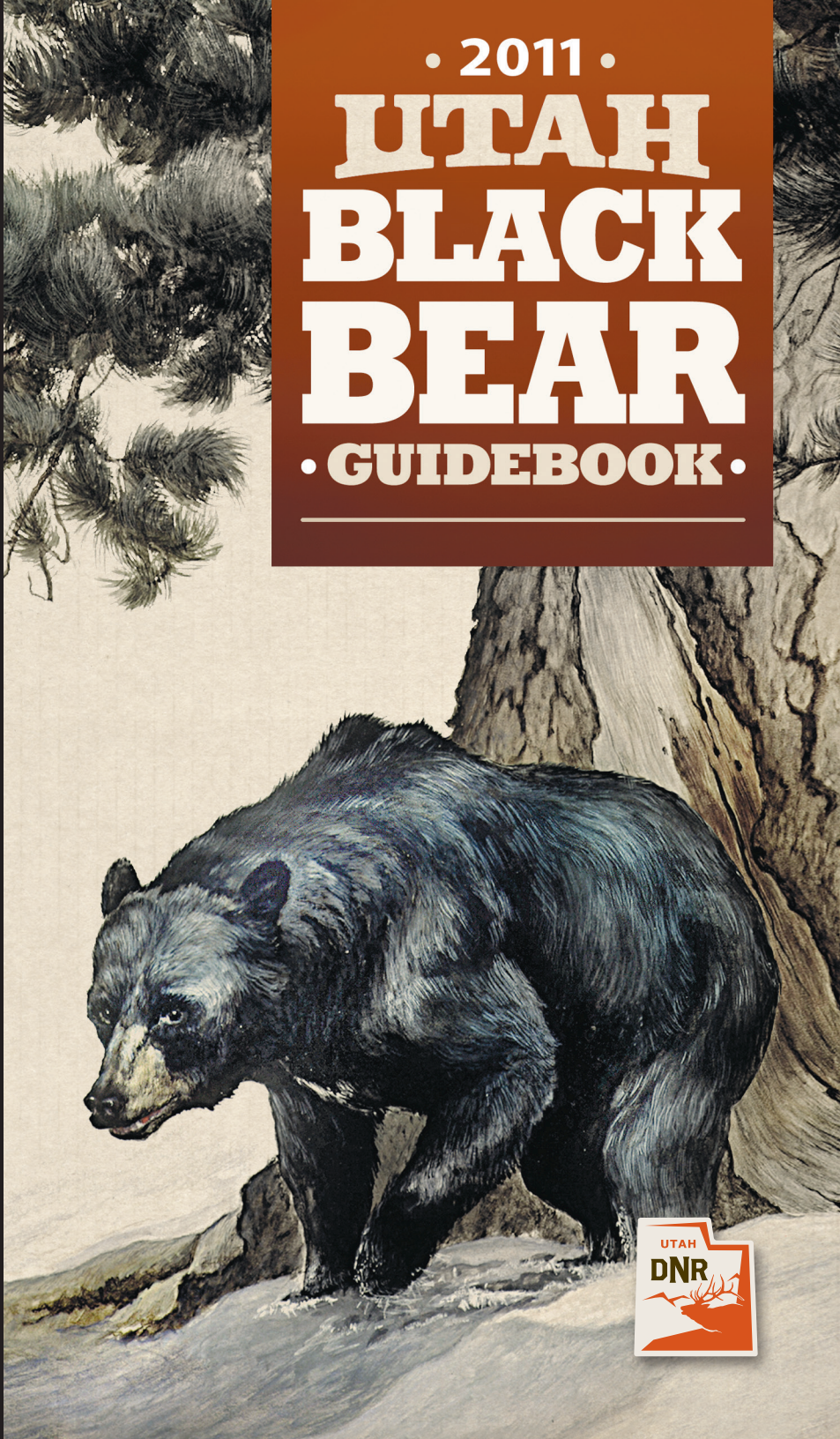
• 2011 •

UTAH BLACK BEAR

• GUIDEBOOK •



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

2 Contact information
3 Highlights
3 Who makes the rules?
4 Take a closer look at the rules
5 Boundary descriptions online
6 Key dates
6 License and permit fees
7 Updated bear management plan
8 Key facts about the revised plan
9 Basic requirements
10 It's required: Hunter education
11 Black bear permits
11 Why a pursuit season?
11 Applying for a bear permit
12 Guides and outfitters
13 Bonus points
14 Conservation and sportsman permits
14 Bear orientation course
14 Harvest reporting
14 Avoid harvesting collared females
15 Pursuit permits
15 Waiting period
15 Hunters with disabilities
16 Sales final: exceptions and refunds
18 Field requirements
18 Hunting hours
18 Checkpoints and officer contacts
18 Firearms and hunting equipment
19 Are you allowed to possess a weapon?
20 Camp and hike responsibly
21 Prohibited hunting methods
21 Fewer conflicts during the summer
21 Limit to hounds in national forest
22 Bear baiting
24 Possession and transportation
24 Disposal of wildlife
25 Livestock depredation
25 Trespassing
26 Harvest and pursuit restrictions
28 Hunt tables
34 Definitions

HIGHLIGHTS

What's new this year?

New premium limited-entry hunt: In 2011, the Division will offer a new premium limited-entry bear hunt. For more information on this hunt, see the description on page 11 and the hunt tables that begin on page 28.

More hunting permits: The Utah Wildlife Board has approved a 14 percent increase in the number of bear hunting permits available to the public. For season dates and available permit numbers, see the hunt tables that begin on page 28.

Extended season for additional units: This year, additional units will participate in the extended spring season. This extension gives hunters a better chance to harvest bears that might otherwise be removed for livestock depredation or nuisance behavior. For season dates and available permit numbers, see the hunt tables that begin on page 28.

Avoid harvesting collared females: The Division has collared some female bears as part of a long-term reproduction study. Please avoid harvesting these bears, if possible. For more information, see the information box on page 14.

GPS location required for bait stations: If you draw a bear limited-entry archery permit, you can also apply for a certificate of registration (COR) that allows you to have up to two bait stations. In 2011, you must submit a GPS location for any bait station you plan to establish. For more information on using bait and obtaining a COR, please see pages 22–23.

Longer spot-and-stalk hunt: The Division has added an extra month to the fall Book Cliffs spot-and-stalk hunt. For specific hunt dates, see the hunt tables that begin on page 28.

Higher fee for nonresident pursuit permits: This year, the cost of a nonresident bear pursuit permit has increased to $135. For a list of all permit fees, see page 6.

Accompanying someone on a restricted pursuit unit: If you obtain a restricted pursuit permit—or you're a dog owner who accompanies a permit holder on a restricted unit—be sure to review the new definition of **Accompany** on page 34.

And remember

Hunting license required: Before you can apply for a 2011 black bear permit or bonus point—or purchase a pursuit permit—you must have a valid Utah hunting or combination license. Please see page 9 for more information.

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

Rick Woodard, *Chair*
Ernie Perkins, *Vice Chair*
James F. Karpowitz, *Division Director & Executive Secretary*
Jake Albrecht
Del Brady
Bill Fenimore
Tom Hatch
Keele Johnson

Buy your license over the phone: You can now buy a Utah hunting or combination license over the telephone. Just call 1-800-221-0659. The line is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In addition to the fee for the license, you'll also be charged a $2 transaction fee for each item you buy.

Apply for permits online or by phone: If you plan to hunt black bears in Utah this year, you must apply for a permit online or by phone no later than Feb. 23, 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.

Drawing results available March 14: Results of the 2011 black bear drawing will be e-mailed by March 14. You can also visit our website at *wildlife.utah.gov* or call 1-800-221-0659 to see if you were successful. For more information, see page 13.

Guides and outfitters: If you're a Utah-licensed guide or outfitter—and you're accompanying a paying client to pursue black bear—you do not need a pursuit permit. For more information, see the information box on page 12.

Take a closer look at the rules

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

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

You can use the references in the guidebook—such as Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Administrative Rule R657-33-3—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.

Orientation course: If you draw a black bear permit, you must complete an online bear-hunting orientation course. You'll receive your permit after you finish the course. See page 14 for details.

365-day pursuit permits: Pursuit permits are now valid for 365 days from the day you buy them. Even though the permits are valid for 365 days, please remember that you may pursue bears only during the state's pursuit seasons. You'll find pursuit season dates on page 6 and pursuit restrictions on pages 26–27.

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.)

Boundary descriptions online

Looking for a map and a boundary description for your hunting area? A boundary description will be printed on your permit.

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

Age requirements: If you're 11 years old, but you'll turn 12 during 2011, you can apply for a permit to hunt bears in 2011. Please see page 9 for more information.

Private land: The Division cannot guarantee access to any private land. If you plan to hunt—or engage in any other wildlife-related activities—on private lands, you must obtain WRITTEN permission from the landowner or the landowner's authorized representative. For more information, please see the Trespassing section on pages 25–26.

Guidebook correction: 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.

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

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

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

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.

KEY DATES

Hunt applications

Applications available	Feb. 3
Application deadline	Feb. 23
Drawing results available	March 14

Hunt season dates

Spring*	April 9–May 31
Fall	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20

Season dates for pursuit units that are not designated as restricted

Spring*	April 9–May 31
Summer	July 9–Aug. 7
Fall	Nov. 1–Nov. 20

Season dates for restricted pursuit units†

Early summer	July 7–21
Late summer	July 28–Aug. 11

** Some units offer an extended spring season for both hunting and pursuit. For specific season dates, see the hunt tables beginning on page 28.*

† The Book Cliffs, La Sal and San Juan units are Utah's only restricted pursuit units. Restrictions only apply during the early and late summer pursuit seasons. To learn more about applying for a restricted pursuit permit, see page 11.

FEES

Resident fees

Hunting license (under 14 years of age)	$11
Hunting license (14 years of age or older)	$26
Combination license	$30
Bear pursuit permit	$30
Bear restricted pursuit permit	$30‡
Bear limited-entry permit (any legal weapon)	$83‡
Bear limited-entry archery permit	$83‡
Bear premium limited-entry permit (any legal weapon)	$166‡

Nonresident fees

Hunting license	$65
Combination license	$80
Bear pursuit permit	$135
Bear restricted pursuit permit	$135‡
Bear limited-entry permit (any legal weapon)	$308‡
Bear limited-entry archery permit	$308‡
Bear premium limited-entry permit (any legal weapon)	$475‡

Other permit types

Bear damage permit *(See Livestock depredation on page 25)*	$30
Bait station certificate of registration *(See Bear baiting on pages 22–23)*	$10

‡ In addition to the above fees, you will also be charged a $10 nonrefundable application fee if you apply for the hunt drawing.

UPDATED BEAR MANAGEMENT PLAN

The revised plan gives biologists more options in managing Utah's black bear populations.

There's more to managing Utah's bear populations than setting hunt dates or dealing with nuisance animals.

For years, Division biologists have used a detailed plan to guide their management of the state's black bear populations.

The plan addresses everything from bear biology and habitat to depredation and public safety.

In 2010, the Division worked with a diverse advisory committee to propose changes to this plan. Division biologists took the revised plan to the public via the state's Regional Advisory Council (RAC) process. After hearing the public's input, the Utah Wildlife Board approved the plan in January 2011.

Highly detailed, the plan gives biologists more options in managing Utah's bear populations over the next 12 years. The Division will initially use the plan to make recommendations for the 2012 hunt seasons.

The revised plan outlines changes to bear hunting and management, and will integrate the results of the latest, ongoing research.

Changes to bear hunting

The new plan includes three substantial changes to Utah bear hunting:

- **Additional spot-and-stalk-only hunts.** Most of Utah's bear hunters use hounds to track and tree bears. A few use archery equipment and hunt over bait. Starting in 2012, a few areas will become spot-and-stalk-only hunts, where hunters may not use hounds or bait.
- **Holding harvest-objective hunts.** Using harvest-objective hunts, biologists can focus more hunters on removing bears that kill livestock and raid campgrounds. An unlimited number of hunters can hunt on a harvest-objective area. With more hunters afield, there's a greater likelihood that a set number of bears will be harvested. As soon as hunters harvest a predetermined number of bears (called the area's quota), the hunt on that area ends for the season.
- **Increased restrictions on the use of bait.** Archery hunters can still use bait under the updated plan, but they must now provide GPS locations for any bait stations they establish. The Division will review bait-station requirements over the next year.

Changes to bear management

One of the biggest changes in the revised plan is that it considers new factors in determining the health of Utah's bear populations. Biologists will now look at both the number of females and adult males that hunters harvest. (Adults are five years of age and older).

These numbers provide important information about how the bear population is doing.

Justin Dolling, the Division's game mammals coordinator, explains, "The number of females is important because females give birth to and care for the cubs, but the number of harvested adult males is the best early indicator we have about the health of a bear population."

He notes that hunters usually find adult males because adult males wander more than the other age groups. "You know a bear population is in decline if the number of harvested adult males is decreasing while the number of harvested females is increasing."

In the original management plan, biologists looked at three factors: the percentage of harvested females, the average age of harvested bears and the number of adults that survive from year to year.

Using data from two ongoing studies

The Division plans to use results from two important bear studies as biologists implement the revised plan.

One study involves snagging hair from bears at sites across Utah and then using DNA tests to determine how often bears visit the research sites. This study helps biologists determine the total number of bears in Utah. It's also helping them measure the growth rate of the state's bear population.

Utah Black Bear • 2011

The second study requires biologists to visit bear dens in the winter. They count the number of cubs in the dens and assess the health of both the cubs and their mothers. This study provides information about the number of bears added to Utah's population each year.

With the annual data from both of these studies, the Division's biologists will have a much better understanding of the size and growth of Utah's bear populations.

Read the revised plan

The updated management plan is available on the Division's website. You can find it online at *http://go.usa.gov/rkf*.

Utah Wildlife in Need

Help protect Utah wildlife

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

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

Key facts about the revised plan

Here's a quick look at how the plan has changed, who changed it, when the changes take effect and where you can find the plan online.

What has changed in the plan?

Under the revised plan, the following changes will affect how bears are hunted, managed and studied:

- Some areas of the state will become spot-and-stalk-only areas.
- Some areas of the state will become harvest-objective areas. This will accelerate the removal of bears that are killing livestock and raiding campgrounds.
- Baiting requirements could become more restrictive (moved further away from campgrounds).
- Biologists will consider new factors in determining the health of Utah's bear populations.
- Results from two important bear studies will be used to better understand and manage Utah's bear populations.

Who revised the plan?

Division biologists worked with the 10-person Utah Black Bear Advisory Committee to update the plan. The committee included members of several groups, including livestock growers, houndsmen, sportsmen, bear enthusiasts and others. For a complete list of participants, see page two of the plan, located online at *http://go.usa.gov/rkf*.

When will the changes take effect?

Utah will begin using the revised bear management plan to make recommendations for the 2012 hunt seasons. The plan will remain in effect until 2023.

Where can you read the revised plan?

The plan is on the Division's website at *http://go.usa.gov/rkf*.

BASIC REQUIREMENTS

Are you planning to hunt or pursue black bears in Utah this year? Before you apply for a permit, make sure you meet Utah's age, hunter education and license requirements.

Are you old enough?

Utah Code §§ 23-19-22.5 and 23-20-20

To hunt or pursue a black bear in Utah, you must be at least 12 years old by Dec. 31, 2011.

Note: If you're 11 years old, but you'll be 12 by Dec. 31, 2011, you may apply for and obtain a black bear permit this year. All sales are final.

To learn more about Utah's age requirements, see the box below.

Have you passed hunter education?

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

If you were born after Dec. 31, 1965, you must provide proof that you've passed a hunter education course approved by the Division before you can apply for or obtain a hunting license or a bear 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 bear 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 on the next page or visit *wildlife.utah.gov/huntereducation*.

Adults must accompany young hunters

Utah Code § 23-20-20

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

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

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

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

Do you have a license?

Utah Code §§ 23-19-1 and 23-19-22.5

You must have a current Utah hunting or combination (hunting and fishing) license before you can:

- Apply for a black bear limited-entry permit of any kind, a restricted pursuit permit or a bonus point
- Purchase a black bear pursuit permit

Licenses are available at *wildlife.utah.gov* and from license agents and Division offices.

Be sure to take a quick look at the date on your license before you apply for any permits or points. As long as your license is valid on the date you submit 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 apply before that date, you do not have to purchase a new license for your hunt. 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 black bear permit of any kind, you must have it on your person while in the field. You cannot alter your license or permit, nor can you sell, transfer or loan either of them to another person.

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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 $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, please visit *wildlife.utah.gov/huntereducation*. You can also contact your local Division office or call 801-538-4727.

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

UTiP

1-800-662-3337

Turn In a Poacher

BLACK BEAR PERMITS

In Utah, you must have a valid permit in your possession in order to harvest or pursue a black bear. This section describes Utah's bear permits and explains how you can obtain them.

Types of permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-3 and R657-33-27

If you want to pursue or hunt black bear in Utah, your permit options are as follows:

- **Bear pursuit permit**—This permit authorizes you to pursue, but not kill, black bears on any pursuit unit that is not designated as restricted during all three pursuit seasons (see page 6 for season dates). You may also use a pursuit permit on restricted pursuit units during the spring and fall pursuit seasons. You can purchase a pursuit permit at *wildlife.utah.gov*, from a license agent or at any Division office.
- **Bear restricted pursuit permit**—This permit authorizes you to pursue, but not kill, black bears on one of the three restricted pursuit units listed in the table on page 33. The permit is also valid for all pursuit seasons on all other units, except the other restricted pursuit units during the summer seasons. This permit is available through the state's bear drawing. For more information on this new permit, see "Pursuit permits" on page 15.
- **Bear limited-entry permit (any legal weapon)**—This permit authorizes you to use any legal weapon to pursue and harvest one black bear in the area and season specified on your permit. This permit is available through the state's bear drawing.
- **Bear limited-entry archery permit**—This permit authorizes you to use archery tackle to pursue and harvest one black bear in the area and season specified on your permit. This permit is available through the state's bear drawing.
- **Bear premium limited-entry permit (any legal weapon)**—This permit authorizes you to use any legal weapon to pursue and harvest one black bear in the area and seasons specified on your permit. This permit allows hunting during both the spring and fall seasons. It is available through the state's bear drawing.

You may not apply for or obtain more than one permit to harvest a bear in 2011. You can, however, obtain a bear pursuit permit in addition to a limited-entry permit.

Why offer a pursuit season?

Using dogs to pursue or track bears is how many Utah houndsmen train their animals. After the dogs tree a bear—and the houndsmen sometimes take a few photos—the bear returns to the wild unharmed.

Black bears developed the ability to climb trees as a way to escape natural predators such as grizzly bears and wolves. As a result, being chased up a tree by dogs is an extension of the black bear's natural history.

By pursuing bears with dogs—without harvesting the bear—houndsmen can gain valuable experience that will help them after they draw a limited-entry hunting permit.

The training process has at least one potentially negative effect: it may drain a bear's energy if pursuit occurs too often. To minimize this negative effect, pursuit with dogs is not allowed during most of the fall when black bears are adding the necessary fat reserves to survive winter hibernation.

Applying for a bear permit

Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-3, R657-33-27, R657-42 and R657-62

Your first, and probably only, chance to obtain a bear permit is through the state's bear drawing. Please note the following dates if you want to apply for a permit and enter the drawing.

February 3: Apply online for a permit or bonus point

Beginning Feb. 3, 2011, both residents and nonresidents can apply for a bear permit—or a bonus point—online at *wildlife.utah.gov*.

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You can also apply by calling any Division office during regular business hours (7 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Thursday).

To apply for a resident permit, you must be a resident on the date the permit is purchased. March 14, 2011 is considered the purchase date of the permit and the date by which you must establish residency in the state of Utah. Only nonresidents may apply for nonresident permits. To determine whether you're a resident, please see the definition on page 35.

Here's what you need to know in order to apply for a bear premium limited-entry permit, limited-entry permit, restricted pursuit permit or bonus point:

- You may select up to three hunt unit choices when applying for a bear permit. Your choices must be listed in order of preference.
- You cannot apply for both a bear limited-entry permit (archery or any legal weapon) *and* a bonus point.
- Group applications are not accepted.
- When applying, you must specify whether you want a restricted pursuit permit, a premium limited-entry permit (any legal weapon), a limited-entry permit (any legal weapon) or a limited-entry archery permit. If you draw an archery permit, you can bait bears, but you must obtain a certificate of registration before you set up a bait station. For more information on this requirement, see pages 22–23.

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

You can use American Express, Discover, MasterCard and VISA credit or debit cards as payment, and they must be valid through April 2011. You can also use a pre-paid credit card. If you have questions about using a pre-paid credit card, check with your financial institution for more information.

February 23: Deadline for permit applications and bonus points

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62

You must apply for a bear premium limited-entry permit, a bear limited-entry permit, a bear restricted pursuit permit or a bear bonus point online or by phone no later than Feb. 23, 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.

Withdrawing and resubmitting your application

Did you make a mistake in your online permit application? Simply withdraw your original online application and submit a new, correct application before 11 p.m. on Feb. 23, 2011.

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

Guides and outfitters

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

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

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

If you are a hunter who wants to use a particular guide or outfitter, please visit *http://go.usa.gov/ODv* to determine if he or she is licensed to operate in Utah.

Residency

Utah Code § 23-13-2(37)

Before you apply for a black bear permit, it's important to know whether you are a legal resident of the state of Utah. See the definition of residency on page 35 to determine whether you are a resident or a nonresident.

Bonus points

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62-8

You will receive a bonus point every year you apply for a bear permit but don't draw one.

If you don't want to hunt a bear in the current year, you may apply for a bonus point by selecting the appropriate bonus point code (BER) and paying the $10 application fee. The application period is Feb. 3–23, 2011.

To apply for a bonus point, you must be eligible for the hunt for which you are applying. For example, if you are eligible for a bear permit, you are eligible to apply for a bear bonus point.

You may apply for either a bear permit or a bonus point, but NOT both.

How your bonus points work in the drawing

- Fifty percent (rounded down) of the permits for each hunting unit are reserved for applicants with the most bonus points.
- Applicants are sorted into groups by the number of bonus points, from highest to lowest.
- You receive one random drawing number for your bear permit application and one for each bear bonus point you already have. Your lowest random number is then used in the drawing.
- Reserved permits are allocated (by a random drawing number) to eligible applicants with the greatest number of bonus points. Then, any remaining reserved permits are allocated to eligible applicants with the next greatest number of bonus points.
- The allocation process continues until all reserved permits have been issued.
- If your circumstances change—and you decide not to hunt—you may choose to surrender your bear permit. If you surrender it before the season opening date, the Division can waive the waiting period, reinstate your bonus points and award you a bonus point for the current year (just as if you hadn't drawn a permit).

When you CANNOT apply for a bear permit or receive a bonus point

You cannot apply for a bear permit or obtain a bonus point if either of the following conditions apply:

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

For a complete copy of these regulations, visit *wildlife.utah.gov/rules* or call any Division office.

If you need help with your online application, please call any Division office before 6 p.m. on Feb. 23, 2011. A Division employee will be available to assist you!

February 23: Deadline for withdrawing your application

If you decide not to hunt, you can withdraw your online permit application at no cost until 11 p.m. on Feb. 23, 2011.

Please remember that the application fee is not refundable.

March 14: 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 March 14, 2011.

To protect applicants' privacy—and to comply with changes in governmental records access laws—you'll receive access to only your own drawing results.

If you draw a hunting permit, you'll receive your permit in the mail in April after you complete the mandatory bear orientation course. For more information, see page 14.

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

March 21: Remaining permits available

Any permits remaining after the bear drawing will be available beginning March 21, 2011 at 7 a.m. You can buy permits at *wildlife.utah.gov* and at license agent locations and Division offices.

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

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

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

Conservation and sportsman permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-41

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

Sportsman permits are available through the sportsman permit drawing. For more information about this drawing, see page 23 of the 2011 Utah Big Game Application Guidebook located online at *wildlife.utah.gov/guidebooks*.

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

Bear orientation course

If you draw any bear limited-entry permit (archery, any legal weapon or premium), you must complete a bear orientation course.

You will find the course online at *go.usa.gov/rm4*.

After you successfully complete the course, the Division will mail your permit.

Harvest reporting

Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-17

If you harvest a bear, you must contact the Division within 48 hours. You will need to report where the bear was taken and meet with a Division employee to have a permanent tag affixed to the carcass.

To report your harvest after business hours (7 a.m.–6 p.m., Monday through Thursday) or over the weekend, please call your local police department (on a non-emergency line). They will contact a conservation officer who can assist you.

For more information on the reporting and tagging process, see page 24.

Avoid harvesting collared females

The Division is conducting a multi-year study to learn more about black bear reproduction. Biologists in each of the Division's five regions have placed GPS collars on female bears to see how often they reproduce and to learn how many of their cubs survive.

To ensure the ongoing success of this study, the Division requests that you avoid harvesting collared female bears.

Following the signals from the collars, the biologists find and enter the bears' dens in late February and early March. They tranquilize the female and any one-year-old bears she has with her. Then they check the bears' health and gather biological data.

If the female has newborn cubs, the biologists do not tranquilize them. They do a quick physical assessment and return the cubs to their mother.

In early 2010, the study data indicated that approximately 90 percent of yearling cubs survived the winter.

This data is valuable to biologists and provides more information on the well-being and reproduction of Utah's bear populations.

Participating in surveys

Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-24

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

Please help the division collect bear data

When bears are checked at Division offices, a Division employee will do the following:

- Determine the sex of the bear
- Extract a tooth to obtain accurate age information
- Collect hair as a genetic sample

The information and samples are very important because they help the Division responsibly manage bear populations. We greatly appreciate your cooperation in this effort. To make the tooth extraction easier, you should prop the bear's mouth open before bringing it to a Division office. **PLEASE DO NOT BRING FROZEN BEARS**.

Pursuit permits

Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-4

There are two types of bear pursuit permits: restricted pursuit permits and pursuit permits. Both permits allow you to pursue a bear, but they differ in when and where they authorize pursuit.

Restricted pursuit permits

You may obtain a restricted pursuit permit for either the early- or late-summer pursuit season on only one of the following units:

- Book Cliffs
- La Sal (La Sal Mountains and Dolores Triangle)
- San Juan

Your restricted pursuit permit is also valid for all pursuit seasons on all other units, except the other restricted units during the summer seasons.

Your best chance of obtaining a restricted pursuit permit is through the state's bear drawing. See "Applying for a bear permit" on page 11 for more information about the application period and requirements.

For a list of restricted pursuit units and dates, see the hunt table on page 33.

Pursuit permits

You can purchase a pursuit permit online at *wildlife.utah.gov* or from a Division office or a participating license agent.

A pursuit permit allows you to pursue a bear on any pursuit unit that is not designated as restricted during all three pursuit seasons. You may also use your pursuit permit on restricted pursuit units during the spring and fall pursuit seasons.

If you are the dog handler, and you already possess a bear limited-entry permit (archery or any legal weapon), you may pursue bear on the unit for which the permit is valid. If you want to pursue bear on a different unit—or after you harvest a bear—you will need to purchase a bear pursuit permit.

Waiting period

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62

If you obtain a bear limited-entry permit, there is a two-year waiting period before you can apply for another bear limited-entry permit or bonus point.

For example, if you obtain a bear permit in 2011, you may not apply for a bear permit until 2014.

The waiting period gives other hunters a better chance at drawing a permit.

Permits obtained after the drawing

Utah Admin. Rule R657-62

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

For example, if you have one season left on your bear waiting period, and you buy a bear limited-entry permit (archery or any legal weapon) that remains available after the drawing, you'll begin a new two-season waiting period.

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, and receive special season extensions.

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

Sales final: exceptions and refunds

Utah Code §§ 23-19-38, 23-19-38.2 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-42

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

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

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

If any of the above circumstances apply to your situation, you can obtain a refund-request form at *wildlife.utah.gov/licenses/refund_surrender*.

Surrendering a permit

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

Helping wildlife makes you look good.

(Now your car wants a turn.)

Show off your sense of style, your favorite activity or even your patriotic side with one of Utah's wildlife license plates. Choose from a bald eagle, cutthroat trout or Rocky Mountain elk. Learn how to get your new plate at *wildlife.utah.gov*.

Exchanging a permit

If you obtain a bear limited-entry permit (any legal weapon), you can exchange it for a bear limited-entry archery permit. Likewise, you can exchange a bear limited-entry archery permit for a bear limited-entry permit (any legal weapon).

The Division will charge a $10 fee if you exchange your permit.

Reallocated permits and costs

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

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

Duplicate licenses

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

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

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

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

FIELD REQUIREMENTS

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

Hunting hours

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

During the spring and fall seasons, you may pursue or take bear from 30 minutes before official sunrise until 30 minutes after official sunset. During the summer pursuit season, you can pursue bears from 5 a.m. until 30 minutes after official sunset. See page 6 for season dates.

Checkpoints and officer contacts

Utah Code § 23-20-25

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 black bears 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 black bear populations.

Aiding or assisting in violations

Utah Code § 23-20-23

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

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

Firearms and hunting equipment

Several rules apply to the firearms and archery tackle you can use to harvest a bear in Utah.

Firearms

Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-6

To harvest a black bear, you may use any firearm not capable of being fired fully automatic, except a firearm using a rimfire cartridge.

Archery equipment

Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-6

To hunt a bear with archery tackle, 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 a bear:

- A crossbow (please see page 15 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
- 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 a bear limited-entry archery permit, you may not possess or be in control of a firearm—or have a firearm in your camp or motor vehicle—during a bear archery hunt. The only exceptions to this rule are the following:

- 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 hunts that coincide with the bear 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.)

Traps and trapping devices

Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-7

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

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

Loaded firearms in a vehicle

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

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

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

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.

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

Utah Black Bear • 2011

Camp and hike responsibly

Thousands of black bears live in Utah's forests and mountains, often in the same places we like to camp, hike and recreate.

If a bear obtains food from a campsite—even once—it may become aggressive in future visits. This almost guarantees the bear will have to be destroyed. Fortunately, there are steps you can take to protect both you and the bear.

Maintain a bear-safe campsite

- Store food, drinks and scented items securely (in your vehicle, a bear-safe container or a tree—never in your tent)
- Dispose of trash in bear-proof dumpsters, if available
- Wipe down picnic tables
- Burn food off stoves or grills
- Pitch tents away from trails in the backcountry
- Always sleep inside your tent
- Never approach or feed a bear
- Report bear sightings to your campground host

Take precautions while hiking

- Stay alert at dawn and dusk, when bears are more active
- Go with a group, if possible
- Make noise as you travel through dense cover
- Stay away from animal carcasses
- Store food, trash and scented items (such as sunscreen) in airtight plastic bags
- Keep kids in the center of the group

Report a nuisance bear

If you see a bear in a residential area or you encounter an aggressive bear, please contact a Division office immediately. We will notify a conservation officer or transfer you directly to law enforcement personnel.

If your encounter or sighting occurs after business hours (7 a.m.–6 p.m., Monday through Thursday) or over the weekend, please call the police. They will contact a conservation officer to handle the situation.

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

State parks

Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-8 and R651-614-4

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

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

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

Fewer conflicts during the summer

The Division is grateful to houndsmen for the courtesy they showed campers, hikers, cabin owners and other outdoor enthusiasts last summer. Division personnel received less than six complaints in 2010, as compared to more than 150 in 2009.

Some of this improvement is likely due to the new restricted pursuit units and pack size changes, but it's obvious that houndsmen also made a strong effort to minimize noise and commotion during the summer months.

Thank you for your hard work to resolve this problem and for your ongoing efforts in summer 2011.

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

Prohibited hunting methods

Utah Code §§ 23-20-3, 23-20-12 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-9

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

- Possess, capture, kill, injure, drug, rope, trap, snare or in any way harm or transport a bear
- Restrict or hinder a bear's ability to escape after it has been pursued, chased, treed, cornered, legally baited or held at bay

You may not:

- Engage in a canned hunt
- Take a bear from an airplane or any other airborne vehicle or device, or from any motorized terrestrial, aquatic or recreational vehicle

Limit to hounds in national forest

36 CFR 261.58 (s)

The U.S. Forest Service has a new regulation on the number of dogs permitted in the Manti-La Sal National Forest. Beginning in 2011, individuals and groups may have no more than 16 dogs within the forest boundaries.

For more information, visit *fs.usda.gov/mantilasal* or contact the U.S. Forest Service office in Price at 435-637-2817.

Spotlighting

Utah Code §§§ 23-20-3, 76-10-504, 76-10-523 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-10

You may not use spotlighting to take a black bear.

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

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

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

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

Party hunting

Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-11

A person may not harvest a bear for another person.

Use of dogs

Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-12

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

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 your 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 1-800-648-7433 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.

1-800-648-7433

stateparks.utah.gov

During the summer pursuit season, you may not use more than eight dogs at one time to pursue a black bear on **any** unit.

If you are the owner or handler of the dogs, you must have a valid bear permit in your possession while you are harvesting or pursuing bear. However, there are some exceptions to this rule for guides and outfitters licensed in the state of Utah.

If you are already a Utah-licensed guide or outfitter, see Pursuit restrictions on pages 26–27. To learn more about becoming a Utah-licensed guide or outfitter, see the information box on page 12.

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

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

- Have either a valid pursuit permit and be accompanied by a licensed hunter

–OR–

- Have a valid limited-entry permit (either archery or any legal weapon) for the limited-entry unit being hunted

Bear baiting

Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-13

You can only bait a bear if you obtain both a bear limited-entry archery permit and a certificate of registration.

Only hunters listed on the certificate of registration may hunt over the bait station, and the certificate of registration must be in the hunters' possession while hunting over the bait station.

Any person who tends a bait station must also be listed on the certificate of registration.

If you are listed on a bait-station certificate The following sections provide essential information about using bait and obtaining a certificate of registration.

Using bait

Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-14

You may establish or use no more than two bait stations at one time during either open season.

If a bait station lures a bear, you may not use a firearm or dogs to take the bear. With a bear limited-entry archery permit, you may use archery tackle only, even when hunting bear away from the bait station.

Bait may not be contained in—nor can it include—any metal, glass, porcelain, plastic, cardboard or paper. The bait station must be marked with a sign provided by the Division and posted within 10 feet of the bait.

You may place bait only in areas open to hunting and only during the open seasons. All materials used as bait must be removed within 72 hours after the season ends or within 72 hours after the person or persons who are registered for that bait station harvest a bear.

You may use nongame fish as bait, except fish listed as prohibited in Utah Admin. Rule R657-13 and in the 2011 Utah Fishing Guidebook. You may not use any other species of protected wildlife as bait.

You may use domestic livestock or its parts—including processed meat scraps—as bait, as long as you have all of the following documentation in your possession:

- A certificate from a licensed veterinarian that certifies the domestic livestock or its parts does not have a contagious disease, and that states the cause and date of death
- A certificate of brand inspection or other proof of ownership or legal possession

You may not place bait in either of the following areas:

- Within 100 yards of water, a public road or a designated trail
- Within a half-mile of any permanent dwelling or campground

Obtaining a certificate of registration

Utah Code § 23-20-3

The Division issues certificates of registration only to hunters who have valid bear limited-entry archery permits.

You can obtain the certificate of registration by visiting the Division office in the region where you plan to set up your bait station.

To obtain a certificate of registration for baiting, you must provide the following information to the Division:

- The type of bait you will use
- The GPS coordinates (UTM, including the datum, or latitude and longitude) of the bait station
- Written permission from the appropriate landowner if you want to bait and hunt on private land

If you want to move a bait station, you must first remove all materials used as bait from the original station. Then, you must apply for a new certificate of registration. The Division will not issue a certificate of registration for your new station until you clean up your old station.

If you are interested in baiting on lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management, you must verify that these areas are open to baiting before you apply for a bear limited-entry archery permit. If you bait a bear illegally on federal lands, you can be prosecuted under federal law.

You can learn whether federal lands are open by contacting district offices. Baiting locations and applicable travel restrictions must be verified by the district supervisor before you can apply for a certificate of registration.

Areas generally closed to baiting stations by these federal agencies include:

- Designated wilderness areas
- Heavily used drainages or recreation areas
- Critical watersheds

The Division will send a copy of the certificate of registration to the private landowner or appropriate district office of the land management agency that manages the land where the bait station will be placed, as identified by the hunter on the application for a certificate of registration.

If you apply for a certificate of registration, there is a $10 nonrefundable application fee.

Utah Black Bear • 2011

Possession and transportation

After you harvest a bear, there are several rules governing its possession and transportation.

Tagging requirements

Utah Code §§ 23-20-3 and 23-20-30 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-15

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

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

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

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

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

You may not possess a bear pelt or unskinned carcass without a valid permanent possession tag affixed to the pelt or unskinned carcass. This provision does not apply to a person in possession of a properly tagged carcass or pelt within 48 hours after the kill, provided the person was issued and is in possession of a valid permit.

Evidence of sex and age

Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-16

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

The permit holder must bring the pelt and skull to a conservation officer or Division office **in an unfrozen condition**. This allows Division biologists to gather management data.

The Division may seize any pelt not accompanied by its skull.

Permanent tag

Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-17

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

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

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

Transporting a bear

Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-18

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

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

Exporting a bear from Utah

Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-19

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

You may not ship a bear pelt from Utah—or cause one to be shipped—without first obtaining a shipping permit issued by an authorized Division representative.

Disposal of wildlife

Donating

Utah Code § 23-20-9 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-20

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

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

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

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

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

Purchasing or selling

Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-21

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

You may not purchase, sell, offer for sale or barter a green pelt, gall bladder, tooth, claw, paw or skull of any bear.

Wasting wildlife

Utah Code § 23-20-8 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-22

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

Note: The skinned carcass of a bear may be left in the field and does not constitute a waste of wildlife. However, the Division recommends that hunters remove the carcass from the field.

Livestock depredation

Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-23

If a bear is harassing, chasing, disturbing, harming, attacking or killing livestock (cattle, sheep, goats and turkeys), or has committed such an act within the past 72 hours, livestock owners have the following options:

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

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

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

After harvest, the depredating bear must be delivered to a Division office or employee within 72 hours.

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

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

Extended and preseason hunts

Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-25

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

The Division director may authorize only those hunters who drew a limited-entry permit to hunt in that area to participate in a preseason or extended season hunt.

Trespassing

Utah Code §§§ 23-20-14, 23-21-14 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

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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.

- 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 approved access dates
- A general description of the land

"Properly posted" means that "No Trespassing" signs—or a minimum of 100 square inches of bright yellow, bright orange or fluorescent paint—are displayed at all corners, on fishing streams crossing property lines, and on roads, gates and rights-of-way entering the land. If metal fence posts are used, the entire exterior side must be painted.

You may not post private property you do not own or legally control or land that is open to the public as provided by Utah Code § 23-21-4. In addition, it is unlawful to take protected wildlife or their parts while trespassing in violation of Utah Code § 23-20-14.

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

Harvest and pursuit restrictions

Utah Code § 23-20-3 and Utah Admin. Rules R657-33-25 and R657-33-26

Depending on the type of permit you obtain, various restrictions apply.

Harvest restrictions

If you obtain a valid permit to harvest a bear, you may take only one bear in the season and area specified on your permit. Likewise, you may use only the weapon listed on your permit.

There's no limit to the number of dogs you may use to harvest a bear.

If you are the owner or handler of dogs being used to harvest a bear—and there is not an open pursuit season—you must:

- Have either a valid pursuit permit and be accompanied by a licensed hunter

–OR–

- Have a valid limited-entry permit (either archery or any legal weapon) for the limited-entry unit being hunted

You may harvest any bear—except a cub or a female accompanied by cubs—during the seasons listed in the hunt tables beginning on page 28.

Important: Preliminary research indicates you may be able to determine the sex of a black bear by the size of the animal's track. There is an 86 percent chance that a black bear track with a front paw width of 4.5 inches or wider is a male bear. The Division recommends that you pursue or harvest only male bears.

Pursuit restrictions

A pursuit permit of any kind does **not** allow you to kill a bear.

During the summer pursuit season, you may not use more than eight dogs at one time to pursue a black bear on **any** unit.

Pursuit restrictions differ, depending on type of permit you have.

Restricted pursuit permits

If you have a valid restricted pursuit permit, you may pursue bears in the following areas and seasons:

- The restricted pursuit unit and season listed on your permit
- Any restricted pursuit unit during the spring and fall pursuit seasons
- Any pursuit unit that is not designated as restricted during all three pursuit seasons

You may **not** pursue bears in the other restricted pursuit units during either of the summer pursuit seasons.

Individuals who combine packs of dogs to pursue a bear during either summer season on a restricted pursuit unit must comply with the eight-dog limit. They must also have at least one restricted pursuit permit in their possession.

On a restricted summer pursuit unit, the dog owner must remain close enough to the permit holder to maintain visual contact and verbal communication without the assistance of any electronic device. The only time a dog owner may separate from the pursuit-permit holder is to retrieve dogs that leave the pack. The dog owner must do all of the following:

- Take reasonable steps to keep the pack together before and during pursuit
- Only separate from the permit holder to retrieve stray dogs (and not actively pursue a bear during the retrieval process)
- Immediately release any bear that is incidentally treed or held at bay by the stray dogs

See the table on page 33 for detailed information about restricted pursuit units and season dates.

You may apply for a restricted pursuit permit in the state's bear drawing, beginning Feb. 3, 2011. See page 11 for more information on how to apply for a permit.

Pursuit permits

If you have a valid pursuit permit, you may pursue bears in the following areas and seasons:

- Any pursuit unit that is not designated as restricted during all three pursuit seasons.
- Any restricted pursuit unit during the spring and fall pursuit seasons.

You may **not** pursue a bear on any of the restricted pursuit units during either of the summer pursuit seasons.

You may purchase a pursuit permit at any time from Division offices, license agents and at *wildlife.utah.gov*.

Eligible hunters may obtain both a bear pursuit permit and a bear limited-entry permit (either archery or any legal weapon).

Guides and outfitters

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

Guides and outfitters must be licensed to operate in the state of Utah before they can legally accompany hunters in the field to pursue or harvest a bear. To learn more about this requirement, see the box on page 12.

General restrictions

Even with a pursuit permit (or a restricted pursuit permit), you may not perform any of the following actions:

- Pursue a cub or a female bear with cubs
- Repeatedly pursue, chase, tree, corner or hold at bay the same bear during the same day
- Possess a firearm or any device that could be used to kill a bear while pursuing bear (unless you are licensed to carry a concealed weapon in accordance with Utah Code § 53-5-7, and you are not trying to use the concealed weapon to injure or kill the bear)

Utah Black Bear • 2011

HUNT TABLES

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

Spring black bear limited-entry hunts

Permit fee: Resident $83, Nonresident $308.
Use the 4-digit hunt number to apply. Bonus point code: BER

Hunt #	Bear management unit	Season dates	Resident	Nonresident
7000	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek, South	April 9–May 31	17	2
7001	Book Cliffs, Little Creek (roadless area)*	April 9–May 31	4	0
7002	Cache/Ogden/Morgan Rich/East Canyon	April 9–June 5	2	0
7003	Central Mountains, Manti-North	April 9–June 5	14	2
7004	Central Mountains, Manti-South	April 9–June 5	4	0
7005	Central Mountains, Nebo	April 9–June 5	10	1
7006	Chalk Creek/Kamas/North Slope, Summit	April 9–June 5	6	1
7007	Fillmore, Pahvant/Beaver	April 9–May 31	7	1
7008	La Sal	April 9–May 31	31	4
7009	Monroe	April 9–May 31	1	0
7010	Mt. Dutton	April 9–May 31	2	0
7011	Nine Mile (includes Anthro and Range Creek)	April 9–May 31	22	2
7012	North Slope, Daggett-Three Corners	April 9–May 31	6	1
7013	Panguitch Lake/Zion	April 9–May 31	6	1
7014	Paunsaugunt	April 9–May 31	2	0
7015	Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits	April 9–June 5	16	2
7016	Plateau, Fishlake-Thousand Lakes	April 9–May 31	3	0
7017	San Juan	April 9–May 31	31	4
7018	South Slope, Vernal, Diamond Mountain, Bonanza	April 9–June 5	13	2
7019	South Slope, Yellowstone	April 9–June 5	9	1
7020	Wasatch Mountains, Currant Creek, Avintaquin	April 9–June 5	15	2
7021	Wasatch Mountains, West	April 9–June 5	25	3

** Spot-and-stalk only hunt*

HUNT TABLES

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

Fall black bear limited-entry hunts

Permit fee: Resident $83, Nonresident $308.
Use the 4-digit hunt number to apply. Bonus point code: BER

Hunt #	Bear management unit	Season dates	Resident	Nonresident
7150	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek, South	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	4	0
7151	Book Cliffs, Little Creek (roadless area)*	Aug. 27–Nov. 20	4	0
7152	Cache/Ogden/Morgan Rich/East Canyon	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	2	0
7154	Central Mountains, Manti-North	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	4	0
7155	Central Mountains, Manti-South	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	6	1
7153	Central Mountains, Nebo	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	3	0
7156	Chalk Creek/Kamas/North Slope, Summit	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	4	0
7157	Fillmore, Pahvant/Beaver	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	4	1
7158	La Sal	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	6	1
7159	Monroe	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	1	0
7160	Mt. Dutton	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	1	0
7161	Nine Mile (includes Anthro and Range Creek)	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	12	1
7162	North Slope, Daggett-Three Corners	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	1	0
7163	Panguitch Lake/Zion	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	4	0
7164	Paunsaugunt	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	1	0
7165	Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	10	1

** Spot-and-stalk only hunt; includes the month of October*

Utah Black Bear • 2011
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HUNT TABLES

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

Fall black bear limited-entry hunts (continued)

Hunt #	Bear management unit	Season dates	Resident	Nonresident
7166	Plateau, Fishlake-Thousand Lakes	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	2	0
7167	San Juan	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	6	1
7168	South Slope, Vernal, Diamond Mountain, Bonanza	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	4	1
7169	South Slope, Yellowstone	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	4	1
7170	Wasatch Mountains, Currant Creek, Avintaquin	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	4	0
7171	Wasatch Mountains, West	Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	7	1

HUNT TABLES

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

Premium limited-entry black bear hunts

Permit fee: Resident $166, Nonresident $475.
Use the 4-digit hunt number to apply. Bonus point code: BER

Hunt #	Bear management unit	Season dates	Resident	Nonresident
7300	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek, South	April 9 - May 31, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	3	0
7301	Book Cliffs, Little Creek (roadless area)*	April 9 - May 31, Aug. 27–Nov. 20	1	0
7302	Central Mountains, Manti-North	April 9 - June 5, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	2	0
7303	Central Mountains, Manti-South	April 9 - June 5, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	1	0
7304	Central Mountains, Nebo	April 9 - June 5, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	2	0
7305	Chalk Creek/Kamas/North Slope, Summit	April 9 - June 5, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	1	0
7306	Fillmore, Pahvant/Beaver	April 9 - May 31, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	1	0
7307	La Sal	April 9 - May 31, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	4	1
7308	Nine Mile (includes Anthro and Range Creek)	April 9 - May 31, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	4	0
7309	North Slope, Daggett-Three Corners	April 9 - May 31, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	1	0
7310	Panguitch Lake/Zion	April 9 - May 31, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	1	0

** Spot-and-stalk only hunt; includes the month of October*

Utah Black Bear • 2011

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HUNT TABLES

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

Premium limited-entry black bear hunts (continued)

Hunt #	Bear management unit	Season dates	Resident	Nonresident
7311	Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits	April 9 - June 5, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	3	0
7312	Plateau, Fishlake-Thousand Lakes	April 9 - May 31, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	1	0
7313	San Juan	April 9 - May 31, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	4	1
7314	South Slope, Vernal, Diamond Mountain, Bonanza	April 9 - June 5, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	2	0
7315	South Slope, Yellowstone	April 9 - June 5, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	2	0
7316	Wasatch Mountains, Currant Creek, Avintaquin	April 9 - June 5, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	2	0
7317	Wasatch Mountains, West	April 9 - June 5, Aug. 27–Sept. 30, Nov. 1–Nov. 20	4	0

HUNT TABLES

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

Restricted summer black bear pursuit units

Permit fee: Resident $30, Nonresident $135.
Use the 4-digit hunt number to apply.

Note: *A restricted pursuit permit is valid on the unit and during the season listed on your permit, during the spring and fall pursuit seasons on any restricted pursuit unit, and during all three pursuit seasons on any pursuit unit that is not designated as restricted.*

Early summer season

Hunt #	Bear management unit	Season dates	Resident	Nonresident
7400	Book Cliffs*	July 7–July 21	25	3
7401	La Sal	July 7–July 21	12	1
7402	San Juan	July 7–July 21	18	2

** Includes the following Book Cliffs subunits: Bitter Creek, South and Little Creek (Roadless area).*

Late summer season

Hunt #	Bear management unit	Season dates	Resident	Nonresident
7403	Book Cliffs*	July 28–Aug. 11	25	3
7404	La Sal	July 28–Aug. 11	12	1
7405	San Juan	July 28–Aug. 11	18	2

** Includes the following Book Cliffs subunits: Bitter Creek, South and Little Creek (Roadless area).*

Boundary descriptions online

Looking for a map and a boundary description for your hunting area? A boundary description will be printed on your permit.

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

DEFINITIONS

Utah Code § 23-13-2 and Utah Admin. Rule R657-33-2

Accompany means that on a restricted summer pursuit unit, the dog owner must remain close enough to the permit holder to maintain visual contact and verbal communication without the assistance of any electronic device. The only time a dog owner may separate from the pursuit-permit holder is to retrieve dogs that leave the pack. The dog owner must do all of the following:

- Take reasonable steps to keep the pack together before and during pursuit
- Only separate from the permit holder to retrieve stray dogs (and not actively pursue a bear during the retrieval process)
- Immediately release any bear that is incidentally treed or held at bay by the stray dogs

Bait means any lure containing animal, mineral or plant materials.

Baiting means the placing, exposing, depositing, distributing or scattering of bait to lure, attract or entice bear on or over any area.

Bear means *Ursus americanus*, commonly known as black bear.

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

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

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

Compensation means anything of economic value in excess of $100 that is paid, loaned, granted, given, donated or transferred to a dog handler for or in consideration of pursuing bear for any purpose.

Cub means a bear less than one year of age.

Cultivated land means land that is readily identifiable as any of the following:

- Land whose soil is loosened or broken up for the raising of crops
- Land that is used for the raising of crops
- Pasturage that is artificially irrigated

Division means the Division of Wildlife Resources.

Dog handler means the person in the field that is responsible for transporting, releasing, tracking, controlling, managing, training, commanding and retrieving the dogs involved in the pursuit. The owner of the dogs is presumed the dog handler when the owner is in the field during pursuit.

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

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

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 proclamation, and that does not include pursuit only.

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

Private lands means any lands that are not public lands, excluding Native American Trust Lands.

Public lands means any lands owned by the state, a political subdivision or independent entity of the state, or the United States—excluding Native American Trust Lands—that are open to the public for purposes of engaging in pursuit.

Restricted pursuit unit means a bear pursuit unit where pursuit is allowed only by a dog handler who meets at least one of the following requirements:

- Possesses a special pursuit permit issued for that particular unit
- Possesses or is accompanied by a hunter who possesses a limited-entry bear permit for the unit, and pursuit must occur within the area and during the season established for the limited-entry bear permit
- Is engaged in pursuit for compensation (see Compensation above)

Livestock means cattle, sheep, goats and turkeys.

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

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

Person means an individual, association, partnership, government agency, corporation or an agent of the foregoing.

Protected wildlife means the animals defined in the "wildlife" definition below. It does not include coyote, field mouse, gopher, ground squirrel, jackrabbit, muskrat and raccoon.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Spot-and-stalk means that a hunter must locate, pursue and harvest a bear without using hounds or bait.

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.

Trapping means taking protected wildlife with a trapping device.

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.

Utah Black Bear • 2011

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

Wildlife means crustaceans—including brine shrimp and crayfish—and all vertebrate animals living in nature, except feral animals.

Written permission means written authorization from the owner or person in charge to enter upon private lands. It must include all of the following items:

- The name and signature of the owner or person in charge
- The address and phone number of the owner or person in charge
- The name of the dog handler given permission to enter the private lands
- A brief description of the pursuit activity authorized
- The appropriate dates
- A general description of the property