RAC AGENDA – November 2024

Revised November 1, 2024

1.	Welcome, RAC Introductions and RAC Procedure - RAC Chair	
2.	Approval of Agenda and Minutes - RAC Chair	**ACTION**
3.	Wildlife Board Meeting Update - RAC Chair	**INFORMATIONAL**
4.	Regional Update - DWR Regional Supervisor	**INFORMATIONAL**
5.	Statewide Mule Deer Plan 2025-2030 - Dax Mangus, Big Game Program Coordinator	**ACTION**
6.	Mule Deer Hunt Structure/Research Proposal and R657-5 (definition of 4 pt or better and GPS/Radio collars and hunting) - Kent Hersey, Big Game Projects Coordinator	**ACTION**
7.	Buck and Bull 2025-2027 Hunt Tables and Dates - Dax Mangus, Big Game Program Coordinator	**ACTION**
8.	Once-in-a-lifetime 2025-2027 Hunt Tables and Dates - Rusty Robinson, Once-in-a-lifetime Species Coordinator	**ACTION**
9.	R657-62 Amendments – GS/DH applications and youth allocations - Lindy Varney, Wildlife Licensing Coordinator	**ACTION**
10.	CWMU Renewals and CWMU's with public land LOA Renewals - Chad Wilson, Public Wildlife/Private Lands Coordinator	**ACTION**

Meeting Locations

NR RAC – Nov. 6th 6:00 PM
Weber County Commission Chambers
2380 Washington Blvd. Suite #240, Ogden
https://youtube.com/live/M0qeAT4OuJE

CR RAC –**Thursday** Nov. 7th 6:00 PM
Wildlife Resource Conference Room
1115 N. Main Street, Springville
https://youtube.com/live/Dnsj1WcF_n0

SR RAC – Nov. 12th 6:00 PM
Southern Utah University,
Hunter Conf. Center, Charles R Hunter Room
https://youtube.com/live/dnJhkeznJDQ

SER RAC – Nov. 13th ~~6:00~~ 5:30 PM
John Wesley Powell Museum
1765 E. Main St., Green River
https://youtube.com/live/WhQ4Rx7M0N4

NER RAC – Nov. 14th 6:00 PM
Uintah Conference Center
313 East 200 South, Vernal
https://youtube.com/live/gnzO2Je_3pU

Board Meeting – December 12th 9:00 AM
Eccles Wildlife Education Center, Farmington Bay
https://youtube.com/live/nJlwj-iFevI

State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE M. HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Natural Resources

JOEL FERRY
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

J. SHIRLEY
Division Director

MEMORANDUM

To: Wildlife Board and Regional Advisory Councils

From: Dax Mangus, Big Game Program Coordinator

Date: Oct. 21, 2024

Subject: Statewide deer plan revision

Utah's current statewide deer management plan was approved in 2019, and it is set to expire in December 2024. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources has drafted a new deer management plan in consultation with a diverse committee of stakeholders.

Below is a summary of the updates and recommended changes to the statewide deer management plan:

1) The proposed plan will have a duration of six years and will encompass two, three-year cycles for setting hunting-season structure and season dates.
2) This revised plan consists of four major parts or sections:
    a. Species biology and the history of mule deer management in Utah
    b. Population management goals, objectives and strategies
    c. Sustainable harvest goals, objectives and strategies
    d. Chronic Wasting Disease Management Plan (included as Appendix A)
3) The natural history and management portion of the plan has been updated to reflect the most current scientific understanding. Key additions include insights from GPS collar studies related to mule deer survival, reproduction, migration and habitat use as well as body condition, sex ratios in population dynamics and winter-feeding research findings. We have also included expanded discussion of threats to mule deer, limiting factors and public demand.
4) The population management section of the plan is divided into direct population management and habitat management objectives.

a. Direct population management objectives and strategies include:
    i. Statewide and unit deer population objective criteria
    ii. Strategies related to setting unit population objectives
    iii. Population management and monitoring
    iv. Continuation and expansion of deer research
    v. Private lands strategies to alleviate conflicts and incentivize deer-friendly land management
    vi. Active predator management for cougars, coyotes and bears
    vii. Disease surveillance and management
b. Habitat management objectives and strategies include:
    i. Identifying and protecting crucial mule deer habitats
    ii. Requesting additional mitigation for disturbance to deer habitats
    iii. Coordinating with federal land-management agencies, counties, cities and towns to encourage protection and improvement to mule deer habitats while working to minimize negative impacts to mule deer
    iv. Supporting responsible travel management
    v. Encouraging responsible energy development
    vi. Minimizing impacts to deer from human recreation
    vii. Encouraging the use of wildlife-friendly fencing
    viii. Establishing drought-resistant vegetation communities and increased water development and availability
    ix. Continuing aggressive habitat-restoration work through Utah's Watershed Restoration Initiative by improving 100,000 acres of deer habitat per year. (A total of 600,000 acres this plan cycle.)
    x. Educating the public on the importance of habitat efforts

5) In the sustainable harvest section of the plan, the objectives and strategies include:
    a. General-season deer hunting
        i. Creation of a new "extended archery only" permit application option that would allow successful applicants the ability to hunt just the extended archery hunt areas during the extended season dates
        ii. Setting the objectives of general-season units to a post-season buck-to-doe ratio of either 15-17 or 18-20 to optimize herd productivity, reduce disease risks and increase hunter participation (see Table 1 below)
        iii. Use of population estimate, population demographics, production, hunter harvest and observed — as well as anticipated — survival data (based on GPS collar data, animal health, habitat status and weather conditions) to automatically adjust permit numbers

annually up to ±30%. Changes that exceed 30% of the previous year's permit number would be presented to the RACs and Wildlife Board for approval.

iv. Splitting the Beaver unit into the Beaver, East and Beaver, West units, with I-15 as the boundary.

v. Reorganizing the West Desert and Oquirrh-Stansbury hunting units to better match deer movements and migrations, creating three new units:
   - Oquirrh/Tintic
   - Cedar/Stansbury
   - West Desert, Swasey

   See the new boundary description and maps in the RAC packet.

Table 1. Utah general-season unit buck-to-doe ratio proposed objectives by unit.

Unit	Proposed objective	Unit	Proposed objective
Beaver, East*	15-17	Nebo	15-17
Beaver, West*	15-17	Nine Mile	18-20
Boulder/Kaiparowits	15-17	North Slope	15-17
Box Elder	18-20	Ogden	18-20
Cache	15-17	Oquirrh/Tintic*	18-20
Cedar/Stansbury*	15-17	Panguitch Lake	15-17
Chalk Creek	18-20	Pine Valley	18-20
East Canyon	18-20	San Juan, Abajo Mtns	15-17
Fillmore	15-17	Southwest Desert	15-17
Fishlake	15-17	Vernal/Bonanza	15-17
Kamas	18-20	Wasatch Mtns, East	15-17
La Sal, La Sal Mtns	15-17	Wasatch Mtns, West	15-17
Manti/San Rafael	15-17	West Desert, Swasey*	15-17
Monroe	15-17	Yellowstone	18-20
Morgan-South Rich	18-20	Zion	18-20
Mt Dutton	15-17	-	-

*New general-season unit this plan

b. Limited-entry and premium limited-entry deer hunting

i. Manage limited-entry deer units to a post-season buck-to-doe ratio objective of 25-30

ii. Manage premium limited-entry deer units to a post-season buck-to-doe ratio objective of 40-45 and issue 10-20% of the permits on these units as management buck permits

iii. Continue to issue cactus buck permits as needed/available on the Paunsaugunt unit

iv. Use of population estimate, population demographics, production, hunter harvest and observed — as well as anticipated — survival data (based on GPS collar data, animal health, habitat status and weather conditions) to automatically adjust permit numbers

annually up to ±30%. Changes that exceed 30% of the previous year's permit number would be presented to the RACs and Wildlife Board for approval.

v. Conversion of the Thousand Lakes unit from general season to limited entry
vi. Addition of two new limited-entry late-season buck hunts on the "Henry Mtns, Little Rockies and "San Juan, Mancos Mesa" (see boundary description and maps in RAC packet)

6) The Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) Management Plan, Appendix A portion of the plan includes the following strategies:
    a. Expand disease testing
    b. Encourage responsible carcass disposal in an approved landfill
    c. Support expanded CWD management efforts, including the ability to recommend targeted hunts in CWD hotspots
    d. Direction to manage CWD-positive units at the lower end of their buck-to-doe objective range
7) Other plan changes and upcoming recommendations related to the proposed plan include:
    a. Ability to create new limited-entry units/hunts to capture unique opportunities
    b. Support mule deer research studies investigating the use of restricted weapons and antler point restrictions
    c. Expansion of youth hunting opportunities and education efforts directed at parents/guardians of youth hunters

For all proposed changes and additional details, please see the attached recommended Statewide Deer Management Plan included in the RAC packet.

UTAH MULE DEER
STATEWIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN

UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES
STATEWIDE MULE DEER MANAGEMENT PLAN

I. PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

A. General

This document provides overall guidance and direction for managing Utah's mule deer populations. This plan provides general information on natural history, management, population status, habitat, and issues of concern for mule deer in Utah. This plan also outlines the goals, objectives, and strategies for managing mule deer populations and their habitats. The plan will be used to help set priorities for statewide mule deer management programs and provide guidance for individual unit management plans.

B. Dates Covered

The mule deer management plan will be presented to the Utah Wildlife Board on December 12, 2024 and, if approved, will be in effect for a period of 6 years (Dates covered: December 2024 – December 2030).

II. SPECIES ASSESSMENT

A. Natural History

Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) are part of the deer or cervid family which includes moose (*Alces alces*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), and caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) among many other species. A unique feature of the cervid family is that males grow bony antlers that are shed each year. The name "mule deer" comes from their large ears, which resemble those of mules. The specific epithet *hemionus* means half mule. Mule deer occur throughout the western U.S. with as many as 11 subspecies described (deVos, 2003).

Mule deer males, females, and young are known as bucks, does, and fawns, respectively. Fawns are born as singles or more commonly as twins after a gestation period of approximately 7 months. Fawns are normally born in June with the mean fawning date in Utah ranging from June 7–20 (Robinette et al. 1977, Freeman et al. 2014, Hughes et al. 2024). Fawns born too early may have a higher likelihood of encountering late winter storms, which could decrease survival. Conversely, fawns born too late may not have time to grow large enough and build up sufficient fat reserves to withstand Utah's winters.
The antlers of bucks begin to grow as soon as the old antlers are shed in late winter. Bucks will generally live apart from does and fawns through the summer antler growing period (Geist 1998). The velvet, which covers and provides nourishment to the growing antlers, begins to shed in early September. In Utah, the rut or breeding period for mule deer peaks in mid-November. During the rut, bucks seek out and "tend" several does, waiting for them to come into estrus. Pregnancy rates in Utah are high averaging 85% for yearlings and 95% for adults $\geq$2 years old (Freeman et al. 2014, UDWR, unpublished data).

After the rut, bucks become reclusive again until they shed their antlers in late winter and join herds of does and fawns, blending in with the rest of the antlerless population. In late spring, does seek solitude for fawning. At this time, yearlings from the previous year can be aggressively driven away by the does.

Once new fawns are several months old, adult females form family groups for the remainder of the summer that often include yearlings born the previous year.

B. Management

1. UDWR Regulatory Authority

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (hereafter the Division) operates under the authority granted by the Utah Legislature in Title 23 of the Utah Code. The Division was created and established as the wildlife authority for the state under section *23-14-1*. This Code also vests the Division with necessary functions, powers, duties, rights, and responsibilities associated with wildlife management within the state. Division duties are to protect, propagate, manage, conserve, and distribute protected wildlife throughout the state.

2. Past and Current Management

History of Mule Deer Management

Mule deer were common in Utah at the time of settlement, although not as abundant as today (Rawley 1985). Mule deer harvest was unrestricted until after the turn of the twentieth century. In 1908 the hunting season on deer was closed to help protect Utah's dwindling deer herd (Rawley 1980). In 1913 deer hunting resumed when the legislature enacted a buck-only law. However, as the deer herd increased game managers realized the need for antlerless harvest in order to keep the deer herds in balance with their habitat. The first limited harvest of does began in 1934 on 4 separate herd units. Multiple permits, multiple seasons, and extra permits for antlerless deer were common in the 1950s and early 1960s. Total deer harvest (bucks and does) peaked in Utah in 1961 when over 132,000 deer were harvested (Figure 1). As the number of hunters and permits increased, deer populations were gradually reduced and brought more in balance with available forage and habitat. Extra permits and antlerless harvest were gradually reduced through the mid-1960s and early-1970s.

By the mid 1970s it was apparent that deer populations were in decline. In 1975, Utah again adopted a statewide buck-only hunting strategy and a symposium was held in 1976 to discuss the decline of mule deer in the west (Workman and Low 1976). Under buck-only hunting deer populations went through a series of boom and bust cycles. The peak harvest of buck deer in the state occurred in 1983 when 82,552 bucks were harvested during the general season hunts. Buck hunter numbers also peaked in 1983 with 228,907 hunters participating in the general season deer hunt, whereas the total number of hunters peaked in 1988 with nearly 250,000 total hunters afield (Figure 1).

Mule Deer Management Plans

Management plans provide guidance and direction for deer populations in Utah. The statewide plan is developed jointly by the Division and a statewide plan advisory committee composed of representatives from different stakeholder groups including: hunters, agriculture, local government, conservation organizations, land management agencies, indigenous peoples, etc. The Division also convenes an external advisory committee when revising unit deer plans with major changes including any changes to unit boundaries or unit population objectives. These revised plans are taken through a public process to gather input from a wide body of interested constituents and finally presented to the Utah Wildlife Board for approval. The first statewide deer management plan was approved in 1995 and called for

managing public land general season units to a minimum regional average of 15 bucks per 100 does. Individual management plans were then developed for 53 deer management units and approved by the Wildlife Board in 1996. This plan remained in effect until 2003 when it was updated and approved by the Wildlife Board. Unit management plans were revised in 1998 following a reduction in the number of deer management units from 53 to 30, and revised again in 2001 to incorporate new population objectives and habitat information. In 2008, the statewide plan was again revised and approved by the Wildlife Board. In 2011, the statewide plan was amended with the general season buck-to-doe objectives being raised from 15–25 to 18–25 bucks per 100 does as an average in each of the 5 regions.

Due to concerns over chronically low buck-to-doe ratios on specific management units within the regional hunt boundaries, the Wildlife Board amended the statewide plan again in 2012 and approved a general season unit-by-unit hunt structure. Under this management system, the state was divided into 30 general-season hunting units with 14 units managed at 15–17 bucks per 100 does and 16 units managed for 18–20 bucks per 100 does. The lower buck-to-doe ratio objective was designed to provide for increased hunting opportunity whereas the higher objective was intended to provide opportunity for hunters to harvest older and larger bucks. The statewide management plan was revised again in December 2014 and in 2019. After the 2019 revision there was a change in unit plans that resulted in 31 general-season hunting units. There were 10 general deer units managed at 15–17 bucks per 100 does and 21 of general season units managed at 18–20 bucks per 100 does during the 2019-2024 plan cycle.

Unit plans are currently revised on a five-year rotation with each unit plan being revised the year following collection of range trend data (https://wildlife.utah.gov/range-trends.html). By doing so, the latest and most accurate habitat assessment can be incorporated into each unit plan. On some units, local working groups have been used to help with the development and implementation of unit plans. Those groups have been instrumental in garnering local support for mule deer management and providing local knowledge on factors limiting population growth and locations where habitat projects may be beneficial. Local working groups will continue to be used on an as-needed basis to assist in achieving the population and habitat management goals and objectives.

Recent Mule Deer Harvest Management

Following several years of drought and an unusually hard winter in 1992–1993, buck deer permits were capped for the first time in 1994. That year, 97,000 general-season buck permits were issued across 5 hunting regions. The 97,000 permit cap remained in place through 2005, but due to difficulties in monitoring over-the-counter permit sales, buck hunter numbers exceeded 97,000 permits in some years. Permit sales were closer to the 97,000 cap after implementation of a drawing system in 2000. Because of severe drought during the early 2000s, the permit cap was temporarily reduced to 95,000 in 2005 with 1,000 permits removed from both the Central and Northeastern regions. Due to continued drought concerns and, in some areas, severe winter weather, permits were held below the 97,000 cap through 2012, at which time unit-by-unit hunting was implemented and the statewide permit cap was removed and permit numbers were set on a unit by unit basis based on buck-to-doe ratios on individual units. The total number of general-season deer permits available in 2024 was 71,525.

Prior to 1994, data on buck-to-doe ratios were collected by wildlife biologists, but not used to determine permit numbers. The 1995 statewide mule deer management plan changed this management practice and set postseason buck-to-doe objectives for general season units at 15 bucks per 100 does for the 5 regions. The regions, and later individual units, have been managed for a set range of bucks per 100 does

since that time. In 2023, all general-season units either met or exceeded their buck-to-doe ratio objective (Table 1).

Over the past 10 years, an average of 25,062 bucks has been harvested in Utah each year. The harvest level varies depending on population size and permit numbers with a low of 17,042 in 2023 and a high of 31,987 in 2016. During the past 20 years, buck-to-doe ratios have shown an increasing trend in Utah with average ratios on public lands across the state rising from 13 bucks per 100 does in 1998 to 21 bucks per 100 does in 2023 (Figure 2). With fewer hunters and higher buck-to-doe ratios, hunter success has increased on general-season units. Statewide average hunter success during the general-season any weapon hunt in 2023 was 35.0% compared to 31.1% during the 1998 any weapon hunt.

In addition to general season hunting opportunities, Utah also manages for “premium limited-entry” and “limited-entry” buck deer hunts which provide a high quality hunting experience, high hunter success, and low numbers of permits. There are two premium limited-entry hunting units in Utah: the Henry Mountains and the Paunsaugunt. From 2019 to 2024, these units were managed for a 3-yr average of 40–55 bucks per 100 does (Table 2) and >40% of the harvested bucks being 5 years of age or older. The Division, in cooperation with Utah State Parks, also offers one public-drawing premium limited entry deer permit available annually to hunt on Antelope Island State Park. The Division's premium limited entry buck deer management strategy was updated in 2015 and set the public draw permits at 49 for the Henry Mountains and 135 on the Paunsaugunt, as long as the 3-yr average of >40% of the bucks harvested were ≥5 years of age. In 2008, management buck hunts (3 points or less on 1 antler) were added to these units to help reduce their buck-to-doe ratios and provide additional hunting opportunity while not reducing the top-end quality. In 2018 cactus buck hunts were implemented on the Paunsaugunt unit to allow for some additional harvest of bucks with antler abnormalities resulting in 50% or more of the antlers still covered in velvet in late October. These cactus bucks are present in higher concentrations on the Paunsaugunt unit, are often sterile and can provide a unique and additional opportunity for hunters. In 2024, 243 premium limited-entry permits were issued- 1 for Antelope Island, 135 for the Paunsaugunt, 49 in the Henry Mtns. as well as 28 management buck permits and 30 cactus buck permits on the Paunsaugunt unit.

There are 7 limited-entry units in the state that are managed for a postseason buck-to-doe ratio of 25–35 bucks per 100 does. In 2023, all 7 units met or exceeded their management objectives (Table 3). In addition to managing limited-entry units based on buck-to-doe ratios, the Division also provides limited-entry hunts on general-season units based on the timing of the hunting season through muzzleloader hunts in early November. There are also three limited entry deer hunts that use shorter range weapons designated as HAMSS (handgun, archery, muzzleloader, shotgun, straight-walled rifle cartridge) hunts with season dates in November to coincide with rutting behavior. In 2023, the Division issued 1,299 limited-entry permits and 1,052 bucks were harvested.

In addition to hunting bucks, doe hunting has been used to address habitat concerns on rangelands and alleviate depredation on private lands. In 1995, the Utah Legislature passed a law that required the establishment of population objectives on each mule deer unit. In some instances, doe hunts have been used to meet population objectives, although the current approach is to evaluate range trends, annual winter browse utilization, and deer densities to determine if population objectives need to be adjusted before recommending doe permits.

Changes to Buck-to-Doe Ratio Objectives in This Plan

In the interest of long-term herd health, disease resilience and sustainability - this plan makes several changes to buck-to-doe ratio objectives. Recent data suggests that managing at higher buck-to-doe ratios may be detrimental to deer populations for several reasons. While some deer hunters prefer higher buck-to-doe ratios because they are typically associated with older/larger bucks, higher success rates and less hunter crowding, higher buck-to-doe ratios also limit hunter participation, increase the risk of increased CWD prevalence and spread of CWD (Jennelle *et al.* 2014, Potapov *et al.* 2016, Conner *et al*, 2021). In addition, a recent observational analysis of robust, long term data sets in Utah which looked at a variety of factors influencing deer population size strongly suggests that managing herds for higher buck-to-doe ratios decreases herd productivity. It appears that deer populations managed in excess of 20 bucks per 100 does only show positive growth during the optimal weather and precipitation patterns (Pal et al. 2024, in review). Conversely, herds with lower buck-to-doe ratios were more likely to experience population growth, even during less-than-ideal conditions making deer populations more resilient and adapted to hard winters, drought and other challenges regularly faced by deer populations in Utah. Managing to lower buck-to-doe ratios allows for increased herd productivity, reduction to disease risks as well as increased hunter participation and opportunity.

In the interest of long term-herd health as well as optimizing hunter participation and engagement, this plan sets buck-to-doe ratio objectives for all units in the state and directs us to manage more general season deer units to a buck-to-doe ratio objective of 15-17 with fewer units managed at 18-20 (see Table 1). In addition, this plan truncates the premium limited entry and limited entry unit buck-to-doe ratio objectives at 40-45 and 25-30 respectively (see Tables 2 and 3).

C. Population Status

The 2023 postseason population estimate for mule deer in Utah was approximately 279,000 deer; 69% of the long-term management objective of 404,900 deer. Since the large decline during winter 1992–1993, the statewide deer population has shown periods of growth and decline (Figure 3). The population had good growth during the mid-late 1990s, but then declined during the severe drought years from 2000 to 2003 when fawn production decreased (Figure 4). The harsh winters in northern Utah in 2007–2008 and in southern Utah in 2009–2010 negatively impacted adult and fawn survival, resulting in population declines. Weather conditions from 2011–2015 were very favorable for mule deer resulting in an increase of nearly 100,000 deer. Impacts from a hard winter in Northern Utah in 2017 followed by several consecutive years of extreme drought led to a declining trend 2017-2021. Favorable winter and summer weather allowed for growth during 2022, but the record-setting severe winter conditions of 2022-2023 led to another decline.

D. Herd Monitoring

Population sex and age composition for mule deer is determined through the use of postseason ground classification counts. On each unit, annual ground classification counts are conducted shortly after the general-season hunts (typically between November 15 and January 15) when mule deer are concentrated on winter range and bucks are in peak rut. Data are collected on representative areas throughout each unit, and biologists attempt to classify a minimum of 400 does on each unit. Classification data are used to determine annual production and survival of neonate fawns to 6-months old (fawn-to-doe ratios), to assess if herds are meeting their buck-to-doe objectives, and as input data for population models.

In addition to classification data, the Division also monitors survival and cause-specific mortality on 8 representative units across the state. Adult female survival has been shown to have the most influence on population growth, whereas fawn survival, although less influential, shows considerable temporal variation (White and Bartmann 1998, Gaillard et al. 2000). Beginning in 2009, survival data were collected using VHF radio collars on a sample of adult does and female fawns. This provided good estimates of overwinter and annual survival, but little information on timing and cause of mortality. In 2014, the Division switched from using VHF collars to satellite-GPS collars, which greatly improved the quantity and quality of data collected. The GPS collars send an email when they switch to mortality mode, enabling biologists to determine the timing and likely cause of mortality for each deer. Over the 10-year survival monitoring period, statewide adult female survival has averaged 79.8% (range 72-87%), whereas fawn survival has averaged 52.1% (range 30-82%, Table 4). During the 10 years of monitoring cause-specific mortality, 46% died due to predation, 13% due to malnutrition, 7% from vehicle collisions, 7% other causes, and 27% to unknown causes (Table 5). By understanding the extent and main sources of mortality, we are able to determine the likely limiting factors for each population and develop management actions to address those factors.

In 2014 the Division also began monitoring nutritional condition of mule deer entering winter using a combination of ultrasonography and palpation (Cook et al. 2010, Table 6). Nutrition and the resultant nutritional condition can have substantial effects on virtually every aspect of physiology and productivity of animals (Cook 2002). Nutritional condition can affect survival including the types of mortality animals may be susceptible to, reproduction (including pregnancy, twinning rates, offspring weight, and birth-timing), as well as growth and development (Gaillard et al. 2000, Cook et al. 2004, Parker et al. 2009, Lamb et al 2023, Hersey 2024). In addition to impacts on demography, deer in good body condition produce fawns that have the potential to grow larger antlers than females in poor body condition (Freeman et al. 2013). By knowing when and where nutrition is limiting mule deer populations, habitat treatment projects and other management actions can be implemented to improve population performance.

E. Habitat

Mule deer are adaptable to a wide variety of habitats throughout their range (Wallmo 1981). In North America, they live from the northern boreal forests to the hot deserts of the southwest and from the coastal rain forests to the Great Plains. In Utah, mule deer are found across the state, although they are less abundant in desert areas (Figure 5).

Although mule deer occur in a wide variety of habitat types, there are many similarities in diet and habitat composition. Deer eat a wide variety of plants including browse, forbs and grasses. Deer are especially reliant on shrubs for forage during winter months. Similarly, fawn production is closely tied to the abundance of succulent, green forage during the spring and summer months. Even though vegetative communities vary throughout the range of mule deer, habitat is nearly always characterized by areas of thick brush or trees interspersed with small openings. The thick brush and trees are used for escape and thermal cover, whereas the small openings provide forage and feeding areas.

Mule deer do best in habitats that are in the early stages of plant succession. This relationship is described in the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA) publication on mule deer, which states: “Mule deer thrive in early successional habitats, where forbs, grassy plants and shrubs dominate. These environments are not as stable as forest habitats, and they rely on fire or some other

type of disturbance to return them to an early successional stage. If they are not disturbed, they become more stable plant communities dominated by large trees and large shrubs. Tree-dominated habitats offer mule deer a place to retreat from severe weather, but these areas offer little in the way of food. That is why it is important to provide a mosaic or pattern of habitats that can provide food, cover and water." (WAFWA 2003)

One of the major problems facing mule deer populations in Utah is many of the crucial deer ranges are in late successional plant community stages dominated by mature stands of pinyon-juniper or other conifer trees, and old even-aged stands of shrubs such as sagebrush. Many crucial deer winter ranges are covered with older shrubs with little or no recruitment of young plants, or are being replaced by annual grasses like cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), which increase fire cycles. Additionally, many forest aspen habitats are being replaced by conifers that provide little forage for mule deer. In order for mule deer populations to thrive in Utah, it is essential that extensive habitat treatments be completed to revert sagebrush habitats back to young, vigorous, shrub-dominated communities, and restore aspen communities to early seral stages. Habitat treatments vary by site but generally include chaining, bullhog, and pinyon-juniper lop and scatter on winter range and prescribed fire and logging on summer range (Larsen et al. 2023). Figure 6 shows the habitat restoration priority areas for mule deer in Utah.

III. ISSUES AND CONCERNS

A. Habitat

Deer habitats are classified into three main categories based on season of use: winter, summer and transitional. Deer use high quality forage during the spring and early summer to aid in fat and protein deposition (Cook et al. 2013). The higher the quality of spring and summer forage, the better the antler growth in bucks, the better does are prepared for lactation, and the more fat reserves deer can build up for use during winter (Tollefson et al. 2010, Monteith et al. 2013, Hersey 2024), and the amount of fat deer have entering into winter is an important predictor of over winter survival LaSharr et al. 2023, Hersey 2024). Additionally, high quality forage on winter range helps slow the rate of decline of accumulated fat reserves (Hersey 2024), helping deer survive. The size and condition of mule deer populations are primarily determined by the quantity and quality of these habitats as they provide the necessary nutrition to sustain deer throughout the year. Lack of quality habitat has been associated with decreased survival and recruitment of fawns, increased age at first reproduction, decreased reproductive output, and decreased survival by adults (Monteith et al. 2014, Lamb et al. 2023, Hersey 2024).

Loss and degradation of habitat are thought to be the main reasons for mule deer population declines in western North America over the last few decades (Workman and Low 1976, WAFWA 2003). Crucial mule deer habitat has been and continues to be lost in many parts of Utah and severely fragmented in others due to human population expansion, development, and natural events. For purposes of this plan, crucial mule deer habitat is defined as habitat essential to the life history requirements of mule deer. Continued degradation and loss of crucial habitat will lead to significant declines in carrying capacity and/or numbers of mule deer. Urbanization, road construction, off-highway vehicle (OHV) use, energy development, drought, catastrophic wildfire, and expansion of invasive plant species have all resulted in loss or degradation of mule deer habitat.

The quality and quantity of forage available on important mule deer ranges can be limited by a variety of factors. The encroachment of pinyon and juniper threatens to choke out understory forbs and shrubs and increase risk of catastrophic wildfire. Annual weeds such as cheatgrass alter natural fire cycles by

increasing fire frequencies, often resulting in shrublands being converted to less productive annual grasslands. Aspen habitat is declining in part due to conifer encroachment resulting from the suppression of naturally occurring fires. The seeding of aggressive introduced perennial grasses that outcompete native shrubs and forbs can reduce the ability of rangelands to meet the dietary requirements of mule deer. The DWR Range Trend Project (https://wildlife.utah.gov/range-trends.html) has documented many of these threats and how mule deer habitat in Utah has changed over the last 40 years (UDWR 2018-2023). During the 1940s and 1950s, deer herds increased in response to abundant shrub growth on mule deer ranges throughout the state, as a result of heavy grazing on most rangelands (deVos et al. 2003). West-wide the entire sagebrush biome is imperiled. The loss and degradation of this ecosystem continues due to altered fire regimes, invasive plants, conifer expansion, overabundant free-roaming equids, and human land uses (Remington et al. 2020, Doherty et al. 2022).

To address the decline in mule deer habitat throughout Utah, restoration projects are being implemented to target habitat improvement on crucial mule deer ranges that have shifted in dominance to less desirable types or have degraded and provide little productivity. In Utah, treatment projects on both summer and winter ranges have proven beneficial to mule deer. On winter ranges, mule deer selecting for treated areas had reduced rates of fat decline as compared to animals not using treatments (Hersey 2024). Similarly, mule deer showing greater use of treated areas on summer ranges had greater body fat in December compared to animals with less use (Hersey 2024). In Colorado, Bergman et al. (2014) found higher deer fawn survival in pinyon-juniper areas that had been treated as compared to those with no treatment. Habitat restoration projects are designed to move communities to earlier successional states, while restoring community functionality by providing a diversity of grasses, forbs, and shrubs that are available during critical seasons throughout the year. Ideally, restoration projects that benefit mule deer should be large in scale, include mosaic patterns to increase patchiness and edge effects, and be conducted in areas with high potential for success (Larsen et al. 2023). Although fire can be beneficial for mule deer habitat, particularly in high-elevation summer habitat, in some instances large wildfires can be extremely destructive by removing critical browse species that do not readily resprout (e.g., when on winter range). Projects in recently burned areas are designed to restore lost food and shelter and protect water and soil resources. Restoration of shrubs in these communities can be a slow process, but can improve mule deer habitat throughout Utah, which in turn, will provide the necessary habitat requirements to meet statewide and unit population objectives.

B. Water Distribution

Water is a fundamental need for mule deer (Larsen et al. 2023). When browse, forbs, and grasses consumed by mule deer have high water content, mule deer don't need to drink as they can obtain adequate amounts of water from their food. However, when forage contains only limited amounts of water, access to drinking water becomes important. The spatial distribution of mule deer populations is often positively associated with the availability of water in arid regions of western North America (Hervert and Krausman 1986, Boroski and Mossman 1996). Consequently, recent work by state wildlife agencies depicts large expanses of the Intermountain West ecoregion as water-limiting to mule deer (Wasley et al. 2008). Wildlife water developments, or guzzlers, can help provide water to mule deer in arid areas, but need to be designed and placed in areas conducive to use by mule deer. To maximize benefits to mule deer, guzzlers should be built in areas used by females with young and spaced less than 5 km from other water sources. Fencing should be of sufficient size to allow access (Krausman et al. 2006, Larsen et al. 2011, Shields et al. 2012).

C. Energy Development

Energy is a $20.9 billion industry in Utah, generating $656 million in state and local revenues. Currently, Utah ranks 13th in natural gas production, 9th in crude oil production and #10 in solar generating capacity among US states (https://www.energy.utah.gov/plan/). Energy development can fragment crucial mule deer habitat and have direct and indirect loss of habitat (Northrup et al. 2015). All impacts of energy development on mule deer are not fully known but generally include added physiological stress, disturbance and displacement, habitat fragmentation and isolation, and other secondary effects (e.g. oil/chemical spills and contamination, increased noxious weeds, etc.; Sawyer et al. 2002, Lutz et. al. 2011). Small, isolated disturbances within non-limiting habitats are of minor consequence within most ecosystems. However, larger-scale developments within limited habitat types are a major concern to managers because such impacts cannot be relieved or absorbed by surrounding, unaltered habitats (Watkins et al. 2007). For mule deer populations to thrive in areas of extensive energy development, it is essential to work closely with energy companies to minimize and mitigate for potential impacts.

D. Population Objectives

The current statewide population objective for mule deer in Utah is 404,900 and is based on the sum of the population objectives from individual unit plans. Deer unit plans are approved through a public process, and population objectives are set based on what the habitat can biologically support, while considering possible detrimental impacts to surrounding land uses. When deer unit plans are revised, it is essential that the best possible population and range data be used to assess the current unit conditions. In some instances, these data may indicate the population objective is too low and should be raised to allow for more deer. In other situations, the data may show that the objective is too high and cannot be attained under current habitat and climatic conditions. In these cases, population objectives should be lowered to reflect a realistic view of what can be obtained in the foreseeable future. Population objectives can be revisited as needed to address improving conditions for mule deer.

E. Predator Management

Predators are often identified as one of the main causes for mule deer herd declines in Utah. However, predator-prey relationships are complex and not always easily understood. There are often many factors which can negatively affect mule deer populations including predation. The complex relationship between predators and habitat is described by Geist (1999). “Inevitably predators are blamed for declining mule deer populations, in particular when the survival of fawns is low. There is no doubt that today’s predators are effective in killing deer. However, predation is not independent of poor habitat quality. Such translates itself less as a reduced birth rate, but as fawns born too small, too poorly developed and too weak to be viable. Here predators take fawns that have a low chance of survival anyway. Improved habitat quality, which leads to better growth and larger body size in deer, is also expected to lead to large, vigorous fawns that are more difficult for predators to catch.”

Ballard et al. (2001) reviewed 40 published papers on the response of deer to predator control and found removing predators is most effective when 1) the deer population is below carrying capacity, 2) predation is identified as a limiting factor, 3) control efforts reduce predator populations enough to yield results, 4) removal of predators occurred just prior to the reproductive periods of predators or deer, and 5) control efforts occurred at a focused scale. Mountain lions, coyotes, and in some areas black bears are the primary predators of mule deer in Utah (Smith 1983). On Monroe Mountain In southern Utah, the primary cause of death among fawn mule deer was predation by both coyotes and mountain lions (Hall

2018). In this study, predator control of coyotes had the potential to enhance fawn survival their first six months of life as long as the removal effort occurred over consecutive years, were spatially explicit targeting fawning habitat, and occurred when the likelihood of additive mortality was high and prey populations have the resources available to grow. (McMillan et al. 2023).

Since 2014, UDWR and its partners have monitored the survival of more than 5500 individual mule deer using GPS collars. From these collared animals, the cause-specific mortality was assessed on nearly 1800 adult and fawn mule deer (Table 5). By monitoring body condition, survival, and cause-specific mortality on many herds throughout the state, managers have the ability to identify populations that appear to be limited by predation (e.g. mountain lions are removing >7% of the adult population each year) and not habitat (i.e., animals are in relatively good body condition with significant fat stores). In these areas, it is likely for predation to be an additive source of mortality, and, as such, predator control is more likely to lead to an increase in the size of the mule deer population. In contrast, we can also identify populations that are in relatively poor body condition suggesting that habitat is limiting in quantity, quality, or both. Predator control in such areas would likely have little or no effect on the mule deer population as predation is likely a source of compensatory mortality; habitat improvement would be the only way to enhance populations in those areas.

Predator management in Utah is guided by a predator management policy (UDWR 2024). This policy specifies that predator management can occur on units below population objectives providing a predator management plan is written and approved. The Utah Wildlife Board has set triggers to evaluate if a predator management plan should be written. Intensive predator management is costly, and therefore is probably not warranted on units that are near objective or where habitat is limiting population growth. Mountain lion populations should be managed at levels that allow mule deer population objectives to be met. On some units, this may require additional reduction of mountain lion populations which are negatively impacting mule deer populations. In regards to coyotes, the Utah Legislature passed the Mule Deer Protection Act in 2012 which allocates additional funds for coyote control efforts in Utah. These funds allow for a statewide bounty and targeted removal of coyotes by USDA Wildlife Services and private contractors. While not common, if black bear predation is identified to be a limiting factor to mule deer biologists should consider increasing bear harvest on those units through conversion to a more liberal harvest strategy.

F. Disease

Identifying, understanding, and monitoring disease is important for mule deer management. Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a contagious, chronic, degenerative disease that affects members of the cervid family including mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, and moose. CWD affects the central nervous system of an infected animal, which results in weight loss, progressive neurologic deterioration, and death. At present, there is no known vaccine, treatment, or way to eradicate the disease. CWD was first detected in Utah in 2002 and is currently the biggest disease concern for mule deer populations in the state. Appendix A contains the CWD plan, which provides more information on CWD and adaptive management actions aimed at preventing the spread of CWD within Utah.

Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD), and less commonly Bluetongue, are viral diseases that may affect mule deer in Utah. Outbreaks of EHD generally occur during late summer and early autumn where the insect vector *Culicoides* is most active. EHD outbreaks have been documented in several areas throughout Utah in recent years, and although losses to these diseases can be substantial within focal areas, they are isolated events and populations generally recover quickly.

Other diseases that occasionally have been diagnosed in mule deer across Utah have included pneumonia, diarrhea, neoplasms, brain abscesses, encephalitis, exotic lice (*Bovicola tibialis*) infestation, *Elaeophora* infection, malignant catarrhal fever, and mineral deficiencies. However, in most cases only single individuals have been affected.

G. Access Management

The use of Off-Highway Vehicles (OHVs) in Utah has dramatically increased in recent years. OHV registrations increased more than quadrupled from 1998 to 2022 (from approximately 52,000 to 220,000). Uncontrolled use of motorized vehicles and OHVs can cause damage to mule deer habitat and disturbance to mule deer during critical phases of their life cycle. State and federal land management agencies are currently struggling with issues involving the use of OHVs on public land. Those agencies acknowledge OHVs as a legitimate use of public land, but also recognize the potential problems associated with uncontrolled activity. As such, these agencies have developed or are currently working on travel management plans on federal lands.

Shed antler gathering and the associated human disturbance on crucial winter ranges, especially with the use of vehicles, can cause undue stress on mule deer during a time when they must conserve energy. The Utah Wildlife Board and UDWR in conjunction with an external committee formed in 2024 continue to evaluate shed antler gathering activities and potential reform and regulation to minimize negative impacts to wildlife.

There is also a demand for walk-in and horseback only access areas in Utah. Many hunters want the opportunity to hunt in a remote area that has lower hunter densities, where they don't have to compete with vehicle traffic. Biologically, limiting areas to foot and horse travel can limit hunter pressure, reduce harvest, and increase buck to doe ratios.

H. Depredation Issues

Depredation of private croplands is an ongoing challenge and, in some areas, can be a significant problem for deer to reach their management objectives. The Division has committed substantial resources to address depredation concerns, and there are numerous programs designed to assist landowners with depredation situations. Depredation problems need to be addressed within the sideboards of state code, rule, and policy, and in a timely and efficient manner so that landowners will better tolerate migratory mule deer populations on their lands.

I. Private Land / Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit Issues

The value of private lands to the overall deer population in Utah is substantial. Many crucial mule deer habitats throughout the state are on privately owned lands. Unfortunately, some of those private rangelands have been converted from mule deer habitat to housing developments, recreational properties, or other uses. As such, programs that provide incentives to private landowners to manage their properties for mule deer and other wildlife are critical to the success of the state's deer management program. Programs like cooperative wildlife management units (CWMUs), landowner associations (LOAs), general-season landowner permits, and walk-in access currently provide incentives for landowners to manage for healthy habitat and deer populations on their properties. Additionally, the Utah Watershed Restoration Initiative (WRI) has worked with numerous cooperating landowners to

provide funding and other resources to accomplish vegetation treatments on private and public lands to benefit mule deer and other wildlife, as well as livestock.

J. Winter Feeding

Supplemental feeding is often viewed by the public as a solution to a lack of forage on crucial deer winter ranges, especially during severe winters. Although feeding can benefit populations (Bishop et al. 2009), there is evidence that the potential harm created by feeding mule deer may outweigh the benefits (WAFWA 2003). When conducted properly, feeding programs have been shown to reduce overwinter body fat declines and improve adult and fawn survival rates (UDWR, Rich County 2023, unpublished data). However, winter feeding programs are costly and require a tremendous amount of work and personnel to be successful. Additionally, supplemental feeding can potentially cause problems for mule deer including disruption of natural movement patterns, range/habitat destruction, and increased disease transmission. Additionally, feeding deer in winter may have limited value because of the complex and highly specialized digestive system of mule deer (WAFWA 2013). If deer do not adapt quickly enough to dietary changes, deer may die of starvation despite having a full stomach.

In some extremely severe winters, it may be necessary to feed deer to sustain a base population (WAFWA 2003). If necessary, winter feeding of mule deer in Utah will be guided by the winter feeding policy (UDWR 20*22*). To be successful, feeding programs need to be initiated at the correct time, feed the correct feed and at the proper amounts, spread the feed out to reduce competition, and be done through partnerships to ensure there is enough help to be successful. The Division will not participate in any emergency big game feeding program that occurs within the known range or use area of any big game population where CWD, brucellosis, or tuberculosis has been detected as feeding concentrates animals and can increase disease transmission and prevalence.

K. Competition

Competition can occur in two ways: interspecific (between species) or intraspecific (between animals of the same species). Interspecific competition occurs when two species use the same limited resource, and both of the species suffers in some way because of that use (WAFWA 2003). When resources are limited, competition may potentially occur between deer and other ungulates such as horses, livestock or elk. This competition could be direct for specific resources such as food or water, or a more general displacement of a species from preferred habitats due to behavioral characteristics.

From a direct resource competition standpoint, it is often assumed that deer and elk do not compete for forage since elk diets consist primarily of graminoids (grasses) and mule deer largely consume woody vegetation or browse. Although this may be true much of the year, there are circumstances when diet overlap can become a concern. For example, during a hard winter when forage is limited, elk can successfully shift to a diet largely comprised of browse causing a high degree of diet overlap with mule deer (Frisina et al. 2008). This overlap can create direct competition for forage between elk and mule deer when mule deer are most vulnerable.

Mule deer can also experience behavioral and spatial competition with elk. Behavioral competition is most likely to occur on summer ranges during drought years or on generally arid units. The mere presence of elk may displace mule deer into lower quality habitats. GPS collar data from Oregon has shown that mule deer avoid elk when selecting habitat, but elk habitat selection is independent of mule deer distribution (Stewart et al. 2002). Interestingly, a recent study from the Book Cliffs found the

opposite result with elk presence having a positive effect on mule deer habitat selection (Sallee et al. 2022).

Feral horse populations in Utah continue to grow. Horses are less efficient at extracting nutrients from forage than ruminants like mule deer and elk. As such, horses must consume larger quantities of forage to survive. In arid environments, horses may also defend water sources from other species (Gooch et al. 2017, Hall et al. 2016). More specifically, feral horses have a negative effect on water use by mule deer (Hall et al. 2018) suggesting that an increase in horse numbers will negatively affect populations of mule deer. It is crucial that the Division work closely with federal land management agencies to actively manage horses on federal lands to minimize negative impacts to wildlife habitat.

In addition to interspecific competition, intraspecific competition can occur if individuals of the same species are competing with each other. For mule deer, since males and females have different niche requirements and are generally segregated in space outside the mating period, competition between sexes has typically been assumed to be minimal (Main and Coblentz 1996; Bleich et al. 1997; Kie and Bowyer 1999; Bowyer and Kie 2004). However, recent research from Utah suggests that increasing the proportion of males in a population negatively affects female body fat reserves entering winter, regardless of population density (Pal et al. 2024, in review). Previous research found an increase in the buck: doe ratio in the population coincided with a decline in fawn:doe ratio (Bishop et al. 2005; Bergman et al. 2011), but did not explore the underlying mechanism for it. Although the data indicate declining adult female fat reserves as buck:doe ratio increases, we do not yet know when the intrasexual competition is occurring. Hypotheses include habitat overlap during rutting activities which is also when does are trying to replenish depleted fat reserves, habitat overlap on winter ranges, and increased agonistic behavior during the breeding season as females attempt to displace unwanted males.

Crucial ranges where elk, livestock, and/or horses coexist with mule deer should be closely monitored to prevent overuse and competition. Although competition may exist in some areas where resources are limited, the Division continues to work closely with our partners to restore and improve habitats to benefit both wildlife and livestock.

L. Movements and Migration Corridors

One of the primary ways that mule deer respond and adapt to changes in the environment is through movement. The ability to freely move allows deer to take advantage of seasonal resources, colonize new habitats and find mates. It also helps them avoid competitors, predators and parasites.

Some of the longest movements that mule deer make are seasonal migrations between summer and winter ranges. Most mule deer in Utah are migratory, with some individuals moving up to 70 miles (van de Kerk et al 2021). In Wyoming, mule deer migrations up to 150 miles have been documented (Sawyer et al. 2016). Mule deer exhibit high fidelity to their seasonal ranges and often use the same migration corridors year after year to move between seasonal ranges (Brown 1992). Through extensive data collection, many mule deer migration corridors in Utah have been mapped and the information is used to make recommendations and management decisions.

In 2017, the Division founded the Utah Wildlife Migration Initiative to document, preserve, and enhance wildlife movement throughout Utah. This initiative uses state-of-the-art GPS tracking technology to monitor the movements of species in near real-time. Information generated by tracking collars is used to define critical habitats for species, including migration corridors. Currently, the Migration Initiative is

putting a large focus on documenting mule deer movements. In the winter of 2023-2024, 929 mule deer were captured and fitted with GPS tracking collars in 19 wildlife management units throughout the state (Figure 7).

GPS tracking information allows the Division to precisely define migration corridors for mule deer (Figure 8). The Division uses the information in many ways to preserve wildlife movement. This includes collaborating with partners to provide safe wildlife passage across roads and mitigating deer-vehicle collisions. The data are used to engage with landowners and municipalities to preserve open space or promote sustainable land use practices. Also, information is used to target habitat treatment sites and evaluate treatment effectiveness. Furthermore, the data are used to balance infrastructure needs with wildlife conservation.

N. Poaching

While the effect of poaching on wildlife populations can be difficult to assess, the illegal take of wildlife is unacceptable. Law enforcement will continue to make mule deer protection a high priority by concentrating efforts on prioritized winter ranges. Success will only be achieved with vigilance and assistance from our conservation partners and the general public.

O. Outdoor Recreation

Utah is known for its diverse outdoor recreation opportunities like hiking, skiing, rock climbing, hunting, ATV users. Annually 2.5 million Utahns find themselves participating in some kind of outdoor recreation (https://recreation.utah.gov/utah-outdoor-recreation-strategic-plan/). Outdoor recreation has the potential to negatively affect wildlife populations (Czech et al. 2000). Conflicts can arise when outdoor recreation occurs in mule deer habitats during crucial timeframes, especially if habitat quality is limited or fragmented. While conflict can occur between outdoor recreation and wildlife if land managers consider those effects and mitigation strategies are used such as timing restrictions, recreation site placement along with other site specific measures effects can be greatly reduced or avoided.

IV. USE AND DEMAND

Mule deer are the most important game animal in Utah. Hunter demand and interest has always been high and the family tradition of mule deer hunting is strongly rooted in Utah. From 1960 to 1993, more than than 150,000 hunters participated in the annual mule deer hunt. Over 200,000 hunters participated in the deer hunt each year from 1977 to 1992, except in 1984.

Although the number of general buck deer permits available has been slowly trending lower for over 2 decades, the number of applicants for permits continues to increase annually resulting in increased demand for shrinking supply of both limited-entry and general-season permits (Table 7). In 2024, the resident odds of drawing a limited-entry buck permit were 1 in 25.4, compared to 1 in 7.5 in 1998. In 2018 odds were as long as 1 in 28.7, but those odds have slightly improved in the last several years due to the increased limited entry permits originating from the limited late-season muzzleloader permits offered on general season units (in 2024 there were 356 limited entry late-season muzzleloader on general unit permits). The odds of drawing a general-season permit also increased from 1 in 1.1 in 2000 to 1 in 2.3 in 2024. Although limited-entry permits are popular, many Utah hunters are also interested in being able to hunt every year. With fewer permits available, the number of deer hunters afield continues to decline. The North American model of wildlife management is based on the premise that hunters are

largely responsible for funding the management of game animals. If we continue to lose hunters and fail to recruit youth hunters, the current system under which we manage wildlife may be in jeopardy. In addition, for hunting to remain socially relevant and acceptable it is important that hunters are diverse in age and socio-econoic status across Utah. When the general population no longer knows a family member, friend or neighbor that hunts, hunting becomes more niche and less socially relevant and acceptable. It is critical to the future of hunting and wildlife management in Utah to provide large, diverse groups of people with the opportunity to hunt on a regular basis.

Mule deer are also a high interest watchable wildlife species that hunters and non-hunters alike enjoy seeing deer in the wild. Many thousands of hours and considerable dollars are expended each year in deer watching activities. Units that produce large bucks are especially attractive not only to hunters but wildlife watchers and photographers as well.

V. CONCLUSION

Mule deer are the most abundant big game animal in Utah and are of high interest to hunters and nonconsumptive users. The mule deer population in Utah is lower than what it was in the 1960s and early 1980s, and we have seen encouraging periods of growth over the past 2 decades with overall numbers approaching what was present 40 years ago. Mule deer face a myriad of factors that can have a cumulative impact on their ability to flourish. Unfavorable weather conditions combined with the loss and degradation of habitat have likely had the most significant impact on mule deer numbers. Other factors such as predation and disease are also significant. If deer herds are to reach their population objectives in Utah, extensive habitat work will need to be done to rehabilitate crucial mule deer ranges and compensate for a climatic trend toward hotter and drier conditions. This habitat work must also be combined with predator management on units and in situations where data indicates top-down population limitations from predation. It is vital that the Division, state agencies, tribes, federal agencies, conservation organizations, private landowners, and others work together to protect and improve mule deer habitat if we hope to maintain and expand mule deer populations to meet management goals.

VI. STATEWIDE MANAGEMENT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Population Management Goal: Expand and improve mule deer populations throughout the state within the carrying capacity of available habitats and in consideration of other land uses. This goal will be accomplished through habitat improvement, restoration, and protection in conjunction with private lands habitat incentives, disease management, directed predator management and strategic antlerless hunting when necessary.

Direct Population Management Objective: By 2030, manage mule deer populations within the state as conditions allow and bring all populations to their unit objective (404,900 as of 2024)

Implications: This objective can be accomplished if favorable environmental conditions exist and through the implementation of the strategies in this plan

Strategies:

A. Population Objectives
    a. Review individual unit management plans and revise where necessary to provide consistency with this plan. Unit plans will be revised and approved internally by the Division Director unless:
        i. New unit plan
        ii. Change in the population objective
        iii. Major boundary change.
    b. Use current research (body condition scores (BCS), survival rates, cause-specific mortality, range trend data, etc.), historic population estimates, and production data to set realistic and attainable population objectives
    c. Consider managing mule deer populations below biological carrying capacity to increase herd productivity
    d. Use the most reliable population models and data to evaluate herd size and population trends over time
    e. Continue to support law enforcement efforts to educate the public concerning poaching and reduce illegal take of deer
    f. Implement emergency feeding when needed in accordance with the DWR feeding policy and educate the public on the implications of winter deer feeding

B. Direct Population Management
    a. Use current research including cause-specific mortality information and body condition data to identify limiting factors and make short and long term plans to address those limiting factors in deer unit plans and through predator management plans to manage for optimized, sustainable deer populations
    b. Manage to buck-to-doe ratios that optimize herd productivity and reduce disease risks, especially on general season units and CWD positive units
    c. Use antlerless harvest as the primary tool to directly manage deer populations
    d. Use antlerless harvest in combination with the Urban Deer Rule to reduce conflict and damage in urban areas

C. Population Monitoring and Research
    a. Continue to monitor all mule deer populations annually to evaluate fawn production and herd composition
    b. Continue to collect annual adult doe and fawn survival rates, body condition scores, and cause specific mortality to identify limiting factors on representative units distributed across the state
    c. Support the Utah Migration Initiative in identifying and protecting migratory corridors
    d. Evaluate the effectiveness of the crossing structures and other mitigation options over time and implement new technologies to minimize highway mortality
    e. Continue to implement research studies on specific herd units that are chronically below population objective to identify limiting factors, test management strategies and assess biological response as well as public reception and use research results to recommend solutions
    f. Increase monitoring and assessment of deer populations on units with active predator management plans

D. Populations on Private Lands
    a. Support incentive programs for landowners that will increase tolerance and promote deer populations on private lands such as the CWMU, landowner permits, and Walk-In Access programs
    b. Address all depredation problems in a timely and efficient manner to increase landowner tolerance of mule deer
    c. Educate, advocate and work with municipalities/counties to enact sound management plans on zoning decisions in order to minimize and mitigate the loss of crucial mule deer habitat and to maintain the integrity of migration corridors
    d. Educate the public on the value of private landowner incentive programs

E. Predator Management
    a. Actively manage predators according to the predator management policy, where habitat is not limiting and predators are demonstrated to have a negative impact on the population

F. Disease Management
    a. Investigate and manage diseases that threaten mule deer populations
    b. Monitor and manage CWD in accordance with CWD plan (Appendix A)
    c. In areas with high prevalence of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) offer additional deer hunting opportunities to reduce prevalence and spread of CWD through reduction of overall deer densities and especially the removal of older age class bucks, typically during late season buck hunts
        i. In public land dominated CWD concentration areas (boundary contains considerable public acreage holding deer and/or is 70%+ public lands), permit numbers and season dates will be presented to the Wildlife Board and permits will be allocated to public hunters through a permit drawing, an alternative list process or a hunter pool process

ii. In private lands dominated CWD concentration areas (boundary contains 70%+ private lands and/or has little publicly accessible acreage holding deer) DWR staff will present proposed permit numbers and season date windows to the Wildlife Board in the spring and, if approved, distribute buck and/or doe permit vouchers directly to cooperative/participating landowners

iii. In areas with mixed land ownership and substantial deer distribution on both public and private lands, DWR will use a hybrid system with a proportional number of permits being proposed to the wildlife board and then offered to landowners and proportional number of permits allocated to public hunters through a permit drawing, an alternative list process or a hunter pool process

Habitat Objective 1: Maintain mule deer habitat throughout the state by protecting and enhancing existing crucial habitats and mitigating for losses due to natural and human impacts

Implications: Loss of crucial mule deer habitat will need to be minimized to achieve population objectives. Mitigation is essential for loss or degradation of all crucial habitats due to natural and human impacts

Strategies:

A. Habitat Classification and Assessment
    a. Continue to identify, map, and characterize crucial[1] mule deer habitats including migration routes throughout the state
    b. Identify and rank threats and limiting factors within each unit plan
    c. Continue to support the interagency Big Game Range Trend Studies crew in monitoring the long-term trends of crucial mule deer ranges throughout the state

B. Habitat Management and Conservation
    a. Work with local, state and federal land management agencies via land management plans and with private landowners to identify and actively manage and protect crucial mule deer habitats including summer (especially fawning), winter, and migration areas as defined in Sawyer et al. 2009
    b. Avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts to crucial habitats due to human impacts (travel management, energy development, outdoor recreation, and human encroachment, disturbance and development)
        a. Where crucial mule habitat will be lost, if avoidance is not practical, mitigation should be encouraged. A voluntary mitigation ratio of 4:1, improving or conserving 4 acres for every 1 acre disturbed, is recommended.
        Minimize project-related activities and associated disturbances within crucial mule deer habitats occur outside of Dec. 1 to April 15 for crucial winter ranges and May 15 to July 15 for parturition.
    c. Acquire additional crucial mule deer habitats through fee title and conservation easements
    d. Educate, advocate and work with municipalities/counties to enact sound management plans on zoning decisions in order to avoid, minimize and mitigate the loss of crucial mule deer habitat and to maintain the integrity of migration corridors
    e. Conduct any mule deer feeding in accordance with Division policy to limit habitat damage.
    f. Manage elk populations to minimize competition with mule deer on crucial ranges
    g. Work with local, state and federal land management agencies and ranchers to properly manage livestock to enhance crucial mule deer ranges

[1] Crucial value - habitat on which the local population of a wildlife species depends for survival because there are no alternative ranges or habitats available. Crucial value habitat is essential to the life history requirements of a wildlife species. Degradation or unavailability of crucial habitat will lead to significant declines in carrying capacity and/or numbers of wildlife species in question.

h. Encourage and support federal land management agencies, state agencies, and tribal entities efforts to minimize competition with wildlife from horses and burros and to manage these animals at appropriate management levels (AML)

C. Wildlife Management Areas (WMA)
   a. The Division manages many Wildlife Management Areas across the state for deer and other species to conserve critical wildlife habitats, to minimize and mitigate depredation on private property, and to provide hunting opportunities.
      i. Support WMA Habitat Management Plans
      ii. Provide seasonal closures to minimize impacts on deer during crucial seasons (closure dates will be specific to the WMA, seasonal issues and other factors)

D. Travel Management
   a. Assist local, state and federal agencies with the development of travel management plans
   b. Support the responsible use of OHVs in specified areas during hunting seasons
   c. Consider the use of seasonal closures as appropriate to mitigate impacts from new permanent roads in crucial mule deer habitats and migration corridors
   d. Work with UDOT and other road departments to minimize and mitigate wildlife-vehicle collisions through right-of-way exclusionary fencing and wildlife crossings

E. Land Management Plans
   a. Coordinate with local, state, and/or federal agencies on land management type plans such as Forest Plans, Resources Management Plans, County Resource Plans, etc.
      i. Reinforce state wildlife management mandate
      ii. Where appropriate, promote hunting, recreational shooting, habitat treatments and the collection of wildlife parts

F. Energy Development
   a. Coordinate with local, state, and/or federal agencies and energy development proponents to develop an effective mitigation approach for large-scale energy or other related land use activities or developments that have the potential to impact migration routes and crucial mule deer habitat
   b. Encourage energy development companies to avoid or minimize the impact of disturbance while using Best Management Practices to promote the conservation of wildlife resources
   c. Promote movement corridors in areas of large-scale disturbance or areas that will be fenced

G. Outdoor Recreation
   a. Coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies and other interested parties on recreational projects or plans to avoid, minimize or mitigate impacts in migration corridors and crucial mule deer habitats.

H. Human Encroachment, Disturbance and Development
    a. Approach local, state, and/or federal agencies and developers to consider effective mitigation approaches for new developments (residential, commercial, etc.) that have the potential to impact migration routes and crucial mule deer habitat.

I. Wildlife-Friendly Fencing
    a. Consider installing or modifying wildlife-friendly fencing for effective and safe mule deer movements

J. Drought
    a. Manage vegetation communities to be resistant
    b. Follow best management practices for guzzler maintenance

K. Private Lands
    a. Support existing incentive programs for landowners that increase tolerance, enhance habitat and promote deer populations on private lands such as the CWMU program, landowner permit programs, Walk-In Access, depredation mitigation program, and NRCS Farm Bill programs for wildlife habitat, etc.

Habitat Objective 2: Improve the quality and quantity of vegetation for mule deer on a minimum of 600,000 acres of crucial range by 2030

Implications: Habitat will need to be improved on at least 600,000 acres of crucial mule deer range to meet the population objectives in this plan. If habitat improvement projects cannot be completed because of inadequate funding, environmental restrictions, or unfavorable climatic conditions, population objectives may not be achieved. Additionally, because habitat treatments often require a number of years before they provide optimal benefits to mule deer, and if large catastrophic wildfires and energy developments continue to negatively impact crucial mule deer ranges, the population and habitat goals of this plan may not be achieved within the 6-year life of this plan

Strategies:

A. Utah's Watershed Restoration Initiative (WRI)
    a. Utilize WRI as a tool to improve deer habitat with all partners across the state
    b. Continue to support and provide leadership for WRI, which emphasizes improving sagebrush-steppe, aspen, and riparian habitats throughout Utah
    c. Work with land management agencies, conservation organizations, private landowners, and local leaders through the regional WRI teams working groups to identify and prioritize mule deer habitats that are in need of enhancement or restoration (Figure 6). Emphasis should be placed on crucial habitats which include summer range habitats such as improving aspen, winter ranges sagebrush habitats, and improving riparian areas.
    d. Work with partners such as NRCS and university extension to increase landowner participation in the Watershed Restoration Initiative program

e. Initiate broad scale vegetative treatment projects to improve and restore mule deer habitat with emphasis on drought or fire damaged sagebrush winter ranges, ranges that have been taken over by invasive annual grass species, and ranges being diminished by encroachment of conifers into sagebrush or aspen habitats, ensuring that seed mixes contain sufficient forbs and browse species
f. Encourage land managers to manage portions of pinyon-juniper woodlands and aspen-conifer forests in early successional stages using various methods including timber harvest and managed fire
g. Support post-fire rehabilitation on crucial mid/low elevation deer ranges which are susceptible to weed invasion and loss of critical browse
h. Continue to support conservation permit, wildlife habitat account, federal aid and other funding sources which provide critical funding for habitat improvement efforts
i. Explore opportunities to engage with non-traditional users to fund habitat improvements
j. Continue to seek new funding sources for habitat improvement projects
k. Financially support early planning (NEPA) and/or clearances needed to implement habitat treatments

B. Public Support
    a. Educate the public on the value of the general license, conservation, and convention permits for mule deer habitat improvement projects
    b. Promote and enhance programs that encourage volunteer participation in habitat restoration projects that benefit mule deer
    c. Educate the public on the primary purpose and value of Wildlife Management Areas for wildlife habitat and hunting opportunity

Sustainable Harvest Goal: Provide a diversity of mule deer hunting experiences and opportunities throughout the state

Sustainable Harvest Objective 1: Provide sustainable mule deer hunting that encourages a variety of diverse hunting experiences and opportunities while maintaining population objectives

Implications: Current hunting programs can be maintained if hunting implemented at appropriate levels identified in this management plan, allowing for sustainable harvest compatible with population goals

Strategies:

A. Hunting Strategies: Continue to provide three hunt unit categories (general season, limited entry and premium limited entry) in approximately the current distribution to provide a variety of hunting opportunities
    a. General Season
        i. Manage general-season units for a buck-to-doe ratio of 15–17 or 18–20 as specified in the statewide plan (see Table 1 for units and objectives)
        ii. Provide an “extended archery only” general season deer hunt opportunity that allows permit holders to hunt only the extended archery deer hunt areas/season dates
        iii. Division biologists will make proactive general season buck permit recommendations using a model taking into account:
            1. Current unit population estimate
            2. Observed buck-to-doe and fawn-to-doe ratios - including current data as well as recent years and trends
            3. Anticipated adult and fawn survival based on:
                a. GPS collar survival
                b. Observed body condition and body fat percentages
                c. Habitat conditions
                d. Weather including current conditions and extended forecast
            4. Unit hunter harvest success (historic and recent trends)
        iv. Annual permit adjustments to manage to the unit buck-to-doe ratio objective will be made automatically for all changes (increases or decreases) up to 30% from the previous year's permit number for any unit/hunt. Annual permit number changes exceeding a 30% change from the previous year will go through the public RAC and Wildlife Board process in the spring cycle and will be subject to Wildlife Board approval.
        v. Annual permit recommendations on public land units (>50% of deer habitat is on public land) should be made to make progress toward the buck:doe ratio objective for the unit. Units with large percentages of private lands or very low deer densities where classification data collection is difficult may take other factors such as crowding, hunter satisfaction, and harvest success rates ito account to come to a reasonable permit recommendation acknowledging that buck-to-doe ratios may exceed the objective on some of these units.

b. Limited Entry
    i. Manage designated limited-entry units for 25–30 bucks per 100 does, see Table 3 for units and objectives (some limited entry buck deer hunts not included in Table 3 are designed to assist with disease management and/or are limited entry primarily based on timing or limited permit numbers rather than a buck-to-doe ratio objective and this objective will not apply to those hunts)
    ii. When setting/recommending permit numbers biologists should take into account:
        1. Current unit population estimate
        2. Observed buck-to-doe and fawn-to-doe ratios - including current data as well as recent years and trends
        3. Unit hunter harvest success (both historic and recent trends)
        4. Anticipated adult and fawn survival based on:
            a. GPS collar survival
            b. Observed body condition and body fat percentages
            c. Habitat conditions
            d. Weather including current conditions and extended forecast
    iii. Annual permit adjustments to manage to the unit buck-to-doe ratio objective will be made automatically for all changes (increases or decreases) up to 30% from the previous year's permit number for any unit/hunt. Annual permit number changes exceeding a 30% change from the previous year will go through the public RAC and Wildlife Board process in the spring cycle and will be subject to Wildlife Board approval.

c. Premium Limited Entry
    i. Manage premium limited-entry units for 35–40 bucks per 100 does (see Table 2 for units and objectives)
    ii. When setting/recommending permit numbers biologists should take into account:
        1. Current unit population estimate
        2. Observed buck-to-doe and fawn-to-doe ratios - including current data as well as recent years and trends
        3. Unit hunter harvest success (both historic and recent trends)
        4. Anticipated adult and fawn survival based on:
            a. GPS collar survival
            b. Observed body condition and body fat percentages
            c. Habitat conditions
            d. Weather including current conditions and extended forecast
    iii. Annual permit adjustments to manage to the unit buck-to-doe ratio objective will be made automatically for all changes (increases or decreases) up to 30% from the previous year's permit number for any unit/hunt. Annual permit number changes exceeding a 30% change from the previous year will go through the public RAC and Wildlife Board process in the spring cycle and will be subject to Wildlife Board approval.

iv. Biologists will recommend that between 10-20% of the total permits for premium limited entry hunts be issued as “management buck permits”
v. Biologists may recommend cactus buck permits as needed/available

B. Hunt Types/Weapon Splits
    a. Recommend permits for the 3 weapon types based on the following percentages: 20% archery, 20% muzzleloader, and 60% any weapon. On some units, these percentages may be altered to help achieve buck-to-doe ratio objectives. When an early any legal weapon hunt is added to a unit, the allocation guidelines would be - 20% archery, 20% muzzleloader, 20% early any legal weapon and 40% late any legal weapon
    b. On units where crowding may be a concern or in the light of other complicating factors, additional hunts may be added or weapon type/season percentages may be altered from allocation guidelines to effectively manage to approved buck-to-doe ratios
    c. On limited-entry and premium limited-entry units with sufficient public draw permits, provide a multi-season hunting opportunity that will allow 3% of the hunters to hunt all seasons for an increased fee. The permits for this hunt will be removed from the any-weapon quota

C. Hunting Seasons
    a. Establish season lengths that provide adequate hunting opportunity using the following season lengths as guidelines:
        i. 28-day archery season
        ii. 9-day muzzleloader season
        iii. 5-day early any weapon season (on select units to address hunter distribution)
        iv. 9-day any weapon season
        v. 9-day late limited entry muzzleloader season
    b. Limited-entry late muzzleloader hunts on all general-season units
        i. Permits will be recommended up to 0.5% of the general-season draw permit total with a minimum of 5 permits on each unit
    c. Season lengths for some hunts may be altered to accommodate:
        i. High-country buck hunts/overlapping deer and elk seasons
        ii. Deer migration
        iii. Extended archery areas
        iv. Management buck hunts
        v. Cactus buck hunts
        vi. Handgun, archery, muzzleloader, shotgun, straight-walled rifle (HAMSS) hunts
        vii. Multi state agreements
        viii. Other unique and compelling situations or circumstances

D. Additional Hunt Strategies
    a. Continue to evaluate hunt boundaries to manage hunting pressure on a unit/subunit scale. Unit hunt boundaries should:
        i. Encompass the majority of the movements of specific deer herds
        ii. Maintain easily identifiable boundaries

iii. Consider private lands issues

b. Continue to support incentives to landowners that provide crucial habitat for mule deer
c. Evaluate units, subunits and targeted areas for unique, additional limited entry opportunities. Potential hunt areas will typically meet at least one of the following criteria:
    i. Low densities of deer
    ii. Underutilized by hunters
    iii. High potential for conflict with humans
    iv. Migratory deer populations (or segments of the population) that are not able to be hunted during standard seasons
    v. Disease management considerations
d. Continue to evaluate areas for new extended archery hunt units
e. Work with land managers to maintain access during hunting seasons where appropriate
f. Consider cactus buck hunts on units with an appreciable number of cactus bucks

Outreach and Education Goal: Have broad-based public support and engagement for mule deer conservation and management

Outreach and Education 1. Increase opportunities to educate the public about the needs of mule deer and the importance of habitat and other limiting factors

Implications: In order to gain support for mule deer and mule deer management, it is crucial that the public understand factors that drive and limit mule deer populations. Efforts need to be made to educate the public about mule deer and promote everything that is being done to benefit mule deer and mule deer habitat in Utah

Strategies:

A. Education and Nonconsumptive Use
    a. Work with partners (conservation organizations, state and federal agencies, etc.) to increase outreach efforts to promote mule deer conservation
    b. Use electronic media, podcasts, and traditional media to educate the public about mule deer and mule deer management
        i. Youth hunting opportunities
            1. Highlight and explain existing youth programs and opportunities
            2. Give tips and potential draw strategies to assist parents/guardians in obtaining deer permits for youth hunters
        ii. Conservation
            1. Share information on where and how to view mule deer
            2. Emphasize the importance of proper population management
            3. Provide updates on current research and management actions
        iii. Habitat restoration
            1. Highlight the importance of the Watershed Restoration Initiative
            2. Share importance of identifying and protecting migration routes and corridors
        iv. Impacts of disturbance
            1. Impacts of highways and development and the importance of crossing structures that offer safe passage
            2. Potential positive and negative impacts of wildfire
            3. Human activities on winter range
        v. Factors that impact mule deer population growth
            1. Impacts of predators on mule deer populations
            2. Habitat carrying capacity and how it is dynamic
            3. Effects of severe weather
            4. Deer-vehicle collisions
            5. Disease

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Figure 1. Statewide trends in mule deer hunters afield and harvest, Utah 1925–2023.

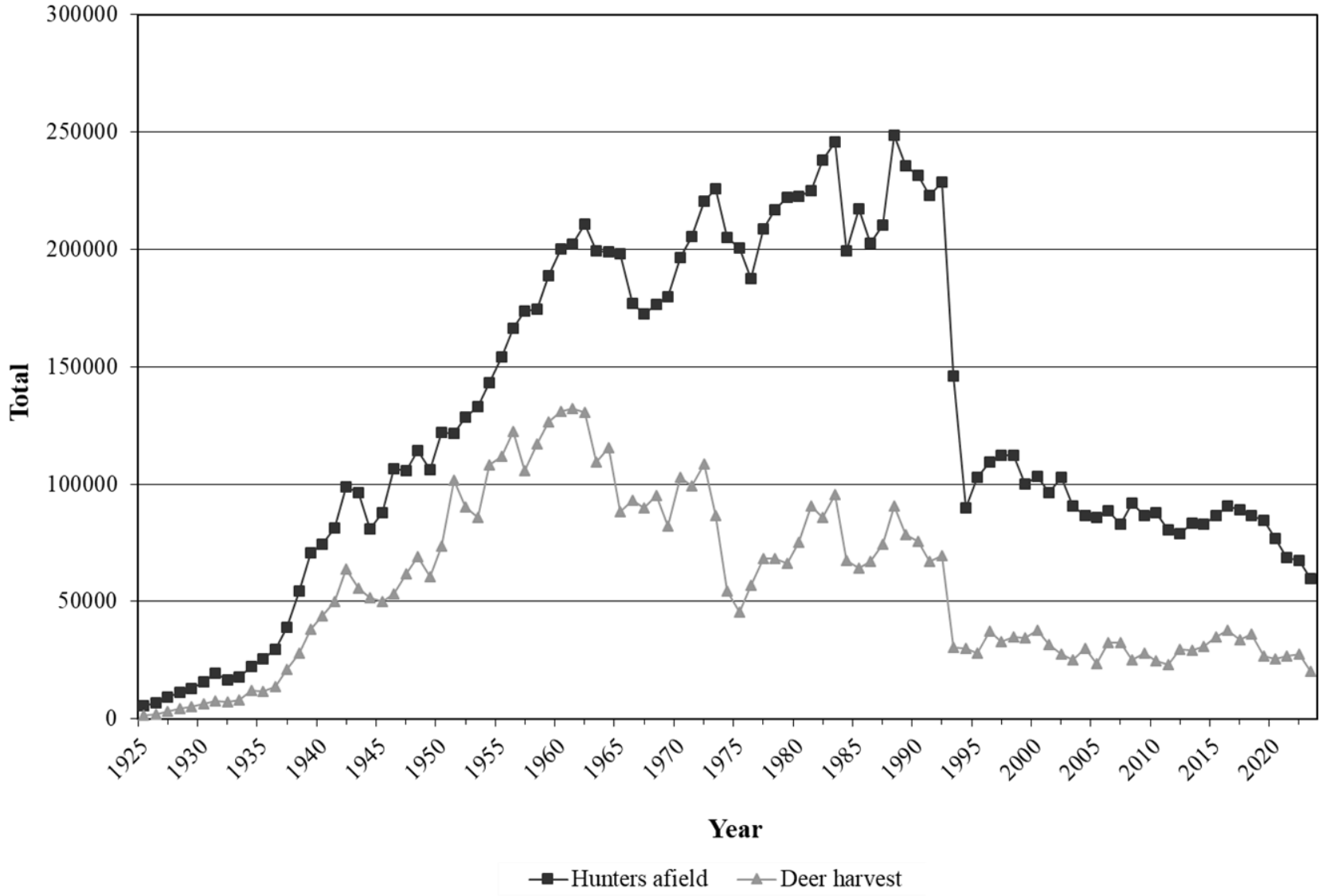


Figure 2. Statewide post-season buck-to-doe ratio estimates, Utah 1993–2023.

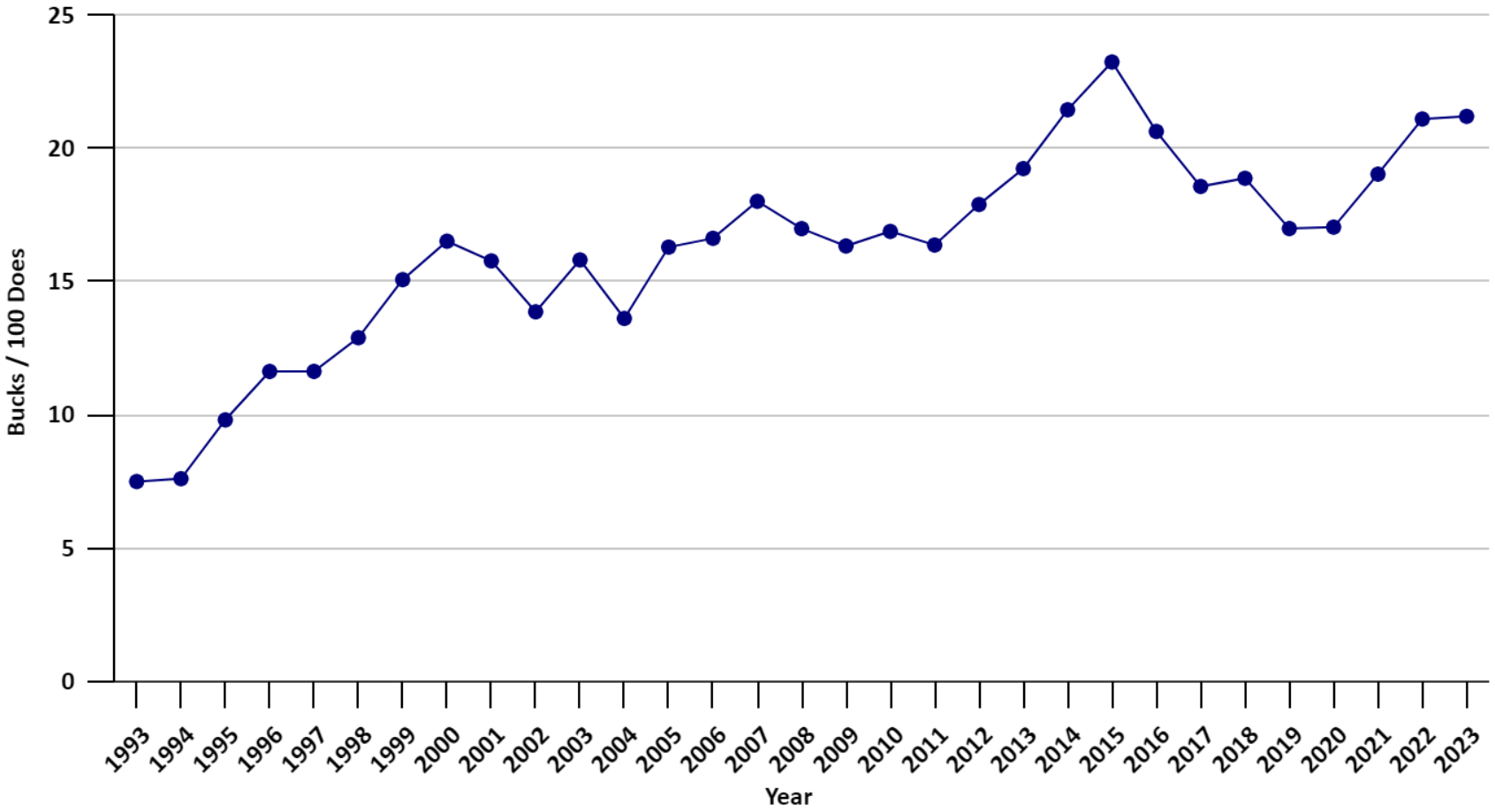


Figure 3. Statewide post-season mule deer population estimates, Utah 1992–2023.

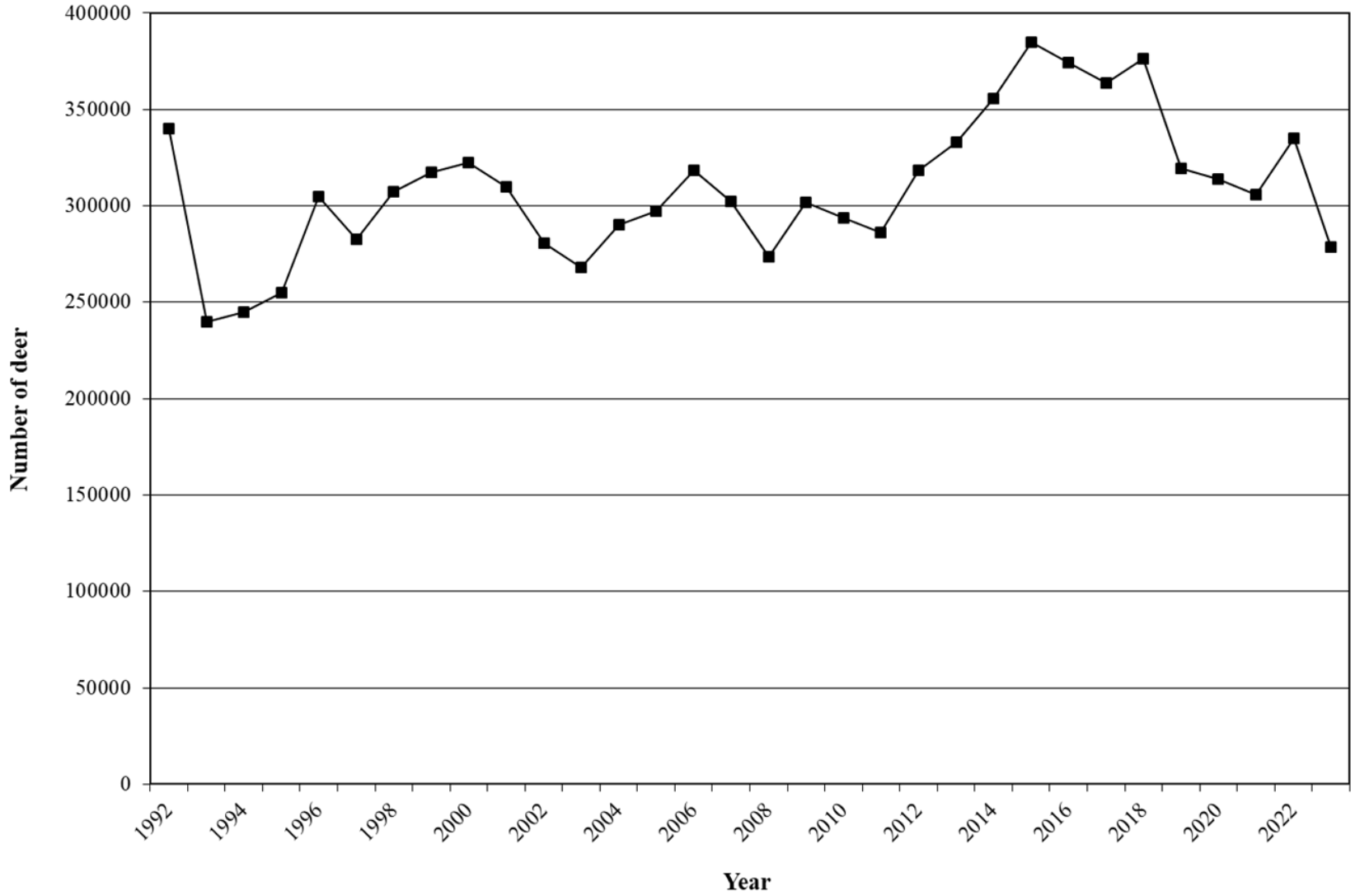


Figure 4. Statewide post-season fawn-to-doe ratio estimates, Utah 1993–2023.

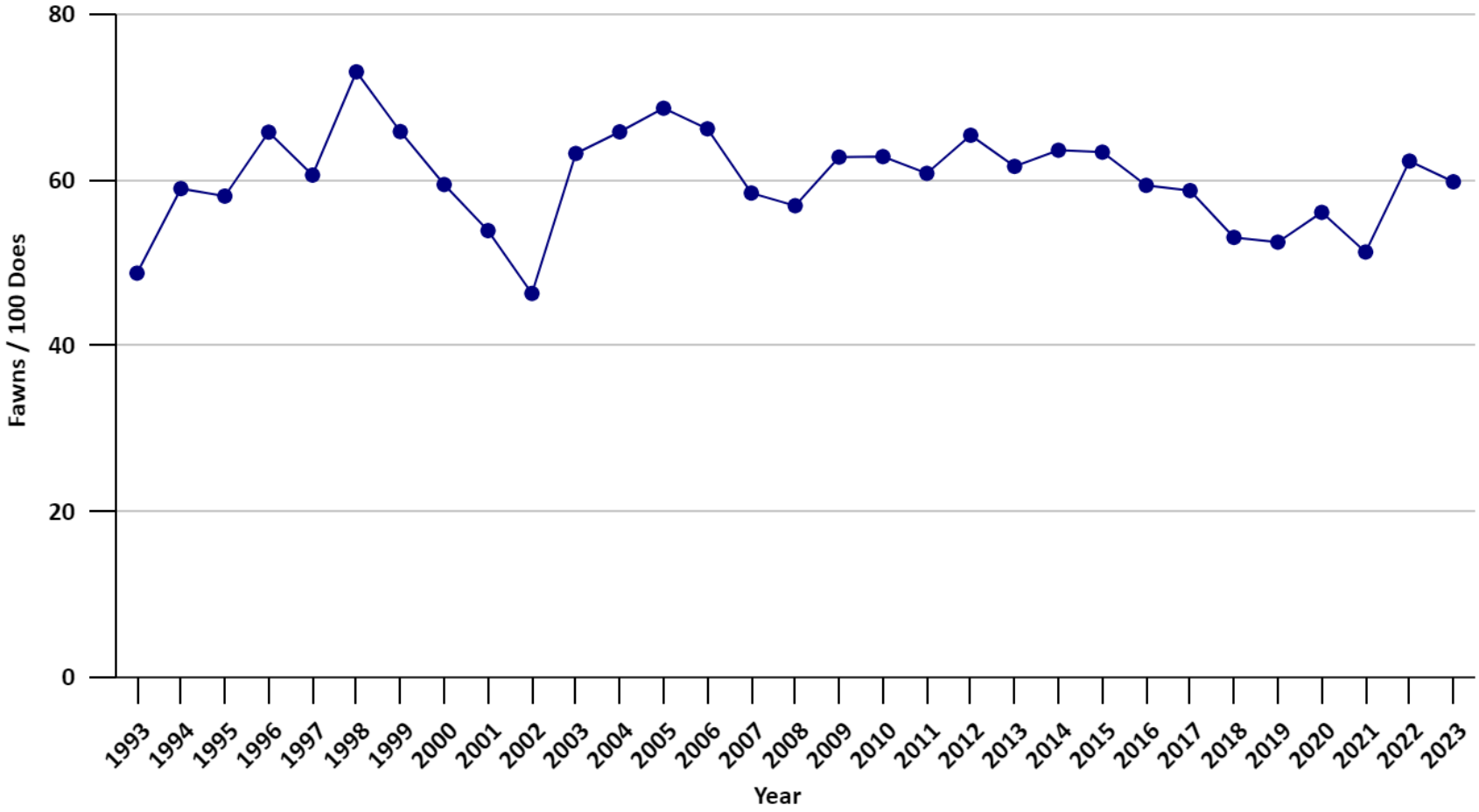


Figure 5. Mule deer habitat, Utah 2019.

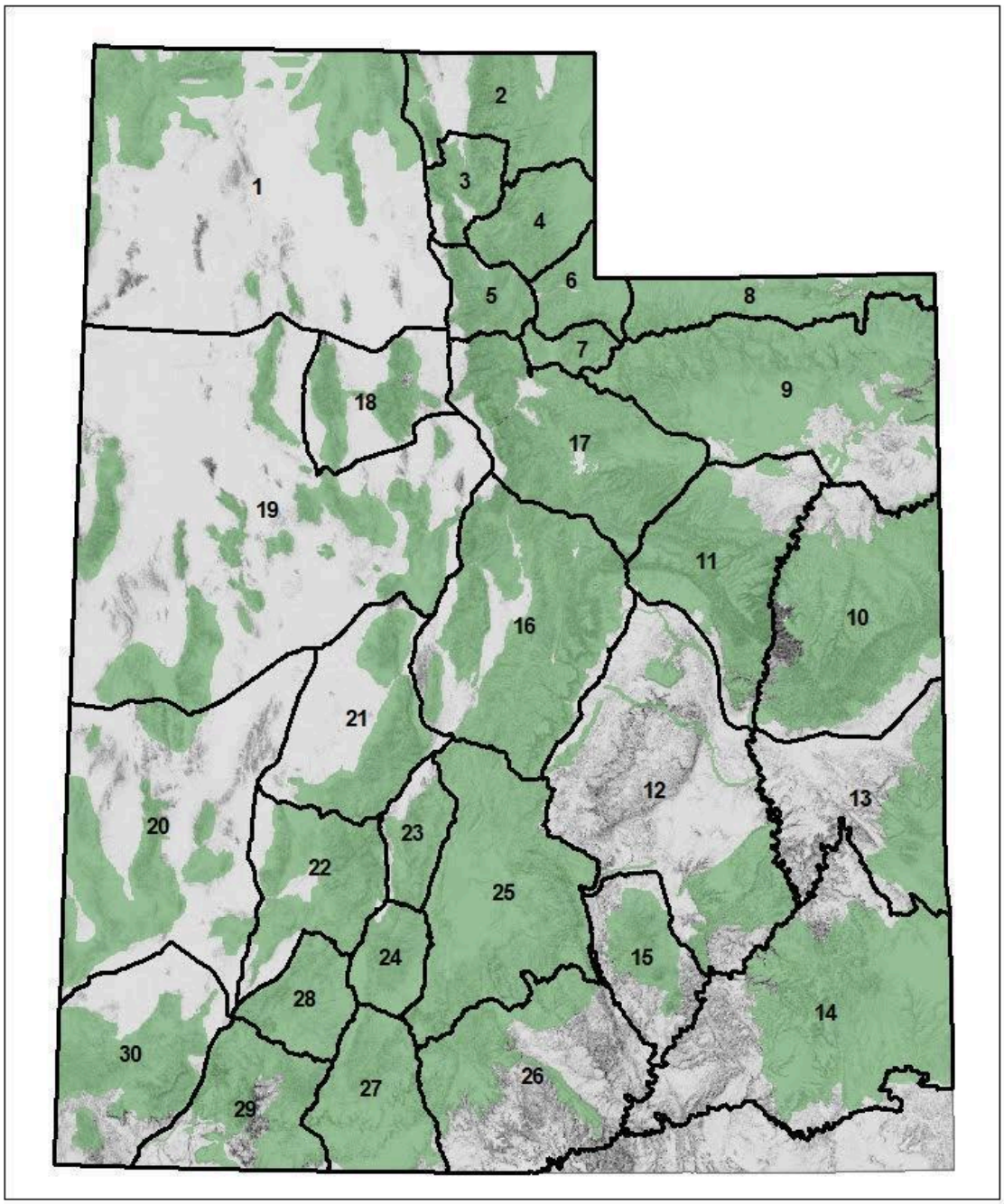


Figure 6. Crucial mule deer habitat restoration priority areas, Utah 2019.

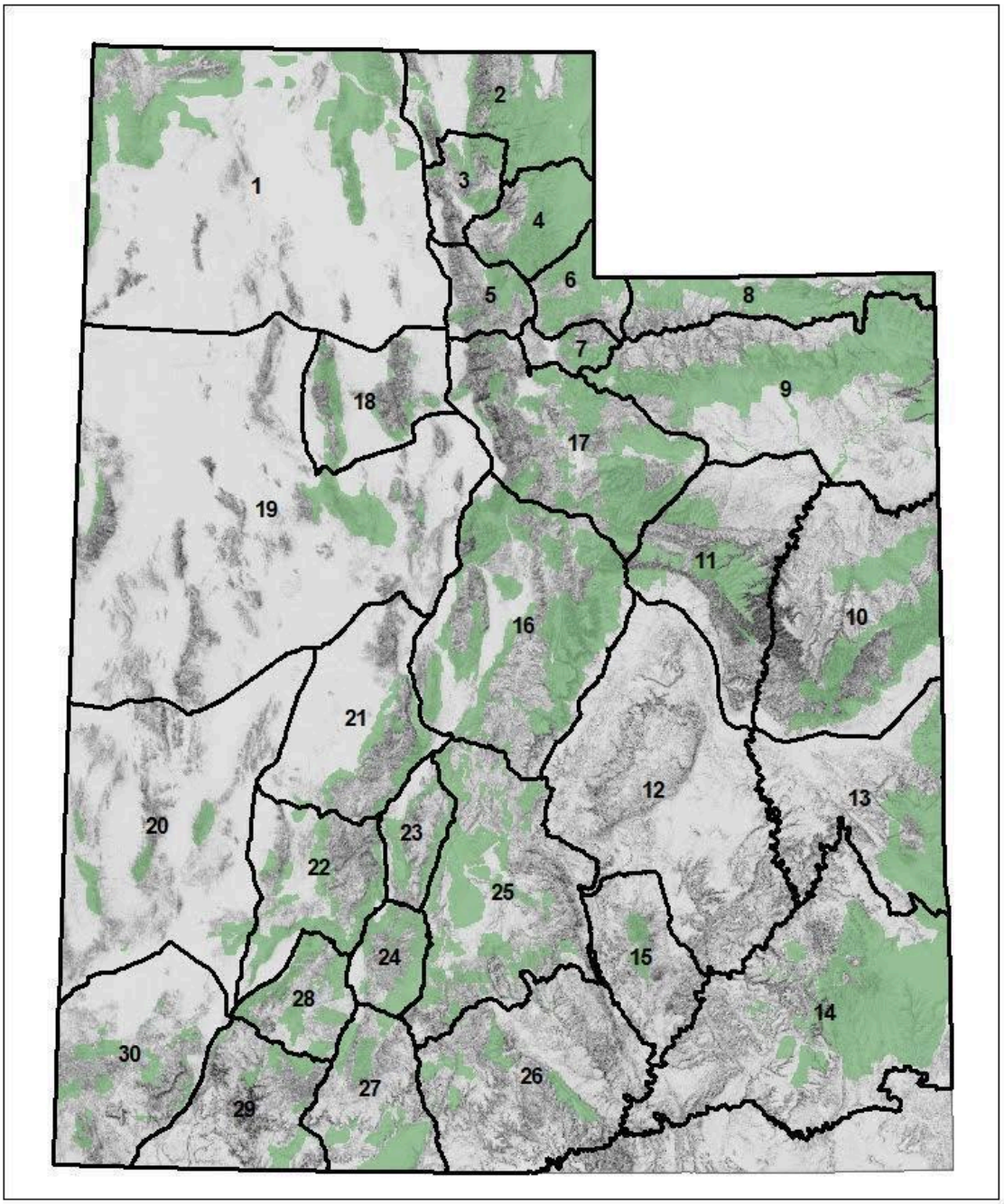


Figure 7. Locations of over 4,000 mule deer that were monitored with GPS tracking technology (data points on January 1st 2019-2023).

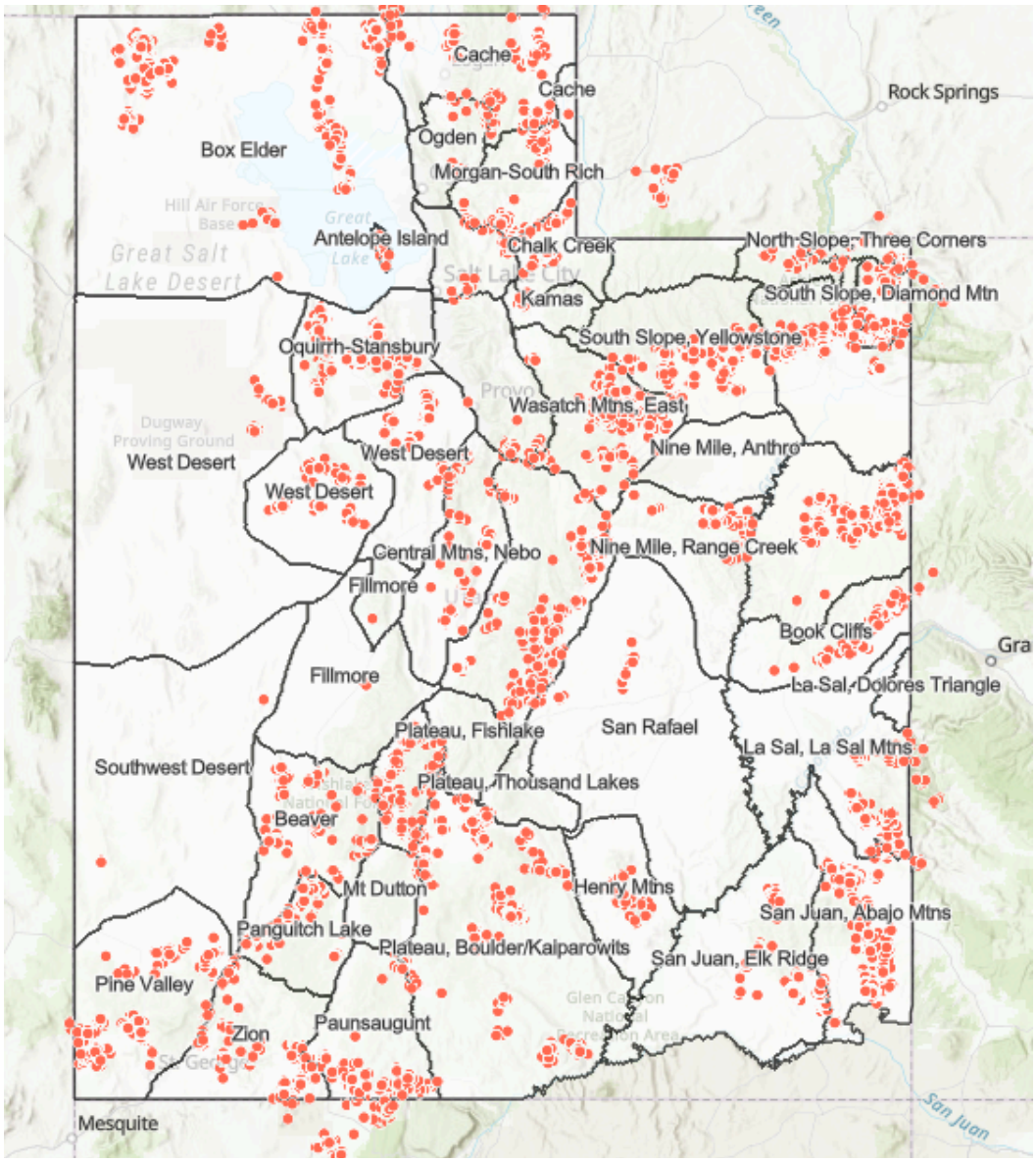


Figure 8. Mapped mule deer migration corridors through 2023 (unmapped areas black hash)

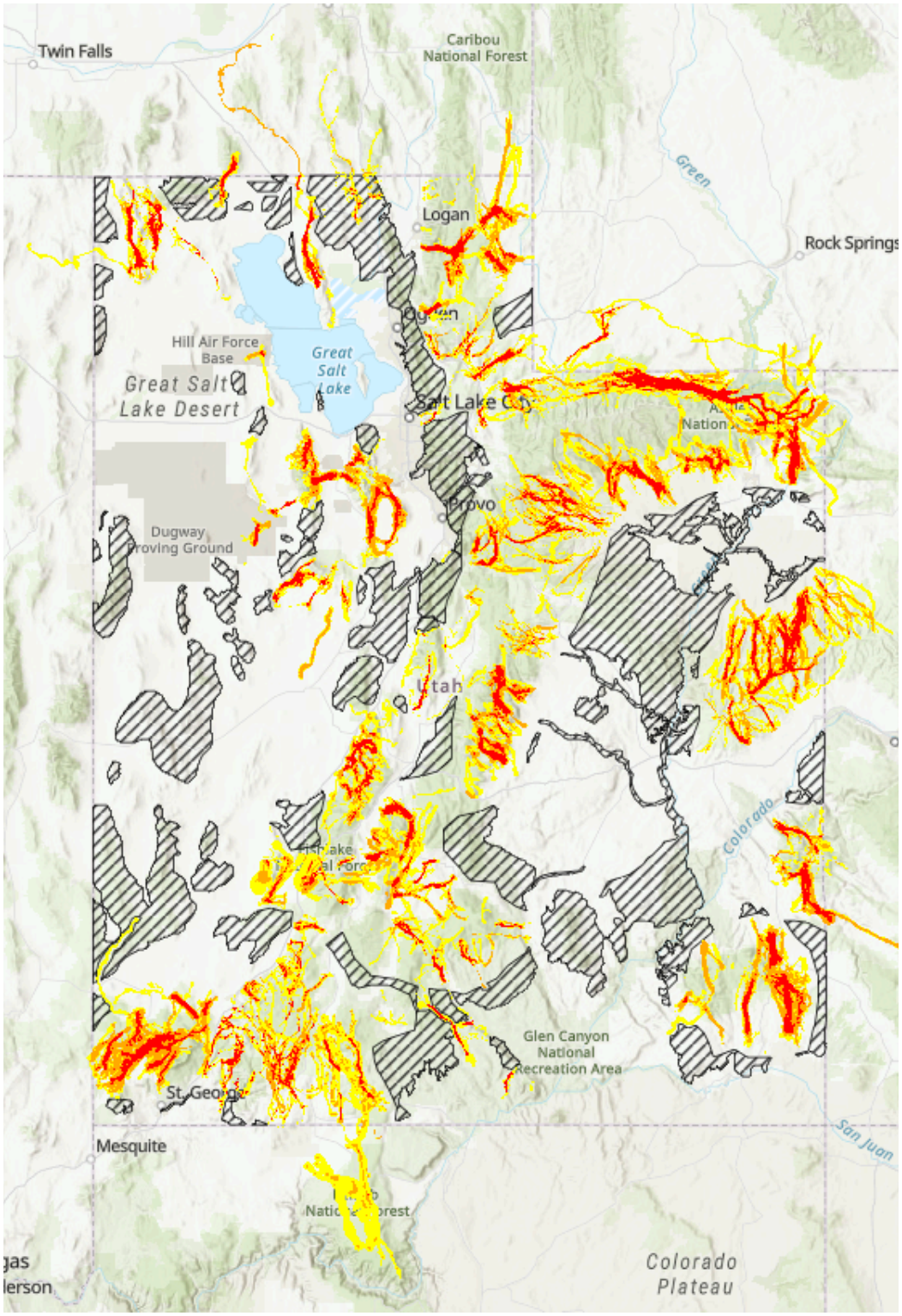


Table 1. General season unit observed buck-to-doe ratios and objectives, Utah 2021–2023.

General season unit	Unit #	Objective	2021	2022	2023	3 year average
Beaver, East*	22	15-17	14.8	17.3	20.4	17.5
Beaver, West*	22	15-17	—-	—-	—-	—-
Boulder/Kaiparowits	25C/26	15-17	20.5	24.6	30.8	25.3
Box Elder	1	18-20	30.0	26.4	22.1	26.2
Cache	2	15-17	22.0	20.4	18.8	20.4
Cedar/Stansbury*	18A	15-17	—-	—-	—-	—-
Chalk Creek	4	18-20	24.9	28.0	24.1	25.7
East Canyon	5	18-20	27.8	24.2	21.9	24.6
Fillmore		15-17	18.7	18.3	23.9	20.3
Fishlake	25A	15-17	20.4	21.4	24.3	22.0
Kamas	7	18-20	20.9	24.1	23.0	22.7
La Sal, La Sal Mtns	13A	15-17	16.4	26.1	17.4	20.0
Manti/San Rafael	16B/12	15-17	20.1	22.0	18.9	20.3
Monroe	23	15-17	16.7	18.4	20.8	18.6
Morgan-South Rich	6	18-20	26.6	28.6	21.3	25.5
Mt. Dutton	24	15-17	17.4	20.6	22.3	20.1
Nebo	16A	15-17	21.0	21.0	17.4	19.8
Nine Mile	11	18-20	16.9	15.7	22.5	18.4
North Slope	8	15-17	19.3	20.4	19.7	19.8
Ogden	3	18-20	23.0	22.8	20.0	22.0
Oquirrh/Tintic*	18B	18-20	—-	—-	—-	—-
Panguitch Lake	28	15-17	20.4	17.8	22.6	20.3
Pine Valley	30	18-20	16.1	19.4	22.6	19.4
San Juan, Abajo Mtns	14A	15-17	22.6	19.9	17.1	19.9
Southwest Desert	20	15-17	15.6	21.3	21.5	19.5
Vernal/Bonanza	9DB	15-17	16.9	20.4	16.1	17.8
Wasatch Mtns, East	17BC	15-17	20.8	25.8	25.0	23.9
Wasatch Mtns, West	17A	15–17	14.8	15.6	15.3	15.2
West Desert, Swasey*	19D	15–17	—-	—-	—-	—-
Yellowstone	9A	18–20	18.4	20.7	18.6	19.3
Zion	29	18–20	17.8	20.9	24.1	20.9

*New general season unit this plan

Table 2. Premium limited-entry unit observed buck-to-doe ratios and objectives, Utah 2021–2023.

Premium limited-entry unit		Objective	2021	2022	2023	3 year average
Henry Mtns	Buck-to-doe ratio	40–45	40.1	35.5	54.8	43.5
Paunsaugunt	Buck-to-doe ratio	40–45	43.9	42.4	45.9	44.1

Table 3. Limited-entry unit observed buck-to-doe ratios and objectives, Utah 2021–2023.

Limited-entry unit	Objective	2021	2022	2023	3 year average
Cache, Crawford Mtn	25–30	17.6	21.8	21.8	20.4
South Slope, Diamond Mtn	25–30	32.9	31.4	32.9	32.4
Book Cliffs	25–30	26.5	33.1	37.2	32.3
La Sal, Dolores Triangle	25–30	25.0	28.8	27.2	27.0
San Juan, Elk Ridge	25–30	43.6	33.9	33.9	37.1
Thousand Lakes*	25–30	21.1	24.6	18.7	21.5
West Desert, Vernon	25–30	22.6	31.0	35.4	29.6
Fillmore, Oak Creek	25–30	37.2	43.2	32.2	37.5

*New limited-entry unit this plan

Table 4. Estimated survival of adult and fawn mule deer monitored by satellite GPS collars, Utah 2013–2023.

Unit	Year	Adult Survival	Fawn Survival
Book Cliffs	2017–2018	0.64	0.54
	2018–2019	0.69	0.61
	2019–2020	0.81	0.67
	2020-2021	0.84	0.24
	2021-2022	0.85	0.60
	2022-2023	0.94	—-
Cache	2013–2014	0.82	0.77
	2014–2015	0.92	0.79
	2015–2016	0.84	0.27
	2016–2017	0.71	0.10
	2017–2018	0.91	0.59
	2018–2019	0.67	0.06
	2019–2020	0.82	0.25
	2020-2021	0.92	0.56
	2021-2022	0.88	0.61
	2022-2023	0.53	0.05
Monroe	2013–2014	0.82	0.86
	2014–2015	0.82	0.75
	2015–2016	0.79	0.44
	2016–2017	0.75	0.38
	2017–2018	0.76	0.41
	2018–2019	0.71	0.58
	2019–2020	0.76	0.31
	2020-2021	0.74	0.30
	2021-2022	0.77	0.55
	2022-2023	0.81	0.74
Oquirrh-Stansbury	2013–2014	0.80	0.78
	2014–2015	0.78	0.61
	2015–2016	0.72	0.27
	2016–2017	0.72	0.18
	2017–2018	0.82	0.81
	2018–2019	0.62	0.35
	2019–2020	0.76	0.53
	2020-2021	0.80	0.54
	2021-2022	0.91	0.54
	2022-2023	0.75	0.44
Pine Valley	2013–2014	0.84	0.93
	2014–2015	0.86	0.90
	2015–2016	0.89	0.41
	2016–2017	0.84	0.50

	2017–2018	0.79	0.43
	2018–2019	0.90	0.53
	2019–2020	0.80	0.63
	2020-2021	0.77	0.47
	2021-2022	0.83	0.63
	2022-2023	0.77	0.72
San Juan	2013–2014	0.86	0.79
	2014–2015	0.84	0.71
	2015–2016	0.80	0.71
	2016–2017	0.75	0.41
	2017–2018	0.73	0.00
	2018–2019	0.76	0.27
	2019–2020	0.90	0.72
	2020-2021	0.91	0.47
	2021-2022	0.88	0.36
	2022-2023	0.84	0.53
South Slope	2013–2014	0.93	0.83
	2014–2015	0.82	0.93
	2015–2016	0.78	0.59
	2016–2017	0.71	0.18
	2017–2018	0.88	0.75
	2018–2019	0.67	0.24
	2019–2020	0.83	0.61
	2020-2021	0.82	0.35
	2021-2022	0.92	0.61
	2022-2023	0.73	0.19
Manti	2013–2014	0.81	0.80
	2014–2015	0.82	0.69
	2015–2016	0.81	0.31
	2016–2017	0.80	0.53
	2017–2018	0.77	0.75
	2018–2019	0.83	0.39
	2019–2020	0.73	0.71
	2020-2021	0.82	0.48
	2021-2022	0.90	0.58
	2022-2023	0.74	0.18
Statewide	2013–2014	0.84	0.82
	2014–2015	0.84	0.77
	2015–2016	0.80	0.43
	2016–2017	0.79	0.30
	2017–2018	0.79	0.53
	2018–2019	0.75	0.37
	2019–2020	0.79	0.61
	2020-2021	0.79	0.39

	2021-2022	0.87	0.59
	2022-2023	0.72	0.40

Table 5. Probable causes of mortality for GPS collared adult female and fawn mule deer, Utah 2014–2023 (n=1765).

Mortality Cause	n	%
Birth complication	10	<1
Disease	43	2
Hunter harvest	24	1
Malnutrition	229	13
Poaching	15	<1
Predation, bear	3	<1
Predation, bobcat	21	1
Predation, cougar	454	26
Predation, coyote	327	19
Predation, domestic dog	3	<1
Predation, golden eagle	1	<1
Roadkill	118	7
Train	2	<1
Unknown	475	27

Table 6. December ingesta-free body fat (IFBF) values for adult female mule deer by management unit, Utah 2014–2023.

	Percent (%) Ingesta Free Body Fat (IFBF)									
Unit	Dec 2014	Dec 2015	Dec 2016	Dec 2017	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	Dec 2020	Dec 2021	Dec 2022	Dec 2023
Box Elder						8.79	9.30	12.42		
Cache		11.02	9.59	13.65	10.32	13.71	12.13	12.88	10.44	14.40
Morgan							8.84	10.84		14.97
South Slope	11.31	9.46	9.00	9.56	7.24	9.90	8.52	12.18	8.65	11.02
Oquirrh-Stansbury	10.52	8.43	9.56	8.79	7.39	8.46	8.26	10.91	9.91	10.02
Chalk Creek/Kamas					7.19	11.02	10.75			
Wasatch-Manti		8.76	9.22	10.23	9.32	11.11	8.97	10.28	9.40	12.02
Wasatch West (Heber)										13.92
Wasatch East						11.51	12.26	10.78		
Southeast Manti			8.87			9.42	9.25	10.89	8.03	
Southwest Manti							7.30			
Nebo-Tintic								12.67	8.88	12.61
Book Cliffs				7.56	6.35	8.80	7.13	8.88		6.65
Range Creek									8.48	11.25
West Desert					6.33	8.04				
Monroe	8.10	8.98	8.23	9.53	6.50	10.37	8.56	11.28	8.40	12.23
Beaver						7.75	8.44	9.67		
Boulder						8.54	5.96			10.05
Pine Valley		7.42	6.68	6.54	6.91	6.86	6.77	7.71	7.25	8.92
Zion					8.48	9.04				7.21
LaSal						8.63		7.61	8.91	11.46
San Juan		9.35	9.25	7.60	7.77	9.50	8.11	8.79	7.97	9.22
Statewide	9.98	9.06	8.80	9.18	7.78	9.48	8.61	10.52	8.76	11.05

Blue - highest recorded value
Gold - lowest recorded value

Table 7. Limited-entry and general-season odds of obtaining a permit, Utah 1998–2024.

Permit type	Year	Resident odds	Nonresident odds	Overall odds
Limited entry	1998	1 in 7.5	1 in 19.7	1 in 8.3
	1999	1 in 7.9	1 in 16.3	1 in 8.5
	2000	1 in 8.9	1 in 14.4	1 in 9.3
	2001	1 in 9.9	1 in 18.1	1 in 10.6
	2002	1 in 12.8	1 in 24.8	1 in 13.8
	2003	1 in 15.2	1 in 34.0	1 in 16.7
	2004	1 in 17.2	1 in 40.4	1 in 19.1
	2005	1 in 19.5	1 in 48.3	1 in 21.7
	2006	1 in 19.9	1 in 49.7	1 in 22.1
	2007	1 in 21.0	1 in 62.2	1 in 23.7
	2008	1 in 20.6	1 in 48.2	1 in 22.5
	2009	1 in 19.8	1 in 74.1	1 in 23.8
	2010	1 in 20.3	1 in 72.1	1 in 24.3
	2011	1 in 21.3	1 in 76.5	1 in 25.5
	2012	1 in 23.5	1 in 79.0	1 in 27.9
	2013	1 in 27.1	1 in 98.4	1 in 32.5
	2014	1 in 28.7	1 in 108.8	1 in 34.8
	2015	1 in 26.8	1 in 92.9	1 in 32.4
	2016	1 in 24.9	1 in 91.1	1 in 30.4
	2017	1 in 26.1	1 in 98.3	1 in 32.5
	2018	1 in 26.0	1 in 111.5	1 in 33.1
	2019	1 in 25.6	1 in 117.2	1 in 33.2
	2020	1 in 23.9	1 in 112.6	1 in 31.4
	2021	1 in 28.5	1 in 134.3	1 in 37.6
	2022	1 in 28.2	1 in 141.4	1 in 37.7
	2023	1 in 25.6	1 in 138.2	1 in 34.8
	2024	1 in 25.4	1 in 134.7	1 in 34.7
General season	2000	—	—	1 in 1.1
	2001	1 in 1.2	1 in 1.6	1 in 1.2
	2002	1 in 1.3	1 in 1.7	1 in 1.3
	2003	1 in 1.3	1 in 1.9	1 in 1.3
	2004	1 in 1.3	1 in 1.7	1 in 1.3
	2005	1 in 1.4	1 in 1.7	1 in 1.4
	2006	1 in 1.3	1 in 1.7	1 in 1.4
	2007	1 in 1.4	1 in 1.7	1 in 1.5
	2008	1 in 1.4	1 in 1.5	1 in 1.4
	2009	1 in 1.4	1 in 1.5	1 in 1.4
	2010	1 in 1.3	1 in 1.4	1 in 1.3
	2011	1 in 1.4	1 in 1.5	1 in 1.4
	2012	1 in 1.5	1 in 1.8	1 in 1.5

	2013	1 in 1.6	1 in 1.8	1 in 1.6
	2014	1 in 1.7	1 in 2.1	1 in 1.7
	2015	1 in 1.8	1 in 2.1	1 in 1.8
	2016	1 in 1.8	1 in 2.1	1 in 1.8
	2017	1 in 1.9	1 in 2.2	1 in 1.9
	2018	1 in 1.9	1 in 2.3	1 in 1.9
	2019	1 in 1.9	1 in 2.3	1 in 1.9
	2020	1 in 2.1	1 in 2.6	1 in 2.1
	2021	1 in 2.5	1 in 3.0	1 in 2.5
	2022	1 in 2.4	1 in 2.9	1 in 2.5
	2023	1 in 2.6	1 in 2.6	1 in 2.6
	2024	1 in 2.3	1 in 2.2	1 in 2.3

Appendix A.

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
Chronic Wasting Disease Management Plan

Goals of the plan:

The goals of this plan are to provide adaptable directions for management and prevention of spread of Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) in free-ranging deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), elk (*Cervus elaphus*), and moose (*Alces alces*) in Utah. The disease has been present in Utah for at least two decades, and eradication, although desired, is likely not realistic at this point in time. Specific objectives addressed in this plan are to 1) reduce the rate of spread and prevalence of Chronic Wasting Disease in Utah; 2) provide guidelines for response to detection of new infection foci; 3) communicate with the public and participate in scientific research.

Background:

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a neurodegenerative disease of deer, elk, moose, and caribou/reindeer caused by infectious proteinaceous particles called prions (Haley 2015). The disease is classified as a transmissible spongiform encephalopathy (TSE) similarly to bovine spongiform encephalopathy in cattle, scrapie in sheep, and kuru and Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease in humans (Haley 2015). Incubation time from infection to clinical signs averages at approximately 16 months (Williams & Miller 2002). Clinical symptoms in affected animals can vary but can include progressive weight loss, behavioral changes, ataxia, excessive salivation, head tremor, aimless wandering, and always results in death of the affected animal (Williams 2005; Haley 2015). In infected animals, prions are predominantly present in nervous and lymphoid tissues, but have also been detected in antler velvet, muscle, saliva, blood, intestinal tract, bladder, urine, feces, and fetal tissues (Henderson *et al.* 2015; Angers *et al.* 2006; Mathiason *et al.* 2006; Angers *et al.* 2009; Haley *et al.* 2011; Nalls et al. 2021). Transmission can occur directly from animal to animal via contact with infectious body fluids (Haley 2015), however, prions are highly resistant in the environment and environmental contamination may contribute to the spread of the disease (Miller 2004; Miller *et al.* 2004; Haley 2015).

Chronic wasting disease can have consequences for both free ranging and captive populations. Studies have shown that CWD can cause declines in free-ranging deer populations, especially with high disease prevalence (Wasserberg *et al.* 2009; Edmunds *et al.* 2016) and environmental persistence (Almberg *et al.* 2011). Survival studies in deer and elk utilizing radio collars showed that CWD infected animals have lower survival, consequently leading to lower population growth rates (Miller *et al.* 2008; Monello *et al.* 2014; Geremia *et al.* 2015; DeVivo *et al.* 2017). Chronic wasting disease continues to be a major concern for the domestic cervid industry, and is a concern in Utah's domestic cervids.

To date, CWD has been detected in multiple US states and Canadian provinces (for a map of the current distribution visit http://cwd-info.org/map-chronic-wasting-disease-in-north-america/, as well as in Norway (Benestad *et al.* 2016), Finland, and South Korea (Sohn *et al.* 2002; Kim *et al.* 2005). The disease has mainly spread to new areas via natural animal migrations, translocations of cervids, and escape of CWD infected cervids from captive facilities (Miller & Fischer 2016). Other risk factors may include transport of infected carcasses or animal products such as urine, saliva, feces etc., and artificially concentrating animals through baiting or feeding (Miller & Fischer 2016).

Chronic Wasting Disease in Utah:

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) first began conducting CWD surveillance in 1998 upon the request of the Center for Disease Control and Prevention. The first case of CWD was found in a hunter-killed buck taken near Vernal in Uintah County in 2002. To date, 254 mule deer and six elk have tested positive for CWD in 13 Wildlife Management Units (WMU) statewide (Figure 1). The highest prevalence in Utah is found in WMU 13 in the La Sal Mountains where the proportion of CWD positive samples have varied between 0 – 25% since 2003 with an increasing trend (Table 1, Figure 2). The proportion of CWD positive samples have varied between 0 and 20% in the other positive WMU's (5, 8, 9, 11, 14, 16) but also with an increasing trend (Table 1, Figure 2). The disease appears to be slowly spreading, with potential exponential growth within the past couple of years. To date, only six elk and no moose have tested positive for CWD in Utah.

Deer continue to test positive near Myton, which is located in the western part of unit 9. It has grown to be a larger CWD hotspot with the majority of positives in that area of the state occurring near Myton, although there has been an increase in prevalence around Vernal. A CWD hunt was started in 2020 for antlerless deer to reduce densities and a late season muzzleloader buck hunt in 2022. The success has been varied.

A new infection foci was detected in the East Canyon unit around Bountiful beginning in 2021, which has included mostly resident, town deer. After sampling for two years, the prevalence is around 20%. There is an ongoing effort to collect more samples in the area to calculate a more accurate prevalence along with collaring efforts to determine the deer's home range and connectivity to other herds. .

Domestic elk ranching is administered through the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF). There have been positive CWD cases in captive facilities over the past five years, with several of them quarantined at this time. Due to Canada's high prevalence of CWD in Alberta and Saskatchewan, options for importation are limited. Spread of CWD from domestic to wild cervids and from free-ranging to captive populations continues to be a significant concern.

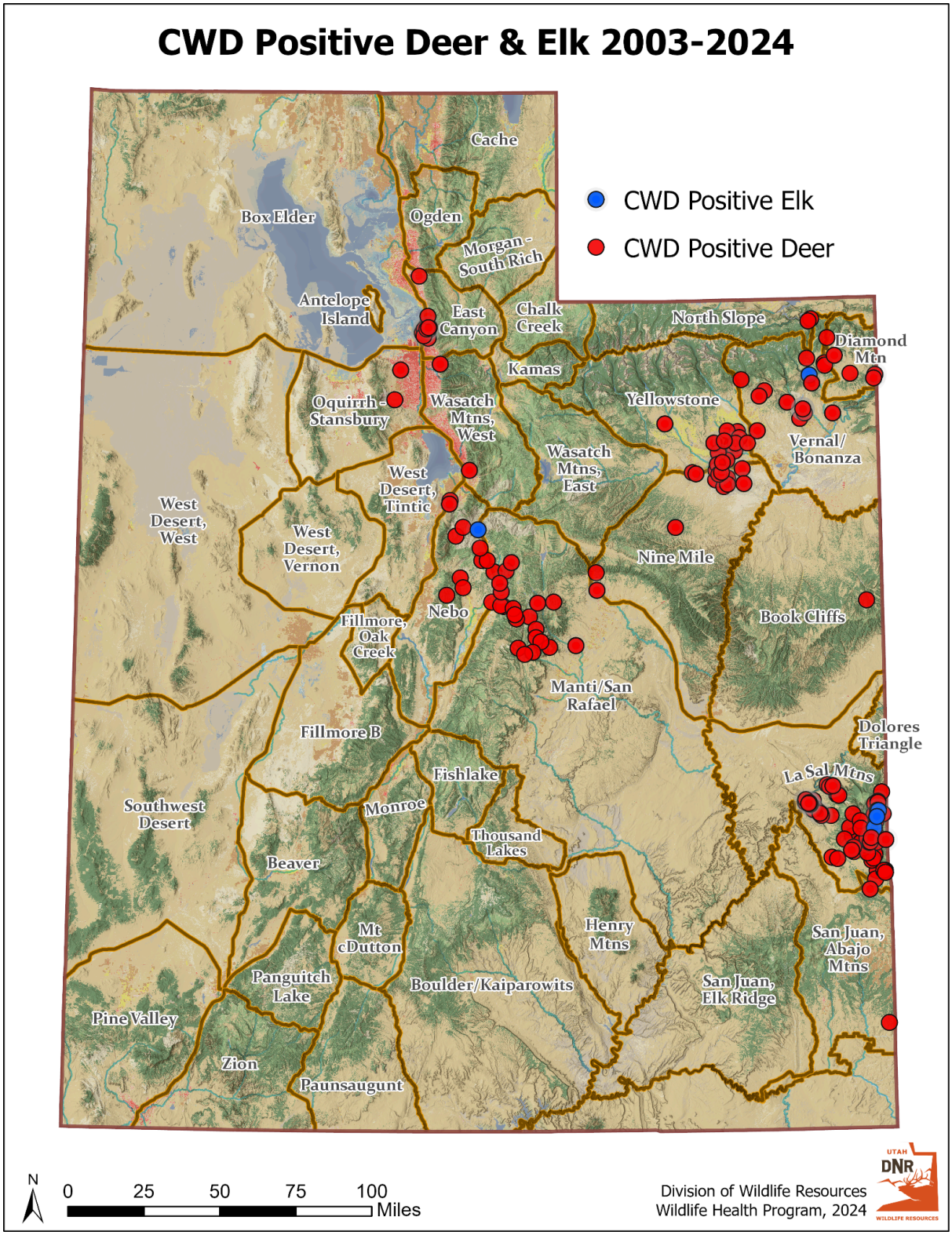
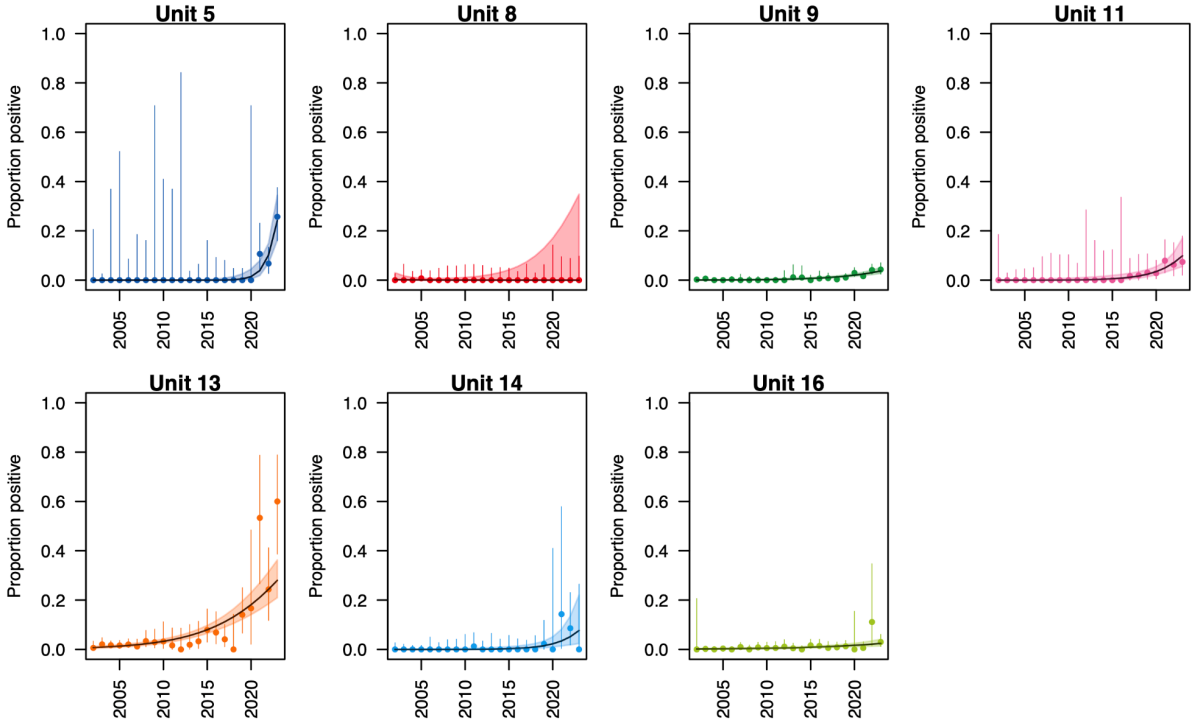


Figure 1: Locations of CWD positive deer and elk in Utah from 2002-2024.

Table 1. Total number of samples collected (Total) and number (Positive) and percent positive (%) mule deer in CWD positive units in Utah from 2002 – 2024. In addition to the data shown in the table, six elk have tested positive for CWD during this time period, one in Unit 9, four in Unit 13, and one in Unit 16.

	Unit 5			Unit 8			Unit 9			Unit 11			Unit 13			Unit 14			Unit 16		
Year	Total	Positive	%	Total	Positive	%	Total	Positive	%	Total	Positive	%	Total	Positive	%	Total	Positive	%	Total	Positive	%
2002-03	16	0	0.00	138	0	0.00	423	1	0.24	18	0	0.00	166	1	0.60	136	0	0.00	16	0	0.00
2003-04	141	0	0.00	55	0	0.00	495	3	0.61	125	0	0.00	244	5	2.05	175	0	0.00	549	1	0.18
2004-05	8	0	0.00	102	0	0.00	563	0	0.00	85	0	0.00	420	7	1.67	226	0	0.00	549	0	0.00
2005-06	5	0	0.00	133	1	0.75	493	0	0.00	78	0	0.00	316	5	1.58	223	0	0.00	594	2	0.34
2006-07	41	0	0.00	94	0	0.00	375	1	0.27	71	0	0.00	300	6	2.00	72	0	0.00	392	0	0.00
2007-08	18	0	0.00	75	0	0.00	151	0	0.00	37	0	0.00	171	2	1.17	133	0	0.00	308	3	0.97
2008-09	21	0	0.00	62	0	0.00	251	0	0.00	32	0	0.00	148	5	3.38	93	0	0.00	210	0	0.00
2009-10	3	0	0.00	62	0	0.00	254	0	0.00	34	0	0.00	104	3	2.88	87	0	0.00	247	2	0.81
2010-11	7	0	0.00	57	0	0.00	391	0	0.00	34	0	0.00	62	2	3.23	59	0	0.00	187	1	0.53
2011-12	8	0	0.00	56	0	0.00	304	0	0.00	52	0	0.00	62	1	1.61	80	1	1.25	175	1	0.57
2012-13	2	0	0.00	60	0	0.00	93	0	0.00	11	0	0.00	41	0	0.00	107	0	0.00	181	2	1.10
2013-14	99	0	0.00	73	0	0.00	87	1	1.15	21	0	0.00	53	1	1.89	55	0	0.00	223	1	0.45
2014-15	55	0	0.00	70	0	0.00	93	1	1.08	29	0	0.00	61	2	3.28	86	0	0.00	239	0	0.00
2015-16	21	0	0.00	74	0	0.00	179	0	0.00	28	0	0.00	76	6	7.89	63	0	0.00	247	4	1.62
2016-17	38	0	0.00	104	0	0.00	148	1	0.68	9	0	0.00	73	5	6.85	84	0	0.00	213	3	1.41
2017-18	44	0	0.00	54	1	1.85	249	2	0.80	61	1	1.64	98	4	4.08	97	0	0.00	172	1	0.58
2018-19	76	0	0.00	123	1	0.81	308	1	0.32	51	1	1.96	24	0	0.00	64	0	0.00	238	2	0.84
2019-20	76	0	0.00	57	0	0.00	379	4	1.06	65	2	3.08	64	9	14.06	45	1	2.22	239	3	1.26
2020-21	3	0	0.00	24	0	0.00	407	12	2.95	106	3	2.83	12	2	16.67	7	0	0.00	22	0	0.00
2021-22	47	5	10.64	37	0	0.00	432	7	1.62	76	6	7.89	15	8	53.33	7	1	14.29	178	1	0.56
2022-23	104	7	6.73	40	0	0.00	412	17	4.13	64	4	6.25	37	9	24.32	35	3	8.57	18	2	11.11
2023-24	70	18	25.71	36	0	0.00	347	15	4.32	54	4	7.41	25	15	60.00	12	0	0.00	234	7	2.99
Total	903	30	3.32	1586	3	0.19	6834	66	0.97	1123	19	1.69	2572	98	3.81	1946	6	0.31	5431	36	0.66

Figure 2: The polygons are 95% confidence interval for the curve. The curve is a fit to a logistic regression of prevalence (# positives, total # tests) against the year. The lines run to 95% confidence intervals fit separately to each unit-year.



Risk factors for spread of CWD and options for management:

Once CWD is established in a population it is unlikely to be eradicated. Currently, there are no effective treatments or vaccines available for CWD. At the time of writing of this plan, Utah first detected CWD in its cervid population almost 2 decades ago. The goal of CWD management in Utah is therefore *to slow the spatial spread of the disease*, *to prevent further increase in CWD prevalences in affected areas*, and *detect new infection foci as early as possible*. As deer are more susceptible to CWD than elk and moose, CWD management actions and sampling efforts will therefore primarily target mule deer populations at this time, as a reduction in CWD prevalence in mule deer likely will reduce the spread of the disease to other cervid species as well.

Chronic wasting disease prions can persist in the environment (Almberg *et al.* 2011), and environmental contamination may contribute to transmission of the disease within infected areas. Deliberate, localized reduction of population densities ("hot-spot culling") has been utilized by multiple states and may be effective in reducing CWD prevalences locally. However, sustained actions are needed in order to achieve long term effects, and these efforts have therefore yielded mixed results (Miller & Fischer 2016; Wolfe 2018).

Male deer are more likely to be infected than females (Miller *et al.* 2000; Grear *et al.* 2006; Rees *et al.* 2012), and statistical modeling has shown that harvest management may be most effective when

focused on antlered deer (Jennelle *et al.* 2014; Potapov *et al.* 2016). Bucks over 4 years of age are more likely to be infected with CWD (Miller & Conner 2005), and targeting older age bucks may therefore be a tool for reducing CWD prevalences. Hunts later in the hunting season and during the rut appear to be especially effective in increasing adult male harvest and may therefore be an effective tool for targeting this age group. Research is currently underway to better understand the effect of different harvest strategies on CWD prevalences and spread.

Other risk factors for spread of CWD include movements of animals and animal parts (Williams & Miller 2003), and artificial concentration of cervids through baiting and feeding (Fischer & Davidson 2005). Implementing and enforcing carcass import regulations, reducing artificial concentration of wild cervids by prohibiting baiting and feeding, and avoiding translocation of wild cervids are therefore management options that may reduce the risk of CWD transmission.

The Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA) published Recommendations for adaptive management of Chronic Wasting Disease in the West (WAFWA 2017), which outlines possible CWD management strategies and recommendations for how to evaluate their effectiveness. Some of these recommendations have been incorporated in this plan.

Human health risks associated with CWD:

To date there has been no direct evidence that CWD is transmissible to humans (CDC 2018). A study investigated the occurrence of prion associated diseases over time in a CWD infected area of Colorado and did not find evidence of a higher incidence of prion associated diseases in residents (MaWhinney *et al.* 2006). Further, transgenic mice with human prion proteins, failed to develop the disease when exposed to elk CWD prions (Kong *et al.* 2005). Recently, a Canadian study successfully infected cynomolgus macaques by intracranial and oral routes (Czub 2017), however, a study by Race et al. 2018 reported no infection of the same species 11-13 years after experimental inoculation with CWD prions.
The UDWR maintains a website with information on CWD in the state and beyond and provides general advice on how to reduce the risk of exposure. Hunters are advised not to harvest animals that appear sick or eat meat from suspect or positive animals. The following simple precautions are recommended when handling the carcass of any deer, elk, or moose:

- Do not handle or consume wild game animals that appear sick. Instead, contact your local DWR office and notify them of the location of the sick animal.
- Do not consume meat from animals known to be infected with CWD.
- Wear rubber or latex gloves when field-dressing big game.
- On all deer, bone out the meat, and avoid consuming the brain, spinal cord, eyes, spleen and lymph nodes of harvested animals.
- Minimize handling of soft tissues and fluids. Wash hands with soap and warm water after handling any parts of the carcass.
- Knives, saws, and cutting table surfaces should be disinfected using a solution of 50 percent household bleach for at least an hour.
- Please contact the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources for additional information or if you see a sick animal while hunting.

Objectives of the plan:

1. Reduce the rate of spread of Chronic Wasting Disease in Utah and reduce the CWD prevalence in infected areas
2. Provide guidelines for response to detection of new infection foci
3. Communicate with the public and participate in scientific research

Objective 1) Reduce the rate of spread and prevalence of CWD:

This objective will be reached through the following strategies a) surveillance, b) harvest management, c) reducing risk of importing infected carcasses from other states by carcass import restrictions, d) restricting baiting and feeding of wildlife, e) limiting the translocation of wild cervids, f) prohibiting the rehabilitation of wild cervids, g) implementing clear requirements for disease testing of domestic cervids that are overseen by UDWR, and h) providing guidelines for proper carcass disposal.

Strategies to achieve objective 1:

a) Surveillance:

The UDWR has conducted CWD surveillance since 2002. To date, the surveillance has consisted of sampling hunter harvested animals in all wildlife management units across the state on a rotational schedule, sampling vehicle killed and other animals in areas with urban deer translocation programs, sample and test any symptomatic cervid, and test all cervids submitted for post mortem examination to the diagnostic laboratory for any reason. In addition, elk have been sampled opportunistically in areas where CWD has been confirmed. The sample efforts are designed to be able to detect ≥1% prevalence of CWD with 95% confidence and employs a weighted surveillance strategy (Walsh 2012). In this system, animals that are more likely to be infected (e.g. a symptomatic animal, vehicle killed animals, or adult bucks), are given a higher weight than animals considered at lower risk for being infected with CWD, (e.g. fawns or yearlings). An overview of the weights allocated to each sample type is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Relative sample weights (points) associated with demographic groups of deer and elk for weighted surveillance of Chronic Wasting Disease. The weights were developed based on mule deer data from Colorado (Walsh 2012).

	Weight and species	
Demographic group	**Mule deer**	**Elk**
Symptomatic female	13.6	18.75
Symptomatic male	11.5	8.57
Road-killed male/female, all ages except fawns/calves	1.9	0.41
Other mortalities (predation, other unexplained in adults and yearlings)	1.9	0.41
Harvest, adult males	1	1.16
Harvest, adult females	0.56	1.00
Harvest, yearling males	0.19	N/A
Harvest, yearling females	0.33	0.23
Harvest, fawns/calves	0.001	N/A

The required sample size for determining a ≥1% prevalence of CWD with 95% confidence is 304 deer and 346 elk (due to lower test sensitivity in elk), using standard equations for determining freedom of disease (Dohoo 2010). Currently, the positive WMU's are sampled annually, whereas the WMU's considered free of CWD are sampled every 5 years on average in clusters of 2-3 units together. Table 3 is showing the sampling units that have been combined since 2006.

Hunter harvested samples are collected at check stations, meat processors, regional offices, and taxidermists. From each animal, the retropharyngeal lymph nodes will be collected. The obex may also be sampled if lymph nodes are not available. Samples will be screened for CWD with an Enzyme-Linked-Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA), and positives confirmed with Immunohistochemistry (IHC) at a National Animal Health Laboratory Network-accredited laboratory (Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory). Hunters who wish to have their animals tested from areas outside of the test zones can continue to do so at their own expense.

Test results are made available online for hunters to check on the DWR website. If an animal is positive, the hunter is contacted and, if the hunter agrees, the meat and antlers will be confiscated and properly disposed of.

Table 3: Wildlife management unit clusters sampled for CWD since 2006 in Utah.

Year	Wildlife Management Units sampled (mainly hunter harvest)								Urban
2006-07	2,3,4	5,6,7	10,11	17	21,23,25	8,9	16	13,14	*
2007-08	2,3,4	6-7	*	17	21,23,25	8,9	16	13,14	*
2008-09	2,3,4	5,6,7	*	17	23,24,25	8,9	16	13,14	*
2009-10	2,3,4	*	*	*	21,22	8,9	16	13,14	*
2010-11	2,3,4	*	*	*	27,28,29,30	8,9	16	13,14	*
2011-12	*	*	10,11	*	*	8,9	16	13,14	*
2012-13	*	*	*	*	*	8,9	16	13,14	*
2013-14	2,3,4	*	*	*	*	8,9	16	13,14	*
2014-15	*	5,6,7	*	17	*	8,9	16	13,14	*
2015-16	2,3,4	*	*	17	*	8,9	16	13,14	*
2016-17	2,3,4	*	*	*	23,24,25	8,9	16	13,14	*
2017-18	2,3,4	*	10,11	*	*	8,9	16	13,14	5, 17,18,19
2018-19	*	5,6,7	10,11	17	21,22	8,9	16	13,14	5, 17,18,19
2019-20	*	5,6,7	10,11	17	21,22	8,9	16	13,14	*
2020-21	1,2,3	*	10,11	17,19	20,27,28,29, 30	*	*	*	18
2021-22	1,4	5,6	10,11	19	23,24,25,26	8,9	16	*	18
2022-23	4	5,6,7	11	17	27,28,29,30	8,9	*	13,14	*
2023-24	4	5,6	11,12	17	20,21,22	9	15,16	*	18
2024-25	2,3	5	10,11, 12	*	23,24,25	9	16	13,14	5

Ongoing strategy for hunter harvest surveillance:

Rotational hunter harvest surveillance:

The rotational hunter harvest surveillance will continue by targeting a cluster of 2-3 units at least every 5 years using the weighted surveillance approach. Known positive units will also be included in the rotational surveillance instead of being sampled every year. A suggested 5- year rotational schedule is outlined in Table 4.

Compulsory testing and other strategies to increase sample size:

In Utah, it has become increasingly difficult to obtain adequate sample sizes to achieve statistically meaningful results. Beginning in the fall of 2020, compulsory testing may be introduced in units that are being surveyed in a given year. Compulsory testing could entail sampling a subset or all of harvested deer in a given unit and year. Additional strategies to increase the number of CWD samples may include sending letters to hunters to request their participation in the CWD surveillance program, providing freezers in convenient locations where hunters can leave the head of their harvested animal, hiring additional staff during the hunting season, having hunters collect and submit their own samples, and working with meat processors and taxidermist to obtain samples.

Table 4: Possible 5-year rotational schedule for sampling of hunter harvested mule deer across Utah.

Year	**Units**		
Year 1	1	23,24,25	12,15,16
Year 2	2,3,4	17	13,14
Year 3	5,6,7	10,11	8,9
Year 4	18,19	20,21,22	21,23,24
Year 5	22,24,28	27,28,29,30	-
Year 6	Rotation begins from the top		

b) Harvest management:

Hunting is an important tool to manage cervid populations in Utah and continues to be the most effective source of surveillance samples. Harvest management may also be the most effective tool to reduce spread and reduce or maintain low CWD prevalences. Research has also shown that it may be most effective when focused on antlered deer (Jennelle *et al.* 2014; Potapov *et al.* 2016). To date, most of the CWD positive units in Utah have been managed at low buck to doe ratios, which may have contributed to the relatively low prevalence of CWD in Utah thus far (Conner *et al*, 2021). However, despite these efforts, the prevalence appears to be rising, and as the disease spreads, changes to existing harvest management will likely be necessary in order to prevent further spread of disease in the state.

Bucks over 4 years of age are more likely to be infected with CWD (Miller & Conner 2005), and targeting older age bucks may therefore be a tool for reducing CWD prevalences (WAFWA, 2017). Hunts later in the hunting season and during and after the rut appear to be effective in increasing harvest of older aged bucks infected with CWD (Conner et al., 2000).

Further, CWD does not occur randomly distributed over the landscape, but CWD positive animals are often harvested from within smaller focal areas. This is known because hunters that harvest CWD positive animals are requested to provide an approximate GPS location of harvest. An increase in sample size of animals tested for CWD, e.g. through compulsory testing, may facilitate more effective identification of disease hotspots. More accurately locating disease hotspots could enable managers to increase harvest within those focal areas with the goal of removing more CWD positive animals.

Strategies to use harvest management as a tool to reduce the spread of CWD:

Data from Colorado suggests that after initial introduction of CWD into an area, CWD prevalence slowly increases but remains < 5 % for years. However, when an ~5% infection rate is reached, the increase in CWD prevalence becomes exponential and population impacts become detectable (Colorado Parks and Wildlife, 2018). In Colorado, a 5% prevalence is also the threshold for mandatory management action to reduce the prevalence of CWD (Colorado Parks and Wildlife, 2018). In Utah, a 5% prevalence of infection likely has been reached in Unit 13 (La Sal Mountains), whereas in some other units, the prevalence is likely still below 2%, but also with an increasing trend. Because Utah still has a relatively low prevalence of CWD, setting the threshold for action at 5% would result in years of inaction while waiting for the prevalence to become higher. The consequence would not only be more disease in the populations, but also spread of CWD from its current infection foci to other areas. Potentially, valuable limited entry units bordering CWD positive areas could be infected if the prevalence is not kept at the lowest level possible.

Consequently, in order to reduce the risk of an increase in prevalence and spread of CWD, the threshold for implementation of CWD management actions in Utah should be set at detection of CWD. Currently, the CWD surveillance program is aimed at detecting a ~1% prevalence of CWD with 95% confidence. Based on this surveillance program, the threshold for taking action should therefore be set at the detection of the first CWD positive, which, if sample sizes are met, likely would mean that the CWD prevalence is ~1%. The type of action taken in a unit should be decided by the regional biologist, in consultation with the big game and wildlife health programs.

One or more of the following harvest management strategies can be implemented in units with ≥1% prevalence of CWD:

- The buck to doe ratio of each unit is outlined in the unit management plans. If CWD is present in a unit, the buck to doe ratio should be kept at the lowest end of the range outlined in the plan.
- Late season buck hunts may be implemented within focal hotspot areas within CWD positive units. The goal of such hunts is to target prime age class bucks that are more likely to be infected with CWD. The boundaries of such “hotspot” areas will be determined by the DWR veterinarian, regional biologists and managers and be based on previous CWD surveillance, deer movement data, and location of winter ranges. These boundaries may be changed if CWD spreads from the original infection foci.
- If CWD is detected in units with higher buck to doe ratios, a late season hunt can be implemented immediately to target prime age class bucks. The area in which the late season hunt is implemented should be determined by the area biologist and wildlife managers based on knowledge of deer movements and location of winter ranges. In addition, change in hunt management to lower the buck to doe ratio across the unit should be considered.
- Issuance of more buck and doe hunting licenses to lower the population density.

- Shifting of the harvest to later in the season during and after the rut to target prime age class bucks that are more likely to be infected with CWD.
- In extreme cases, adding a unit wide hunt later in the season during or after the rut to target prime age class bucks and increase overall harvest.
- Increasing harvest on private land and in urban areas by increasing collaboration with private landowners, wildlife management areas, cities, counties and other entities including issuing buck deer permit vouchers to cooperating landowners.

In order to reduce focal disease hotspots, managers could consider the following management options in addition to late season buck hunting:

- Increase the overall number of tags within a focal hotspot area.
- Add doe hunts within focal hot spot areas.

Ideally, the effectiveness of new management strategies should be evaluated over a period of at least 10-15 years (2-3 sampling rotations). Additionally, any implementation of targeted strategies (e.g. late season buck hunts within focal hotspot areas) should involve additional annual CWD monitoring to determine the prevalence of CWD within the focal area and longer term effectiveness of the strategy. As new science becomes available additional CWD management strategies may be added to this plan.

c) Carcass import restrictions:

The import of deer, elk and moose carcasses from known infection areas is prohibited. Only meat that is cut and wrapped either commercially or privately, quarters or other portion of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached, meat that is boned out, hides with no heads attached, skulls or skull plates with antlers attached that have been cleaned of all brain matter and spinal column tissue, antlers with no meat or tissue attached, upper canine teeth known as buglers, whistlers or ivories, and finished taxidermy heads are allowed. The Division keeps a list of states, provinces, game management units, equivalent wildlife management units, or counties on their website, from which it is prohibited to import carcasses, except for the parts listed above. Prohibiting import from infected units or counties instead of from entire states that have CWD, significantly increases the risk of bringing in an infected carcass as finding CWD is very dependent on the quality of the surveillance.

Strategy to reduce risk of importing CWD infected carcasses through import restrictions:

It is prohibited to import carcasses, except for the carcass parts listed below from any state where CWD has been detected. Additional states may be added as necessary.

Permitted parts: Only the following parts of wild deer, elk and moose may be imported from states with confirmed CWD:

- Meat that is cut and wrapped either commercially or privately
- Quarters or other portion of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached
- Meat that is boned out
- Hides with no heads attached
- Skulls and skull plates with antlers attached that have been cleaned of all brain matter and spinal column matter
- Antlers with no meat or tissue attached
- Upper canine teeth known as buglers, whistlers or ivories

- Finished taxidermy heads

d) Baiting and feeding:

Baiting and feeding of wildlife in Utah is currently legal and unregulated. However, with the exception of the elk feeding ground at Hardware Ranch in northern Utah, state managed feeding of wildlife only occurs on a very limited basis during extreme winter conditions. Baiting and feeding by private individuals may occur but the extent is unknown.

Strategy to reduce the risk of CWD transmission through artificial concentration of cervids:

Artificial concentration of wild cervids can facilitate transmission of CWD and should be avoided. Even during emergency conditions such as extreme winters, UDWR will not feed cervids in areas where CWD has been detected, or in high risk areas where CWD is suspected. All intentional feeding of wild cervids by private individuals should be limited to the largest extent possible. The UDWR will educate the public about the disease risks associated with feeding of wildlife.

e) Translocation of cervids:

Import and translocation of cervids significantly increases the risk of spreading CWD, and has been the single most important factor in spreading CWD in North America (Miller & Fischer 2016).

Strategies to reduce risk of spread of CWD through translocation of cervids:

The UDWR should not allow for import of free-ranging or captive deer (*Odocoileus* sp.), free-ranging elk (*Cervus elaphus* sp.), or free-ranging or captive moose (*Alces alces*) into Utah. The UDWR has previously translocated free-ranging cervids within the state from areas considered free of CWD. Such translocations carry significant risk of spreading undetected infections and should be limited to the largest extent possible. Translocation of moose away from urban areas is permitted within the same unit.

f) Rehabilitation:

Rehabilitation can lead to an unnatural mixing and concentration of wild cervids with unknown background and infection status, and it increases the risk of moving cervids from one area of the state to the other. Further, rehabilitated deer don't always acclimate well to natural conditions when released back into the wild, and these animals often congregate in urban areas resulting in nuisance and public safety concerns.

Strategy to reduce risk of spreading CWD through wildlife rehabilitation:

The Utah DWR prohibits the rehabilitation of deer, moose, or elk of any age in order to prevent the mixing of potentially infected and non-infected animals.

g) Alternative livestock species:

Domesticated elk:

Captive elk ranching is overseen by the UDAF. The Division will continue to collaborate with UDAF on captive elk ranching, prevention of ingress and egress of wild cervids, and finding sustainable solutions to reduce the risk of CWD transmission between captive and wild cervids. If wild deer are found in captive elk facilities, owners may apply for certificate of registration (COR) to lethally remove wild deer, in accordance with R657-71.

Fallow deer and reindeer:

Keeping of fallow deer and reindeer in Utah requires the possession of a valid COR issued by the UDWR. A recent rule change resulted in no new reindeer facilities being approved, but current COR holders are grandfathered in. Facilities must meet the standards for keeping fallow deer and reindeer as outlined in the COR, and no permit can be issued before a facility inspection has been conducted and the facility approved. Each fallow deer and reindeer must be identified with a unique identification, and a full herd inventory consisting of ID number, age, sex, disposition, place of origin, place to where the animal was sold (if sold) must be submitted annually. Any animal that dies for any reason must be tested for chronic wasting disease (retropharyngeal lymph nodes and/or obex) at a National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) approved laboratory (such as the Utah Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory) and the test results reported to the UDWR with the annual report. The Division has the right to conduct unannounced inspections at any time to determine whether the reported inventory is correct. Failure to comply with these regulations will lead to revocation of the COR.

h) Carcass disposal:

Disposal of infected carcasses is a concern for environmental contamination, and potentially could be a source of spread of CWD.

Strategy to avoid CWD spread through carcass disposal:

Incineration, alkaline hydrolysis tissue digestion, and burial in an approved, active landfill are considered suitable methods for carcass disposal (AFWA 2018). The DWR will continue to educate hunters, the public, meat processors, and taxidermists about the risk of CWD, and appropriate carcass disposal methods. Hunters and meat processors are encouraged to help prevent the spread of CWD by following management practices such as a) processing the carcass in the field and thereby not move it out of the area of origin, b) disposing carcasses by burial in a landfill, or c) disposing unused animal parts and wild game meat in double bagged plastic bags in the household trash for burial at the landfill.

Objective 2) Provide guidelines for response to detection of new infection foci

Strategy: Implement population reduction and sampling to determine prevalence

Aggressive sampling in focal areas was conducted early in the CWD epidemic in Utah but has not been used as a tool since. If CWD is detected in new areas, strategies as outlined under objective 1 should be implemented, but in addition, an immediate response should also be considered on a case by case basis. A more aggressive approach should especially be considered especially in areas where CWD has previously not been detected, and that are located far from previous infection foci.

Factors that may determine the strength of a response:

- Distance to CWD positive areas

- Resident or migratory population
- Connectivity or isolation to other populations
- Size of the population
- Current hunt management of the population
- Presence of other cervid species
- Presence of domestic cervid facilities (elk, reindeer, fallow deer)
- Accessibility (private and public land)
- Hunting opportunity for the public
- Public perception of the proposed change or intervention
- Location with respect to another positive area out of the State of Utah or tribal ground

If CWD is detected within a new area, a feasible course of action should be determined by area biologist and wildlife managers based on factors listed above.

Strategies to consider may include:

- Immediate, localized reduction of population densities.
- Immediate, intensive sampling in areas around the positive animal in order to determine CWD prevalences.
- Immediate implementation of a late season hunt targeting older age class bucks.

Objective 3) Communicate with the public and participate in scientific research.

This objective will be reached through the following strategies: a) Communication with the public, and b) participation in relevant, applied research.

a) Communication with the public:

The UDWR is committed to providing the public with factual, timely and accurate information on the CWD prevalence, distribution, and management in the State. The Division will maintain an up to date website and release relevant information through other media outlets when necessary. The information provided will include where CWD has been found in the State, public health risks as determined by public health professionals, efforts to monitor the disease, links to laws and regulations pertaining to CWD, information on carcass import restrictions, and how the public can help minimize the spread of CWD. The UDWR will engage hunters in education about the disease transmission risks associated with baiting and feeding wildlife, using urine scents and lures, and harvest management to manage CWD prevalence in order to gain public support for any regulations and management actions that may be necessary. The location of hunter check stations, regional offices, and annual units for CWD surveillance will also be publicized on the CWD website and prior to the hunting season on social and other DWR media outlets.

b) Participation in relevant, applied research:

The Division will participate in applied research that is relevant for enhancing knowledge about CWD. Participation in relevant research projects will be decided and approved by UDWR on a case by case basis.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Utah Wildlife Board / Regional Advisory Councils

FROM: Kent Hersey, Big Game Projects Coordinator

DATE: October 17, 2024

SUBJECT: Deer Hunt Strategies Research Proposal

In response to public feedback and discussion with the Statewide Mule Deer Committee, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources recommends implementing a research study on 5 deer hunting units across Utah. The purpose of the study is to determine if hunt restrictions based on antler points and weapon technology can improve mule deer population performance, hunting opportunity or hunter satisfaction in Utah. A summary of the research proposal is below. The full research proposal is attached.

1) We recommend implementing the following hunt restrictions:
   a) Four points or more (on at least one side) antler restrictions on the Pine Valley unit.
      i) Restriction is for adults only.
      ii) Youth may harvest any buck
   b) Restricted muzzleloader and restricted rifle hunts on the following hunt units:
      i) Beaver, West
      ii) Boulder/Kaiparowits
      iii) Cache
      iv) Weapons restrictions will be based on the recently passed definitions.
   c) Restricted archery, restricted muzzleloader and restricted rifle hunts on the Thousand Lakes unit.
      i) Weapons restrictions will be based on the recently passed definitions.

2) We recommend setting permit numbers on each of the hunt units annually to maintain the buck:doe ratio for each unit within the set objective.

3) We recommend implementing this study for four hunting seasons (2025-2028) to allow sufficient data to assess both the effects on the deer populations and the social acceptance or disapproval of these strategies.

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Hunting Strategies for Buck Mule Deer in Utah: A Research Proposal Investigating Antler Point Restrictions and Restricted Weapons

Introduction

Mule deer are of great importance to people who live and hunt in Utah. Both deer hunters in Utah and the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) are passionate about mule deer and want productive mule deer populations that offer ample and diverse opportunities for hunting. The DWR manages mule deer populations as a sustainable resource and for the use and benefit of all Utahns. Management recommendations for mule deer are designed to accomplish the goals and objectives outlined in the Utah Mule Deer Statewide Management Plan, and the recommendations for this study are formulated according to the strategies outlined in that plan. Additionally, these research recommendations were discussed by and are supported by the 2024 Utah Statewide Mule Deer Committee.

The DWR listens to hunters and is open to feedback and direction. Hunters regularly provide feedback, ask questions and share concerns about mule deer management in Utah. The DWR carefully considers that public feedback and strives to implement science-based and data-driven management. As detailed in the statewide management plan, one strategy is to implement research studies on specific herd units that are chronically below population objective to identify limiting factors and recommend solutions. Often, the research priorities are driven by biologists, but passionate mule deer hunters and advocates also contribute information and request answers to specific questions related to management of mule deer.

Utah has the largest active mule deer research and monitoring program in the West and is constantly seeking to learn and improve mule deer management. Sometimes, the public asks the DWR to test new strategies or to take a fresh look at management practices that may have been implemented and discontinued in the past. Previous research projects conducted by the DWR have shown that new discoveries can be made — particularly given the use of new technologies not available to earlier research efforts.

The mule deer hunting strategies most frequently asked about and requested by hunters include antler point restrictions and restrictions on hunting weapon technology. These strategies are often viewed as ways to increase hunting opportunity while also managing for more mature bucks. Many of these strategies have been tested in the past in Utah and other western states with mixed results. However, with new research capabilities in place, along with different hunt structures and an intense and growing demand and interest in mule deer hunting, we are proposing to implement these strategies on a few units in Utah on a trial basis. We want to research their impacts on mule deer populations and understand the social implications of these strategies.

Goals of the Study

The goal of the study is to determine if hunt restrictions based on antler points and weapon technology can improve mule deer population performance, hunting opportunity and satisfaction in Utah. Specifically, we aim to determine if implementing these management strategies results in: 1) increases in overall deer numbers, overall buck numbers, and/or

fawn production, 2) maintained or expanded hunting opportunities, and 3) increased satisfaction with a) deer management practices, b) available opportunities to hunt mule deer or c) the mule deer hunting experience.

Proposed Methods and Timeline

We propose to implement and test the following mule deer buck hunting strategies: antler point restrictions and use of restricted weapons. We will test each of these strategies on various hunting units and compare results on those units with the past performance of those units as well as performance on reference units where those strategies will not be implemented. We propose these hunt strategies be implemented for 4 hunting seasons (2025-2028) to allow sufficient data to assess both the effects on the deer populations and the social acceptance or rejection of these strategies. After the testing concludes, we will analyze the results and take the findings into consideration when the next version of the Utah Mule Deer Statewide Management Plan is revised and implemented.

Antler point restrictions — Pine Valley unit

Adult hunters on this unit would only legally be allowed to take a buck with four points or more on at least one antler. A point means a projection longer than one inch, measured from its base to its tip. The eye guard is not counted as a point.

Youth hunters would be allowed to harvest any buck

Restricted weapons — muzzleloader and rifle

Units: Beaver, West
Boulder/Kaiparowits
Cache

Restricted weapons — archery, muzzleloader, and rifle

Units: Thousand Lakes

Restricted weapons definitions:

Restricted archery — current definition with the following additional restrictions:
(a) must be a single-stringed long bow or recurve bow with no cables, pulleys or cams;
(b) has no sights; and
(c) has a draw weight of 40 pounds or more.

Restricted muzzleloader — current definition with the following additional restrictions:
(a) the ignition system is limited to traditional flintlock, wheellock,

matchlock, musket cap, or percussion cap which must be entirely visible when the hammer is drawn back. All other ignition systems, including 209 primers, are prohibited; and
(b) contains only open sights or peep sights.

Restricted rifle — current definition with the following additional restrictions:
(a) contains only open sights or peep sights; and
(b) cannot be semi-automatic.

Permits Numbers on Experiment Testing and Control Units

The proposed buck harvest strategies are recommended to be implemented with the goal of maintaining opportunities for hunters while also having healthy, robust mule deer populations. To control for potential effects due to variation in buck:doe ratios, each unit will be managed to its buck:doe ratio objective as outlined in the 2024 Utah Mule Deer Statewide Management Plan. Permits for each unit will be recommended annually to achieve the desired buck:doe ratio using the DWR's proven methodology currently used to recommend permit numbers.

Monitoring and Results

The DWR staff and research partners will collect pertinent data to evaluate the effectiveness of the three recommended hunting strategies. On all units, we will collect fall classification data, including the number of fawns per 100 does to evaluate changes in production and 6-month neonate fawn survival. We will also collect data on the number of bucks per 100 does, including the number of mature bucks per 100 does, to assess how the different hunt strategies may influence the male segment of the population.

On Boulder/Kaiparowits, Monroe (reference), Pine Valley, and Zion (reference), we will assess adult buck and doe survival and body condition (via ultrasonography). On all units with collared mule deer, we will investigate mortalities to determine the likely cause of death for each animal. Combining both classification and survival data will allow us to calculate the population growth rate (lambda) for each population and determine whether it changed during this study and the likely reason for any changes.

Hunter compliance — particularly with the antler point restriction treatment — will be a major part of assessing the influence of these new hunt strategies. Consequently, we will conduct surveys on specific units to estimate wounding loss (one of the primary arguments against antler point restrictions) and estimate the number of animals shot but abandoned. We will also assess illegal take or abandoned animals and non-compliance with weapon restrictions based on the number of law enforcement cases.

We will use mandatory harvest reporting to determine success rates for hunters. Mandatory reporting will include collection of data on antler size, estimated ages of harvested bucks, date of harvest, number of and specific days hunted, hunter satisfaction and hunter crowding. We will also examine application data to assess whether hunters increased their selection for units with the different hunt strategies or avoided them. Lastly, we will conduct at least one survey

(possibly more) of hunters to get more in-depth information on their opinions about the different hunting strategies.

The DWR will collaborate with research partners to conduct a thorough scientific analysis of data collected to understand the influence of changes in hunt strategies on mule deer populations and hunting in Utah. All results will be evaluated in the context of study goals and will be considered in the statewide deer plan revision that is scheduled for 2030.

Additional Strategies and Measures to Enhance Deer Populations

Although this study is focused on testing the impacts and interest of three different hunting strategies in Utah, the DWR will continue to do everything we can to enhance and grow deer populations across the state. These efforts include the following:

- Continuing to monitor mule deer survival, body condition and cause-specific mortality on units throughout Utah.
- Conducting other mule deer research studies designed to identify and implement management strategies to address limiting factors for each population.
- Identifying movement corridors and movement barriers across the state in collaboration with the Utah Wildlife Migration Initiative.
- Completing extensive habitat-improvement work through Utah's Watershed Restoration Initiative, with an increased focus on summer range where needed.
- Continuing our aggressive predator-management program to minimize the impacts predators can have on mule deer populations.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Utah Wildlife Board / Regional Advisory Councils

FROM: Kent Hersey, Big Game Projects Coordinator

DATE: October 17, 2024

SUBJECT: R657-5, Taking Big Game rule amendments related to antler point restrictions and using GPS collar data to aid in hunting.

The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources is recommending the following changes to R657-5:

1. Antler point restrictions
    a. Define 3-point and 4-point antler point restrictions.
    b. Outlines the Wildlife Board's authority on how and when huts with antler point restrictions can be implemented.
2. Using collar data to aid in hunting
    a. A person may not use any protected GPS location data or protected radio collar data to locate, track, take, or retrieve or attempt to locate, track, take, or retrieve big game or their parts.
    b. For the purposes of this subsection, "protected" means "records classified as protected under the Government Records Access and Management Act, Utah Code Ann. §63G-2-305."

UDWR is also recommending adding the "Using collar data to aid in hunting" language stated above to R657-6 (Upland Game), R657-9 (Waterfowl), R657-10 (Cougar), R657-11 (Furbearers), R657-33 (Bear), and R657-54a (Turkey). Language will be adjusted to be specific for each species or program.

For additional details, please see the redline versions of proposed rule changes included in the RAC packet.

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UTAH DNR WILDLIFE RESOURCES

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.
R657-5. Taking Big Game.
R657-5-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) Under authority of Sections 23A-2-304 and 23A-2-305, the Wildlife Board has established:

(a) this rule for taking deer, elk, pronghorn, moose, bison, bighorn sheep, and Rocky Mountain goat.

(b) appropriate weapons or devices to take big game and restrictions to weapons or devices to take big game.

(2) Specific dates, areas, methods of take, requirements, and other administrative details which may change annually are published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

R657-5-2. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 23A-1-101.

(2) In addition:

(a) "Antlerless deer" means a deer without antlers or with antlers five inches or shorter.

(b) "Antlerless elk" means an elk without antlers or with antlers five inches or shorter.

(c) "Antlerless elk control permit" means a permit allowing an individual to harvest an antlerless elk on an antlerless elk control unit.

(d) "Antlerless moose" means a moose with antlers shorter than its ears.

~~(e~~ (e) "Antler Point Restriction" or "APR" means "a restriction of hunt to a minimum of antler points required for a buck deer to be legally harvested."

(f) "Arrow quiver" means a portable arrow case that completely encases all edges of the broadheads.

(~~f~~g) "Buck deer" means a deer with antlers longer than five inches.

(~~g~~h) "Buck pronghorn" means a pronghorn with horns longer than five inches.

(~~h~~i) "Bull elk" means an elk with antlers longer than five inches.

(~~i~~j) "Commercial Antler Buyer" means an individual or entity that buys antlers or horns for reselling for financial gain.

(~~j~~k) "Bull moose" means a moose with antlers longer than its ears.

(~~k~~l) "Cow bison" means a female bison.

(~~l~~m) "Doe pronghorn" means a pronghorn without horns or with horns five inches or shorter.

(~~m~~n) "Draw-lock" means a mechanical device used to hold and support the draw weight of a conventional or compound bow at any increment of draw until released by the archer using a trigger mechanism and safety attached to the device.

(~~n~~o) "Drone" means an autonomously controlled, aerial vehicle of any size or configuration that is capable of controlled flight without a human pilot aboard.

(~~o~~p)(i) "Night Vision Device" means any device that enhances visible or non-visible light, including: night vision, thermal imaging, infrared imaging, or electronics that enhance the visible or non-visible light spectrum.

(ii) "Night Vision Device" does not include trail cameras as defined in Subsection (x).

(~~p~~q) "Ewe" means a female bighorn sheep or any bighorn sheep younger than one year of age.

(~~q~~r) "Hunter's choice" means either sex may be taken.

(~~r~~s) "Immediate family member" means the landowner's or lessee's spouse, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father, mother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepchild, grandchild, grandfather, and grandmother.

(~~s~~t) "Limited entry hunt" means any hunt published in the hunt tables of the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game, which is identified as limited entry and does not include general or once-in-a-lifetime hunts.

(~~t~~u) "Limited entry permit" means any permit obtained for a limited entry hunt by any means, including conservation permits, wildlife expo permits, sportsman permits, cooperative wildlife management unit permits and limited entry landowner permits.

(~~u~~v) "Once-in-a-lifetime hunt" means any hunt published in the hunt tables of the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game, which is identified as once-in-a-lifetime, and does not include general or limited entry hunts.

(~~v~~w) "Once-in-a-lifetime permit" means any permit obtained for a once-in-a-lifetime hunt by any means, including conservation permits, wildlife expo permits, sportsman permits, cooperative wildlife management unit permits and limited entry landowner permits.

~~(w~~ (x)(i) "Point" means "a projection longer than one inch, measured from its base to its tip."

(ii) The eye guard is not counted as a point.

(x) "Ram" means a male desert bighorn sheep or Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep older than one year of age.

(~~x~~y) "Shed antler" means an antler that:

(~~a~~i) has been dropped naturally from a big game animal as part of the big game animal's annual life cycle; and

(~~b~~ii) has a rounded base commonly known as the antler button or burr attached which signifies a natural life cycle process.

(~~y~~z) "Shed horn" means:

(~~a~~i) the sheath from a pronghorn that has been dropped naturally as part of the animal's annual life cycle; or

(~~b~~ii) a bighorn sheep, mountain goat, or bison horn naturally detached from the horn core.

(~~z~~aa) "Spike bull" means a bull elk which has at least one antler beam with no branching above the ears. Branched means a projection on an antler longer than one inch, measured from its base to its tip.

(~~aa~~bb) "Stalking" means when game has been located and the hunter engages in deliberate movements, on foot, in an effort to harvest the located game.

(~~bb~~cc) "Trail camera" means a device that is not held or manually operated by a person and is capable of capturing images, video, or location data of wildlife using heat, or motion to trigger the device.

R657-5-7. Prohibited Weapons and Devices.

(1) A person may not use any weapon or device to take big game other than those expressly permitted in this rule.

(2) A person may not use the following prohibited weapons or devices to take big game:

(a) a firearm capable of being fired fully automatic;

(b) any light enhancement device or aiming device that casts a visible beam of light;

(c) a firearm equipped with a computerized targeting system that marks a target, calculates a firing solution and automatically discharges the firearm at a point calculated most likely to hit the acquired target; or

(d) a projectile for which the path can be altered or electronically tracked after it is sent in motion.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting laser range finding devices or illuminated sight pins for archery equipment.

(4) The following restrictions are placed on the use of specialized hunting technologies and equipment.

(a) A person may not possess any night vision device, or a device capable of night vision, while taking, locating, or attempting to locate any big game animal between July 31 and December 31;

(b) A person may not:

(i) place, maintain, or use a trail camera as prohibited in Section 23A-5-307;

(ii) engage in the sale or purchase of trail camera or other non-handheld device media, including images, video, location, time or date data to take, aid in the take or attempted take of big game; or

(iii) engage in the storage and sale or purchase of stored media, including images, video, location, time, or date data to take, aid in the take or attempted take of big game.

(c) A person may not:

(i) use visual enhancement technology, such as nanotechnology, except for basic devices used solely for magnification;

(ii) use pattern recognition technology, such as artificial intelligence;

(iii) use live feed aerial imagery; ~~or~~

(iv) use electronically amplified calls or sounds~~.~~; or

(v)(A) use any protected gps location data or protected radio collar data to locate, track, take, or retrieve or any attempt to locate, track, take, or retrieve big game or their parts.

(B) For the purposes of this subsection, "protected" means "a records classified as protected under the Government Records Access and Management Act, Utah Code Ann. §63G-2-305."

R657-5-45. Management Buck Deer Hunt.

(1) For the purposes of this section "management buck" means any buck deer with three points or less on at least one antler above and including the first fork in the antler. ~~A point means a projection longer than one inch, measured from its base to its tip. The eye guard is not counted as a point.~~

(2) Management buck deer permits shall be distributed pursuant to Rule R657-62.

(3) Management buck deer permit holders may take one management buck deer during the season, in the area and with the weapon type specified on the permit. Management buck deer hunting seasons, areas, and weapon types are published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(4)(a) A person who has obtained a management buck deer permit must report hunt information within 30 calendar days after the end of the hunting season, whether the permit holder was successful or unsuccessful in harvesting a management buck deer.

(b) Management buck deer permit holders must report hunt information by telephone, or through the division's website.

(5) Management buck deer permit holders may not retain possession of any harvested buck deer that fails to satisfy the definition requirements in Subsection (1)(a).

(6) A person who has obtained a management buck deer permit may not hunt during any other deer hunt or obtain any other deer permit, except as provided in Section R657-5-27.

R657-53. Antler Point Restrictions on Buck Deer Hunts.

(1) The Wildlife Board may implement antler point restrictions on buck deer hunts.

(2)(a) The Wildlife Board may set the APR as either a 3-point or 4-point antler restriction, where the buck deer has 3 or 4 points on at least one antler above or including the first fork in the antler.

(b) the eye guard on a buck deer does not qualify as a "point" as described in subsection (2)(a).

(3) An APR must be implemented prior to the application process for permits, specified in R657-62.

(4) The Wildlife Board may elect to implement an APR for:
(i) specific buck deer hunting unit;
(ii) a specific buck deer hunting season or seasons;
(iii) a specific weapon type;
(iv) either adults or youth, or both; or
(v) any combination of subsections (4)(i)-(iv) above.
(5) The division may require person who has obtained a buck deer permit subject to an APR and has successfully harvested a buck deer may be required to submit photographic evidence that their harvested buck complies with the APR.
(6) a person who has obtained a buck deer permit subject to an APR may not hunt during any other deer hunt or obtain any other deer permit, except as provided in Section R657-5-27.
(7) Any APR implemented by the Wildlife Board shall be published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

KEY: wildlife, game laws, big game seasons
Date of Last Change: ~~September 24~~August 21, 2024
Notice of Continuation: September 8, 2020
Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 23A-2-304; 23A-2-305; 23A-11-201; 23A-11-202

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.
R657-6. Taking Upland Game.
R657-6-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) Under authority of Sections 23A-2-304 and 23A-2-305 and in accordance with 50 CFR 20, 2004 edition, which is incorporated by reference, the Wildlife Board has established this rule for taking upland game.

(2) Specific season dates, bag and possession limits, areas open, number of permits and other administrative details that may change annually are published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking upland game and wild turkey.

R657-6-6. Authorized Weapons.

(1) A person may not use any weapon or device to take upland game except as provided in this section.

(2) Upland game may be taken with archery equipment, including a draw-lock, a crossbow, a shotgun no larger than 10 gauge, or a handgun. Loads for shotguns and handguns must be one-half ounce or more of shot size ranging between no. 2 and no. 9, except:

(a) migratory game birds may not be taken with a handgun, or a shotgun capable of holding more than three shells, unless it is plugged with a one-piece filler, incapable of removal without disassembling the gun, so its total capacity does not exceed three shells;

(b) cottontail rabbit and snowshoe hare may be taken with:

(i) any firearm not capable of being fired fully automatic; and

(ii) A pre-charged pneumatic air rifle.

(3) Sandhill crane may be taken with any size of nontoxic shot.

(4) A person may not use:

(a) a firearm capable of being fired fully automatic; ~~or~~

(b) any light enhancement device or aiming device that casts a visible beam of light~~.~~; or

(c)(i) any protected gps location data or protected radio collar data to locate, track, take, or retrieve or any attempt to locate, track, take, or retrieve upland game or their parts.

(ii) For the purposes of this subsection, "protected" means "a records classified as protected under the Government Records Access and Management Act, Utah Code Ann. §63G-2-305."

KEY: wildlife, birds, rabbits, game laws
Date of Last Change: October 8, 2024
Notice of Continuation: May 18, 2020
Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 23A-2-304; 23A-2-305

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.
R657-9. Taking Waterfowl, Snipe and Coot.
R657-9-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) Under authority of Sections 23A-2-304 and 23A-2-305, and in accordance with 50 CFR 20, 50 CFR 32.64 and 50 CFR 27.21, 2004 edition, which is incorporated by reference, the Wildlife Board has established this rule for taking waterfowl, snipe, and coot.

(2) Specific dates, areas, limits, requirements and other administrative details which may change annually are published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking waterfowl, snipe and coot.

R657-9-7. Authorized Weapons.

(1) Migratory game birds may be taken with a shotgun, crossbow or archery tackle, including a draw lock.

(2) Migratory game birds may not be taken with a trap, snare, net, rifle, pistol, swivel gun, shotgun larger than 10 gauge, punt gun, battery gun, machine gun, fish hook, poison, drug, explosive or stupefying substance.

(3) Migratory game birds may not be taken with a shotgun of any description capable of holding more than three shells, unless it is plugged with a one-piece filler, incapable of removal without disassembling the gun, so its total capacity does not exceed three shells, except as authorized by the Wildlife Board and specified in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking waterfowl, snipe and coot.

(4)(a) It is unlawful to use any protected gps location data or protected radio collar data to locate, track, take, or retrieve or any attempt to locate, track, take, or retrieve migratory birds or their parts.

(b) For the purposes of this subsection, "protected" means "a records classified as protected under the Government Records Access and Management Act, Utah Code Ann. §63G-2-305."

KEY: wildlife, birds, migratory birds, waterfowl
Date of Last Change: October 1, 2023
Notice of Continuation: July 2, 2021
Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 23A-2-304; 23A-2-305; 50 CFR part 20

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.
R657-10. Taking Cougar.
R657-10-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) Under authority of Sections 23A-2-304 and 23A-2-305, the Wildlife Board has established this rule for taking and pursuing cougar.

(2) Specific dates, areas, number of permits, limits, and other administrative details which may change annually are published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking cougar.

R657-10-8. Prohibited Methods.

(1) Cougar may be taken or pursued only during open seasons and using methods prescribed in this Rule R657-11, Taking Furbearer and Trapping, and the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking cougar. Otherwise, under the Wildlife Resources Code, it is unlawful for any person to pursue, possess, capture, kill, injure, drug, rope, trap, snare or in any way harm or transport cougar.

(2)(a) A person may not pursue a single cougar in repeated pursuits such that it renders the cougar physically unable to escape.

(b) After a cougar has been pursued, chased, treed, cornered or held at bay, a person may not, in any manner, restrict or hinder the animal's ability to escape if the person does not intend to harvest the cougar.

(c) A person must make reasonable efforts to call dogs off of a cougar that has been cornered or held at bay.

(3) A person may not engage in a canned hunt.

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

(5) Electronic locating equipment may not be used to locate cougars wearing electronic radio devices.

(6)(a) A person may not place, maintain, or use a trail camera as prohibited in Section 23A-5-307;

(b) engage in the sale or purchase of trail camera or other non-handheld device media, including images, video, location, time, or date data to take, attempt to take, or aid in the take or attempted take of cougar; or

(c) engage in the storage and sale or purchase of stored media, including image, video, location, time or date data to take, attempt to take, or aid in the take or attempted take of cougar.

(7)(a) A person may not use any protected gps location data or protected radio collar data to locate, track, take, or retrieve or any attempt to locate, track, take, or retrieve cougar or their parts.

(b) For the purposes of this subsection, "protected" means "a records classified as protected under the Government Records Access and Management Act, Utah Code Ann. §63G-2-305."

KEY: wildlife, cougar, game laws
Date of Last Change: October 1, 2023
Notice of Continuation: July 2, 2021
Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 23A-2-304; 23A-2-305

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.
R657-11. Taking Furbearers and Trapping.
R657-11-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) Under authority of Sections 23A-2-304 and 23A-2-305, the Wildlife Board has established this rule for taking furbearers and trapping.

(2) Specific dates, areas, number of permits, limits, and other administrative details which may change annually are published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers.

(3) Take of coyotes and raccoons is regulated by the Department of Agriculture and Food pursuant to Title 4, Chapter 23, Agricultural and Wildlife Damage Prevention Act. The division, through the Wildlife Board, is charged in Sections 23A-2-201and 23A-2-305to conserve protected wildlife and establish rules considered necessary to accomplish that directive, including regulating the means by which protected wildlife may be taken. The trapping device use regulations in this rule concerning coyotes and raccoons are intended solely to minimize take of nontargeted protected wildlife, maximize potential for successful release of nontargeted protected wildlife, detect illegal trap sets targeting protected wildlife, and protect compliant trappers from criminal liability otherwise applicable to taking nontargeted protected wildlife in a trapping device.

R657-11-12. Methods of Take and Shooting Hours.

(1) Furbearers, except bobcats and marten, may be taken by any means, excluding explosives and poisons, or as otherwise provided in Section 23A-2-208.

(2) Bobcats may be taken only by shooting, trapping, or with the aid of dogs as provided in Section R657-11-26.

(3) Marten may be taken only with an elevated, covered set in which the maximum trap size shall not exceed 1 1/2 foothold or 160 Conibear.

(4) Taking furbearers by shooting or with the aid of dogs is restricted to one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset, except as provided in Section 23A-1-204.

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

(6)(a) A person may not use any protected gps location data or protected radio collar data to locate, track, take, or retrieve or any attempt to locate, track, take, or retrieve furbearers or their parts.

(b) For the purposes of this subsection, "protected" means "a records classified as protected under the Government Records Access and Management Act, Utah Code Ann. §63G-2-305."

KEY: wildlife, furbearers, game laws, wildlife law
Date of Last Change: October 1, 2023
Notice of Continuation: June 1, 2020
Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 23A-1-204; 23A-2-304; 23A-2-305;

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.
R657-33. Taking Bear.
R657-33-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) Under authority of Sections 23A-2-304 and 23A-2-305, the Wildlife Board has established this rule for taking and pursuing bear.

(2) Specific dates, areas, number of permits, limits and other administrative details which may change annually are published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking and pursuing bear.

R657-33-9. Prohibited Methods.

(1) Bear may be taken or pursued only during open seasons and using methods prescribed in this rule and the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking and pursuing bear. Otherwise, under the Wildlife Resources Code, it is unlawful for any person to pursue, possess, capture, kill, injure, drug, rope, trap, snare, or in any way harm or transport bear.

(2)(a) A person may not pursue a single bear in repeated pursuits such that it renders the bear physically unable to escape.

(b) After a bear has been pursued, chased, treed, cornered, legally baited or held at bay, a person may not, in any manner, restrict or hinder the animal's ability to escape.

(c) A person must make reasonable efforts to call dogs off a bear that has been cornered or held at bay.

(3) A person may not engage in a canned hunt.

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

(5)(a) A person may not place, maintain, or use a trail camera as prohibited in Section 23A-5-307;

(b) engage in the sale or purchase of trail camera or other non-handheld device media, including images, video, location, time, or date data to take, attempt to take, or aid in the take or attempted take of bear; or

(c) engage in the storage and sale or purchase of stored media, including images, video, location, time, or date data to take, attempt to take, or aid in the take or attempted take of bear.

(6)(a) A person may not use any protected gps location data or protected radio collar data to locate, track, take, or retrieve or any attempt to locate, track, take, or retrieve bear or their parts.

(b) For the purposes of this subsection, “protected” means “a records classified as protected under the Government Records Access and Management Act, Utah Code Ann. §63G-2-305.”

KEY: wildlife, bear, game laws
Date of Last Change: March 13, 2024
Notice of Continuation: October 31, 2022
Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 23A-1-101; 23A-2-304; 23A-2-305;

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.
R657-54a. Taking Wild Turkey.
R657-54a-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) Under authority of Sections 23A-2-304 and 23A-2-305and in accordance with 50 CFR 20, 2003 edition, which is incorporated by reference, the Wildlife Board has established this rule for taking wild turkey.

(2) Specific season dates, bag and possession limits, areas open, number of permits and other administrative details that may change annually are published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking upland game and wild turkey.

R657-54a-4. Authorized Weapons.

(1) Wild turkey may be taken only with:

(~~1~~a) Archery equipment, including a draw-lock, or a crossbow using broadhead tipped arrows or bolts;

(~~2~~b) a shotgun, firing shot sizes BB and smaller diameter;

(~~3~~c) a rimfire firearm during any fall season permit; or

(~~4~~d) a pre-charged pneumatic air rifle during any fall season permit.

(2)(a) A person may not use any protected gps location data or protected radio collar data to locate, track, take, or retrieve or any attempt to locate, track, take, or retrieve wild turkey or their parts.

(b) For the purposes of this subsection, "protected" means "a records classified as protected under the Government Records Access and Management Act, Utah Code Ann. §63G-2-305."

KEY: wildlife, wild turkey, game laws
Date of Last Change: New Rule
Notice of Continuation: New Rule
Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 23A-2-304; 23A-2-305

State of Utah

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Governor

DEIDRE M. HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Natural Resources

JOEL FERRY
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

J. SHIRLEY
Division Director

MEMORANDUM

Date: October 21, 2024

To: Wildlife Board and Regional Advisory Council Members

From: Dax Mangus, Big Game Program Coordinator

Subject: 2025-2027 deer, elk and pronghorn proposed season dates

The attached documents summarize the DWR's recommended changes to the *Utah Big Game Application Guidebook*. This year, we are making recommendations for three hunting seasons: 2025, 2026 and 2027.

Deer, elk and pronghorn season dates for 2025-2027:
See attached tables for details on season dates and resident and nonresident permit availability.

Big game guidebook recommendations by species:

Deer

1. General-season deer hunts:
    a. The DWR recommends an "Extended archery only" general-season deer permit that would allow the holders of the permit to hunt only on extended archery areas during the extended archery season dates in the hunt tables and guidebook.
    b. If the statewide deer plan and associated research proposals pass as presented, we will have new general-season deer hunts on the following reorganized general-season deer units:
        i. Beaver, East
        ii. Beaver, West
        iii. Cedar/Stansbury
        iv. Oquirrh/Tintic
        v. West Desert, Swasey
    c. We recommend adding an early any legal weapon season to the Box Elder general-season deer unit to help address concerns with hunter crowding.

d. We recommend that the Thousand Lakes general-season deer hunts be discontinued because that unit will be converted to a limited-entry unit in the statewide plan revision.
e. Additionally, based on the mule deer research proposal, we recommend implementing an antler point restriction that requires legal bucks to have 4 points or more (on at least one antler) for adult hunters on the Pine Valley general-season deer hunts. This restriction would not apply to youth hunters, who would be able to harvest any buck during the general-season deer hunts on the Pine Valley unit.
f. In accordance with the statewide deer plan revision and research proposal, we recommend that restricted weapons definitions be applied to the general-season muzzleloader and general-season any legal weapon (rifle) seasons on the following general-season units:
    i. Cache
    ii. Beaver, West
    iii. Boulder/Kaiparowits

2. Limited-entry buck deer hunts
    a. We recommend adding the 5-day early any legal weapon season on the Fillmore, Oak Creek limited-entry unit to address hunter crowding concerns. (The 2025 dates would be Oct. 8-12.)
    b. Per the statewide plan revision, the Thousand Lakes unit is changing to a limited-entry designation and will have an associated archery, muzzleloader and any legal weapon (rifle) season. In conjunction with the deer plan revision and research proposal, we recommend that the restricted weapons definitions be applied to the archery, muzzleloader and any legal weapon (rifle) hunts on that unit.
    c. We recommend a new late-season HAMSS hunt in the San Juan, Mancos Mesa area and a new late-season any legal weapon hunt in the Henry Mtns, Little Rockies area.
    d. We also recommend two new targeted buck deer hunts — to address a chronic wasting disease hotspot — in the La Sal, Castle Valley and La Sal, Moab Valley areas. These would be any legal weapon hunts occurring in mid-November, and hunters with these permits would be required to submit CWD testing samples if they are successful in harvesting a buck.
    e. Please see the maps and written boundary descriptions in the RAC packet for all new deer hunt areas.

Pronghorn

1. Recommended changes:
    a. We recommend adding muzzleloader seasons on the Box Elder, West and Box Elder, Snowville units to help better distribute hunters on these units.

Elk

1. New general-season hunt
    a. We recommend the creation of a new general-season any bull hunt (valid only on private lands) within a boundary that encompasses most of the Uinta Basin, including areas with high levels of elk conflict in agricultural crops. This hunt would run from the beginning of August to mid-November each year and create a powerful tool to address conflicts and damage to agricultural crops on private lands. Please see the map and written boundary description in the RAC packet.
2. New limited-entry hunts:
    a. We recommend the creation of two new adaptive opportunity limited-entry elk hunts on two general-season elk units in northern Utah. These units both have elk populations that exceed the current objectives as well as very high bull-to-cow ratios. These elk spend considerable time on private lands but could be available to public hunters later in the year. We anticipate conservative permit numbers, which will be set in the spring RAC cycle. We are recommending 9-day hunts in late December on the following units:
        i. East Canyon (HAMSS)
        ii. Morgan-South Rich (any legal weapon)
3. Please see the maps and written boundary descriptions in the RAC packet for all new elk hunts.

Boundary modification

We recommend a slight modification to the Uinta Basin extended archery boundary. (The boundary used to follow the Rockpoint Canal, which has now been piped.) The new proposed boundary follows a nearby road — and the private/public property boundary — and results in a slight expansion of the boundary to include a few additional small parcels of private land. Please see the map and written description in the RAC packet.

Details on all recommended hunt structure, season dates and boundary description changes are included in the RAC and board packet.

Restricted Weapons

4-Point Antler Point Restriction

General Season Buck Deer

General Season Archery Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1611	Beaver, East	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	Y
DB1614	Beaver, West	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	Y
DB1518	Boulder/Kaiparowits	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1501	Box Elder	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1502	Cache	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1623	Cedar/Stansbury	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	Y
DB1600	Chalk Creek	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1604	East Canyon	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1506	Fillmore	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1519	Fishlake	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1508	Kamas	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1509	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1503	Manti/San Rafael	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1510	Monroe	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1608	Morgan-South Rich	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1511	Mt Dutton	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1504	Nebo	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1512	Nine Mile	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1513	North Slope	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1514	Ogden	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1620	Oquirrh/Tintic	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	Y
DB1516	Panguitch Lake	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1517	Pine Valley	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1521	San Juan, Abajo Mtns	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1524	Southwest Desert	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1522	Vernal/Bonanza	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1525	Wasatch Mtns, East	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1526	Wasatch Mtns, West	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1617	West Desert, Swasey	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	Y
DB1523	Yellowstone	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1529	Zion	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	

General Season Muzzleloader Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1612	Beaver, East	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	Y
DB1615	Beaver, West	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	Y
DB1630	Boulder/Kaiparowits	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	Y
DB1561	Box Elder	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1628	Cache	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	Y
DB1624	Cedar/Stansbury	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	Y

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1602	Chalk Creek	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1606	East Canyon	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1566	Fillmore	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1579	Fishlake	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1568	Kamas	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1569	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1563	Manti/San Rafael	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1570	Monroe	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1610	Morgan-South Rich	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1571	Mt Dutton	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1564	Nebo	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1572	Nine Mile	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1573	North Slope	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1574	Ogden	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1621	Oquirrh/Tintic	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	Y
DB1576	Panguitch Lake	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1577	Pine Valley	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1581	San Juan, Abajo Mtns	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1584	Southwest Desert	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1582	Vernal/Bonanza	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1585	Wasatch Mtns, East	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1586	Wasatch Mtns, West	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1618	West Desert, Swasey	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	Y
DB1583	Yellowstone	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1589	Zion	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	

General Season Early Any Legal Weapon Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1631	Box Elder	Oct 08 2025 - Oct 12 2025	Oct 07 2026 - Oct 11 2026	Oct 13 2027 - Oct 17 2027	Y	Y
DB1601	Chalk Creek	Oct 08 2025 - Oct 12 2025	Oct 07 2026 - Oct 11 2026	Oct 13 2027 - Oct 17 2027	Y	
DB1605	East Canyon	Oct 08 2025 - Oct 12 2025	Oct 07 2026 - Oct 11 2026	Oct 13 2027 - Oct 17 2027	Y	
DB1591	Fillmore	Oct 08 2025 - Oct 12 2025	Oct 07 2026 - Oct 11 2026	Oct 13 2027 - Oct 17 2027	Y	
DB1596	Fishlake	Oct 08 2025 - Oct 12 2025	Oct 07 2026 - Oct 11 2026	Oct 13 2027 - Oct 17 2027	Y	
DB1592	Kamas	Oct 08 2025 - Oct 12 2025	Oct 07 2026 - Oct 11 2026	Oct 13 2027 - Oct 17 2027	Y	
DB1609	Morgan-South Rich	Oct 08 2025 - Oct 12 2025	Oct 07 2026 - Oct 11 2026	Oct 13 2027 - Oct 17 2027	Y	
DB1593	Nine Mile	Oct 08 2025 - Oct 12 2025	Oct 07 2026 - Oct 11 2026	Oct 13 2027 - Oct 17 2027	Y	
DB1598	North Slope	Oct 08 2025 - Oct 12 2025	Oct 07 2026 - Oct 11 2026	Oct 13 2027 - Oct 17 2027	Y	
DB1594	Panguitch Lake	Oct 08 2025 - Oct 12 2025	Oct 07 2026 - Oct 11 2026	Oct 13 2027 - Oct 17 2027	Y	
DB1595	Pine Valley	Oct 08 2025 - Oct 12 2025	Oct 07 2026 - Oct 11 2026	Oct 13 2027 - Oct 17 2027	Y	
DB1597	Zion	Oct 08 2025 - Oct 12 2025	Oct 07 2026 - Oct 11 2026	Oct 13 2027 - Oct 17 2027	Y	

General Season Any Legal Weapon and Restricted Rifle Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1613	Beaver, East	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	Y
DB1616	Beaver, West	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	Y

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1629	Boulder/Kaiparowits	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	Y
DB1531	Box Elder	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1627	Cache	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	Y
DB1625	Cedar/Stansbury	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	Y
DB1599	Chalk Creek	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1603	East Canyon	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1536	Fillmore	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1549	Fishlake	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1538	Kamas	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1539	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1533	Manti/San Rafael	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1540	Monroe	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1607	Morgan-South Rich	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1541	Mt Dutton	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1534	Nebo	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1542	Nine Mile	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1543	North Slope	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1544	Ogden	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1622	Oquirrh/Tintic	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	Y
DB1546	Panguitch Lake	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1547	Pine Valley	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1551	San Juan, Abajo Mtns	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1554	Southwest Desert	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1552	Vernal/Bonanza	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1555	Wasatch Mtns, East	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1556	Wasatch Mtns, West	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1619	West Desert, Swasey	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	Y
DB1553	Yellowstone	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1559	Zion	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	

General Season Extended Archery Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt Number	Hunt Name	Season Dates	Non Res Permits	New Hunt
DB0008	Deer Extended Archery Only	See Extended Archery Hunt Table Below	Y	Y

Hunt	2025	2026	2027	New Hunt
Nine Mile, Green River Valley	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 15 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Oct 15 2027	
Sanpete Valley	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 15 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Oct 15 2027	
South Wasatch	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 15 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Oct 15 2027	
Box Elder, West Bear River	Sept 13 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Nov 30 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Nov 30 2027	
Herriman South Valley	Sept 13 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Nov 30 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Nov 30 2027	
Ogden	Sept 13 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Nov 30 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Nov 30 2027	
Uinta Basin	Sept 13 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Nov 30 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Nov 30 2027	
Utah Lake	Sept 13 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Nov 30 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Nov 30 2027	
Wasatch Front	Sept 13 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Nov 30 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Nov 30 2027	
West Cache	Sept 13 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Nov 30 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Nov 30 2027	

Premium Limited Entry Buck Deer

Premium Archery Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1000	Henry Mtns	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1001	Paunsaugunt	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	

Premium Muzzleloader Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1005	Henry Mtns	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1006	Paunsaugunt	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	

Premium Any Legal Weapon Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1002	Antelope Island	Nov 12 2025 - Nov 19 2025	Nov 11 2026 - Nov 18 2026	Nov 10 2027 - Nov 17 2027	N	
DB1003	Henry Mtns	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1004	Paunsaugunt	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	

Premium Multiseason Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1007	Henry Mtns	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
DB1008	Paunsaugunt	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	Y	

Management Buck Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1009	Henry Mtns (Any Legal Weapon)	Oct 27 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Oct 26 2026 - Oct 30 2026	Nov 01 2027 - Nov 05 2027	Y	Y
DB1010	Paunsaugunt (Any Legal Weapon)	Nov 01 2025 - Nov 09 2025	Nov 02 2026 - Nov 08 2026	Nov 01 2027 - Nov 07 2027	Y	
DB1073	Paunsaugunt (Archery)	Aug 23 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 22 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 28 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1074	Paunsaugunt (Muzzleloader)	Sept 26 2025 - Oct 01 2025	Sept 25 2026 - Sept 30 2026	Oct 01 2027 - Oct 06 2027	Y	

Cactus Buck Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1058	Paunsaugunt (Any Legal Weapon)	Nov 10 2025 - Nov 23 2025	Nov 09 2026 - Nov 22 2026	Nov 08 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	

Limited Entry Buck Deer

Limited Entry Archery Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1011	Book Cliffs	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1015	Diamond Mtn	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1012	Fillmore, Oak Creek LE	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1013	La Sal, Dolores Triangle	Nov 01 2025 - Nov 14 2025	Oct 31 2026 - Nov 13 2026	Nov 06 2027 - Nov 19 2027	N	
DB1014	San Juan, Elk Ridge	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
DB1106	Thousand Lakes	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	Y
DB1016	West Desert, Vernon	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	

Limited Entry Muzzleloader Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1025	Book Cliffs	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1026	Cache, Crawford Mtn	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 23 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 22 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 28 2027	Y	
DB1038	Diamond Mtn	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1029	Fillmore, Oak Creek LE	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1031	La Sal, Dolores Triangle	Nov 24 2025 - Dec 02 2025	Nov 23 2026 - Dec 01 2026	Nov 29 2027 - Dec 07 2027	N	
DB1037	San Juan, Elk Ridge	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
DB1107	Thousand Lakes	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	Y
DB1042	West Desert, Vernon	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	

Limited Entry Early Any Legal Weapon Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1117	Fillmore, Oak Creek LE	Oct 08 2025 - Oct 12 2025	Oct 07 2026 - Oct 11 2026	Oct 13 2027 - Oct 17 2027	Y	Y

Limited Entry Any Legal Weapon and Restricted Rifle Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1017	Book Cliffs, North	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1018	Book Cliffs, South	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1023	Diamond Mtn	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1019	Fillmore, Oak Creek LE	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1115	Henry Mtns, Little Rockies	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 30 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 30 2027	Y	Y
DB1632	La Sal, Castle Valley	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 23 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 22 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 28 2027	Y	Y
DB1020	La Sal, Dolores Triangle	Nov 15 2025 - Nov 23 2025	Nov 14 2026 - Nov 22 2026	Nov 20 2027 - Nov 28 2027	Y	
DB1626	La Sal, Moab Valley	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 23 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 22 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 28 2027	Y	Y
DB1022	San Juan, Elk Ridge	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
DB1108	Thousand Lakes	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	Y
DB1024	West Desert, Vernon	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 26 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 25 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	

Limited Entry Multiseason Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1044	Book Cliffs	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	Y	
DB1047	Diamond Mtn	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
DB1045	Fillmore, Oak Creek LE	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
DB1046	San Juan, Elk Ridge	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
DB1109	Thousand Lakes	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	Y
DB1048	West Desert, Vernon	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	Y	

Limited Entry Late Season Muzzleloader Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1110	Beaver, East	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	Y
DB1111	Beaver, West	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	Y
DB1084	Boulder/Kaiparowits	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1077	Box Elder	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1078	Cache	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1114	Cedar/Stansbury	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	Y

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1100	Chalk Creek	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1101	East Canyon	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1028	Fillmore	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1055	Fishlake	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1030	Kamas	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1081	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1079	Manti/San Rafael	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1032	Monroe	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1103	Morgan-South Rich	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1053	Mt Dutton	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1080	Nebo	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1033	Nine Mile	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1065	North Slope	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1054	Ogden	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1113	Oquirrh/Tintic	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	Y
DB1083	Panguitch Lake	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1034	Pine Valley	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1085	San Juan, Abajo Mtns	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1040	Southwest Desert	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1086	Vernal/Bonanza	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1041	Wasatch Mtns, East	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1087	Wasatch Mtns, West	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1112	West Desert, Swasey	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	Y
DB1039	Yellowstone	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
DB1043	Zion	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	

Limited Entry HAMSS Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DB1090	Book Cliffs, Floy Canyon	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 30 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 30 2027	Y	
DB1105	East Canyon	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 30 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 30 2027	Y	
DB1091	Kaiparowits HAMSS	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 30 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 30 2027	Y	
DB1116	San Juan, Mancos Mesa	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 30 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 30 2027	Y	Y

Elk Hunt Dates and Season Structure Recommendations

General Season Elk

Spike Bull Elk Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB1006	Archery	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 05 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 04 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 10 2027	Y	
EB1003	Any Legal Weapon	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB1004	Muzzleloader	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	
EB1009	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	Y	

Any Bull Elk Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB1005	Archery	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 17 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 16 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 22 2027	Y	
EB1001	Any Legal Weapon	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 10 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 09 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 15 2027	Y	
EB1010	Any Legal Weapon	Oct 11 2025 - Oct 17 2025	Oct 10 2026 - Oct 16 2026	Oct 16 2027 - Oct 22 2027	Y	
EB1002	Muzzleloader	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	Y	

General Season Youth Multiseason Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB1011	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	Y	

Draw-Only Youth Any Bull/Hunter's Choice Elk Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB1007	Any Legal Weapon	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 23 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 22 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 28 2027	Y	

Uinta Basin Private Lands Any Bull Elk Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB1012	Any Legal Weapon	Aug 01 2025 - Nov 15 2025	Aug 01 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Aug 02 2027 - Nov 15 2027	Y	Y

Extended Archery Elk Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	2025	2026	2027	New Hunt
Uinta Basin	Aug 16 2025 - Dec 15 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Dec 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Dec 15 2027	
Wasatch Front	Aug 16 2025 - Dec 15 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Dec 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Dec 15 2027	
West Cache	Aug 16 2025 - Dec 15 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Dec 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Dec 15 2027	

Limited Entry Bull Elk

Archery Elk Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB3000	Beaver, East	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	
EB3160	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek/East	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	
EB3002	Book Cliffs, Little Creek Roadless	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	N	
EB3145	Boulder	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	
EB3130	Box Elder, Pilot Mtn	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 07 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 06 2026	Aug 14 2027 - Sept 05 2027	N	
EB3003	Cache, Meadowville	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	
EB3005	Cache, South	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	
EB3020	Diamond Mtn	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	
EB3008	Fillmore, Pahvant	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB3018	Fishlake/Thousand Lakes	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	
EB3009	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	
EB3006	Manti	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	
EB3010	Monroe	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	
EB3011	Mt Dutton	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	
EB3173	Nebo/San Pitch Mtns	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	
EB3013	North Slope, Three Corners	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	
EB3015	Panguitch Lake	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	
EB3019	San Juan Bull Elk	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	
EB3146	Southwest Desert, South	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	
EB3022	Wasatch Mtns	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 16 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 15 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 21 2027	Y	

Early Any Legal Weapon Elk Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB3024	Beaver, East	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
EB3162	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek/East	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
EB3028	Book Cliffs, Little Creek Roadless	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	N	
EB3148	Boulder	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
EB3147	Box Elder, Grouse Creek	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
EB3031	Box Elder, Pilot Mtn	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 11 2027 - Oct 01 2027	Y	
EB3032	Cache, Meadowville	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
EB3036	Cache, South	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	N	
EB3068	Diamond Mtn	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
EB3042	Fillmore, Pahvant	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
EB3063	Fishlake/Thousand Lakes	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
EB3045	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
EB3038	Manti	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
EB3047	Monroe	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
EB3049	Mt Dutton	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
EB3175	Nebo/San Pitch Mtns	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
EB3056	Panguitch Lake	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
EB3066	San Juan Bull Elk	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
EB3149	Southwest Desert, South	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
EB3072	Wasatch Mtns	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	

Muzzleloader Elk Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB3077	Beaver, East	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	
EB3166	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek/East	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	
EB3079	Book Cliffs, Little Creek Roadless	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	N	
EB3154	Boulder	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	
EB3153	Box Elder, Grouse Creek	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB3081	Cache, Meadowville	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	
EB3083	Cache, South	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	
EB3098	Diamond Mtn	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	
EB3086	Fillmore, Pahvant	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	
EB3096	Fishlake/Thousand Lakes	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	
EB3087	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	
EB3084	Manti	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	
EB3088	Monroe	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	
EB3089	Mt Dutton	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	
EB3179	Nebo/San Pitch Mtns	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	
EB3091	North Slope, Three Corners	Oct 29 2025 - Nov 06 2025	Oct 28 2026 - Nov 05 2026	Nov 03 2027 - Nov 11 2027	N	
EB3093	Panguitch Lake	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	
EB3097	San Juan Bull Elk	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	
EB3155	Southwest Desert, South	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	
EB3100	Wasatch Mtns	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	Y	

Mid Any Legal Weapon Elk Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB3159	Beaver, East	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3164	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek/East	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3167	Book Cliffs, Little Creek Roadless	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3191	Boulder	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3150	Box Elder, Grouse Creek	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3169	Cache, Meadowville	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3171	Cache, South	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3069	Diamond Mtn	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3181	Fillmore, Pahvant	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3064	Fishlake/Thousand Lakes	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3183	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3126	Manti	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3185	Monroe	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3187	Mt Dutton	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3177	Nebo/San Pitch Mtns	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3053	North Slope, Three Corners	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3189	Panguitch Lake	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3194	San Juan Bull Elk	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3198	Southwest Desert, South	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	
EB3127	Wasatch Mtns	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	Y	

Late Any Legal Weapon Elk Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB3025	Beaver, East	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB3163	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek/East	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	
EB3151	Boulder	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	
EB3033	Cache, Meadowville	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	
EB3037	Cache, South	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	
EB3196	Diamond Mtn	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	
EB3043	Fillmore, Pahvant	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	
EB3065	Fishlake/Thousand Lakes	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	
EB3044	La Sal, Dolores Triangle	Dec 06 2025 - Jan 31 2026	Dec 05 2026 - Jan 31 2027	Dec 11 2027 - Jan 31 2028	Y	
EB3046	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	
EB3039	Manti	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	
EB3048	Monroe	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	
EB3208	Morgan-South Rich	Dec 20 2025 - Dec 28 2025	Dec 19 2026 - Dec 27 2026	Dec 18 2027 - Dec 26 2027	Y	Y
EB3050	Mt Dutton	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	
EB3176	Nebo/San Pitch Mtns	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	
EB3057	Panguitch Lake	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	
EB3067	San Juan Bull Elk	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	
EB3152	Southwest Desert, South	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	
EB3073	Wasatch Mtns	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 16 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 15 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 21 2027	Y	

Multiseason Elk Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB3102	Beaver, East	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
EB3165	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek/East	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
EB3104	Book Cliffs, Little Creek Roadless	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
EB3156	Boulder	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
EB3105	Cache, Meadowville	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
EB3107	Cache, South	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
EB3122	Diamond Mtn	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
EB3110	Fillmore, Pahvant	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
EB3120	Fishlake/Thousand Lakes	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	Y	
EB3111	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
EB3108	Manti	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	Y	
EB3112	Monroe	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
EB3113	Mt Dutton	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
EB3178	Nebo/San Pitch Mtns	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
EB3115	North Slope, Three Corners	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
EB3117	Panguitch Lake	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
EB3121	San Juan Bull Elk	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
EB3157	Southwest Desert, South	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	N	
EB3124	Wasatch Mtns	Multiseason	Multiseason	Multiseason	Y	

September Archery Elk Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB3135	Barney Top/Kaiparowits	Sept 01 2025 - Sept 30 2025	Sept 01 2026 - Sept 30 2026	Sept 01 2027 - Sept 30 2027	Y	
EB3132	Cache, North	Sept 01 2025 - Sept 30 2025	Sept 01 2026 - Sept 30 2026	Sept 01 2027 - Sept 30 2027	Y	
EB3136	Southwest Desert, North	Sept 01 2025 - Sept 30 2025	Sept 01 2026 - Sept 30 2026	Sept 01 2027 - Sept 30 2027	Y	
EB3137	West Desert, Deep Creek	Sept 01 2025 - Sept 30 2025	Sept 01 2026 - Sept 30 2026	Sept 01 2027 - Sept 30 2027	Y	

HAMSS Elk Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB3142	Barney Top/Kaiparowits	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 30 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 30 2027	Y	
EB3139	Cache, North	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 30 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 30 2027	Y	
EB3205	East Canyon	Dec 20 2025 - Dec 28 2025	Dec 19 2026 - Dec 27 2026	Dec 18 2027 - Dec 26 2027	Y	Y
EB3143	Southwest Desert, North	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 30 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 30 2027	Y	
EB3144	West Desert, Deep Creek	Nov 08 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Nov 07 2026 - Nov 30 2026	Nov 13 2027 - Nov 30 2027	Y	

Late Season Archery Elk Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
EB3158	Beaver, East	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	
EB3161	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek/East	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	
EB3190	Boulder	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	
EB3168	Cache, Meadowville	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	
EB3170	Cache, South	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	
EB3195	Diamond Mtn	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	
EB3180	Fillmore, Pahvant	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	
EB3192	Fishlake/Thousand Lakes	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	
EB3182	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	
EB3172	Manti	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	
EB3184	Monroe	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	
EB3186	Mt Dutton	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	
EB3174	Nebo/San Pitch Mtns	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	
EB3188	Panguitch Lake	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	
EB3193	San Juan Bull Elk	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	
EB3197	Southwest Desert, South	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	
EB3199	Wasatch Mtns	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 14 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 13 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 19 2027	Y	

Pronghorn Hunt Dates and Season Structure Recommendations

Limited Entry Pronghorn

Archery Pronghorn Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
PB5000	Beaver	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5001	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5002	Book Cliffs, South	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5003	Box Elder, Promontory	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	N	
PB5004	Box Elder, Puddle Valley	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5005	Box Elder, Snowville	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5006	Box Elder, West	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5074	Cache, Rich	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	N	
PB5016	Diamond Mtn/Bonanza	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5008	Fillmore, Oak Creek South	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5009	La Sal, Potash/South Cisco	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	N	
PB5332	Mt Dutton/Paunsaugunt	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5011	Nine Mile, Anthro-Myton Bench	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5053	Nine Mile, Range Creek	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	N	
PB5012	North Slope, Three Corners/West Daggett	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5054	Panguitch Lake/Zion, North	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5077	Parker Mtn	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5013	Pine Valley	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5055	San Rafael, Desert	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	N	
PB5015	San Rafael, North	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5018	Southwest Desert	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5017	Vernal	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5019	West Desert, Riverbed	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5020	West Desert, Rush Valley	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	
PB5021	West Desert, Snake Valley	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	Y	

Any Legal Weapon Pronghorn Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
PB5025	Beaver	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5026	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5027	Book Cliffs, South	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5028	Box Elder, Promontory	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5029	Box Elder, Puddle Valley	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5030	Box Elder, Snowville	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5031	Box Elder, West	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5073	Cache, Rich	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	N	
PB5047	Diamond Mtn/Bonanza	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5033	Fillmore, Oak Creek South	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5034	Kaiparowits	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	N	

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
PB5035	La Sal, Potash/South Cisco	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5331	Mt Dutton/Paunsaugunt	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5037	Nine Mile, Anthro-Myton Bench	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5038	Nine Mile, Range Creek	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5039	North Slope, Summit	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5040	North Slope, Three Corners/West Daggett	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5041	Panguitch Lake/Zion, North	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5076	Parker Mtn	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5042	Pine Valley	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5044	San Juan, Hatch Point	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	N	
PB5045	San Rafael, Desert	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5046	San Rafael, North	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5049	Southwest Desert	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5048	Vernal	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5050	West Desert, Riverbed	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5051	West Desert, Rush Valley	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	
PB5052	West Desert, Snake Valley	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	Y	

Muzzleloader Pronghorn Hunts Recommended Season Dates

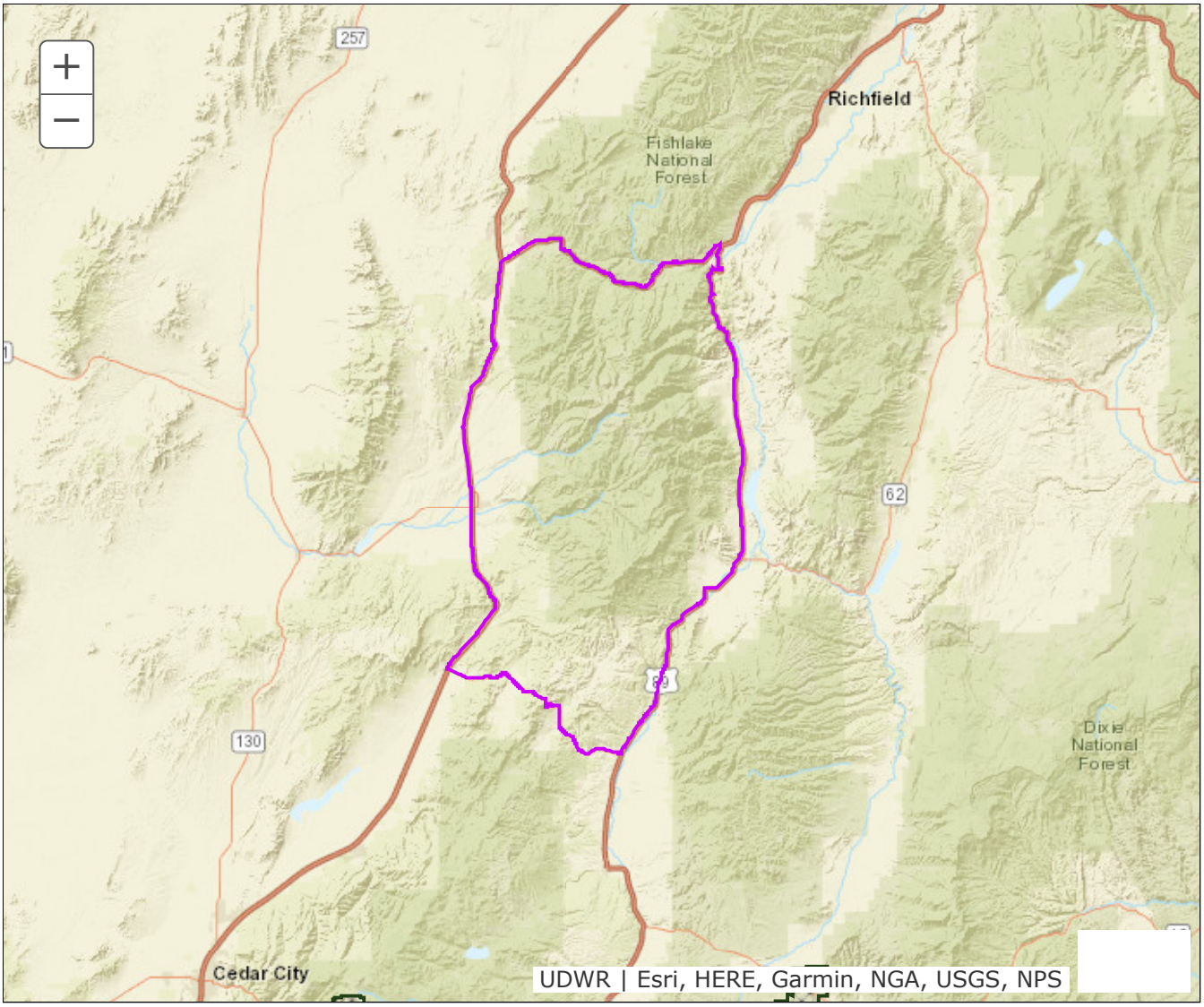
Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
PB5080	Box Elder, Snowville	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	Y
PB5079	Box Elder, West	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	Y
PB5075	Cache, Rich	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	N	
PB5060	Diamond Mtn/Bonanza	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
PB5065	Fillmore, Oak Creek South	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
PB5059	Nine Mile, Anthro-Myton Bench	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
PB5066	North Slope, Three Corners/West Daggett	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
PB5061	Panguitch Lake/Zion, North	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
PB5078	Parker Mtn	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
PB5062	Pine Valley	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
PB5056	San Rafael, North	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
PB5024	Southwest Desert	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	
PB5072	Vernal	Sept 24 2025 - Oct 02 2025	Sept 23 2026 - Oct 01 2026	Sept 29 2027 - Oct 07 2027	Y	

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT Beaver, East

SPECIES Deer



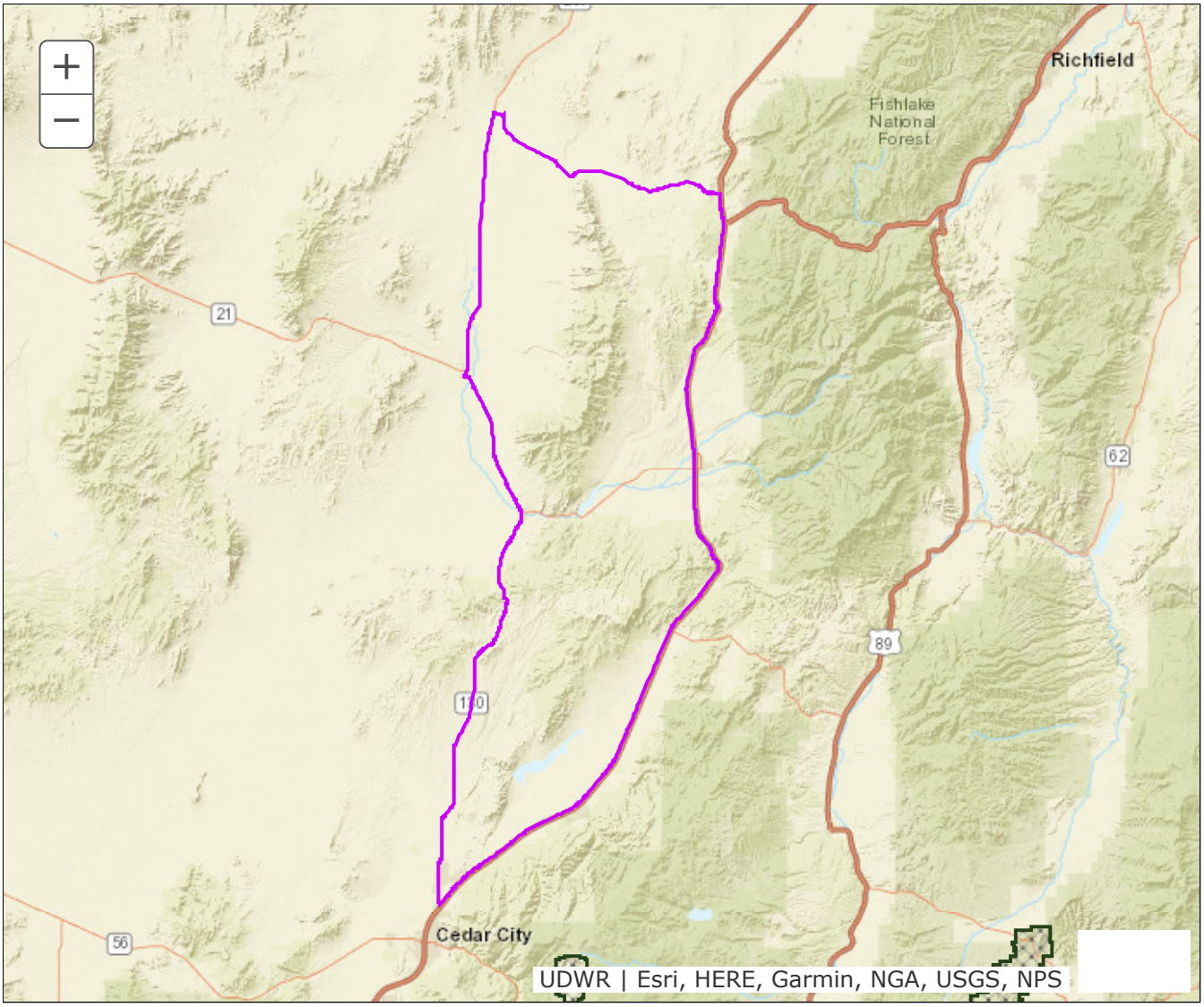
Updated Boundary: Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Millard, Piute and Sevier counties—Boundary begins at I-15 and I-70; east on I-70 to US-89; south on US-89 to SR-20; west on SR-20 to I-15; north on I-15 to I-70. Excludes all CWMUs. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Beaver, Panguitch, Richfield. Boundary questions? Call Cedar City office, 435-865-6100. - A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands, CWMUs (unless you specifically have a permit for that CWMU) or on National Park lands. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply on National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, State Parks, UDWR Wildlife and Waterfowl Management areas, military installations and within the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT Beaver, West

SPECIES Deer



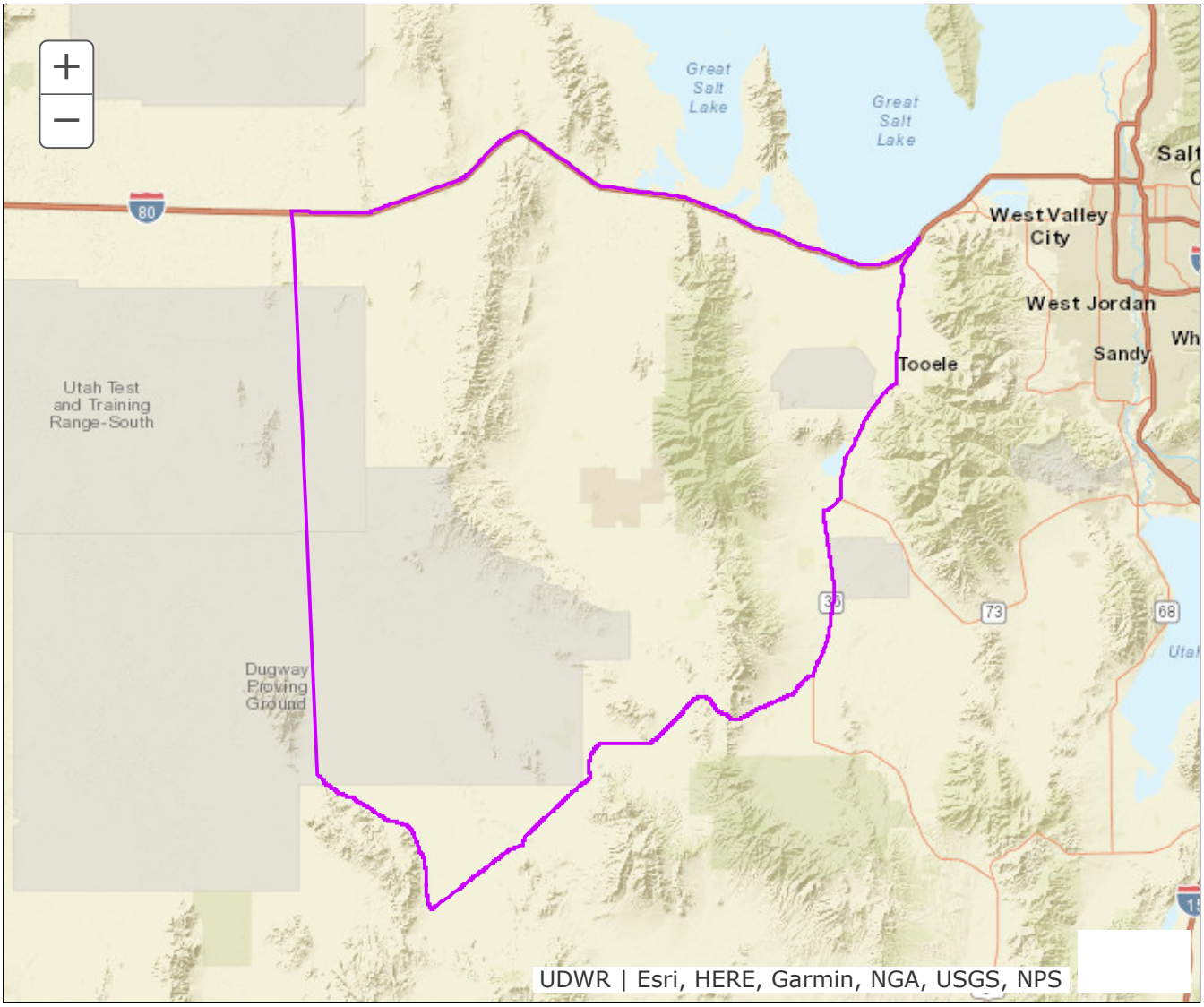
Updated Boundary: Beaver, Iron, and Millard Counties—Boundary begins at SR-130 and I-15; north on SR-130 to SR-21; north on SR-21 to SR-257; north on SR-257 to Black Rock Road; east on Black Rock Road to I-15; south on I-15 to SR-130. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Beaver, Cedar City, Panguitch, Richfield. Boundary questions? Call Cedar City office, 435-865-6100. - A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands, CWMUs (unless you specifically have a permit for that CWMU) or on National Park lands. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply on National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, State Parks, UDWR Wildlife and Waterfowl Management areas, military installations and within the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT Cedar/Stansbury

SPECIES Deer



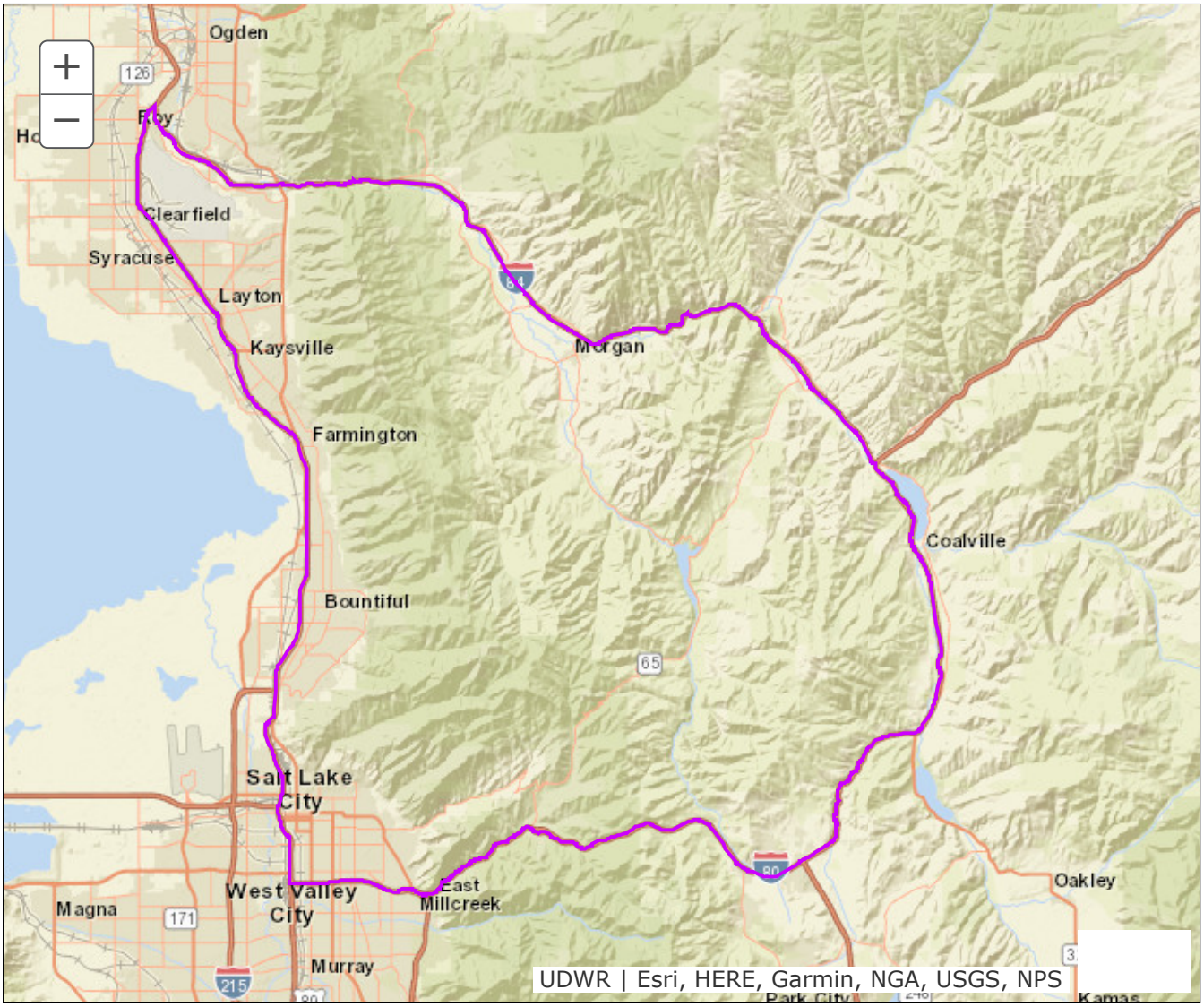
Updated Boundary: Unit 18a – Cedar/Stansbury – Tooele and Juab counties— Boundary begins on I-80 and exit 41 (Knolls); east on I-80 to exit 99 and SR-36, south on SR-36 to the Pony Express road, west on this road to the Dugway Mountain Road, north on this road to the north tip of the Dugway range, north cross country to exit 41 (Knolls) on I-80. — A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands, CWMUs (unless you specifically have a permit for that CWMU) or on National Park lands. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply on National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, State Parks, UDWR Wildlife and Waterfowl Management areas, military installations and within the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT East Canyon

SPECIES Elk



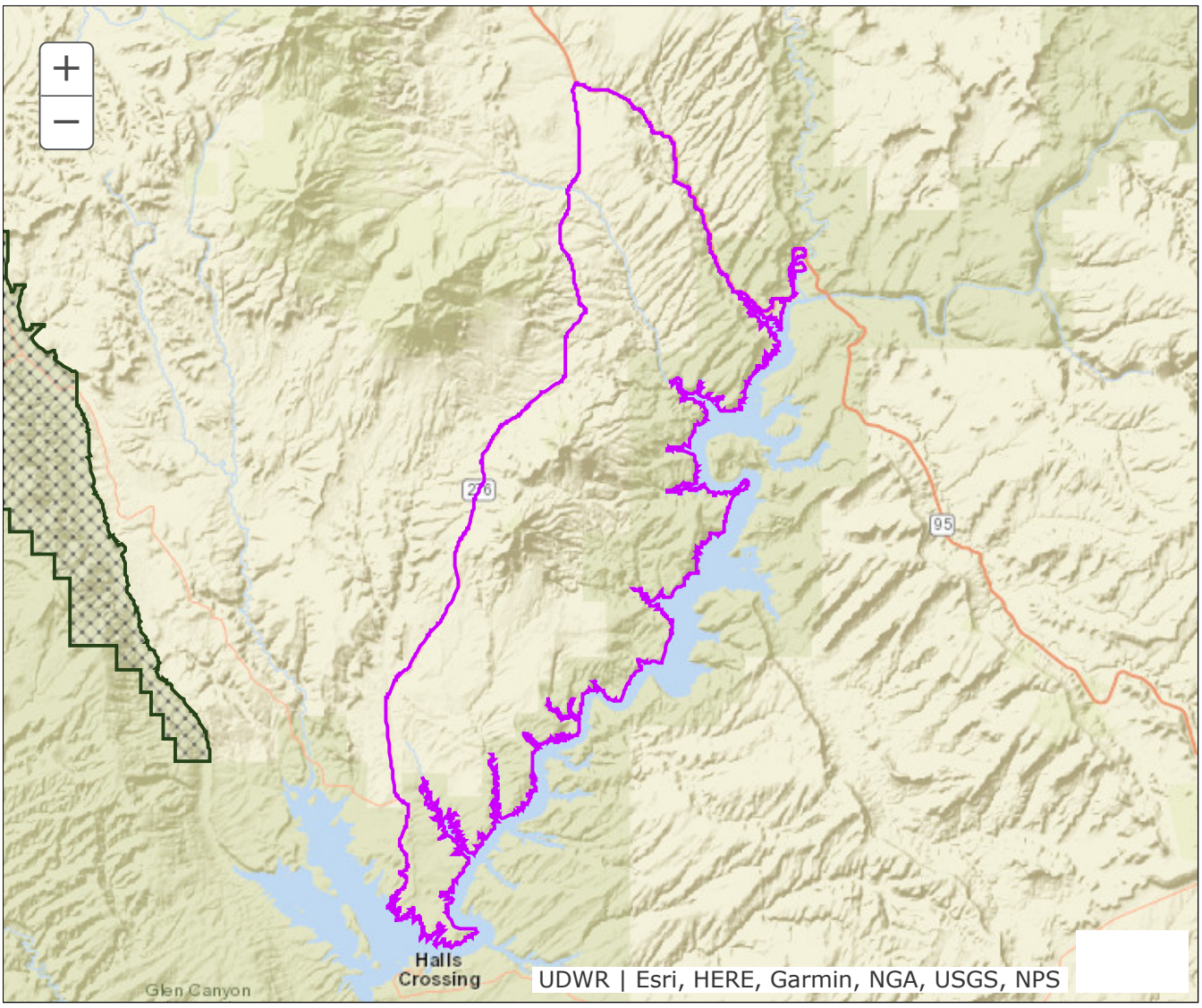
Updated Boundary: Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake and Summit counties—Boundary begins at Echo Junction and I-80; southwest along I-80 to I-15; north on I-15 to its junction with I-84 near Ogden; east on I-84 to Echo Junction. This hunt is comprised of all or largely private property. Hunters should acquire written permission from the landowner before applying for this hunt. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Salt Lake City, Ogden. Boundary questions? Call the Ogden office, 801-476-2740. - A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands, CWMUs (unless you specifically have a permit for that CWMU) or on National Park lands. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply on National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, State Parks, UDWR Wildlife and Waterfowl Management areas, military installations and within the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT Little Rockies

SPECIES Deer



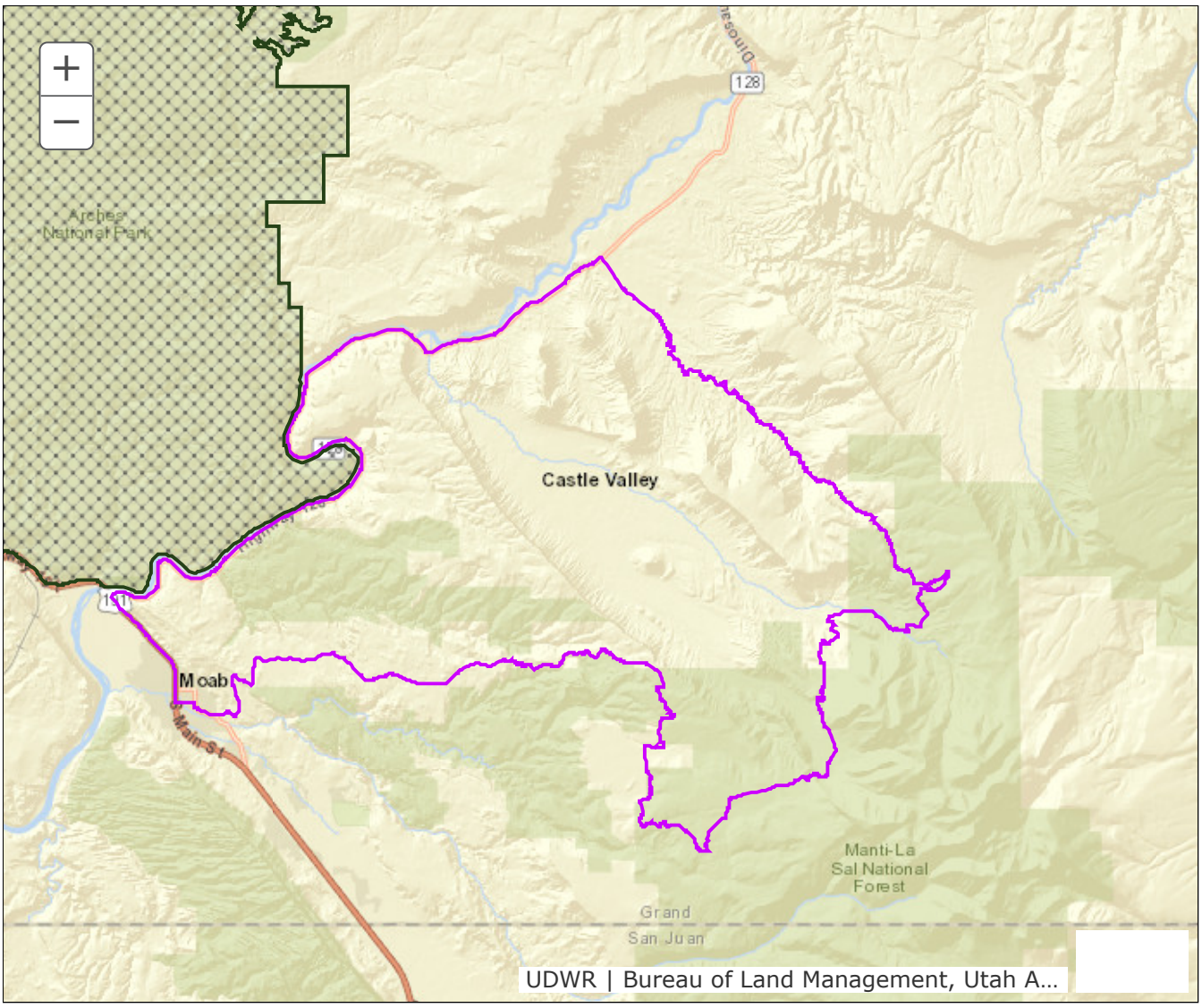
Updated Boundary: Garfield and Kane counties—Boundary begins at the SR-95 and SR-276 Junction; southeast on SR-95 to Lake Powell; south along the west shore of Lake Powell to SR-276 at Bullfrog; north on SR-276 to the SR-95 and SR-276 Junction. EXCLUDES ALL NATIONAL PARKS. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Hanksville and Hite Crossing. Boundary questions? Call the Price office, 435-613-3700. - A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands, CWMUs (unless you specifically have a permit for that CWMU) or on National Park lands. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply on National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, State Parks, UDWR Wildlife and Waterfowl Management areas, military installations and within the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT La Sal, Castle Valley

SPECIES Deer



Updated Boundary: Grand County — NW boundary Hwy 128 to the Professor Valley Rd. NE boundary is the Professor Valley Rd until it meets Professor Creek., then follow Professor Creek (which includes Mary Jane Canyon and Bunchground Canyon) to the where drainage crosses the North End Taylor Flat Road. SE boundary is North End Taylor Flat Rd to the junction with the La Sal Loop Rd, then the La Sal Loop Road to the Sand Flats Rd. SW boundary is the San Flats Rd until it connects to S 400 E in Moab, S 400 E to the junction with E 300 S, then E 300 S to Hwy 191, then Hwy 191 back to the junction with Hwy 128. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: La Sal, Moab. Boundary questions? Call Price office, 435-613-3700. - A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands, CWMUs (unless you specifically have a permit for that CWMU) or on National Park lands. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply on National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, State Parks, UDWR Wildlife and

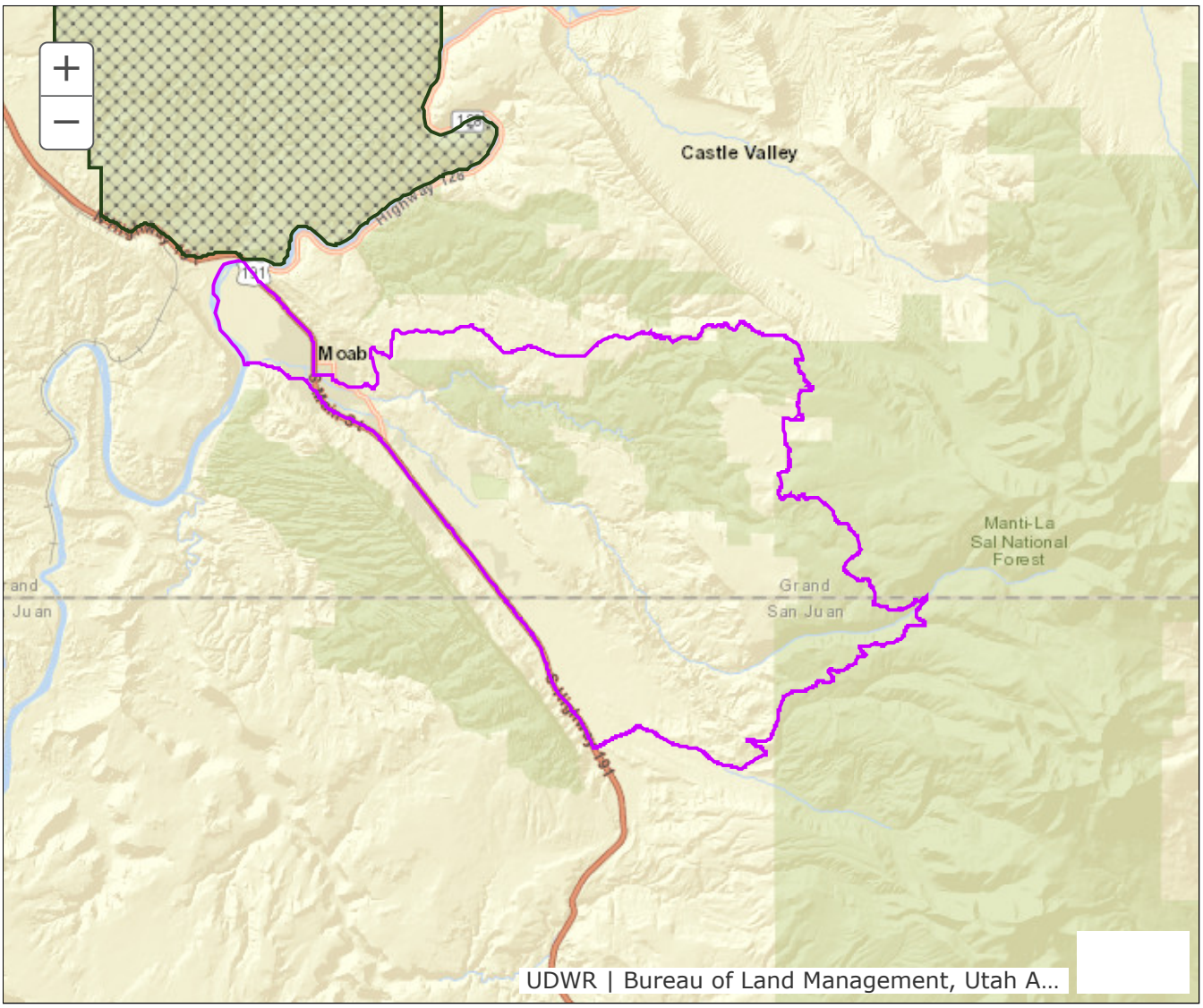
Waterfowl Management areas, military installations and within the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT La Sal, Moab Valley

SPECIES Deer



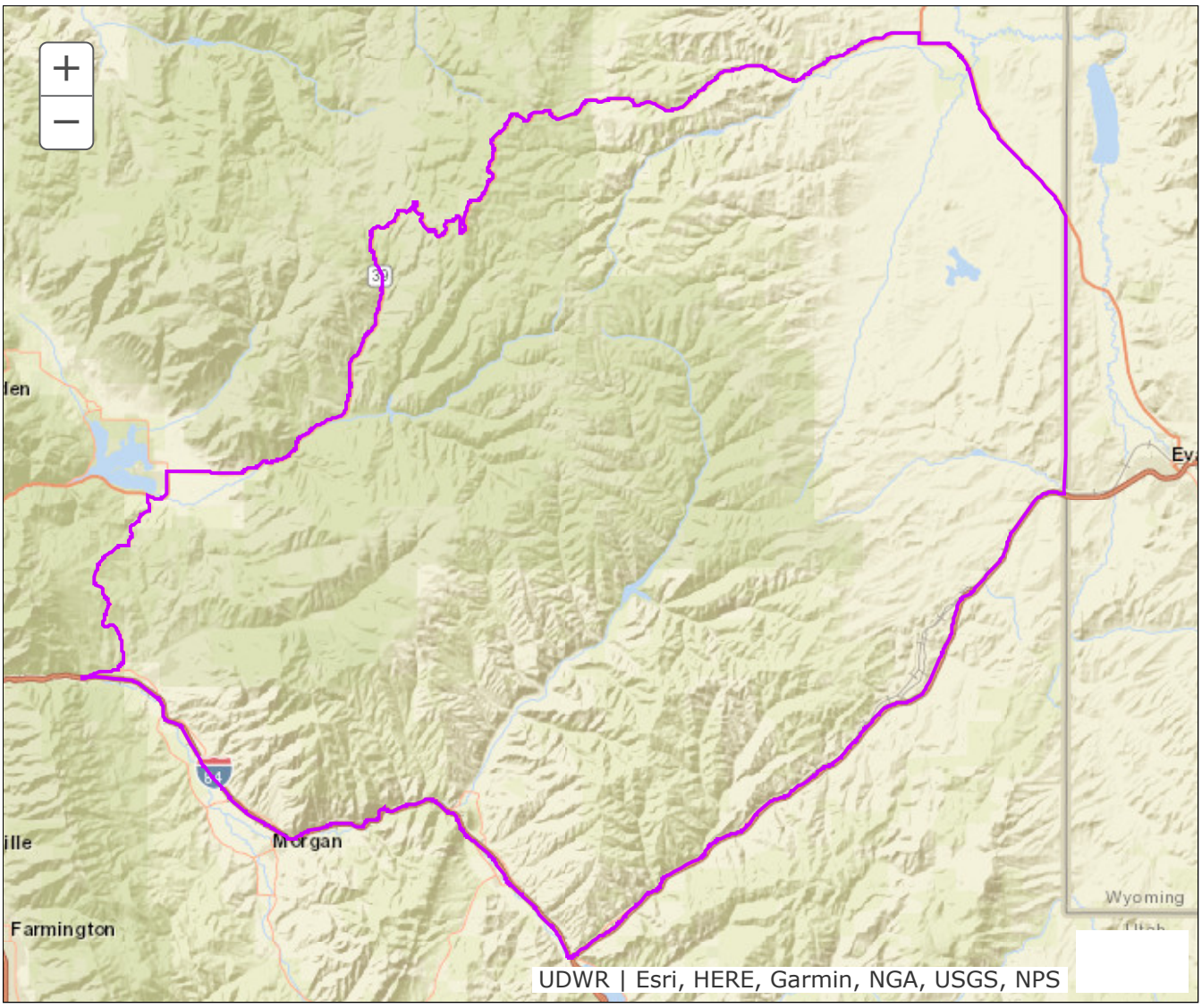
Updated Boundary: Grand and San Juan counties— Northern boundary is Colorado River between Kane Creek Boulevard and the bridge where Hwy 191 crosses the Colorado River. SE on Hwy 191 to the junction with E 300 S in Moab. E 300 S to S 400 E. S 400 E to the Sand Flats Rd. Sand Flats Rd to junction with La Sal Loop Rd. S on Loop Rd until it junctions with connector road to Hwy 191. N on Hwy 191 to junction with Kane Creek Boulevard. Kane Creek Boulevard to the Colorado River. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: La Sal, Moab. Boundary questions? Call Price office, 435-613-3700. - A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands, CWMUs (unless you specifically have a permit for that CWMU) or on National Park lands. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply on National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, State Parks, UDWR Wildlife and Waterfowl Management areas, military installations and within the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT Morgan-South Rich

SPECIES Elk



Updated Boundary: Morgan, Rich, Summit and Weber counties—Boundary begins at I-80 and the Utah-Wyoming state line; west on I-80 to Echo Junction and I-84; west on I-84 to SR-167 at Mountain Green (Trappers Loop Road); north along SR-167 to SR-39; east along SR-39 to Woodruff and SR-16; southeast on SR-16 to the Utah-Wyoming state line; south along the state line to I-80. Excludes all CWMUs. This hunt is comprised of all or largely private property. Hunters should acquire written permission from the landowner before applying for this hunt. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Logan, Ogden. Boundary questions? Call the Ogden office, 801-476-2740. - A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands, CWMUs (unless you specifically have a permit for that CWMU) or on National Park lands. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply on National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, State Parks, UDWR Wildlife and Waterfowl Management areas, military installations and within

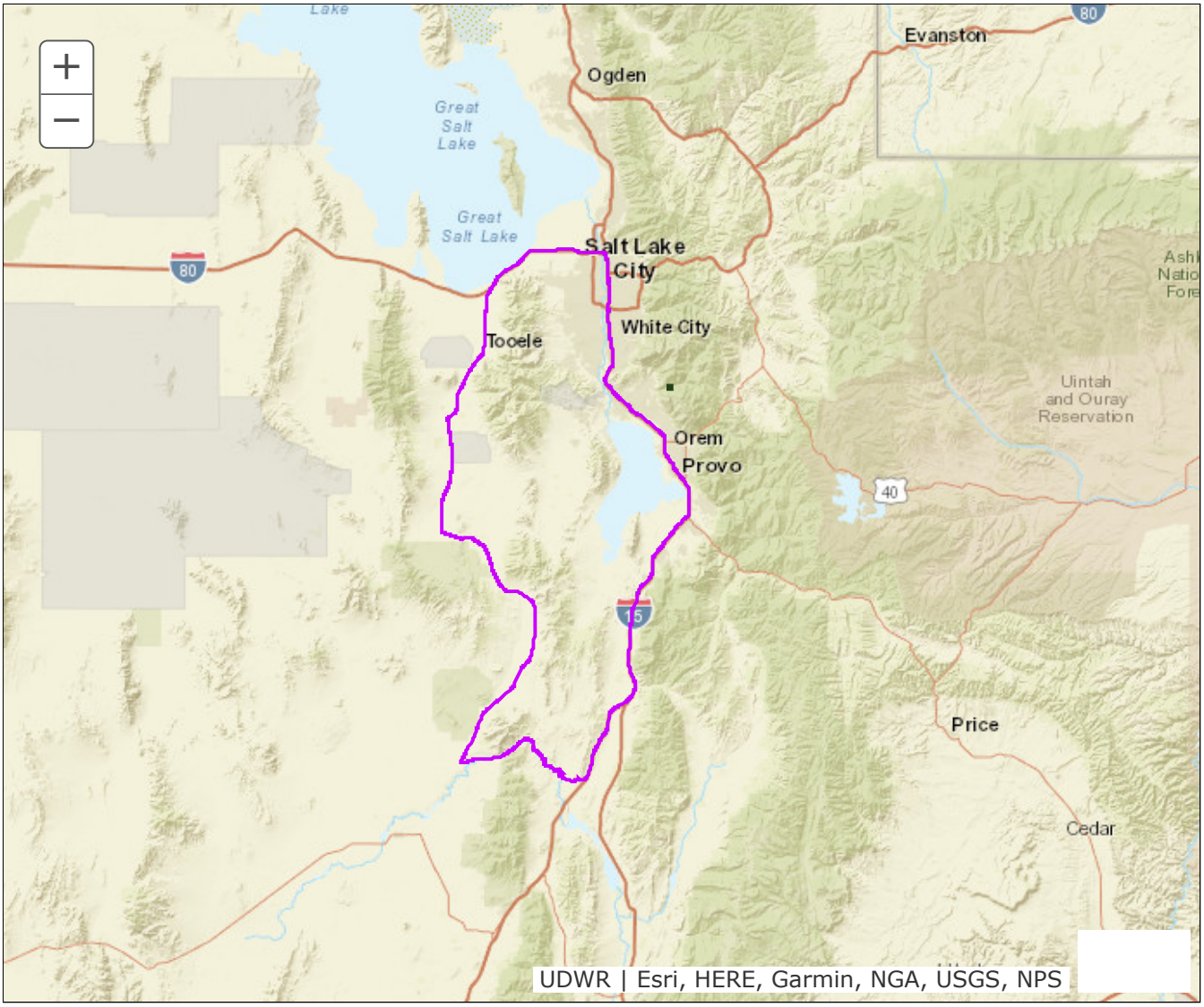
the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT Oquirrh/Tintic

SPECIES Deer



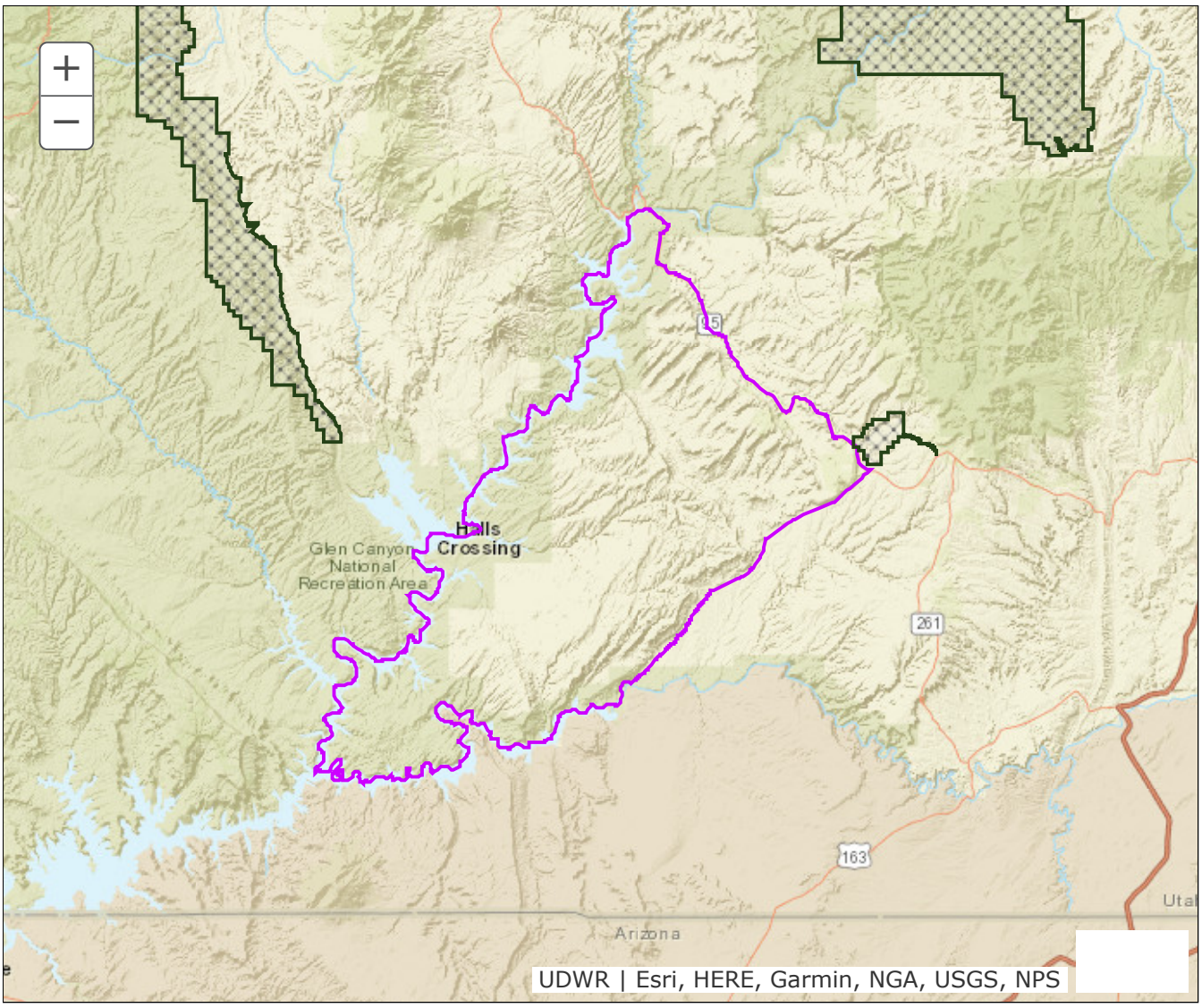
Updated Boundary: Unit 18b – Oquirrh/Tintic – Tooele, Salt Lake, Utah, and Juab counties—Boundary begins at the junction of I-80 and SR-36; east on I-80 to I-15; south on I-15 to Exit 207 and Mills Road; west on this road to the Sevier River; north along this river to SR132; west on SR-132 to US-6; north on US-6 to SR-36; north on SR-36 to I-80. — A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands, CWMUs (unless you specifically have a permit for that CWMU) or on National Park lands. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply on National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, State Parks, UDWR Wildlife and Waterfowl Management areas, military installations and within the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT San Juan, Mancos Mesa

SPECIES Deer



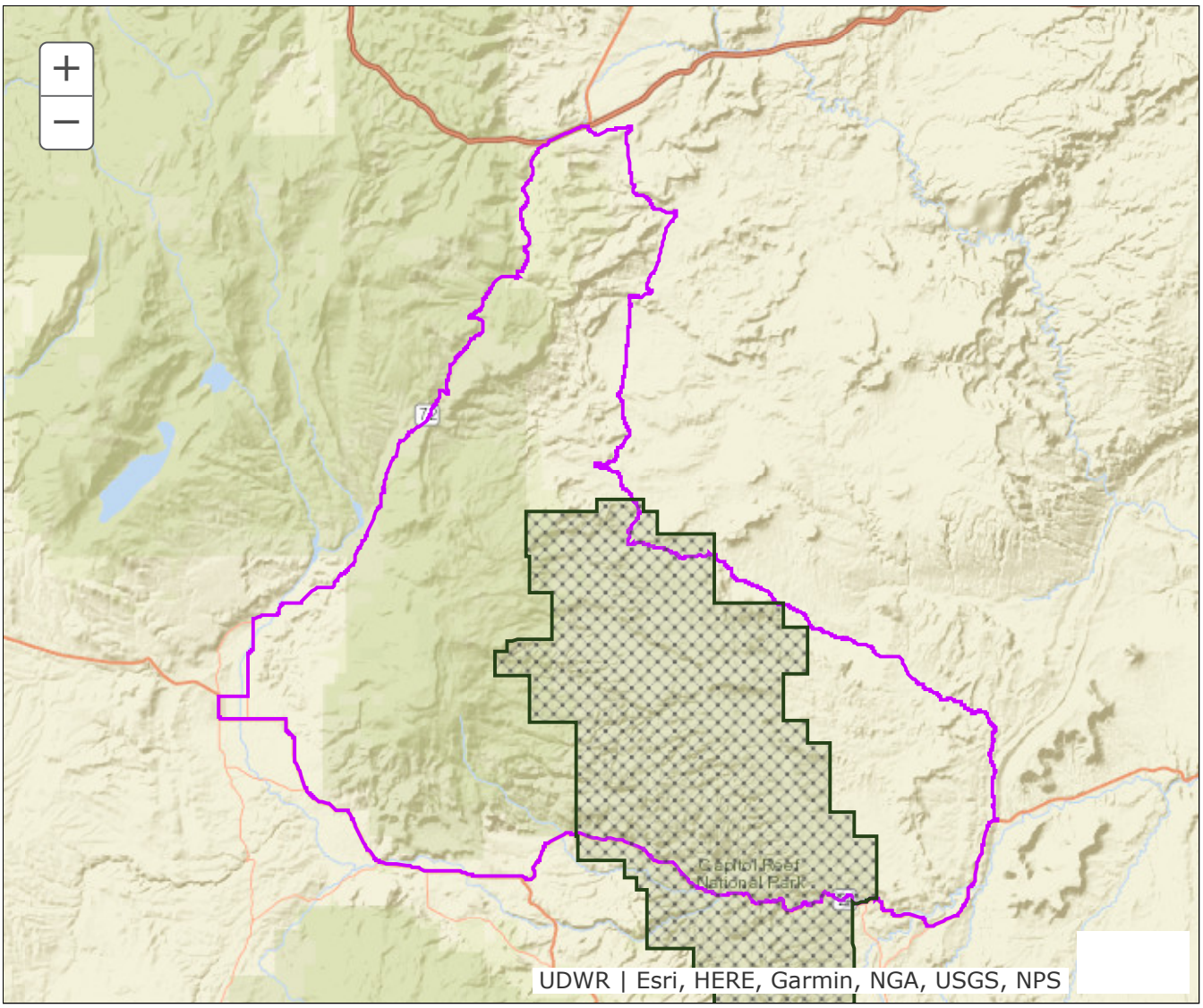
Updated Boundary: San Juan County — Northern boundary starts where Hwy 95 crosses Lake Powell at Hite. SE on Hwy 95 to junction with Hwy 276. SW on 276 to junction with Clay Hills Rd. SW on Clay Hills Rd to the San Juan River. W on San Juan River to confluence with Lake Powell. NE on Lake Powell back to where 95 crosses at Hite. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Hite Crossing, Navajo Mountain. Boundary questions? Call Price office, 435-613-3700. - A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands, CWMUs (unless you specifically have a permit for that CWMU) or on National Park lands. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply on National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, State Parks, UDWR Wildlife and Waterfowl Management areas, military installations and within the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT Thousand Lakes

SPECIES Deer



Updated Boundary: Sevier and Wayne counties—Boundary begins at the junction of SR-24 and SR-72; east on SR-24 to the Caineville Wash road; north along the Caineville Wash road to the Cathedral Valley road; west on the Cathedral Valley road to Rock Springs Bench and the Last Chance Desert road; north on the Last Chance Desert road to the Blue Flats road; north and east on the Blue Flats road to the Willow Springs road; north on the Willow Springs road towards Windy Peak and the Windy Peak road; west on the Windy Peak road to SR-72; south on SR-72 to SR-24. Private lands within this boundary are open to general deer hunting. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Salina, San Rafael Desert, Loa, Hanksville. Boundary questions? Call the Cedar City office, 435-865-6100. - A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands, CWMUs (unless you specifically have a permit for that CWMU) or on National Park lands. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply on National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, State Parks, UDWR Wildlife and Waterfowl Management areas,

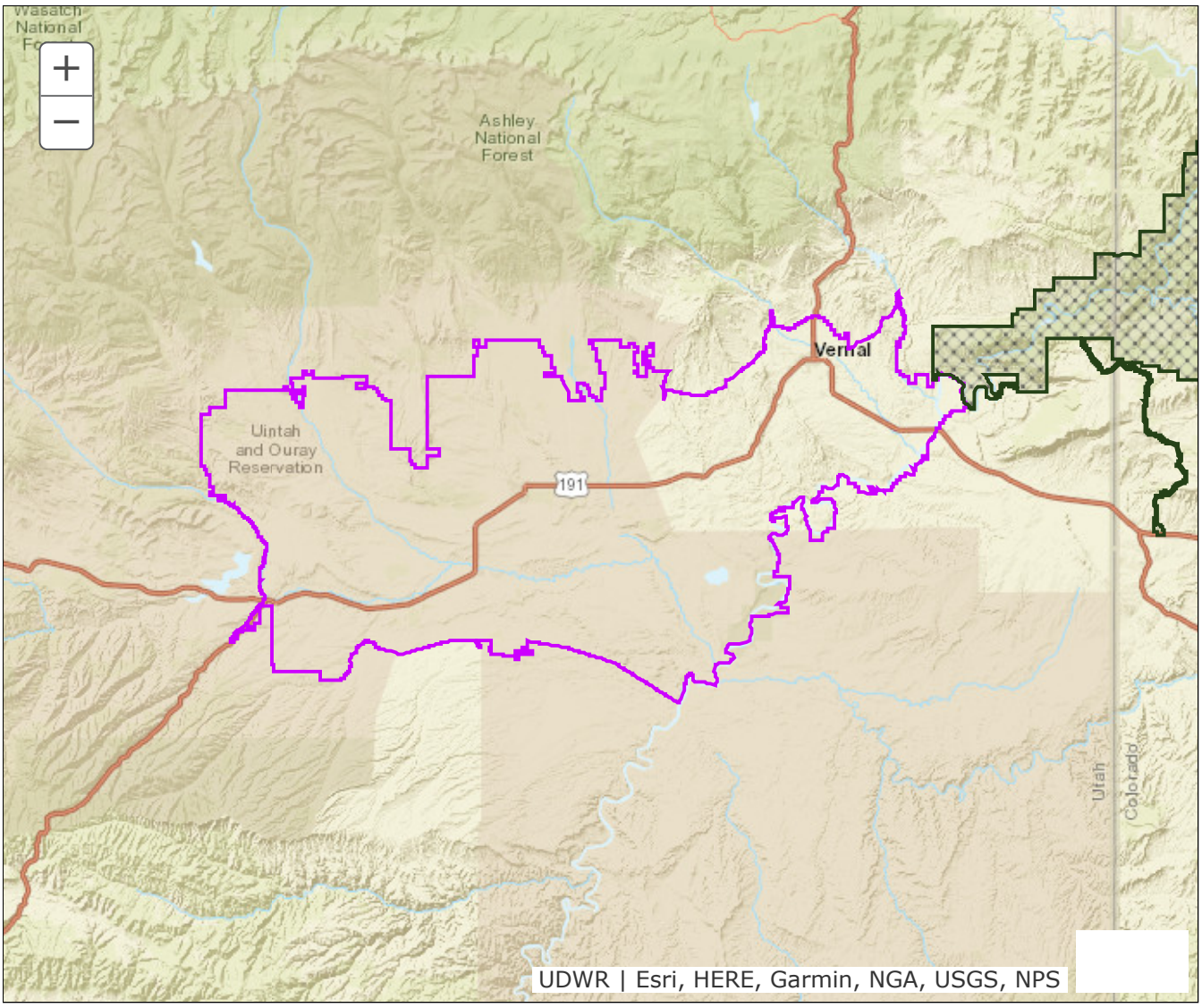
military installations and within the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT Uintah Basin Extended Archery Area

SPECIES Deer and Elk



Updated Boundary: Duchesne and Uintah counties—Boundary begins at SR-87 and the Duchesne River in Duchesne; north along this river to the Ute Tribal boundary near the mouth of Rock Creek west of Utahn; north then east on this boundary to SR-121 (1 mile east of Hayden); east and south on this road to the Ute Tribal boundary (0.9 miles west of the East Channel of the Whiterocks River); north then east along this boundary around the East Channel of the Whiterocks River, Tridel and Deep Creek to the BLM boundary northeast of Lapoint; south along this boundary to the SITLA boundary; south along this boundary to SR-121; north and east on SR-121 to the Highline Canal in Maeser; north along this canal to Ashley Creek; south along this creek to the Steinaker Feeder Canal; east along this canal to 2500 West Street; south on this road to 2500 North street; east along this street to 1500 West street; north on this street to 3300 North street; northeast on this street to SR-191; north on this road to the BLM boundary; southeast along this boundary to the Diamond Mountain Road; northeast on this road to Brush Creek; south along this creek to the Island Park road; east

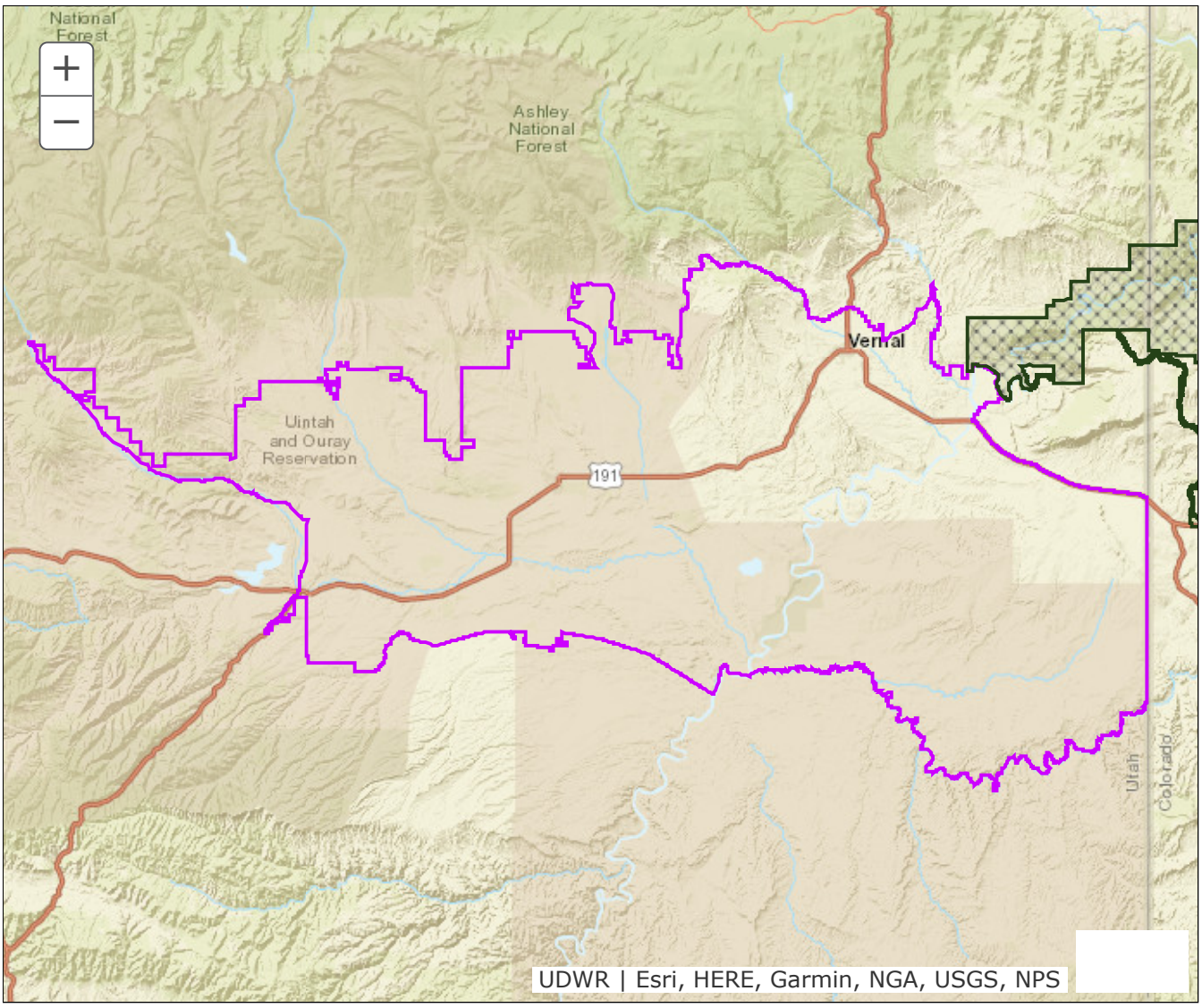
along this road to the BLM boundary; south and east along this boundary to the Dinosaur National Monument boundary; east along this boundary to the Green River; east and south along this river approx. 5 mi to the BLM boundary; south along this boundary to the Ouray National Wildlife Refuge eastern boundary; south along this boundary to the Green River; west along this river to the BLM boundary near Pariette Draw west along the BLM boundary to the Pleasant Valley/Antelope Canyon road (CR-31) west along this road to the Antelope Canyon road (CR-27) south along this road to the Ute Tribal boundary; west along this boundary to the Cottonwood Ridge WMA boundary; west and north along this boundary to the Ute Tribal boundary; north and west along this boundary to Indian Canyon (US-191) north along US-191 to US-40; east on US-40 to SR-87 in Duchesne; north on SR-87 to the Duchesne River. EXCLUDES ALL NATIVE AMERICAN TRUST LAND. Contact Ouray National Wildlife Refuge for special hunting regulations on the refuge. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Duchesne, Dutch John, Vernal. Boundary Questions? Call the Vernal office, 435-781-9453. - A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands, CWMUs (unless you specifically have a permit for that CWMU) or on National Park lands. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply on National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, State Parks, UDWR Wildlife and Waterfowl Management areas, military installations and within the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT Uinta Basin Private Lands Any Bull Elk

SPECIES Elk



Updated Boundary: Duchesne and Uintah counties—Private Lands Only within the following boundary—Boundary begins at SR-87 and US-40 in Duchesne; north along SR-87 to SR 35; west along this road to the North Fork of the Duchesne Road; north on this road to the southern boundary of the Ute Tribal property; then east along this southern boundary to SR-121 (1 mile east of Hayden); east on this road to the Whiterocks Highway/Farm Creek road; north on this road to the Ute Tribal boundary 0.5 miles south of 15000 North; west and north along this boundary back to 2500 East; north of this road to 1600 North; east on this road to the Whiterocks Canyon road; south on this road to 11000 North; east on this road to the Tridell Highway; east on this road to the Ute Tribal boundary northwest of Tridel; east along this boundary to the Deep Creek Road (county road 2040) north of Lapoint; north and east along this road to the Dry Fork Road (county road 2050); south along this road to the Mckonkie Ranch road; east on this road to Dry Fork Creek; south on this creek to Ashley Creek; south along this creek to the Steinaker Feeder Canal; east along this canal to 2500

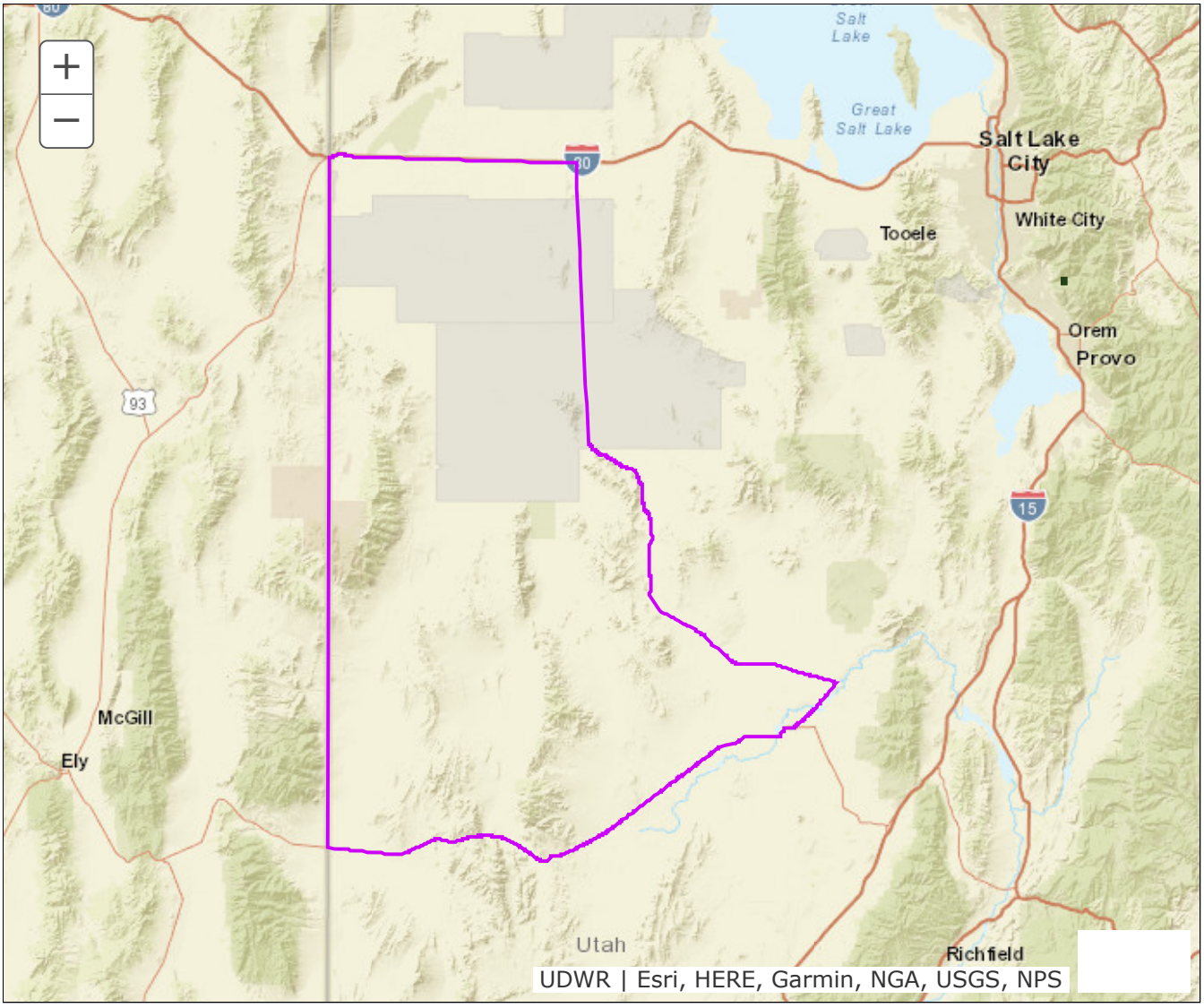
West Street; south on this road to 2500 North street; east along this street to 1500 West street; north on this street to 3300 North street; northeast on this street to SR-191; north on this road to the BLM boundary; southeast along this boundary to the Diamond Mountain road; northeast on this road to Brush Creek; south along this creek to the Island Park road; east along this road to the BLM boundary; south and east along this boundary to the Dinosaur National Monument boundary; east along this boundary to the Green River; east and south along this river approx. 5 mi to the BLM boundary; south along this boundary to US-40; east on this road to the Utah/Colorado state line; south along this line to the White River; west along this river to the Green River; west along this river to the BLM boundary near Pariette Draw; west along the BLM boundary to the Pleasant Valley/Antelope Canyon road (CR-31) west along this road to the Antelope Canyon road (CR-27) south along this road to the Ute Tribal boundary; west along this boundary to the Cottonwood Ridge WMA boundary; west and north along this boundary to the Ute Tribal boundary; north and west along this boundary to Indian Canyon (US-191) north along US-191 to US-40; east on US-40 to SR-87 in Duchesne. EXCLUDES ALL NATIVE AMERICAN TRUST LAND, TRIBAL PROPERTY, STATE PARK LANDS, SCHOOL TRUST LANDS, UDWR WILDLIFE MAMAGEMENT AREAS, BLM LANDS, AND ANY OTHER PUBLIC LANDS. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Duchesne, Dutch John, Vernal, Seep Ridge. Boundary Questions? Call the Vernal office, 435-781-9453. - A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands or CWMUs. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply within the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT West Desert, Swasey

SPECIES Deer



Updated Boundary: Unit 19a – West Desert, Swasey – Tooele, Juab, and Millard counties—Boundary begins at the Utah-Nevada state line and I-80 in Wendover; east on I-80 to exit 41 (Knolls), south cross country to the north tip of the Dugway range, southeast cross country to the Dugway mountain road, southeast on this road to the Pony Express road, east on this road to the 14-mile road, south on this road to the Delta road, southeast on this road to SR-174 (IPP/Brush Highway road), southeast on this road to US-6, south on US-6 to its junction with US-50 at Delta; west on US-50/US-6 to the Utah-Nevada state line; north along this state line to I-80 at Wendover. — A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands, CWMUs (unless you specifically have a permit for that CWMU) or on National Park lands. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply on National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, State Parks, UDWR Wildlife and Waterfowl Management areas, military

installations and within the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE M. HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Natural Resources

JOEL FERRY
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

J. SHIRLEY
Division Director

MEMORANDUM

Date: October 17, 2024

To: Wildlife Board and Regional Advisory Council Members

From: Rusty Robinson, Once-in-a-lifetime (OIAL) Species Coordinator

Subject: 2025-2027 proposed OIAL species season structure and hunt dates

The attached documents summarize the DWR's recommended changes to hunt structure and season dates for OIAL species

Recommended changes by species:

Bison

1. Discontinued Hunt:
    a. The DWR is recommending to discontinue Book Cliffs, Little Creek/South bison hunt # BI6530 in order to reduce hunting pressure in that unit.

Bighorn Sheep

1. New Hunts:
    a. The DWR is recommending to discontinue and split the Kaiparowits, Escalante desert bighorn sheep unit into two new desert bighorn sheep units (Escalante, East and Escalante, West) in order to distribute hunters in proportion to the availability of rams.
    b. The DWR is recommending a new Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep hunt on Antelope Island.

Moose

1. New Hunt:
    a. The DWR is recommending a new bull moose hunt in Box Elder.

Please refer to hunt tables and maps to see all recommended dates, boundaries, and season structures.

OIAL Hunt Dates and Season Structure Recommendations

Bull Moose Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
MB6012	Box Elder	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Oct 31 2027	N	Y
MB6000	Cache	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
MB6001	Chalk Creek	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Oct 31 2027	N	
MB6009	Diamond Mtn/Vernal	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Oct 31 2027	N	
MB6002	East Canyon	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Oct 31 2027	N	
MB6003	East Canyon, Morgan-Summit	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Oct 31 2027	N	
MB6004	Kamas	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Oct 31 2027	N	
MB6005	Morgan-South Rich	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Oct 31 2027	N	
MB6006	North Slope, Summit	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
MB6007	North Slope, Three Corners/West Daggett	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
MB6008	Ogden	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Oct 31 2027	N	
MB6011	Wasatch Mtns/Central Mtns	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
MB6010	Yellowstone	Sept 13 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Oct 31 2027	N	

Bison Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
BI6500	Antelope Island	Dec 01 2025 - Dec 03 2025	Dec 07 2026 - Dec 09 2026	Dec 06 2027 - Dec 08 2027	N	
BI6532	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek (Archery)	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	N	
BI6534	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek	Sept 13 2025 - Sept 21 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Sept 20 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Sept 26 2027	N	
BI6535	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 16 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 15 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 21 2027	N	
BI6536	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek (Cow Only)	Nov 15 2025 - Nov 30 2025	Nov 14 2026 - Nov 29 2026	Nov 20 2027 - Dec 05 2027	N	
BI6528	Book Cliffs, Little Creek/South (Archery)	Aug 16 2025 - Sept 12 2025	Aug 15 2026 - Sept 11 2026	Aug 21 2027 - Sept 17 2027	N	
BI6531	Book Cliffs, Little Creek/South	Sept 22 2025 - Oct 03 2025	Sept 21 2026 - Oct 02 2026	Sept 27 2027 - Oct 08 2027	N	
BI6529	Book Cliffs, Little Creek/South (Cow Only)	Oct 18 2025 - Oct 28 2025	Oct 17 2026 - Oct 27 2026	Oct 23 2027 - Nov 02 2027	N	
BI6537	Book Cliffs, Little Creek/South	Nov 08 2025 - Jan 31 2026	Nov 07 2026 - Jan 31 2027	Nov 13 2027 - Jan 31 2028	Y	
BI6503	Henry Mtns	Nov 01 2025 - Nov 12 2025	Oct 31 2026 - Nov 11 2026	Nov 06 2027 - Nov 17 2027	Y	
BI6504	Henry Mtns	Nov 15 2025 - Nov 26 2025	Nov 14 2026 - Nov 25 2026	Nov 20 2027 - Dec 01 2027	Y	
BI6516	Henry Mtns	Nov 29 2025 - Dec 10 2025	Nov 28 2026 - Dec 09 2026	Dec 04 2027 - Dec 15 2027	N	
BI6505	Henry Mtns (Cow Only)	Dec 13 2025 - Dec 24 2025	Dec 12 2026 - Dec 23 2026	Dec 18 2027 - Dec 29 2027	Y	
BI6506	Henry Mtns (Cow Only)	Dec 27 2025 - Jan 13 2026	Dec 26 2026 - Jan 12 2027	Jan 01 2028 - Jan 18 2028	N	
BI6509	Henry Mtns (Archery)	Jan 14 2026 - Jan 31 2026	Jan 13 2027 - Jan 31 2027	Jan 19 2028 - Jan 31 2028	N	
BI6527	Nine Mile	Aug 01 2025 - Jan 31 2026	Aug 01 2026 - Jan 31 2027	Aug 02 2027 - Jan 31 2028	Y	

Desert Bighorn Sheep Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DS6626	Escalante, East	Sept 13 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Dec 30 2026	Sept 11 2027 - Dec 29 2027	Y	Y
DS6627	Escalante, West	Sept 13 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Dec 30 2026	Sept 11 2027 - Dec 29 2027	N	Y
DS6600	Henry Mtns	Sept 13 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	
DS6601	Kaiparowits, East	Sept 13 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Dec 31 2027	Y	

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
DS6603	Kaiparowits, West	Sept 13 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Dec 31 2027	Y	
DS6604	La Sal, Potash/South Cisco	Sept 13 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	
DS6625	Mineral Mtns	Sept 13 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	
DS6621	Pine Valley, Beaver Dam	Oct 25 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Oct 24 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Oct 30 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	
DS6620	Pine Valley, Virgin River	Oct 25 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Oct 24 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Oct 30 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	
DS6606	San Juan, Lockhart	Sept 13 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	
DS6622	San Juan, North	Sept 13 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	
DS6623	San Juan, San Juan River	Sept 13 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	
DS6607	San Juan, South	Sept 13 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	
DS6608	San Rafael, Dirty Devil	Sept 13 2025 - Nov 26 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Nov 25 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Dec 01 2027	Y	
DS6624	San Rafael, Dirty Devil (Archery)	Nov 27 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Nov 26 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Dec 02 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	
DS6609	San Rafael, North	Sept 13 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	
DS6610	San Rafael, South	Sept 13 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Dec 31 2027	Y	
DS6611	Zion	Sept 13 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Sept 12 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Sept 18 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	

Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep Hunts Recommended Season Dates

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
RS6700	Antelope Island	Nov 12 2025 - Nov 19 2025	Nov 11 2026 - Nov 18 2026	Nov 10 2027 - Nov 17 2027	N	Y
RS6701	Book Cliffs, South	Nov 01 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Oct 31 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Nov 01 2027 - Dec 31 2027	Y	
RS6703	Box Elder, Newfoundland Mtn	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 24 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 23 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 29 2027	N	
RS6704	Box Elder, Newfoundland Mtn	Oct 25 2025 - Nov 14 2025	Oct 24 2026 - Nov 13 2026	Oct 30 2027 - Nov 19 2027	Y	
RS6722	Box Elder, Newfoundland Mtn (Archery)	Nov 15 2025 - Dec 07 2025	Nov 14 2026 - Dec 06 2026	Nov 20 2027 - Dec 12 2027	N	
RS6720	Fillmore, Oak Creek	Oct 04 2025 - Oct 24 2025	Oct 03 2026 - Oct 23 2026	Oct 09 2027 - Oct 29 2027	N	
RS6726	Fillmore, Oak Creek	Oct 25 2025 - Nov 14 2025	Oct 24 2026 - Nov 13 2026	Oct 30 2027 - Nov 19 2027	Y	
RS6727	Fillmore, Oak Creek (Archery)	Nov 15 2025 - Dec 07 2025	Nov 14 2026 - Dec 06 2026	Nov 20 2027 - Dec 12 2027	N	
RS6725	Nebo	Nov 01 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Oct 31 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Nov 01 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	
RS6712	Nine Mile, Gray Canyon	Nov 01 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Oct 31 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Nov 01 2027 - Dec 31 2027	Y	
RS6713	Nine Mile, Jack Creek	Nov 01 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Oct 31 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Nov 01 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	
RS6709	North Slope, Summit/West Daggett	Sept 15 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Sept 14 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Sept 20 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	
RS6708	North Slope, Three Corners	Sept 15 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Sept 14 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Sept 20 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	
RS6721	Oquirrh-Stansbury, West	Nov 01 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Oct 31 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Nov 01 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	
RS6724	Wasatch Mtns, West	Nov 01 2025 - Dec 31 2025	Oct 31 2026 - Dec 31 2026	Nov 01 2027 - Dec 31 2027	N	

Mountain Goat Hunts Recommended Season Dates

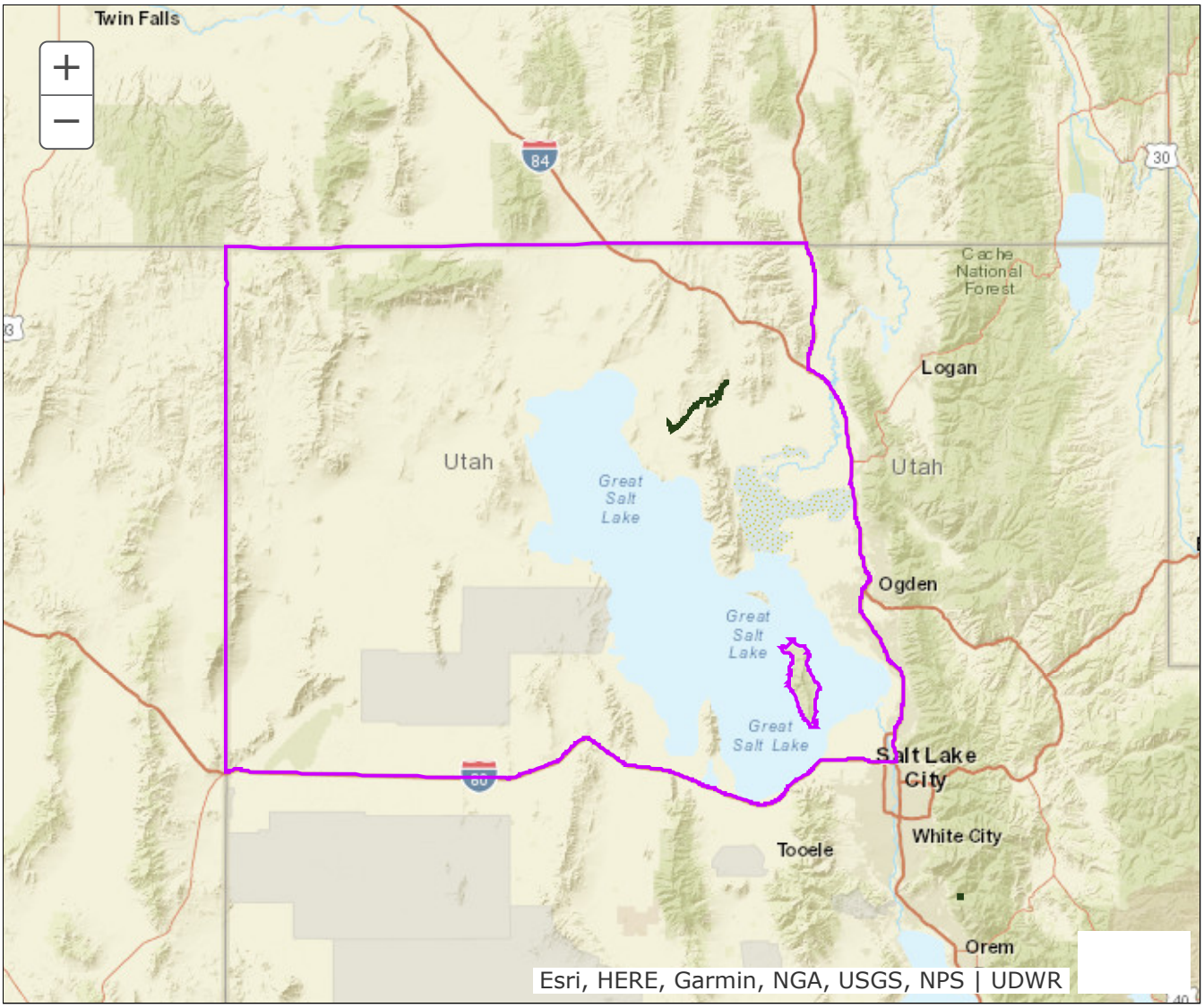
Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
GO6800	Beaver	Sept 06 2025 - Sept 28 2025	Sept 05 2026 - Sept 27 2026	Sept 11 2027 - Oct 03 2027	Y	
GO6801	Beaver	Sept 29 2025 - Oct 27 2025	Sept 28 2026 - Oct 26 2026	Oct 04 2027 - Nov 01 2027	N	
GO6822	Beaver (Archery)	Nov 15 2025 - Nov 24 2025	Nov 14 2026 - Nov 23 2026	Nov 20 2027 - Nov 29 2027	N	
GO6805	High Uintas Central	Sept 06 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 05 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 04 2027 - Oct 31 2027	N	
GO6806	High Uintas East	Sept 06 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 05 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 04 2027 - Oct 31 2027	N	
GO6804	High Uintas Kamas	Sept 06 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 05 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 04 2027 - Oct 31 2027	N	

Hunt	Hunt Name	2025	2026	2027	Nonres Permits	New Hunt
GO6807	High Uintas Leidy Peak	Sept 06 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 05 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 04 2027 - Oct 31 2027	N	
GO6808	High Uintas West	Sept 06 2025 - Oct 31 2025	Sept 05 2026 - Oct 31 2026	Sept 04 2027 - Oct 31 2027	Y	
GO6817	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	Sept 06 2025 - Nov 26 2025	Sept 05 2026 - Nov 25 2026	Sept 11 2027 - Dec 01 2027	Y	
GO6814	Mt Dutton	Sept 06 2025 - Nov 26 2025	Sept 05 2026 - Nov 25 2026	Sept 11 2027 - Dec 01 2027	N	
GO6821	Nebo (Archery)	Sept 17 2025 - Sept 26 2025	Sept 16 2026 - Sept 25 2026	Sept 22 2027 - Oct 01 2027	N	
GO6803	Nebo	Sept 27 2025 - Nov 26 2025	Sept 26 2026 - Nov 25 2026	Oct 02 2027 - Dec 01 2027	Y	
GO6810	Ogden, Willard Peak	Sept 06 2025 - Nov 26 2025	Sept 05 2026 - Nov 25 2026	Sept 11 2027 - Dec 01 2027	N	
GO6818	Wasatch Mtns, Box Elder Peak	Sept 06 2025 - Nov 26 2025	Sept 05 2026 - Nov 25 2026	Sept 11 2027 - Dec 01 2027	N	
GO6819	Wasatch Mtns, Lone Peak	Sept 06 2025 - Nov 26 2025	Sept 05 2026 - Nov 25 2026	Sept 11 2027 - Dec 01 2027	N	
GO6813	Wasatch Mtns, Provo Peak	Sept 06 2025 - Nov 26 2025	Sept 05 2026 - Nov 25 2026	Sept 11 2027 - Dec 01 2027	N	
GO6820	Wasatch Mtns, Timpanogos	Sept 06 2025 - Nov 26 2025	Sept 05 2026 - Nov 25 2026	Sept 11 2027 - Dec 01 2027	Y	

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT Box Elder

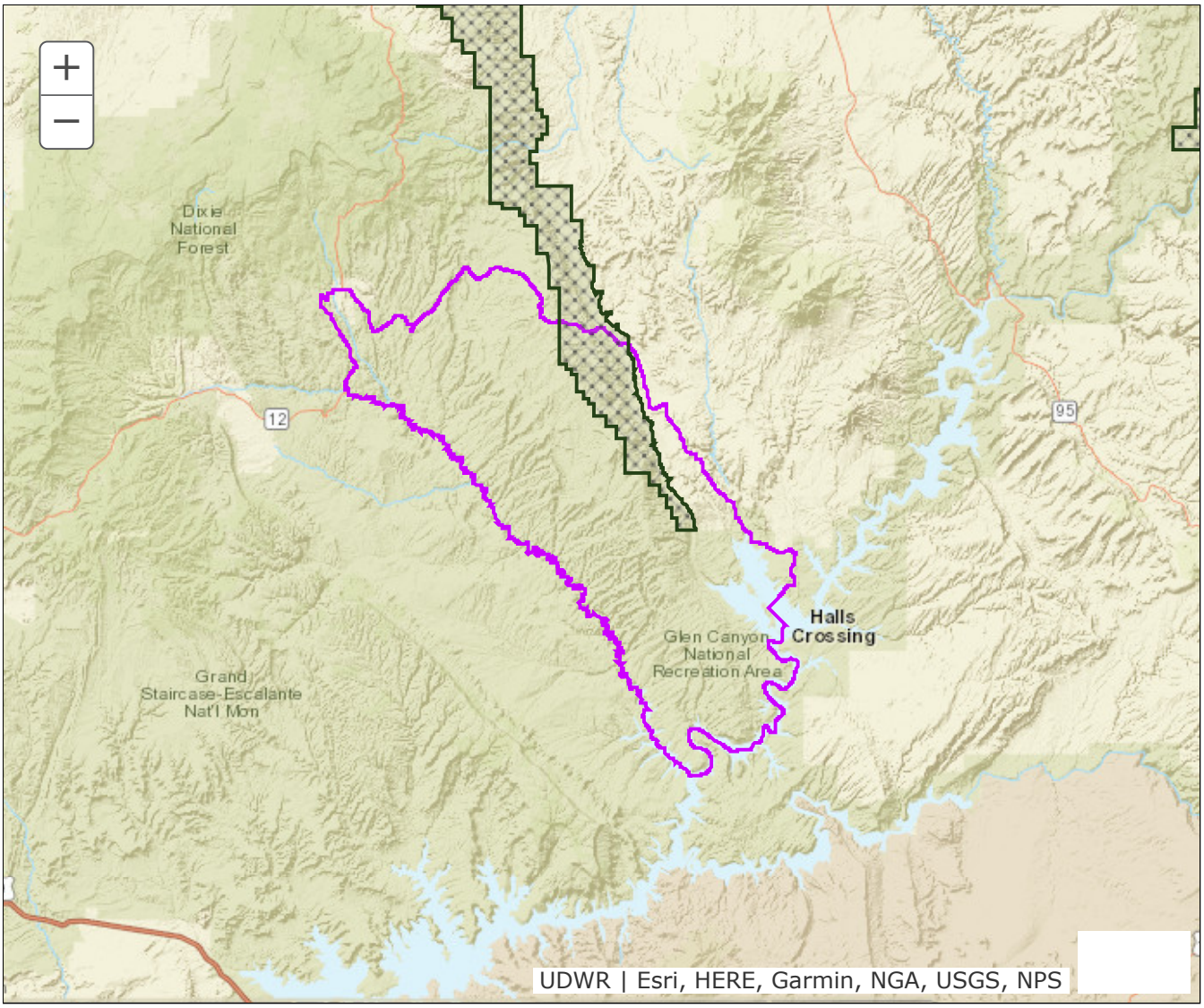


Updated Boundary: Box Elder, Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele and Weber counties—Boundary begins at the Utah-Idaho state line and I-15; west on this state line to the Utah-Nevada state line; south on this state line to I-80; east on I-80 to I-15; north on I-15 to the Utah-Idaho state line. This hunt is comprised of all or largely private property. Excludes all CWMUs. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Bonneville Salt Flat, Grouse Creek, Jackpot, Newfoundland Mountains, Promontory Point, Salt Lake City, Tooele, Tremonton, Wells, Wendover. Boundary questions? Call the Ogden office, 801-476-2740. - A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands, CWMUs (unless you specifically have a permit for that CWMU) or on National Park lands. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply on National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, State Parks, UDWR Wildlife and Waterfowl Management areas, military installations and within the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT Escalante, East

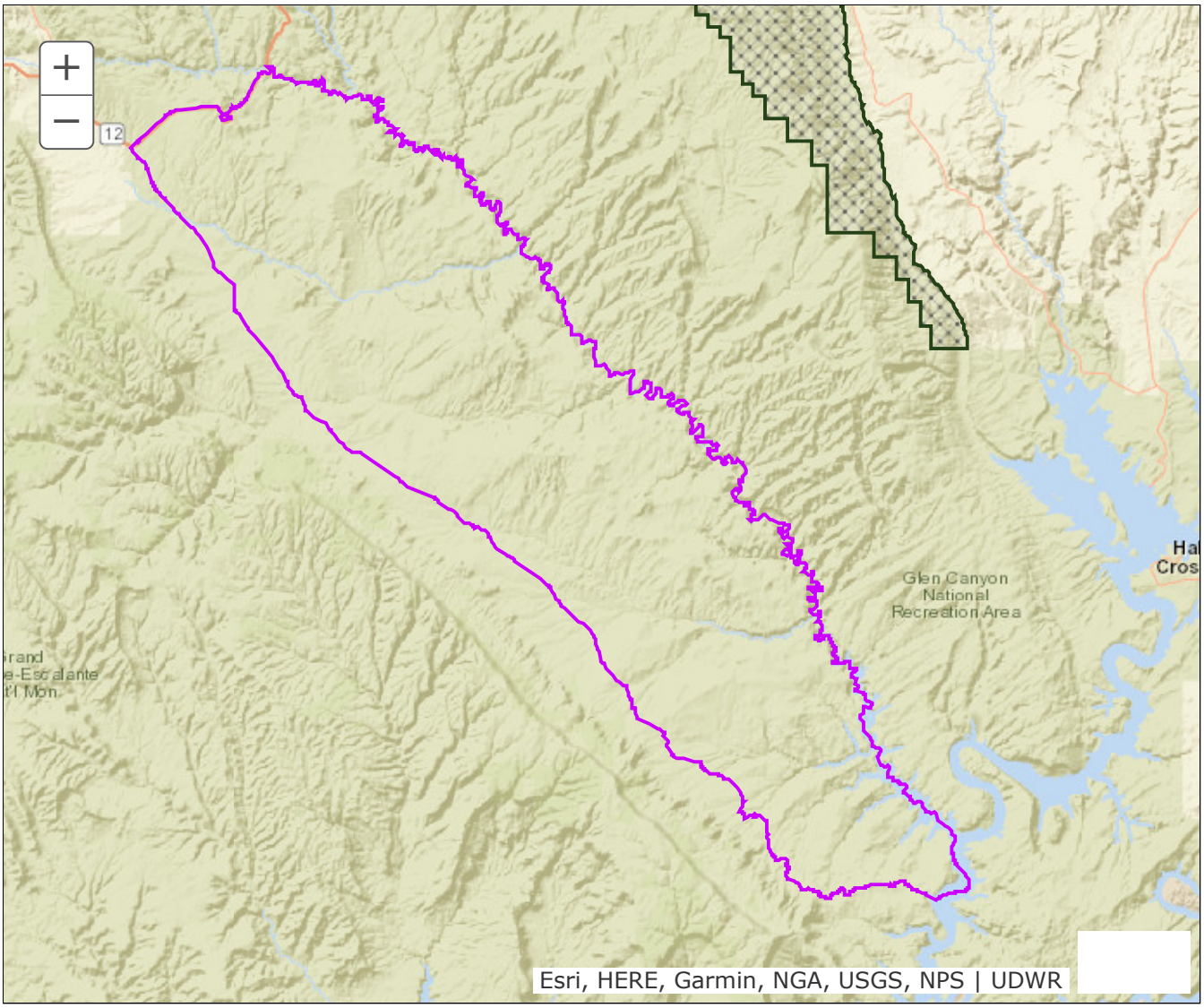


Updated Boundary: Garfield and Kane counties—Boundary begins at SR-12 and the Burr Trail road in Boulder, Utah; southeast along the Burr Trail road to the north shore of Lake Powell; southwest along the north shore of Lake Powell to the Escalante River; northwest along the Escalante River to SR-12; northeast along this road to the Burr Trail road in Boulder, Utah. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Escalante, Kanab, Panguitch, Smoky Mountain. Boundary questions? Call the Cedar City office, 435-865-6100. - A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands, CWMUs (unless you specifically have a permit for that CWMU) or on National Park lands. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply on National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, State Parks, UDWR Wildlife and Waterfowl Management areas, military installations and within the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

Wildlife UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES

BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

UNIT Escalante, West



Updated Boundary: Garfield and Kane counties—Boundary begins at SR-12 and Hole-in-the-Rock road; northeast along SR-12 to the Escalante River; southeast along the Escalante River to the north shore of Lake Powell; south along the north shore of Lake Powell to the Hole-in-the-Rock road; northwest along this road to SR-12. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Escalante, Kanab, Panguitch, Smoky Mountain. Boundary questions? Call the Cedar City office, 435-865-6100. - A hunting permit does not authorize the permit holder to hunt on Native American trust lands, CWMUs (unless you specifically have a permit for that CWMU) or on National Park lands. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of hunters to learn if hunting is allowed and what specific rules and regulations may apply on National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, State Parks, UDWR Wildlife and Waterfowl Management areas, military installations and within the boundaries of cities, towns and municipalities. Written permission is required to hunt private lands.

State of Utah

SPENCER J. COX
Governor

DEIDRE M. HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Natural Resources

JOEL FERRY
Executive Director

Division of Wildlife Resources

J. SHIRLEY
Division Director

MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 21, 2024

TO: Wildlife Board and Regional Advisory Council Members

FROM: Lindy Varney, Wildlife Licensing Coordinator

SUBJECT: Proposed rule amendments R657-62:
First-time youth general-season buck deer preference point
Youth unutilized allocation conversion
General-season buck deer/dedicated hunter applications

The Statewide Mule Deer Committee met earlier this year, while meeting and discussing ways to better the odds of drawing out for a deer permit, and exploring ways to get more opportunities to our hunters, the following recommendations are being proposed.

With only 44% of our first-time youth applicants being successful on drawing out for a general-season buck deer permit, the Division would like to recommend that all first-time youth general-season buck deer applicants receive one general-season buck deer preference point.

We currently offer 20% allocation to youth for general-season buck deer permits. However, not all of the percentage is being utilized due to not enough youth applications on certain units. The division would like to propose a rule change that would allow us to convert any remaining permits from the unutilized youth allocation to legal weapon regular season permit after evaluation all youth applications.

Another option the statewide mule deer committee explored to get more opportunity to our hunters was ways to reduce applications. In 2024, 88% of dedicated hunter applicants also applied for general-season buck deer permit. The Division would like to propose to only allow hunters to apply for a general-season buck deer permit/point OR the dedicated hunter COR/point – but no longer allow them to apply for both types of permits.

R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.
R657-62. Drawing Application Procedures.
R657-62-1. Purpose and Authority.

(1) Under authority of Sections 23A-2-304 and 23A-2-305, the Wildlife Board has established this rule for drawing applications and procedures.

(2) Specific season dates, bag and possession limits, areas open, number of permits and other administrative details that may change annually are published in the respective guidebooks of the Wildlife Board.

R657-62-4. Residency Restrictions.

(1) Only a resident may apply for or obtain a resident permit or resident certificate of registration and only a nonresident may apply for or obtain a nonresident permit or nonresident certificate of registration.

(2)(a) ~~To~~Pursuant to 23A-1-103, to apply for a resident permit or certificate of registration, a person must be a resident at the time of ~~purchase~~application.

~~(b) The posting date of the drawing shall be considered the purchase date of a permit or certificate of registration issued through a drawing.~~

(3) A license and/or permit lawfully applied for and obtained in the drawing will remain valid if the applicant's residency changes, unless a resident license is purchased in another state in violation of 23A-1-103(5).

R657-62-18. Big Game.

(1) Permit Applications

(a) Limited entry, Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit, Once-in-a-Lifetime, Management Bull Elk, Management Buck Deer, General Buck Deer, and Youth General Any Bull Elk permit applications.

(i) A person must possess or obtain a valid hunting or combination license to apply for or obtain a big game permit.

(ii) Applicants must meet age requirements, proof of hunter education requirements and youth restrictions as provided in rule R657-5.

(iii) A person may obtain only one permit per species of big game, including limited entry, cooperative wildlife management unit, once-in-a-lifetime, conservation, landowner and general permits, except antlerless permits as provided in the Antlerless Addendum and permits as provided in Rule R657-42.

(b) A resident may apply in the big game drawing for the following permits:

(i) only one of the following:

(A) buck deer - limited entry and cooperative wildlife management unit;

(B) bull elk - limited entry and cooperative wildlife management unit; or

(C) buck pronghorn - limited entry and cooperative wildlife management unit; and

(ii) only one once-in-a-lifetime permit, including once-in-a-lifetime cooperative wildlife management unit permits.

(c) A nonresident may apply in the big game drawing for the following permits:

(i) of the following:

(A) buck deer -limited entry;

(B) bull elk - limited entry;

(C) buck pronghorn - limited entry; and

(D) once-in-a-lifetime species.

(ii) Nonresidents may not apply for cooperative management units through the big game drawing.

(d) A resident or nonresident may apply in the big game drawing ~~by unit for:~~for only one of the following type of permits:

(i) ~~a~~ general ~~archery~~ season buck deer ~~permit~~;

(ii) ~~for general any weapon buck deer;~~

~~(iii) for general muzzleloader buck deer; and~~

~~(iv) a~~ dedicated hunter certificate of registration.

(2) Youth

(a) For purposes of this section "youth" means any person 17 years of age or younger on July 31.

(b) Youth applicants who apply for a general buck deer permit.

(i) Youth will automatically be considered in the youth drawing based upon their birth date.

(ii) 20% of general buck deer permits in each unit are reserved for youth hunters.

(iii) ~~Up to four~~After evaluating all youth ~~may apply together for~~hunt choices,

(A) any remaining youth ~~general deer~~ permits. will be converted to youth any legal weapon permits (regular season) and;

~~(iv) Preference points shall be used when applying.~~

~~(v)~~ (B) the youth that were unsuccessful in drawing under subsection (b)(i) will be re-evaluated, starting with the highest number of preference points and their first choice.

(iv) Any remaining youth reserved permits ~~remaining~~will be converted back to original weapon type and placed into the general buck deer drawing, and any youth applicants who were not selected for reserved permits shall be returned to the general buck deer drawing.

(vi) Up to four youth may apply together for youth general deer permits.

(vi) Preference points shall be used when applying.

(vii) First time youth general-season buck deer applicants will automatically receive one general-season buck deer preference point prior to the youth drawing for general-season buck deer.

(3) Reserved

(4) Drawing Order.

(a) Permits for the big game drawing shall be drawn in the following order:

(i) limited entry, cooperative wildlife management unit and management buck deer;

(ii) limited entry, cooperative wildlife management unit and management bull elk;

(iii) limited entry and cooperative wildlife management unit buck pronghorn;

(iv) once-in-a-lifetime;

(v) general buck deer -- lifetime license;

(vi) general buck deer -- dedicated hunter;

(vii) general buck deer - youth;

(viii) general buck deer; and

(ix) youth general any bull elk.

(b) Any person who draws one of the following permits is not eligible to draw a once-in-a-lifetime permit:

(i) limited entry, Cooperative Wildlife Management unit or management buck deer;

(ii) limited entry, Cooperative Wildlife Management unit or management bull elk; or

(iii) a limited entry or Cooperative Wildlife Management unit buck pronghorn.

(c) If any permits listed in Subsection (a)(i) through (a)(iii) remain after the big game drawing after choices have been evaluated separately for residents and nonresidents, a second

evaluation will be done allowing cross-over usage of remaining resident and nonresident permit quotas.

(5) Groups

(a) Limited Entry

(i) Up to four people may apply together for limited entry deer, elk or pronghorn; or resident cooperative wildlife management unit permits.

(b) Group applications are not accepted for management buck deer or bull elk permits.

(c) Group applications are not accepted for Once-in-a-lifetime permits.

(d) General season

(i) Up to four people may apply together for general deer permits.

(ii) Up to four youth may apply together for youth general any bull elk permits.

(iii) Up to four youth may apply together for youth general deer permits.

(6) Waiting Periods

(a) Deer waiting period.

(i) Any person who draws or obtains a limited entry, premium limited entry, management, or cooperative wildlife management unit buck deer permit through the big game drawing process may not apply for or receive any of these permits again for a period of five seasons.

(ii) A waiting period does not apply to:

(A) general archery, general any weapon, general muzzleloader, conservation, sportsman, poaching-reported reward permits;

(B) cooperative wildlife management unit, limited entry, premium limited entry, or landowner buck deer permits obtained through the landowner; or

(C) buck deer wildlife expo permits, as provided in Section R657-55-6.

(b) Elk waiting period.

(i) Any person who draws or obtains a limited entry, management or cooperative wildlife management unit bull elk permit through the big game drawing process may not apply for or receive any of these permits for a period of five seasons.

(ii) A waiting period does not apply to:

(A) general archery, general any weapon, general muzzleloader, conservation, sportsman, poaching-reported reward permits;

(B) cooperative wildlife management unit or limited entry landowner bull elk permits obtained through the landowner; or

(C) bull elk wildlife expo permits, as provided in Section R657-55-6.

(c) Pronghorn waiting period.

(i) Any person who draws or obtains a buck pronghorn or cooperative wildlife management unit buck pronghorn permit through the big game drawing may not apply for or receive any of these permits thereafter for a period of two seasons.

(ii) A waiting period does not apply to:

(A) conservation, sportsman, poaching-reported reward permits;

(B) cooperative wildlife management unit or limited entry landowner buck pronghorn permits obtained through the landowner; or

(C) buck pronghorn wildlife expo permits, as provided in Section R657-55-6.

(d) Once-in-a-lifetime species waiting period.

(i) Any person who draws or obtains a permit for any bull moose, bison, Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, desert bighorn sheep or mountain goat through the big game drawing or sportsman

permit drawing may not receive another once-in-a-lifetime permit in the big game drawing or sportsman permit drawing in the same year.

(ii) Except as provided in Subsection (iii), once-in-a-lifetime restrictions do not apply to obtaining:

(A) wildlife expo permits for once-in-a-lifetime species in the wildlife expo drawing, as provided in Rule R657-55; and

(B) Management bison permits, as provided in Subsection R657-5-38(7).

(iii) Any person who obtains a wildlife expo permit for a once-in-a-lifetime species is subject to the once-in-a-lifetime restrictions applicable to obtaining a subsequent permit for the same species through a division application and drawing process, as provided in Rule R657-62 and the guidebooks of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(iv) A person who has been convicted of unlawfully taking a once-in-a-lifetime species may not apply for or obtain a permit for that species.

(e) Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit and landowner permits.

(i) Waiting periods and once-in-a-lifetime restrictions do not apply to purchasing limited entry landowner or cooperative wildlife management unit permits obtained through a landowner, except as provided in Subsection (ii).

(ii) Waiting periods are incurred and applied for the purpose of applying in the big game drawing as a result of obtaining a cooperative wildlife management unit bull moose permit through a landowner.

KEY: wildlife, permits
Date of Last Change: ~~**October 8, 2024**~~**2023**
Notice of Continuation: April 9, 2019
Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 23A-2-304__; 23A-2-305

SPENCER J. COX
Governor
DIEDRE M. HENDERSON
Lieutenant Governor

State of Utah
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
JOEL FERRY
Executive Director
Division of Wildlife Resources
J. SHIRLEY
Division Director

MEMORANDUM

TO: Wildlife Board and Regional Advisory Council Members

FROM: Chad Wilson, Private Lands/Public Wildlife Coordinator

DATE: Oct 18, 2024

SUBJECT: 2025 Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit (CWMU) and Landowner Association (LOA) permit recommendations

The following is a summary of the 2025 CWMU recommendations for bucks and bulls. There are three types of applications the DWR receives for CWMUs: new, renewal and change applications.

The DWR received **28** CWMU applications for 2025 and recommends:

- 24 renewal applications, recommended for approval
- 1 renewal application, recommended for denial
- 1 new application, recommended for approval
- 2 change applications, recommended for approval

There will be a total of 128 CWMUs for the 2025 hunting season, based on the DWR's recommendations. The following table summarizes the recommended number of CWMU permits statewide for bucks, bulls and turkeys that need approval:

Species	Private	Public
Bull elk	104	19
Buck pronghorn	28	19
Buck deer	267	36
Bull moose	21	15
Turkey	4	4
Total	**424**	**93**

The following is a summary of the DWR's 2025 LOA recommendations for one buck deer LOA

- 1 (Oak Creek) renewal application for option 1

CW

1594 West North Temple, Suite 2110, PO Box 146301, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6301
telephone (801) 538-4700 • facsimile (801) 538-4709 • TTY (801) 538-7458 • *www.wildlife.utah.gov*

UTAH DNR WILDLIFE RESOURCES

CWMU	Status	Contact Name	Contact Email	COR Type	Submit Date	COR Year	Received Date	Expire Date	Region	Unit	Private Acres	Public Acres	Total Acres	Trade Lands
Big Piney Ranch	A	Con Wadsworth	con@wadsco.com	Renewal	6/6/2024	2025	6/6/2024	1/31/2028	NRO	6	7460	0	7460	0
Blackhawk	A	Randal Graham	randal_s_graham@msn.com	Renewal	8/29/2024	2025	8/29/2024	1/31/2028	SERO	16B	11799	0	11799	0
Cactus Ranch LLC	A	Ryan Hawker	ryanchawker@gmail.com	Renewal	7/22/2024	2025	7/22/2024	1/31/2028	NRO	1	19817	13895	33712	9161
Castle Valley Outdoors	A	James Fauver	jim@castlevalleyoutdoors.com	New	8/27/2024	2025	8/27/2024	1/31/2028	SERO	16B	12100	80	12180	0
Causey Spring	A	Paul Anderson	pca@greatbasineng.com	Renewal	8/1/2024	2025	8/1/2024	1/31/2028	NRO	4	8725	537	9262	488
Cotton Thomas	A	Kelly Warr	warrkbw@gmail.com	Renewal	8/6/2024	2025	8/6/2024	1/31/2028	NRO	1	13705	0	13705	0
East Zion	A	Brett Dennett	badboyswrestler@gmail.com	Renewal	7/30/2024	2025	7/30/2024	1/31/2028	SRO	29	7073.313	0	7073.31	0
First Light	A	Tyler Robinson	tyty8887@yahoo.com	Renewal	7/18/2024	2025	7/18/2024	1/31/2028	SERO	11B	5674	0	5674	0
Fort Ranch	A	Steve Hyde	office@eagleridgeranch.com	Renewal	7/16/2024	2025	7/16/2024	1/31/2028	NRO	1	19597	0	19597	0
George Creek	A	Travis Spencer	tspencer2469@gmail.com	Renewal	7/30/2024	2025	7/30/2024	1/31/2028	NRO	1	11879	783	12662	960
Grazing Pasture	A	Kendall Quarnberg	lostcreekcattle@yahoo.com	Renewal	7/29/2024	2025	7/29/2024	1/31/2028	SRO	25A	6700	0	6700	0
Heist	A	Jared Holt	jared@bdtlawyers.com	Renewal	8/13/2024	2025	8/13/2024	1/31/2028	SRO	20	9520	0	9520	0
JB Ranch	A	Joseph Gallogly	jagallogly@aol.com	Old	7/24/2024	2025	7/24/2024	1/31/2028	SERO	13A	9162	0	9162	0
JB Ranch	A	Robert Eichenour	robert@coastalcasting.com	Change	10/4/2024	2025	10/4/2024	1/31/2028	SERO	13A	9162	0	9162	0
Johnson Mountain Ranch	A	Bob Thomas	bob@thomas445.com	Renewal	6/19/2024	2025	6/19/2024	1/31/2028	SRO	25A	13200	91	13291	91
Junction Valley	A	Gary Webb	utahdeerhunts@gmail.com	Renewal	7/31/2024	2025	7/31/2024	1/31/2028	NRO	1	33362	350	33712	0
Little Pole Canyon	A	Jim Giles	cwmumanager@gmail.com	Renewal	8/30/2024	2025	8/30/2024	1/31/2028	CRO	17A	11999.7	0	11999.7	0
Mountain Sky Ranch	A	Brian Ford	brian.ford@mcfoods.com	Renewal	8/29/2024	2025	8/29/2024	1/31/2028	CRO	16A	10213	0	10213	0
Pine Canyon	A	Courtney Richins	chrichins@allwest.net	Renewal	6/28/2024	2025	6/28/2024	1/31/2028	NRO	4	6420	0	6420	0
Rabbit Creek	A	Clint Cornia	cccornia@allwest.net	Renewal	7/15/2024	2025	7/15/2024	1/31/2028	NRO	2	7588	721	8309	240
Rattlesnake Pass	A	Tim Munns	timtmunns@gmail.com	Renewal	7/15/2024	2025	7/15/2024	1/31/2028	NRO	1	7740	0	7740	0
Strawberry Ridge	A	Casey Meenderink	elkridgeconst@gmail.com	Renewal	7/30/2024	2025	7/30/2024	1/31/2028	NRO	2	23572	0	23572	0
Summit Point	A	Jim Giles	jimgiles1976@gmail.com	Renewal	9/1/2024	2025	9/1/2024	1/31/2028	SERO	14A	25974.72	0	25974.72	0
West Hills	A	John Andersen	andersenj@prodigy.net	Renewal	8/14/2024	2025	8/14/2024	1/31/2028	NRO	1	17925	960	18885	0
West Willow Creek Ranch	A	Clay Batty	claybatty@yahoo.com	Renewal	7/15/2024	2025	7/15/2024	1/31/2028	NERO	10A	19200	3200	22400	0
White's Valley	A	Stuart Petersen	peteexterior@gmail.com	Renewal	8/1/2024	2025	8/1/2024	1/31/2028	NRO	1	11463	320	11783	0
Woodruff Creek South	A	Ryan Foutz (operator)	ryan@kingscamo.com	Renewal	7/31/2024	2025	7/31/2024	1/31/2028	NRO	4	10691	0	10691	0

Region	CWMU	Species	Sex	Rec Private	Rec Public	Rec Hunt Date	Rec Ratio	Acres Private	Acres Public	Unit	County	Satisfaction 2023	Satisfaction 2022	Satisfaction 2021
CRO	Little Pole Canyon	Deer	Buck	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	11452.05	0	17A	Wasatch	3.3	3.3	NA
CRO	Little Pole Canyon	Elk	Antlerless	6	9	08/01 - 1/31	40:60	11452.05	0	17A	Wasatch			
CRO	Little Pole Canyon	Elk	Bull	4	1	09/01 - 10/31	80:20	11452.05	0	17A	Wasatch	3.8	3.8	NA
CRO	Little Pole Canyon	Moose	Bull	0	0	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	11452.05	0	17A	Wasatch	NA	4	NA
CRO	Mountain Sky Ranch	Deer	Buck	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	12693	0	16A	Utah	3.8	4.4	4.2
CRO	Mountain Sky Ranch	Elk	Antlerless	0	10	08/01 - 01/31	0:100	12693	0	16A	Utah			
CRO	Mountain Sky Ranch	Elk	Bull	6	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10	12693	0	16A	Utah	5	4.8	4.8
NERO	West Willow Creek Ranch	Deer	Buck	13	4	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	23517	3200	10A	Uintah	4.2	4.6	4.8
NERO	West Willow Creek Ranch	Elk	Bull	2	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10	23517	3200	10A	Uintah	4.7	3.7	3.5
NRO	Big Piney Ranch	Deer	Buck	9	1	9/01 - 10/31	90:10	7460	0	6	Summit	4.3	4.2	
NRO	Cactus Ranch LLC	Elk	Antlerless	3	7	08/01-01/31	40:60	19863	14912	1	Box Elder			
NRO	Cactus Ranch LLC	Elk	Bull	5	3	09/01 - 10/31	80:20	19863	14912	1	Box Elder	3.6	4.3	4.9
NRO	Causey Spring	Deer	Buck	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	8725	554	4	Weber	4.5	4.7	4.9
NRO	Causey Spring	Elk	Antlerless	0	5	08/01 - 1/31	0:100	8725	554	4	Weber			
NRO	Causey Spring	Elk	Bull	9	1	09/01 - 11/10	90:10	8725	554	4	Weber	4.3	4.1	4.3
NRO	Causey Spring	Moose	Bull	2	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	8725	554	4	Weber	4.7	4.8	5
NRO	Cotton Thomas	Deer	Buck	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	14342	0	1	Box Elder	3.7	3.6	2.7
NRO	Cotton Thomas	Elk	Bull	2	1	09/1 - 10/31	90:10	14342	0	1	Box Elder	4.5	2.7	2
NRO	Fort Ranch	Deer	Buck	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	35952	0	1	Box Elder	4	5	
NRO	George Creek	Deer	Antlerless	0	5	08/01 - 12/31	0:100	12317	733	1	Box Elder			
NRO	George Creek	Deer	Buck	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	12317	733	1	Box Elder	4.3	3.2	2.6
NRO	George Creek	Pronghorn	Buck	2	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	12317	733	1	Box Elder	5	5	3
NRO	Junction Valley	Deer	Antlerless	0	10	08/01 - 12/31	0:100	33239	350	1	Box Elder			
NRO	Junction Valley	Deer	Buck	45	6	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	33239	350	1	Box Elder	4.2	4.7	4.5
NRO	Junction Valley	Elk	Bull	7	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10	33239	350	1	Box Elder	3	4.4	4.2
NRO	Junction Valley	Moose	Bull	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	33239	350	1	Box Elder	5	4.5	5
NRO	Junction Valley	Pronghorn	Buck	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	33239	350	1	Box Elder	NA	NA	NA
NRO	Pine Canyon	Deer	Buck	18	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10	6420	0	4	Morgan	4.1	4.5	4.8
NRO	Rabbit Creek	Pronghorn	Buck	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	8228	721	2	Rich	5	5	4.5
NRO	Rattlesnake Pass	Deer	Buck	18	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10	7316	0	1	Box Elder	4.5	4.5	4.6
NRO	Strawberry Ridge	Deer	Buck	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	23772	0	2	Rich	2	4.8	4.5
NRO	Strawberry Ridge	Elk	Antlerless	0	10	08/01 - 01/31	0:100	23772	0	2	Rich			
NRO	Strawberry Ridge	Elk	Bull	18	2	09/01 - 11/30	90:10	23772	0	2	Rich	4.7	4.7	4.6
NRO	Strawberry Ridge	Moose	Bull	1	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	23772	0	2	Rich	5	5	5
NRO	West Hills	Deer	Buck	12	2	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	17994	960	1	Box Elder	4.2	4.2	
NRO	White's Valley	Deer	Buck	9	2	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	11467	320	1	Box Elder	4.6	4.25	4.6
NRO	Woodruff Creek South	Deer	Buck	9	1	9/11 - 11/10	90:10	10691	0	4	Rich	4.5	4.5	
NRO	Woodruff Creek South	Elk	Antlerless	0	8	08/01 - 01/31	0:100	10691	0	4	Rich			
NRO	Woodruff Creek South	Elk	Bull	18	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10	10691	0	4	Rich	4.4	4.7	
NRO	Woodruff Creek South	Moose	Bull	2	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	10691	0	4	Rich	NA	5	
SERO	Blackhawk	Deer	Buck	8	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	22046	200	16B	Carbon	4.5	NA	3
SERO	Blackhawk	Elk	Antlerless	0	5	08/01 - 01/31	0:100	22046	200	16B	Carbon			
SERO	Blackhawk	Elk	Bull	9	2	09/01 - 11/30	90:10	22046	200	16B	Carbon	3.9	4.5	4
SERO	First Light	Deer	Buck	7	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	5674	0	11B	Carbon	3.7	3.7	
SERO	JB Ranch (Split recommendation)	Deer	Buck	0	0	09/01 - 10/31	90:10	9162	0	13A	Grand	5	5	5
SERO	JB Ranch (Split recommendation)	Elk	Antlerless	0	0	08/01-1/31	40:60	9162	0	13A	Grand			
SERO	JB Ranch (Split recommendation)	Elk	Bull	0	0	09/01 - 10/31	80:20	9162	0	13A	Grand	5	4.9	4.9
SERO	Summit Point	Deer	Buck	22	3	9/01 - 10/31	90:10	25696.44	0	14A	San Juan	3.5	3.7	5
SERO	Summit Point	Elk	Antlerless	5	5	08/01 - 01/31	50:50	25696.44	0	14A	San Juan			
SERO	Summit Point	Elk	Bull	3	1	08/01 - 01/31	75:25	25696.44	0	14A	San Juan	5	5	
SRO	East Zion	Deer	Buck	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	7051.31	0	29	Kane	3.9	4.13	3.9
SRO	East Zion	Turkey	Bearded	4	4	2nd Saturday in April - May 31st	50:50	7051.31	0	29	Kane	NA	NA	NA
SRO	Grazing Pasture	Deer	Buck	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	6700	0	25A	Sevier	4.7	4.3	3.7
SRO	Grazing Pasture	Elk	Antlerless	6	9	08/1 - 01/31	40:60	6700	0	25A	Sevier			

SRO	Grazing Pasture	Elk	Bull	4	1	09/01 - 10/31	80:20	6700	0	25A	Sevier	4.5	5	5
SRO	Heist	Pronghorn	Buck	3	2	08/31 - 10/30	60:40	10653	0	20	Iron	4	3	4.8
SRO	Heist	Pronghorn	Doe	4	6	08/31 - 10/30	40:60	10653	0	20	Iron			
SRO	Johnson Mountain Ranch	Deer	Buck	9	1	09/11 -11/10	90:10	13200	96	25A	Sevier	3.5	4	5
SRO	Johnson Mountain Ranch	Elk	Antlerless	0	20	08/01 - 01/31	0:100	13200	96	25A	Sevier			
SRO	Johnson Mountain Ranch	Elk	Bull	17	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10	13200	96	25A	Sevier	4.8	4.9	4.7

Region	CWMU	Species	Sex	First Year	Rec Private	Rec Public	Rec Hunt Date	Rec Ratio	COR Type	Acres Private	Acres Public	Unit	County
SERO	Castle Valley Outdoors	Deer	Buck	2025	7	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	New	8356.6	0	16B	Emery
SERO	Castle Valley Outdoors	Pronghorn	Buck	2025	2	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	New	8356.6	0	16B	Emery

Region	CWMU	Species	Sex	First Year	Rec Private	Rec Public	Rec Hunt Date	Rec Ratio	COR Type	Acres Private	Acres Public	Unit	County	Change
NRO	Ingham Peak	Deer	Buck	2023	29	5	9/11 - 11/10	90:10	Change	16,628	0	3	Cache	+1 public hunter
NRO	Coldwater	Elk	Bull	2024	22	3	9/1 - 10/31	90:10	Change	33,667	4,160	1	Box Elder	+5 bull tags

Region	CWMU	Species	Sex	First Year	Rec Private	Rec Public	Rec Hunt Date	Rec Ratio	COR Type	Acres Private	Acres Public	Unit	County
CRO	Little Pole Canyon	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	11452.05	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Mountain Sky Ranch	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	12693	0	16A	Utah
NERO	West Willow Creek Ranch	Deer	Buck	2025	13	4	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	23517	3200	10A	Uintah
NRO	Big Piney Ranch	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	9/01 - 10/31	90:10	Renewal	7460	0	6	Summit
NRO	Causey Spring	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	8725	554	4	Weber
NRO	Cotton Thomas	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	14342	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Fort Ranch	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	35952	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	George Creek	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	12317	733	1	Box Elder
NRO	Junction Valley	Deer	Buck	2025	45	6	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	33239	350	1	Box Elder
NRO	Pine Canyon	Deer	Buck	2025	18	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10	Renewal	6420	0	4	Morgan
NRO	Rattlesnake Pass	Deer	Buck	2025	18	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10	Renewal	7316	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Strawberry Ridge	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	23772	0	2	Rich
NRO	West Hills	Deer	Buck	2025	12	2	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	17994	960	1	Box Elder
NRO	White's Valley	Deer	Buck	2025	9	2	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	11467	320	1	Box Elder
NRO	Woodruff Creek South	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	9/11 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	10691	0	4	Rich
SERO	Blackhawk	Deer	Buck	2025	8	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	22046	200	16B	Carbon
SERO	Castle Valley Outdoors	Deer	Buck	2025	7	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	New	8356.6	0	16B	Emery
SERO	First Light	Deer	Buck	2025	7	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	5674	0	11B	Carbon
SERO	JB Ranch	Deer	Buck	2025	0	0	09/01 - 10/31	90:10	Change	9162	0	13A	Grand
SERO	Summit Point	Deer	Buck	2025	22	3	9/01 - 10/31	90:10	Renewal	25696.44	0	14A	San Juan
SRO	East Zion	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	7051.31	0	29	Kane
SRO	Grazing Pasture	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	6700	0	25A	Sevier
SRO	Johnson Mountain Ranch	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 -11/10	90:10	Renewal	13200	96	25A	Sevier
					267	36							

Antlerless

Region	CWMU	Species	Sex	First Year	Rec Private	Rec Public	Rec Hunt Date	Rec Ratio	COR Type	Acres Private	Acres Public	Unit	County
NRO	George Creek	Deer	Antlerless	2025	0	5	08/01 - 12/31	0:100	Renewal	12317	733	1	Box Elder
NRO	Junction Valley	Deer	Antlerless	2025	0	10	08/01 - 12/31	0:100	Renewal	33239	350	1	Box Elder
						15							

Region	CWMU	Species	Sex	First Year	Rec Private	Rec Public	Rec Hunt Date	Rec Ratio	COR Type	Acres Private	Acres Public	Unit	County
CRO	Little Pole Canyon	Elk	Bull	2025	4	1	09/01 - 10/31	80:20	Renewal	11452.05	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Mountain Sky Ranch	Elk	Bull	2025	6	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10	Renewal	12693	0	16A	Utah
NERO	West Willow Creek Ranch	Elk	Bull	2025	2	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10	Renewal	23517	3200	10A	Uintah
NRO	Cactus Ranch LLC	Elk	Bull	2025	5	3	09/01 - 10/31	80:20	Renewal	19863	14912	1	Box Elder
NRO	Causey Spring	Elk	Bull	2025	9	1	09/01 - 11/10	90:10	Renewal	8725	554	4	Weber
NRO	Cotton Thomas	Elk	Bull	2025	2	1	09/1 - 10/31	90:10	Renewal	14342	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Junction Valley	Elk	Bull	2025	7	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10	Renewal	33239	350	1	Box Elder
NRO	Strawberry Ridge	Elk	Bull	2025	18	2	09/01 - 11/30	90:10	Renewal	23772	0	2	Rich
NRO	Woodruff Creek South	Elk	Bull	2025	18	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10	Renewal	10691	0	4	Rich
SERO	Blackhawk	Elk	Bull	2025	9	2	09/01 - 11/30	90:10	Renewal	22046	200	16B	Carbon
SERO	JB Ranch	Elk	Bull	2025	0	0	09/01 - 10/31	80:20	Change	9162	0	13A	Grand
SERO	Summit Point	Elk	Bull	2025	3	1	08/01 - 01/31	75:25	Renewal	25696.44	0	14A	San Juan
SRO	Grazing Pasture	Elk	Bull	2025	4	1	09/01 - 10/31	80:20	Renewal	6700	0	25A	Sevier
SRO	Johnson Mountain Ranch	Elk	Bull	2025	17	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10	Renewal	13200	96	25A	Sevier
					104	19							

Antlerless

Region	CWMU	Species	Sex	First Year	Rec Private	Rec Public	Rec Hunt Date	Rec Ratio	COR Type	Acres Private	Acres Public	Unit	County
CRO	Little Pole Canyon	Elk	Antlerless	2025	6	9	08/01 - 1/31	40:60	Renewal	11452.05	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Mountain Sky Ranch	Elk	Antlerless	2025	0	10 (Split rec)	08/01 - 01/31	0:100	Renewal	12693	0	16A	Utah
NRO	Cactus Ranch LLC	Elk	Antlerless	2025	3	7	08/01-01/31	40:60	Renewal	19863	14912	1	Box Elder
NRO	Causey Spring	Elk	Antlerless	2025	0	5	08/01 - 1/31	0:100	Renewal	8725	554	4	Weber
NRO	Strawberry Ridge	Elk	Antlerless	2025	0	10	08/01 - 01/31	0:100	Renewal	23772	0	2	Rich
NRO	Woodruff Creek South	Elk	Antlerless	2025	0	8	08/01 - 01/31	0:100	Renewal	10691	0	4	Rich
SERO	Blackhawk	Elk	Antlerless	2025	0	5	08/01 - 01/31	0:100	Renewal	22046	200	16B	Carbon
SERO	JB Ranch	Elk	Antlerless	2025	0	0	08/01-1/31	40:60	Change	9162	0	13A	Grand
SERO	Summit Point	Elk	Antlerless	2025	5	5	08/01 - 01/31	50:50	Renewal	25696.44	0	14A	San Juan
SRO	Grazing Pasture	Elk	Antlerless	2025	6	9	08/1 - 01/31	40:60	Renewal	6700	0	25A	Sevier
SRO	Johnson Mountain Ranch	Elk	Antlerless	2025	0	20	08/01 - 01/31	0:100	Renewal	13200	96	25A	Sevier
					20	78							

Region	CWMU	Species	Sex	First Year	Rec Private	Rec Public	Rec Hunt Date	Rec Ratio	COR Type	Acres Private	Acres Public	Unit	County
CRO	Little Pole Canyon	Moose	Bull	2025	0	0	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	Renewal	11452.05	0	17A	Wasatch
				2026	0	1							
				2027	1	0							
NRO	Causey Spring	Moose	Bull	2025	2	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	Renewal	8725	554	4	Weber
				2026	2	1							
				2027	2	1							
NRO	Junction Valley	Moose	Bull	2025	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	Renewal	33239	350	1	Box Elder
				2026	1	1							
				2027	1	0							
NRO	Strawberry Ridge	Moose	Bull	2025	1	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	Renewal	23772	0	2	Rich
				2026	2	1							
				2027	2	1							
NRO	Woodruff Creek South	Moose	Bull	2025	2	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	Renewal	10691	0	4	Rich
				2026	2	1							
				2027	2	1							

Region	CWMU	Species	Sex	First Year	Rec Private	Rec Public	Rec Hunt Date	Rec Ratio	COR Type	Acres Private	Acres Public	Unit	County
NRO	George Creek	Pronghorn	Buck	2025	2	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	Renewal	12317	733	1	Box Elder
				2026	2	1							
				2027	2	1							
NRO	Junction Valley	Pronghorn	Buck	2025	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	Renewal	33239	350	1	Box Elder
				2026	1	1							
				2027	1	0							
NRO	Rabbit Creek	Pronghorn	Buck	2025	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	Renewal	8228	721	2	Rich
				2026	1	1							
				2027	2	1							
SERO	Castle Valley Outdoors	Pronghorn	Buck	2025	2	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40	New	8356.6	0	16B	Emery
				2026	2	1							
				2027	2	1							
SRO	Heist	Pronghorn	Buck	2025	3	2	08/31 - 10/30	60:40	Renewal	10653	0	20	Iron
				2026	3	2							
				2027	3	2							

Doe

Region	CWMU	Species	Sex	First Year	Rec Private	Rec Public	Rec Hunt Date	Rec Ratio	COR Type	Acres Private	Acres Public	Unit	County
SRO	Heist	Pronghorn	Doe	2025	4	6	08/31 - 10/30	40:60	Renewal	10653	0	20	Iron
				2026	4	6							
				2027	4	6							

Region	CWMU	Species	Sex	First Year	Rec Private	Rec Public	Rec Hunt Date	Rec Ratio	COR Type	Acres Private	Acres Public	Unit	County
SRO	East Zion	Turkey	Bearded	2025	4	4	2nd Saturday in April - May 31st	50:50	Renewal	7051.31	0	29	Kane

CWMU	Min harvest last COR 2022 - 2025	Actual harvest 21, 22, 23	Min Harvest new COR	Bull harvest 21-23
Little Pole Canyon	0	9	0	7
Mountain Sky Ranch	0	10	30	12
Cactus Ranch	7	23	4	18
Causey Spring	10	9	10	25
Strawberry Ridge	27	18	27	55
Woodruff Creek South	18	3	18	24
Blackhawk	NA	NA	8	14
JB Ranch	0	98	84	23
Summit Point	0	2	0	8
Grazing Pasture	15	35	15	14
Johnson Mountain Ranch	40	52	40	46

Region	CWMU	Species	Sex	First Year	Rec Private	Rec Public	Rec Hunt Date	Rec Ratio	COR Type	Acres Private	Acres Public	Unit	County
CRO	Allen Ranch	Pronghorn	Buck	2023	2	1	08/31 - 10/30	60:40:00	Renewal	5259.6	0	19C	Utah
CRO	Bear Mountain	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	8900	0	16B	Sanpete
CRO	Bear Mountain	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	20	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	8900	0	16B	Sanpete
CRO	Bear Mountain	Elk	Bull	2024	6	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	8900	0	16B	Sanpete
CRO	Deer Creek	Deer	Buck	2023	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	7937.4	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Double R Ranch	Deer	Buck	2024	17	2	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	12242	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Double R Ranch	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	10	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	12242	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Heaston East	Deer	Buck	2024	18	2	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	62791	0	18	Salt Lake
CRO	Heaston East	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	24	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	62791	0	18	Salt Lake
CRO	Heaston East	Elk	Bull	2024	18	2	09/01 - 11/15	90:10:00	Renewal	62791	0	18	Salt Lake
CRO	Little Pole Canyon	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	11452.05	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Little Pole Canyon	Elk	Antlerless	2025	6	9	08/01 - 1/31	40:60	Renewal	11452.05	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Little Pole Canyon	Elk	Bull	2025	4	1	09/01 - 10/31	80:20:00	Renewal	11452.05	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Little Pole Canyon	Moose	Bull	2025	0	0	09/01 - 10/31	50:50:00	Renewal	11452.05	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Mountain Sky Ranch	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	12693	0	16A	Utah
CRO	Mountain Sky Ranch	Elk	Antlerless	2025	0	10	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	12693	0	16A	Utah
CRO	Mountain Sky Ranch	Elk	Bull	2025	6	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	12693	0	16A	Utah
CRO	Red Iron	Deer	Buck	2023	9	1	9/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	17245	0	16A	Juab
CRO	Rock House	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	New	6504	0	19C	Juab
CRO	Skull Valley South	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	60813	0	18	Tooele
CRO	Skull Valley South	Pronghorn	Buck	2024	3	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	60813	0	18	Tooele
CRO	Three C	Deer	Buck	2024	18	2	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	14848	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Three C	Elk	Antlerless	2024	8	12	08/01 - 01/31	40:60	Renewal	14848	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Three C	Elk	Bull	2024	8	2	09/01 - 10/31	80:20:00	Renewal	14848	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Three C	Moose	Bull	2024	1	1	08/31 - 10/30	60:40:00	Renewal	14848	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Wallsburg	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Change	12648	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Wallsburg	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	10	08/01 - 01/31	100	Change	12648	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Wallsburg	Elk	Bull	2024	9	1	09/01 - 10/31	85:15:00	Change	12648	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Wallsburg	Moose	Bull	2024	0	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Change	12648	0	17A	Wasatch
CRO	Westlake	Pronghorn	2 Doe	2024	4	6	08/01 - 10/31	40:60	Renewal	18717.37	0	19A	Utah
CRO	Westlake	Pronghorn	Buck	2024	4	3	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	18717.37	0	19A	Utah
NERO	Antelope Creek	Deer	Buck	2024	2	1	9/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	19411.25	0	11A	Duchesne
NERO	Antelope Creek	Pronghorn	Buck	2024	6	4	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	19411.25	0	11A	Duchesne
NERO	Antelope Creek	Pronghorn	Doe	2024	4	6	08/01 - 10/31	40:60	Renewal	19411.25	0	11A	Duchesne
NERO	Avintaquin Canyon	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	9477	0	17C	Duchesne
NERO	Avintaquin Canyon	Elk	Antlerless	2024	4	4	08/01 - 01/31	50:50:00	Renewal	9477	0	17C	Duchesne
NERO	Avintaquin Canyon	Elk	Bull	2024	3	1	09/01 - 10/31	75:25:00	Renewal	9477	0	17C	Duchesne
NERO	Buckhorn Ranch	Deer	Buck	2024	8	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	6475	0	17B	Wasatch
NERO	Cottonwood Ridge	Pronghorn	Buck	2023	6	4	08/31 - 10/30	60:40:00	Renewal	8331	0	11A	Duchesne
NERO	Cottonwood Ridge	Pronghorn	Doe	2023	4	6	08/01 - 10/31	40:60	Renewal	8331	0	11A	Duchesne
NERO	Diamond Mountain	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Change	14468.76	0	9C	Uintah
NERO	Diamond Mountain	Elk	Antlerless	2024	1	2	08/01 - 01/31	40:60	Change	14468.76	0	9C	Uintah
NERO	Diamond Mountain	Elk	Bull	2024	4	1	09/01 - 10/31	80:20:00	Change	14468.76	0	9C	Uintah
NERO	Little Red Creek	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	18100	0	17B	Wasatch
NERO	Little Red Creek	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	15	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	18100	0	17B	Wasatch
NERO	Little Red Creek	Elk	Bull	2024	12	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	18100	0	17B	Wasatch
NERO	Moon Ranch	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	10256.72	0	17B	Duchesne
NERO	Moon Ranch	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	6	08/01 -01-31	0.06944444	Renewal	10256.72	0	17B	Duchesne
NERO	Moon Ranch	Elk	Bull	2024	9	0	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	10256.72	0	17B	Duchesne
NERO	Moon Ranch	Moose	Bull	2024	1	0	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	10256.72	0	17B	Duchesne
NERO	Sand Creek	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	10200	0	17B	Duchesne
NERO	Sand Creek	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	5	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	10200	0	17B	Duchesne
NERO	Sand Creek	Elk	Bull	2024	8	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	10200	0	17B	Duchesne
NERO	Sand Creek	Moose	Bull	2024	1	0	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	10200	0	17B	Duchesne
NERO	West Willow Creek Ranch	Deer	Buck	2025	13	4	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	23517	3200	10A	Uintah
NERO	West Willow Creek Ranch	Elk	Bull	2025	2	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	23517	3200	10A	Uintah
NRO	5S	Deer	Buck	2024	18	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	8956	0	5	Morgan
NRO	Bally Watts	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	10305	0	4	Morgan

NRO	Bear Springs	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	12459	0	3	Weber
NRO	Bear Springs	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	2	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	12459	0	3	Weber
NRO	Bear Springs	Elk	Bull	2024	9	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	12459	0	3	Weber
NRO	Bear Springs	Moose	Bull	2024	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	12459	0	3	Weber
NRO	Big Piney Ranch	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	9/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	7460	0	6	Summit
NRO	Blind Springs	Deer	Buck	2024	7	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	5169	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Blue Spring Hills	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	8546	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Bluebell	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	7480	0	3	Cache
NRO	Cactus Ranch LLC	Elk	Antlerless	2025	3	7	08/01-01/31	40:60	Renewal	19863	14912	1	Box Elder
NRO	Cactus Ranch LLC	Elk	Bull	2025	5	3	09/01 - 10/31	80:20:00	Renewal	19863	14912	1	Box Elder
NRO	Causey Spring	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	8725	554	4	Weber
NRO	Causey Spring	Elk	Antlerless	2025	0	5	08/01 - 1/31	0.06944444	Renewal	8725	554	4	Weber
NRO	Causey Spring	Elk	Bull	2025	9	1	09/01 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	8725	554	4	Weber
NRO	Causey Spring	Moose	Bull	2025	2	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	8725	554	4	Weber
NRO	Cedar Springs	Pronghorn	Buck	2023	2	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	32799	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Chimney Rock	Deer	Buck	2024	18	2	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	38828	0	4	Morgan
NRO	Chimney Rock	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	12	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	38828	0	4	Morgan
NRO	Chimney Rock	Elk	Bull	2024	18	2	09/01 - 11/30	90:10:00	Renewal	38828	0	4	Morgan
NRO	Chimney Rock	Moose	Bull	2024	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	38828	0	4	Morgan
NRO	Clear Creek	Deer	Buck	2024	7	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	5128	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Coldwater Ranch	Deer	Buck	2024	18	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	33667	0	3	Cache
NRO	Coldwater Ranch	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	25	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Change	33667	0	3	Cache
NRO	Coldwater Ranch	Elk	Bull	2024	22	3	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	33667	0	3	Cache
NRO	Cotton Thomas	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	14342	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Cotton Thomas	Elk	Bull	2025	2	1	09/1 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	14342	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Deseret	Deer	Buck	2024	72	13	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	225228	15359	4	Rich
NRO	Deseret	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	310	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	225228	15359	4	Rich
NRO	Deseret	Elk	Bull	2024	104	19	09/01 - 11/20	90:10:00	Renewal	225228	15359	4	Rich
NRO	Deseret	Moose	Bull	2024	2	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	225228	15359	4	Rich
NRO	Deseret	Pronghorn	Buck	2024	21	16	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	225228	15359	4	Rich
NRO	Dilly Ranch	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	10117	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Double Cone	Deer	Buck	2024	6	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Change	5424	4231	1	Box Elder
NRO	Double Cone	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	7	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Change	5424	4231	1	Box Elder
NRO	Double Cone	Elk	Bull	2024	6	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	5424	4231	1	Box Elder
NRO	Dove Creek	Deer	Buck	2024	18	2	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	18740	570	1	Box Elder
NRO	Dry Creek	Deer	Buck	2023	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Change	7274	0	6	Summit
NRO	Durst Mountain	Deer	Buck	2024	18	2	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	26358	0	4	Morgan
NRO	Durst Mountain	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	30	08/01 - 1/31	0.06944444	Renewal	26358	0	4	Morgan
NRO	Durst Mountain	Elk	Bull	2024	27	3	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	26358	0	4	Morgan
NRO	Durst Mountain	Moose	Bull	2024	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	26358	0	4	Morgan
NRO	East Fork Chalk Creek	Deer	Buck	2024	36	4	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	15260	0	6	Summit
NRO	East Fork Chalk Creek	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	30	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	15260	0	6	Summit
NRO	East Fork Chalk Creek	Elk	Bull	2024	27	3	09/01 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	15260	0	6	Summit
NRO	East Fork Chalk Creek	Moose	Bull	2024	3	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	15260	0	6	Summit
NRO	Engineer Springs	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	21943	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Ensign Ranches	Deer	Buck	2024	27	3	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Change	82246	0	6	Summit
NRO	Ensign Ranches	Elk	Antlerless	2024	20	60	08/01 - 01/31	25:75	Change	82246	0	6	Summit
NRO	Ensign Ranches	Elk	Bull	2024	22	4	09/01 - 11/20	85:15:00	Change	82246	0	6	Summit
NRO	Ensign Ranches	Moose	Bull	2024	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Change	82246	0	6	Summit
NRO	Faust Valley	Deer	Buck	2023	7	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Change	5626	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Folley Ridge	Deer	Buck	2024	23	3	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	17106	0	4	Morgan
NRO	Folley Ridge	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	20	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	17106	0	4	Morgan
NRO	Folley Ridge	Elk	Bull	2024	18	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	17106	0	4	Morgan
NRO	Fort Ranch	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	35952	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	George Creek	Deer	Antlerless	2025	0	5	08/01 - 12/31	0.06944444	Renewal	12317	733	1	Box Elder
NRO	George Creek	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	12317	733	1	Box Elder
NRO	George Creek	Pronghorn	Buck	2025	2	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	12317	733	1	Box Elder
NRO	Golden Spike	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	11362	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Grass Valley/Clark Canyon	Deer	Buck	2023	126	14	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	56045	0	6	Summit
NRO	Grass Valley/Clark Canyon	Elk	Antlerless	2023	0	50	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Change	56045	0	6	Summit

NRO	Grass Valley/Clark Canyon	Elk	Bull	2023	90	10	09/01 - 11/30	90:10:00	Change	56045	0	6	Summit
NRO	Grass Valley/Clark Canyon	Moose	Bull	2023	5	3	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Change	56045	0	6	Summit
NRO	Green Canyon	Deer	Buck	2024	8	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	6120	185	3	Cache
NRO	Guildersleeve	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	8000	0	4	Morgan
NRO	Guildersleeve	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	20	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	8000	0	4	Morgan
NRO	Guildersleeve	Elk	Bull	2024	18	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	8000	0	4	Morgan
NRO	Hardscrabble	Deer	Buck	2023	18	2	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Change	17011	0	5	Morgan
NRO	Hardscrabble	Elk	Antlerless	2023	0	10	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Change	17011	0	5	Morgan
NRO	Hardscrabble	Elk	Bull	2023	18	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	17011	0	5	Morgan
NRO	Hardscrabble	Moose	Bull	2023	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Change	17011	0	5	Morgan
NRO	Indian Creek	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	6938	30	1	Box Elder
NRO	Ingham Peak	Deer	Buck	2023	29	5	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Change	16628	4160	1	Box Elder
NRO	Ingham Peak	Elk	Bull	2023	5	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	16628	4160	1	Box Elder
NRO	Ingham Peak	Moose	Bull	2023	0	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Change	16628	4160	1	Box Elder
NRO	Jacob's Creek	Deer	Buck	2023	9	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	13850	0	5	Morgan
NRO	Jacob's Creek	Elk	Bull	2023	9	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	13850	0	5	Morgan
NRO	Jacob's Creek	Moose	Bull	2023	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Change	13850	0	5	Morgan
NRO	Junction Valley	Deer	Antlerless	2025	0	10	08/01 - 12/31	0.06944444	Renewal	33239	350	1	Box Elder
NRO	Junction Valley	Deer	Buck	2025	45	6	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	33239	350	1	Box Elder
NRO	Junction Valley	Elk	Bull	2025	7	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	33239	350	1	Box Elder
NRO	Junction Valley	Moose	Bull	2025	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	33239	350	1	Box Elder
NRO	Junction Valley	Pronghorn	Buck	2025	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	33239	350	1	Box Elder
NRO	Middle Ridge	Deer	Buck	2024	8	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	5838.26	260	4	Rich
NRO	Mountain Meadow	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	7942	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Mountain Top	Deer	Buck	2023	18	2	09/01- 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	7300	0	5	Summit
NRO	North Peaks	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Change	29864	1566	1	Box Elder
NRO	North Peaks	Elk	Bull	2024	6	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	29864	1566	1	Box Elder
NRO	North Promontory	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	24090	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Nucor West	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	7671	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Park Valley	Pronghorn	Buck	2024	2	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	5675	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Park Valley Hereford	Deer	Buck	2024	18	6	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Change	12390	3090	1	Box Elder
NRO	Pine Canyon	Deer	Buck	2025	18	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	6420	0	4	Morgan
NRO	Pisgah Mountain	Deer	Buck	2024	14	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	5705	0	3	Cache
NRO	Plymouth Peak	Deer	Buck	2024	7	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	5179	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Pocatello Valley	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	6199	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Prohibition Springs	Pronghorn	Buck	2024	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	New	16413	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Promontory Point	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	20456	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Rabbit Creek	Pronghorn	Buck	2025	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	8228	721	2	Rich
NRO	Raft River	Deer	Buck	2024	8	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	5000	930	1	Box Elder
NRO	Rattlesnake Pass	Deer	Buck	2025	18	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	7316	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Rosette	Deer	Buck	2024	3	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	5142	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Royal Ivory Outfitters	Deer	Buck	2023	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	10555	0	8	Summit
NRO	Royal Ivory Outfitters	Elk	Antlerless	2023	5	15	09/01 - 10/31	25:75	Renewal	10555	0	8	Summit
NRO	Royal Ivory Outfitters	Elk	Bull	2023	17	3	09/01 - 10/31	85:15:00	Renewal	10555	0	8	Summit
NRO	Royal Ivory Outfitters	Moose	Bull	2023	2	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	10555	0	8	Summit
NRO	Salt Wells	Deer	Buck	2023	9	1	9/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	36417	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Salt Wells	Pronghorn	Buck	2023	3	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Change	36417	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Sharp Mountain	Deer	Buck	2024	18	2	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Change	27103	0	3	Cache
NRO	Sharp Mountain	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	10	09/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Change	27103	0	3	Cache
NRO	Sharp Mountain	Elk	Bull	2024	18	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	27103	0	3	Cache
NRO	Sharp Mountain	Moose	Bull	2024	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Change	27103	0	3	Cache
NRO	SJ Ranch	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	6	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	6476	0	2	Cache
NRO	SJ Ranch	Elk	Bull	2024	7	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	6476	0	2	Cache
NRO	SJ Ranch	Moose	Bull	2024	0	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	6476	0	2	Cache
NRO	Skull Crack	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	27961	0	4	Weber
NRO	Skull Crack	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	15	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	27961	0	4	Weber
NRO	Skull Crack	Elk	Bull	2024	9	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	27961	0	4	Weber
NRO	Skull Crack	Moose	Bull	2024	3	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	27961	0	4	Weber
NRO	Snowville Flat	Pronghorn	Buck	2023	2	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	6700	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	South Canyon	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	16260	480	3	Cache

NRO	South Canyon	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	10	08/01-01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	16260	480	3	Cache
NRO	South Canyon	Elk	Bull	2024	9	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	16260	480	3	Cache
NRO	South Canyon	Moose	Bull	2024	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	16260	480	3	Cache
NRO	Spring Creek Acres	Deer	Buck	2024	8	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	6600	0	3	Cache
NRO	Strawberry Ridge	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	23772	0	2	Rich
NRO	Strawberry Ridge	Elk	Antlerless	2025	0	10	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	23772	0	2	Rich
NRO	Strawberry Ridge	Elk	Bull	2025	18	2	09/01 - 11/30	90:10:00	Renewal	23772	0	2	Rich
NRO	Strawberry Ridge	Moose	Bull	2025	1	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	23772	0	2	Rich
NRO	Thatcher Mountain	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	5411	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	The Rose of Snowville	Deer	Antlerless	2024	2	8	08/01 - 12/31	25:75	New	26725	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	The Rose of Snowville	Deer	Buck	2024	5	2	09/11 - 11/10	85:15:00	New	26725	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	The Rose of Snowville	Pronghorn	Buck	2024	5	3	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	New	26725	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	The Rose of Snowville	Pronghorn	Doe	2024	1	2	08/01 - 12/31	40:60	New	26725	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	TL Bar Ranch	Pronghorn	Buck	2023	1	1	08/31 - 10/30	60:40:00	Renewal	4540	640	1	Box Elder
NRO	Tunnel Hollow	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	10237	0	5	Morgan
NRO	Tunnel Hollow	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	5	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	10237	0	5	Morgan
NRO	Tunnel Hollow	Elk	Bull	2024	9	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	10237	0	5	Morgan
NRO	Two Bear	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	34903	0	6	Summit
NRO	Two Bear	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	60	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	34903	0	6	Summit
NRO	Two Bear	Elk	Bull	2024	45	5	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	34903	0	6	Summit
NRO	Two Bear	Moose	Bull	2024	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	34903	0	6	Summit
NRO	Washakie	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Change	21986	0	1	Box Elder
NRO	Weber Florence Creek/Stillman Creek	Deer	Buck	2024	81	9	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	42428	0	6	Summit
NRO	Weber Florence Creek/Stillman Creek	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	65	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Change	42428	0	6	Summit
NRO	Weber Florence Creek/Stillman Creek	Elk	Bull	2024	90	10	09/01 - 11/30	90:10:00	Change	42428	0	6	Summit
NRO	Weber Florence Creek/Stillman Creek	Moose	Bull	2024	5	3	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Change	42428	0	6	Summit
NRO	West Hills	Deer	Buck	2025	12	2	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	17994	960	1	Box Elder
NRO	White's Valley	Deer	Buck	2025	9	2	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	11467	320	1	Box Elder
NRO	Woodruff Creek South	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	9/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	10691	0	4	Rich
NRO	Woodruff Creek South	Elk	Antlerless	2025	0	8	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	10691	0	4	Rich
NRO	Woodruff Creek South	Elk	Bull	2025	18	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	10691	0	4	Rich
NRO	Woodruff Creek South	Moose	Bull	2025	2	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	10691	0	4	Rich
SERO	Blackhawk	Deer	Buck	2025	8	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	22046	200	16B	Carbon
SERO	Blackhawk	Elk	Antlerless	2025	0	5	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	22046	200	16B	Carbon
SERO	Blackhawk	Elk	Bull	2025	9	2	09/01 - 11/30	90:10:00	Renewal	22046	200	16B	Carbon
SERO	Castle Valley Outdoors	Deer	Buck	2024	7	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Expired	12100	80	16B	Emery
SERO	Castle Valley Outdoors	Deer	Buck	2025	7	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	New	8356.6	0	16B	Emery
SERO	Castle Valley Outdoors	Pronghorn	Buck	2024	2	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Expired	12100	80	16B	Emery
SERO	Castle Valley Outdoors	Pronghorn	Buck	2025	2	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	New	8356.6	0	16B	Emery
SERO	Deer Haven	Deer	Buck	2024	18	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	17177.79	0	14A	San Juan
SERO	First Light	Deer	Buck	2025	7	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	5674	0	11B	Carbon
SERO	Green River Flat	Pronghorn	Buck	2024	3	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	New	10500	0	10B	Grand
SERO	Green River Flat	Pronghorn	Doe	2024	4	6	08/01 - 10/31	40:60	New	10500	0	10B	Grand
SERO	Hiawatha	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Change	17357	0	16B	Carbon
SERO	Hiawatha	Elk	Antlerless	2024	4	12	8/1 - 1/31	25:75	Change	17357	0	16B	Carbon
SERO	Hiawatha	Elk	Bull	2024	9	2	9/1 - 11/30	85:15:00	Change	17357	0	16B	Carbon
SERO	Indian Head	Deer	Buck	2024	18	2	9/1 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	22744	1130	17C	Carbon
SERO	Indian Head	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	12	08/1 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	22744	1130	17C	Carbon
SERO	Indian Head	Elk	Bull	2024	9	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	22744	1130	17C	Carbon
SERO	JB Ranch	Deer	Buck	2025	0	0	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	9162	0	13A	Grand
SERO	JB Ranch	Elk	Antlerless	2025	0	0	08/01-1/31	40:60	Change	9162	0	13A	Grand
SERO	JB Ranch	Elk	Bull	2025	0	0	09/01 - 10/31	80:20:00	Change	9162	0	13A	Grand
SERO	Jump Creek	Elk	Antlerless	2024	6	9	08/01 - 01/31	40:60	Renewal	7255	0	16B	Carbon
SERO	Jump Creek	Elk	Bull	2024	4	1	09/01 - 10/31	80:20:00	Renewal	7255	0	16B	Carbon
SERO	Minnie Maud Ridge	Deer	Buck	2023	44	5	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	15940	0	11B	Carbon
SERO	Minnie Maud Ridge	Elk	Antlerless	2023	0	8	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	15940	0	11B	Carbon
SERO	Minnie Maud Ridge	Elk	Bull	2023	40	5	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	15940	0	11B	Carbon
SERO	Patmos Ridge	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	10747	0	11B	Carbon
SERO	Patmos Ridge	Elk	Bull	2024	5	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	10747	0	11B	Carbon
SERO	Preston Nutter Ranch	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	29501	0	11B	Carbon

SERO	Preston Nutter Ranch	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	21	8/1 - 1/31	0.06944444	Change	29501	0	11B	Carbon
SERO	Preston Nutter Ranch	Elk	Bull	2024	21	3	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	29501	0	11B	Carbon
SERO	Redd Ranches	Deer	Buck	2023	17	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	18926.91	0	13A	San Juan
SERO	Redd Ranches	Elk	Antlerless	2023	0	35	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	18926.91	0	13A	San Juan
SERO	Redd Ranches	Elk	Bull	2023	17	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	18926.91	0	13A	San Juan
SERO	Roan Cliffs	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	10045	480	11B	Carbon
SERO	Roan Cliffs	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	6	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	10045	480	11B	Carbon
SERO	Roan Cliffs	Elk	Bull	2024	9	1	08/31 - 10/30	90:10:00	Renewal	10045	480	11B	Carbon
SERO	Scofield Canyons	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	12310	40	16B	Utah
SERO	Scofield Canyons	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	9	8/1 - 1/31	0.06944444	Renewal	12310	40	16B	Utah
SERO	Scofield Canyons	Elk	Bull	2024	7	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	12310	40	16B	Utah
SERO	Scofield East	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	14	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	10124	0	16B	Carbon
SERO	Scofield East	Elk	Bull	2024	7	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	10124	0	16B	Carbon
SERO	Scofield West	Deer	Buck	2024	13	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	11784	0	16B	Carbon
SERO	Scofield West	Elk	Antlerless	2024	13	19	08/01 - 01/31	40:60	Renewal	11784	0	16B	Carbon
SERO	Scofield West	Elk	Bull	2024	8	2	09/01 - 10/31	80:20:00	Renewal	11784	0	16B	Carbon
SERO	Soldier Summit	Deer	Buck	2024	18	2	9/1 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	22142	0	16B	Utah
SERO	Soldier Summit	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	16	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	22142	0	16B	Utah
SERO	Soldier Summit	Elk	Bull	2024	14	2	9/1 -10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	22142	0	16B	Utah
SERO	Spring Creek/Dodge	Deer	Buck	2024	51	6	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	85374.21	0	14A	San Juan
SERO	Spring Creek/Dodge	Elk	Antlerless	2024	5	15	08/01 - 01/31	25:75	Renewal	85374.21	0	14A	San Juan
SERO	Spring Creek/Dodge	Elk	Bull	2024	11	2	09/01 - 10/31	85:15:00	Renewal	85374.21	0	14A	San Juan
SERO	Summit Point	Deer	Buck	2025	22	3	9/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	25696.44	0	14A	San Juan
SERO	Summit Point	Elk	Antlerless	2025	5	5	08/01 - 01/31	50:50:00	Renewal	25696.44	0	14A	San Juan
SERO	Summit Point	Elk	Bull	2025	3	1	08/01 - 01/31	75:25:00	Renewal	25696.44	0	14A	San Juan
SERO	West Ridge	Deer	Buck	2024	45	5	9/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	22015	0	11B	Carbon
SERO	West Ridge	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	5	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	22015	0	11B	Carbon
SERO	West Ridge	Elk	Bull	2024	16	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	22015	0	11B	Carbon
SRO	Alton	Deer	Cactus Buck	2024	4	1	8/31-10/30	90:10:00	Renewal	34004	1860	27	Kane
SRO	Alton	Deer	Management Buck	2024	4	1	9/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	34004	1860	27	Kane
SRO	Alton	Deer	Premium Buck	2024	17	3	9/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	34004	1860	27	Kane
SRO	Alton	Elk	Antlerless	2024	4	6	08/01 -01-31	40:60	Renewal	34004	1860	27	Kane
SRO	Alton	Elk	Bull	2024	4	1	09/01 - 10/31	80:20:00	Renewal	34004	1860	27	Kane
SRO	Bar J Ranch	Deer	Buck	2024	8	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	5970	330	25A	Sevier
SRO	Bar J Ranch	Elk	Antlerless	2024	8	12	08/01 - 01/31	40:60	Renewal	5970	330	25A	Sevier
SRO	Bar J Ranch	Elk	Bull	2024	8	2	09/01 - 10/31	80:20:00	Renewal	5970	330	25A	Sevier
SRO	Boobe Hole	Deer	Buck	2024	16	2	09/11-11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	12000	0	25A	Sevier
SRO	Boobe Hole	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	10	09/01 - 12/31	0.06944444	Renewal	12000	0	25A	Sevier
SRO	Boobe Hole	Elk	Bull	2024	14	2	09/01 - 11/20	90:10:00	Renewal	12000	0	25A	Sevier
SRO	East Zion	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	7051.31	0	29	Kane
SRO	East Zion	Turkey	Bearded	2025	4	4	2nd Saturday in April - May 31st	50:50:00	Renewal	7051.31	0	29	Kane
SRO	Grazing Pasture	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	6700	0	25A	Sevier
SRO	Grazing Pasture	Elk	Antlerless	2025	6	9	08/1 - 01/31	40:60	Renewal	6700	0	25A	Sevier
SRO	Grazing Pasture	Elk	Bull	2025	4	1	09/01 - 10/31	80:20:00	Renewal	6700	0	25A	Sevier
SRO	Heist	Pronghorn	Buck	2025	3	2	08/31 - 10/30	60:40:00	Renewal	10653	0	20	Iron
SRO	Heist	Pronghorn	Doe	2025	4	6	08/31 - 10/30	40:60	Renewal	10653	0	20	Iron
SRO	Iron Spring	Deer	Buck	2024	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	8117	0	30	Iron
SRO	Iron Spring	Pronghorn	Buck	2024	1	1	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	8117	0	30	Iron
SRO	Johnson Mountain Ranch	Deer	Buck	2025	9	1	09/11 -11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	13200	96	25A	Sevier
SRO	Johnson Mountain Ranch	Elk	Antlerless	2025	0	20	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	13200	96	25A	Sevier
SRO	Johnson Mountain Ranch	Elk	Bull	2025	17	2	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	13200	96	25A	Sevier
SRO	Kimberly	Deer	Buck	2024	4	1	9/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	New	5614	0	22	Piute
SRO	Mt Carmel	Deer	Antlerless	2024	0	5	08/01 - 12/31	0.06944444	Renewal	14657.72	460	29	Kane
SRO	Mt Carmel	Deer	Buck	2024	17	3	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	14657.72	460	29	Kane
SRO	Oak Ranch	Deer	Buck	2024	12	3	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Renewal	4980	120	16B	Sevier
SRO	Old Woman Plateau	Deer	Buck	2024	9	3	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Renewal	6657	1400	16B	Sevier
SRO	Old Woman Plateau	Elk	Antlerless	2024	0	4	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Renewal	6657	1400	16B	Sevier
SRO	Old Woman Plateau	Elk	Bull	2024	8	2	09/01 - 11/20	90:10:00	Renewal	6657	1400	16B	Sevier

SRO	Pahvant Ensign	Deer	Buck	2023	9	1	09/11 - 11/10	90:10:00	Change	38088	0	21B	Millard
SRO	Pahvant Ensign	Elk	Antlerless	2023	0	6	08/01 - 01/31	0.06944444	Change	38088	0	21B	Millard
SRO	Pahvant Ensign	Elk	Bull	2023	6	1	09/01 - 10/31	90:10:00	Change	38088	0	21B	Millard
SRO	Pahvant Ensign	Pronghorn	Buck	2023	4	2	09/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Change	38088	0	21B	Millard
SRO	Pahvant Ensign	Pronghorn	Doe	2023	4	6	08/01 - 10/31	40:60	Change	38088	0	21B	Millard
SRO	Pahvant Ensign	Turkey	Bearded	2023	6	6	2nd Saturday in April - May 31st	50:50:00	Change	38088	0	21B	Millard
SRO	Zane	Pronghorn	Buck	2024	3	2	9/01 - 10/31	60:40:00	Renewal	10700	0	20	Iron
SRO	Zane	Pronghorn	Doe	2024	4	6	08/01 - 10/31	40:60	Renewal	10700	0	20	Iron