

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-2-201 and 23A-2-305 to 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.

R657-11-2. Definitions.

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

(2) In addition:

(a) "Artificial cubby set" means any artificially manufactured container with an opening on one end that houses a trapping device.

(b) "Bait" means any lure containing animal parts larger than one cubic inch with the exception of white-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached.

(c) "Cage trap" means any enclosure containing a one-way door triggered by a treadle or pan that prevents escape of an animal after the door closes.

(d) "Exposed bait" means bait which is visible from any angle, except when used in an artificial cubby set.

(e) "Foothold trap" means any underspring or jump trap, longspring trap or coil-spring trap with two smooth arms or jaws that come together when an animal steps on a pan in the center of the trap.

(f) "Fur dealer" means any individual engaged in, wholly or in part, the business of buying, selling, or trading skins or pelts of furbearers within Utah.

(g) "Fur dealer's agent" means any person who is employed by a resident or nonresident fur dealer as a buyer.

(h) "Good condition" means the carcass is fresh or frozen and securely wrapped to prevent decomposition so that the tissue remains suitable for analysis.

(i) "Green pelt" means the untanned hide or skin of any furbearer.

(j) "Owner" means the person who has been issued a trap registration number associated with one or more trapping devices.

(k) "Pursue" means to chase, tree, corner, or hold a furbearer at bay.

(l) "Scent" means any lure composed of material of less than one cubic inch that has a smell intended to attract animals.

(m) "Trapping device" means any apparatus used to remotely capture or kill an animal, including a cage trap, foothold trap, snare wire, or any other body gripping mechanism.

R657-11-3. License, Permit and Tag Requirements.

(1) A person who has a valid furbearer license may take furbearers during the established furbearer seasons published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers.

(2) A person who has a valid furbearer license and valid bobcat permits may take a bobcat during the established bobcat season published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers.

(3) A person who has a valid furbearer license and valid marten trapping permit may take marten during the established marten season published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers.

(4) A person who has a valid trap registration license may use a trapping device to take furbearers, cougars, coyotes, or raccoons, as authorized in the Wildlife Code, this rule and the guidebooks of the Wildlife Board.

(5) Any license, permit, or tag that is mutilated or otherwise made illegible is invalid and may not be used for taking or possessing furbearers.

R657-11-4. Bobcat Permits.

(1) Bobcat permits can only be obtained and are only valid with a valid furbearer license.

(2)(a) A person may obtain up to the number of bobcat permits authorized each year by the Wildlife Board.

(b) Permit numbers shall be published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers.

(3) Bobcat permits will be available during the dates published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers and may be obtained by submitting an application through the division's [Internet address website](#).

(4) Bobcat permits are valid for the entire bobcat season.

R657-11-5. Tagging Bobcats.

(1)(a) Only a person who possesses a valid bobcat tag issued in their name and who is present upon discovery of a bobcat in their marked trapping device or the device of another under Subsection R657-11-9(6) may ethanize/kill the animal.

(b) The person who ethanizes/kills a bobcat caught in a trapping device is required to attach their bobcat tag to the carcass, as provided below.

(2) The pelt or unskinned carcass of any bobcat must be tagged in accordance with Section 23A-4-709.

(3) The tag must remain with the pelt or unskinned carcass until a permanent tag has been affixed.

(4) Possession of an untagged green pelt or unskinned carcass is prima facie evidence of unlawful taking and possession.

(5) The lower jaw of each bobcat taken must be removed and tagged with the numbered jaw tag corresponding to the number of the temporary possession tag affixed to the hide.

R657-11-6. Marten Permits.

(1) A person may not trap marten or have marten in possession without having a valid furbearer license and a marten trapping permit in possession.

(2) Marten trapping permits are available free of charge from any division office.

R657-11-7. Permanent Possession Tags for Bobcat and Marten.

(1) A person may not:

(a) possess a green pelt or unskinned carcass from a bobcat or marten that does not have a permanent tag affixed after the second Friday in March;

(b) possess a green pelt or the unskinned carcass of a bobcat with an affixed temporary bobcat possession tag issued to another person, except as provided in Subsections (5) and (6); or

(c) buy, sell, trade, or barter a green pelt from a bobcat or marten that does not have a permanent tag affixed.

(2) Bobcat and marten pelts must be delivered to a division representative to have a permanent tag affixed and to surrender the lower jaw for each harvested bobcat.

(3) Bobcat and marten pelts may be delivered to the following division offices, by appointment only, during the dates published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers:

(a) Cedar City - Regional Office;

(b) Ogden - Regional Office;

(c) Price - Regional Office;

(d) Salt Lake City - Salt Lake Office;

(e) Springville - Regional Office; and

(f) Vernal - Regional Office.

(4) There is no fee for permanent tags.

(5) Bobcat and marten which have been legally taken may be transported from an individual's place of residence by an individual other than the furharvester to have the permanent tag affixed; bobcats must be tagged with a temporary possession tag and accompanied by a valid furbearer license belonging to the furharvester.

(6) Any individual transporting a bobcat or marten for another person must have written authorization stating the following:

(a) date of kill;

(b) location of kill;

(c) species and sex of animal being transported;

(d) origin and destination of such transportation;

(e) the name, address, signature and furbearer license number of the furharvester;

(f) the name of the individual transporting the bobcat or marten; and

(g) the furharvester's marten permit number if marten is being transported.

(7) Green pelts of bobcats and marten legally taken from outside the state may not be possessed, bought, sold, traded, or bartered in Utah unless a permanent tag has been affixed or the pelts are accompanied by a shipping permit issued by the wildlife agency of the state where the animal was taken.

(8)(a) Furharvesters taking marten are required to present the entire skinned carcass to the division in good condition when brought for permanent tagging.

R657-11-8. Trap Registration Numbers.

(1)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(a)(ii), a person must possess a valid trap registration license before using any trapping device to take a furbearer, coyote, or raccoon.

(i) A trap registration license is required in addition to any other license, permit, or tag required by this rule to take a furbearer.

(ii) A trap registration license is not required for trapping a coyote, or raccoon when the trapping device is set within 600 feet of a building or structure occupied or utilized by humans or domestic livestock, provided the trapping device is set with the landowner's or lessee's permission.

(b) To obtain a trap registration license, a person must:

(i) provide the following information when requested by the division:

(A) full name;

- (B) complete home address;
- (C) email address;
- (D) phone number;
- (E) date of birth; and
- (F) any other information requested by the division; and
- (ii) pay a \$10 license fee.
- (c) The division may deny issuing a trap registration license if the applicant;
 - (i) is subject to an administrative or judicial order suspending any hunting, trapping or fishing privilege;
 - (ii) has violated any provision in Title 23A, the Wildlife Resources Code of Utah Act, or rules or guidebooks of the Wildlife Board; or
 - (iii) fails to pay the one-time \$10 license fee.
- (d) The division may suspend a trap registration license, as provided in Sections 23A-4-1106, 23A-2-504, and 23A-2-505.
- (e) The trap registration license must be carried on the person of the individual it is issued to while setting, checking or moving trapping devices.
- (f) A trap registration license shall include a unique trap registration number printed on its face that is permanently assigned to the licensee.
- (2)(a) Each trapping device used to take a furbearer, cougar, coyote, or raccoon must be permanently, legibly, and indelibly marked or tagged with the trap registration number of the owner.
- (b) A trap registration number is not required on a trapping device set within 600 feet of a building or structure occupied or utilized by humans or domestic livestock, provided the trapping device is set:
 - (i) to capture a coyote or raccoon; and
 - (ii) with the landowner's or lessee's permission.
- (3) No more than one trap registration number may be on a single trapping device.
- (4) Each individual is issued only one trap registration number.
- (5) Except as provided in Section R657-11-9, a person may not take a furbearer, coyote, or raccoon with any trapping device marked with the trap registration number of another person.
- (6) A person may not lend, transfer, sell, give, or assign a trap registration license or trap registration number to another person or entity.
- (7) Any person who has obtained a trap registration number must notify the division within 30 days of any:
 - (a) change in address; or
 - (b) theft of trapping devices.

R657-11-9. Trapping Devices.

- (1) Any foothold traps used to take a furbearer, cougar, coyote, or raccoon must have spacers on the jaws which leave an opening of at least 3/16 of an inch when the jaws are closed, except;
 - (a) rubber-padded jaw traps;
 - (b) traps with jaw spreads less than 4.25 inches; and
 - (c) traps that are completely submerged under water when set.
- (2)(a) Any cable devices, (such as snares, used to take a furbearer, cougar, coyote, or raccoon, except those set in water or with a loop size less than 3 inches in diameter, must be equipped with a breakaway lock device that will release when any force greater than 300 lbs. is applied to the loop.
 - (b) Breakaway cable devices must be fastened to an immovable object solidly secured to the ground.
 - (c) The use of drags is prohibited.
- (3) On the middle section of the Provo River, between Jordanelle Dam and Deer Creek Reservoir, the Green River, between Flaming Gorge Dam and the Utah Colorado state line; the Colorado River, between the Utah Colorado state line and Lake Powell; and the Escalante River, between Escalante and Lake Powell, trapping for a furbearer, coyote, or raccoon within 600 yards of either side of these rivers, including their tributaries from the confluences upstream 1/2 mile, is restricted to the following devices:
 - (a) Nonlethal-set foot hold traps with a jaw spread less than 5 1/8 inches, and nonlethal-set padded foot hold traps. Drowning sets with these traps are prohibited.
 - (b) Body-gripping, killing-type traps with body-gripping area less than 30 square inches.
 - (c) Nonlethal dry land cable devices equipped with a stop-lock device that prevents it from closing to less than a six-inch diameter.
 - (d) Size 330, body-gripping, killing-type traps modified by replacing the standard V-trigger assembly with one top side parallel trigger assembly, with the trigger placed within one inch of the side, or butted against the vertical turn in the Canadian bend.
- (4) A person may not disturb or remove any trapping device, except:
 - (a) the owner of the trapping device;
 - (b) peace officers in the performance of their duties;
 - (c) the landowner where the trapping device is set;
 - (d) the owner of a domestic pet caught in the device may disturb the device to remove the domestic pet; or

- (e) as provided in Subsection (6).
- (5) A person may not kill or remove wildlife caught in any trapping device, except:
 - (a) the owner of the trapping device who possesses the permit, license, tag, or legal authorization required for the species that is captured;
 - (b) a peace officer in the performance of their duties;
 - (c) as provided in Subsection (6); or
 - (d) as provided in Section R657-11-11.
- (6)(a) A person, other than the owner, may possess, set, disturb or remove a trapping device; or temporarily possess, kill or remove wildlife caught in a trapping device provided:
 - (i) the trapping device is appropriately marked with the owner's trap registration number;
 - (ii) the person possesses a valid furbearer license and appropriate permits or tags when working with furbearer sets;
 - (iii) the person's trap registration license or furbearer license are neither denied nor suspended; and
 - (iv) the person has obtained written authorization from the owner of the trapping device with the following information printed on the authorization in permanent ink:
 - (A) date written authorization was obtained;
 - (B) name, address, and phone number of the owner;
 - (C) owner's trap registration number;
 - (D) the name of the individual being given authorization; and
 - (E) signature of owner.
- (b) Nothing in Subsection (6)(a) authorizes a person to use the owner's trap registration license, furbearer license, permit or tag.
- (7) The owner of any trapping device providing written authorization to another person under Subsection (6) may be criminally liable and civilly responsible under Section 23A-4-~~1106~~1106 for any violations of Title 23A, the Wildlife Resources Code of Utah Act, this rule, or applicable guidebooks resulting from the use of the trapping device by the authorized person.
- (8) The owner of any trapping device providing written authorization to another person under Subsection (6) must keep a record of all persons obtaining written authorization and furnish a copy of the record upon request from a conservation officer.
- (9)(a) A person may not set any trapping device on posted private property without the landowner's or lessee's written permission.
- (b) Wildlife officers should be informed as soon as possible of any illegally set trapping devices.
- (10) Peace officers in the performance of their duties may seize all trapping devices and wildlife used or held in violation of this rule.
- (11) Except as provided in Subsection (6), a person may not possess any trapping device that is not permanently marked or tagged with that person's trap registration number while setting, checking, or moving a trapping device targeting a furbearer, coyote, or raccoon.
- (12) All trapping devices used to take a furbearer, coyote, or raccoon must be checked and animals removed at least once every 48 hours, except:
 - (a) killing traps striking dorso-ventrally;
 - (b) drowning sets; and
 - (c) lethal cable devices that are set to capture on the neck, that have a nonrelaxing lock, without a stop, and are anchored to an immovable object; which must be checked every 96 hours.
- (13)(a) A person may not remove from a trapping device and thereafter transport or possess:
 - (i) live protected wildlife; or
 - (ii) a live coyote or raccoon in violation of Section 4-23-111.
- (b) Any live animal found in a trapping device must be:
 - (i) euthanized/killed and removed from the device by the trapper within the 48-hour trap check period in Subsection R657-11-9(12); or
 - (ii) released immediately by the trapper unharmed.
- (14) The trapping restrictions in Subsections (1), (2), and (3) do not apply to a trapping device set within 600 feet of a building or structure occupied or utilized by humans or domestic livestock, provided the trapping device is set:
 - (a) to capture a coyote or raccoon; and
 - (b) with the landowner's or lessee's permission.

R657-11-10. Use of Bait.

- (1) A person may not use protected wildlife or its parts as bait or scent to take a furbearer, cougar, coyote, or raccoon, except for the following:
 - (a) White-bleached bones of protected wildlife with no hide or flesh attached; and
 - (b)(i) parts of legally taken furbearers; and
 - (ii) nonprotected wildlife.
- (2) Trapping devices used to take furbearer, cougar, coyote, or raccoon;
 - (a) may not be set within 30 feet of any exposed bait;

(b) may be placed near carcasses of protected wildlife provided the carcass has not been moved for trapping and the trapping device is not located within 30 feet of the carcass.

(3) White-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached may be set within 30 feet of a trapping device.

(4)(a) Bait used inside an artificial cubby set must be placed at least eight inches from the opening.

(b) Artificial cubby sets must be placed with the top of the opening even with or below the bottom of the bait so that the bait is not visible from above.

(c) A person using bait is responsible if it becomes exposed for any reason.

(5) The trapping restrictions in Subsections (2) and (4) do not apply to a trapping device set within 600 feet of a building or structure occupied or utilized by humans or domestic livestock, provided the trapping device is set;

(a) to capture a coyote, or raccoon; and

(b) with the landowner's or lessee's permission.

R657-11-11. Accidental Trapping.

(1)(a) Any protected wildlife accidentally caught in a trapping device that is alive must be immediately released unharmed by a person authorized in [Subsections R657-11-9\(5\) and \(6\)](#).

(b) All incidents of accidental trapping of protected wildlife must be reported to the division within 48 hours.

(2)(a) Permission must be obtained from a division representative to remove from a trapping device the carcass of any protected wildlife accidentally caught.

(b) The carcass remains the property of the state and must be turned over to the division.

(3) Black-footed ferret, lynx and wolf are protected species under the Endangered Species Act. Accidental trapping or capture of any federally protected species must be immediately reported to both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the division.

(4) A person that captures or kills an unauthorized species of protected wildlife in a trapping device is not criminally liable under state law for that take, provided the person:

(a) was not attempting to take the unauthorized species;

(b) possesses a valid trap registration license or a valid written authorization from the owner of the trapping device as provided in [Subsection R657-11-9\(6\)](#);

(c) possesses the licenses, permits and tags required to trap the targeted wildlife species; and

(d) otherwise complies with the provisions of [Title 23A](#), the Wildlife ~~Code~~[Resources Act](#), this rule, and guidebooks applicable to trapping the targeted wildlife species.

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~~[record](#) classified as protected under the Government Records Access and Management Act, Utah Code Ann. §63G-2-305."

R657-11-13. Spotlighting.

(1) Except as provided in Subsection (3):

(a) a person may not use or cast the rays of any spotlight, headlight, or other artificial light to locate protected wildlife while having in possession a firearm or other weapon or device that could be used to take or injure protected wildlife; and

(b) the use of a spotlight or other artificial light in a field, woodland, or forest where protected wildlife are generally found is probable cause of attempting to locate protected wildlife.

(2) The provisions of this section do not apply to:

(a) the use of the headlights of a motor vehicle or other artificial light in a usual manner where there is no attempt or intent to locate protected wildlife; or

~~(b) a person licensed to carry a concealed weapon in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 5, Part 7 of the Utah Code, provided the person is not utilizing the concealed weapon to hunt or take wildlife.~~

(3) The provisions of this section do not apply to the use of an artificial light when used by a trapper to illuminate his path and trap sites for the purpose of conducting the required trap checks, provided that:

(a) any artificial light must be carried by the trapper;

(b) a motor vehicle headlight or light attached to or powered by a motor vehicle may not be used; and

(c) while checking trapping devices with the use of an artificial light, the trapper may not occupy or operate any motor vehicle.

(4) Spotlighting may be used to hunt coyote, red fox, striped skunk, or raccoon where allowed by a county ordinance enacted pursuant to Section 23A-1-204.

(5) The ordinance shall provide that:

(a) any artificial light used to spotlight coyote, red fox, striped skunk, or raccoon must be carried by the hunter;

(b) a motor vehicle headlight or light attached to or powered by a motor vehicle may not be used to spotlight the animal;

and

(c) while hunting with the use of an artificial light, the hunter may not occupy or operate any motor vehicle.

(6) For purposes of the county ordinance, "motor vehicle" shall have the meaning as defined in Section 41-6-1.

(7) The ordinance may specify:

(a) the time of day and seasons when spotlighting is permitted;

(b) areas closed or open to spotlighting within the unincorporated area of the county;

(c) safety zones within which spotlighting is prohibited;

(d) the weapons permitted; and

(e) penalties for violation of the ordinance.

(8)(a) A county may restrict the number of hunters engaging in spotlighting by requiring a permit to spotlight and issuing a limited number of permits.

(b) A fee may be charged for a spotlighting permit.

(9) A county may require hunters to notify the county sheriff of the time and place they will be engaged in spotlighting.

(10) The requirement that a county ordinance must be enacted before a person may use spotlighting to hunt coyote, red fox, striped skunk, or raccoon does not apply to:

(a) a person or his agent who is lawfully acting to protect his crops or domestic animals from predation by those animals;

or

~~(b) a wildlife service's agent~~ (b) a Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF) livestock protection agent acting in his official capacity under a memorandum of agreement with the division.

R657-11-14. Use of Dogs.

(1) Dogs may be used to take furbearers only from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset and only during the prescribed open seasons.

(2) The owner and handler of dogs used to take or pursue a furbearer must have a valid, current furbearer license in possession while engaged in taking furbearers.

(3) When dogs are used in the pursuit of furbearers, the licensed hunter intending to take the furbearer must be present when the dogs are released and must continuously participate in the hunt thereafter until the hunt is completed.

R657-11-15. State Parks.

(1) Taking any wildlife is ~~prohibited~~ allowed within the boundaries of all state park areas except those designated as ~~open~~ closed by the Division of Parks and Recreation in Section R651-614-4.

(2) Hunting with a rifle, handgun, or muzzleloader on park areas designated open is prohibited within one mile of all park facilities including buildings, camp or picnic sites, overlooks, golf courses, boat ramps, and developed beaches.

(3) Hunting with shotguns, crossbows, and archery equipment is prohibited within one quarter mile of the above stated areas.

R657-11-16. Transporting Furbearers.

(1)(a) A person who has obtained the appropriate license and permit may transport green pelts of furbearers. Additional restrictions apply for taking bobcat and marten as provided in Section R657-11-6.

(b) A registered Utah fur dealer or that person's agent may transport or ship green pelts of furbearers within Utah.

(2) A furbearer license is not required to transport red fox or striped skunk.

R657-11-17. Exporting Furbearers from Utah.

(1) A person may not export or ship the green pelt of any furbearer from Utah without first obtaining a valid shipping permit from a division representative.

(2) A furbearer license is not required to export red fox or striped skunk from Utah.

R657-11-18. Sales.

(1) A person with a valid furbearer license may sell, offer for sale, barter, or exchange only those species that person is licensed to take, and which were legally taken.

(2) Any person who has obtained a valid fur dealer or fur dealer's agent certificate of registration may engage in, wholly or in part, the business of buying, selling, or trading green pelts or parts of furbearers within Utah.

(3) Fur dealers or their agents and taxidermists must keep records of all transactions dealing with green pelts of furbearers.

(4) Records must state the following:

- (a) the transaction date; and
- (b) the name, address, license number, and tag number of each seller.
- (5) A receipt containing the information specified in Subsection (4) must be issued whenever the ownership of a pelt changes.
- (6)(a) A person may possess furbearers and tanned hides legally acquired without possessing a license, provided proof of legal ownership or possession can be furnished.
- (b) A furbearer license is not required to sell or possess red fox or striped skunk or their parts.

R657-11-19. Wasting Wildlife.

- (1) A person may not waste or permit to be wasted or spoiled any protected wildlife or its parts as provided in Section 23A-5-314.
- (2) The skinned carcass of a furbearer may be left in the field and does not constitute waste of wildlife.

R657-11-20. Depredation by Badger, Weasel, and Spotted Skunk.

- (1) Badger, weasel, and spotted skunk may be taken anytime without a license when creating a nuisance or causing damage, provided the animal or its parts are not sold or traded.
- (2) Red fox and striped skunk may be taken any time without a license.

R657-11-21. Depredation by Bobcat.

- (1) Depredating bobcats may be taken at any time by duly appointed Wildlife Services UDAF agents, employed by Wildlife ServicesUDAF, while acting in the performance of their assigned duties and in accordance with procedures approved by the division.
- (2) A livestock owner or his employee, on a regular payroll and not hired specifically to take furbearers, may take bobcats that are molestingdepredating livestock.
- (3) Any bobcat taken by a livestock owner or his employee must be surrendered to the division within 72 hours.

R657-11-22. Depredation by Nuisance Beaver.

- (1) Beaver doing damage or other nuisance behaviors may be taken or removed during open and closed seasons with either a valid furbearer license or a nuisance permit.
- (2) A nuisance permit to remove beaver must first be obtained from a division office or conservation officer.

R657-11-23. Survey.

Each permittee who is contacted for a survey about their furbearer harvesting experience should participate in the survey regardless of success. Participation in the survey helps the division evaluate population trends, harvest success and collect other valuable information.

R657-11-24. Reserved.

Reserved.

R657-11-25. Season Dates and Bag Limits.

Season dates, bag limits, and areas with special restrictions are published annually in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking furbearers.

R657-11-26. Approval to Trap on State Waterfowl Management Areas.

- (1)(a) Trapping wildlife, including nonprotected species, on state waterfowl management areas is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the division. Trapping is a property management tool used to protect waterfowl populations and infrastructure improvements found on the property.
- (b) The authorization to trap on state waterfowl management areas shall be provided through a certificate of registration that is awarded to an individual or individuals through a competitive proposal solicitation process.
- (c) On or before October 1 of each year, the division shall publicly notice which state waterfowl management areas are available for proposal by publishing the notice on its website and by publishing a notice in a newspaper of general circulation at least once a week for two consecutive weeks.
- (d) The notification and advertising shall include:
 - (i) the deadline for applying for the certificate of registration;
 - (ii) the wildlife species authorized for trapping;
 - (iii) a general description of the trapping area authorized under the certificate of registration;
 - (iv) the desired form of compensation to the division, whether monetary, in-kind, or both;
 - (v) the division's management objectives for the state waterfowl management area; and
 - (vi) any special considerations or limitations the division will require of the trapper or trappers while they are on the state waterfowl management area.
- (2)(a) Applications must include the following:
 - (i) a nonrefundable application fee;

- (ii) the name of the state waterfowl management area being applied for;
 - (iii) a description of the applicant's familiarity with the state waterfowl management area being applied for;
 - (iv) a list of the individuals who will conduct trapping activities under the certificate of registration;
 - (v) a description of each individual's experience trapping and their ability to utilize removal of targeted species to protect waterfowl and wildlife populations and infrastructure found at state waterfowl management areas;
 - (vi) the projected number of animals, specifically muskrat, that may be removed via trapping;
 - (vii) how the proposal accomplishes the identified management objectives for the waterfowl management area;
 - (viii) how the proposal conforms with any special considerations or limitations identified by the division in its public notice; and
 - (viii) a bid amount to be paid to the Division in exchange for the authorization to trap on the state waterfowl management area.
- (c) All individuals listed on the application who will conduct trapping activities under the certificate of registration must:
- (i) possess a trap registration license;
 - (ii) use traps marked with the owner's trap registration number; and
 - (iii) meet all age, proof of hunter education and furharvester requirements, including youth restrictions as provided in [Utah Code Sections 23A-4-706, 23A-4-1001 and 708](#) , and [23A-4-7081001](#) .
- (d) The bid amount described in Subsection (vi) above may include non-monetary, in-kind contributions.
- (3)(a) Late or incomplete applications may be rejected.
- (b) A separate application must be submitted for each state waterfowl management area the applicant wishes to trap on.
- (c) In the event that there is more than one application for a certain state waterfowl management area, the division will analyze each application and select a successful applicant or applicants whose proposal best accomplishes the division objectives identified in the public notice.
- (4) The selected applicant will be issued a certificate of registration authorizing trapping activities on the state waterfowl management area for a period of up to two years.
- (5) A certificate of registration issued pursuant to this Part may be revoked, suspended, or terminated consistent with the terms of [Utah Code Section 23A-4-1106](#) and [Utah Admin. Code 1106](#) and [Rule R657-26](#).

R657-11-27. Trapping Fees on State Waterfowl Management Areas.

- (1) Upon verified payment of required fees, certificates of registration will be mailed to successful applicants granted trapping privileges on state waterfowl management areas.
- (2) If a successful applicant fails to make full payment within 14 days of the results posting date, an alternate trapper will be selected.
- (3) Certificates of registration are not valid until signed by the superintendent in charge of the area to be trapped.

R657-11-28. Vehicle Travel on State Waterfowl Management Areas.

Vehicle travel is restricted to developed roads. However, written permission for other travel may be obtained from the waterfowl management area superintendent.

R657-11-29. Trapping Hours on State Waterfowl Management Areas.

On waterfowl management areas traps may be checked only between one-half hour before official sunrise to one-half hour after official sunset.

R657-11-30. Trapper Responsibilities on State Waterfowl Management Areas.

- (1) All trappers are directly responsible to the waterfowl management area superintendent.
- (2) Violation of management or trapping rules, including failure to return a trapping permit within five days of cessation of trapping activities, or failure to properly trap an area, as determined and recommended by the superintendent, may be cause for cancellation of trapping privileges, existing and future, on all waterfowl management areas.

R657-11-31. Reserved.

Reserved.

R657-11-32. Wildlife Management Areas.

A person may not use motor vehicles on division-owned wildlife management areas closed to motor vehicle use without first obtaining written authorization from the appropriate division regional office.

KEY: wildlife, furbearers, game laws, wildlife law

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Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 23A-1-204; 23A-2-304; 23A-2-305;