

# RAC AGENDA – November 2014



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|-----|---|----------------------|
| 1.  | Approval of Agenda<br>- RAC Chair   |                      |
| 2.  | Approval of Minutes<br>- RAC Chair  |                      |
| 3.  | Old Business<br>- RAC Chair   |                      |
| 4.  | Regional Update<br>- DWR Regional Supervisor  | <b>INFORMATIONAL</b> |
| 5.  | Deer Survey<br>- Kent Hersey, Big Game Project Leader   | <b>INFORMATIONAL</b> |
| 6.  | Statewide Mule Deer Management Plan Revisions<br>- Justin Shannon, Big Game Coordinator   | <b>ACTION</b>        |
| 7.  | Bucks, Bulls & OIAL 2015 Season Dates and Application Timeline and Amendments to Rule R657-5<br>- Justin Shannon, Big Game Coordinator  | <b>ACTION</b>        |
| 8.  | Big Game Preference Point Recommendations<br>- Lindy Varney, Licensing Specialist   | <b>ACTION</b>        |
| 9.  | CWMU Management Plans and Landowner Association Permit Numbers for 2015<br>- Scott McFarlane, Public Wildlife/Private Lands Coordinator | <b>ACTION</b>        |
| 10. | Landowner Permit Rule Amendments R657-43 (New permit type)<br>- Scott McFarlane, Public Wildlife/Private Lands Coordinator              | <b>ACTION</b>        |

## Meeting Locations

**NR RAC** – Nov. 5th 6:00 PM  
Brigham City Community Center  
24 N. 300 W., Brigham City

**SER RAC** – Nov. 12th 6:30 PM  
John Wesley Powell Museum  
1765 E. Main St, Green River

**CR RAC** – Nov. 6th 6:30 PM  
Springville City Civic Center  
110 S. Main Street, Springville

**NER RAC** – Nov. 13th 6:00 PM  
Wildlife Resources NER Office  
318 North Vernal Ave., Vernal

**SR RAC** – Nov. 18th 6:00 PM  
Cedar City Middle School  
2215 W. Royal Hunte Dr., Cedar City

**Board Meeting** – Dec. 1 - 9:00 AM  
DNR Boardroom  
1594 West North Temple, SLC

**UTAH MULE DEER  
STATEWIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN**



**UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

UTAH DIVISION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES  
STATEWIDE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MULE DEER

I. PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

A. General

This document provides overall guidance and direction for managing Utah’s mule deer populations. This plan briefly describes general information on mule deer natural history, management, population status, habitat, and issues concerning mule deer management 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 in effect for five years upon approval of the Wildlife Board. (Expected dates covered December 1, 2014 – December 1, 2019).

II. SPECIES ASSESSMENT

A. Natural History

Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) are part of the deer or cervid family along with moose (*Alces alces*), elk (*Cervus elaphus*) and caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*). A unique feature of the cervid family is that males of the species grow boney 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 13–20 (Robinette et. al. 1977, Freeman et. al. 2014). Fawns born too early have a higher likelihood of encountering late winter storms, which may 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 long, cold winters. Pregnancy rates for mule deer are high and typically exceed 95% (Freeman et. al. 2014).

The antlers of bucks begin to grow as soon as the old antlers are shed in late winter. Bucks will generally live apart from the 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. During the peak of estrus, does are receptive for less than a day and sometimes for only a few

hours. If females are not bred during the first estrous cycle, they will enter another estrous cycle about 4 weeks later (Wallmo 1978).

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, the does seek solitude for fawning. At this time, yearlings from the previous year are 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 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 of the Code. 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 which remained in effect until 1950. 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 and multiple permits, multiple seasons, and extra permits for antlerless deer were common in the 1950s and early 1960s. Deer harvest 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 the deer herds were in decline and, in many areas, below the carrying capacity of the habitat. In 1975, the state 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 the deer herd went through a series of boom and bust cycles depending on annual production. The peak harvest of buck deer in the state occurred in 1983 when 82,552 bucks were harvested during the general season. 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. These plans are taken through a public process to gather input from interested constituents and then presented to the 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. Unit management plans were revised in 1998 following a reduction in the number of deer units from 53 to 30 and revised again in 2001 to incorporate new objectives and habitat information. The 1995 statewide management plan remained in effect until 2003 when it was updated and approved by the Wildlife Board. 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 across the 5 regions.

Due to concerns over chronically low buck to doe ratios on specific units within the regional hunt boundaries, the Wildlife Board amended the plan again in 2012 and approved a general season unit by unit hunt structure. Under this management system, the state was divided into 30 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.

All unit plans were revised in 2006 and again in 2012. Unit plans are currently revised on a staggered schedule with each unit plan being revised the year following range trend data collection. By doing so, the latest and most accurate habitat data is being incorporated into each unit plan. On some units, local working groups have been used to help with the development and implementation of mule deer 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, it was evident that Utah's deer herd could no longer sustain unlimited hunting opportunity, and in 1994, buck deer permits were capped for the first time. In 1994, 97,000 general season buck permits were issued among 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 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 continued to be held below the 97,000 through 2012 when unit by unit hunting

was implemented. Unit by unit hunting removed the statewide permit cap, and, instead established permits to reach the buck to doe objective on each individual unit. The total number of general season deer permits available in 2013 was 84,600.

Prior to 1994, data on buck to doe ratios were collected by wildlife biologists but not used to determine harvest. 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 2013, 24 general season units either met or exceeded their buck to doe ratio objective, whereas only 6 units were below objective (Table 1). Over the past 20 years, an average of 27,331 bucks per year has been harvested in Utah each year. The harvest level has remained relatively constant over this time period with a low of 21,292 in 2011 and a high of 33,031 in 2000. During the same time period, buck to doe ratios have shown an increasing trend in Utah with ratios rising from 8 bucks per 100 does in 1993 to 19 bucks per 100 does in 2013 (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 2013 was 37.4% compared to 18.4% during the 1993 any-weapon hunt.

In addition to general season hunting opportunities, Utah also manages for premium limited-entry and limited-entry hunts which provide a high-quality hunting experience, high hunter success, and few permits. There are 2 premium limited entry hunting units in Utah: the Henry Mountains and the Paunsaugunt. From 2008 to 2014, these units were being managed for 40–50 bucks per 100 does and 40–55% of the harvest 5 years old or greater. In 2008, management buck hunting (3 points or less on 1 antler) was added to these units to help reduce the buck to doe ratio and provide additional hunting opportunity while not reducing the top-end quality. In 2013, 205 premium limited-entry permits were issued, harvesting 172 bucks with 71% of the bucks 5 years old or older. Additionally, 53 management buck permits were issued harvesting 48 bucks. These 2 units met or exceeded both of their management objectives in 2013 (Table 2).

There are 7 limited-entry units in the state which are managed for a postseason buck to doe ratio between 25 and 35 bucks per 100 does. In 2013, 921 limited entry permits were issued and 747 bucks were harvested. In 2013, 3 of the 7 units met or exceeded the management objective (Table 3). Of the 4 units that were below objective, the Crawford Mountain and Dolores Triangle units involve migratory herds from other states, the Oak Creek Unit experiences both limited entry and general season harvest, and the Vernon has experienced drought issues for many years.

In addition to hunting bucks, doe harvest 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 herd size objectives on each 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.

### C. Population Status

The 2013 post-season population estimate for mule deer in Utah was 332,900 deer; 79% of the long term management objective of 425,400 deer. Since the large decline during winter 1992–1993, the deer herd has shown an increasing trend (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 was reduced (Figure 4). The harsh winters in northern Utah in 2007-2008 and in southern Utah in 2009-2010 lowered adult and fawn survival and also caused population declines. Despite of those weather events, the deer population in Utah has grown at an average rate of 1.6%, over the past 20 years and is now at a level not seen since 1992.

In fall 2009, UDWR began monitoring mule deer survival on 8 representative units across the state to improve annual population estimates. This study uses VHF radio collars on a sample of adult does and female fawns to obtain estimates of overwinter and annual survival. Adult female survival has been shown to have the most influence on population growth (White and Bartmann 1998), whereas fawn survival, although less influential, shows considerable temporal variation. Because population growth rate is primarily driven by the female segment of the population, monitoring natural mortality of bucks (i.e., mortality not caused by hunting) is unnecessary and can be assumed to be similar to adult doe survival.

Results from this study show that statewide adult survival has been relatively constant with estimates ranging from 84% to 86% (Table 4). Adult survival on individual units has ranged from 76% to 100%. In contrast, fawn survival has varied considerably by year and by unit with estimates ranging from a low of 7% on the Cache Unit in 2010–2011 to a high of 93% on the Oquirrh-Stansbury and Wasatch-Manti units in 2011–2012 and 2012–2013, respectively. In addition to estimates of survival, these collar data have provided information on the timing and causes of deer mortality including potential disease events and areas of high highway mortality.

### D. 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 the desert areas (Figure 5). Currently, 54% of the state is considered mule deer habitat. Total mule deer habitat in Utah is estimated at 29,370,577 acres with 10,189,038 acres of summer habitat, 13,787,762 acres of winter habitat, and 5,393,777 acres of transitional or year-long habitat.

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 critical 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 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. The relationship is described in the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA, 2003) 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.”

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 pinon-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*). Additionally, many forest aspen habitats are being replaced by conifers that provide little forage for mule deer. In order for mule deer herds to thrive in Utah, it is essential that extensive habitat treatments be completed to revert crucial 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. 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 estrus, and the more fat reserves deer can build up for use during winter. High quality forage on winter range helps slow the rate of decline of the accumulated fat reserves, and helps deer survive harsh winters. 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).

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 is continuously being 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 catastrophic wildfire. Annual weeds such as cheatgrass alter natural fire cycles by increasing fire frequencies, often resulting in shrublands being converted to 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 has documented many of these threats and how mule deer habitat in Utah has changed over the last 30 years (UDWR 2009–2013). During the 1940s and 1950s, deer herds erupted 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). Since that time, many shrub-dominated rangelands have gradually converted to juniper-dominated communities due to lack of fire or other disturbances. The conversion of shrublands to annual grasslands has also been accelerated in recent decades due to an increase in invasive weed species, drought, and large wildfires.

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 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. Although fire can be beneficial for mule deer habitat, in some instances large wildfires can be extremely destructive, especially on winter range. Projects in heavily 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 the long-term goal is to increase and 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 also a fundamental need for mule deer. When browse, forbs, and grasses consumed by mule deer have high water content, mule deer likely 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 water sources becomes important. The spatial distribution of mule deer populations is often positively associated with 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 (i.e., 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, spaced less than 5 km from other water sources, and fencing needs to be constructed of sufficient size to allow access (Krausman et al. 2006, Larsen et al. 2011, Shields et al. 2012).

### C. Energy Development

A boom in energy development has claimed and fragmented thousands of acres of mule deer habitat in portions of Utah. Energy is a 4.7 billion dollar industry in Utah, and in 2012, Utah ranked 10<sup>th</sup> in natural gas production and 11<sup>th</sup> in crude oil production among US states (Utah Office of Energy Development 2014). Mule deer, particularly in eastern Utah, are facing the challenges associated with increased, large-scale energy development. The impacts of energy development on mule deer are not fully known but generally include direct and indirect loss of habitat, 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 425,400 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). In 2012, we initiated a study on Monroe Mountain to better understand the causes of neonatal mortality and the impacts of coyote removal on deer survival. This study is ongoing and is expected to be completed in 2016.

Predator management in Utah is guided by a predator management policy (UDWR 2011a). This policy specifies that predator management can occur on units well below population objectives providing a predator management plan is written and approved. Triggers have also been identified and adopted by the Wildlife Board as to when an evaluation will be conducted to determine 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 Wildlife Services and private contractors.

## F. Disease

Identifying, understanding, and monitoring disease is important for mule deer management. Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a contagious, slow-acting, degenerative disease that affects members of the cervid family including mule deer, white-tailed deer (*O. virginianus*), elk, and moose. CWD has the greatest affect on the central nervous system of an infected animal which results in weight loss, deterioration of body condition, and eventually death. At present, there is no known vaccine, treatment, or way to eradicate the disease.

CWD is currently found in 18 states and was first detected in Utah in 2003. Since then, nearly 21,000 samples have been collected and tested throughout the state, and the disease has been found in 3 distinct geographical areas in northeastern, southeastern, and central Utah (Figure 7). To date 58 samples collected from mule deer have tested positive for CWD. Thirty-nine of the 58 positive samples come from the LaSal Mountains, 6 from the Vernal area, and 13 from the Manti Unit near Fountain Green. Prevalence rates on the La Sals are near 2%, whereas the Vernal and Manti areas remain below 1%.

Previous efforts have identified the distribution and prevalence rates of CWD and future efforts should focus on containing the disease to its current distribution and minimizing prevalence. To accomplish this, DWR should not feed in CWD positive areas as this tends to congregate deer and increases the risk of disease transmission. Transplanting deer from CWD positive areas should also be prohibited as it may introduce the disease to new locations. DWR should also manage for lower age class bucks in CWD positive areas as studies have shown prevalence rates to be 2–4 times higher in older age class bucks compared to females and younger bucks (Miller and Conner 2005, Gear et. al. 2006). Additionally, in these infected herds the overall life expectancy of mule deer males is decreased by 2 years.

Bluetongue and Epizootic Hemorrhagic Disease (EHD) are other common diseases that may affect mule deer in Utah. Both diseases are caused by viruses with cattle thought to be the primary reservoir. Epizootic outbreaks of bluetongue and EHD generally occur during late summer and early autumn and all age and sex classes may be affected. The most important vectors for bluetongue and EHD are gnats of the genus *Culicoides*, and die-offs can be expected to terminate shortly after temperatures drop below freezing. EHD outbreaks have been documented in several areas throughout Utah, and although losses to these diseases can be substantial, they are most often isolated events and populations generally recover quickly.

#### G. Access Management

The use of OHVs in Utah has dramatically increased in recent years. OHV registrations increased more than 3-fold from 1998 to 2006 (from 51,686 to 172,231) and that trend continues to increase (Smith 2008). 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. 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. 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.

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

Depredation of private croplands is an ongoing challenge and, in some areas, can be a significant problem for deer to reach their management objectives. DWR 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 cannot be overstated. 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 the Cooperative Wildlife Management Units, Landowner Associations, General Season Landowner Permits, and Walk-In Access currently provide incentives for landowners to manage for healthy habitat and deer population on their properties. Additionally, the Utah Watershed Restoration Initiative 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. However, there is evidence that the potential harm created by feeding mule deer may outweigh the limited benefits (WAFWA 2003). Winter feeding programs are generally costly and can potentially cause problems for mule deer including behavioral changes, range 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. Moreover, adult deer will likely outcompete fawns for available feed, causing increases in fawn mortality at feeding sites.

In some situations, 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 2011*b*). 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 occurs when two species use the same limited resource, and one of the two 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 time, 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. Elk return to higher elevations and calve sooner than deer have fawns, which allows them to select preferred habitats for raising young. The mere presence of elk may displace mule deer into lower quality habitats. GPS collar data has shown that mule deer avoid elk when selecting habitat, but elk habitat selection is independent of mule deer distribution (Stewart et al. 2002).

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. In some instances the feed and water consumed by horses may have direct and indirect effects on 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.

Crucial ranges where elk, livestock, and/or horses coexist with mule deer should be closely monitored to prevent over use 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. Deer-Vehicle Collisions

Of all the causes of mule deer mortality, vehicle collisions may be the most apparent because carcasses are highly visible on roads, and the public are directly affected. As such, it is often perceived that vehicle collisions are having the most significant impact on mule deer populations in Utah. Assessing direct impacts from vehicle collisions to deer populations, however, is complex and difficult to quantify.

Deer-vehicle collisions occur most often during spring migrations from winter to summer ranges and during winter. Bissonnette and Olson (2013) found more deer were hit by vehicles during winters with higher amounts of snowfall compared to light winters. They also reported that vehicle collisions had a limited impact on the deer population in Utah at a statewide level (2-5% of deer population killed by vehicles annually); however, local populations (migration areas or specific winter ranges) may be substantially impacted by vehicle collisions. Additionally, of the estimated 10,500 deer killed annually on roadways, 65% were female which may limit population growth depending on where the population is relative to its carrying capacity. Vehicle collisions may be viewed as adding another predator to the landscape because of their similarities in percentage of deer killed annually and impacts on population demographics (Bissonnette and Olson 2013).

To address deer/vehicle collisions, DWR and our partners have worked to identify deer migration routes and locations where deer are commonly hit on roadways. This information has allowed us to know where to place underpasses and fences to increase deer survival. These studies have also provided data on the types of underpass structures these animals will use (Cramer 2014). Although costly, these efforts are helping to prevent future collisions, increase public safety, and minimize deer mortalities.

#### M. Translocations

One of the more recent areas of debate with respect to mule deer management in Utah is the potential merits of translocating mule deer. Translocation projects are an increasingly common strategy for managing wildlife populations on modified landscapes (e.g., bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), and mountain goats (*Oreamnos americanus*)), but only limited information is available on the translocation of mule deer. Several previous attempts have produced equivocal results (McCulloch 1968, Wakeling 2003, Martinez-Garcia 2009). Preliminary information from a large study in Utah suggests approximately 50% survival of adults during the first year, high site fidelity (most surviving deer return to winter range where they were released during the second year), and reproduction similar to that of resident deer. This same study found no difference in survival for deer captured and released in early (January) compared to late (March) winter suggesting that translocation could occur throughout the winter. Survival of deer in their second year following translocation is much higher and appears similar to that of resident deer.

Deer translocation can be an expensive and time-intensive management activity. Costs can range from roughly \$100 to \$1,000 per animal based on the number of animals involved, capture method used, and duration of the project. Additional costs can include purchasing radio-collars, disease testing, and monitoring of translocated animals. Partnering with local governments, conservation groups, and other interested parties can help defray some of the costs associated with mule deer translocations.

Choosing an appropriate release site is important and should afford the greatest potential for success. The best areas generally contain winter ranges that are below carrying capacity, historically held more deer, and have adequate forage, water, and cover (Figure 7, Table 5). Additionally, releases may be more successful in areas with low predator abundance and should exclude areas that will create future depredation problems in agricultural areas. The impacts deer may have on other species such as bighorn sheep and elk should also be considered when selecting release sites. Deer that reside in CWD positive areas should not be considered for translocation, and special consideration should be taken when transplanting deer into CWD positive areas due to increased risks of large-scale deer movements and disease transmission. Translocated deer should be moved a minimum of 50 km to limit the return of translocated animals (Eberhardt and Pickens 1979). Finally, efforts should be made to reduce handling time and stress on animals during capture and translocation.

## N. Poaching

The effect of poaching on wildlife populations can be difficult to assess. Poachers are sometimes considered the great unknown predator, and poacher's motivation can be caused by a variety of things, including a desire to get a jump on hunting season, annoyance with state game laws, a desire to shoot and kill something, or the money and prestige associated with trophy heads.

During winter 2009–2010, Utah experienced an increased number of illegally taken deer on winter ranges, likely due to the increased snow in southern Utah. In response, conservation officers conducted winter range patrols in an effort to protect vulnerable wintering deer herds. A concerted outreach effort was implemented to solicit assistance from conservation groups and the public to recognize and report suspicious activities while in the field. Law enforcement will continue to make mule deer protection a high priority by concentrating efforts on prioritized winter ranges. Success will only be achieved when poaching is no longer socially acceptable and only with assistance from our conservation partners and the general public.

## 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 (Figure 1). From 1960 to 1993, no fewer 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. In 1994, general season hunter numbers were capped at 97,000 due to concerns over declining deer numbers. The number of general season permits has continued to be reduced with a total of 84,600 permits issued in 2013. The reduction in permits has provided for increased numbers of bucks on the landscape and increased hunter success, but has also helped to make permits more difficult to obtain.

In addition to the number of permits being reduced, the number of applicants for permits has increased causing the demand for both limited entry and general season permits to rise (Table 6). In 2013, the overall odds of drawing a limited entry buck tag were 1 in 32.5, compared to 1 in 8.3 in 1998. The odds of drawing a general season permit also increased from 1 in 1.1 in 2000 to 1 in 1.6 for 2013. Although limited entry permits are popular, it is clear that many Utah hunters are also interested in being able to hunt every year. As demand for both permit types continues to increase faster than supply, many hunters are giving up on the sport. 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. Thus, it is critical to the future of hunting and wildlife management in Utah to provide people with both the opportunity to hunt and a high-quality hunting experience.

Mule deer are also a high interest watchable wildlife species since nearly everyone enjoys 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 sportsmen and non-consumptive users. The mule deer population in Utah is less than what it was in the 1960s and 1980s, but it has been relatively stable to slightly increasing over the past 2 decades with minor population spikes and declines during that time. Mule deer face a myriad of factors that can have a cumulative impact on their ability to flourish. The loss and degradation of habitat, combined with unfavorable weather conditions, have likely had the most significant impact on mule deer numbers. Other factors such as predation and disease are intensified when habitat quality is reduced. 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. It is vital that the DWR, state agencies, Native American 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.**

**Population Objective:** By 2019, increase mule deer populations within the state as conditions allow and bring all populations to their unit objective (currently (2014) 425,400).

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

### Strategies:

- a. Review individual herd unit management plans and revise where necessary to provide consistency with this plan.
- b. Conduct annual browse assessments to ensure habitat can support current populations.
- c. Support all habitat objectives and strategies in this plan to protect and improve mule deer habitat, including energy development mitigation in crucial mule deer habitat.
- d. Manage predators on all units according to their species management plans.
- e. On units chronically below objective, where habitat is not limiting, manage predators according to the current predator management policy.
- f. Investigate and manage diseases that threaten mule deer populations and continue monitoring for chronic wasting disease (CWD).
- g. Work with federal and state land management agencies to adopt seasonal closures or travel restrictions to minimize human disturbance of mule deer during critical phases of their life cycle.
- h. Use antlerless harvest as the primary tool to manage deer populations in specific areas where habitat concerns or depredation problems exist.
- i. Continue to explore using translocation as a management strategy.
- j. Continue to monitor all mule deer populations annually to evaluate fawn production, herd composition, and habitat use.
- k. Continue to collect annual adult doe and fawn mortality estimates on representative units statewide.
- l. Use the most reliable population models to evaluate herd size and population trends over time.
- m. Work with UDOT, universities, local conservation groups, and landowners to minimize highway mortality by identifying locations of high deer-vehicle collisions and constructing sufficient wildlife crossing structures and employing other mitigation options in those locations.
- n. Evaluate the effectiveness of the crossing structures and other mitigation options over time and implement new technologies to minimize highway mortality.
- o. Implement research to identify and protect migratory corridors.
- p. Continue to implement research studies on specific herd units that are chronically below population objective to identify problems and recommend solutions.

- q. Support incentive programs for landowners that will increase tolerance and promote deer populations on private lands such as the CWMU, landowner permit, and the Walk-In Access programs.
- r. Educate the public on the value of private landowner incentive programs.
- s. Address all depredation problems in a timely and efficient manner to increase landowner tolerance of deer populations.
- t. Work with municipalities to promote zoning that benefits mule deer on crucial mule deer habitats that have the potential to be developed.
- u. Continue to support law enforcement efforts to educate the public concerning poaching and reduce illegal take of deer.
- v. Implement emergency feeding when needed in accordance with the DWR feeding policy.

**Habitat Goal: Conserve, improve, and restore mule deer habitat throughout the state with emphasis on crucial ranges.**

**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. Continue to identify, map, and characterize crucial mule deer habitats including migration routes throughout the state.
- b. Identify and rank threats and limiting factors within each unit.
- c. Work with local, state and federal land management agencies via land management plans and with private landowners to identify and properly manage crucial mule deer habitats, especially fawning, wintering and migration areas.
- d. Minimize impacts and recommend mitigation for losses of crucial habitat due to human impacts.
- e. Use established energy guidelines (e.g., WAFWA Energy Development Guidelines for Mule Deer) to minimize and mitigate impacts to mule deer from energy development and other habitat disturbances.
- f. Acquire thru fee title and conservation easements additional crucial mule deer habitats to offset loss of habitat due to human encroachment.
- g. Work with municipalities to promote zoning that benefits mule deer on crucial mule deer habitats that have the potential to be developed.
- h. Support incentive programs for landowners that will increase tolerance and promote deer populations on private lands such as the CWMU, landowner permit, and the Walk-In Access programs.
- i. Explore additional opportunities to provide incentives to landowners that provide habitat for mule deer.

- j. Support the establishment of multi-agency OHV travel plans developed on a county or federal land management plan level and ongoing efforts to reduce illegal OHV use to prevent resource damage and protect crucial mule deer habitat.
- k. Where appropriate, work with county, federal and state land management agencies to adopt seasonal motorized route closures to minimize human disturbance in existing crucial mule deer habitats.
- l. Work with county, state, and federal agencies to limit the negative effects of roads by reclaiming unused roads, properly planning new roads, and installing fencing and highway passage structures where roads disrupt normal mule deer migration patterns.

**Habitat Objective 2:** Improve the quality and quantity of vegetation for mule deer on a minimum of 500,000 acres of crucial range by 2019.

*Implications: Habitat will need to be improved on at least 500,000 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 5-year life of this plan.*

Strategies:

- a. 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. Work with land management agencies, conservation organizations, private landowners, and local leaders through the regional Watershed Restoration Initiative working groups to identify and prioritize mule deer habitats that are in need of enhancement or restoration (Figure 6).
- c. Work with university extension to increase landowner participation in the Watershed Restoration Initiative program.
- d. Initiate broad scale vegetative treatment projects to improve 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.
- e. Continue to support and provide leadership for the Utah Watershed Restoration Initiative, which emphasizes improving sagebrush-steppe, aspen, and riparian habitats throughout Utah.
- f. Seek opportunities through the Watershed Restoration Initiative to improve aspen communities that provide crucial summer habitat for mule deer.
- g. Encourage land managers to manage portions of pinion-juniper woodlands and aspen/conifer forests in early successional stages using various methods including timber harvest and managed fire.
- h. Conduct any mule deer feeding in accordance to UDWR policy to limit habitat damage.

- i. Properly manage elk populations to minimize competition with mule deer on crucial ranges.
- j. Work with local, state and federal land management agencies to properly manage livestock to enhance crucial mule deer ranges.
- k. Encourage and support federal land management agency efforts to minimize competition with wildlife from horses and burros and to manage these animals at appropriate numbers.
- l. Continue to support the conservation permit and habitat enhancement programs which provide critical funding for habitat improvement efforts.
- m. Educate the public on the value of the general license, conservation, and convention permits for mule deer habitat improvement projects.
- n. Promote and enhance programs that encourage volunteer participation in habitat restoration projects that benefit mule deer.

**Recreation Goal: Provide a diversity of high-quality hunting and viewing opportunities for mule deer throughout the state.**

**Recreation Objective 1:** Maintain a hunting program for mule deer that encourages a variety of quality hunting opportunities while maintaining population objectives.

*Implications: Current hunting programs can be maintained if population objectives are met.*

Strategies:

- a. 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.
  - 1. Manage general season units for a 3-year average of 15–17 or 18–20 bucks/100 does. See Table 1 for units and objectives.
    - i. Continue to evaluate general season hunt boundaries to manage hunting pressure on a unit/subunit scale. Unit hunt boundaries should encompass the majority of the movements of specific deer herds, while maintaining easily identifiable boundaries and taking private land issues into consideration.
    - ii. If the 3-year average bucks/100 does on a unit/subunit falls below the lower end of the set objective, permits on this unit/subunit will be reduced accordingly to achieve objective. If the 3-year average bucks/100 does on a unit/subunit exceeds the upper end of the objective, permits will be increased accordingly to achieve objective. Buck to doe ratio trends will also be considered when determining if permits should be increased or decreased.
  - 2. Manage limited entry units for a 3-year average of 25–35 bucks/100 does. See Table 3 for units and objectives.
    - i. If the 3 year average buck to doe ratio exceeds 35 bucks/100 does, limited entry permits will be increased to bring the population to objective within 3 years. If the 3-year average buck to doe ratio falls below 25 bucks/100 does, limited entry permits will be reduced to bring the population to objective within 3 years. Buck to doe ratio trends will also be considered when determining if permits should be increased or decreased.

3. Manage premium limited entry units for a 3-year average of 40–55 bucks/100 does with >40% of harvested deer 5 years of age or older. See Table 2 for units and objectives.
  - i. Continue to provide management buck hunts on these units to provide additional hunting opportunity with a minimum of 10 permits on each unit.
  - ii. If the 3-year average buck to doe ratio exceeds 55/100, management buck permits will be increased to bring the population towards objective. Buck to doe ratio trends will also be considered when determining if permits should be increased or decreased.
  - iii. Baseline premium limited entry permits for the public draw will be recommended at current levels (2014) on the Henry Mountains and the Paunsaugunt. If <40% of the harvested bucks (3-year average) are 5 years of age or older, premium limited entry permits will be recommended to be reduced as needed to achieve objective. If >40% of harvested bucks (3-year average) are 5 years of age or older, premium limited entry permits will be recommended at the baseline number.
- b. 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 minimum buck to doe ratio objectives.
- c. On appropriate limited entry and premium limited entry units, provide a multi-season hunting opportunity that will allow 3% of the hunters to hunt all seasons for an increased fee. The permits this hunt will be removed from the any weapon quota.
- d. Establish season lengths that provide adequate hunting opportunity as follows: 28-day archery season, 9-day muzzleloader season, and 9-day any weapon season. Season lengths for some hunts may be altered to allow for high country buck hunts (deer and elk seasons overlap), hunting of migratory deer leaving or coming into Utah, extended archery areas, or to administer management buck hunts.
- e. On appropriate units, provide overlapping deer and elk hunting opportunities during the general season any weapon elk hunt.
- f. Explore hunting bucks in late-October or early-November on general season units to provide additional limited entry hunting opportunity. If warranted, hunting would only occur when general season units managed for 18–20 bucks/100 does exceed their objective. Permits would be very limited in number and would be part of the bonus point draw system.
- g. Evaluate allowing hunters to harvest a cougar with their buck deer permit on units that qualify for predator management and where the harvest objective quota has not been met. Hunters will not be allowed to use hounds during this hunt.
- h. Investigate the issues associated with consolidating the mule deer preference and bonus points into a single draw system.
- i. Explore additional opportunities to provide incentives to landowners that provide habitat for mule deer.
- j. Support the responsible use of off-highway vehicles and other access restrictions in specified areas during hunting seasons.
- k. Provide hunting opportunities that will encourage youth participation and maintain family hunting traditions. Explore increasing the maximum group application size from 4 to 6.

1. Investigate issuing a preference point to future first-time hunter education graduates.

**Recreation Objective 2.** Increase opportunities for viewing mule deer while educating the public concerning the needs of deer and the importance of habitat and other limiting factors.

*Implications: Increased viewing opportunities for mule deer should be accompanied by efforts to educate the public on mule deer, mule deer habitat, and other limiting factors. Education should be a component of all viewing opportunities.*

**Strategies:**

- a. Work with partners (conservation organizations, state and federal agencies, etc.) to increase outreach efforts to promote mule deer conservation.
- b. Encourage the installation of interpretive signs in mule deer viewing and habitat restoration project areas. Signage should emphasize the importance of habitat and minimizing disturbance to mule deer.
- c. Produce written guides and brochures to educate the public on how and where to view mule deer, the importance of crucial habitats, highway fencing and underpass/overpass guidelines, and the importance of minimizing disturbance to mule deer.
- d. Educate the public on limiting factors affecting mule deer (e.g. highway mortality, predator-prey relationships, habitat degradation, etc).
- e. Work with the media to promote interest and educate the public concerning mule deer and their habitat needs.

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Figure 1. Statewide trends in deer hunters afield and harvest, Utah 1925–2013.

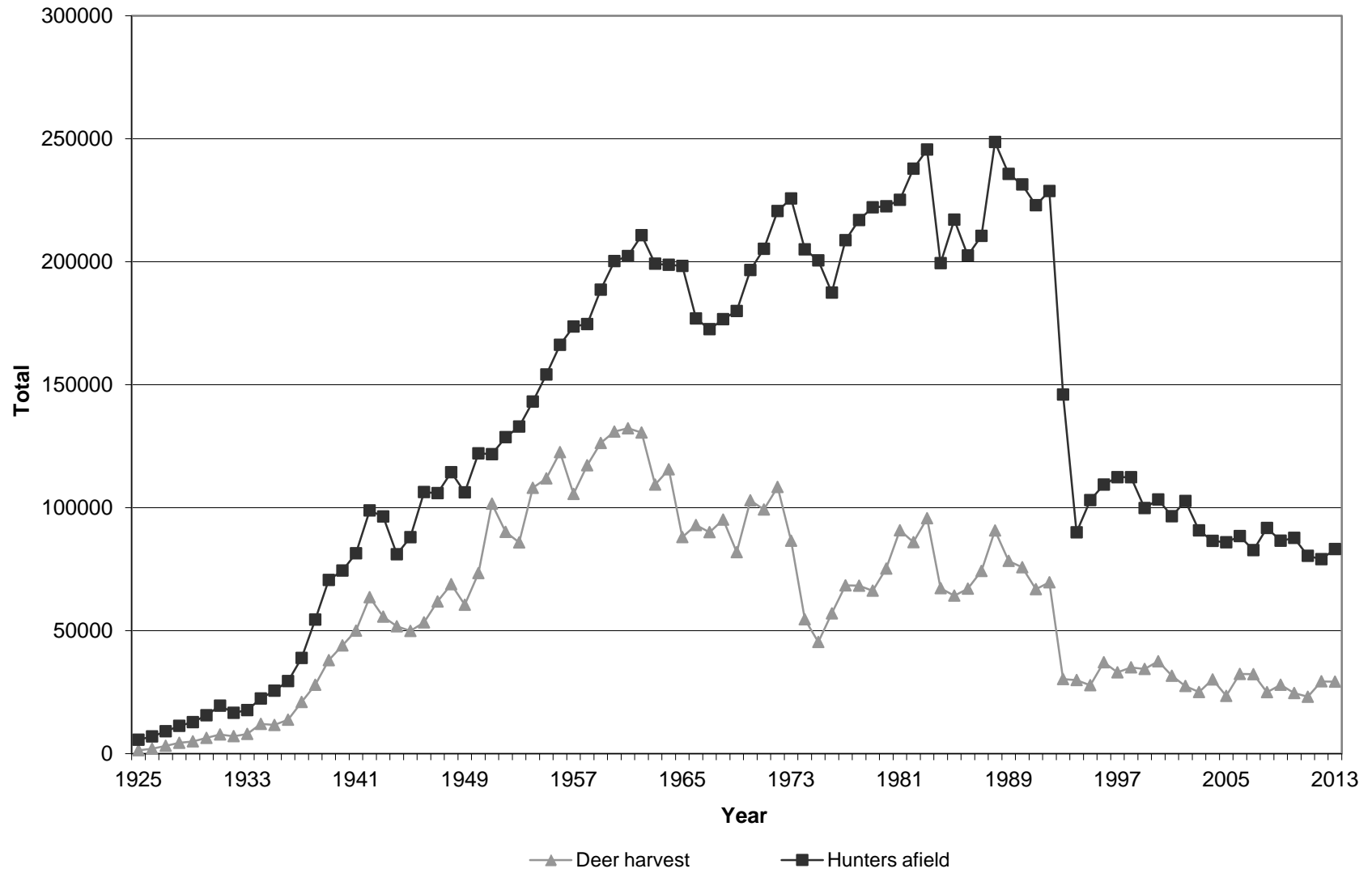


Figure 2. Statewide post-season buck to doe ratio estimates, Utah 1993–2013.

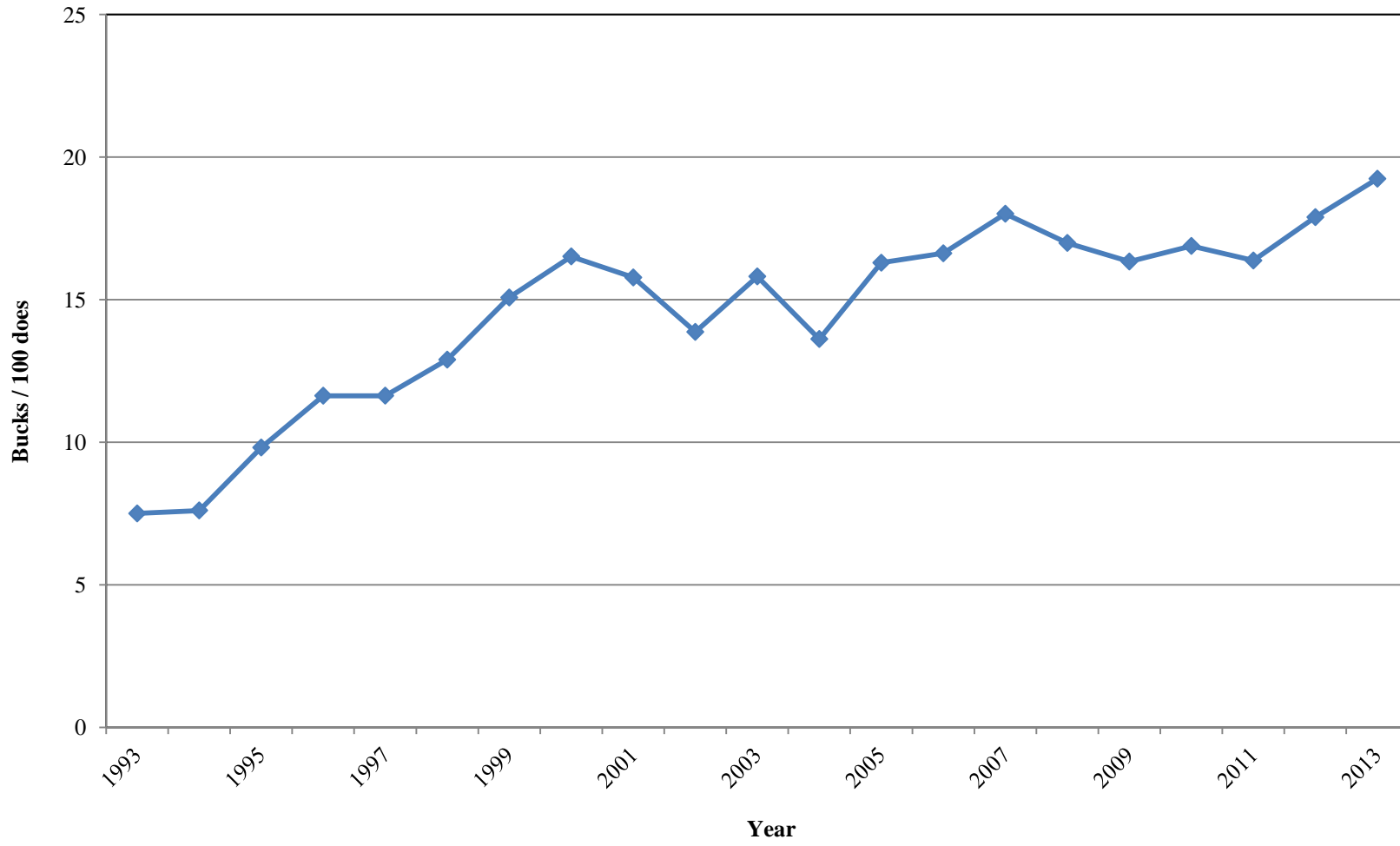


Figure 3. Statewide post-season deer population estimates, Utah 1992–2013.

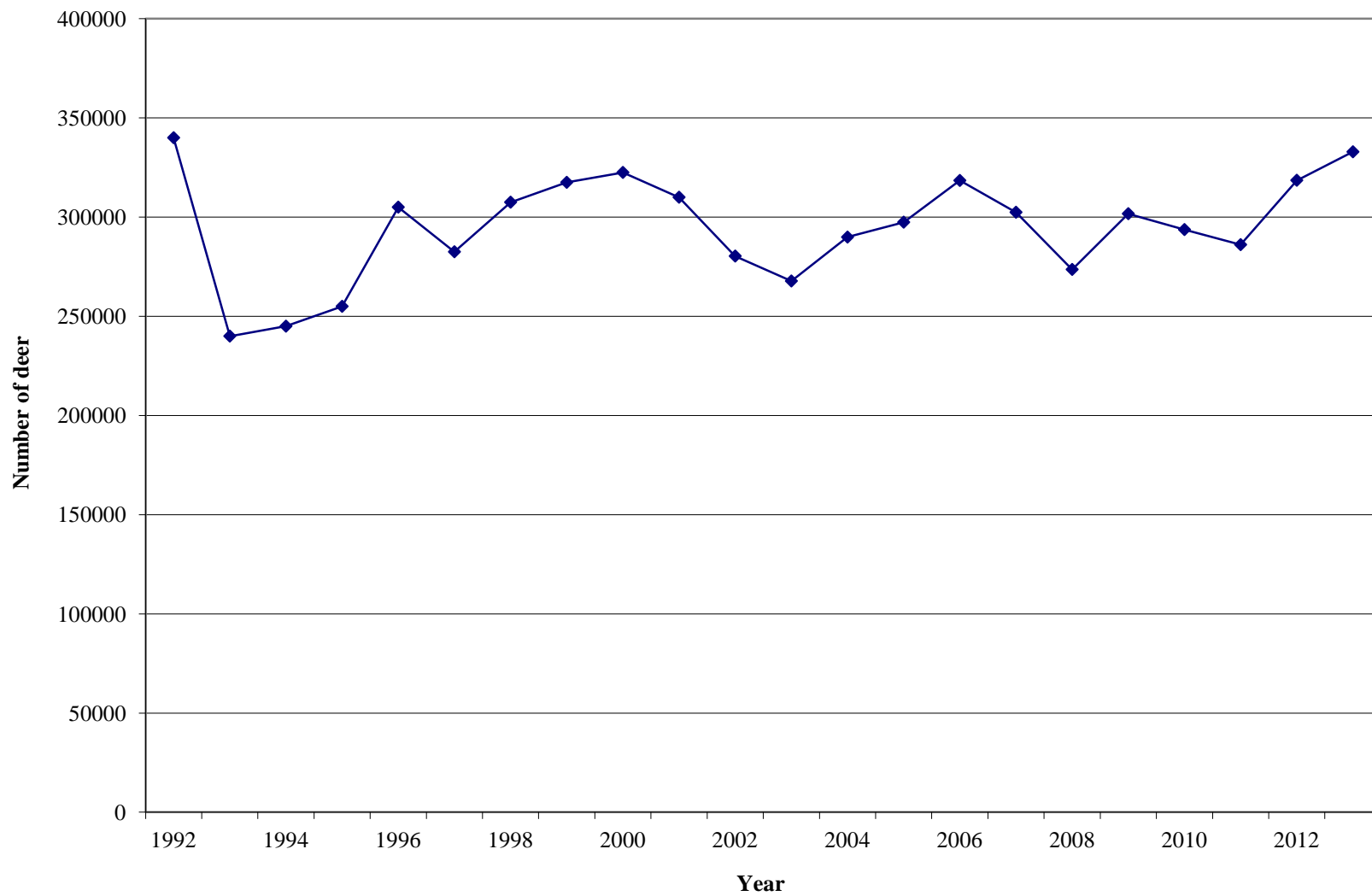


Figure 4. Statewide post-season fawn to doe ratio estimates, Utah 1993–2013.

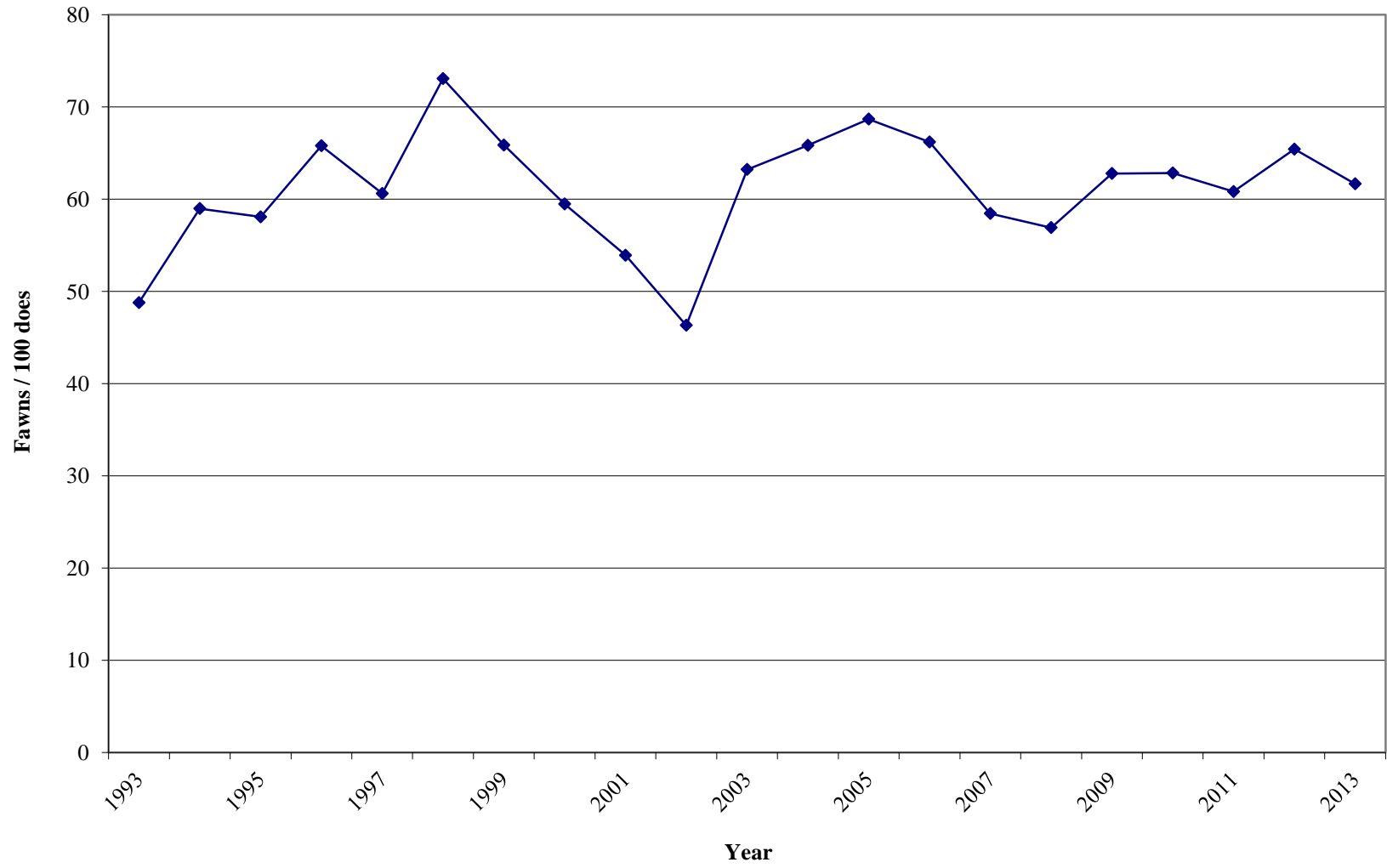


Figure 5. Mule deer habitat, Utah 2014.

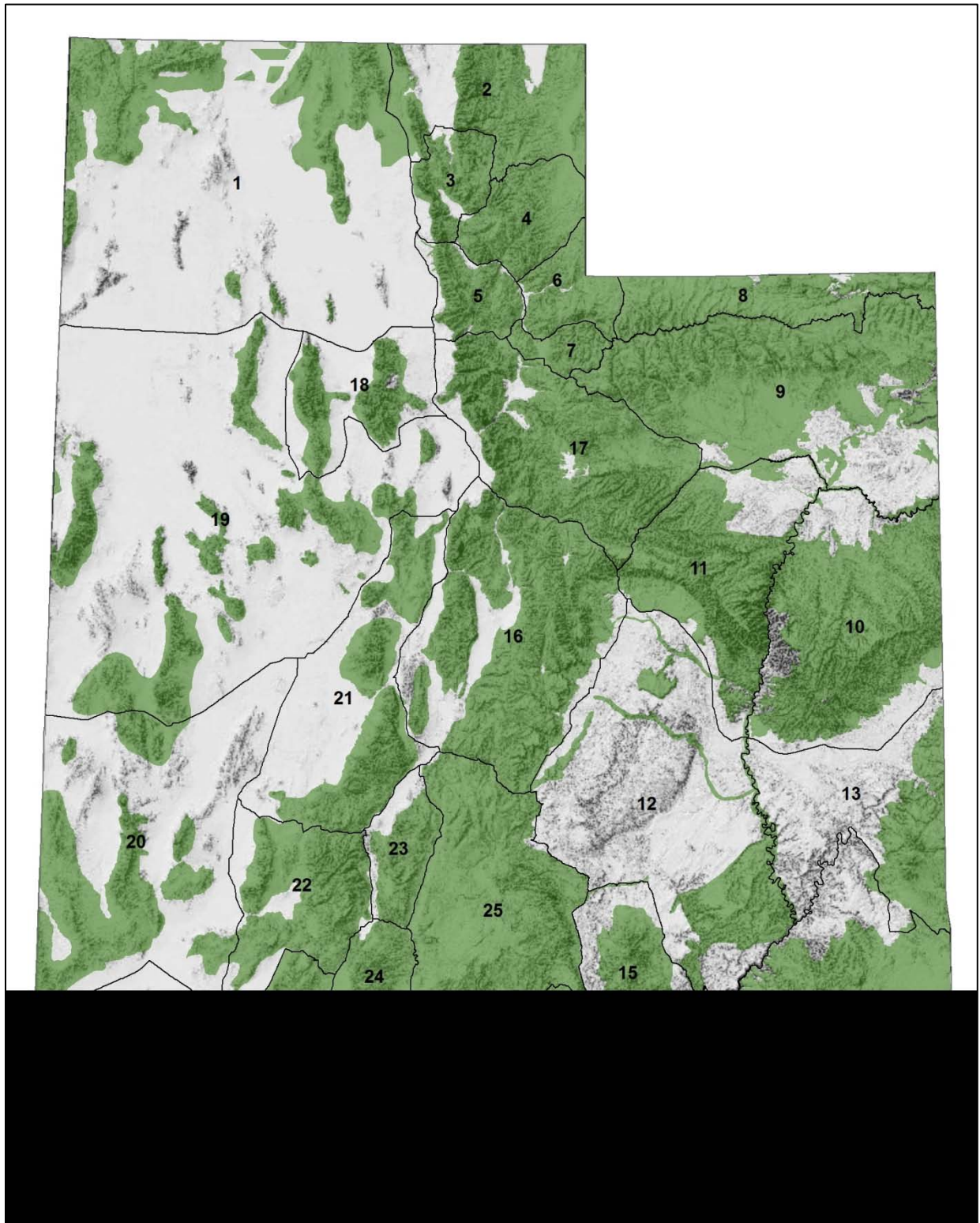




Figure 6. Crucial mule deer habitat restoration priority areas, Utah 2014.

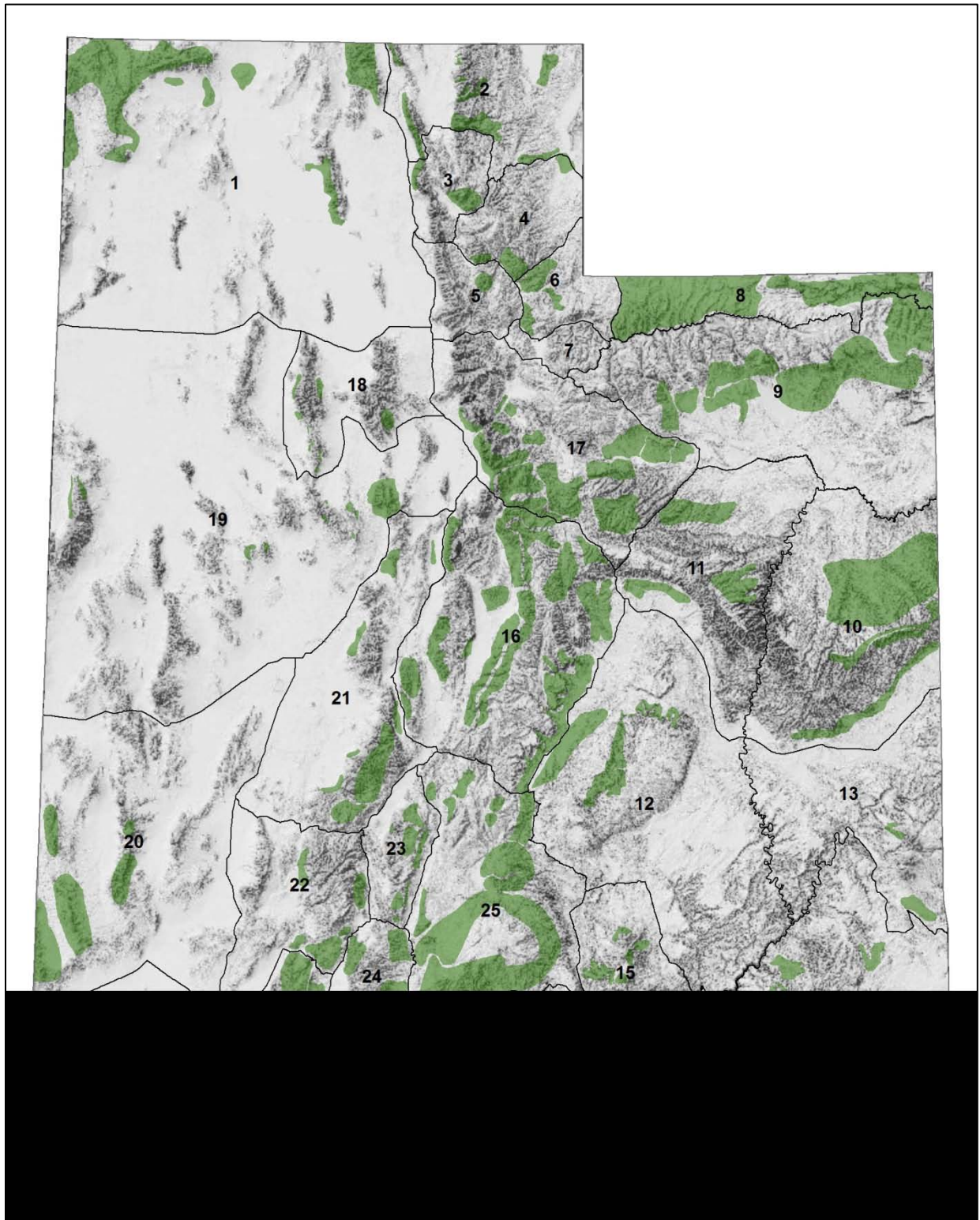


Figure 7. Chronic-wasting disease (CWD) positive locations (2003–2013) and potential translocation release sites, Utah 2014.

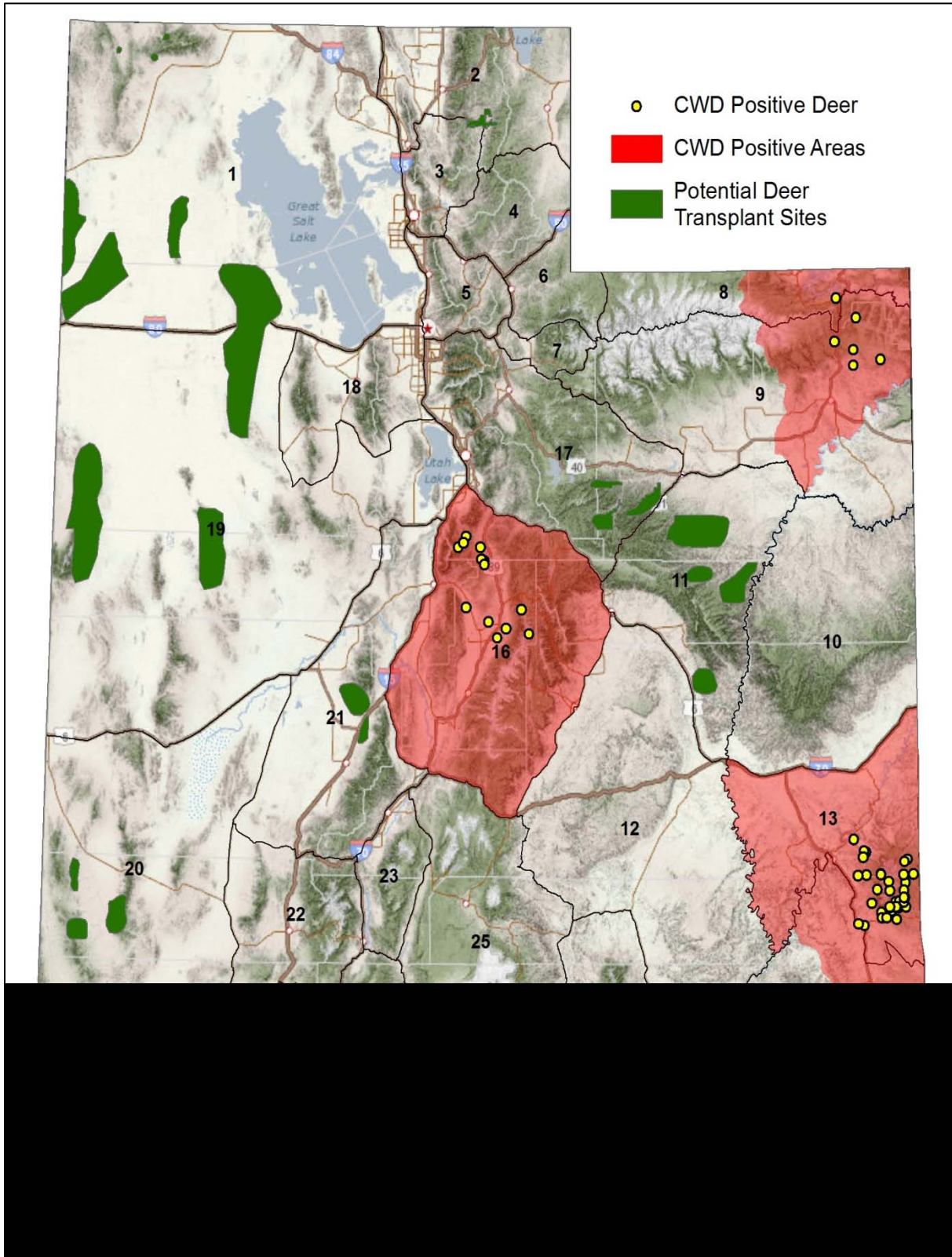


Table 1. General season unit bucks per 100 does and objectives, Utah 2011–2013.

General Season Unit	Unit #	Objective	2011	2012	2013	3 Year Average
Beaver	22	18–20	16.1	16.4	17.8	16.7
Box Elder	1	15–17	20.2	15.1	11.6	15.6
Cache	2	15–17	12.3	15.8	13.2	13.8
Central Mountains, Manti/San Rafael	16B/12	15–17	14.0	15.6	18.7	16.1
Central Mountains, Nebo	16A	15–17	10.3	13.7	21.4	15.1
Chalk Creek/East Canyon/Morgan-South Rich	4/5/6	18–20	33.9	33.5	27.3	31.6
Fillmore, Oak Creek	21A	18–20	21.3	21.3	22.2	21.6
Fillmore, Pahvant	21B	18–20	17.0	16.4	23.9	19.1
Kamas	7	18–20	19.2	27.9	22.9	23.3
La Sal, La Sal Mountains	13A	15–17	23.1	11.0	17.4	17.2
Monroe	23	15–17	14.5	18.3	23.3	18.7
Mt Dutton	24	18–20	18.2	13.7	22.2	18.0
Nine Mile	11	18–20	23.5	24.6	22.5	23.5
North Slope	8	18–20	18.4	15.6	15.4	16.5
Ogden	3	18–20	19.8	20.2	19.4	19.8
Oquirrh-Stansbury	18	15–17	15.4	12.3	20.2	16.0
Panguitch Lake	28	15–17	18.3	18.7	19.8	18.9
Pine Valley	30	18–20	17.5	23.9	20.6	20.7
Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits	25C/26	15–17	15.6	24.7	16.4	18.9
Plateau, Fishlake	25A	18–20	19.3	13.7	19.3	17.4
Plateau, Thousand Lakes	25B	18–20	26.7	17.3	24.8	22.9
San Juan, Abajo	14A	15–17	18.8	14.2	17.5	16.8
South Slope, Vernal/Bonanza	9B/9D	15–17	10.7	9.8	12.8	11.1
South Slope, Yellowstone	9A	18–20	14.3	19.6	19.4	17.7
Southwest Desert	20	18–20	32.4	29.9	29.2	30.5
Wasatch Mountains, Currant Creek/Avintaquin	17B/17C	18–20	15.3	20.0	21.0	18.8
Wasatch Mountains, West	17A	15–17	19.1	16.2	18.3	17.9
West Desert, Tintic	19C	15–17	5.9	—	26.4	16.2
West Desert, West	19A	15–17	—	—	—	—
Zion	29	18–20	22.7	24.5	23.8	23.6

Table 2. Premium Limited Entry unit bucks per 100 does and objectives, Utah 2011–2013.

Premium Limited Entry Units		Objective	2011	2012	2013	3 Year Average
Henry Mountains	Buck:doe ratio	40–50	60.9	52.3	54.8	56.0
	% ≥ 5 years old	40–55	63%	64%	89%	72%
Paunsaugunt	Buck:doe ratio	40–50	47.0	44.4	42.1	44.5
	% ≥ 5 years old	40–55	68%	62%	63%	64%

Table 3. Limited Entry unit bucks per 100 does and objectives, Utah 2011–2013.

Limited Entry Units	Objective	2011	2012	2013	3 Year Average
Cache, Crawford Mountain	25–35	14.6	15.6	23.1	17.8
South Slope, Diamond Mountain	25–35	38.9	37.0	36.4	37.4
Book Cliffs	25–35	35.2	30.2	36.2	33.9
La Sal, Dolores Triangle	25–35	26.3	22.1	24.2	24.2
San Juan, Elk Ridge	25–35	42.4	23.8	23.6	29.9
West Desert, Vernon	25–35	19.4	19.9	21.1	20.1
Fillmore, Oak Creek	25–35	21.3	21.3	22.2	21.6

Table 4. Estimated survival of adult and fawn mule deer monitored via radio telemetry along with population growth rates ( $\lambda$ ; values above 1 indicate a growing population while values below 1 suggest an annual decline) by management unit, Utah 2009–2013.

Unit	Year	Adult Survival	Fawn Survival	Lambda
Book Cliffs	2009-2010	0.79	—	0.93
	2010-2011	0.81	—	0.90
	2011-2012	0.79	—	0.94
	2012-2013	0.89	—	1.05
Cache	2009-2010	0.89	0.61	1.13
	2010-2011	0.93	0.07	0.96
	2011-2012	0.90	0.79	1.19
	2012-2013	0.79	0.79	1.13
Monroe	2009-2010	0.86	0.28	0.92
	2010-2011	0.85	0.70	0.98
	2011-2012	0.87	0.83	1.14
	2012-2013	0.85	0.67	1.08
Oquirrh-Stansbury	2009-2010	0.90	0.62	1.10
	2010-2011	0.80	0.44	0.94
	2011-2012	0.95	0.93	1.23
	2012-2013	0.86	0.73	1.05
Pine Valley	2009-2010	0.76	0.57	0.91
	2010-2011	0.82	0.89	1.07
	2011-2012	0.88	0.90	1.18
	2012-2013	0.90	0.77	1.13
San Juan	2009-2010	1.00	0.50	1.13
	2010-2011	0.88	0.80	1.07
	2011-2012	0.76	0.83	0.97
	2012-2013	0.90	0.86	1.12
South Slope	2009-2010	0.80	0.60	1.02
	2010-2011	0.76	0.37	0.89
	2011-2012	0.84	0.60	1.01
	2012-2013	0.89	0.66	1.11
Wasatch-Manti	2009-2010	0.90	0.54	1.08
	2010-2011	0.87	0.39	1.02
	2011-2012	0.80	0.58	1.00
	2012-2013	0.77	0.93	1.07
Statewide	2009-2010	0.86	0.53	1.03
	2010-2011	0.84	0.52	1.00
	2011-2012	0.85	0.78	1.08
	2012-2013	0.85	0.77	1.11

Table 5. Statewide mule deer transplant list, Utah 2014.

Region		Unit	County	Area (s)
Northern	1	Box Elder	Box Elder	Newfoundland Mountains Pilot Mountains Raft River Mountains
	2	Cache	Cache	Hardware Ranch
	7	Kamas	Summit	Cedar Hallow
Northeastern	11A	Nine Mile, Anthro	Duchesne	Big Wash Nutters Ridge Sowers Canyon
	17C	Wasatch Mtns, Avintaquin	Duchesne	Strawberry River Horse Ridge Lake Canyon
Southeastern	11B	Nine Mile, Range Creek	Carbon and Emery	Southern end of Tavaputs Plateau
	14B	San Juan, Elk Ridge	San Juan	Cedar Mesa Deer Flat Lower Lost Park
Central	19A	West Desert	Tooele and Juab	Deep Creek Mountains (Tom's Creek and Granite Creek) Dutch Mountain Gold Hill Northern end of Cedar Mountain
Southern	20	Southwest Desert	Iron, Beaver, and Millard	Indian Peaks Range Needles Wah Wah Mountains
	21A	Fillmore, Oak Creek	Millard	Oak Creek Mountains
	21B	Fillmore, Pahvant	Millard	Pahvant Mountains (North of Holden to South of Fillmore)
	24	Mt Dutton	Garfield and Piute	Deer Creek to Pine Creek East and West Forks of Hunt Creek Sanford Bench
	30	Pine Valley	Washington	Browse Area

Table 6. Limited Entry and general season odds of obtaining a permit, Utah 1998–2013.

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	
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



GARY R. HERBERT  
Governor

SPENCER COX  
Lieutenant Governor

# State of Utah

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER  
Executive Director

### Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN  
Division Director

## MEMORANDUM

Date: October 24, 2014  
To: Wildlife Board and Regional Advisory Council Members  
From: Justin Shannon, Big Game Coordinator  
SUBJECT: 2015 BBOIAL Season Dates, Boundary Changes, and Rule Changes

The attached documents summarize the Division's recommended changes to the current Big Game Guidebook and Rule.

### **BBOIAL season dates:**

See attached tables for details.

### **Big Game Guidebook and Rule change recommendations:**

#### **Statewide Changes**

1. We will present the statewide mule deer management plan. If accepted in its entirety, the following changes will be required.
  - A. We recommend updating the big game rule (R657-5) to have a late season muzzleloader deer hunt that overlaps with the general season muzzleloader elk hunt (Oct 28-Nov 5). This would occur on select deer units that are exceeding management objectives of 18-20 bucks per 100 does. This would be a limited entry hunt, and hunters would use bonus points to draw these permits. These units include: 1) Chalk Creek/East Canyon/Morgan-South Rich, 2) Kamas, 3) Nine Mile, 4) Pine Valley, 5) Southwest Desert, and 6) Zion.
  - B. We recommend altering R657-5 by adding multi-season permits for deer (known as premium limited entry permits for elk and bear). This will allow 3% of limited entry deer hunters to hunt the archery, muzzleloader, and any weapon season in a given year. These units include all limited entry and premium limited entry units except for the Crawford Mtns and Dolores Triangle.
  - C. We recommend adding the following release sites to the mule deer transplant list: 1) Box Elder – Raft Rivers, 2) Cache – Hardware Ranch, 3) Kamas – Cedar Hallow, 4) Wasatch, Avintaquin – Horse Ridge and Lake Canyon, and 5) Pine Valley – Browse Area.
2. We recommend changing season dates for the limited entry muzzleloader elk hunt to allow for 3 additional days of hunting. This change will allow muzzleloader elk hunters to hunt 2 days closer to the rut and will provide additional hunt days with no overlap with muzzleloader deer hunts.
3. We recommend extending mountain goat season dates to allow hunters the opportunity to harvest animals with longer coats.
4. We recommend altering R657-5 to allow unsuccessful LE deer and elk archery hunters to hunt extended archery areas.
5. We recommend updating R657-5 to prohibit the use of drones to take or harass protected wildlife.
6. We recommend updating R657-5 to correct a clerical error clarifying which permits allow a youth to hunt archery, muzzleloader, and any weapon seasons, add moose to the CWD and importation sections, and make other minor changes and clarifications.



### **Southern Region Changes**

1. We recommend splitting the Zion bighorn sheep unit into an early and late season to reduce crowding.
2. We recommend adding a muzzleloader pronghorn hunt on the Southwest Desert unit.

### **Southeastern Region Changes**

1. We recommend adding a pronghorn archery hunt on the La Sal, Potash/South Cisco unit.

### **Northern Region Changes**

1. We recommend splitting the Box Elder, Newfoundland Mtns bighorn sheep unit into an early and late season to reduce crowding.
2. We recommend an extended archery unit on the Cache unit to address urban deer which are mostly on private lands.
3. We recommend a limited entry deer hunt on the North Slope, Summit unit (8A) to harvest bucks that migrate to Wyoming in early October. This hunt will occur on a general season unit and take place during the any bull elk hunt (Oct 3 – Oct 15).
4. We recommend adding a muzzleloader pronghorn hunt on the Cache/Morgan-South Rich/Ogden unit.
5. We recommend canceling the Box Elder, Pilot Mtn bighorn sheep hunt this year. This hunt has low permits and alternates with Nevada.

### **Central Region Changes**

1. We recommend canceling the Sanpete Valley Extended Archery elk hunt because of the conflict of harvesting limited entry bulls with over the counter permits.
2. We recommend changing the northern boundary of the Wasatch elk unit to exclude areas that fall within the Wasatch Front extended archery unit to avoid harvesting limited entry bulls with over the counter permits.
3. We recommend a boundary change for the Oquirrh-Stansbury and West Desert deer and elk units. Winter range is unnecessarily separated from summer range on these units.

### **Northeast Region Changes**

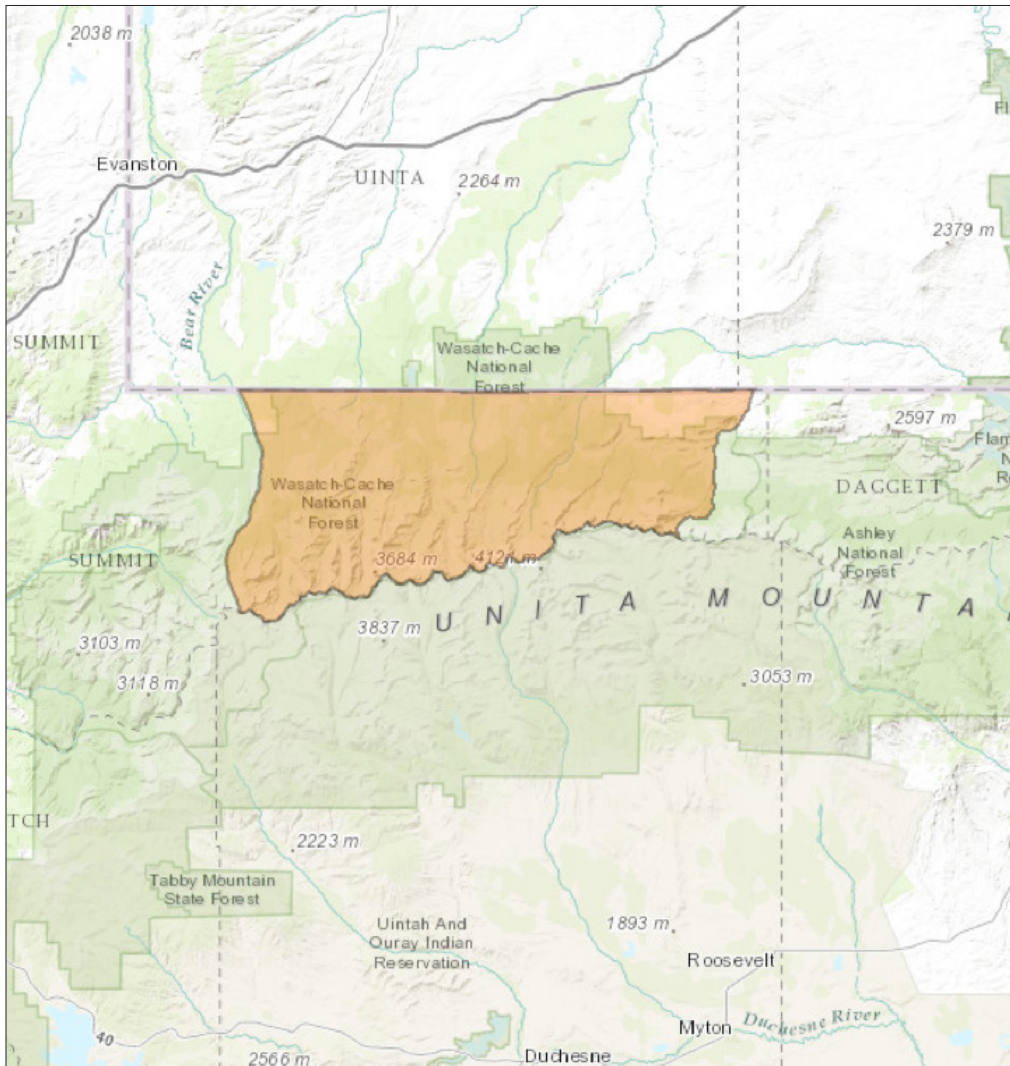
1. No changes recommended.

**Boundary description for new hunts or boundary changes on existing hunts are attached in the packet**

# NEW HUNT (EXISTING BOUNDARY) RECOMMENDATION

**UNIT** North Slope, Summit

**SPECIES** Limited-entry deer

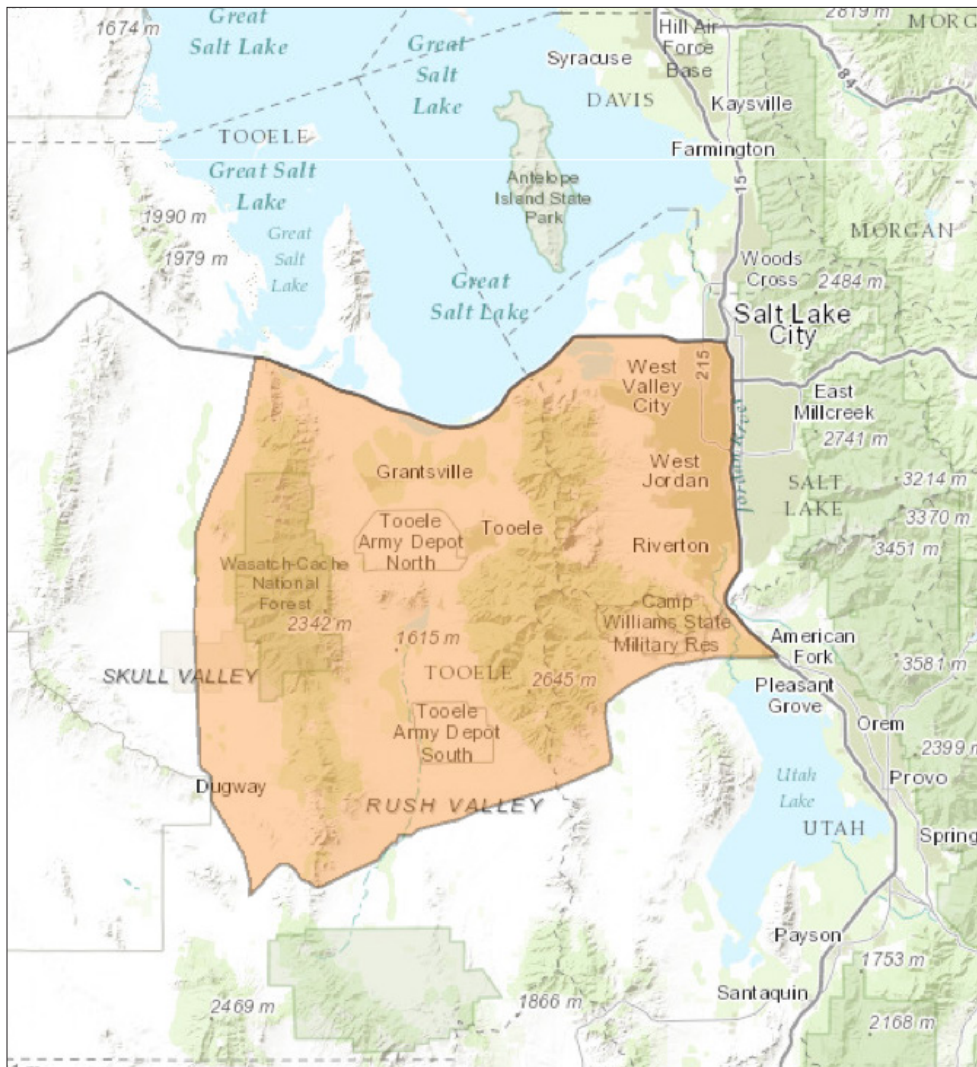


**Boundary:** Summit County--Boundary begins at the Utah-Wyoming state line and SR-150; south on SR-150 to the Summit-Duchesne county line at Hayden Pass; east on this county line to the Burnt Fork drainage; north along this drainage to the Utah-Wyoming state line; west on this state line to SR-150. Excludes all CWMUs. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Kings Peak. Boundary questions? Call Ogden office, 801-476-2740.

# BOUNDARY CHANGE RECOMMENDATION

**UNIT** Oquirrh-Stansbury

**SPECIES** Deer and elk

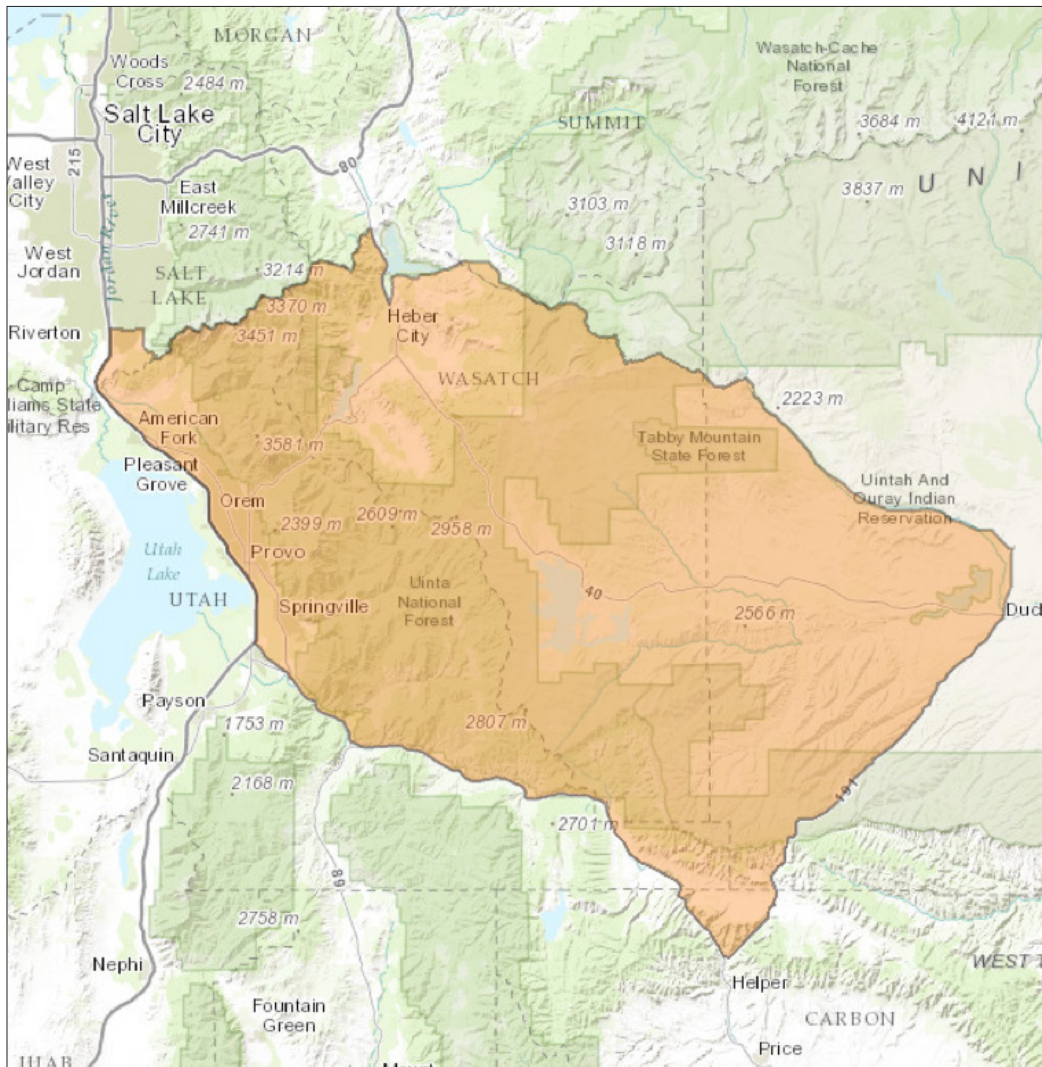


**Updated boundary:** Salt Lake, Tooele and Utah counties--Boundary begins at I-15 and I-80 in Salt Lake City; south on I-15 to SR-73; west on SR-73 to the Pony Express Road; west on the Pony Express Road to Faust junction and SR 36; south on SR-36 to Pony Express Road; west on this road to the Skull Valley road; north on this road to I-80 at Rowley Junction; east on I-80 to I-15. The Carr Fork Wildlife Management Area is closed to motorized travel year-round. EXCLUDES ALL NATIVE AMERICAN TRUST LANDS WITHIN THIS BOUNDARY. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Provo, Rush Valley, Salt Lake City, Tooele. Boundary questions? Call Springville office, 801-491-5678.

# BOUNDARY CHANGE RECOMMENDATION

**UNIT** Wasatch Mtns

**SPECIES** Elk

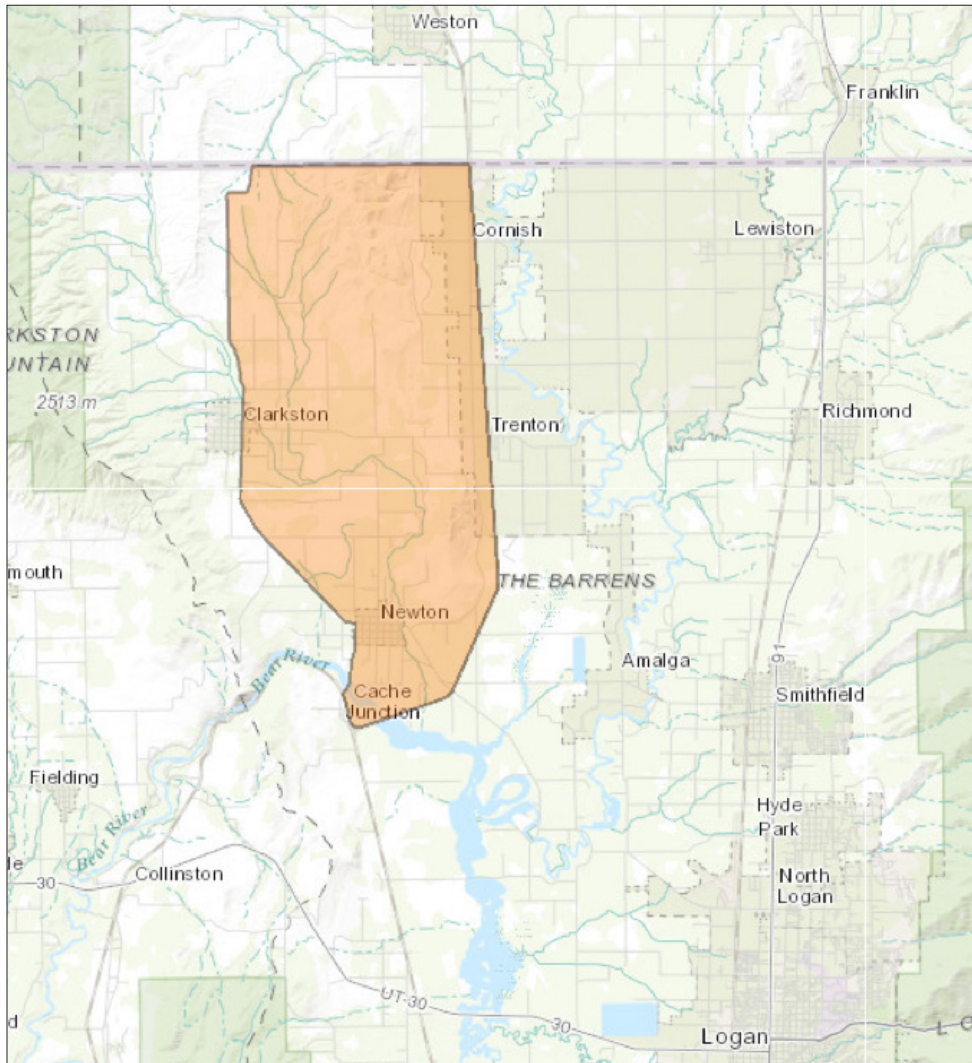


**Updated boundary:** Carbon, Duchesne, Summit, Utah and Wasatch counties--Boundary begins at the junction of I-15 and 12300 south in Salt Lake; east on this road to 700 East; south on this road to Pioneer road; east on this road to Highland Drive; south on this road to Upper Corner Canyon Road; east on this road to the Salt Lake/Utah county line; east on this line to the Salt Lake/ Wasatch county line; northeast on this county line to the Wasatch/Summit line; east on this county line to US-40; south on US-40 to SR-32; east on SR-32 to SR-35; southeast on SR-35 to SR-87; south on SR-87 to Duchesne and US-191; south on US-191 to US-6; northwest on US-6 to I-15; north on I-15 to 12300 south in Salt Lake City. EXCLUDING ALL NATIVE AMERICAN TRUST LANDS WITHIN THIS BOUNDARY. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Duchesne, Nephi, Price, Provo, Salt Lake City. Boundary questions? Call the Springville office, 801-491-5678 or Vernal office, 435-781-9453.

# NEW BOUNDARY RECOMMENDATION

**UNIT** West Cache Extended Archery Area

**SPECIES** Deer

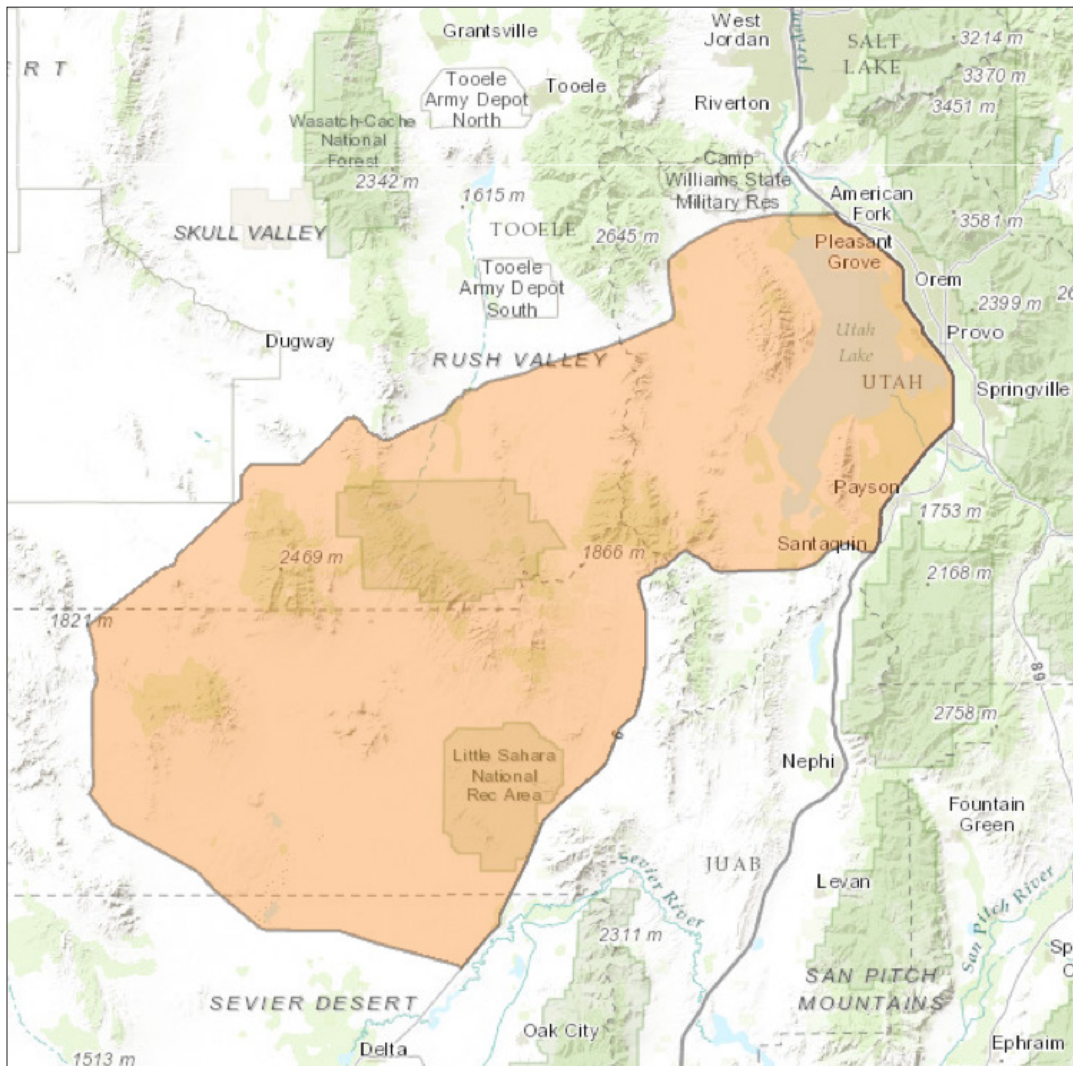


**New boundary:** Cache County--Boundary begins at the Idaho/Utah state line and railroad line just east of SR-23 in Cornish; south and then west on this railroad line to Cache Junction; north on the railroad line at Cache Junction to SR-23; north on SR-23 to SR-142 at Newton; west and then north on SR-142 to Clarkston; north on 200 east in Clarkston to Stink Creek Road; north on Stink Creek Road to 8800 west; north on 8800 west to 14200 north; east on 14200 north to the Clarkston Road; north on the Clarkston Road to the Idaho/Utah state line; east on the Idaho/Utah state line to the railroad line just east of SR-23 in Cornish. This unit is composed of all or largely private property. Hunters should acquire written permission from the landowner before hunting. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Tremonton, Logan, Ogden. Boundary questions? Call the Ogden office, 801-476-2740.

# BOUNDARY CHANGE RECOMMENDATION

**UNIT** West Desert, East (Any bull unit)

**SPECIES** Elk

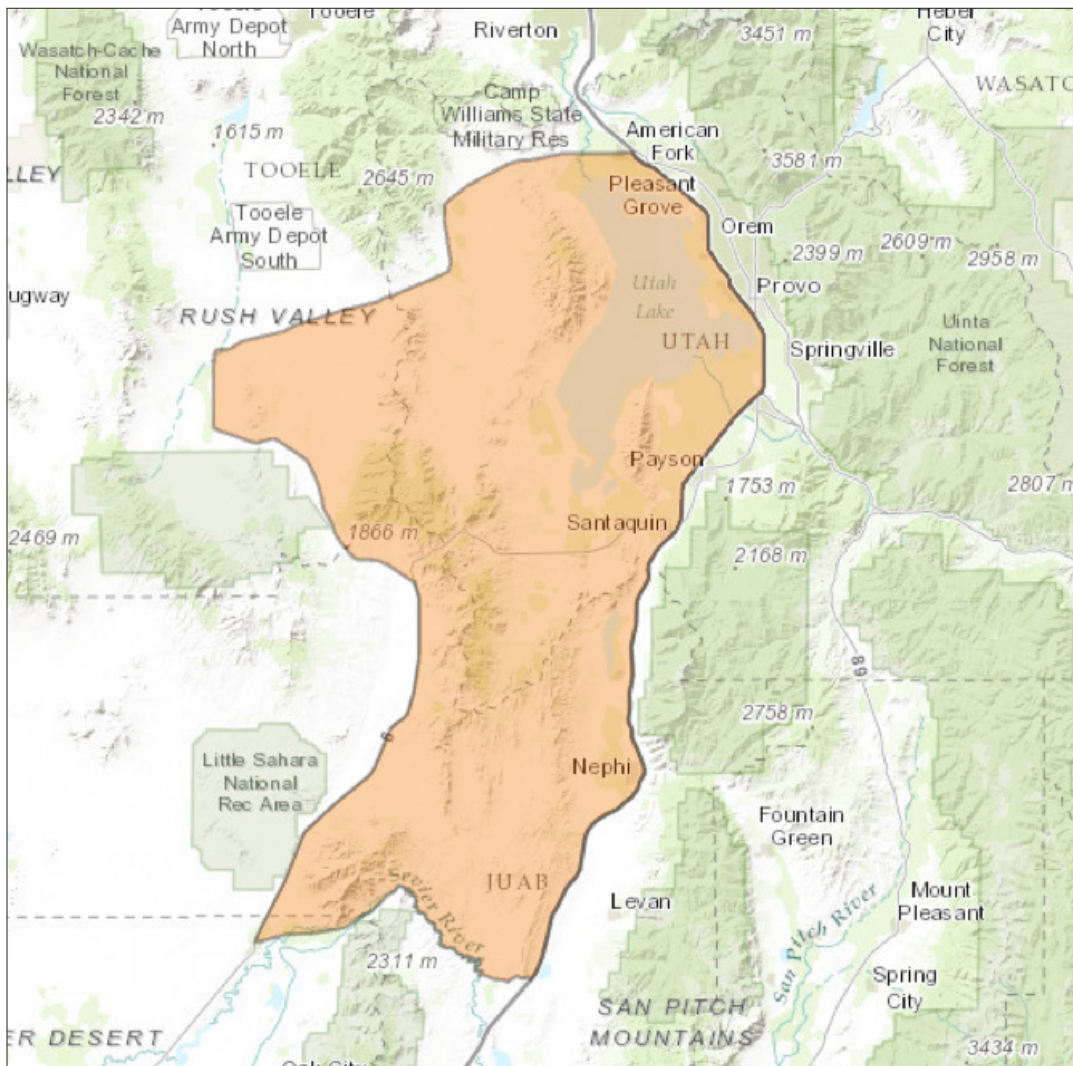


**Updated boundary:** Tooele, Juab, Millard, and Utah counties--Boundary begins at I-15 and SR-73 at Lehi; west on SR-73 to the Pony Express Road; west on the Pony Express Road to Faust junction and SR 36; south on SR-36 to the Pony Express road; west on this road to the Dugway Valley road; south on this road to SR-174 (IPP Road); southeast on SR-174 to US-6; northeast on US-6 to I-15 at Santaquin; north on I-15 to Lehi and SR-73. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Lynndyl, Nephi, Provo, Rush Valley. Boundary questions? Call the Springville office, 801-491-5678.

# BOUNDARY CHANGE RECOMMENDATION

**UNIT** West Desert, Tintic

**SPECIES** General season deer



**Updated boundary:** Juab, Millard, Tooele and Utah counties--Boundary begins at I-15 to SR-73 in Lehi; south on I-15 to Exit 207 and the Mills road; west on this road to the Sevier River; north along this river to SR-132; west on SR-132 to US-6; north on US-6 to SR-36; north on SR-36 to Faust Junction and Pony Express Road; East on the Pony Express Road to SR-73; east on SR-73 to I-15 in Lehi. Excludes all CWMUs. USGS 1:100,000 Maps: Delta, Lynndyl, Manti, Nephi, Provo, Rush Valley. Boundary questions? Call the Springville office, 801-491-5678.

# The 2015 DWR General Season Deer Dates Recommendation

## Extended Archery Deer

West Cache, Ogden, Uintah Basin, Wasatch Front

Sept. 12–Nov. 30

## General Season Buck Deer

### General Season Archery Hunts

			2015	2015	2015
Hunt #	Hunt Name	Unit #	Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
1500	Beaver	22	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1501	Box Elder	1	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1502	Cache	2	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1503	Central Mtns, Manti/San Rafael	12/16B/16C	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1504	Central Mtns, Nebo	16A	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1505	Chalk Creek/East Canyon/Morgan-South Rich	4/5/6	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1506	Fillmore, Oak Creek	21A	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1507	Fillmore, Pahvant	21B	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1508	Kamas	7	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1509	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	13A	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1510	Monroe	23	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1511	Mt Dutton	24	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1512	Nine Mile	11	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1513	North Slope	8	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1514	Ogden	3	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1515	Oquirrh-Stansbury	18	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1516	Panguitch Lake	28	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1517	Pine Valley	30	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1518	Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits	25C/26	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1519	Plateau, Fishlake	25A	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1520	Plateau, Thousand Lakes	25B	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1521	San Juan, Abajo Mtns	14A	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1522	South Slope, Bonanza/Vernal	9B/9D	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1523	South Slope, Yellowstone	9A	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1524	Southwest Desert	20	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1525	Wasatch Mtns, Avintaquin/Currant Creek	17B/17C	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1526	Wasatch Mtns, West	17A	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1527	West Desert, Tintic	19C	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1528	West Desert, West	19A	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1529	Zion	29	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	

### General Season Any Legal Weapon Hunts

			2015	2015	2015
Hunt #	Hunt Name	Unit #	Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
1530	Beaver	22	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1531	Box Elder	1	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1532	Cache	2	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1533	Central Mtns, Manti/San Rafael	12/16B/16C	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1534	Central Mtns, Nebo	16A	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1535	Chalk Creek/East Canyon/Morgan-South Rich	4/5/6	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1536	Fillmore, Oak Creek	21A	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1537	Fillmore, Pahvant	21B	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1538	Kamas	7	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1539	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	13A	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1540	Monroe	23	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1541	Mt Dutton	24	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1542	Nine Mile	11	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1543	North Slope	8	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	



1544	Ogden	3	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1545	Oquirrh-Stansbury	18	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1546	Panguitch Lake	28	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1547	Pine Valley	30	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1548	Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits	25C/26	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1549	Plateau, Fishlake	25A	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1550	Plateau, Thousand Lakes	25B	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1551	San Juan, Abajo Mtns	14A	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1552	South Slope, Bonanza/Vernal	9B/9D	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1553	South Slope, Yellowstone	9A	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1554	Southwest Desert	20	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1555	Wasatch Mtns, Avintaquin/Currant Creek	17B/17C	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1556	Wasatch Mtns, West	17A	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1557	West Desert, Tintic	19C	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1558	West Desert, West	19A	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1559	Zion	29	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	

### General Season Muzzleloader Hunts

Hunt #	Hunt Name	Unit #	2015	2015	2015
			Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
1560	Beaver	22	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1561	Box Elder	1	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1562	Cache	2	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1563	Central Mtns, Manti/San Rafael	12/16B/16C	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1564	Central Mtns, Nebo	16A	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1565	Chalk Creek/East Canyon/Morgan-South Rich	4/5/6	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1566	Fillmore, Oak Creek	21A	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1567	Fillmore, Pahvant	21B	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1568	Kamas	7	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1569	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	13A	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1570	Monroe	23	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1571	Mt Dutton	24	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1572	Nine Mile	11	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1573	North Slope	8	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1574	Ogden	3	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1575	Oquirrh-Stansbury	18	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1576	Panguitch Lake	28	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1577	Pine Valley	30	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1578	Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits	25C/26	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1579	Plateau, Fishlake	25A	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1580	Plateau, Thousand Lakes	25B	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1581	San Juan, Abajo Mtns	14A	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1582	South Slope, Bonanza/Vernal	9B/9D	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1583	South Slope, Yellowstone	9A	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1584	Southwest Desert	20	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1585	Wasatch Mtns, Avintaquin/Currant Creek	17B/17C	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1586	Wasatch Mtns, West	17A	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1587	West Desert, Tintic	19C	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1588	West Desert, West	19A	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1589	Zion	29	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	

### Premium Limited Entry Buck Deer

### Premium Limited Entry Archery Hunts

Hunt #	Hunt Name	Unit #	2015	2015	2015
			Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
1000	Henry Mtns	15	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1001	Paunsaugunt	27	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	

### Premium Limited Entry Any Legal Weapon Hunts

			2015	2015	2015
Hunt #	Hunt Name	Unit #	Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
1002	Antelope Island	1	Nov. 11–Nov. 18	n	
1003	Henry Mtns	15	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1004	Paunsaugunt	27	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	

### Premium Limited Entry Muzzleloader Hunts

			2015	2015	2015
Hunt #	Hunt Name	Unit #	Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
1005	Henry Mtns	15	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1006	Paunsaugunt	27	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	

### Management Buck Hunt

			2015	2015	2015
Hunt #	Hunt Name	Unit #	Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
1007	Henry Mtns	15	Oct. 26–Oct. 30	y	
1008	Paunsaugunt	27	Oct. 28–Nov. 1	y	

### Limited Entry Buck Deer

### Limited Entry Archery Hunts

			2015	2015	2015
Hunt #	Hunt Name	Unit #	Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
1009	Book Cliffs	10A/10B/10C	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1010	Fillmore, Oak Creek LE	21C	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	USFS lands wes
1011	La Sal, Dolores Triangle	13B	Oct. 31–Nov. 13	n	
1012	San Juan, Elk Ridge	14B	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1013	South Slope, Diamond Mtn	9C	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
1014	West Desert, Vernon	19B	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	

### Limited Entry Any Legal Weapon Hunts

			2015	2015	2015
Hunt #	Hunt Name	Unit #	Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
1015	Book Cliffs, North	10A/10C	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1016	Book Cliffs, South	10B	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1017	Fillmore, Oak Creek LE	21C	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	USFS lands wes
1018	La Sal, Dolores Triangle	13B	Nov. 14–Nov. 22	y	
1019	North Slope, Summit	8A	Oct.3–Oct.15	y	New Hunt
1020	San Juan, Elk Ridge	14B	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1021	South Slope, Diamond Mtn	9C	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	
1022	West Desert, Vernon	19B	Oct. 17–Oct. 25	y	

### Limited Entry Muzzleloader Hunts

			2015	2015	2015
Hunt #	Hunt Name	Unit #	Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
1023	Book Cliffs	10A/10B/10C	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1024	Cache, Crawford Mtn	2D	Nov. 14–Nov. 29	y	
1025	Fillmore, Oak Creek LE	21C	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	USFS lands wes
1026	La Sal, Dolores Triangle	13B	Nov. 25–Dec. 3	n	
1027	San Juan, Elk Ridge	14B	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1028	South Slope, Diamond Mtn	9C	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
1029	West Desert, Vernon	19B	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	

### Premium Hunts (Multi-Season)

			2015	2015	2015
Hunt #	Hunt Name	Unit #	Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
1030	Henry Mtns	15	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	New Hunt
1031	Paunsaugunt	27	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	New Hunt
1032	Book Cliffs	10A/10B/10C	All Limited Entry Seasons	y	New Hunt
1033	Fillmore, Oak Creek LE	21C	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	New Hunt, USF

1034	San Juan, Elk Ridge	14B	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	New Hunt
1035	South Slope, Diamond Mtn	9C	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	New Hunt
1036	West Desert, Vernon	19B	All Limited Entry Seasons	y	New Hunt

**Limited Entry Late Season Muzzleloader Hunts**

			2015	2015	2015
Hunt #	Hunt Name	Unit #	Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
1037	Chalk Creek/East Canyon/Morgan-South Rich	4/5/6	Oct. 28–Nov. 5	y	New Hunt
1038	Kamas	7	Oct. 28–Nov. 5	y	New Hunt
1039	Nine Mile	11	Oct. 28–Nov. 5	y	New Hunt
1040	Pine Valley	30	Oct. 28–Nov. 5	y	New Hunt
1041	Southwest Desert	20	Oct. 28–Nov. 5	y	New Hunt
1042	Zion	29	Oct. 28–Nov. 5	y	New Hunt

(y) At least one nonresident permit in 2015

(n) No nonresident permit in 2015

**NOTE: Permit numbers will be determined in May 2015**

## The 2015 DWR General Season Elk Dates Recommendation

Archery Spike	Aug. 15–Sep. 4
Archery Any Bull	Aug. 15–Sep. 11
Muzzleloader	Oct. 28–Nov. 5
Any Legal Weapon	Oct. 3–Oct. 15
Extended Archery Elk	
Uintah Basin	Sept. 12–Dec. 15
Wasatch Front	Aug. 15–Dec. 15

### Limited Entry Bull Elk

#### Limited Entry Archery Hunts

Hunt #	Hunt Name	2015	2015	2015
		Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
3000	Beaver, East	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3001	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek/South	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3002	Book Cliffs, Little Creek Roadless	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3003	Box Elder, Grouse Creek	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	n	
3004	Cache, Meadowville	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3005	Cache, North	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3006	Cache, South	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3007	Central Mtns, Manti	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3008	Central Mtns, Nebo	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3009	Fillmore, Pahvant	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3010	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3011	Monroe	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3012	Mt Dutton	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3013	Nine Mile, Anthro	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	n	
3014	North Slope, Three Corners	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3015	Oquirrh-Stansbury	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3016	Panguitch Lake	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3017	Paunsaugunt	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3018	Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3019	Plateau, Fishlake/Thousand Lakes	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3020	San Juan	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3021	South Slope, Diamond Mtn	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3022	Southwest Desert	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3023	Wasatch Mtns	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
3024	West Desert, Deep Creek	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	

#### Limited Entry Any Legal Weapon Hunts

Hunt #	Hunt Name	2015	2015	2015
		Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
3025	Beaver, East	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3026	Beaver, East	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3027	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek/South	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3028	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek/South	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3029	Book Cliffs, Little Creek Roadless	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3030	Box Elder, Grouse Creek	Sept. 12–Sept. 20, Oct. 3–Oct. 27	y	
3031	Box Elder, Pilot Mtn	Sept. 12–Oct. 2	n	
3032	Cache, Meadowville	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3033	Cache, Meadowville	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3034	Cache, North	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3035	Cache, North	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3036	Cache, South	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3037	Cache, South	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3038	Central Mtns, Manti	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3039	Central Mtns, Manti	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3040	Central Mtns, Nebo	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3041	Central Mtns, Nebo	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3042	Fillmore, Pahvant	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	

3043	Fillmore, Pahvant	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3044	La Sal, Dolores Triangle	Dec. 5–Jan. 31	n	
3045	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3046	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3047	Monroe	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3048	Monroe	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3049	Mt Dutton	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3050	Mt Dutton	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3051	Nine Mile, Anthro	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3052	Nine Mile, Anthro	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3053	North Slope, Three Corners	Oct. 1–Oct. 14	y	Tri state agreement
3054	Oquirrh-Stansbury	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3055	Oquirrh-Stansbury	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3056	Panguitch Lake	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3057	Panguitch Lake	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3058	Paunsaugunt	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3059	Paunsaugunt	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3060	Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3061	Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3062	Plateau, Fishlake/Thousand Lakes	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3063	Plateau, Fishlake/Thousand Lakes	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3064	San Juan	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3065	San Juan	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3066	South Slope, Diamond Mtn	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3067	South Slope, Diamond Mtn	Oct. 3–Oct. 15	y	
3068	Southwest Desert	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3069	Southwest Desert	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3070	Wasatch Mtns	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3071	Wasatch Mtns	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	
3072	West Desert, Deep Creek	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3073	West Desert, Deep Creek	Nov. 7–Nov. 15	y	

#### Limited Entry Muzzleloader Hunts

Hunt #	Hunt Name	2015	2015	2015
		Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
3074	Beaver, East	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3075	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek/South	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3076	Book Cliffs, Little Creek Roadless	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3077	Box Elder, Grouse Creek	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	n	Date Change
3078	Cache, Meadowville	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3079	Cache, North	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3080	Cache, South	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3081	Central Mtns, Manti	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3082	Central Mtns, Nebo	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3083	Fillmore, Pahvant	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3084	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3085	Monroe	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	n	Date Change
3086	Mt Dutton	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3087	Nine Mile, Anthro	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	n	Date Change
3088	North Slope, Three Corners	Oct. 28–Nov. 5	y	
3089	Oquirrh-Stansbury	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3090	Panguitch Lake	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3091	Paunsaugunt	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3092	Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3093	Plateau, Fishlake/Thousand Lakes	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3094	San Juan	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3095	South Slope, Diamond Mtn	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3096	Southwest Desert	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3097	Wasatch Mtns	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change
3098	West Desert, Deep Creek	Sept. 21–Oct. 2	y	Date Change

#### Premium Limited Entry Hunts (Multi Season)

Hunt #	Hunt Name	2015	2015	2015
		Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes

3099	Beaver, East	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3100	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek/South	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3101	Book Cliffs, Little Creek Roadless	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3102	Cache, Meadowville	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3103	Cache, North	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3104	Cache, South	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3105	Central Mtns, Manti	All Limited Entry Seasons	y	
3106	Central Mtns, Nebo	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3107	Fillmore, Pahvant	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3108	La Sal, La Sal Mtns	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3109	Monroe	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3110	Mt Dutton	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3111	Nine Mile, Anthro	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3112	North Slope, Three Corners	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3113	Oquirrh-Stansbury	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3114	Panguitch Lake	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3115	Paunsaugunt	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3116	Plateau, Boulder/Kaiparowits	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3117	Plateau, Fishlake/Thousand Lakes	All Limited Entry Seasons	y	
3118	San Juan	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3119	South Slope, Diamond Mtn	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3120	Southwest Desert	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	
3121	Wasatch Mtns	All Limited Entry Seasons	y	
3122	West Desert, Deep Creek	All Limited Entry Seasons	n	

#### Youth Any Bull Hunts

		2015	2015	2015
Hunt #	Hunt Name	Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
3498	Youth General Any Bull Elk	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
3499	Youth Late Season Any Bull	Nov. 28 2015–Jan. 15 2016	y	

(y) At least one nonresident permit in 2015

(n) No nonresident permit in 2015

**NOTE: Permit numbers will be determined in May 2015**

## Limited Entry Pronghorn

### Archery Hunts

Hunt #	Hunt Name	2015	2015	2015
		Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
5000	Beaver	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	n	
5001	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	n	
5002	Book Cliffs, South	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
5003	Box Elder, Pilot Mtn	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	n	
5004	Box Elder, Promontory	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	n	
5005	Box Elder, Puddle Valley	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	n	
5006	Box Elder, Snowville	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	n	
5007	Cache/Morgan-South Rich/Ogden	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
5008	Fillmore, Black Rock	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	n	
5009	La Sal, Potash/South Cisco	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	n	New Hunt
5010	Mt Dutton/Paunsaugunt, Johns Valley	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
5011	Nine Mile, Anthro	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	n	
5012	North Slope, Three Corners/West Daggett	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
5013	Pine Valley	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
5014	Plateau	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
5015	San Rafael, North	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
5016	South Slope, Bonanza/Diamond Mtn	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	n	
5017	South Slope, Vernal	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	n	
5018	Southwest Desert	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
5019	West Desert, Riverbed	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	y	
5020	West Desert, Rush Valley	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	n	
5021	West Desert, Snake Valley	Aug. 15–Sept. 11	n	

### Muzzleloader Hunts

Hunt #	Hunt Name	2015	2015	2015
		Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
5022	Cache/Morgan-South Rich/Ogden	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	New Hunt
5023	Plateau	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	
5024	Southwest Desert	Sept. 23–Oct. 1	y	New Hunt

### Any Legal Weapon Hunts

Hunt #	Hunt Name	2015	2015	2015
		Season Dates	Nonres Permits	Notes
5025	Beaver	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5026	Book Cliffs, Bitter Creek	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5027	Book Cliffs, South	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5028	Box Elder, Pilot Mtn	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5029	Box Elder, Promontory	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5030	Box Elder, Puddle Valley	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5031	Box Elder, Snowville	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5032	Cache/Morgan-South Rich/Ogden	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5033	Fillmore, Black Rock	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5034	Kaiparowits	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	n	
5035	La Sal, Potash/South Cisco	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	n	
5036	Mt Dutton/Paunsaugunt, Johns Valley	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5037	Nine Mile, Anthro	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5038	Nine Mile, Range Creek	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5039	North Slope, Summit	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	n	
5040	North Slope, Three Corners/West Daggett	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5041	Panguitch Lake	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5042	Pine Valley	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5043	Plateau	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5044	San Juan, Hatch Point	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	n	
5045	San Rafael, Desert	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5046	San Rafael, North	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5047	South Slope, Bonanza/Diamond Mtn	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5048	South Slope, Vernal	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5049	Southwest Desert	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5050	West Desert, Riverbed	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5051	West Desert, Rush Valley	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	
5052	West Desert, Snake Valley	Sept. 12–Sept. 20	y	

(y) At least one nonresident permit in 2015

(n) No nonresident permit in 2015

**NOTE: Permit numbers will be determined in May 2015**

**ONCE IN A LIFETIME SPECIES**

<b>Bull Moose</b>		<b>2015</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>Hunt #</b>	<b>Hunt Name</b>	<b>Season Dates</b>	<b>Nonres Permits</b>	<b>Notes</b>
6000	Cache	Sept. 12–Oct. 15	n	
6001	Chalk Creek †	Sept. 12–Oct. 15	n	
6002	East Canyon †	Sept. 12–Oct. 15	y	
6003	East Canyon, Morgan-Summit †	Sept. 12–Oct. 15	n	
6004	Kamas	Sept. 12–Oct. 15	n	
6005	Morgan-South Rich †	Sept. 12–Oct. 15	n	
6006	North Slope, Summit	Sept. 12–Oct. 15	y	
6007	North Slope, Three Corners/West Daggett	Sept. 12–Oct. 15	y	
6008	Ogden †	Sept. 12–Oct. 15	n	
6009	South Slope, Diamond Mtn/Vernal	Sept. 12–Oct. 15	n	
6010	South Slope, Yellowstone	Sept. 12–Oct. 15	n	
6011	Wasatch Mtns	Sept. 12–Oct. 15	y	

†This unit is composed of all or largely private property. Hunters should acquire written permission from the landowner before applying for this hunt

<b>Bison</b>		<b>2015</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>Hunt #</b>	<b>Hunt Name</b>	<b>Season Dates</b>	<b>Nonres Permits</b>	<b>Notes</b>
6500	Antelope Island	Nov. 30–Dec. 2	y	
6501	Book Cliffs (hunter's choice)	Oct. 31–Nov. 27	n	Hunter's choice
6502	Book Cliffs, Wild Horse Bench (hunter's choice)	Nov. 28 2014–Jan. 31 2015	y	Hunter's choice
6503	Henry Mtns (hunter's choice)	Oct. 31–Nov. 12	y	Hunter's choice
6504	Henry Mtns (hunter's choice)	Nov. 14–Nov. 26	y	Hunter's choice
6505	Henry Mtns (cow only)	Nov. 28–Dec. 13	y	Cow only
6506	Henry Mtns (cow only)	Dec. 14–Dec. 31	y	Cow only

<b>Desert Bighorn Sheep</b>		<b>2015</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>Hunt #</b>	<b>Hunt Name</b>	<b>Season Dates</b>	<b>Nonres Permits</b>	<b>Notes</b>
6600	Henry Mtns	Sept. 12–Nov. 10	n	
6601	Kaiparowits, East*	Sept. 12–Nov. 10	y	
6602	Kaiparowits, Escalante	Sept. 12–Nov. 10	n	
6603	Kaiparowits, West	Sept. 12–Nov. 10	n	
6604	La Sal, Potash/South Cisco	Sept. 12–Nov. 10	n	
6605	Pine Valley	Oct. 24–Dec. 25	n	
6606	San Juan, Lockhart	Sept. 12–Nov. 10	n	
6607	San Juan, South	Sept. 12–Nov. 10	n	
6608	San Rafael, Dirty Devil	Sept. 12–Nov. 10	n	
6609	San Rafael, North	Sept. 12–Nov. 10	n	
6610	San Rafael, South †	Sept. 12–Nov. 10	y	
6611	Zion^	Sept. 12–Oct. 11	y	Date Change
6612	Zion	Oct. 12–Nov. 10	n	Date Change

\* Nonresidents may hunt all Kaiparowits subunits—Apply for hunt #6601

† Nonresidents may hunt both the San Rafael, North and San Rafael, South subunits—Apply for hunt #6610

^ Nonresidents may hunt both the early and late season of the Zion unit—Apply for hunt #6611



<b>Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep</b>		<b>2015</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>Hunt #</b>	<b>Hunt Name</b>	<b>Season Dates</b>	<b>Nonres Permits</b>	<b>Notes</b>
6700	Antelope Island	Nov. 11–Nov. 18	n	
6701	Book Cliffs, South	Oct. 31–Nov. 30	y	
6702	Box Elder, Newfoundland Mtn	Oct. 24–Nov. 13	n	Date Change
6703	Box Elder, Newfoundland Mtn	Nov. 14–Dec. 6	y	Date Change
6704	Central Mtns, Nebo/Wasatch Mtns, West*	Oct. 31–Nov. 30	n	
6705	Nine Mile, Range Creek	Oct. 31–Nov. 13	y	
6706	Nine Mile, Range Creek	Nov. 14–Nov. 30	n	
6707	North Slope, Three Corners-Bare Top	Sept. 15–Nov. 30	n	
6708	North Slope, West Daggett	Oct. 31–Nov. 30	n	
6709	Stansbury	Oct. 31–Nov. 30	n	

\*Sportsmans permit holder may only hunt this unit during even years, statewide conservation permit holder may only hunt this unit during odd years

<b>Mountain Goat</b>		<b>2015</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>Hunt #</b>	<b>Hunt Name</b>	<b>Season Dates</b>	<b>Nonres Permits</b>	<b>Notes</b>
6800	Beaver	Sept. 5–Sept. 20	y	
6801	Beaver	Sept. 21–Nov. 15	y	
6802	Beaver (female goat only)	Sept. 28–Nov. 15	y	Female goat only
6803	Central Mtns, Nebo	Sept. 7–Nov. 30	n	
6804	Chalk Creek/Kamas	Sept. 7–Oct. 31	y	
6805	North Slope/South Slope, High Uintas Central	Sept. 7–Oct. 31	y	
6806	North Slope/South Slope, High Uintas East	Sept. 7–Oct. 31	n	
6807	North Slope/South Slope, High Uintas Leidy Peak	Sept. 7–Oct. 31	n	
6808	North Slope/South Slope, High Uintas West	Sept. 7–Oct. 31	y	
6809	Ogden, Willard Peak	Sept. 7–Sept. 20	y	
6810	Ogden, Willard Peak	Sept. 21–Nov. 15	y	
6811	Ogden, Willard Peak (female goat only)	Oct. 5–Nov. 15	n	Female goat only
6812	Wasatch Mtns, Box Elder Peak/Lone Peak/Timpanogos*	Sept. 7–Nov. 30	y	
6813	Wasatch Mtns, Provo Peak	Sept. 7–Nov. 30	n	

\* Nonresidents may hunt all Wasatch Mtns subunits—Apply for hunt #6812

(y) At least one nonresident permit in 2015

(n) No nonresident permit in 2015

**NOTE: Permit numbers will be determined in May 2015**

## **R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.**

### **R657-5. Taking Big Game.**

#### **R657-5-1. Purpose and Authority.**

(1) Under authority of Sections 23-14-18 and 23-14-19, the Wildlife Board has established this rule for taking deer, elk, pronghorn, moose, bison, bighorn sheep, and Rocky Mountain goat.

(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 23-13-2.

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

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

(e) "Buck deer" means a deer with antlers longer than five inches.

(f) "Buck pronghorn" means a pronghorn with horns longer than five inches.

(g) "Bull elk" means an elk with antlers longer than five inches.

(h) "Bull moose" means a moose with antlers longer than its ears.

(i) "Cow bison" means a female bison.

(j) "Doe pronghorn" means a pronghorn without horns or with horns five inches or shorter.

(k) "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.

(l) "Hunter's choice" means either sex may be taken.

(m) "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.

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

(o) "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.

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

(q) "Ram" means a male desert bighorn sheep or Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep.

(r) "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.

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

#### **R657-5-14. Use of Vehicle or Aircraft.**

(1)(a) A person may not use an airplane, drone, or any other airborne vehicle or device, or any motorized terrestrial or aquatic vehicle, including snowmobiles and other recreational vehicles, except a vessel as provided in Subsection (c), to take protected wildlife.

(b) A person may not take protected wildlife being chased, harmed, harassed, rallied, herded, flushed, pursued or moved by [~~an aircraft or~~]any [~~other~~]vehicle, device, or conveyance listed in Subsection (a).

(c) Big game may be taken from a vessel provided:

(i) the motor of a motorboat has been completely shut off;

(ii) the sails of a sailboat have been furled; and

(iii) the vessel's progress caused by the motor or sail has ceased.

(2)(a) A person may not use any type of aircraft, drone, or other airborne vehicle or device from 48 hours before any big game hunt begins through 48 hours after any big game hunting season ends to:

(i) transport a hunter or hunting equipment into a hunting area;

(ii) transport a big game carcass; or

(iii) locate, or attempt to observe or locate any protected wildlife.

(b) Flying slowly at low altitudes, hovering, circling or repeatedly flying over a forest, marsh, field, woodland or rangeland where protected wildlife is likely to be found may be used as evidence of violations of Subsections (1) and (2).

(3) The provisions of this section do not apply to the operation of an aircraft, drone, or other airborne vehicle or device in a usual manner, or landings and departures from improved airstrips, where there is no attempt or intent to locate protected wildlife.

#### **R657-5-23. General Archery Buck Deer Hunt.**

(1) The dates of the general archery buck deer hunt are provided in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(2) A person who has obtained a general archery buck deer permit, or any other permit which allows that person to hunt general archery buck deer may use archery equipment prescribed in R657-5-11 to take:

(a) one buck deer within the general hunt area specified on the permit for the time specified in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game; or

(b) a deer of hunter's choice within [~~the Wasatch Front or Uintah Basin~~] extended archery [~~area~~]areas as provided in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(c) A person who has obtained a general archery buck deer permit, or any other permit which allows that person to hunt general archery buck deer, may not hunt within Cooperative Wildlife Management unit deer areas.

(d) A person who has obtained a general archery buck deer permit, or any other permit which allows that person to hunt general archery buck deer, may not hunt within premium limited entry deer ~~[and]or~~ limited entry deer areas, except [~~Crawford Mountain.~~][as provided by the Wildlife Board in the guidebooks for big game.](#)

(3)(a) A person who obtains a general archery buck deer permit, or any other permit which allows that person to hunt general archery buck deer, may hunt within~~[the Wasatch Front, Ogden or the Uintah Basin]~~ extended archery areas during the extended archery area seasons as provided in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game and as provided in Subsection (b).

(b)(i) A person must complete the Archery Ethics Course annually to hunt [~~the Wasatch Front, Ogden or Uintah Basin~~][any](#) extended archery areas during the extended archery season.

(~~[e]~~ii) A person must possess an Archery Ethics Course Certificate of Completion while hunting.

(4) A person who has obtained a general archery [buck](#) deer permit may not hunt during any other deer hunt or obtain any other deer permit, except antlerless deer [and extended archery areas.](#)

~~[(5)(a) Any person 17 years of age or younger on July 31 of the current year, may hunt by unit the general archery, the general any weapon and general muzzleloader deer seasons, using the appropriate equipment prescribed in Sections R657-5-7 through R657-5-11, for each respective season, provided that person obtains a general any weapon or general muzzleloader deer permit for a specified unit.]~~

(~~[b]~~5) If a person 17 years of age or younger [~~purchases~~][obtains](#) a general archery buck deer permit, that person may only hunt during the general archery deer season and the extended archery season as provided Section R657-5-23(3).

(6) Hunter orange material must be worn if a centerfire rifle hunt is also in progress in the same area as provided in Section 23-20-31. Archers are cautioned to study rifle hunt tables and identify these areas described in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

#### **R657-5-24. General Any Weapon Buck Deer Hunt.**

(1) The dates for the general any weapon buck deer hunt are provided in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(2) (a) A person who has obtained a general any weapon buck permit may use any legal weapon to take one buck deer within the hunt area specified on the permit as published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(b) A person who has obtained a general any weapon buck deer permit, or any other permit which allows that person to hunt general any weapon buck deer, may not hunt within Cooperative Wildlife Management unit deer areas.

(c) A person who has obtained a general any weapon buck deer permit, or any other permit which allows that person to hunt general any weapon buck deer, may not hunt within premium limited entry deer and limited entry deer areas, except [~~Crawford Mountain.~~][as provided by the Wildlife Board in the guidebooks for big game.](#)

(3) A person who has obtained a general any weapon buck deer permit may not hunt during any other deer hunt or obtain any other deer permit, except:

(a) antlerless deer, [as provided in R657-5-27](#); and

(b) any person 17 years of age or younger on July 31 of the current year, may hunt the general archery, [extended archery](#), general any weapon and general muzzleloader [buck](#) deer seasons [applicable to the unit specified on the general any weapon buck deer permit](#), using the appropriate equipment as provided in Sections R657-5-7 through R657-5-11, respectively~~[, for each respective season.][(i) If a person 17 years of age or younger purchases a general archery buck deer permit, that person may only hunt during the general archery deer season and the extended archery season as provided Section R657-5-23(3)].~~

#### **R657-5-25. General Muzzleloader Buck Deer Hunt.**

(1) The dates for the general muzzleloader buck deer hunt are provided in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(2) (a) A person who has obtained a general muzzleloader buck permit may use a muzzleloader, as prescribed in R657-5-10, to take one buck deer within the general hunt area specified on the permit as published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(b) A person who has obtained a general muzzleloader buck deer permit, or any other permit which allows that person to hunt general muzzleloader buck deer, may not hunt within [any deer](#) Cooperative Wildlife Management unit ~~[deer areas]~~.

(c) A person who has obtained a general muzzleloader buck deer permit, or any other permit which allows that person to hunt general muzzleloader buck deer, may not hunt within premium limited entry deer ~~[and]or~~ limited entry deer areas, except ~~[Crawford Mountain.]~~ [as provided by the Wildlife Board in the guidebooks for big game.](#)

(3)~~(a)~~ A person who has obtained a general muzzleloader [buck](#) deer permit may not hunt during any other deer hunt or obtain any other deer permit, except~~[(a)]~~ antlerless deer~~[-and]~~, [as provided in R657-5-27.](#)

~~(b) [any person 17 years of age or younger on July 31 of the current year, may hunt the general archery, general any weapon and general muzzleloader deer seasons, using the appropriate equipment as provided in Sections R657-5-7 through R657-5-11, respectively, for each respective season.][(i) If a person 17 years of age or younger purchases a general [archery]muzzleloader buck deer permit, that person may only hunt during the general [archery]muzzleloader deer season[-and the extended archery season as provided Section R657-5-23(3)].~~

(4) Hunter orange material must be worn if a centerfire rifle hunt is also in progress in the same area as provided in Section 23-20-31. Muzzleloader hunters are cautioned to study the rifle hunt tables to identify these areas described in the guidebooks of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

#### **R657-5-26. [Premium Limited Entry and Limited Entry Buck Deer Hunts.](#)**

(1)~~(a)~~ To hunt in a premium limited entry or limited entry [buck deer](#) area, hunters must obtain the respective limited entry buck permit. Limited entry areas are not open to general archery buck [deer](#), general any weapon buck [deer](#), or general muzzleloader buck [deer](#) hunting, except as specified in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

[\(b\)\(i\) The Wildlife Board may establish in guidebook a limited entry buck deer hunt on a general season buck deer unit.](#)

(ii) The season dates for a limited entry hunt under this Subsection will not overlap the season dates for the underlying general season hunt on the unit.

(2) A limited entry buck deer permit allows a person using the prescribed legal weapon, to take one buck deer within the area and season specified on the permit, ~~[except]~~ excluding deer cooperative wildlife management units located within the limited entry unit.

(3)(a) A person who has obtained a premium limited entry, limited entry, management ~~[buck-deer]~~, or cooperative wildlife management unit 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 buck deer.

(b) Limited entry and cooperative wildlife management unit buck deer permit holders must report hunt information by telephone, or through the division's Internet address.

(c) A person who fails to comply with the requirement in Subsection (a) shall be ineligible to apply for any once-in-a-lifetime, premium limited entry, limited entry, management, or cooperative wildlife management unit permit or bonus ~~[points]~~ point in the following year.

(d) Late questionnaires may be accepted pursuant to Rule R657-42-9(3).

(4) A person who has obtained a premium limited entry or limited entry buck permit may not ~~[hunt during any other deer hunt or obtain any other deer permit, except antlerless deer.]:~~

(a) obtain any other deer permit, except an antlerless deer permit as provided in R657-5-27 and the guidebooks of the Wildlife Board; or

(b) hunt during any other deer hunt, except unsuccessful archery hunters may hunt within extended archery areas as provided in Subsection (7).

(5)(a) The Wildlife Board may establish a multi-season hunting opportunity in the big game guidebooks for selected premium limited entry and limited entry buck deer hunts.

(b) A person that obtains a premium limited entry or limited entry buck deer permit with a multi-season opportunity may hunt during any of the following limited entry buck deer seasons established in the guidebooks of the Wildlife Board for the unit specified on the premium limited entry or limited entry buck deer permit:

(i) archery season, using only archery equipment prescribed in R657-5-11 for taking deer;

(ii) muzzleloader season, using only muzzleloader equipment prescribed in R657-5-10 for taking deer; and

(iii) any weapon season, using any legal weapon prescribed in R657-5 for taking deer.

(6) A premium limited entry or limited entry buck deer permit, including a permit with a multi-season opportunity, is valid only within the boundaries of the unit designated on the permit, excluding:

(a) areas closed to hunting;

(b) deer cooperative wildlife management units; and

(c) Indian tribal trust lands.

(7) A person who possesses an archery buck deer permit for a premium limited entry or limited entry unit, including a permit with a multi-season opportunity, may hunt buck deer within any extended archery area during the established extended archery season for that area, provided the person:

(a) did not take a buck deer during the premium limited entry or limited entry hunt;

(b) uses the prescribed archery equipment for the extended archery area;

(c) completes the annual Archery Ethics Course required to hunt extended archery areas during the extended archery season; and

(d) possesses on their person while hunting:

(i) the multi-season limited entry or limited entry buck deer permit; and

(ii) the Archery Ethics Course Certificate of Completion.

### **R657-5-28. General Archery Elk Hunt.**

(1) The dates of the general archery elk hunt are provided in the ~~[guidebook]~~guidebooks of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(2)(a) A person who has obtained a general archery elk permit may use archery equipment to take:

(i) ~~[one]~~an antlerless elk ~~[of hunter's choice]~~or a bull elk on a general any bull elk unit, ~~[except on]~~excluding elk cooperative wildlife management units;

(ii) an antlerless elk or a spike bull elk on a general spike bull elk unit, ~~[except on]~~excluding elk cooperative wildlife management units;

(iii) ~~[one elk, any bull or]~~an antlerless ~~[on the Wasatch Front or Uintah Basin]~~elk or a bull elk on extended archery areas as provided in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(3)(a) A person who obtains a general archery elk permit may hunt within the ~~[Wasatch Front, Uintah Basin, and Sanpete Valley]~~ extended archery areas during the extended archery area seasons as provided in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game and as provided in Subsection (b).

(b)(i) A person must complete the Archery Ethics Course annually to hunt the extended archery areas during the extended archery season.

~~[e]~~ii) A person must possess an Archery Ethics Course Certificate of Completion on their person while hunting.

(4) A person who has obtained an archery elk permit may not hunt during any other elk hunt or obtain any other elk permit, except as provided in Subsection R657-5-33(3) and by the guidebooks of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(5) Hunter orange material must be worn if a centerfire rifle hunt is also in progress in the same area as provided in Section 23-20-31. Archers are cautioned to study the rifle hunt tables to identify these areas described in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

### **R657-5-29. General Season Bull Elk Hunt.**

(1) The dates and areas for the general season bull elk ~~[hunt]~~hunts are provided in the ~~[guidebook]~~guidebooks of the Wildlife Board for taking big game ~~[-within general season elk units]~~, except ~~[in]~~ the following areas are closed to general any weapon bull elk hunting:

- (a) Salt Lake County south of I-80 and east of I-15; and
- (b) elk cooperative wildlife management units.

(2)(a) A person may purchase either a spike bull [elk](#) permit or an any bull [elk](#) permit.

(b) A person who has obtained a general season spike bull elk permit may take a spike bull elk on a general season spike bull elk unit. Any bull [elk](#) units are closed to spike bull [elk](#) permittees.

(c) A person who has obtained a general season any bull elk permit may take any bull elk, including a spike bull elk, on a general season any bull elk unit. Spike bull [elk](#) units are closed to any bull [elk](#) permittees.

(3) A person who has obtained a general season bull elk permit may use any legal weapon to take a spike bull [elk](#) or any bull elk, as specified on the permit.

(4) A person who has obtained a general season bull elk permit may not hunt during any other elk hunt or obtain any other elk permit, except as provided in Subsection R657-5-33(3).

#### **R657-5-30. General Muzzleloader [Bull](#) Elk Hunt.**

(1) The dates ~~[of the]~~ [and areas for](#) general muzzleloader [bull](#) elk ~~[hunt]~~ [hunts](#) are provided in the ~~[guidebook]~~ [guidebooks](#) of the Wildlife Board for taking big game ~~[within the general season elk units]~~, except ~~[in]~~ the following [areas are](#) closed ~~[areas]~~ [to general muzzleloader bull elk hunting](#):

- (a) Salt Lake County south of I-80 and east of I-15; and
- (b) elk cooperative wildlife management units.

(2)(a) General muzzleloader [bull](#) elk hunters may purchase either a spike bull elk permit or an any bull elk permit.

(b) A person who has obtained a general muzzleloader spike bull elk permit may use a muzzleloader, prescribed in R657-5-10, to take a spike bull elk on an any general spike bull elk unit. Any bull units are closed to spike bull muzzleloader permittees.

(c) A person who has obtained a general muzzleloader any bull elk permit may use a muzzleloader, as prescribed in R657-5-10, to take any bull elk on an any bull elk unit. Spike bull units are closed to any bull muzzleloader permittees.

(3) A person who has obtained a general muzzleloader [bull](#) elk permit may not hunt during any other elk hunt or obtain any other elk permit, except as provided in Subsection R657-5-33(3).

#### **R657-5-31. Youth General Any Bull Elk Hunt.**

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



- (b) A youth may apply for or obtain a youth any bull elk permit.
- (c) A ~~[youth]~~ qualified person may ~~[only]~~ obtain a youth any bull elk permit only once during their ~~[youth]~~ life.
- (2) The youth any bull elk hunting season and areas are published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.
- (3)(a) A youth who has obtained a youth general any bull elk permit may take any bull elk, including antlerless elk, on a general any bull elk unit. Spike bull elk units are closed to youth general any bull elk permittees.
- (b) A youth who has obtained a youth general any bull elk permit may use any legal weapon to take any bull elk or antlerless elk as specified on the permit.
- (4) A youth who has obtained a youth general any bull elk permit may not hunt during any other elk hunt or obtain any other elk permit, except as provided in Section R657-5-33(3).
- (5) Preference points shall not be awarded or utilized when applying for ~~[r]~~ or ~~[in]~~ obtaining ~~[r]~~ a youth general any bull elk ~~[permits]~~ permit.

**R657-5-32. ~~[Premium Limited Entry and]~~ Limited Entry Bull Elk Hunts.**

- (1) To hunt in a ~~[premium limited entry or]~~ limited entry bull elk area, a hunter must obtain ~~[the respective premium]~~ a limited entry ~~[or limited entry]~~ bull elk permit ~~for the area~~.
- (2)(a) ~~A premium limited entry bull elk permit allows a person, using the prescribed legal weapon, to take one bull elk within the area and to hunt all limited entry bull elk seasons specified in the hunt tables, published in the proclamation of the Wildlife Board for taking big game, for the area specified on the permit, except elk cooperative wildlife management units located within a premium limited entry unit. Spike bull elk restrictions do not apply to premium limited entry elk permittees.](b)~~ A limited entry bull elk permit allows a person, using the prescribed legal weapon, to take one bull elk within the area and season specified on the permit, except as provided in Subsection (5) and excluding elk cooperative wildlife management units located within a limited entry unit. Spike bull elk restrictions do not apply to limited entry elk permittees.
  - ~~(c) "Prescribed legal weapon" means for purposes of this subsection:~~ (3)(a) The Wildlife Board may establish a multi-season hunting opportunity in the big game guidebooks for selected limited entry bull elk units.
  - (b) A person that obtains a limited entry bull elk permit with a multi-season opportunity may hunt during any of the following limited entry bull elk seasons established in the guidebooks of the Wildlife Board for the unit specified on the limited entry bull elk permit:
    - (i) archery season, using only archery equipment prescribed in R657-5-11 for taking elk;
    - (ii) muzzleloader season, using only muzzleloader equipment prescribed in R657-5-10 for taking elk; and
    - (iii) any weapon season, using any legal weapon prescribed in R657-5 for taking elk.
  - (4) A limited entry bull elk permit, including a permit with a multi-season opportunity, is valid only within the boundaries of the unit designated on the permit, excluding:
    - (a) areas closed to hunting;
    - (b) elk cooperative wildlife management units; and
    - (c) Indian tribal trust lands.

(5) A person who possesses any limited entry archery bull elk permit, including a permit with a multi-season opportunity, may hunt bull elk within any extended archery area during the established extended archery season for that area, provided the person:

(a) did not take a bull elk during the limited entry hunt;

(b) uses the prescribed archery equipment for the extended archery area;

(c) completes the annual Archery Ethics Course required to hunt extended archery areas during the extended archery season; and

(d) possesses on their person while hunting:

(i) the limited entry bull elk permit; and

(ii) the Archery Ethics Course Certificate of Completion.

(6) "Prescribed legal weapon" means for purposes of this subsection:

(i)a) archery equipment, as defined in R657-5-~~11(1)~~11, when hunting the archery season, excluding a crossbow or draw-lock;

(ii)b) muzzleloader equipment, as defined in R657-5-~~10~~10, when hunting the muzzleloader season, excluding magnifying scopes; and

(iii)c) any legal weapon, including a muzzleloader and crossbow with a fixed or variable magnifying scope or draw-lock when hunting during the any weapon season.

(3)7(a) A person who has obtained a ~~[premium limited entry,]~~ limited entry or cooperative wildlife management unit bull elk 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 bull elk.

(b) Limited entry and cooperative wildlife management unit bull elk permit holders must report hunt information by telephone, or through the division's Internet address.

(c) A person who fails to comply with the requirement in Subsection (a) shall be ineligible to apply for any once-in-a-lifetime, premium limited entry, limited entry, or cooperative wildlife management unit permit or bonus ~~[points]~~point in the following year.

(d) Late questionnaires may be accepted pursuant to Rule R657-42-9(3).

(4)8) A person who has obtained a ~~[premium limited entry or]~~ limited entry bull elk permit may not hunt during any other elk hunt or obtain any other elk permit, except as provided in Subsections ~~(4)a~~5 and R657-5-33(3).

#### **R657-5-34. Buck Pronghorn Hunts.**

(1) To hunt buck pronghorn, a hunter must obtain a buck pronghorn permit.

(2) A person who has obtained a buck pronghorn permit may not obtain any other pronghorn permit or hunt during any other pronghorn hunt.

(3)(a) A person who has obtained a limited entry or cooperative wildlife management unit buck pronghorn 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 buck pronghorn.

(b) Limited entry and cooperative wildlife management unit buck pronghorn permit holders must report hunt information by telephone, or through the division's Internet address.

(c) A person who fails to comply with the requirement in Subsection (a) shall be ineligible to apply for any once-in-a-lifetime, premium limited entry, limited entry, or cooperative wildlife management unit permit or bonus ~~[points]~~point in the following year.

(d) Late questionnaires may be accepted pursuant to Rule R657-42-9(3).

(4) A buck pronghorn permit allows a person to take one buck pronghorn within the area, during the season, and using the weapon type specified on the permit, except on ~~[buck]~~a pronghorn cooperative wildlife management unit located within a limited entry unit.

#### **R657-5-37. Bull Moose Hunts.**

(1) To hunt bull moose, a hunter must obtain a bull moose permit.

(2) A person who has obtained a bull moose permit may not obtain any other moose permit or hunt during any other moose hunt.

(3) A bull moose permit allows a person using any legal weapon to take one bull moose within the area and season specified on the permit, ~~[except in bull]~~excluding any moose cooperative wildlife management ~~[units]~~unit located within a limited entry unit.

(4)(a) A person who has obtained a bull moose 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 bull moose.

(b) Bull moose permit holders must report hunt information by telephone, or through the division's Internet address.

(c) A person who fails to comply with the requirement in Subsection (a) shall be ineligible to apply for any once-in-a-lifetime, premium limited entry, limited entry, or cooperative wildlife management unit permit or bonus ~~[points]~~point in the following year.

(d) Late questionnaires may be accepted pursuant to Rule R657-42-9(3).

#### **R657-5-38. Bison Hunts.**

(1) To hunt bison, a hunter must obtain a bison permit.

(2) A person who has obtained a bison permit may not obtain any other bison permit or hunt during any other bison hunt.

(3) The bison permit allows a person using any legal weapon to take a bison of either sex within the area and season as specified on the permit.

(4)(a) An orientation course is required for bison hunters who draw ~~[a]~~ an Antelope Island bison permit. Hunters shall be notified of the orientation date, time and location.

(b) The Antelope Island hunt is administered by the Division of Parks and Recreation.

(5) A cow bison permit allows a person to take one cow bison using any legal weapon within the area and season ~~[as]~~ specified on the permit and in the Antlerless guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(6) An orientation course is required for bison hunters who draw cow bison permits. Hunters will be notified of the orientation date, time and location.

(7)(a) A person who has obtained a bison 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 bison.

(b) Bison permit holders must report hunt information by telephone, or through the division's Internet address.

(c) A person who fails to comply with the requirement in Subsection (a) shall be ineligible to apply for any once-in-a-lifetime, premium limited entry, limited entry, or cooperative wildlife management unit permit or bonus ~~[points]~~point in the following year.

(d) Late questionnaires may be accepted pursuant to Rule R657-42-9(3).

### **R657-5-39. Desert Bighorn and Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep Hunts.**

(1) To hunt desert bighorn sheep or Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, a hunter must obtain the respective permit.

(2) A person who has obtained a desert bighorn sheep or Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep permit may not obtain any other desert bighorn sheep or Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep permit or hunt during any other desert bighorn sheep or Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep hunt.

(3) Desert bighorn sheep and Rocky Mountain big horn sheep permits are considered separate once-in-a-lifetime hunting opportunities.

(4)(a) The desert bighorn sheep permit allows a person using any legal weapon to take one desert bighorn ram within the area and season specified on the permit.

(b) The Rocky Mountain sheep permit allows a person using any legal weapon to take one Rocky Mountain bighorn ram within the area and season specified on the permit.

(5) The permittee may attend a hunter orientation course. The division provides each permittee with the time and location of the course.

(6) All bighorn sheep hunters are encouraged to have a spotting scope with a minimum of 15 power while hunting bighorn sheep. Any ram may be legally taken, however, permittees are encouraged to take a mature ram. The terrain inhabited by bighorn sheep is extremely rugged, making this hunt extremely strenuous.

(7) Successful hunters must deliver the horns of the bighorn sheep to a division office within 72 hours of leaving the hunting area. A numbered seal will be permanently affixed to the horn indicating legal harvest.

(8)(a) A person who has obtained a desert bighorn sheep or Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep 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 desert bighorn sheep or Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep.

(b) Desert bighorn sheep or Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep permit holders must report hunt information by telephone, or through the division's Internet address.

(c) A person who fails to comply with the requirement in Subsection (a) shall be ineligible to apply for any once-in-a-lifetime, premium limited entry, limited entry, or cooperative wildlife management unit permit or bonus ~~points~~point in the following year.

(d) Late questionnaires may be accepted pursuant to Rule R657-42-9(3).

### **R657-5-40. Rocky Mountain Goat Hunts.**

(1) To hunt Rocky Mountain goat, a hunter must obtain a Rocky Mountain goat permit.

(2) A person who has obtained a Rocky Mountain goat permit may not obtain any other Rocky Mountain goat permit or hunt during any other Rocky Mountain goat hunt.

(3) A Rocky Mountain goat of either sex may be legally taken on a hunter's choice permit. Permittees are encouraged to take a mature goat. A mature goat is a goat older than two years of age, as determined by counting the annual rings on the horn.

(4) The goat permit allows a person using any legal weapon to take one goat within the area and season specified on the permit.

(5) All goat hunters are encouraged to have a spotting scope with a minimum of 15 power while hunting goats. The terrain inhabited by Rocky Mountain goat is extremely rugged making this hunt extremely strenuous. The goat's pelage may be higher quality later in the hunting season.

(6) A female-goat only permit allows a person to take one female-goat using any legal weapon within the area and season [~~as~~] specified on the permit and in the Antlerless guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(7) An orientation course is required for Rocky Mountain goat hunters who draw female-goat only permits. Hunters will be notified of the orientation date, time and location.

(8)(a) A person who has obtained a Rocky Mountain goat 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 Rocky Mountain goat.

(b) Rocky Mountain goat permit holders must report hunt information by telephone, or through the division's Internet address.

(c) A person who fails to comply with the requirement in Subsection (a) shall be ineligible to apply for any once-in-a-lifetime, premium limited entry, limited entry, or cooperative wildlife management unit permit or bonus points in the following year.

(d) Late questionnaires may be accepted pursuant to Rule R657-42-9(3).

#### **R657-5-41. Depredation Hunter Pool Permits.**

(1) When big game are causing damage~~[,]~~ or are considered a nuisance, control hunts not listed in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game may be held as provided in Rule R657-44. These hunts occur on short notice, involve small areas, and are limited to only a few hunters.

(2) For the purpose of this section, nuisance is defined as a situation where big game animals are found to have moved off formally approved management units onto adjacent units or other areas not approved for that species.

#### **R657-5-42. Carcass Importation.**

(1) It is unlawful to import dead elk, moose, mule deer, or white-tailed deer or their parts from the areas of any state, province, game management unit, equivalent wildlife management unit, or county, which has deer or elk diagnosed with Chronic Wasting Disease, except the following portions of the carcass:

(a) meat that is cut and wrapped either commercially or privately;

(b) quarters or other portion of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached;

(c) meat that is boned out;

(d) hides with no heads attached;

(e) skull plates with antlers attached that have been cleaned of all meat and tissue;

(f) antlers with no meat or tissue attached;

(g) upper canine teeth, also known as buglers, whistlers, or ivories; or

(h) finished taxidermy heads.

(2)(a) The affected states, provinces, game management units, equivalent wildlife management units, or counties, which have deer, elk, or [~~elk~~]moose diagnosed

with Chronic Wasting Disease shall be available at division offices and through the division's Internet address.

(b) Importation of harvested elk, [moose](#), mule deer, or white-tailed deer or its parts from the affected areas are hereby restricted pursuant to Subsection (1).

(3) Nonresidents of Utah transporting harvested elk, [moose](#), mule deer, or white-tailed deer from the affected areas are exempt if they:

(a) do not leave any part of the harvested animal in Utah and do not stay more than 24 hours in the state of Utah;

(b) do not have their deer, [elk](#), or [~~elk~~][moose](#) processed in Utah; or

(c) do not leave any parts of the carcass in Utah.

#### **R657-5-43. Chronic Wasting Disease - Infected Animals.**

(1) Any person who under the authority of a permit issued by the division legally takes a deer, [elk](#), or [~~elk~~][moose](#) that is later confirmed to be infected with Chronic Wasting Disease may:

(a) retain the entire carcass of the animal;

(b) retain any parts of the carcass, including antlers, and surrender the remainder to the division for proper disposal; or

(c) surrender all portions of the carcass in their actual or constructive possession, including antlers, to the division and receive a free new permit the following year for the same hunt.

(2) The new permit issued pursuant to Subsection (1)(c) shall be for the same species, sex, weapon type, unit, region, and otherwise subject to all the restrictions and conditions imposed on the original permit, except season dates for the permit shall follow the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game published in the year the new permit is valid.

(3) Notwithstanding other rules to the contrary, private landowners and landowner associations may refuse access to private property to persons possessing new permits issued under Subsection (1)(c).

**KEY: wildlife, game laws, big game seasons**

**Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: February 10, 2014**

**Notice of Continuation: November 1, 2010**

**Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 23-14-18; 23-14-19; 23-16-5; 23-16-6**



**GARY R. HERBERT**  
*Governor*

**SPENCER COX**  
*Lieutenant Governor*

# State of Utah

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

**MICHAEL R. STYLER**  
*Executive Director*

### Division of Wildlife Resources

**GREGORY SHEEHAN**  
*Division Director*

November 5, 2014

**TO:** Utah Wildlife Board/Regional RAC Members

**FROM:** Lindy Varney  
Wildlife Licensing Specialist

**SUBJECT:** R657-62 Change of the Preference Point system

The Division would like to recommend a change to R657-62 in reference to the preference point system. The change would be that if an applicant drew out for a general season deer permit, that person would lose his/her preference points no matter what hunt choice they drew out on.

The reason for this change is to address some public concern about hunters drawing a general season deer permit and also receiving a preference point that same year.

In 2014, this is how the general season buck deer applicants applied in the drawing:

47% of our hunters only apply for one choice  
21% of our hunters apply for two choices  
12 % of our hunters apply for three choices  
5% of our hunters apply for four choices  
15% of our hunters apply for all five choices

## **R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.**

### **R657-62. Drawing Application Procedures.**

#### **R657-62-1. Purpose and Authority.**

(1) Under authority of Sections 23-14-18 and 23-14-19, 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.

#### **R657-62-9. Preference Points.**

(1) Preference points are used in the applicable drawings to ensure that applicants who are unsuccessful in the drawing will have first preference in the next year's drawing.

(2)(a) A preference point is awarded for:

(i) ~~each valid[;] unsuccessful application[~~-of the first-choice hunt~~]~~ when applying for a general buck deer[~~-permit; or~~][~~(ii) each valid unsuccessful application when applying for an~~], antlerless deer, antlerless elk, doe pronghorn, Sandhill Crane, Sharp-tailed grouse, Greater sage grouse or Swan permit; or

~~(iii)~~(ii) each valid application when applying only for a preference point in the applicable drawings.

(b) Preference points are awarded by species for:

- (i) general buck deer;
- (ii) antlerless deer;
- (iii) antlerless elk;
- (iv) doe pronghorn;
- (v) Sandhill Crane;
- (vi) Sharp-tailed Grouse;
- (vii) Greater sage grouse; and
- (viii) Swan.

(3)(a) A person may not apply in the drawing for both a preference point and a permit for the species listed in (2)(b).

(b) A person may not apply for a preference point if that person is ineligible to apply for a permit.

(c) Preference points shall not be used when obtaining remaining permits.

(4) Preference points are forfeited if:

(a) a person obtains a[~~-first-choice hunt~~] general buck deer[~~-permit through the drawing~~];[~~(b) a person obtains an~~], antlerless deer, antlerless elk, doe pronghorn, Sandhill Crane, Sharp-tailed grouse, Greater sage grouse or Swan permit through the drawing;

(5) Preference points are not transferable.

(6) Preference points are averaged and rounded down when two or more applicants apply together on a group application.

(7)(a) Preference points are tracked using social security numbers or division-issued customer identification numbers.

(b) The division shall retain copies of electronic applications from 2000 to the current applicable drawings for the purpose of researching preference point records.



(c) Any requests for researching an applicant's preference point records must be submitted within the time frames provided in Subsection (b).

(d) Any preference points on the division's records shall not be researched beyond the time frames provided in Subsection (b).

(e) The division may eliminate any preference point obtained by fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or in violation of law.

### **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 all 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) all of the following:

(A) buck deer -limited entry;

(B) bull elk - limited entry;

(C) buck pronghorn - limited entry; and

(D) all 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:

(i) a~~-statewide~~ general archery buck deer permit; or

(ii) for general any weapon buck deer; or

(iii) for general muzzleloader buck deer; or

(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) 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 youth may apply together for youth general deer permits.
- (iv) Preference points shall be used when applying.
- (v) Any reserved permits remaining and any youth applicants who were not selected for reserved permits shall be returned to the general buck deer drawing.
- (c) Youth applicants who apply for a management buck deer permit
  - (i) will automatically be considered in the youth drawing based upon their birth date.
  - (ii) 30% of management buck deer permits in each unit are reserved for youth hunters.
  - (iii) Bonus points shall be used when applying
  - (iv) Any reserved permits remaining and any youth applicants who were not selected for reserved permits shall be returned to the management buck deer drawing.
- (3) Senior
  - (a) For purposes of this section "senior" means any person 65 years of age or older on the opening day of the management buck deer archery season published in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.
  - (b) Senior applicants who apply for a management buck deer permit
    - (i) will automatically be considered in the senior drawing based upon their birth date.
    - (ii) 30% of management buck deer permits in each unit are reserved for senior hunters.
    - (iii) Bonus points shall be used when applying.
    - (c) Any reserved permits remaining and any senior applicants who were not selected for reserved permits shall be returned to the management buck deer drawing.
- (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;
    - (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 all 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 two 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, 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 two seasons.

(ii) A waiting period does not apply to:

(A) general archery, general any weapon, general muzzleloader, conservation, [convention](#), sportsman, poaching-reported reward permits; or

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

(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, [convention](#), sportsman, poaching-reported reward permits; or

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

(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, [convention](#), sportsman, poaching-reported reward permits; or

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

(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 Rocky Mountain goat may not apply

for or receive an once-in-a-lifetime permit for the same species in the big game drawing or sportsman permit drawing.

(ii) 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 Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: August 11, 2014**

**Notice of Continuation: April 14, 2014**

**Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 23-14-18; 23-14-19**



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Lieutenant Governor

# State of Utah

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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### Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY SHEEHAN  
*Division Director*

## MEMORANDUM

Date: October 23, 2014

To: Wildlife Board and Regional Advisory Council Members

From: Scott McFarlane, Private Lands – Public Wildlife Coordinator

Subject: **2015 BUCK/BULL CWMU AND LANDOWNER ASSOCIATION  
RECOMMENDATIONS AND PROPOSED CHANGES TO R657-43,  
LANDOWNER PERMIT RULE**

The following is a summary of the 2015 Bucks and Bulls CWMU and Landowner Association recommendations. There are three types of applications received for the CWMUs: new, renewal, and change applications.

- 82 CWMUs submitted applications for renewal for 2015
- 3 applications were received for changes to permit number, splits, or season date changes
- 27 CWMU's already approved
- 1 new application was withdrawn
  
- There are 17 new applications:
  - 4 due to >34% land ownership changes
  - 13 Brand new applications

A total of 102 applications were submitted for the 2015 hunting season. The CWMU Advisory Committee is recommending that the Wildlife Board consider a variance for one CWMU, Jump Creek, which is under acreage. The Division is recommending denial of another application, East Zion, for failing to meet the minimum acreage requirement. They have proposed to include one section of state lands which would bring them up to the required acreage. However, the Division is recommending that the state land not be allowed in CWMU. The Milford East Bench new CWMU application was withdrawn due to non-contiguous acreage issues.

The total requested CWMU permits for 2015 are:

	<b>PRIVATE PERMITS</b>	<b>PUBLIC PERMITS</b>
<b>BUCK DEER</b>	1963	261
<b>MANAGEMENT BUCK DEER</b>	2	1
<b>BULL ELK</b>	931	140
<b>BUCK PRONGHORN</b>	87	64
<b>BULL MOOSE</b>	43	41
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3,026</b>	<b>507 (14.3%)</b>

Please find attached a summary of the CWMU applications that require board action. Applications for individual CWMU units are available upon request.

### **2015 LANDOWNER ASSOCIATION RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 15 Landowner Association applications were received
- DWR recommends approval of 12 applications as submitted
- A total of 116 buck deer, 1 management buck deer, 73 elk, and 8 pronghorn vouchers are requested for Landowner Associations for the 2015 season
- Diamond Mountain LOA is requesting a public access variance according to R657-43
- 3 split recommendations with the Division are as follows:

<b>LOA NAME</b>	<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>PERMITS REQUESTED</b>	<b>PERMITS QUALIFIED FOR</b>	<b>DIVISION RECOMMENDATION</b>	<b>REASON</b>
<b>Vernon LOA</b>	Buck deer	35	30	30	LOA requesting 35, only qualifies for 30 based on acreage in unit
<b>Panguitch Lake LOA</b>	Bull elk	10	7	7	LOA requesting 10, only qualifies for 7 based on acreage in unit
<b>Pilot Mountain LOA (New)</b>	Bull elk	1 per year	.25 per year	Deny	LOA requests variance to allow 1 permit per year

Applications for Landowner associations are available upon request.

## **PROPOSED CHANGES TO LANDOWNER PERMIT RULE R657-43**

The Division is proposing several changes to the Landowner Permit Rule. One is the creation of a Landowner Appreciation Permit. Another clarifies public access requirements on private property for limited entry landowner permits, and creates book keeping requirements for Landowner Associations. Finally, clarifications are made on permit calculations for limited entry landowner permits, and edits to make wording consistent throughout the rule.

The Landowner Appreciation Permit is:

1. For private lands only;
2. Landowners and immediate family only – no lessees;
3. For 100 acres or more of cultivated and mechanically harvested cropland that provided habitat for migratory deer;
4. Applicant chooses weapon type for a general season deer hunt (archery, muzzleloader, or rifle);
5. First come first served basis;
6. Successful applicants are ineligible for general landowner permit program, and vice-versa;
7. One permit for eligible property; and,
8. Permits would be in addition to annual cap, not to exceed 2% of permits for each unit.

## CWMU's 2014

### RENEWALS

CWMU NAME	REGION	CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS APPLICATION
Alton	SR	Decreased acreage 1,190ac., decreased Mgmt. Buck permits -2
Antelope Creek	NER	Decreased acreage 1,638ac., increased Buck Pronghorn, 1 Pu./1Pr.
Avintaquin Canyon	NER	Operator Change
Bally Watts	NR	No Changes
Bar J Ranch	SR	Added 330 Public Acres, traded 330 acres to straighten boundary Deer Season Change to 9/11-11/10, Deer ratio change to 90:10
Bear Mountain	CR	Added 1,200 acres
Bear Springs	NR	Added 1,666 acres, Increased Buck Deer Permits from 10 to 20 No longer requests elk season variance.
Beaver Hollow	NR	No Changes
Blind Spring	NR	No Changes
Blue Spring Hills	NR	No Changes
Bluebell	NR	No Changes
Boobe Hole	SR	Requests Bull Elk Season Variance 9/1- 11/20
Bootjack	NR	No Changes
Buckhorn Ranch	NER	Added 200 acres.
Castle Valley Outdoors	SER	Added 1,877 acres, Decreased Buck Deer Permits by 1
Cedar Canyon	NR	Decreased moose permits to 1 private/public every other year
Clear Valley Ranch	NR	President and Operator Change
Coldwater Ranch	NR	Added 2,443 acres
Conover-Jensen	SER	Increased 3 Private Buck Deer Permits
Coyote Little Pole	CR	Changed Operator and President, Increased Bull Elk Permits- from 7 total (6/1) to 10 total ( 8/2)
Deer Haven	SER	Added 407 acres
Deseret	NR	Added 3606 private acres, increased buck deer 9 permits, and bull elk 11 permits increase pronghorn 7 permits, requests elk season variance 9/1-11/22
Double Cone	NR	No Changes
Double R Ranch	CR	No Changes
Dove Creek	NR	No Changes
Durst Mountain	NR	Changed President
East Fork Chalk Creek	NR	Requests Same Bull Elk Season Variance 9/1- 11/10
Engineer Springs	NR	Request to change Buck Deer Hunt to 9/11 - 11/10
Ensign Ranches	NR	Requests Same Bull Elk Season Variance 9/1- 11/20
Folley Ridge	NR	No Changes



<b>Fort Ranch</b>	NR	Changed Operator and President, Removed Public Acreage, Increased Private Acreage 209 ac.
<b>Golden Spike</b>	NR	No Changes
<b>Green Canyon</b>	NR	No Changes
<b>Guildersleeve</b>	NR	Decreased acreage 563 ac., Operator Change
<b>Heaston East</b>	CR	Corrected acreage
<b>Hell Canyon</b>	NR	Decreased Acreage 231 acres, President/Operator Change
<b>Hiawatha</b>	SER	Requests Same Bull Elk Season Variance 9/1- 11/30
<b>Indian Creek</b>	NR	Removed 30 acres Public Land
<b>Ingham Peak</b>	NR	No Changes
<b>Little Red Creek</b>	NER	Decreased Deer Permits from 30 total(27/3)to20 total(18/2), Changed Bull Elk Ratio, President/Operator Change.
<b>Lone Tree Taylor Hollow</b>	NR	Increased Buck Deer Permits From 40 total(36/4) to 50 total(45/5)
<b>Middle Ridge</b>	NR	Added Pronghorn to application
<b>Missouri Flat</b>	SR	Changed President
<b>Mountain Meadow</b>	NR	No Changes
<b>Mt. Carmel</b>	SR	No Changes
<b>New Harmony</b>	SR	No Changes
<b>North Promontory</b>	NR	No Changes
<b>Nucor West</b>	NR	No Changes
<b>Oak Ranch</b>	SR	No Changes
<b>Old Woman Plateau</b>	SR	Bull Elk Season Variance Requested 9/1 - 11/20
<b>Park Valley</b>	NR	Decreased private acreage 5534 acres
<b>Park Valley Hereford</b>	NR	Decreased pulic land 180 acres, Increase 1public,1private buck deer permit
<b>Pocatello Valley</b>	NR	Change buck Deer season date to 9/1 - 10/31
<b>Preston Nutter Ranch</b>	SER	Decreased public land 280 acres, 100% private
<b>Promontory Point</b>	NR	Decreased pulic land 815 acres, 100% private
<b>Rattlesnake Pass</b>	NR	Decreased private acreage 2642 acres
<b>Roan Cliffs</b>	SER	No Changes
<b>Round Valley</b>	SR	Changed President, Change Buck Deer Season to 9/1 - 10/31
<b>Sardine Canyon</b>	NR	Added 574 acres
<b>Scofield Canyons</b>	SER	No Changes
<b>Scofield East</b>	SER	Decreased Acreage 1211 Acres
<b>Scofield West</b>	SER	Changed Bull Elk Ratio from 80:20 to 85:15, Added 1 Bull Elk Permit
<b>Sharp Mountain</b>	NR	No Changes
<b>SJ Ranch</b>	NR	Decreased 1 private Bull Elk Permit
<b>Skull Crack</b>	NR	No Changes

<b>Skull Valley South</b>	CR	No Changes
<b>Soldier Summit</b>	SER	Decreased Acreage 601 acres, Decreased Buck Deer Permits from 20 total (18/2) to 10 total (9/1)
<b>South Canyon</b>	NR	Decreased Acreage 7,336 acres, Reduced Buck Deer permits from 20 total (18/2) to 11 total (9/2), 1 additional public elk permit
<b>Spring Creek Dodge</b>	SER	Decreased Acreage 4,519 acres, Decreased 1 private elk permit
<b>State Corner</b>	NR	Requested Bull Elk Season Variance 9/1 - 11/20
<b>Summit Point</b>	SER	Increased Acreage 662 acres, decreased bull elk permits from 10 total (8/2) to 6 total ( 5/1)
<b>Thatcher Mountain</b>	NR	No Changes
<b>Three C</b>	CR	President Change
<b>Twin Peaks</b>	NR	No Changes
<b>Twin Peaks/Goose Creek</b>	NR	Added 4,728 private acres
<b>Two Bear</b>	NR	No Changes
<b>Wallsburg</b>	CR	No Changes
<b>Washakie</b>	NR	Decreased buck deer permits from 20 total (18/2) to 10 total (9/1)
<b>Weber Florence Creek</b>	NR	Requests Same Bull Elk Season Variance 9/1- 11/20
<b>West Hills</b>	NR	Increased acreage 320 private acres, increased 2 private buck deer permits
<b>Westlake</b>	CR	President Change
<b>Zane</b>	SR	Added 335 acres, increased buck pronghorn from 3 total (2/1) to 5 total (3/2)

## New CWMUs

Chimney Rock	NR	11,240 acres, Deer, Elk, Moose
Crab Creek	CR	Previous CWMU in 2010, 10200 acres, Deer, Elk
Dilly Ranch	NR	7,088 acres, Deer
Milford East Bench	SR	17,078 acres, Pronghorn - Application Withdrawn
East Zion	SR	5,585 acres, Deer - DWR recommends denial due to insufficient acreage w/o including SITLA land
Emma Park	SER	12,328 acres, eastern half of existing Emma Park CWMU, Deer, Elk
Indian Head	SER	10,465 ac. Deer, Elk Western Half of Old Emma Park CWMU
Jump Creek	SER	7500 acres, Elk only, needs acreage variance approval, CWMU Adv. Committee recommended approval with conditions. Was part of Scofield East CWMU.
Moon Ranch	NER	Decreased acreage 41%, 11,976 acres, Deer, Elk
Patmos Ridge	SER	14,700 acres, Deer, Elk
Plymouth Peak	NR	5179 acres, Deer only
Powder Mountain	NR	11,800 Acres, Deer, Elk, Moose
RLF Deep Creek	NR	11,129 acres, Pronghorn
Sand Creek	NER	10,200 acres, Deer, Elk
Spring Creek Acres	NR	5,503 acres, Deer only
The Rose of Snowville	NR	Current CWMU, decreased acreage 47%, no other changes, operator change
Wood Canyon	NR	7,050 acres, Deer only, decreased acreage 35%

## CWMU Changes

Deer Creek	CR	Decrease Turkey permit numbers from 8 total (4/4) to 4 total (2/2)
Grouse Creek	NR	Change CWMU name to Riverview Ranch LLC
Junction Valley	NR	Added 6641 acres, 29% increase
Pine Canyon	NR	Increase deer permits by 10, from 20 total (18/2) to 30 total (27/3)
Woodruff Creek South	NR	Decreased Acreage 4,208 acres- requests contiguous acreage variance.

## CWMU's Did not Re-apply

Broadmouth	NR	
Curlew Valley Farms	NR	

## 2015 Landowner Associations

Landowner Association Name	Limited Entry Unit Name	Acres private land/habitat in Associaion	Acres Private land/habitat in Limited Entry Unit	% Private lands ≥ 51%	Species	2014 Permits	2015 Qualified	2015 Requested	2015 DWR Recommendation	Comments
Deep Creek Landowner Association	West Desert, Deep Creek	1,722	2,897	59%	Bull elk	2	2	2	2	Private lands have higher proportion of elk in the unit.
Vernon Landowner Association	West Desert, Vernon	60,924	90,264	67%	Buck deer	28	30	35	30	
Book Cliffs LOA	Book Cliffs	67,398	96,279	70%	Buck deer	21	21	21	21	
Book Cliffs LOA	Book Cliffs	67,398	96,279	70%	Bull elk	9	9	9	9	
Book Cliffs LOA	Book Cliffs	67,398	96,279	70%	Buck pronghorn	2	2	2	2	
Diamond Mountain LOA	South Slope, Diamond Mountain	82,144	82,144	100%	Buck deer	44	44	44	44	Requests public access variance as per rule
Diamond Mountain LOA	South Slope, Diamond Mountain	82,144	82,144	100%	Bull elk	34	31	31	31	
Three Corners LOA	North Slope, Three Corners	4,310	7,169	60%	Bull elk	5	5	5	5	
Elk Ridge LOA	San Juan, Elk Ridge	3,778	4,640	81%	buck deer	2	2	2	2	
San Juan Elk Landowner Association	San Juan, Elk Ridge	35,511	57,200	62%	Bull elk	5	5	5	5	
Indian Peaks Landowner Association	Southwest Desert	19,066	28,306	67%	Bull elk	3	3	3	3	
Monroe Mountain LOA	Monroe Mountain	16,873	26,598	63%	Bull elk	4	4	4	4	
Pahvant Mountain LOA	Pahvant	21,110	41,617	51%	Bull elk	5	5	5	5	
Panguitch Lake LOA	Panguitch Lake	38,251	66,346	58%	Bull elk	7	7	10	7	
Paunsaugunt Landowner Wildlife Association	Paunsaugunt	46,633	73,362	64%	Buck deer	18	18	18	18	
Paunsaugunt Landowner Wildlife Association	Paunsaugunt	46,633	73,362	64%	Buck deer management	1	1	1	1	
Paunsaugunt Elk LOA	Paunsaugunt	19,073	36,054	53%	Bull elk	2	2	2	2	
South Fork of Sevier River LOA	Mount Dutton and Paunsaugunt	16,357	27,550	59%	Buck pronghorn	6	6	6	6	
Pilot Mountain LOA	Pilot Mountain	4,086	7,886	52%	Bull elk	0	0.25/year	1/year	Deny	
Total		700,809				198	197	205	197	

15 Total Landowner Associations

buck deer	114	116	121	116
bull elk	76	73	77	73
buck pronghorn	8	8	8	8

August 15, 2013

Utah Division of Wildlife Resources  
Northeastern Region  
318 North Vernal Avenue  
Vernal, Utah

Dear Northeastern Region RAC:

In compliance with R657-43-8(6), the Diamond Mountain Landowner Association (LOA) is respectfully requesting an access variance. This request is consistent with the rule as set by the Wildlife Board and has been granted to the Diamond Mountain LOA since the paragraph was included.

As a committee, we represent 156 landowners within the Diamond Mountain Limited Entry hunting unit. The landowners on this management unit own 82,114 acres. The LOA is requesting a variance to assist private property landowners to manage hunters that could potentially access private property on the hunting unit.

Following the permit allocation process the Diamond Mountain LOA qualifies and receives approximately 35% of the total permits as vouchers for Bull Elk and Buck Deer. If the Diamond Mountain LOA is required to allow one public hunter to access any of the private ground within our association for each private voucher, we could potentially have 70% of the hunters on any piece of private property. We as individual landowners are concerned for safety and the need to control access to our homes and private property.

The Diamond Mountain LOA was one of the first LOA's in the state; through this LOA we have maintained a successful working relationship with the DWR for more than 18 years. The Diamond Mountain LOA appreciates the opportunity to manage our lands for wildlife and thus increase wildlife populations. We have worked cooperatively with the support of government agencies, wildlife groups, and individual resources users.

We appreciate the support from the Wildlife Board, RAC and DWR helping us to improve hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities. Through these relationships, we have experienced great success enhancing the resources on this Unit.

We appreciate the continued opportunity to make this variance request and your consideration.

Sincerely



Diamond Mountain Landowner Association  
Michael L. McCarrell, President

Cc: Boyde Blackwell  
Dax Mangus  
LOA Application

## Pilot Mountain Landowner Association Request for Variance

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The Pilot Mountain Landowner Association is within the Pilot Mountain Limited Entry Elk Unit in southwestern Box Elder and northwestern Tooele Counties. The elk habitat of the Unit is calculated at 54,357 acres, and is comprised of 46,471 public acres and 7,886 private acres. Currently, 4,086 private acres, or 51.8%, are enrolled in the association, meeting the UDWR requirement of 51% private acres within elk habitat.

As per UDWR rule, permits are allocated based of either percentage of private land within elk habitat or the percentage of use by wildlife on private lands. Based on the percentage of private land within the unit, 7,886 acres is 14.5% of elk habitat. 14.5% of 3 permits is .435 permits per year. Based on the percentage of use by wildlife on private lands, elk are not on private land every day, but are on the private land throughout the growing season which typically is June 1 through October 1. Jim Christensen, UDWR wildlife biologist for this area, estimates that a total of 300 elk are in the Pilot Mountain unit. High counts of 100 elk on the TL Bar Ranch during the summer of 2013 would be 33.3% of all elk on the unit. 33.3% of 3 permits would be 1 permit per year.

Due to elk use on privately owned irrigated agricultural fields during the growing season, the UDWR in coordination with the land owner has employed various methods of hazing, harassing, mitigation permits and vouchers, and UDWR lethal removal to limit elk use of the TL Bar Ranch fields. The Pilot Mountain Landowner Association is seeking 1 bull elk permit per year. If the permit is granted, the Landowner Association agrees that all UDWR efforts to haze, harass, or otherwise remove elk from private lands in the Association be limited to the issuance of mitigation antlerless permits and vouchers only. This permit every year will allow for the three-fold purpose of the UDWR rule: 1) the landowners to manage their land for wildlife; 2) compensate the landowners for providing private land as habitat for wildlife; and 3) allow the UDWR to increase elk numbers on the unit.

  
\_\_\_\_\_

Dale Christiansen

Pilot Mountain Landowner Assn. Chair

9-1-14  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date

## 2014 COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNITS

### CENTRAL REGION

<b>Bear Mountain</b>		Private Acres		8900	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 16		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>			
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	
DEER	6	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10					
ELK	6	1	9/01-10/31/2015	85:15					

<b>Coyote Little Pole</b>		Private Acres		13211	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 17		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>			
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	
DEER	18	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10					
ELK	8	2	9/01-10/31/2015	80:20					
MOOSE	1	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40					

<b>Crab Creek</b>		Private Acres		10200	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 16		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>			
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10			9/11-11/10/2013		
ELK	4	1	9/01-10/31/2015	85:15			9/01-10/31/2013		

**If access becomes an issue, have to consider CWMU status**

<b>Double R Ranch</b>		Private Acres		6392	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 17		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>			
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	
DEER	18	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10					

<b>Heaston East</b>		Private Acres		57880	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 18		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>			
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	
DEER	22	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10					
ELK	20	3	9/01-11/15/2015	85:15					

CWMU has requested an elk season variance till 11/15 Division is in agreement

<b>Skull Valley South</b>		Private Acres		31316	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 18		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>			
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10					
PRONGHORN	2	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40					

## CENTRAL REGION

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### Three C

Private Acres 14676 100 %

Public Acres 0 0 %

Unit # 17

#### CWMU Request

#### DWR Recommendation (if Different)

	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
DEER	18	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10				
ELK	8	2	9/01-10/31/2015	80:20				
MOOSE	1	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40				

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### Wallsburg

Private Acres 8170 100 %

Public Acres 0 0 %

Unit # 17

#### CWMU Request

#### DWR Recommendation (if Different)

	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10				
ELK	6	1	9/01-10/31/2015	85:15				
MOOSE	0	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40				

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### Westlake

Private Acres 23637 100 %

Public Acres 0 0 %

Unit # 19

#### CWMU Request

#### DWR Recommendation (if Different)

	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
PRONGHORN	2	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40				



## NORTHEASTERN REGION

<b>Antelope Creek</b>		Private Acres			24362	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 11		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	2	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							
PRONGHORN	5	3	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40							

<b>Avintaquin Canyon</b>		Private Acres			6800	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 17		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	4	1	9/11-11/10/2015	80:20							

<b>Buckhorn Ranch</b>		Private Acres			7000	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 17		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	6	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							

<b>Little Red Creek</b>		Private Acres			18100	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 17		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	18	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							
ELK	12	2	9/01-10/31/2015	85:15							
MOOSE	1	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40							

<b>Moon Ranch</b>		Private Acres			11976	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 17		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							
ELK	9	2	9/01-10/31/2015	85:15							
MOOSE	0	0	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40							

<b>Sand Creek</b>		Private Acres			10200	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 17		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							
ELK	8	1	9/01-10/31/2015	85:15							

## NORTHERN REGION

<b>Bally Watts</b>		Private Acres		10305	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 4		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>			
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
DEER	18	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10					
MOOSE	0	0							
<b>Bear Springs</b>		Private Acres		14125	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 3		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>			
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
DEER	18	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10					
ELK	9	1	9/01-11/20/2015	90:10					
MOOSE	1	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40					
<b>Beaver Hollow</b>		Private Acres		14000	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 4		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>			
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
MOOSE	1	2	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40					
<b>Blind Spring</b>		Private Acres		5169	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 1		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>			
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10					
<b>Blue Spring Hills</b>		Private Acres		8808	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 1		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>			
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
DEER	12	2	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10					
<b>Bluebell</b>		Private Acres		7480	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 3		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>			
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10					
<b>Bootjack</b>		Private Acres		16378	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 1		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>			
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10					

## NORTHERN REGION

### Cedar Canyon

		Private Acres			12500	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit #	4	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
		Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	
DEER		9	1	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10					
ELK		9	1	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10					
MOOSE		1	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40					

### Chimney Rock

		Private Acres			11240	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit #	4	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
		Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	
DEER		9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10					
ELK		9	1	9/01-11/30/2015	90:10					
MOOSE		0	0	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40					

Request bull elk season variance 9/1 - 11/30, Division is in agreement.

### Clear Valley Ranch

		Private Acres			5076	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit #	1	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
		Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	
DEER		9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10					

### Coldwater Ranch

		Private Acres			31925	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit #	3	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
		Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	
DEER		9	1	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10					
ELK		9	1	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10					

### Deseret

		Private Acres			215357	93 %	Public Acres		15359	6.7 %
Unit #	4	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
		Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	
DEER		85	17	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10					
ELK		98	19	9/01-11/22/2015	90:10					
MOOSE		2	2	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40					
PRONGHORN		45	36	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40					

Compensation for inclusion of public land - 6 deer, 5 elk, 2 buck pronghorn and 3 doe pronghorn. Requested bull elk variance to 11/22, division agrees.

### Dilly Ranch

		Private Acres			7088	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit #	1	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
		Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	
DEER		9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10			9/11-11/10/2013		

## NORTHERN REGION

### Double Cone

		Private Acres			5329	55 %	Public Acres			4365	45 %
Unit # 1	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>						
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
ELK	4	3	9/01-10/31/2015	85:15							
Compensation for inclusion of public land - 2 bull elk, 2 antlerless elk, 1,120 acres not posted											

### Dove Creek

		Private Acres			18770	97 %	Public Acres			570	2.9 %
Unit # 1	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>						
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	18	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							
Compensation for inclusion of public land - 4240 acres open.											

### Durst Mountain

		Private Acres			26358	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 4	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>						
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	18	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							
ELK	27	3	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10							
MOOSE	2	2	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40							

### East Fork Chalk Creek

		Private Acres			10080	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 6	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>						
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	27	3	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							
ELK	18	2	9/01-11/20/2015	90:10							
MOOSE	1	2	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40							
CWMU has requested an elk season variance 9/01 - 11/10, Division is in agreement											

### Engineer Springs

		Private Acres			21943	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 1	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>						
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							

### Ensign Ranches

		Private Acres			84609	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 6	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>						
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	36	4	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							
ELK	20	3	9/01-11/20/2015	85:15							
MOOSE	2	2	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40							
PRONGHORN	2	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40							
Bull Elk Season Variance Request 9/1 - 11/20, Division is in agreement with request.											

## NORTHERN REGION

<b>Folley Ridge</b>		Private Acres			17660	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 4		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	27	3	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						
ELK	18	2	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
MOOSE	1	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40						

<b>Fort Ranch</b>		Private Acres			13219	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 1		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						

<b>Golden Spike</b>		Private Acres			19184	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 1		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	9	1	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						

<b>Green Canyon</b>		Private Acres			5844	98 %	Public Acres		90	1.5 %
Unit # 3		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						

Compensation 120 Acres private lands not posted for 90 ac in CWMU

<b>Guildersleeve</b>		Private Acres			8000	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 4		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	18	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						
ELK	9	1	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						

<b>Hell Canyon</b>		Private Acres			10522	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 4		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	18	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						
ELK	18	2	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
MOOSE	1	0	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40						

<b>Indian Creek</b>		Private Acres			7340	100 %	Public Acres		30	0.4 %
Unit # 1		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	18	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						

## NORTHERN REGION

### Ingham Peak

		Private Acres			16628	80 %	Public Acres			4160	20 %
Unit # 1		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	27	10	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							
ELK	4	2	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10							

Compensation for inclusion of public land - 6 Buck deer, 1 Bull Elk

### Lone Tree Taylor Hollow

		Private Acres			10725	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 5		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	45	5	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							
ELK	27	3	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10							
MOOSE	1	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40							

### Middle Ridge

		Private Acres			5108	80 %	Public Acres			1274	20 %
Unit # 4		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	12	3	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							
PRONGHORN	5	5	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40							

640 acres of trade land provided and 2 deer permits, 1 buck pronghorn

### Mountain Meadow

		Private Acres			7947	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 1		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	18	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							

### North Promontory

		Private Acres			20790	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 1		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	18	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							

### Nucor West

		Private Acres			6960	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 1		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							

### Park Valley

		Private Acres			9672	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 1		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							
PRONGHORN	2	1	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10							

## NORTHERN REGION

<b>Park Valley Hereford</b>					Private Acres	18942	85 %	Public Acres	3460	15 %
Unit # 1	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	46	14	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
Compensation for inclusion of public land - 8 additional deer and 640 acres not posted.										
<b>Pine Canyon</b>					Private Acres	6185	100 %	Public Acres	0	0 %
Unit # 4	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	27	3	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						
<b>Plymouth Peak</b>					Private Acres	5179	100 %	Public Acres	0	0 %
Unit # 1	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						
<b>Cannot restrict access to forest if Elgrove Spring is a public road.</b>										
<b>Pocatello Valley</b>					Private Acres	6250	100 %	Public Acres	0	0 %
Unit # 1	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	9	1	9/1-10/31/2015	90:10						
<b>Powder Mountain</b>					Private Acres	11800	100 %	Public Acres	0	0 %
Unit # 3	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						
ELK	3	1	9/01-10/31/2015	75:25						
MOOSE	1	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40			9/01-10/31/2013			
<b>Promontory Point</b>					Private Acres	19498	100 %	Public Acres	0	0 %
Unit # 1	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						
<b>Rattlesnake Pass</b>					Private Acres	7740	100 %	Public Acres	0	0 %
Unit # 1	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	25	3	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
<b>RLF Deep Creek</b>					Private Acres	11129	100 %	Public Acres	0	0 %
Unit # 1	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
PRONGHORN	3	2	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40						

## NORTHERN REGION

### Sardine Canyon

		Private Acres			55627	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 3		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	18	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						

### Sharp Mountain

		Private Acres			10800	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 3		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	18	2	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
MOOSE	1	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40						

### SJ Ranch

		Private Acres			6476	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 2		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
ELK	6	1	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
MOOSE	1	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40						
PRONGHORN	3	2	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40						

### Skull Crack

		Private Acres			27979	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 4		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						
ELK	9	1	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
MOOSE	3	2	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40						

### South Canyon

		Private Acres			16084	98 %	Public Acres		360	2.2 %
Unit # 3		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	9	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						
ELK	9	2	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
MOOSE	1	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40						

1 additional public buck deer and 1 additional public bull elk in three years-2%

### Spring Creek Acres

		Private Acres			5503	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 3		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	8	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						



## NORTHERN REGION

<b>State Corner</b>		Private Acres			14006	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 6	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>						
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	27	3	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10							
ELK	27	3	9/01-11/20/2015	90:10							
MOOSE	1	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40							
Requests Bull Elk Variance - 9/1 - 11/20, Division is in agreement											

<b>Thatcher Mountain</b>		Private Acres			5411	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 1	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>						
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	9	1	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10							

<b>The Rose of Snowville</b>		Private Acres			9404	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 1	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>						
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
PRONGHORN	3	2	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40							

<b>Twin Peaks</b>		Private Acres			22480	92 %	Public Acres			2040	8.3 %
Unit # 1	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>						
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	36	4	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							
Compensation for inclusion of public land - 11,965 acres open.											

<b>Twin Peaks/Goose Creek</b>		Private Acres			9406	47 %	Public Acres			10400	53 %
Unit # 1	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>						
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
ELK	5	3	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10							
Compensation for inclusion of public land 6,115 acres not posted and 2 elk permits.											

<b>Two Bear</b>		Private Acres			35351	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 6	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>						
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	18	2	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10							
ELK	27	3	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10							
MOOSE	2	2	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40							

<b>Washakie</b>		Private Acres			13560	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 1	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>						
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							

## NORTHERN REGION

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### Weber Florence Creek

Private Acres 36915 100 %

Public Acres 0 0 %

Unit # 6

CWMU RequestDWR Recommendation (if Different)

	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
DEER	72	8	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10				
ELK	63	7	9/01-11/20/2015	90:10				
MOOSE	4	3	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40				

CWMU has requested an elk season variance 9/1 - 11/20, Division is in agreement

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### West Hills

Private Acres 21694 97 %

Public Acres 640 2.9 %

Unit # 1

CWMU RequestDWR Recommendation (if Different)

	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
DEER	28	4	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10				

1 additional Buck deer permit to the public

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### Wood Canyon

Private Acres 7050 100 %

Public Acres 0 0 %

Unit # 4

CWMU RequestDWR Recommendation (if Different)

	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10				

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### Woodruff Creek South

Private Acres 10204 89 %

Public Acres 1270 11 %

Unit # 4

CWMU RequestDWR Recommendation (if Different)

	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
DEER	25	3	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10				
ELK	22	3	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10				
MOOSE	2	2	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40				

Compensation for inclusion of public land 1270 acres providing 2,937 acres private open to the public

## SOUTHEASTERN REGION

<b>Castle Valley Outdoors</b>					Private Acres	11897	99 %	Public Acres	80	0.7 %
Unit # 16	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	7	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						
Has provided 320 acres of private lands not posted.										
<b>Conover-Jensen</b>					Private Acres	10805	100 %	Public Acres	40	0.4 %
Unit # 11	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	27	3	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
ELK	6	1	9/01-10/31/2015	80:20						
<b>Deer Haven</b>					Private Acres	15394	100 %	Public Acres	0	0 %
Unit # 14	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	13	2	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
ELK	1	1	9/01-10/31/2015	75:25						
<b>Emma Park</b>					Private Acres	11888	96 %	Public Acres	440	3.6 %
Unit # 17	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	10	2	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
ELK	7	1	9/01-10/31/2015	85:15						
Compensation for inclusion of public land - 520 private acres open to public access.										
<b>Hiawatha</b>					Private Acres	15380	100 %	Public Acres	0	0 %
Unit # 16	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						
ELK	5	1	9/01-11/30/2015	80:20						
CWMU has requested an elk season variance till 11/30 the Division is in agreement										
<b>Jump Creek</b>					Private Acres	7500	100 %	Public Acres	0	0 %
Unit # 16	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
ELK	4	1	9/01-10/31/2015	80:20						
Applied for acreage variance through CWMU Adv. Committee - Recommendation from committee was to approve variance.					<b>Variance was for three years, review again to make sure CWMU operates well, look for more acreage to bring to 10,000 ac minimum.</b>					

## SOUTHEASTERN REGION

<b>Kyune</b>					Private Acres	10005	96 %	Public Acres	460	4.4 %
Unit # 17	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	9	1	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
ELK	7	1	9/01-10/31/2015	85:15						
527 acres private open to public for 460 acres public lands included										
<b>Patmos Ridge</b>					Private Acres	14620	99 %	Public Acres	80	0.5 %
Unit # 11	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	7	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						
ELK	5	1	9/01-10/31/2015	80:20						
120 acres of private land opened to public for compensation of 80 acres inside CWMU										
<b>Preston Nutter Ranch</b>					Private Acres	26851	100 %	Public Acres	0	0 %
Unit # 11	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	9	1	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
ELK	18	2	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
<b>Roan Cliffs</b>					Private Acres	22620	97 %	Public Acres	760	3.3 %
Unit # 11	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	36	4	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
ELK	18	2	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
680 acres of exchange land provided for 760 of public lands										
<b>Scofield Canyons</b>					Private Acres	15610	100 %	Public Acres	40	0.3 %
Unit # 16	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						
ELK	6	1	9/01-10/31/2015	80:20						
<b>Scofield East</b>					Private Acres	10100	100 %	Public Acres	0	0 %
Unit # 16	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
ELK	5	1	9/01-10/31/2015	80:20						
<b>Scofield West</b>					Private Acres	11521	100 %	Public Acres	0	0 %
Unit # 16	<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	13	2	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						
ELK	7	1	9/01-10/31/2015	80:20						

## SOUTHEASTERN REGION

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### Soldier Summit

			Private Acres	25618	100 %		Public Acres	0	0 %
Unit # 16			<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>		
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
DEER	9	1	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10					
ELK	13	2	9/01-10/31/2015	85:15					

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### Spring Creek/Dodge

			Private Acres	76301	100 %		Public Acres	0	0 %
Unit # 14			<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>		
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
DEER	54	6	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10					
ELK	9	2	9/01-10/31/2015	80:20					

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### Summit Point

			Private Acres	37586	100 %		Public Acres	0	0 %
Unit # 14			<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>		
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio
DEER	27	3	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10					
ELK	5	1	9/01-10/31/2015	80:20					

## SOUTHERN REGION

<b>Alton</b>		Private Acres			38443	91 %	Public Acres			3845	9.1 %
Unit # 27		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	2	1	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10							
DEER	19	5	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10							
ELK	4	1	9/01-10/31/2015	80:20							
Compensation for inclusion of public land, 2 additional public deer permits.											

<b>Bar J Ranch</b>		Private Acres			6300	95 %	Public Acres			330	5 %
Unit # 25		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	18	2	9/11-11/10/2013	90:10							
ELK	9	2	9/01-10/31/2015	80:20							
Equal trade lands used to make a definable boundary for public and private. 370 private acres open to public to include 330 acres in CWMU.											

<b>Boobe Hole</b>		Private Acres			12000	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 25		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	18	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							
ELK	14	1	9/01-11/20/2015	90:10							
Bull elk season variance is requested 9/1 - 11/20, division is in agreement and supports the request.											

<b>East Zion</b>		Private Acres			4945	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 29		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	19	3	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							

<b>Milford East Bench</b>		Private Acres			17079	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 22		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
PRONGHORN	2	1	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40							

<b>Missouri Flat</b>		Private Acres			21535	100 %	Public Acres			0	0 %
Unit # 21		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>					
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio			
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10							
ELK	5	1	9/01-10/31/2015	80:20							

## SOUTHERN REGION

<b>Mt Carmel</b>		Private Acres			14891	97 %	Public Acres		460	3 %
Unit # 29		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	13	2	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						
14891 private acres open to the public										

<b>New Harmony</b>		Private Acres			5092	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 30		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	9	1	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						

<b>Oak Ranch</b>		Private Acres			4980	98 %	Public Acres		120	2.4 %
Unit # 16		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	16	3	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						
Compensation for inclusion of public land - 1 additional deer permit.										

<b>Old Woman Plateau</b>		Private Acres			6840	84 %	Public Acres		1280	16 %
Unit # 16		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	9	3	9/11-11/10/2015	90:10						
ELK	8	2	9/01-11/15/2015	90:10						
Compensation for inclusion of public land -1 deer and1 elk. CWMU has requested an elk season variance 9/1 - 11/20, Division is in agreement.										

<b>Round Valley</b>		Private Acres			7250	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 21		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
DEER	9	1	9/01-10/31/2015	90:10						

<b>Zane</b>		Private Acres			9635	100 %	Public Acres		0	0 %
Unit # 20		<u>CWMU Request</u>				<u>DWR Recommendation (if Different)</u>				
	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio	Private	Public	Season Dates	Ratio		
PRONGHORN	3	2	9/01-10/31/2015	60:40						



GARY R. HERBERT  
Governor

SPENCER J. COX  
Lieutenant Governor

# State of Utah

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MICHAEL R. STYLER  
Executive Director

### Division of Wildlife Resources

GREGORY J. SHEEHAN  
Division Director

October 23, 2014

Jake Albrecht, Chairman  
Utah Wildlife Board  
1594 West North Temple  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

RE: Variance Request for Jump Creek CWMU

*Jake*  
Mr. Chairman,

In June, 2014, The Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit Committee met and considered a variance request from the Jump Creek CWMU. This is an application for a new CWMU that is comprised of much of the acreage in the former Scofield East CWMU. However, several of the other property owners broke away and submitted a separate application for the Scofield East CWMU, which now includes just over 10,000 acres.

They are requesting a variance for approval of the Jump Creek CWMU, with only 7500 acres. The rule requires a minimum of 10,000 acres. The rationale for the variance is based on the fact that the properties were formally enrolled in the CWMU program and that they have a good track record of providing acceptable elk harvest. The region felt that antlerless elk harvest on these properties was essential to elk management on the Manti unit. The Jump Creek application includes a request for 4 private and 1 public bull permits and 24 antlerless elk permits.

The committee is recommending approval of the variance with the following stipulations:

1. the CWMU must meet the 10,000 acre minimum within the three year period. If the CWMU fails to meet the minimum acreage, they must apply for another variance by February of 2016;
2. maintain a hunter satisfaction rating on the bull harvest of 4.0, and an antlerless hunter satisfaction of 3.0; and,
3. in their CWMU plan, have a minimum antlerless harvest objective of 15%.

Thank you for your consideration. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Bill Bates, Chairman  
CWMU Advisory Committee



**R657. Natural Resources, Wildlife Resources.**

**R657-43. Landowner Permits.**

**R657-43-1. Purpose and Authority.**

(1) Under authority of Sections 23-14-18 and 23-14-19, this rule provides the standards and procedures for private landowners to obtain landowner permits for:

- (a) taking buck deer within the general unit hunt boundary area where the landowner's property is located during the general deer hunt only; and
- (b) taking bull elk, buck deer or buck pronghorn within a limited entry unit.

(2) In addition to this rule, any person who receives a landowner permit must abide by Rule R657-5 and the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(3) The intent of the general landowner buck deer permit is to provide an opportunity for landowners, lessees, or their immediate family, whose property provides habitat for deer, to purchase a general deer permit for the general unit hunt boundary area where the landowner's property is located.

(4) The intent of the landowner appreciation permit is to provide an opportunity for landowners and their immediate family, whose property provides habitat for migratory deer, to purchase a general deer permit for the general unit hunt boundary where the landowner's property is located.

~~(5)~~ The intent of the limited entry landowner permit is to provide an opportunity for landowners, whose property provides habitat for deer, elk, or pronghorn, to be allocated a restricted number of permits for a limited entry bull elk, buck deer, or buck pronghorn unit, where the landowner's property is located. Allowing landowners a restricted number of permits:

- (a) encourages landowners to manage their land for wildlife;
- (b) compensates the landowner for providing private land as habitat for wildlife; and
- (c) allows the division to increase big game numbers on specific units.

**R657-43-2. Definitions.**

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Section 23-13-2.

(2) In addition:

(a) "Eligible property" means:

(i) private land that provides habitat for deer, elk or pronghorn as determined by the division of Wildlife Resources;

(ii) private land that is not used in the operation of a Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit;

(iii) private land that is not used in the operation of an elk farm or elk hunting park;

(iv) land in agricultural use as provided in Section 59-2-502 and eligible for agricultural use valuation as provided in Sections 59-2-503 and 59-2-504; and

~~(v)~~ private land having one or more of the following attributes:

(A) for the purpose of receiving general buck deer permits, a minimum of 640 acres of private land owned or leased by one landowner within the general unit hunt boundary; ~~or~~

~~(vi)~~ B) for the purposes of receiving a landowner appreciation permit, a minimum of 100 acres of cultivated and mechanically harvested crop lands that, in the discretion of the division, is relied upon by migratory deer to meet herd management objectives;

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(C) for the purposes of receiving a limited entry permit or voucher, private land, including crop landlands, owned by members of a landowner association ~~for~~that is within a limited entry permitsunit.

(b) "Immediate family" means the landowner's or lessee's spouse, children, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father, mother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother, sister, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepchildren, and grandchildren.

(c) "Landowner" means any person, partnership, or corporation who owns property in Utah and whose name appears on a deed as the owner of eligible property or whose name appears as the purchaser on a contract for sale of eligible property.

(d) "Landowner association" means an organization of private landowners who own property within a limited entry unit, organized for the purpose of working with the division.

(e) "Lessee" means any person, partnership, or corporation whose name appears as the Lessee on a written lease, for at least a one-year period, for eligible property used for farming or ranching purposes, and who is in actual physical control of the eligible property.

(f) "Limited entry unit" means a specified geographical area that is closed to hunting deer, elk or pronghorn to any person who has not obtained a valid permit to hunt in that unit.

(g) "Voucher" means a document issued by the division to a landowner, landowner association, or Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit operator, allowing a landowner, landowner association, or Cooperative Wildlife Management Unit operator to designate who may purchase a landowner big game hunting permit from a division office.

### **R657-43-3. Qualifications for General Landowner Buck Deer Permits.**

(1) The director, upon approval of the Wildlife Board, may establish a number of general landowner buck deer permits within each region to be offered to eligible landowners, ~~or~~ lessees, and members of their immediate family for the general deer hunting season only.

(2) Only private lands will be considered in qualifying for general landowner buck deer permits. Public or state lands are not eligible.

(3) Crop lands will be considered in qualifying for general landowner buck deer permits if the crop lands provide habitat for deer and contribute to meeting unit management plan objectives.

(4) General landowner buck deer permits are limited to resident or nonresident landowners or lessees, and members of their immediate family.

(5)(a) An individual who receives a general landowner buck deer permit may not receive a landowner appreciation permit for the same year.

(b) If one or more general landowner buck deer permits are awarded based on an identified parcel of eligible property, landowner appreciation permits may not be awarded for that identified parcel of eligible property during that same year.

### **R657-43-4. Qualifications for Landowner Appreciation Permits.**

(1) The director, upon approval of the Wildlife Board, may establish a number of landowner appreciation permits within each unit to be offered to eligible landowners and members of their immediate family for the general deer hunting season only.

(2) Only private lands will be considered in qualifying for landowner appreciation

permits. Public or state lands are not eligible.

(3) Private lands must:

(a) be relied upon by migratory deer for habitat; and

(b) in the discretion of the division, substantially contribute to the deer herd using the private lands in meeting its management objective.

(4)(a) Landowner appreciation permits are limited to resident or nonresident landowners and members of their immediate family.

(b) Lessees do not qualify for landowner appreciation permits.

(5)(a) An individual receiving a landowner appreciation permit may not receive a general landowner buck deer permit in the same year.

(b) If a landowner appreciation permit is awarded based on an identified parcel of eligible property, general landowner buck deer permits may not be awarded for that identified parcel of eligible property during that same year.

**R657-43-5. Qualifications for Limited Entry Permits.**

(1) The Director, upon approval of the Wildlife Board, may establish a number of bull elk, buck deer and buck pronghorn limited entry permits to be offered to an eligible landowner association.

(2) Limited entry landowner permits are available for taking buck deer, bull elk or buck pronghorn, and may only be used on designated limited entry units.

(3) Only private lands that do not qualify for Cooperative Wildlife Management Units will be considered for limited entry landowner permits. Public or state lands are not eligible.

(4) Only private lands that qualify as eligible property will be considered for limited entry landowner permits.

(5) Applications for limited entry landowner permits will be received from landowner associations only.

(6) Only one landowner association, per species, may be formed for each limited entry unit as follows:

(a) A landowner association may be formed only if a simple majority of landowners, representing 51 percent of the eligible private lands within the herd unit, enter into a written agreement to form the association.

(b) The association may not unreasonably restrict membership to other qualified landowners in the unit.

(c) Each landowner association must elect a chairperson to represent the landowner association.

(d) The landowner association chairperson shall act as liaison with the division and the Wildlife Board.

(e) A landowner or landowner association may not restrict legal established passage through private land to access public lands for the purpose of hunting.

**R657-43-56. Application for General Landowner Buck Deer Permits.**

(1) Applications for general landowner buck deer permits are available from division offices.

(2) Only one eligible landowner or lessee may submit an application for the same parcel of land within the respective general unit hunt boundary area.

(3) In cases where more than one application is received for the same parcel of land, all applications will be rejected.

(4) Applications must include:

(a) total acres of eligible property owned within the respective general unit hunt boundary area;

(b) the signature of ~~the~~all landowners or lessees having an interest in the eligible property; and

(c) location a map of the ~~private lands, acres owned,~~eligible property indicating the county and ~~general region~~unit within which it is located.

(5) In cases where the landowner's or lessee's land is in more than one general unit hunt boundary area, the landowner or lessee may select one of those units from which to receive the permit.

(6) a non-refundable handling fee must accompany each application.

(7) ~~a landowner~~An individual may not apply for or obtain a general landowner buck deer permit without possessing a valid Utah hunting or combination license.

(8) Applications will be available by ~~January 7~~May 1 and must be received by October 1 of each year.

(9) Applications must be ~~completed and returned~~submitted to the regional division office managing the general hunting unit that the applicant applies for.

(10) The landowner or lessee signature on the application ~~will serve~~serves as an affidavit of the landowner or lessee certifying ownership of the eligible property.

#### **R657-43-7. Application for Landowner Appreciation Permits.**

(1) Applications for landowner appreciation permits are available from division offices.

(2) Only one eligible landowner may submit an application for the same parcel of eligible property within the respective general unit boundary area.

(3) In cases where more than one application is received for the same parcel of eligible property, all duplicate applications will be rejected.

(4) Applications must include:

(a) total acres of eligible property owned within the respective general unit hunt boundary area;

(b) the signature of all landowners having an interest in the property; and

(c) a map of the eligible property indicating the county and unit within which it is located.

(5) In cases where a landowner's land is in more than one general unit hunt boundary, the landowner must select one of those units from which to receive a permit.

(6) A non-refundable handling fee must accompany each application.

(7) An individual may not apply for or obtain a landowner appreciation permit without possessing a valid Utah hunting or combination license.

(8) Applications will be available by May 1 and must be received by October 1 of each year.

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(9) Applications must be submitted to the regional division office managing the general hunting unit that the applicant applies for.

(10) The landowner's signature on the application serves as an affidavit of the landowner certifying ownership of the eligible property.

**R657-43-8. Application for Limited Entry Permits.**

(1) Applications for limited entry landowner permits are available from division offices ~~and from division wildlife biologists.~~

(2) Applications to receive limited entry landowner permits must be submitted by a landowner association for lands within the limited entry hunt unit where the private lands are located.

(3) Applications must include:

(a) total acres owned by the association within the limited entry hunting unit and a map indicating the ~~privately owned~~ eligible property acting as big game habitat;

(b) signature of each of the landowners within the association including acres owned, with said signature serving as an affidavit certifying ownership;

(c) a distribution plan for the allocation of limited entry permits by the association;

(d) a copy of the association by-laws; and

(e) a non-refundable handling fee.

(4) The division ~~shall, upon request of the applicant, may~~ provide a landowner association assistance in preparing the application.

(5) Applications must be completed and returned to the appropriate division office by September 1st of the year prior to when hunting is to occur.

(6) The division shall forward the application, its recommendation, and other related documentation to the Regional Wildlife Advisory Councils for public review and consideration.

(7) Recommendations by the Councils will then be forwarded to the Wildlife Board for review and action.

(8) Upon receiving the application, and recommendations from the Regional Advisory Councils and the division, the Wildlife Board may:

(a) authorize the issuance of a three year certificate of registration allowing the landowner association to operate; or

(b) deny or partially deny the application and provide the landowner association with reasons for the decision.

(9)(a) A landowner association certificate of registration, including any variance granted under R657-43-8(6), must be renewed every three years.

(b)(i) Notwithstanding Subsection (9)(a), the Wildlife Board may annually modify permit types, numbers, and associated seasons authorized in a certificate of registration when necessary to achieve unit management objectives or otherwise comply with applicable law.

(ii) The division shall annually review the permit types, numbers, and seasons authorized by a certificate of registration issued under this Section and recommend modifications when necessary to achieve unit management objectives or otherwise comply with applicable law.

(iii) The division's recommendation and accompanying justification will be forwarded to the affected landowner association and the Regional Advisory Councils for review and

recommendation.

(iv) The Wildlife Board shall consider the recommendations made by the division, Regional Advisory Councils, and landowner association and make a final decision on the proposed modifications consistent with the requirements in Subsection (9)(b).

(10)(a) A landowner association may petition to amend a certificate of registration upon submitting a written request to the regional division office where the landowner association is located.

(b) Amendment of the certificate of registration is required for changes in:

(i) permit numbers;

(ii) a landowner association's:

(A) by-laws; or

(B) distribution plan for the allocation of limited entry permits among its members;

(iii) acreage;

(iv) land ownership; or

(v) any other matter related to the management and operation of the landowner association not originally included in the certificate of registration.

(c) Requests for amendments dealing with permit numbers or permit allocation among association members:

(i) may be initiated by the landowner association or the division;

(ii) are due on September 1st of the year prior to when hunting is to occur; and

(iii) shall be forwarded to the Regional Advisory Councils and Wildlife Board for consideration and approval.

(A) Upon approval by the Wildlife Board, an amendment to the original certificate of registration shall be issued in writing.

(d) All other requests for amendments shall be reviewed by the region and Wildlife Section and, upon approval by the division director, an amendment to the original certificate of registration shall be issued in writing.

**R657-43-7-9. Availability of General Landowner Permits and Landowner Appreciation Permits; Associated Season Dates.**

(1) The following number of general landowner buck deer permits may be available to a landowner or lessee:

(a) one general landowner buck deer permit may be issued for eligible property of 640 acres; and

(b) one additional general landowner buck deer permit may be issued for each additional 640 acres of eligible property.

(c) If an individual has both owned and leased eligible property, the acreage may be combined in determining the number of permits to be issued.

~~(2) Permittees may select only one-~~(a) Only one landowner appreciation permit may be issued annually to a qualifying landowner or member of their immediate family, regardless of if that landowner owns more than 100 acres of eligible property.

(b) Only one landowner appreciation permit may be issued per parcel of eligible property.

(3) Successful applicants for the general landowner buck deer permit and the landowner appreciation permit may select only one season (archery, rifle or muzzleloader) for their permit, as provided in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(34)(a) General landowner buck deer permits and landowner appreciation permits are for personal use only and may not be transferred to any other person.

(b) If the landowner or lessee is a corporation, the person eligible for the permit must be a shareholder, or immediate family member of a shareholder, designated by the corporation.

(45) Any person who is issued a general landowner buck deer permit or a landowner appreciation permit under this rule is subject to all season dates, weapon restrictions and any other regulations as provided in the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(56) The fee for a general landowner buck deer permit and landowner appreciation permit is the same as the fee for a general season, general archery or general muzzleloader buck deer permit.

(67) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to allow any person to obtain more than one general buck deer permit from any source or take more than one buck deer during any one year.

(78) Permits will be issued beginning in June, in the order that applications are received, and permits will continue to be issued until all permits for each region have been issued.

(89) To receive a general landowner buck deer permit or landowner appreciation permit, the eligible person must possess or obtain a valid Utah hunting or combination license.

#### **R657-43-810. Limited Entry Permits and Season Dates.**

(1) Only bull elk, buck deer or buck pronghorn limited entry permits may be applied for by the landowner association.

(2)(a) The division and landowner chairperson ~~shall~~should jointly recommend the number of permits to be issued to the landowner association.

(b) ~~When~~If consensus between the landowner chairperson and the division ~~is not~~on ~~recommended permit numbers cannot be reached, applications shall include justification~~a request for permit numbers~~permits may be submitted by the landowner association along with a recommendation from the division~~ for review by the Wildlife Regional Advisory Councils and the Wildlife Board.

(3) Permit numbers shall fall within the herd unit management guidelines. Permit numbers will be based on:

(a) the percent of ~~private land big game habitat~~eligible property within the unit that ~~is enrolled in a landowner association and is used by~~serves as big game habitat~~wildlife~~; or

(b) the percentage of use by wildlife on ~~the private lands~~eligible property enrolled in a landowner association.

(4) Landowners receiving vouchers may personally use the vouchers or reassign the vouchers to any legal hunter.

(5) All landowners who receive vouchers, ~~and transfer the vouchers to other hunters~~ must:

(a) allow ~~those~~hunters receiving the vouchers who redeemed a voucher from that landowner access to ~~the~~the landowner's private lands included within the landowner association for hunting; and

(b) allow ~~the same~~ number of public hunters with valid permits, ~~equivalent~~ to the number of vouchers ~~transferred~~the landowner received that year, to access the ~~landowner association's~~landowner's private land for hunting during the appropriate limited entry bull elk, buck deer or buck pronghorn hunting season, except as provided in Subsection (6).

(6)(a) Landowners ~~who transfer~~receiving vouchers ~~to other hunters~~ may deny public hunters access to the landowner association's private land for hunting by ~~requesting~~receiving, through the landowner association, a variance to Subsection (5)(b) from the Wildlife Board.

(b) The requested variance must be provided by the landowner association in writing to the division 30 days prior to the appropriate Regional Advisory Council meeting scheduled to review Rule R657-5 and the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(c) The variance request must be presented by the landowner association to the appropriate local Regional Wildlife Advisory Council. The local Regional Wildlife Advisory Council shall forward a recommendation to the Wildlife Board for consideration and action.

(7)(a) Any person who is issued a limited entry landowner permit must follow the season dates, weapon restrictions and any other regulations governing the taking of big game as specified in Rule R657-5 and the guidebook of the Wildlife Board for taking big game.

(b) to receive a limited entry landowner permit, the person designated on the voucher must possess or obtain a Utah hunting or combination license.

(8) A limited entry landowner permit authorizes the permittee to hunt within the limited entry unit where the eligible property is located.

(9) Nothing in this rule shall be construed to allow any person, including a landowner, to take more than one buck deer, one bull elk or one buck pronghorn during any one year.

#### **R657-43-911. Limited Entry Permit Allocation and Fees**

~~(1)~~ In order to qualify for limited entry landowner permits, a landowner association must document and upon request provide to the division:

(a) a list of landowners within the landowner association receiving vouchers for the previous year, if applicable;

(b) the number of public hunters who contacted the landowner association during the previous year requesting access to private lands within the landowner association, if applicable; and

(c) the landowners that actually provided access during the previous year to public hunters for the limited entry hunt, if applicable.

(2) If a landowner association distributes vouchers for members of the landowner association and the proceeds are distributed among members of the landowner association, the public access provisions described in R657-43-10(5) shall apply to all landowners receiving benefit from distribution of those proceeds.

(3) The division may deny a request for limited entry landowner permits if the landowner association fails to provide requested documentation from the previous year.

(4) Upon approval of the Wildlife Board, the division shall issue vouchers to landowner associations that may be used to purchase limited entry permits from division offices.

~~(5)~~ The fee for any limited entry landowner permit is the same as the cost of similar limited entry buck deer, bull elk or buck pronghorn limited entry permits.



**R657-43-~~1012~~. Limited Entry Permit Conflict Resolution.**

(1)(a) If landowners representing a simple majority of the private land within a landowner association are not able to resolve any dispute or conflict arising from the distribution of permits or other disagreement within its discretion and arising from the operation of the landowner association, the permits allocated to the landowner association shall be made available to the general public by the division.

(b) Landowner associations may be eligible to receive landowner permits in subsequent years if the landowner association resolves the conflict or dispute by a simple majority of the landowners.

(2) The division shall not issue landowner permits to a landowner association that has not complied with the provisions of this rule.

**KEY: wildlife, landowner permits, big game seasons**

**Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Change: March 11, 2014**

**Notice of Continuation: March 05, 2012**

**Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 23-14-18; 23-14-19**