an antlerless permit, please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks*. There, you'll find application dates, rules, hunt tables, maps, boundaries and other essential information.

Remember that the antlerless application period runs from June 1–21, 2011. For other important dates, see page 6.

This guidebook is for your reference in the field. If you have already drawn a big game permit—or you plan to obtain one before the 2011 big game season begins—please review this book carefully. You'll find descriptions of all big game species (both antlered and antlerless), field regulations, maps and an article on the Division's efforts to help mule deer.

## Who makes the rules?

The Utah Wildlife Board passes the rules and laws 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


Jake Albrecht
Del Brady
Bill Fenimore
Tom Hatch
Keele Johnson

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


# HIGHLIGHTS

## What's new this season?

**Research antlerless hunts online:** This year, there will not be a printed Antlerless application guidebook. Starting May 24, you can find all of the information you need to research your hunt—including application dates, rules, hunt tables, boundaries and maps—at *wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks*. The application period runs from June 1–21, 2011.

**Nine-day rifle deer hunt in most areas:** In 2011, the general-season rifle deer hunt will run from Oct. 22–30 across most of Utah. For a complete list of season dates, please see page 6.

**Shorter deer hunt in a few areas:** There are a few hunting units where the general-season rifle deer hunt will be shortened to five days. In 2011, the hunting season will last from Oct. 22–26 on the following units: Oquirrh-Stansbury; Monroe; Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits; and South Slope, Vernal. For a complete list of season dates in those four units, please see page 6.

**Apply online for depredation hunts:** Occasionally, the Division authorizes depredation hunts. These hunts remove big game animals that cause damage to agricultural crops. For more information or to apply for these hunts, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/depredation*.

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

## And keep in mind

**More permits for young hunters:** If you're a general season deer hunter—and you're 18 years old or younger—you now have a better chance of obtaining a permit. To learn more about the 1,500 additional archery permits that will be available to youth on July 27, please see page 8.

**Hunting in Salt Lake County:** Before you hunt deer or elk in Salt Lake County, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/maps* to view the boundaries and to note any special restrictions.

**Mandatory reporting:** Many big game hunters must report hunt information within 30 calendar days after the end of the hunting season (even if they did not harvest an animal). To see if you are required to report—and to learn how to report—see the information box on page 11 or visit *wildlife.utah.gov/harvestreporting*.

**Multiple elk permits:** You may obtain two elk permits—provided one or both of the permits are antlerless—but you can only apply for or obtain one antlerless elk permit in the drawing. To learn more about this opportunity, see the information box on page 15.

**Wearing hunter orange:** In 2009, the Utah Legislature modified Utah's hunter orange regulation. Please see page 26 for details.

**Antlerless elk control permits**: Did you obtain a permit to hunt a buck, bull or once-in-a-lifetime species in Utah this fall? If so, you may be eligible to purchase an antlerless elk-control permit. To learn more about this opportunity and to see which hunting units are eligible, please see the information box on page 20.

## 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.)



**Use a licensed guide:** If you plan to use a guide or outfitter on public land in the 2011 hunting season, state law requires that individual to be licensed. Please see page 26 for details or visit *go.usa.gov/ODv*.

**National parks closed to hunting:** All of Utah's national parks and monuments—except the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument—are closed to hunting.

**Review application guidebook:** If you have questions about the 2011 big game application period, hunt drawing or limited-entry season dates, please see the 2011 Utah Big Game Application Guidebook at *wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks*. That guidebook was printed in December 2010 and is a companion to this book.

**Guidebook corrections:** If errors are found in this guidebook after it is printed, the Division will correct them in the online copy. Visit *wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks* to view digital versions of all 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.

## Boundary descriptions online

Looking for a map and a boundary description for your hunting area? Boundary descriptions are printed on nearly all of Utah's hunting permits.

You'll also find detailed maps and boundary descriptions online. Visit *wildlife.utah.gov/maps* to download and print your boundaries today.

## Take a closer look at the rules

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

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

You can use the references in the guidebook—such as Utah Administrative Rule R657-5-24 and Utah Code § 23-20-25—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.

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—in an area made up of all or mostly private lands, you must obtain WRITTEN permission from the landowner or the landowner's authorized representative. For more information, please see the Trespassing section on page 31.

**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.

# 2011 SEASON DATES

## General-season dates

| Hunt | Dates |
|---|---|
| General archery deer* | Aug. 20–Sept. 16 |
| General muzzleloader deer* | Sept. 28–Oct. 6 |
| General any legal weapon deer* | Oct. 22–Oct. 30 |
| Northern Region buck/bull combination | Oct. 8–Oct. 20 |
| General archery any bull elk | Aug. 20–Sept. 16 |
| General archery spike elk | Aug. 20–Sept. 9 |
| General season spike and any bull elk | Oct. 8–Oct. 20 |
| General muzzleloader elk | Nov. 2–Nov. 10 |
| Youth general any bull elk | Sept. 17–Sept. 25 |
| Youth late season any bull elk | Dec. 3–Dec. 31 |

** The Oquirrh-Stansbury; Monroe; Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits; and South Slope, Vernal hunting units are only open during the following season dates:*

*General archery deer: Aug. 20–Sept. 4*
*General muzzleloader deer: Sept. 28–Oct. 2*
*General any legal weapon deer: Oct. 22–Oct. 26*

## CWMU season dates

The Utah Wildlife Board has established timeframes for hunting on Cooperative Wildlife Management Units (CWMUs). Hunters should expect to hunt at least five days for bucks/bulls and two days for antlerless big game within these timeframes.

To see the timeframes and learn more about the CWMU program, see the article on pages 22–23 or visit *go.usa.gov/byc*.

## Sportsman and statewide conservation permit season dates

| Hunt | Dates |
|---|---|
| Deer and elk on any open unit with archery equipment** † | Aug. 20–Aug. 31 |
| Deer and elk on any open unit with any legal weapon**† | Sept. 1–Jan. 15, 2012 |
| Pronghorn and moose on any open unit with any legal weapon | Sept. 1–Nov. 15 |
| Bighorn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat and bison on any open unit with any legal weapon**† | Sept. 1–Dec. 31 |
| Turkey on any open unit | April 1–May 31 |
| Black bear on any open unit | During the season dates listed in the *2011 Utah Black Bear Guidebook* for that unit |
| Cougar on any open unit or any harvest-objective unit that has been closed after meeting its objective | During the season dates listed in the *2011–2012 Utah Cougar Guidebook* for that unit |

*** You may not take an elk or Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep on the Pilot Mountain hunting unit.*

*† Antelope Island is not an open unit. There are only four permits that authorize hunting on the island.*





# APPLY FOR AN ANTLERLESS PERMIT

If you are planning to apply for a 2011 antlerless permit, please be aware of the following dates and deadlines.

**May 24: Review online antlerless hunt resources**

Beginning May 24, 2011, you can visit *wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks* to review all of the application rules, hunt tables, season dates, maps, boundaries and other information you'll need in order to apply for an antlerless permit.

Starting this year, the antlerless application information will be available online only—there will not be a separate printed Antlerless guidebook.

If you do not have access to the Internet, please visit or call a Division office.

### Residency

*Utah Code 23-13-2(37)*

Before you apply for a big game hunt, it's important to know whether you are a legal resident of the state of Utah. See the definition of Resident on pages 37–38 to determine whether you are a resident or a nonresident.

**June 1: Apply online for an antlerless permit**

Starting June 1, 2011, you can visit *wildlife.utah.gov* to apply for the following items:

- Antlerless hunting permits
- Antlerless bonus points
- Antlerless preference points

You can also apply by calling any Division office.

**June 21: Deadline for antlerless permit applications**

You must apply online or by phone no later than June 21, 2011. 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.

**July 14: Antlerless drawing results available**

You'll be notified of your drawing results by e-mail. You can also learn your drawing results by visiting *wildlife.utah.gov* or by calling 1-800-221-0659, starting July 14, 2011.

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

UTiP
1-800-662-3337
Turn In a Poacher

# MORE OPPORTUNITIES TO OBTAIN PERMITS

Some big game permits for the 2011 season are available online and over the counter. If you're interested in purchasing one of these permits, please visit *wildlife.utah.gov*, a license agent or a Division office on the dates listed below.

A variety of big game permits will be available on a first-come, first-served basis in July 2011.

You must have a valid hunting license or a combination license to buy one of these permits. A license agent list is available at *wildlife.utah.gov/licenseagents.* Before you visit any of the agents, contact them to verify their hours of operation.

**July 19: Remaining limited-entry permits available**

Any limited-entry permits remaining after the big game drawing will be available beginning July 19 at 7 a.m. You can buy permits at *wildlife.utah.gov* and at license agent locations and Division offices.

**July 21: Remaining antlerless permits available**

Any antlerless permits remaining after the antlerless drawing will be available beginning July 21 at 7 a.m. You can buy permits at *wildlife.utah.gov* and at license agent locations and Division offices.

**July 27: Remaining general season buck deer permits available**

Any general season buck deer permits remaining after the drawing may be purchased beginning at 7 a.m. on July 27 at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.

**July 27: General bull elk permits available**

General bull elk permits may be purchased beginning at 7 a.m. on July 27 at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.

**July 27: Additional archery permits for youth**

Beginning at 7 a.m. on July 27, there will be 1,500 general-season deer permits available to archers who are 18 years old or younger. You can purchase one of these permits at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.

## Depredation hunts

When big game animals cause damage to agricultural crops, the Division may hold hunts that are not listed in this guide. These hunts are called depredation hunts. They may occur on short notice, involve small areas and are often limited to only a few hunters.

To apply for the depredation hunter pool, complete and submit an online application at *wildlife.utah.gov/depredation*.

## Poaching-reported reward permits

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-22*

It pays to report poachers in Utah.

If you provide information that leads to the successful prosecution of another person for the wanton destruction (poaching) of any big game species—on any once-in-a-lifetime or limited-entry hunt area in the state—you may receive a permit to hunt the same species on the same area where the violation occurred.

To learn more, please see Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-22 at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules*.





# BIG GAME HUNTS

Utah offers several different big game hunts each year. Depending on the permit you obtain, you could hunt deer, elk, pronghorn, bison, bighorn sheep, moose or Rocky Mountain goat. The following section describes the species you can hunt, the weapons you can use and the types of permits that are available.

## Buck deer hunting

*A "buck deer" is a deer with antlers that are longer than five inches (R657-5-2(2)(e)).*

Utah has three general buck deer hunts:

- Archery hunt
- Muzzleloader hunt
- Any legal weapon (rifle) hunt

Please see wildlife.utah.gov/maps for all hunt boundaries.

### General archery buck deer hunt

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-23*

In 2011, Utah's general archery buck deer hunt runs from Aug. 20 to Sept. 16. During the season, you may hunt in any open general-season unit statewide.

**NOTE: The Oquirrh-Stansbury; Monroe; Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits; and South Slope, Vernal hunting units are only open Aug. 20 to Sept. 4.**

If you obtained a general archery buck deer permit, you may use archery equipment to take one buck deer in an open general hunting unit.

You may not hunt within deer CWMUs, premium limited-entry deer units or limited-entry deer units. The only exception is the Cache, Crawford Mountain limited-entry unit, which is open to general archery deer hunters.

If you obtained a general archery buck deer permit, the only other deer permit you can obtain is an antlerless deer permit. Please see page 19 for more information on antlerless deer hunts.

**Extended archery**

If you haven't taken a deer by the time the general season ends, you can continue your archery hunting in the state's extended archery areas.

In the Wasatch Front and Uintah Basin extended archery areas, you may use archery equipment to take a deer of either sex from Aug. 20–Nov. 30. From Dec. 1–Dec. 15, only antlerless deer may be taken.

In the Ogden Extended Archery Area, you may use archery equipment to take a buck deer only from Aug. 20–Nov. 30.

Before hunting any of the extended archery areas, you must complete the Division's Archery

## Archery Ethics Course

Before hunting on any of Utah's extended archery areas, you must complete the Division's Archery Ethics Course. You must complete the course each year before hunting on the extended archery areas. The course is available online at *wildlife.utah.gov*. It takes about 30 minutes to complete. After completing the course, you must carry your Archery Ethics Course certificate of completion with you while you're hunting.

Ethics Course. Please see the Archery Ethics Course box on page 9 for more information.

### Hunter orange

*Utah Code § 23-20-31*

You must obey Utah's hunter orange regulation (see page 26) if a centerfire rifle hunt is happening in the area where you're archery hunting.

## Muzzleloader buck deer hunt

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-25*

Utah's general muzzleloader buck deer hunt runs from Sept. 28 to Oct. 6.

**NOTE: The Oquirrh-Stansbury; Monroe; Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits; and South Slope, Vernal hunting units are only open Sept. 28 to Oct. 2. This is a Wednesday opener.**

If you obtained a general muzzleloader buck permit, you may use a muzzleloader to take one buck deer within the region specified on your permit. You may not hunt within deer CWMUs, premium limited-entry deer units or limited-entry deer units. The only exception is the Cache, Crawford Mountain limited-entry unit, which is open to general muzzleloader deer hunters.

If you participate in this hunt, you may not hunt in any of the following areas:

- Salt Lake County, south of I-80 and east of I-15 (see map online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*)
- Deer CWMUs
- Areas with special restrictions (see page 30)

If you obtained a general muzzleloader buck deer permit, the only other deer permit you can obtain is an antlerless deer permit. Please see page 19 for more information on antlerless deer hunts.

### Hunter orange

*Utah Code § 23-20-31*

You must obey Utah's hunter orange regulation (see page 26) if a centerfire rifle hunt is happening in the area where you're muzzleloader hunting.

## General any legal weapon (rifle) buck deer hunt

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-24*

The general any legal weapon (rifle) buck deer hunt runs from Oct. 22 to Oct. 30.

**NOTE: The Oquirrh-Stansbury; Monroe; Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits; and South Slope, Vernal hunting units are only open Oct. 22 to Oct. 26.**

If you obtained a general any legal weapon buck permit, you may use any legal weapon to take one buck deer in the region specified on your permit. You may not hunt within deer CWMUs, premium limited-entry deer units or limited-entry deer units. The only exception is the Cache, Crawford Mountain limited-entry unit, which is open to general any legal weapon deer hunters.

If you participate in this hunt, you may not hunt in any of the following areas:

- Salt Lake County, south of I-80 and east of I-15 (see map online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*)
- Deer CWMUs
- Areas with special restrictions (see page 30)

If you obtained a general any legal weapon buck deer permit, the only other deer permit you can obtain is an antlerless deer permit. Please see page 19 for more information on antlerless deer hunts.

## Northern Region buck/bull combination hunt

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-45*

The Northern Region buck/bull combination hunt will be held from Oct. 8 to Oct. 20.

This hunt allows the appropriate permit holder to harvest one buck deer and one bull elk during the general (rifle) any bull elk season.

If you obtained a Northern Region buck/bull combination permit, you may use any legal weapon to take one buck deer within the area and season specified on your permit (please see the map on page 42).

This permit also allows you to hunt bull elk in all general any-bull units in the state. You may not hunt bull elk in deer CWMUs or elk CWMUs.

If you obtained a Northern Region buck/bull combination permit, the only other deer and elk permits you may obtain are an antlerless deer permit and an antlerless elk permit. Please see page 19 for more information on antlerless hunts.

### Lifetime license holders

If you're a lifetime license holder who obtained a buck/bull combination permit, it will take the place of your general buck deer permit in 2011.

## All limited-entry buck deer hunts

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-40*

Utah's premium limited-entry and limited-entry deer units are managed for older, bigger bucks.

A premium limited-entry buck deer permit allows you to hunt on one of the best limited-entry buck deer units in Utah—the Paunsaugunt unit or the Henry Mountains unit.

A limited-entry buck deer permit allows you to hunt on a high-quality unit that is not open to general season buck deer hunters (with the exception of the Cache, Crawford Mountains unit).

If you obtained a limited-entry buck deer permit, you may use the weapon listed on your permit to take one buck deer within the area and the season specified on your permit. You may NOT hunt within deer CWMUs.

If you obtained a limited-entry buck deer permit, the only other deer permit you can obtain is an antlerless deer permit. Please see page 19 for more information on antlerless deer hunts.

## CWMU buck deer hunts

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-37*

Cooperative Wildlife Management Units (CWMUs) are private lands that the landowners have opened to a small number of public and private hunters. To learn more about hunting buck deer on CWMUs, read the article on pages 22–23 and visit *go.usa.gov/byc*.

## 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, use a crossbow, hunt from a vehicle, use a draw lock and use a scope on archery equipment or a muzzleloader.

Hunters with disabilities may also apply for an extension to their season if they have a 2011 big game hunting permit in their possession *and* they meet certain criteria.

To learn more about hunting accommodations for people with disabilities, please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/disabled/hunting.html*, *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* (see Utah Admin. Rule R657-12) or call any Division office.

## Mandatory reporting

If you obtained a premium limited-entry, limited-entry, management buck deer, CWMU, conservation, sportsman, convention or once-in-a-lifetime permit, you must complete a harvest survey questionnaire within 30 days after your hunt ends. This information is required even if you didn't harvest an animal.

If you harvested an animal, this is an ideal time to return your tooth packet. Returning your tooth packet does not fulfill the harvest survey requirement.

You can report information about your hunt online at *go.usa.gov/bdw* or by calling 1-800-221-0659.

Reporting your hunt information is important. If you don't report your hunt information within 30 days of the end of the hunt, you won't be allowed to apply for a once-in-a-lifetime, premium limited-entry, limited-entry, management buck deer or CWMU permits, or bonus points in 2012.


Utah Big Game Field Regulations • 2011

## Management buck deer hunt

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-46*

A "management buck" is a buck deer with 3 points or less on at least one antler, above and including the first fork, but not including the eye guard. The eye guard does not count as a point. A point is a projection that's longer than one inch, measured from its base to its tip, including damaged or broken antlers.

Management buck deer permits were available through the Division's big game drawing.

If you were successful in the drawing, you must complete an online orientation course before you will receive your permit. This course is also open to anyone who wants to learn more about what a management buck looks like. To take the online course, visit *go.usa.gov/bVP*.

A management buck deer permit allows you to take one management buck deer during the season. You may use any legal weapon to hunt on the area specified on your permit. .

If you participate in this hunt, you may not hunt in the following areas:

- Deer CWMUs
- Areas with special restrictions (see page 30)

After taking your buck deer, you must bring its head and antlers to a Division office for inspection no later than 72 hours after the date of kill.

**Important:** If you obtain a management buck deer permit, you will lose your bonus points and incur a waiting period of two years. The only other deer permit you can obtain is an antlerless deer permit. Please see page 19 for more information on antlerless deer hunts.

### Why a management buck deer hunt?

Removing excess bucks on the Paunsaugunt and Henry Mountains limited-entry units—while protecting the larger bucks in the herds—is the goal of the management buck deer hunt.

These two units have high buck-to-doe ratios. Harvesting smaller-antlered bucks will preserve trophy-class bucks and provide more room for does. Having more does in the herds will result in more fawns being born. Having more fawns will help ensure that these herds remain strong and healthy into the future.

## Bull elk hunting

*A "bull elk" is an elk with antlers that are longer than five inches (R657-5-2(2)(g)).*

*A "spike bull" is a bull elk that has at least one antler that does not branch above the ears. A branch is a projection on an antler that's longer than one inch, measured from its base to its tip (R657-5-2(2)(s)).*

Utah has three general elk hunts:

- Archery hunt
- General (any legal weapon) hunt
- Muzzleloader hunt

These hunts are held on two types of units: any bull elk units and spike bull elk units.

If you obtain an archery permit, you can hunt on all of the open any bull and spike bull units in the state.

If you obtain a general season or general muzzleloader permit, you must hunt on the type of unit specified on your permit. For example, if you obtain an any bull elk permit, you may hunt only on any bull elk units. If you obtain a spike bull permit, you may hunt only on spike bull units.

Permits for most of the general elk hunts are available beginning July 27—on a first-come, first-served basis—from Division offices, license agents and *wildlife.utah.gov*. The Northern Region buck/bull combination permits are the only bull elk permits available through the state's big game hunt drawing.

## Archery elk hunt

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-28*

In 2011, Utah's general archery spike elk hunt runs from Aug. 20 to Sept. 9. The general archery any bull elk hunt runs from Aug. 20 to Sept. 16, except on the state's extended archery areas, where the season runs later into the year.

If you obtain a general archery elk permit, you may use archery equipment to take only one of the following animals:

- One elk of either sex on a general any bull elk unit
- An antlerless elk or a spike bull elk on a general spike bull elk unit
- Only a spike bull on the following units: Book Cliffs, Monroe and Paunsaugunt
- One elk—either any bull or antlerless—on the Wasatch Front or Uintah Basin extended archery areas from Aug. 20 to Sept. 16

You may not hunt within elk CWMUs.

If you obtain a general archery elk permit, the only other elk permit you can obtain is an antlerless elk permit. Please see page 19 for more information on antlerless hunts.

### Extended archery

If you haven't taken an elk by the time the general archery season ends, you may continue hunting in the Wasatch Front, Uintah Basin and Sanpete Valley extended archery elk areas during the extended archery seasons. You may use archery equipment to take one of the following animals:

- One elk—either any bull or antlerless—within the Wasatch Front and Uintah Basin extended archery areas from Sept. 17–Dec. 15
- One elk—either any bull or antlerless—within the Sanpete Valley Extended Archery Area from Nov. 12–Dec. 31

To hunt any of the extended archery areas, you must complete the Division's Archery Ethics

*Legal in a spike bull unit.*

*Legal in a spike bull unit.*

*NOT legal in a spike bull unit.*

*NOT legal in a spike bull unit.*

Course and carry your archery ethics course certificate of completion with you while you're hunting. Please see the Archery Ethics Course box on page 9 for more information.

### Hunter orange

*Utah Code § 23-20-31*

You must obey Utah's hunter orange regulation (see page 26) if a centerfire rifle hunt is happening in the area where you're archery hunting.

## General season any legal weapon (rifle) bull elk hunt

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-29*

Utah's general any legal weapon elk season consists of the any bull elk hunt and the spike bull elk hunt. These hunts run from Oct. 8 to Oct. 20.

To hunt during the general season elk hunt, you must obtain either a spike bull permit or an any bull permit.

If you obtain a general season any legal weapon bull elk permit, you may use any legal weapon to take your bull elk.

If you obtain a spike bull elk permit, you may take a spike bull elk on a general season spike bull elk unit. You may NOT hunt on the any bull elk units.

If you obtain an any bull elk permit, you may take a bull elk of any size, including a spike bull, on a general season any bull elk unit. You may NOT hunt on spike bull units.

If you participate in this hunt, you may not hunt in any of the following areas:

- Salt Lake County, south of I-80 and east of I-15 (see map online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*)
- Elk CWMUs
- Areas with special restrictions (see page 30)

Please see the general bull elk hunt reference map on page 46, and the boundary descriptions at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*, to learn where spike bull units and any bull elk units are located in the state.

If you obtain a general any legal weapon bull elk permit, the only other elk permit you can obtain is an antlerless elk permit. Please see page 19 for more information on antlerless hunts.

## Northern Region buck/bull combination hunt

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-45*

Please see page 11 for more information.

## Muzzleloader elk hunt

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-33*

The general muzzleloader elk hunt runs from Nov. 2 to Nov. 10 within the general season elk units.

If you participate in this hunt, you may not hunt in any of the following areas:

- Salt Lake County, south of I-80 and east of I-15 (see map online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*)
- Elk CWMUs
- Areas with special restrictions (see page 30)

To hunt during the general muzzleloader elk season, you must obtain either a muzzleloader spike bull elk permit or a muzzleloader any bull elk permit.

If you obtain a muzzleloader spike bull elk permit, you may use a muzzleloader to take a spike bull elk on a general spike bull elk unit. You may NOT hunt on the any bull elk units.

If you obtain a muzzleloader any bull elk permit, you may use a muzzleloader to take a bull elk of any size, including a spike bull, on a general muzzleloader any bull elk unit. You may NOT hunt on spike bull elk units.

Please see the general bull elk hunt reference map on page 46 and the boundary descriptions at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps* to learn where spike bull units and any bull elk units are located in the state.

If you obtain a general muzzleloader bull elk permit, the only other elk permit you can obtain is an antlerless elk permit. Please see page 19 for more information on antlerless hunts.

## Multiple elk permits

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-19, 23-19-22, R657-5-34*

You may obtain a maximum of two elk permits each year—provided one or both of the permits are antlerless—but you can only apply for or obtain one antlerless elk permit in the drawing. You may obtain two elk permits in any one of the following combinations:

- One bull elk permit and one antlerless permit
- One bull elk permit and one antlerless elk control permit (to learn more about elk control permits, please see the information box on page 20)
- Two antlerless permits
- One hunter's choice permit and one antlerless permit

For the purposes of obtaining two elk permits, a hunter's choice elk permit is considered a bull elk permit. An antlerless elk control permit is considered an antlerless permit. Eligible hunters may purchase additional antlerless elk permits after the drawing, beginning July 21, 2011. The permits will be available on a first-come, first-served basis through license agents, Division offices and online at *wildlife.utah.gov*.

### Hunter orange

*Utah Code § 23-20-31*

You must obey Utah's hunter orange regulation (see page 26) if a centerfire rifle hunt is happening in the area where you're muzzleloader hunting.

## Youth bull elk hunts

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-31*

If you'll be 18 years of age or younger on Sept. 17, 2011, you may be eligible to participate in one of the state's youth elk hunts. Remember, **you cannot hunt until you are 12 years old.**

Utah offers two youth bull elk hunts:

- The youth general any bull elk hunt runs from Sept. 17 to Sept. 25 on general any bull elk units across Utah. If you obtained a permit for this hunt, you may use any legal weapon to take a bull elk of any size—including a spike bull—on any general season any bull elk unit in Utah. You may NOT hunt on a spike bull elk unit.
- The late season youth any bull elk hunt runs from Dec. 3 to Dec. 31 on a portion of the South Slope, Bonanza any bull elk unit in northeastern Utah (please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/maps* for a boundary description). If you obtained a permit for this hunt, you may use any legal weapon to take a bull elk of any size—including a spike bull—within the hunt boundaries.

If you participate in this hunt, you may not hunt in any of the following areas:

- Salt Lake County, south of I-80 and east of I-15 (see map online at *wildlife.utah.gov/maps*)
- Elk CWMUs
- Areas with special restrictions (see page 30)

You may obtain only one youth any bull elk permit in your lifetime, and preference points do not apply to this hunt.

If you obtain a youth any bull elk permit, the only other elk permit you can obtain is an antlerless elk permit. Please see page 19 for more information on antlerless hunts.

## All limited-entry bull elk hunts

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-32*

Utah's premium limited-entry and limited-entry elk permits are among the state's most prized big game permits.

A premium limited-entry bull elk permit allows you to hunt all of the limited-entry bull elk seasons (archery, muzzleloader and rifle); however, you must use the weapon appropriate for your season. You may not hunt on elk CWMUs.

A limited-entry bull elk permit allows you to use the weapon listed on your permit to take one bull elk of any size within the area and season


Utah Big Game Field Regulations • 2011

specified on your permit. You may not hunt on elk CWMUs.

If you obtained a premium limited-entry or limited-entry bull elk permit, the only other elk permit you can obtain is an antlerless elk permit. Please see page 19 for more information on antlerless hunts.

### CWMU bull elk hunts

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-37*

Cooperative Wildlife Management Units (CWMUs) are private lands that the landowners have opened to a small number of public and private hunters. To learn more about hunting bull elk on CWMUs, read the article on pages 22–23 and visit *go.usa.gov/byc*.

### Avoid harvesting collared wildlife

The Division has placed radio and GPS collars on bighorn sheep, bison, deer, elk and pronghorn in various areas across the state. The Division is monitoring these animals in a handful of ongoing studies. If possible, please avoid harvesting a collared animal. It is an expensive and time-consuming process to capture and collar replacement animals.

If you do harvest a collared animal, please contact your local Division office and return the collar.

## Buck pronghorn hunting

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-34*

*"Buck pronghorn" means a pronghorn with horns that are longer than five inches (R657-5-2(2)(f)).*

To hunt buck pronghorn, you must possess a buck pronghorn permit. If you obtain a buck pronghorn permit, you may **not** obtain any other pronghorn permit.

A pronghorn permit allows you to use any legal weapon to take one buck pronghorn within the area and season specified on your permit. You may not hunt on buck pronghorn CWMUs.

A note about the archery hunt: Only archery equipment may be used during the buck pronghorn archery hunt. If you'd like to hunt from a blind, please contact the public agency that manages the land you'll be hunting on to learn about their regulations that must be followed to construct a blind.

### CWMU buck pronghorn hunts

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-37*

Cooperative Wildlife Management Units (CWMUs) are private lands that the landowners have opened to a small number of public and private hunters. To learn more about hunting buck pronghorn on CWMUs, read the article on pages 22–23 and visit *go.usa.gov/byc*.





# ONCE-IN-A-LIFETIME HUNTING

All of Utah's bison, bull moose, bighorn sheep and Rocky Mountain goat permits are considered once-in-a-lifetime permits. That's because you can draw a permit for each of these species only once in your lifetime.

## Bison hunts (hunter's choice, cow only or designated bison)

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-38*

*"Cow bison" means a female bison (R657-5-2(2)(i)).*

To hunt bison, you must possess a bison permit.

A bison permit allows you to use any legal weapon to take one bison of the sex specified on your permit and within the area and season specified on your permit.

If you obtained a bison permit, you may not obtain any other bison permit.

You may obtain a bison permit through the big game drawing only once in your lifetime. See page 16 in the *2011 Utah Big Game Application Guidebook* for information about waiting periods and once-in-a-lifetime hunts.

### Antelope Island

If you drew an Antelope Island bison permit, you may be required to complete a course before you can hunt.

Before the hunt begins, the Division of Parks and Recreation will notify you about the date, time and location of the course. You'll receive your permit after you successfully complete the course.

Because the Antelope Island hunt is administered by the Division of Parks and Recreation, your hunt will include some extra park-related fees. For more information, please call 801-209-4678.

### Henry Mountains

If you drew a Henry Mountains cow bison permit, you must complete the online orientation course located at *go.usa.gov/bVP*. You'll receive your permit after you successfully complete the course.

## Bull moose hunts

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-37*

*A "bull moose" is a moose that has antlers that are longer than its ears (R657-5-2(2)(h)).*

To hunt bull moose, you must possess a bull moose permit. If you obtained a bull moose permit, you may not obtain any other moose permit.

Your bull moose permit allows you to use any legal weapon to take one bull moose on the limited-entry unit and during the season specified on your permit. You may not hunt on moose CWMUs.

### CWMU bull moose hunts

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-37*

Cooperative Wildlife Management Units (CWMUs) are private lands that the landowners have opened to a small number of public and private

hunters. To learn more about hunting bull moose on CWMUs, read the article on pages 22–23 and visit *go.usa.gov/byc*.

## Desert bighorn and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep hunts

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-39*

*A "ram" is a male desert bighorn sheep or a male Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep (R657-5-2(2)(q)).*

To hunt desert bighorn sheep or Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, you must possess a permit for the species you wish to hunt (i.e., a desert bighorn sheep permit to hunt desert bighorn sheep, or a Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep permit to hunt Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep).

Desert bighorn sheep hunts and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep hunts are considered separate once-in-a-lifetime hunts. For example, if you obtain a desert bighorn sheep permit, and you've never obtained a Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep permit before, you can continue applying for a Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep permit the following year.

Please remember that you may not obtain more than one bighorn sheep permit per year. For example, you may not obtain both a desert bighorn sheep permit and a Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep permit in the same season.

A bighorn sheep permit allows you to use any legal weapon to take one ram within the area and the season specified on your permit.

Reminders and advice:

- Bighorn sheep live in very rugged terrain. That makes this hunt extremely strenuous.
- While hunting bighorn sheep, please make sure you have a spotting scope with you that has a minimum of 15 power. Any ram is legal to take, but the Division encourages you to take a mature ram.
- Many of the desert and Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep in Utah have radio collars. Please avoid taking a bighorn sheep that's wearing a radio collar.
- After taking your ram, you must bring its horns to a Division office within 72 hours of leaving your hunting area. When you come to the office, a Division staff person will permanently affix a numbered plug to the horn. This plug certifies that the sheep was taken legally.

## Rocky Mountain goat hunts (hunter's choice or female goat only)

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-40*

To hunt Rocky Mountain goats, you must possess a Rocky Mountain goat permit.

Your Rocky Mountain goat permit allows you to use any legal weapon to take one Rocky Mountain goat within the area and the season specified on your permit. You may obtain a Rocky Mountain goat permit through the big game drawing only once in your lifetime.

If you obtained a hunter's choice permit, you may take a goat of either sex. If you obtained a female goat permit, you may take only a female goat.

Reminders and advice:

- Rocky Mountain goats live in very rugged terrain. That makes this hunt extremely strenuous.
- If you drew a female Rocky Mountain goat permit, you must complete the online orientation course located at *go.usa.gov/bVP*. You'll receive your permit after you successfully complete the course.
- While hunting Rocky Mountain goats, please make sure you have a spotting scope with you that has a minimum of 15 power. If you obtained a hunter's choice permit, you can take either a male or a female goat, but the Division encourages you to take a mature goat. A mature goat is a goat that's older than two years old. After you've taken your goat, you can determine its age by counting the number of annual rings on its horns.
- A goat's pelage may be higher in quality later in the hunting season.

# ANTLERLESS HUNTS

Utah offers antlerless hunts each year. These hunts serve two purposes: they help ensure that populations remain at sustainable, manageable levels, and they remove animals that pose depredation problems. Depending on the permit you obtain, you could hunt antlerless deer, elk or moose or doe pronghorn. The following section describes the species you can hunt, the weapons you can use and the types of permits that are available.

## Antlerless deer hunting

*Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-27*

*An "antlerless deer" is a deer without antlers or with antlers five inches or shorter (R657-5-2(2)(a)).*

To hunt antlerless deer, you must possess an antlerless deer permit. This permit allows you to use a legal weapon to take one antlerless deer—per antlerless deer tag—in the area and season specified on your permit.

You may not hunt on a Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit (CWMU) unless you obtain an antlerless deer permit for that CWMU.

If you obtain an antlerless deer permit, you may not hunt during any other antlerless deer hunt or obtain any other antlerless deer permit.

### Antlerless season dates online

To review the 2011 antlerless season dates—as well as information about antlerless hunting options, permit numbers, application dates, maps and hunt boundaries—visit *wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks*. These tools and resources will be available online by May 24, about a week before the antlerless application period begins on June 1.

For more information on the antlerless application period, see page 7.


Utah Big Game Field Regulations • 2011

## Additional opportunity

There is some flexibility if you are an antlerless deer permit holder who also possesses a permit to hunt any one of the following seasons:

- General archery buck deer
- General muzzleloader buck deer
- Limited-entry archery buck deer
- Limited-entry muzzleloader buck deer

If your buck deer permit and antlerless deer permit are for the same area—and you use the appropriate archery or muzzleloader equipment specified for your current hunting season—you may use your antlerless permit during the buck deer season. However, you may not use your buck deer permit during the antlerless season.

# Antlerless elk hunting

*Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-33*

*An "antlerless elk" is an elk without antlers or with antlers five inches or shorter (R657-5-2(2)(b)).*

To hunt antlerless elk, you must possess an antlerless elk permit. This permit allows you to use a legal weapon to take one antlerless elk in the area and season specified on your permit.

You may not hunt on a Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit (CWMU) unless you obtain an antlerless elk permit for that CWMU.

You may obtain two elk permits each year. At least one of them must be an antlerless elk permit. If you plan to obtain two elk permits, please note that a hunter's choice elk permit is considered a bull elk permit. You may apply for only one antlerless elk permit in the antlerless drawing.

If you do not obtain an antlerless elk permit in the drawing, you may be eligible to purchase up to two remaining antlerless elk permits.

## Elk-control permits available

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-33*

During the 2011 season, the Division wants hunters to harvest as many antlerless elk as possible from six of Utah's hunting units:

- Chalk Creek
- East Canyon
- Henry Mountains
- Nine Mile, Range Creek
- San Juan, East of US-191
- San Rafael, North

If you obtained a permit (including general season) to harvest a buck, bull or once-in-a-lifetime species **on any of the above units** (not including CWMUs), you have the option of purchasing an antlerless elk-control permit.

The elk-control permit allows you to harvest an antlerless elk in the same unit where you'll already be hunting an antlered big game animal. You may hunt the antlerless elk only during the season dates—and with the same weapon—listed on your buck, bull or once-in-a-lifetime permit.

To obtain an antlerless elk-control permit, please visit a license agent or any Division office beginning July 27, 2011.

## Additional opportunity

There is some flexibility if you are an antlerless elk permit holder who also possesses a permit to hunt any one of the following seasons:

- General buck deer (archery, muzzleloader or any legal weapon)
- General bull elk (archery, muzzleloader or any legal weapon)
- Limited-entry buck deer (archery, muzzleloader or any legal weapon)
- Limited-entry bull elk (archery, muzzleloader or any legal weapon)

If your buck deer or bull elk permit and your antlerless elk permit are for the same area, you may use your antlerless elk permit during your buck deer or bull elk season. However, you may not use your buck deer or bull elk permit during the antlerless season.

# Doe pronghorn hunting

*Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-35*

*A "doe pronghorn" is a pronghorn without horns or with horns five inches or shorter (R657-5-2(2)(j)).*

To hunt a doe pronghorn, you must possess a doe pronghorn permit. This permit allows you to use a legal weapon to take one doe pronghorn in the area and season specified on your permit.

If you already have a 2011 pronghorn permit, you may not apply for or obtain a doe pronghorn permit or preference point.

You may not hunt on a Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit (CWMU) unless you obtain a doe pronghorn permit for that CWMU.

**Note:** You may only obtain one pronghorn permit—of any kind—during the 2011 season.

# Antlerless moose hunting

*Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-36*

*An "antlerless moose" is a moose without antlers or with antlers shorter than its ears (R657-5-2(2)(c)).*

To hunt antlerless moose, you must possess an antlerless moose permit. This permit allows you to use a legal weapon to take one antlerless moose in the area and season specified on your permit.

If you already have a 2011 moose permit, you may not apply for or obtain an antlerless moose permit or bonus point.

You may not hunt on a Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit (CWMU) unless you obtain an antlerless moose permit for that CWMU.

**Note:** You may only obtain one moose permit—of any kind—during the 2011 season.

## Report your harvest

If you obtain an antlerless permit this year, please take a few minutes to complete a harvest report after your hunt ends.

Visit *http://go.usa.gov/bdw* and click the "Report your harvest" button at the top of the page. Then, you can log in and complete your harvest report.

If you prefer to complete your harvest report over the phone, call 1-800-221-0659. The line is staffed 24 hours per day, seven days a week.


Utah Big Game Field Regulations • 2011

# COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNITS

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-37*

More than 60 percent of the rangelands that Utah's big game animals rely on in the winter are on private land. Utah's Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit (CWMU) program works with landowners to preserve these lands and to make them good habitat for wildlife .

## How the program works

The CWMU program provides landowners with an economic incentive to keep their private range and forest lands as wildlife habitat instead of developing them.

CWMUs comprise more than two million acres of land in Utah. They'll provide more than 3,415 hunting permits in 2011. About 14 percent of those permits are available to the general public through the state's big game drawing.

Hunting on CWMUs provides both public and private hunters with several advantages. Among those advantages are a better chance to take an animal and fewer hunters to compete with.

## Obtaining a CWMU permit

If you're a Utah resident, there are two ways to obtain a CWMU permit: you can apply for one in the state's public drawing, or you can obtain a permit voucher from the landowner or operator of the CWMU you want to hunt.

CWMU landowner association members and operators—and their spouses and dependent children—cannot apply for CWMU permits in the public drawing.

If you're not a resident of Utah, you cannot apply for a CWMU permit in the public drawing. You can, however, obtain a permit voucher directly from the CWMU landowner or operator.

If you obtain a CWMU voucher, you can redeem the voucher for a permit by mailing the voucher to:

CWMU Front Desk
Division of Wildlife Resources
P.O. Box 146301
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-6301
(Please allow 10 to 14 days for processing.)

You can also redeem the voucher at any Division office.

If you obtain a CWMU permit, you may hunt only on the CWMU that's specified on your permit. You may take only one animal of the species and sex listed on the permit. You'll also incur a waiting period for the species you obtained a permit for. (Please see page 16 in the 2011 *Utah Big Game Application Guidebook* for more information about waiting periods.)

You may not obtain more than one pronghorn, one moose, one buck deer or one bull elk permit in a year. But you can obtain an antlerless deer or antlerless elk permit. More information about antlerless permits is available on page 19.

## How to participate

If you draw a permit to hunt a CWMU, you must contact the CWMU operator to obtain the following:

- The dates you'll be allowed to hunt within the legal CWMU hunting season framework. Both you and the operator must schedule around each of your individual needs—**please be realistic and patient**.
- A map of the CWMU showing access points and the acreage you'll be allowed to hunt. The CWMU should provide the same amount of acreage to both public and private hunters. If you feel that you haven't received equal treatment, please contact your regional Division office.
- A copy of the CWMU's rules. CWMUs are allowed to develop rules of conduct for their unit. Examples of these rules may include: no preseason scouting; checking into and out of the unit daily; limited vehicle access; no overnight camping; a marksmanship test; and limiting the number of hunting companions. If you fail to abide by these rules, you might be asked to leave the CWMU. You can also review these rules online at *go.usa.gov/byc*.

## Season dates

The Utah Wildlife Board has established timeframes for hunting on CWMUs (see chart below). Within these timeframes, hunters should expect to hunt at least five days for bucks/bulls and two days for antlerless big game.

The CWMU operator may also allow you to hunt additional days within the listed timeframes.

Before you apply for a CWMU permit, contact the operator to obtain general information about hunt dates, permitted weapons and other rules. If you draw a permit, you **must** contact the CWMU operator to confirm your season dates.

| Hunt | Dates |
|---|---|
| Archery buck deer | Aug. 20, 2011–Oct. 31, 2011 |
| Any legal weapon buck deer and bull elk | Sept. 1, 2011–Oct. 31, 2011 |
| Muzzleloader buck deer | Sept. 1, 2011–Oct. 31, 2011 |
| Antlerless deer | Aug. 15, 2011–Dec. 31, 2011 |
| Archery bull elk | Aug. 20, 2011–Oct. 31, 2011 |
| Any legal weapon bull elk | Sept. 1, 2011–Oct. 31, 2011 |
| Muzzleloader bull elk | Sept. 1, 2011–Nov. 11, 2011 |
| Antlerless elk | Aug. 15, 2011–Jan. 31, 2012 |
| Buck and doe pronghorn | Sept. 1, 2011–Oct. 31, 2011 |
| Bull and antlerless moose | Sept. 1, 2011–Oct. 31, 2011 |

Some deer and elk CWMUs have hunting seasons outside of these timeframes. For more information, visit *go.usa.gov/byc*.

## Reporting your harvest success

If you obtain a CWMU permit, you must report information about your hunt within 30 days after it ends. Please see page 11 for more information about this important requirement.

## Complaint process

If you wish to lodge a complaint against a CWMU, you should contact the Division of Wildlife Resources immediately. Biologists and conservation officers can supply you with a complaint form, or you can make the complaint in person or over the telephone. You and the operator should make every effort to resolve your issues before they escalate to the Division level.

If your problem cannot be resolved locally, it may be passed on to a CWMU Advisory Committee for review and possible action.

## Learn more

To learn more about the CWMU program, visit *go.usa.gov/byc*.

To view maps of CWMU properties, visit *go.usa.gov/bdE*.


Utah Big Game Field Regulations • 2011

# BASIC REQUIREMENTS

Are you planning to hunt big game in Utah this year? Before you head into the field, make sure you meet Utah's age, hunter education and license requirements.

## Are you old enough?

*Utah Code § 23-19-22*

To hunt big game in Utah, you must be at least 12 years old.

If you're 11 years old—but you'll be 12 by Dec. 31, 2011—you can apply for or obtain a hunting license and big game permit. Remember, **you cannot hunt until you are 12 years old.**

If you're 11 to 13 years old, you are eligible to:

- Apply for general season deer, youth any bull elk, or buck/bull combination permits in the drawing.
- Buy general season deer, general season elk and youth any bull elk permits over the counter.
- Buy a Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit (CWMU) permit directly from a CWMU operator.

### Adults must accompany young hunters

*Utah Code § 23-20-20*

While hunting big game, a person under 16 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.

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.

If you're 13 years old—and you'll be 14 by Dec. 31, 2011—you can also apply for limited-entry or CWMU permits in the public drawing.

All hunters under the age of 16 must be accompanied in the field by a parent, legal guardian or responsible person 21 years of age or older. For more information on this requirement, see the adjacent information box.

## Have you passed hunter education?

*Utah Code § 23-19-11 & 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 big game 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 big game 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*.

### 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 out of state 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.

## Do you have a license?

*Utah Code §§§ 23-19-1, 23-19-22 and 23-20-3*

You must have a current Utah hunting or combination (hunting and fishing) license before you can apply for any big game permits, bonus points or preference points. Licenses are available at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.

As long as your license was valid on the date you submitted your application, you don't have to purchase a new license for the actual hunt.

For example, assume that your license expires on June 25, 2011. If you applied on February 26, 2011, you do not have to purchase a new license for your hunt in the fall. All hunting and combination licenses are valid for 365 days from the date of purchase.

### Carry your permit

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


Utah Big Game Field Regulations • 2011

# FIELD REQUIREMENTS

Several rules have been established to regulate big game hunting in Utah. These rules exist to ensure big game animals are hunted ethically and to help keep you safe in the field. Please be familiar with the requirements for carrying and using firearms and archery tackle. You should also know the different types of hunting methods that may and may not be used and what you're required to do with any big game animal you take.

## Hunting hours

*Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-6*

You may take big game animals from 30 minutes before official sunrise until 30 minutes after official sunset.

## Requirement to wear hunter orange

*Utah Code §§ 23-20-31 and 23-20-31*

If you're hunting in an area where a centerfire rifle hunt is occurring, you must wear a minimum of 400 square inches of hunter orange material on your head, chest and back.

A camouflage pattern in hunter orange meets this requirement; however, the Division strongly encourages hunters to continue using solid hunter orange whenever possible.

There are some exceptions to the hunter orange rule. You're not required to wear hunter orange if you're participating in a bighorn sheep hunt, a bison hunt, a moose hunt or a mountain goat hunt—or a hunt that requires you to possess a statewide conservation permit or a statewide sportsman's permit—unless a centerfire rifle hunt is in progress in the same area.

### State-licensed guides and outfitters

Guides and outfitters must be licensed with the State of Utah before they can legally take hunters onto public land to hunt big game, cougars or black bears.

Before you use a guide or an outfitter, please visit *go.usa.gov/ODv* to determine if he or she is licensed in Utah.

The Utah Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing is the regulatory agency for this law. For more information, please visit *go.usa.gov/ODd*.

## Checkpoints and officer contacts

*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 big game animals 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 game you've taken. These contacts allow the Division to collect valuable information about Utah's big game animals.

## Firearms and archery equipment

### Prohibited weapons

*Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-7*

You may only use firearms and archery tackle that are expressly permitted in this guide.

You may not hunt big game with a firearm that's capable of being fired fully automatic, or with any light-enhancement device or aiming device that casts a visible beam of light. Laser range-finding devices are exempt from this restriction.

### Rifles and shotguns

*Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-8*

You may use a rifle or shotgun to take big game, but your firearm and ammunition must meet the following requirements:

- Your rifle must fire centerfire cartridges and expanding bullets.
- Your shotgun must be 20 gauge or larger, and you may use only slug ammunition or buckshot that's 00 or larger in size.

### Handguns

*Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-9*

You may use a handgun to take big game animals, but the handgun must be a minimum of .24 caliber and must fire a centerfire cartridge with an expanding bullet.

If you're hunting deer or pronghorn, the handgun must develop at least 500 foot-pounds of energy at the muzzle. If you're hunting elk, moose, bison, bighorn sheep or Rocky Mountain goat, the handgun must develop at least 500 foot-pounds of energy at 100 yards.

### Muzzleloaders

*Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-10*

Muzzleloaders may be used during any big game hunt—except the archery hunt. To hunt big game with a muzzleloader, your muzzleloader must meet all of the following requirements:

- It can be loaded only from the muzzle.
- It must have open sights, peep sights or a fixed non-magnifying 1x scope.
- It can have only one barrel, and the barrel must be at least 18 inches long.
- It cannot be capable of firing more than once without being reloaded.
- The powder and bullet—or powder, sabot and bullet—cannot be bonded together as one unit for loading.
- It must be loaded with black powder or a black powder substitute. The black powder or black power substitute cannot contain nitrocellulose-based smokeless powder.
- To hunt big game, you must use a lead or expanding bullet or projectile that's at least 40 caliber in size.
- If you're hunting deer or pronghorn, your bullet must be 130 grains or heavier, or your sabot must be 170 grains or heavier.
- If you're hunting elk, moose, bison, bighorn sheep or Rocky Mountain goats, you must use a 210-grain or heavier bullet, or a sabot bullet that's at least 240 grains.

If you obtain a muzzleloader permit, you may use only the muzzleloader equipment authorized in this section to take the species listed on the permit.

You may not possess or be in control of a rifle or shotgun while in the field during the muzzleloader hunt. For the purposes of this section, "field" means a location where you are likely to find the species listed on your permit. (You are not considered to be in the field if you are in an established camping area or traveling in a fully enclosed automobile or truck.) This restriction does not apply to the following people:

- Hunters who are licensed to hunt upland game or waterfowl (You must comply with the regulations in the Upland Game Guidebook or Waterfowl Guidebook, and you may possess only those firearms and archery equipment that are legal for taking upland game or waterfowl.)
- Hunters who are licensed to hunt big game species during archery or rifle hunts that coincide with the muzzleloader hunt
- Livestock owners who are protecting their livestock
- Individuals who are licensed to carry a concealed weapon in accordance with Utah Code § 53-5-7 (You may not use your concealed firearm to hunt or take protected wildlife.)


Utah Big Game Field Regulations • 2011

## Archery equipment

*Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-11*

Archery equipment may be used during any big game hunt except the muzzleloader hunt. To hunt big game with archery equipment, your equipment must meet all of the following requirements:

- Your bow must have a minimum pull of 40 pounds at the draw or the peak, whichever comes first.
- Your arrowheads must have two or more sharp-cutting edges that cannot pass through a 7/8 inch ring. If you're using expanding arrowheads, the arrowheads must have two or more sharp-cutting edges that cannot pass through a 7/8 inch ring when expanded.
- Your arrows must be at least 20 inches long, from the tip of the arrowhead to the tip of the nock, and must weigh at least 300 grains.

You may not use any of the following archery equipment to take big game:

- A crossbow (please see *Utah Admin Rule R657-12* for an exception to this rule)
- Arrows with chemically treated or explosive arrowheads
- A mechanical device that holds the bow at any increment of draw (please see *Utah Admin Rule R657-12* for an exception to this rule)
- A release aid that is not handheld or that supports the draw weight of the bow
- A bow with an attached electronic range-finding device or a magnifying-aiming device

Please remember that if you carry arrows in or on a vehicle, the arrows must be in an arrow quiver or a closed case.

If you obtain an archery permit, you may use only the archery equipment authorized in this section to take the species listed on the permit

You may not possess or be in control of a rifle, shotgun or muzzleloader while in the field during an archery hunt. For the purposes of this section, "field" means a location where you are likely to find the species listed on your permit. (You are not considered to be in the field if you are in an established camping area or traveling in a fully enclosed automobile or truck.)

This restriction does not apply to the following people:

- Hunters who are licensed to hunt upland game or waterfowl (You must comply with the regulations in the Upland Game Guidebook or Waterfowl Guidebook, and you may possess only those firearms and archery equipment that are legal for taking upland game or waterfowl.)
- Hunters who are licensed to hunt big game species during rifle or muzzleloader hunts that coincide with the archery hunt
- Livestock owners who are protecting their livestock
- Individuals who are licensed to carry a concealed weapon in accordance with Utah Code § 53-5-7 (You may not use your concealed firearm to hunt or take protected wildlife.)

## 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.

## 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
- 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

## 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 big game while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Please see Utah Code § 76-10-528 at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* for more information.

## Are you allowed to possess a weapon?

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 which 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 of Wildlife Resources 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.


Utah Big Game Field Regulations • 2011

## Areas with special restrictions

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-12*

The following areas have certain restrictions. Please be familiar with them before heading into the field.

### State waterfowl management areas

All of Utah's waterfowl management areas—except the Stewart Lake Waterfowl Management Area—are closed to big game hunting.

### State parks

*Utah Admin. Rule R651-614*

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.

### National parks and monuments

All of Utah's national parks and monuments—except the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument—are closed to hunting.

### Native American trust lands

To hunt on Native American trust lands, you must obtain a permit from the Native American tribe that owns the land. You must also observe all of the tribe's wildlife regulations while hunting on these trust lands.

### Military installations

All of the military installations in Utah, including Camp Williams, are closed to hunting and trespassing unless you have authorized permission.

### Salt Lake County

In Salt Lake County, you may **not** do any of the following:

- Hunt big game within one-half mile of Silver Lake in Big Cottonwood Canyon
- Hunt on the Red Butte Natural Research Area, which is closed to public access
- Hunt in Emigration Township with a rifle or muzzleloader. This area is restricted to archery tackle only. Visit *wildlife.utah.gov/maps* to view a map of the archery-only area in Emigration Township.

Please check the special regulations under general any legal weapon buck deer (page 10), general muzzleloader buck deer (page 10), general season bull elk (page 14) and general muzzleloader elk (page 14) for additional restrictions in Salt Lake County.

Also, before hunting in the Salt Lake County area, please check the Salt Lake County and local municipality ordinances regarding firearm restrictions.

### Alta

A designated portion of the town of Alta is closed to hunting. Please contact the town of Alta for hunt boundaries and other information.

### Scott M. Matheson Wetlands Preserve

You may use only archery equipment, muzzleloaders or shotguns while hunting on the Scott M. Matheson Wetlands Preserve.

### County and local municipalities

Please check county and local municipality ordinances regarding firearm restrictions before hunting in these areas.

### Green River—Jensen, Utah

You may not discharge a firearm, except a shotgun or a muzzleloader, from, upon or across the Green River near Jensen, Utah (from the bridge on US-40 upstream to the Dinosaur National Monument boundary).





## Motorized vehicle access on wildlife management areas

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-9-12*

Motorized vehicle travel on state wildlife management areas is restricted to county roads, parking areas, and areas marked or posted open to motorized vehicle travel.

## 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 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.

### Obtain permission to hunt private property

If you want to hunt on private property, you must obtain written permission from the landowner before you can hunt. Ideally, you should have permission before you even *apply* for a permit.

If you obtain written permission in advance, you know you'll be able to use the permit if you draw it.

The Division cannot guarantee access to private land, and the agency does not have the names of landowners who own property where hunts occur.

## Prohibited hunting methods

### Spotlighting

*Utah Code §§§ 23-20-3, 76-10-504, 76-10-523 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-13*

You may not use a spotlight, headlight or other artificial light to take or locate any protected wildlife (including big game) if you have any of the following weapons in your possession:

- Rifle
- Shotgun
- Archery equipment
- Muzzleloader

The use of a spotlight or other artificial light in any area where protected wildlife are generally



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**HUNTING AND OHVs TIPS**

Off-highway vehicles (OHVs) are a great means of transportation to hunting areas. At the same time, you need to be considerate of other hunters and make every effort to avoid disturbing wildlife.

- Begin hunting only after parking your machine at a designated parking area.
- Don't ruin another hunter's trip. Know and follow vehicle-use regulations for your hunting unit.
- Stay on existing roads and trails to protect natural resources, wildlife habitat and your riding privileges.
- It is illegal to carry loaded firearms on or to shoot from your OHV.
- Drivers aged 8 to 15 must possess an OHV education certificate to legally drive on public land.
- Drivers aged 16 and older must have a valid driver's license or an OHV education certificate.
- Properly fitted and fastened helmets are required for all riders under age 18, and are recommend for everyone.
- Out-of-state residents may need to purchase a nonresident permit to ride an OHV. Call 801-538-7433 for details.
- OHVs operate or transported on public lands, roads or trails must be registered.

Utah State Parks is the state OHV authority — providing access, education and search and rescue on Utah's trails.

**801-538-7433**

***stateparks.utah.gov***

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.

## Use of vehicle or aircraft

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

You may not use an airplane or any other airborne vehicle or device, or any motorized terrestrial or aquatic vehicle (except a vessel)—including snowmobiles and other recreational vehicles—to take protected wildlife, including big game.

Also, you may not take protected wildlife that are being chased, harmed, harassed, rallied, herded, flushed, pursued or moved by an aircraft or any other vehicle or transportation device listed above.

In addition, you may not use any type of aircraft, from 48 hours before any big game hunt begins through 48 hours after any big game hunting season ends, to perform any of the following activities:

- Transport a hunter or hunting equipment into a hunting area
- Transport a big game carcass
- Locate, or attempt to observe or locate, any protected wildlife

Flying slowly at low altitudes, or hovering, circling or repeatedly flying over an area where protected wildlife is likely to be found, may be used as evidence that you've violated the restrictions above.

## Use of dogs

*Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-15*

Dogs may not be used to take, chase, harm or harass big game.

## Party hunting

*Utah Code § 23-19-1 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-15*

You may not take a big game animal for another person. For example, you cannot kill a big game animal, and then tag the animal with a tag that belongs to one of your hunting companions. This practice is called "party hunting," and it's illegal.

## Big game contests

*Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-16*

You may not enter a contest or hold a contest that is based on big game or its parts and that offers cash or prizes totaling more than $500.

# Tagging, transporting and exporting big game

## Tagging requirements

*Utah Code § 23-20-30 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-17*

After you've taken a big game animal, you must tag the animal before moving the carcass or leaving the site of the kill.

To tag a big game animal, completely detach the tag from your big game permit and completely remove the three notches that indicate the date the animal was taken and the sex of the animal. Then, attach the tag to the animal so that the tag remains securely fastened and visible.

You may not remove more than one notch indicating the date or sex, or tag more than one animal, using the same tag. Also, you may not hunt or pursue big game after any of the notches have been removed from the tag or the tag has been detached from your permit.

Your tag must remain with the largest portion of the animal's meat until all of the meat has been eaten.

## Transporting big game within Utah

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-18*

You must obey the following rules to transport big game in Utah:

- The head or sex organs of the animal you've taken must remain attached to the largest portion of its carcass.
- If you take an elk on a spike bull unit, the antlers must remain attached to the animal's skull plate, and you must transport the skull plate and antlers with the carcass.
- You must accompany the carcass of any big game animal you've harvested, and you must have a valid permit that corresponds to the tag that's attached to the carcass.

There is one exception to this rule: you may transport a big game animal you did not take if you obtain a shipping permit or a disposal receipt from the Division, or you have a donation slip. You may not donate big game in the field.

Please see the Donating big game section on page 34 for more information.

## Transporting big game out of Utah

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-19*

You may transport big game or its parts out of Utah if you accompany the big game animal you harvested and you have a valid permit that corresponds to the tag on the animal. The tag must be attached to the largest portion of the carcass.

If you didn't harvest the animal, you must obtain a shipping permit from the Division before taking the animal or its parts out of Utah.

## Bringing big game into Utah

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-42*

If an elk, mule deer, white-tailed deer or moose has been taken from an area that has been diagnosed with Chronic Wasting Disease, the following are the only parts of the animal you may bring into Utah:

- Meat that is cut and wrapped, either commercially or privately

- Quarters or other portions of meat (no part of the spinal column or head may be attached to the meat)
- Meat that is boned out
- Hides with no heads attached
- Skull plates with antlers attached, but the skull plates must be cleaned of all meat and tissue
- Antlers with no meat or tissue attached
- Upper canine teeth (also known as buglers, whistlers or ivories)
- Finished taxidermy heads

You can learn which areas in North America have been diagnosed with Chronic Wasting Disease by visiting *wildlife.utah.gov/diseases/cwd/* or any Division office.

If you're not a resident of Utah, you can transport harvested elk, mule deer and white-tailed deer from areas that have CWD. However, you may not leave any part of the harvested animal in Utah, and you may not stay more than 24 hours in the state. In addition, your deer or elk may not be processed in Utah.

## Possession and use of big game

### Donating big game

*Utah Code § 23-20-9*

The following are the only places you may donate, or give, a big game animal or its parts to another person:

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

A written statement of donation must be kept with the animal or its parts. The statement must show:

- The number and species of the wildlife or parts donated
- The date of donation
- The permit number of the donor
- The signature of the donor

There is one exception to the rules above. You may donate the hide of a big game animal to another person or organization at any location, and a donation slip is not required.

### Waste of game

*Utah Code § 23-20-8*

You may not waste any big game animal or permit it to be wasted or spoiled. (Waste means to abandon a big game animal or allow it to spoil or be used in a manner not normally associated with its beneficial use. For example, using the meat as fertilizer or for trapping bait is not considered a beneficial use of the meat.)

In addition, you may not kill or cripple a big game animal without making a reasonable effort to retrieve it. You must immediately kill any animal you wound and tag the animal.

### Purchasing or selling big game or its parts

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

You may not buy, sell or offer, or possess for sale, barter, exchange or trade, any big game animal or its parts. The only exceptions are the following:

- Antlers, heads and horns of legally taken big game may be bought or sold from Feb. 15 through July 31.
- Untanned hides of legally taken big game may be bought or sold from Aug. 1 through Feb. 14.
- Inedible byproducts of legally possessed big game—except for hides, antlers and horns—may be bought or sold any time of the year.
- Tanned hides of legally taken big game may be bought or sold any time of the year.
- Shed antlers and horns may be bought or sold any time of the year.
- Protected wildlife that the Division obtains may be sold or donated by the Division or its agents (usually Utah State Surplus) any time of the year. Also, you may purchase or receive protected wildlife from the Division any time of the year.

If you sell or buy antlers, heads, horns or untanned hides, you must keep a transaction record that states all of the following information:

- The name and address of the person who harvested the animal
- The date you sold or bought the items
- The permit number of the person who harvested the animal

There is one exception to this rule: scouting programs and other charitable organizations do not need to keep a transaction record if they're using untanned hides.

### Possession of antlers and horns

*Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-21*

You may possess antlers or horns—or parts of antlers or horns—that were obtained:

- From lawfully harvested big game
- By lawfully meeting the requirements listed in the "Purchasing or selling big game or its parts" section above
- From lawfully gathered antlers or horns shed by big game animals

You may gather shed antlers or horns—or parts of shed antlers or horns—statewide, but there are a couple of seasonal requirements.

From Feb. 1 to April 15, you need an antler-gathering certificate on your person while collecting shed antlers or horns. You can obtain this certificate free of charge by visiting *wildlife.utah.gov* and completing an online education course. You do not need an antler-gathering certificate at any other time of the year.

"Shed antlers" are antlers that a big game animal has dropped naturally as part of its annual life cycle. Shed antlers have a rounded base that's commonly called an antler button or burr.

A "shed horn" is the sheath from the horn of a pronghorn that the animal has dropped naturally as part of its annual life cycle. Pronghorn are the only big game animals that shed their horns.

### Finding a skull with antlers or horns attached

If you find a skull with the antlers or horns still attached, it's possible the animal was poached. **Do NOT pick up or move the skull, or disturb any footprints or other evidence.** Instead, we encourage you to take the following steps:

- Take photos of the skull from a couple of angles
- Pinpoint the location of the skull (preferably its GPS coordinates)
- Call or visit a Division office to report your find
- Provide key details in your report

The Division will send a conservation officer to investigate and determine if the animal was poached. If it's clear that the animal was not poached, we may allow you to keep your find.

## Permit refunds and exchanges

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

### Refunds

**Q—**If I buy a license or permit, and then find that I can't use it, can I get a refund?

**A—**In most cases you can't get a refund, 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 once-in-a-lifetime or 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.


Utah Big Game Field Regulations • 2011

- 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 person to whom the license or permit was issued dies before they can participate in the hunt.

Please see Utah Code § 23-19-38.2 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-42 at *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* for more information.

## Duplicate licenses

*Utah Code § 23-19-10 & Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-5*

**Q—**If I lose my license or permit, can I get another one?

**A—**Yes. If your unexpired license or permit is destroyed, lost or stolen, you can obtain a duplicate from a Division office or a license agent for $10 or half of the price of the original license or permit, whichever is less.

To obtain a duplicate, the Division may require that you sign an affidavit testifying that the license or permit was lost, stolen or destroyed.

If you drew a license or permit, but you never received it, the Division may waive the fee that you would normally have to pay to get a duplicate.

## Permit exchanges

**Q—**I'd like to exchange my general buck deer permit, or my general bull elk permit, for a general season permit for a different region or area. Or, I'd like to exchange my general buck deer or bull elk permit to hunt during a different season in the region or area I obtained the permit for. Can I do that?

**A—**You can exchange your permit for another available region or area, but you must exchange your permit for a permit for the same species and sex. For example, you cannot exchange a buck deer permit for a bull elk permit.

You can also exchange your permit to hunt during a different season in the region or area you obtained a permit for. For example, you can exchange your general muzzleloader deer permit for a general rifle buck deer permit for the same region. You must exchange your permit before the season you have a permit for opens. For example, if you want to exchange a general muzzleloader deer permit for a general rifle deer permit, you must exchange the muzzleloader permit before the general muzzleloader season opens.

If you'd like to exchange a Dedicated Hunter permit for a different region, you must do so before Sept. 28 (the day the state's general muzzleloader deer season opens). You may exchange your permit only for a region that still has permits available.

You must pay a $10 handling fee to exchange a permit.





# DEFINITIONS

*Utah Code § 23-13-2 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-5-2 & R657-37*

**Any legal weapon** means the weapons described on pages 26–28 under Firearms and Archery Equipment.

**Arrow quiver** means a portable arrow case that completely encases all edges of the broadheads.

**Big game** means species of hoofed protected wildlife.

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

**Certificate of registration** means a document issued under any rule or proclamation of the Wildlife Board granting authority to engage in activities not covered by a license, permit or tag.

**CWMU** means Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit.

**Domicile** means the place:

- where an individual has a fixed permanent home and principal establishment;
- to which the individual if absent, intends to return; and
- in which the individual and the individual's family voluntarily reside, not for a special or temporary purpose, but with the intention of making a permanent home.

To create a new domicile an individual must:

- abandon the old domicile; and
- be able to prove that a new domicile has been established.

**Highway** means the entire width between property lines of every way or place of any nature when any part of it is open to the use of the public as a matter of right for vehicular travel.

**Hunter's choice** means either sex may be taken.

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

**Limited-entry hunt** means any hunt that is identified as limited-entry and listed in the hunt table of this guidebook, and that does not include general or once-in-a-lifetime hunts.

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

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

**Once-in-a-lifetime hunt** means any hunt that is identified as once-in-a-lifetime and listed in the hunt table of this guidebook, and that does not include general or limited-entry hunts.

**Once-in-a-lifetime permit** means any permit obtained for a once-in-a-lifetime hunt by any means, including conservation permits, sportsman permits, CWMU permits and limited-entry landowner permits.

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

**Possession** means actual or constructive possession.

**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.

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

**Spoiled** means impairment of the flesh of wildlife which renders it unfit for human consumption.

**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, possess, angle, seine, trap or kill any protected wildlife; or
- attempt any of the above actions.

**Valid application** means:

- it is for a species for which the applicant is eligible to possess a permit;
- there is a hunt for that species regardless of estimated permit numbers; and
- there is sufficient information on the application to process the application, including personal information, hunt information, and sufficient payment.

Applications missing any of the above items may still be considered valid if the application is timely corrected through the application correction process.

**Vessel** means every type of watercraft, other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water.

**Waste** means to abandon protected wildlife or to allow protected wildlife to spoil or to be used in a manner not normally associated with its beneficial use.



# MULE DEER: A HIGH PRIORITY IN UTAH

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources is engaged in an ongoing, multi-pronged effort to help Utah's mule deer herds.

## Habitat

The Division has launched a massive effort to restore mule deer habitat. It's the largest such initiative ever undertaken in Utah—and in the West.

Over the past five years, the Division and its many partners have improved mule deer habitat on more than 600,000 acres, at a cost of more than $70 million.

Habitat-improvement projects often take a few years to pay off, but over the long term, this effort will result in healthier deer populations statewide. The Utah deer-management plan includes an objective to improve another 500,000 acres of habitat in the next five years.

## Predators

Coyotes and other predators pose a substantial threat to mule deer fawns, which is why predator control is an important part of Utah's deer management program.

In the last five years, the Division has provided almost $3 million to USDA Wildlife Services to control coyotes in areas that are important to deer populations.

Last year alone, Wildlife Services killed more than 1,700 coyotes in critical deer habitat areas, with the guidance of Division biologists. The Division is providing additional funding to expand predator-control efforts in the future.

## Highways

Deer-auto collisions are responsible for the deaths of thousands of deer annually. The Division is working closely with the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) to reduce highway mortality.

Over the past five years, UDOT has spent more than $45 million on fencing and highway-bypass structures around the state for both mule deer and elk.

The Division is also funding two Utah State University studies. One will identify the most effective types of highway-bypass structures, and the other will attempt to determine how many deer are killed on Utah highways each year.

## Winter weather

Starting in early December each year, the Division monitors individual mule deer herds on a weekly basis.

Biologists look at both the deer and their winter range, assessing the following factors: snow depth, area temperatures, availability of forage, body condition (fat measurements) and depredation issues. If the deer fall below certain pre-established thresholds in three or more of these categories, the Division is prepared to begin a supplemental feeding program to help them through the season.

## Poachers

The Division has put more resources into catching serial poachers who steal deer from Utah sportsmen each year.

Conservation officers have made several high-profile arrests of serial poachers who unlawfully killed multiple deer. Sportsmen have played a key role, alerting officers to illegal activity and improving law-enforcement success.

## Disease

Diseases can devastate deer populations. The Division has spent more than $1 million over the last five years to research and monitor for chronic wasting disease and other diseases that affect mule deer.

## Research

In recent years, the Division has launched numerous research projects to better understand the factors that negatively affect mule deer populations. Last winter, the Division began a multi-year statewide radio-telemetry study to better understand the over-winter survival of both does and fawns. Hundreds of deer will be collared over the next few years—at an expense of more than $1 million—in order to gain better information about deer survival rates.

The Division is also planning a comprehensive productivity study to focus on the impacts of predators on mule deer fawns.

## Learn more

For more information on the above topics and mule deer biology, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/muledeer*.


**READY TO RIDE?**

**Remember these safety tips to ensure a safe off-highway vehicle (OHV) ride:**

- Always wear a helmet and other protective gear, including a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, over-the-ankle boots and gloves.
- Ride at a safe speed on designated trails only.
- Never ride under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- Ride an OHV that's right for your size.
- Never exceed your machine carrying capacity.
- Supervise riders younger than 16.
- Get certified. Utah law requires youth eight to 16 to be certified before operating an OHV on public lands. To take the online course, visit *stateparks.utah.gov/ohv*.

Utah State Parks is the state OHV authority providing access, education and search and rescue on Utah's trails.

801-538-7433 *stateparks.utah.gov/ohv*

**Utah State Parks**




# CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE

## What is Chronic Wasting Disease?

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a relatively rare disease that's found only in wild and captive deer, elk and moose in North America.

## What are the clinical signs of CWD?

Chronic wasting disease attacks the nervous system and brain of infected animals. The disease causes the animals to become emaciated, display abnormal behavior, lose their bodily function and eventually die.

## How is CWD diagnosed?

To learn whether a deer or elk has the disease, biologists collect the lymph nodes from the dead animal. Then, laboratory personnel examine the samples under a microscope, using special techniques to identify CWD.

## CWD in Utah

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (Division) has been monitoring for CWD in Utah since 1998.

The first positive mule deer in Utah was identified in 2002 as a result of a Division testing effort near Vernal. Since that time, CWD has also been found on the La Sal Mountains near Moab and in central Utah near Fountain Green.

Since monitoring began, only one elk has tested positive for CWD.

To stay updated on where CWD has been found in Utah, please visit the Division Web site at *wildlife.utah.gov/diseases/cwd*.

## How can you help?

The Division tests only certain areas for CWD. If you're hunting in one of these areas, you can help by bringing the head of your deer or elk to a Division biologist.

The biologists staff checkstations statewide during the fall hunts. When you stop at a check-station in a CWD-sampling area, a biologist will take a sample from your deer or elk head and then send it to the lab for CWD testing.

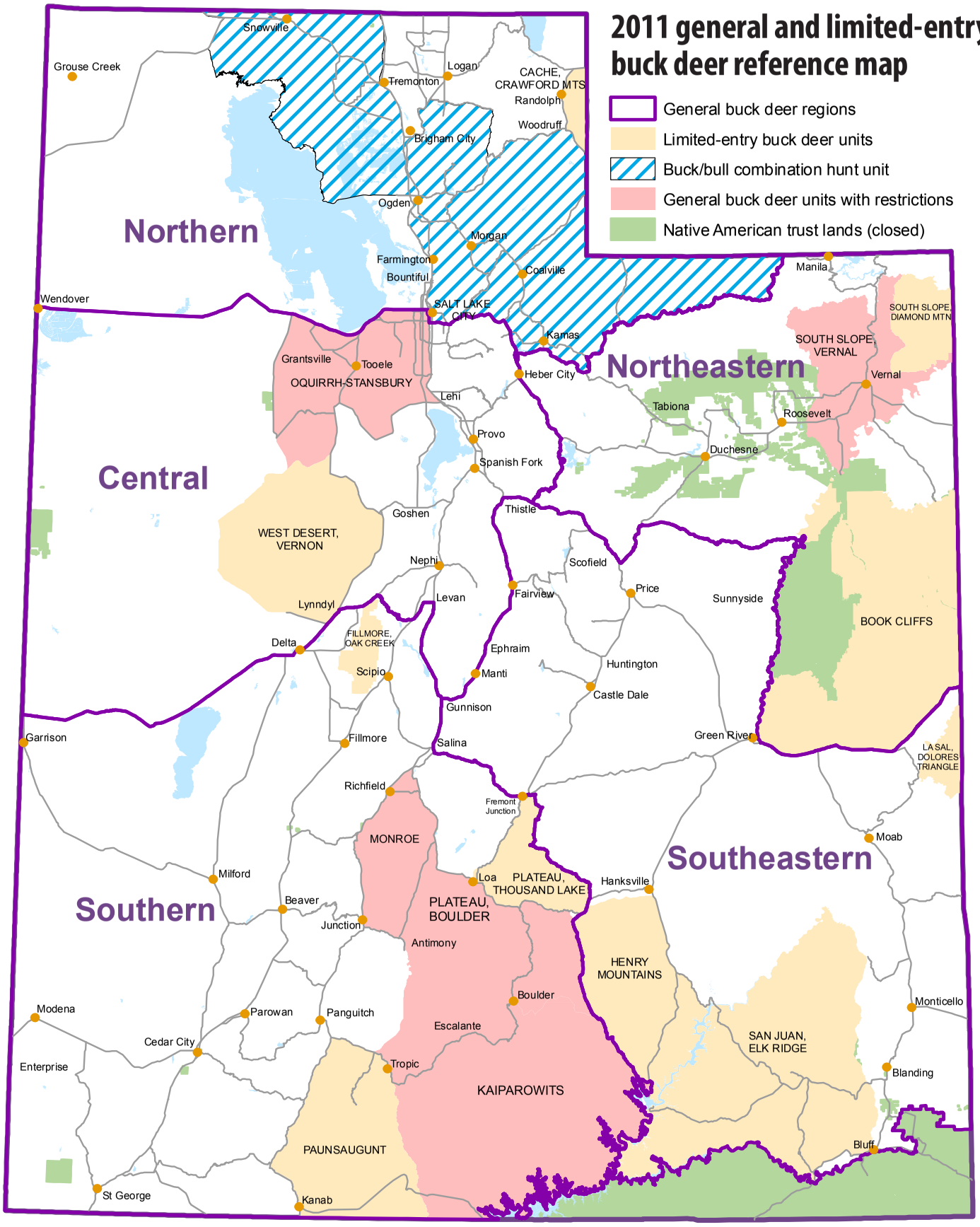
If your deer or elk is sampled by the Division, you can find the test results online at *wildlife.utah.gov/cwdtesting*. It will take about six to eight weeks to process the sample.

To access the results, you'll need the submission number from the data collection receipt you received at the time your deer or elk was sampled.

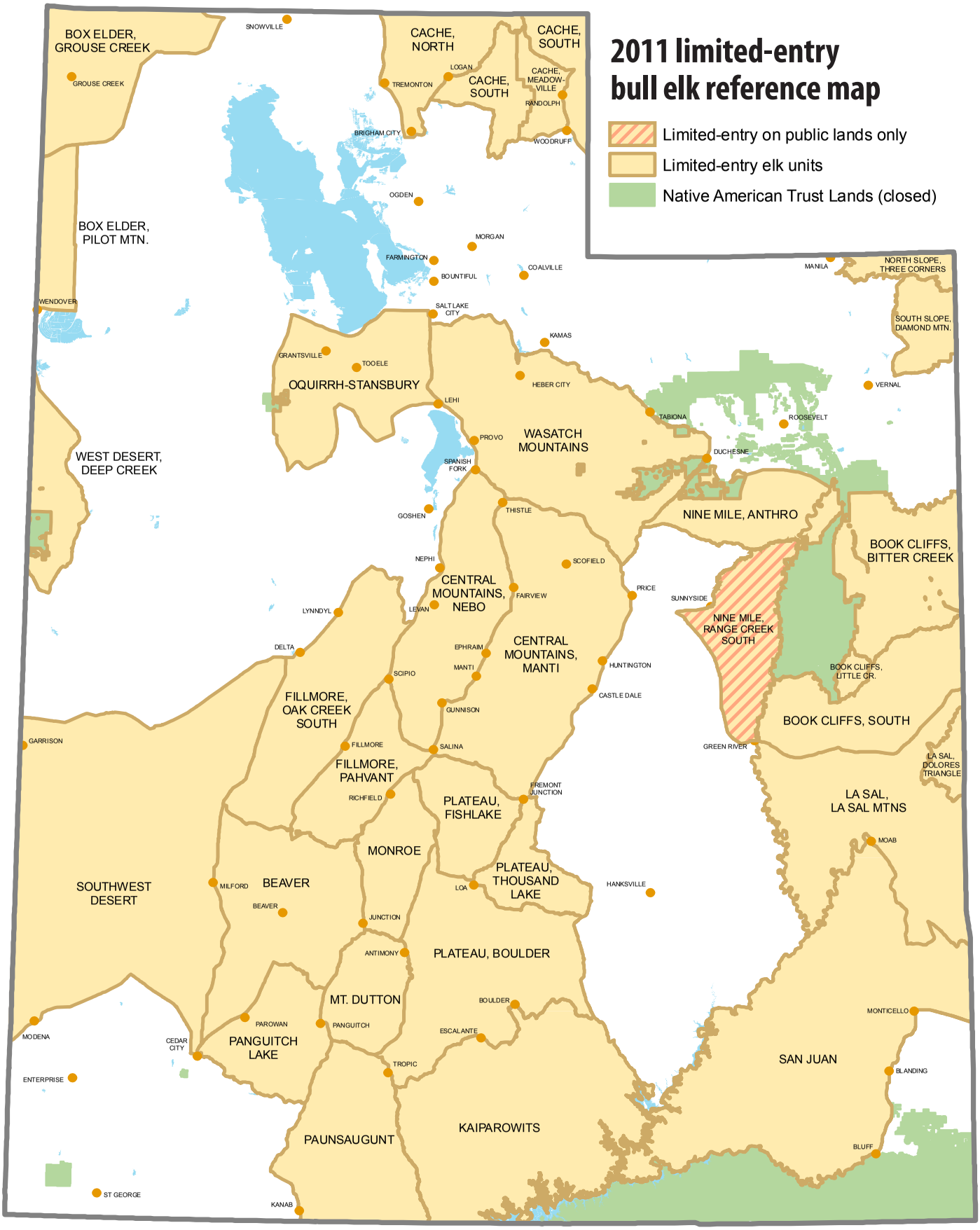
If your animal tests positive for CWD, the Division will also contact you directly.

To learn more about CWD, the testing process and precautions you can take, please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/diseases/cwd*.

# 2011 general and limited-entry buck deer reference map




**This map is for general reference only.** Please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/maps* for detailed boundary descriptions. All hunt units **exclude** deer CWMUs and Native American Trust Lands.




**This map is for general reference only.** Please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/maps* for detailed boundary descriptions. All hunt units **exclude** elk CWMUs and Native American Trust Lands.

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# VOLUNTARY LEAD-FREE AMMUNITION PROGRAM

As hunters, many of you are committed to wildlife conservation and habitat restoration. You prove it through your work with sportsmen's organizations, and through countless volunteer hours and donations. Your efforts are building a rich wildlife legacy for your children and grandchildren.

You can continue to build this legacy by participating in a voluntary lead-free ammunition program in 2011. It's a program that helps in the recovery of wild condors by offering a $25 rebate on a box of lead-free ammunition to qualifying hunters.

Native to Utah, the massive condors soar over Zion's red-rock canyons and the surrounding areas. Their diet consists of large dead mammals, including the gut piles and other remains of harvested deer and elk. As a result, condors consume lead bullet fragments that can poison and sometimes kill them.

Because condors are highly susceptible to lead poisoning, reducing their exposure to lead fragments is a critical step in helping them to survive in Utah. Without Utah hunters' support for this effort, full recovery of this species in the wild is unlikely.

The Division is partnering with Utah Wildlife in Need (UWIN), a Utah-based nonprofit organization, to offer a $25 rebate on a box of lead-free ammunition for the 2011 season to hunters who qualify. These will be hunters who obtain deer and elk permits for certain areas in southwestern Utah. To learn more, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/condors* in late spring 2011.

The Arizona Game and Fish Department started a similar lead-free ammunition program years ago. Now, approximately 90 percent of their hunters participate, and they have substantially lowered the levels of lead detected in condors.

The Division and UWIN encourage all eligible hunters to participate in the new program and to help Utah's condor population continue its recovery. To learn more, visit *uwin.org*, *wildlife.utah.gov/condors* or contact Division offices in Salt Lake City and Cedar City.

*Photo by Rick Fridell*