

<p>SUPREME COURT, STATE OF COLORADO</p> <p>2 East 14th Avenue Denver, Colorado 80203</p>	
<p>ORIGINAL PROCEEDING PURSUANT TO C.R.S. § 1-40-107(2)</p> <p>Petitioner: Dan Gates</p> <p>v.</p> <p>Respondents: Samantha Bruegger and Jeffrey Hersch</p> <p>and</p> <p>Colorado Ballot Title Setting Board: Theresa Conley, Jeremiah Barry, and Kurt Morrison</p>	
<p>Attorneys for Petitioner:</p> <p>Jason R. Dunn, #33011 David B. Meschke, #47728 Neil S. Sandhu, #56600 BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK LLP 675 15th St, Suite 2900 Denver, CO 80202 Tel: 303.223.1100 Fax: 303.223.1111 jdunn@bhfs.com; dmeschke@bhfs.com; and nsandhu@bhfs.com</p>	<p>▲ COURT USE ONLY ▲</p> <p>Case Number:</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">PETITION FOR REVIEW OF FINAL ACTION OF THE BALLOT TITLE SETTING BOARD CONCERNING PROPOSED INITIATIVE 2023-2024 #101</p>	

Pursuant to section 1-40-107(2), C.R.S. Petitioner Dan Gates, through undersigned counsel, respectfully petitions this Court to review the title, ballot title, and submission clause set by the Colorado Ballot Title Setting Board (the “Title Board”) for Proposed Initiative 2023-2024 #101 (“Initiative #101”).

I. ACTION OF THE TITLE BOARD

The Title Board conducted its initial public hearing on the Initiative on December 20, 2023. Petitioner subsequently filed a timely Motion for Rehearing on December 27, 2023, challenging:

- The Title Board’s jurisdiction, as the measure was so broad and confusing that it would be impossible for the Title Board to set an accurate title.
- The Title Board’s jurisdiction, as the measure contains several separate and distinct subjects. *See* C.R.S. § 1-40-106.5(1)(e).
- The proposed formulation of the title, as it did not accurately reflect the purpose or effect of the measure, was misleading, and contained an impermissible catchphrase. *See In re Title, Ballot Title and Submission Clause, and Summary for 1999-2000 No. 258(A)*, 4 P.3d 1094, 1100 (Colo. 2000).

The Title Board considered the motion at a rehearing on January 3, 2024, and denied them except to the extent the Title Board amended

the ballot title. Petitioner now seeks review of the Title Board's actions under C.R.S. § 1-40-107(2).

II. ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

- A. Whether the Title Board erred by setting a title for Initiative #101 when it lacks jurisdiction because the measure is so broad and confusing that it would be impossible for the Title Board to set an accurate title.
- B. Whether the Title Board erred by setting a title for Initiative #101 when it lacks jurisdiction because the measure impermissibly concerns multiple subjects.
- C. Whether the Title Board erred by setting a title for Initiative #101 that is misleading and does not accurately reflect the purpose or effect of the measure.

III. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

As required by section 1-40-107(2), attached are certified copies of:

- (1) the final copy of Initiative #101 as submitted to the Title Board;
- (2) the Motion for Rehearing filed by the Petitioner; (3) the determinations and final action by the Title Board; and (4) the initial fiscal summary.

IV. RELIEF REQUESTED

Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court reverse the Title Board's denial of the majority of Petitioner's Motion for Rehearing, hold

that the Title Board lacked jurisdiction to set title for Initiative #101, and direct the Title Board to remand the Initiative back to Legislative Council. Alternatively, the Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court reverse the Title Board's denial of the majority of Petitioner's Motion for Rehearing and direct the Title Board to correct the title to address the deficiencies outlined in Petitioner's brief.

Respectfully submitted on January 10, 2024.

BROWNSTEIN HYATT FARBER SCHRECK LLP

/s/ Jason R. Dunn

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Attorneys for Petitioner Dan Gates

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on January 10, 2024, I electronically filed a true and correct copy of the foregoing **PETITION FOR REVIEW OF FINAL ACTION OF THE BALLOT TITLE SETTING BOARD CONCERNING PROPOSED INITIATIVE 2023-2024 #101** with the clerk of Court via the Colorado Courts E-Filing system which will send notification of such filing and service upon the following:

Michael Kotlarczyk, Esq.
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/s/ Paulette M. Chesson
Paulette M. Chesson, Paralegal

DATE FILED: January 10, 2024 4:56 PM



STATE OF COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF
STATE

CERTIFICATE

I, **JENA GRISWOLD**, Secretary of State of the State of Colorado, do hereby certify that:

the attached are true and exact copies of the filed text, fiscal summary, motion for rehearing, and the rulings thereon of the Title Board for Proposed Initiative "2023-2024 #101 'Prohibit Trophy Hunting'".....

.....**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF** I have unto set my hand
and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Colorado,
at the City of Denver this 4th day of January, 2024.

Jena Griswold

SECRETARY OF STATE



Ballot Title Setting Board

Proposed Initiative 2023-2024 #101¹

The title as designated and fixed by the Board is as follows:

A change to the Colorado Revised Statutes concerning limits on hunting of mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx, and, in connection therewith, prohibiting trophy hunting of mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx; allowing the hunting or killing of a mountain lion, bobcat, and, subject to federal law, lynx only from December 18 through December 31; prohibiting the use of traps, bait, dogs, and electronic devices in the hunting or killing of these animals; prohibiting the keeping or transferring of body parts which qualify as hunting trophies and requiring the relinquishment of these body parts to the Colorado division of parks and wildlife; creating exceptions to these restrictions, including for the protection of human life, livestock, or property; establishing violations of these restrictions as a class 5 or class 6 felony; and increasing fines and limiting wildlife license privileges for persons convicted of any of these crimes.

The ballot title and submission clause as designated and fixed by the Board is as follows:

Shall there be a change to the Colorado Revised Statutes concerning limits on hunting of mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx, and, in connection therewith, prohibiting trophy hunting of mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx; allowing the hunting or killing of a mountain lion, bobcat, and, subject to federal law, lynx only from December 18 through December 31; prohibiting the use of traps, bait, dogs, and electronic devices in the hunting or killing of these animals; prohibiting the keeping or transferring of body parts which qualify as hunting trophies and requiring the relinquishment of these body parts to the Colorado division of parks and wildlife; creating exceptions to these restrictions, including for the protection of human life, livestock, or property; establishing violations of these restrictions as a class 5 or class 6 felony; and increasing fines and limiting wildlife license privileges for persons convicted of any of these crimes?

Hearing December 20, 2023:

Single subject approved; staff draft amended; titles set.

Board members: Theresa Conley, Jennifer Sullivan, Jeremiah Barry

Hearing adjourned 12:45 P.M.

¹ Unofficially captioned “**Prohibit Trophy Hunting**” by legislative staff for tracking purposes. This caption is not part of the titles set by the Board.

Ballot Title Setting Board

Proposed Initiative 2023-2024 #101¹

The title as designated and fixed by the Board is as follows:

A change to the Colorado Revised Statutes concerning limits on hunting of mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx, and, in connection therewith, restricting the hunting or killing of a mountain lion, bobcat, and, subject to federal law, lynx to between December 18 and December 31; prohibiting the use of traps, bait, dogs, and electronic devices in the hunting or killing of these animals; prohibiting trophy hunting of mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx by prohibiting the keeping or transferring of body parts defined as trophies and requiring the relinquishment of these body parts to the Colorado division of parks and wildlife; creating exceptions to these hunting restrictions, including for the protection of human life, livestock, or property; establishing violations of these restrictions as a felony; and increasing fines and limiting wildlife license privileges for persons convicted of any of these crimes.

The ballot title and submission clause as designated and fixed by the Board is as follows:

Shall there be a change to the Colorado Revised Statutes concerning limits on hunting of mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx, and, in connection therewith, restricting the hunting or killing of a mountain lion, bobcat, and, subject to federal law, lynx to between December 18 and December 31; prohibiting the use of traps, bait, dogs, and electronic devices in the hunting or killing of these animals; prohibiting trophy hunting of mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx by prohibiting the keeping or transferring of body parts defined as trophies and requiring the relinquishment of these body parts to the Colorado division of parks and wildlife; creating exceptions to these hunting restrictions, including for the protection of human life, livestock, or property; establishing violations of these restrictions as a felony; and increasing fines and limiting wildlife license privileges for persons convicted of any of these crimes?

Hearing December 20, 2023:

Single subject approved; staff draft amended; titles set.

Board members: Theresa Conley, Jennifer Sullivan, Jeremiah Barry

Hearing adjourned 12:45 P.M.

¹ Unofficially captioned “**Prohibit Trophy Hunting**” by legislative staff for tracking purposes. This caption is not part of the titles set by the Board.

Rehearing January 3, 2024:

Motion for rehearing was granted only to the extent the Board made changes to the title.

Board members: Theresa Conley, Jeremiah Barry, Kurt Morrison

Hearing adjourned 10:16 A.M.

Initiative #101 - FINAL

Be it Enacted by the People of the State Colorado:

SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, **add** 33-4-101.4 as follows:

33-4-101.4. Mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx – declaration of intent – hunting season - penalty.

(1) THE PURPOSE AND INTENT OF THIS SECTION IS TO LIMIT THE INHUMANE AND UNSPORTING HUNTING OR KILLING OF MOUNTAIN LIONS, BOBCATS, AND LYNX AND TO ALLOW FOR A LIMITED SEASON. THESE PROVISIONS ARE INTENDED TO MINIMIZE NEEDLESS ORPHANING OF THESE ANIMALS' YOUNG. THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION MUST BE SO CONSTRUED.

(2) DURING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH DECEMBER 17 OF ANY CALENDAR YEAR, IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON TO HUNT OR KILL A MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX BY ANY MEANS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, BY FIREARM, TRAP, BAIT, ELECTRONIC DEVICE, BOW AND ARROW, OR BY THE USE OF ONE OR MORE DOGS.

(3) IT IS UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON, AT ANY TIME, TO FOLLOW OR CHASE A MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX OR TO FACILITATE OR ASSIST IN THE HUNTING OR KILLING OF A MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX, AND, IN SO DOING, USE:

- (a) TRAPS;
- (b) BAIT;
- (c) ONE OR MORE DOGS; OR
- (d) ELECTRONIC DEVICES.

(4) THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION DO NOT APPLY WHEN A MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX IS KILLED PURSUANT TO ANY OF THE EXCLUSIONS FROM THE DEFINITION OF "TROPHY HUNTING" SET FORTH IN SECTION 33-6-117(1)(c)(VI).

(5) ANY PERSON WHO VIOLATES SUBSECTION (2) OR SUBSECTION (3) OF THIS SECTION COMMITS A CLASS 6 FELONY AND SHALL BE PUNISHED, INCLUDING THE ASSESSMENT OF A FINE, AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 18-1.3-401. UPON SUCH CONVICTION, THE COMMISSION SHALL ASSESS TEN LICENSE SUSPENSION POINTS AND SUSPEND THE WILDLIFE LICENSE PRIVILEGES FOR ONE TO FIVE YEARS OF THE PERSON CONVICTED.

SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, **add** 33-6-117(1)(c) and **amend** 33-6-117(1)(b) and 33-6-117(2) as follows:

33-6-117. Willful destruction of wildlife – legislative intent.

(1)

(b) A person who violates SUBSECTION (1)(a) OF THIS SECTION, with respect to:

(II) All other wildlife species, EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (1)(c) OF THIS SECTION, commits a class 2 misdemeanor and is assessed twenty license suspension points.

(c) (I) EXCEPT AS IS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN ARTICLES 1 TO 6 OF THIS TITLE 33, IT IS UNLAWFUL TO ENGAGE IN TROPHY HUNTING OF A MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX.

(II) EXCEPT AS IS OTHERWISE PROVIDED IN ARTICLES 1 TO 6 OF THIS TITLE 33, ANY PERSON WHO KILLS A MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX SHALL, WITHIN THIRTY-SIX HOURS AFTER THE KILL, RELINQUISH ALL OF THE ANIMAL'S BODY PARTS THAT QUALIFY AS A TROPHY TO AN AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL IN A COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE REGIONAL OFFICE.

(III) AS USED IN THIS SUBSECTION (1)(c):

(A) "TROPHY" MEANS THE MOUNT, DISPLAY, OR PRESERVATION OF A MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE SKIN OF THE HEAD, THE ENTIRE SKIN, HEAD, FUR, HIDE, EARS, LEGS, FEET, OR CLAWS, IN A LIFELIKE REPRESENTATION OR DEPICTION OF THE ANIMAL OR ITS BODY PARTS.

(B) "TROPHY HUNTING" MEANS: THE KILLING OF A MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX, AND KEEPING OR TRANSFERRING TO ANOTHER, WHETHER BY GIFT, SALE, OR IN ANY OTHER MANNER, EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (1)(c)(II) OF THIS SECTION, ONE OR MORE TROPHIES FROM SUCH ANIMAL; OR SOLICITING ANOTHER PERSON TO KILL A MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX, WITH THE INTENT TO ACQUIRE AND KEEP OR TRANSFER ONE OR MORE TROPHIES EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (1)(c)(II) OF THIS SECTION.

(IV) ANY PERSON WHO VIOLATES SUBSECTION (1)(c)(I) OF THIS SECTION COMMITS A CLASS 5 FELONY AND SHALL BE PUNISHED, INCLUDING THE ASSESSMENT OF A FINE, AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 18-1.3-401, C.R.S. UPON SUCH CONVICTION, THE COMMISSION SHALL ASSESS TWENTY LICENSE SUSPENSION POINTS AND SUSPEND THE WILDLIFE LICENSE PRIVILEGES FOR ONE YEAR TO LIFE OF THE PERSON CONVICTED.

(V) ANY PERSON WHO VIOLATES SUBSECTION (1)(c)(II) OF THIS SECTION COMMITS A CLASS 6 FELONY AND SHALL BE PUNISHED, INCLUDING THE ASSESSMENT OF A FINE, AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 18-1.3-401, C.R.S. UPON SUCH CONVICTION, THE COMMISSION SHALL ASSESS TEN LICENSE SUSPENSION POINTS AND SUSPEND THE WILDLIFE LICENSE PRIVILEGES FOR ONE TO FIVE YEARS OF THE PERSON CONVICTED.

(VI) "TROPHY HUNTING" DOES NOT INCLUDE:

(A) THE KILLING OF A MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX IF IT WAS CONDUCTED IN THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN LIFE, LIVESTOCK, REAL OR PERSONAL PROPERTY, OR A MOTOR VEHICLE PURSUANT TO SECTION 33-3-106 AND APPROPRIATE NONLETHAL METHODS HAVE BEEN USED AS DEFINED BY THE COMMISSION BY RULE, EXCEPT THAT LETHAL MEANS MAY BE USED TO DEFEND HUMAN LIFE;

(B) THE KILLING OF A MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX IF IT WAS CONDUCTED BY AN AUTHORIZED EMPLOYEE OF THE DIVISION, THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OR THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WHEN THE EMPLOYEE IS ACTING IN THE EMPLOYEE'S OFFICIAL CAPACITY;

(C) THE ACCIDENTAL WOUNDING OR KILLING OF A MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX BY A MOTOR VEHICLE, VESSEL, OR TRAIN;

(D) THE USE OF NONLETHAL METHODS BY A PERSON AUTHORIZED TO CAPTURE A MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX FOR PURPOSES OF BONA FIDE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, FOR RELOCATION PERMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULES OF THE DIVISION, OR FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE ANIMAL BEING CAPTURED AS PERMITTED BY SECTION 33-6-206(1)(a), (1)(c), OR (1)(d);

(E) THE KILLING OF A MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX IF AUTHORIZED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE PURSUANT TO SECTION 35-40-101 TO CONTROL DEPREDATING ANIMALS;

(F) EUTHANASIA OF AN ILL OR INJURED MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX, DONE FOR HUMANE REASONS, BY A PERSON LICENSED TO PRACTICE VETERINARY MEDICINE UNDER THE COLORADO VETERINARY PRACTICE ACT, ARTICLE 315 OF TITLE 12;

(G) THE KILLING OF A MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX IF IT WAS CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO A SPECIAL LICENSE ISSUED BY THE DIVISION UNDER SECTION 33-4-102(2)(a), 2(i), OR (13); OR

(H) THE KILLING OF A MOUNTAIN LION, BOBCAT, OR LYNX IF IT WAS CONDUCTED BY AN EMPLOYEE OR CONTRACTOR OF A FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND COUNTY, OR MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROTECTING HUMAN HEALTH OR SAFETY PURSUANT TO SECTION 33-6-205.

(2)

(a) The purpose and intent OF SUBSECTION (1)(a) of this section is to protect the wildlife of this state from wanton, ruthless, or wasteful destruction or mutilation for their heads, hides, claws, teeth, antlers, horns, internal organs, or feathers, from being taken and abandoned, or any or all of the foregoing, and the provisions of SUBSECTION (1)(a) OF this section shall be so construed.

(b) THE PURPOSE AND INTENT OF SUBSECTION (1)(c) OF THIS SECTION IS TO PREVENT THE KILLING OF MOUNTAIN LIONS, BOBCATS, OR LYNX, SIMPLY SO HUNTERS MAY ACQUIRE PARTS OF THESE ANIMALS AS SOUVENIRS OF THEIR HUNTS. THESE PROVISIONS ARE INTENDED TO ELIMINATE THE INCREASINGLY PREVALENT AND INHUMANE PRACTICES OF USING DOGS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES TO FACILITATE TROPHY HUNTING OF MOUNTAIN LIONS, BOBCATS, OR LYNX. THE PERTINENT PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION SHALL BE SO CONSTRUED.

SECTION 3. Effective date - applicability. This measure shall be effective on and after the date it is declared by proclamation of the governor to have been adopted by voters and shall apply to offenses committed on or after the effective date.



MOUNTAIN LION HUNTS

2024-2026 MOUNTAIN LION HUNT DATES, FEES AND LICENSE INFO



HUNT INFO

Bull Basin is proud to offer the finest hunting for mountain lions you will find. We have assembled a great staff and world class bounds to share your hunting adventure with. Your quest for your lion will be based out of either Kremmling or Eagle Vail/Avon, Colorado and will include access to thousands of acres of both private and public lands in pursuit of your trophy. Lion hunting is truly one of the greatest challenges and thrills you can experience, and will surely separate the real sportsman from the pretender. Your time looking for the perfect track will take place in some of the most scenic areas of the world. These hunts are very unique and are a must for the serious trophy hunter. These hunts have a very high harvest percentage, with a nearly 100% opportunity to harvest a lion over the past several years.

We are proud to say that we harvested several award winning lions under the Colorado Outfitters Association's Best of Species Competition, including past annual awards for the largest lion taken in the state - the 1st and 3rd in bow harvest and 1st and 2nd largest lions taken with handgun.

You can check out some great photos of the lions by clicking on the 'gallery' icon on our main page - then lion photos. Hunts are based on five days at a rate of \$5,500. Lodging, meals and licenses are not included. Non-hunting guests can be added to the hunt at an additional fee of \$750. The season runs from mid November through March. Please give us a call to discuss the details of this great hunt!

All or part of this operation is conducted on Public Lands under special permit from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and/or the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

MOUNTAIN LION HUNT FEES

- =
- \$5,500 - 5 day hunt - meals and lodging not included
- =
- non hunting guest \$1,000

MOUNTAIN LION HUNT DATES

Exhibit A

MOUNTAIN LION HUNT DATES

- ⇒
- 2023-2024 NOVEMBER 27, 2023 to MARCH 31, 2024
- ⇒
- 2024-2025 NOVEMBER 25, 2024 to MARCH 31, 2025
- ⇒
- 2025-2026 to be determined

LICENSE INFO



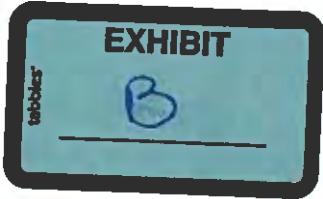
BOOK A HUNT!

All or part of this operation is conducted on Public Lands under special permit from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and or the United States Department of Agriculture/Forest Service.

Bull Basin (License #1037) is an equal opportunity service provider and employer operating under special use permit from the USDA Forest Service, White River & Arapaho National Forest. Bull Basin (License #1037) is an equal opportunity service provider and employer operating under special use permit from the USDA Forest Service, White River & Arapaho National Forest.

Bull Basin Guides and Outfitters, LLC
PO Box 1566 - Kremmling, CO 80439
(970) 724-0417 • info@bullbasin.com

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"WE ANSWER THE CHALLENGE!"



Mountain Lion

Colorado · New Mexico · Sonora, Mexico



WBHC offers fully guided mountain lion hunts in Colorado, New Mexico, and Old Mexico. Mountain lions are hunted with the use of a well-trained pack of hounds, that the twins personally raise and train themselves, that will trail your lion until it is either treed or bayed.

This hunt is done from trucks, quads, snow machines, and horses/mules. Whether you're driving the snow packed roads of Colorado looking for where a cat has crossed the road or walking up a canyon in the Sierra Madre mountains of Old Mexico waiting for the hounds to strike the scent of a lion, this is a hunt you will never forget!

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Exhibit B

Location

Hunt Type

Guide Ratio

Duration

Location	Hunt Type	Guide Ratio	Duration
Colorado	Archery, Muzzy, Rifle & Pistol	2:1 and 1:1	5 days
New Mexico	Archery & Rifle	2:1 and 1:1	5 days
Sonora, Mexico	Archery, Muzzy, Rifle & Pistol	2:1 (Only)	8 Days

Colorado Mountain Lion Hunt Pricing

2:1 & 1:1 Guided

- *** Contact us for pricing
- *** Lodging & Meals are Not Included
- *** Tags are over the counter

New Mexico Pricing

2:1 & 1:1 Guided

- *** Contact us for pricing
- *** Lodging & Meals are Not Included
- *** Tags are over the counter

Sonora, Mexico Pricing

2:1 Guided (Only)

- 2:1 & 1:1 Guided
- *** Contact us for pricing
- *** Full Service tent provided
- *** Tags will be provided

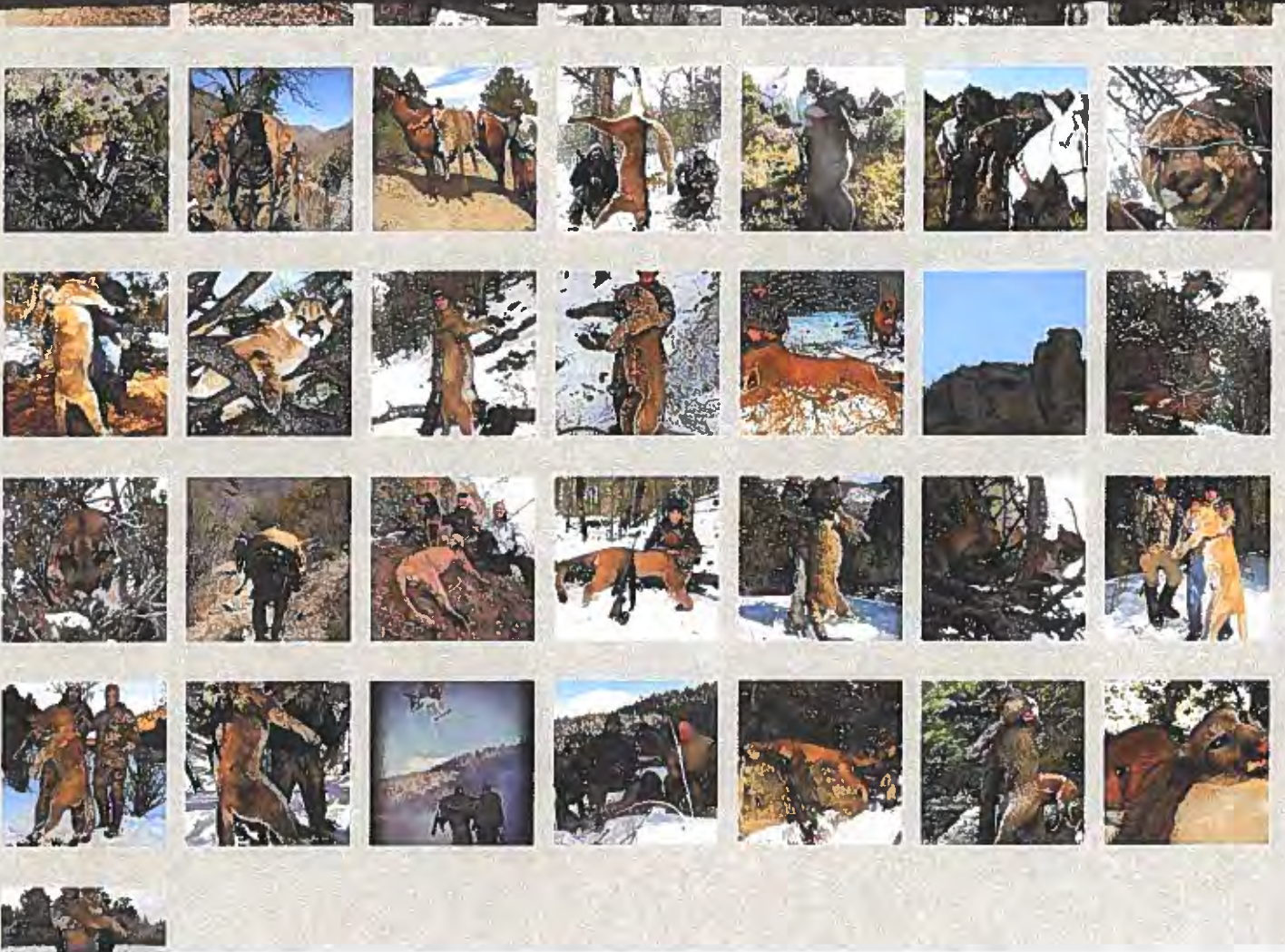
BOOK YOUR HUNT >

Mountain Lion Trophy Gallery



Mountain Lion Trophy Gallery







Contact WBHC

Whitaker Brothers Hunting Company, LLC
1327 28th Lane
Pueblo, CO 81006
(719) 582-1779
info@whitakerbrothershunting.com

CO License #2046
NM License #4617

[BOOK YOUR HUNT NOW >](#)



WBHC on Facebook



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Testimonials



"If you're looking for the best hunting experience possible, look no further. I have hunted extensively with the Whitaker brothers and when it comes to experience, professionalism, scouting and the quality of their leases they are top of the line. They are accomplished hunters first and know exactly how to get clients right in on trophy quality animals. I wish they were with me on every hunt!"

– Shane Dorian, Pro Surfer, World Record Holder



"I spend 120 days a year adventure hunting and filming for my TV show. The Whitaker brothers are as good as they come as guides and outfitters! The Whitaker brothers go the extra mile for their clients. Hard work and commitment define who they are. I trust my hunts to these brothers."

– Gregg Ritz, Professional Hunter, Hunt Masters TV

Exhibit C



"The Whitaker Brothers are in a elite class of both professionalism and skill. I have been able to personally see them work and you will not be disappointed."

- John Nosler, Nosler Bullets



"The Whitaker Brothers Hunting Company is one of the premier outfitters in North America. In my 15 years of guiding hunts from coast to coast in the heat of Mexico I can only name a handful of what I would call extreme hunters. Josh and Jason fit the description. They will stop at nothing to ensure you fill your tag with the trophy you dream of. I will hunt with them and beside them any time they offer!!"

- Ryan Tewksbury, Trophy Guide Services



"My name is Art Pearce and I live in Arizona. I have been hunting in Mexico for Mule deer, Coues deer, and Gould turkey with the Whitaker Brothers, Jason and Josh, for over a decade. I have been fortunate to harvest some really good animals.

In total I have been hunting and fishing in Mexico for 30 years. I have hunted with many guides but Jason and Josh are definitely the best. I say this because they both are polite, respectful, honest, and they don't pressure you. Both of them have enthusiasm about offering the hunter the best hunt possible and they have an adequate command of the Spanish language.

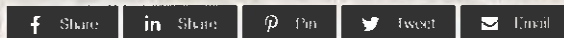


"My name is Art Pearce and I live in Arizona. I have been hunting in Mexico for Mule deer, Coues deer, and Gould turkey with the Whitaker Brothers, Jason and Josh, for over a decade. I have been fortunate to harvest some really good animals.

In total I have been hunting and fishing in Mexico for 30 years. I have hunted with many guides but Jason and Josh are definitely the best. I say this because they both are polite, respectful, honest, and they don't pressure you. Both of them have enthusiasm about offering the hunter the best hunt possible and they have an adequate command of the Spanish language.

Both men are excellent guides and know how to score animals on the hoof in seconds. I wrote in an article in a hunting magazine a few years ago stating that I enjoy both of them so much that if I had sons I would want them to be exactly like Jason and Josh."

- Art Pearce



Contact WBHC

Whitaker Brothers Hunting Company, LLC
1327 28th Lane
Pueblo, CO 81006
(719) 582-1779
info@whitakerbrothershunting.com

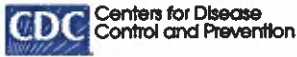
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[Importation Home](#)

Bringing Animal Products into the United States

Persons who plan to bring wild animal products, such as hunting trophies, into the United States must meet the regulations and rules below.

Hunting Trophies

Trophies of Nonhuman Primates

Nonhuman primate trophy materials require a CDC permit unless the bearer presents proof that the items have been rendered noninfectious. Acceptable proof that items have been rendered noninfectious include a taxidermy certificate with official government stamp OR certification statement from a government agency, research institute, or licensed veterinarian describing the method used for rendering the item noninfectious. Persons who plan to import unprocessed trophy materials from nonhuman primates should review the permit requirements and complete an application form with CDC's Import Permit Program (IPP).

Trophies of Animals under Import Restriction

Some trophy animals fall under CDC import restriction because they pose a risk for infecting humans. The animals restricted by CDC include African rodents, bats, civets, and small turtles. For details on restricted animals, please see [Bringing an Animal into the U.S.](#) These animal trophies may be imported if the body has been sufficiently processed to render it noninfectious (see below).

Trophy materials from animals other than those listed above are not restricted by CDC unless they are known or suspected to be capable of transmitting human disease. Additional information about animals restricted by CDC can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations 42CFR71.54 (importations: Etiologic agents, hosts, and vectors) [\[1\]](#).

Both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and international treaty (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, or CITES [\[2\]](#)) ban the importation of trophies from endangered species (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Endangered Species Program [\[3\]](#)). The National Marine Fisheries Service [\[4\]](#) website provides additional information on endangered marine species.

As with animal trophy materials, animal tissue must be properly processed to render it noninfectious. Certain products that are more difficult to render noninfectious, such as goatskin drums from Haiti, which have been associated with anthrax, may not be imported.

Bushmeat

Bushmeat is raw or processed meat derived from wild animals, such as cane rats, nonhuman primates, and bats. Many US Federal agencies have restrictions on the importation of bushmeat. Most bushmeat is illegal to ship, mail, or carry into the United States. Upon reaching US borders, bushmeat will be confiscated and destroyed. Persons who carry or import bushmeat may be fined.

Although some countries and ethnic groups consider snails to be bushmeat, smoked snails are allowed if they are declared.

Exhibit D

Animal species restricted by CDC include certain turtles, nonhuman primates, bats, civets, binturongs, genets, and African rodents. For more information about the animals and animal products that CDC regulates and restricts, see

- [Bringing an Animal into the United States](#)
- [Legal Authorities for Control of Communicable Diseases](#)

Bushmeat has been linked to Ebola. Learn more:

- [Bushmeat](#)
- [CDC Ebola site](#)

Other Products from Restricted Animals

As with animal trophy materials, animal products from restricted animals used for other means must be properly processed to render it noninfectious (see below). Civet oil imported for use in the perfume industry numbers among these products.

Some products that are more difficult to render noninfectious, such as goatskin drums from Haiti, which have been associated with anthrax, may not be imported.



Animal species restricted by CDC include certain turtles, nonhuman primates, bats, civets, binturongs, genets, and African rodents. For details on restricted animals, please see [Bringing an Animal into the U.S.](#)

Rendering Animal Products Non-infectious

A taxidermy certificate with an official government stamp OR a certification statement from a government agency, research institute, or licensed veterinarian should be included with the trophy, stating that the animal has been rendered non-infectious by—

- Heat (heated to an internal temperature of 70 degrees Celsius (158 degrees Fahrenheit) or placed in boiling water for a minimum of 30 minutes)
- Preservation in formalin
- Chemically treating in acidic or alkaline solutions (soaking in a solution below pH 3.0 or above pH 11.5 for 24 hours)
- The use of hypertonic salts
 - Soaking, with agitation, in a 4%(w/v) solution of washing soda (sodium carbonate, Na₂CO₃) maintained at pH 11.5 or above for at least 48 hours
 - Soaking, with agitation, in a formic acid solution (100kg salt [NaCl] and 12 kg formic acid per 1,000 liters water) maintained at below pH 3.0 for at least 48 hours; wetting and dressing agents may be added.
- Gamma irradiation at a dose of at least 20 kilograys at room temperature (20°C or higher)
- Ethylene oxide
- In the case of raw hides, salting for at least 28 days with sea salt containing 2% washing soda (sodium carbonate, Na₂CO₃)
- For bones only, the following methods are acceptable
 - Dry heat at 82.2° C (180°F) for 30 minutes
 - Soaking in boiling water for 20 minutes
 - Soaking in a 0.1 percent chlorine bleach solution for 2 hours
 - Soaking in a 5 percent acetic acid solution for 2 hours OR
 - Soaking in a 5 percent hydrogen peroxide solution for 2 hours
- Or any other method approved by CDC

Related Links

- [Animal and Animal Product Import \(USDA APHIS\)](#) 
- [Import and Export: US State and Territory Animal Import Regulations \(USDA APHIS\)](#) 

- Suspension of Entry of Animals, Articles, or Things from Designated Foreign Countries and Places into the United States
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Last Reviewed: September 14, 2022

9 CFR § 95.1

§ 95.1 Definitions.

Whenever in the regulations in this part the following words, names, or terms are used they shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Administrator means the Administrator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, or any individual authorized to act for the Administrator.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) means the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Animal byproducts means hides, skins, hair, wool, glue stock, bones, hoofs, horns, bone meal, hoof meal, horn meal, blood meal, meat meal, tankage, glands, organs, or other parts or products of ruminants and swine unsuitable for human consumption.

Approved chlorinating equipment means equipment approved by Veterinary Services as efficient for the disinfection of effluents against the contagion of foot-and-mouth disease.

Approved establishment means an establishment approved by Veterinary Services for the receipt and handling of restricted import animal byproducts.

Approved sewerage system means a drainage system equipped and operated so as to carry and dispose of sewage without endangering livestock through the contamination of streams or fields and approved by the Veterinary Services.

Approved warehouse means a warehouse having facilities approved by Veterinary Services for the handling and storage, apart from other merchandise, of restricted import products.

Bird trophy. A carcass or part of a carcass of a wild bird taken as game during a hunting expedition for the purpose of processing into taxidermy mounts for personal exhibition.

Blood meal means dried blood of animals.

Bone meal means ground animal bones and hoof meal and horn meal.

Bovine. *Bos taurus*, *Bos indicus*, and *Bison bison*.

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) minimal-risk region. A region listed in § 94.18(a)(3) of this subchapter.

Department means the United States Department of Agriculture.

Deputy Administrator of Veterinary Services means the Deputy Administrator of Veterinary Services.

Direct transloading. The transfer of cargo directly from one means of conveyance to another.

Exporting region. A region from which shipments are sent to the United States.

Glue stock means fleshings, hide cuttings and parings, tendons, or other collagenous parts of animal carcasses.

Hay and straw means dried grasses, clovers, legumes, and similar materials or stalks or stems of various grains, such as barley, oats, rice, rye, and wheat.

Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). Highly pathogenic avian influenza is defined as follows:

(1) Any influenza virus that kills at least 75 percent of eight 4- to 6-week-old susceptible chickens within 10 days following intravenous inoculation with 0.2 mL of a 1:10 dilution of a bacteria-free, infectious allantoic fluid or inoculation of 10 susceptible 4- to 8-week-old chickens resulting in an intravenous pathogenicity index (IVPI) of greater than 1.2;

(2) Any H5 or H7 virus that does not meet the criteria in paragraph (1) of this definition, but has an amino acid sequence at the haemagglutinin cleavage site that is compatible with highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses; or

(3) Any influenza virus that is not an H5 or H7 subtype and that kills one to five out of eight inoculated chickens and grows in cell culture in the absence of trypsin within 10 days.

Inspector. Any individual authorized by the Administrator of APHIS or the Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, to enforce the regulations in this part.

Meat meal or tankage means the rendered and dried carcasses or parts of the carcasses of animals.

Offal. The inedible parts of a butchered animal.

Processed animal protein means meat meal, bone meal, meat and bone meal, blood meal, dried plasma and other blood products, hydrolyzed proteins, hoof meal, horn meal, poultry meal, feather meal, fish meal, and any other similar products.

Region. Any defined geographic land area identifiable by geological, political, or surveyed boundaries. A region may consist of any of the following:

(1) A national entity (country);

(2) Part of a national entity (zone, county, department, municipality, parish, Province, State, etc.);

(3) Parts of several national entities combined into an area; or

(4) A group of national entities (countries) combined into a single area.

Specified risk materials (SRMs) from regions of controlled risk for BSE. Those bovine parts considered to be at particular risk of containing the BSE agent in infected animals, as listed in the FSIS regulations at [9 CFR 310.22\(a\)](#). Specified risk materials (SRMs) from regions of undetermined risk for BSE. Those bovine parts considered to be at particular risk of containing the BSE agent in infected animals, as listed in the FSIS regulations at [9 CFR 310.22\(a\)](#), except that the following bovine parts from regions of undetermined risk for BSE are considered SRMs if they are derived from bovines over 12 months of age: Brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and the dorsal root ganglia.

Tallow derivative. Any chemical obtained through initial hydrolysis, saponification, or transesterification of tallow; chemical conversion of material obtained by hydrolysis, saponification, or transesterification may be applied to obtain the desired product.

United States means the several States, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and all other territories and possessions of the United States.

Veterinary Services means the Veterinary Services unit of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

36 CFR § 242.25

§ 242.25 Subsistence taking of fish, wildlife, and shellfish: general regulations.

(a) **Definitions.** The following definitions apply to all regulations contained in this part:

Abalone iron means a flat device which is used for taking abalone and which is more than 1 inch (24 mm) in width and less than 24 inches (610 mm) in length, with all prying edges rounded and smooth.

ADF&G means the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Airborne means transported by aircraft.

Aircraft means any kind of airplane, glider, or other device used to transport people or equipment through the air, excluding helicopters.

Airport means an airport listed in the Federal Aviation Administration's Alaska Airman's Guide and chart supplement.

Anchor means a device used to hold a fishing vessel or net in a fixed position relative to the beach; this includes using part of the seine or lead, a ship's anchor, or being secured to another vessel or net that is anchored.

Animal means those species with a vertebral column (backbone).

Antler means one or more solid, horn-like appendages protruding from the head of a caribou, deer, elk, or moose.

Antlered means any caribou, deer, elk, or moose having at least one visible antler.

Antlerless means any caribou, deer, elk, or moose not having visible antlers attached to the skull.

Bait means any material excluding a scent lure that is placed to attract an animal by its sense of smell or taste; however, those parts of legally taken animals that are not required to be salvaged and which are left at the kill site are not considered bait.

Beach seine means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and is set from and hauled to the beach.

Bear means black bear, or brown or grizzly bear.

Big game means black bear, brown bear, bison, caribou, Sitka black-tailed deer, elk, mountain goat, moose, musk ox, Dall sheep, wolf, and wolverine.

Bow means a longbow, recurve bow, or compound bow, excluding a crossbow or any bow equipped with a mechanical device that holds arrows at full draw.

Broadhead means an arrowhead that is not barbed and has two or more steel cutting edges having a minimum cutting diameter of not less than seven-eighths of an inch.

Brow tine means a tine on the front portion of a moose antler, typically projecting forward from the base of the antler toward the nose.

Buck means any male deer.

Bull means any male moose, caribou, elk, or musk oxen.

Calf means a moose, caribou, elk, musk ox, or bison less than 12 months old.

Cast net means a circular net with a mesh size of no more than 1.5 inches and weights attached to the perimeter, which, when thrown, surrounds the fish and closes at the bottom when retrieved.

Char means the following species: Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinis*), lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*), brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), and Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*).

Closed season means the time when fish, wildlife, or shellfish may not be taken.

Crab means the following species: Red king crab (*Paralithodes camshatica*), blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*), brown king crab (*Lithodes aequispina*), scarlet king crab (*Lithodes couesi*), all species of tanner or snow crab (*Chionoecetes* spp.), and Dungeness crab (*Cancer magister*).

Cub bear means a brown or grizzly bear in its first or second year of life, or a black bear (including cinnamon and blue phases) in its first year of life.

Depth of net means the perpendicular distance between cork line and lead line expressed as either linear units of measure or as a number of meshes, including all of the web of which the net is composed.

Designated hunter or fisherman means a Federally qualified hunter or fisherman who may take all or a portion of another Federally qualified hunter's or fisherman's harvest limit(s) only under situations approved by the Board.

Dip net means a bag-shaped net supported on all sides by a rigid frame; the maximum straight-line distance between any two points on the net frame, as measured through the net opening, may not exceed 5 feet; the depth of the bag must be at least one-half of the greatest straight-line distance, as measured through the net opening; no portion of the bag may be constructed of webbing that exceeds a stretched measurement of 4.5 inches; the frame must be attached to a single rigid handle and be operated by hand.

Diving gear means any type of hard hat or skin diving equipment, including SCUBA equipment; a tethered, umbilical, surface-supplied unit; or snorkel.

Drainage means all of the lands and waters comprising a watershed, including tributary rivers, streams, sloughs, ponds, and lakes, which contribute to the water supply of the watershed.

Drawing permit means a permit issued to a limited number of Federally qualified subsistence users selected by means of a random drawing.

Drift gillnet means a drifting gillnet that has not been intentionally staked, anchored, or otherwise fixed in one place.

Edible meat means the breast meat of ptarmigan and grouse and those parts of caribou, deer, elk, mountain goat, moose, musk oxen, and Dall sheep that are typically used for human consumption, which are: The meat of the ribs, neck, brisket, front quarters as far as the distal (bottom) joint of the radius-ulna (knee), hindquarters as far as the distal joint (bottom) of

the tibia-fibula (hock) and that portion of the animal between the front and hindquarters; however, *edible meat* of species listed in this definition does not include: Meat of the head, meat that has been damaged and made inedible by the method of taking, bones, sinew, and incidental meat reasonably lost as a result of boning or close trimming of the bones, or viscera. For black bear, brown and grizzly bear, "edible meat" means the meat of the front quarter and hindquarters and meat along the backbone (backstrap).

Federally qualified subsistence user means a rural Alaska resident qualified to harvest fish or wildlife on Federal public lands in accordance with the Federal Subsistence Management Regulations in this part.

Field means an area outside of established year-round dwellings, businesses, or other developments usually associated with a city, town, or village; *field* does not include permanent hotels or roadhouses on the State road system or at State or Federally maintained airports.

Fifty-inch (50-inch) moose means a bull moose with an antler spread of 50 inches or more.

Fish wheel means a fixed, rotating device, with no more than four baskets on a single axle, for catching fish, which is driven by river current or other means.

Fresh water of streams and rivers means the line at which fresh water is separated from salt water at the mouth of streams and rivers by a line drawn headland to headland across the mouth as the waters flow into the sea.

Full curl horn means the horn of a Dall sheep ram; the tip of which has grown through 360 degrees of a circle described by the outer surface of the horn, as viewed from the side, or that both horns are broken, or that the sheep is at least 8 years of age as determined by horn growth annuli.

Furbearer means a beaver, coyote, arctic fox, red fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel, muskrat, river (land) otter, red squirrel, flying squirrel, ground squirrel, marmot, wolf, or wolverine.

Fyke net means a fixed, funneling (fyke) device used to entrap fish.

Gear means any type of fishing apparatus.

Gillnet means a net primarily designed to catch fish by entanglement in a mesh that consists of a single sheet of webbing which hangs between cork line and lead line, and which is fished from the surface of the water.

Grappling hook means a hooked device with flukes or claws, which is attached to a line and operated by hand.

Groundfish or *bottomfish* means any marine fish except halibut, osmerids, herring, and salmonids.

Grouse collectively refers to all species found in Alaska, including spruce grouse, ruffed grouse, sooty grouse (formerly blue), and sharp-tailed grouse.

Hand purse seine means a floating net that is designed to surround fish and which can be closed at the bottom by pursing the lead line; pursing may only be done by hand power, and a free-running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line is not allowed.

Handicraft means a finished product made by a rural Alaskan resident from the nonedible byproducts of fish or wildlife and is composed wholly or in some significant respect of natural materials. The shape and appearance of the natural material must be substantially changed by the skillful use of hands, such as sewing, weaving, drilling, lacing, beading, carving, etching, scrimshawing, painting, or other means, and incorporated into a work of art, regalia, clothing, or other creative expression, and can be either traditional or contemporary in design. The handicraft must have substantially greater monetary and aesthetic value than the unaltered natural material alone.

Handline means a hand-held and operated line, with one or more hooks attached.

Hare or *hares* collectively refers to all species of hares (commonly called rabbits) in Alaska and includes snowshoe hare and tundra or Alaska hare.

Harvest limit means the number of any one species permitted to be taken by any one person or designated group, per specified time period, in a Unit or portion of a Unit in which the taking occurs even if part or all of the harvest is preserved. A fish, when landed and killed by means of rod and reel, becomes part of the harvest limit of the person originally hooking it.

Herring pound means an enclosure used primarily to contain live herring over extended periods of time.

Highway means the drivable surface of any constructed road.

Household means that group of people residing in the same residence.

Hook means a single shanked fishhook with a single eye constructed with one or more points with or without barbs. A hook without a "barb" means the hook is manufactured without a barb or the barb has been completely removed or compressed so that barb is in complete contact with the shaft of the hook.

Hung measure means the maximum length of the cork line when measured wet or dry with traction applied at one end only.

Hunting means the taking of wildlife within established hunting seasons with archery equipment or firearms, and as authorized by a required hunting license.

Hydraulic clam digger means a device using water or a combination of air and water used to harvest clams.

Jigging gear means a line or lines with lures or baited hooks, drawn through the water by hand, and which are operated during periods of ice cover from holes cut in the ice, or from shore ice and which are drawn through the water by hand.

Lead means either a length of net employed for guiding fish into a seine, set gillnet, or other length of net, or a length of fencing employed for guiding fish into a fish wheel, fyke net, or dip net.

Legal limit of fishing gear means the maximum aggregate of a single type of fishing gear permitted to be used by one individual or boat, or combination of boats in any particular regulatory area, district, or section.

Long line means either a stationary, buoyed, or anchored line, or a floating, free-drifting line with lures or baited hooks attached.

Marmot collectively refers to all species of marmot that occur in Alaska, including the hoary marmot, Alaska marmot, and the woodchuck.

Mechanical clam digger means a mechanical device used or capable of being used for the taking of clams.

Mechanical jigging machine means a mechanical device with line and hooks used to jig for halibut and bottomfish, but does not include hand gurdies or rods with reels.

Mile means a nautical mile when used in reference to marine waters or a statute mile when used in reference to fresh water.

Motorized vehicle means a motor-driven land, air, or water conveyance.

Open season means the time when wildlife may be taken by hunting or trapping; an open season includes the first and last days of the prescribed season period.

Otter means river or land otter only, excluding sea otter.

Permit hunt means a hunt for which State or Federal permits are issued by registration or other means.

Poison means any substance that is toxic or poisonous upon contact or ingestion.

Possession means having direct physical control of wildlife at a given time or having both the power and intention to exercise dominion or control of wildlife either directly or through another person or persons.

Possession limit means the maximum number of fish, grouse, or ptarmigan a person or designated group may have in possession if they have not been canned, salted, frozen, smoked, dried, or otherwise preserved so as to be fit for human consumption after a 15-day period.

Pot means a portable structure designed and constructed to capture and retain live fish and shellfish in the water.

Ptarmigan collectively refers to all species found in Alaska, including white-tailed ptarmigan, rock ptarmigan, and willow ptarmigan.

Purse seine means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and which can be closed at the bottom by means of a free-running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line.

Ram means a male Dall sheep.

Registration permit means a permit that authorizes hunting and is issued to a person who agrees to the specified hunting conditions. Hunting permitted by a registration permit begins on an announced date and continues throughout the open season, or until the season is closed by Board action. Registration permits are issued in the order requests are received and/or are based on priorities as determined by [50 CFR 100.17](#) and [36 CFR 242.17](#).

Regulatory year means July 1–June 30, except for fish and shellfish, for which it means April 1–March 31.

Ring net means a bag-shaped net suspended between no more than two frames; the bottom frame may not be larger in perimeter than the top frame; the gear must be nonrigid and collapsible so that free movement of fish or shellfish across the top of the net is not prohibited when the net is employed.

Rockfish means all species of the genus *Sebastes*.

Rod and reel means either a device upon which a line is stored on a fixed or revolving spool and is deployed through guides mounted on a flexible pole, or a line that is attached to a pole. In either case, bait or an artificial fly or lure is used as terminal tackle. This definition does not include the use of rod and reel gear for snagging.

Salmon means the following species: pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*); sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*); Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*); coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*); and chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).

Salmon stream means any stream used by salmon for spawning, rearing, or for traveling to a spawning or rearing area.

Salvage means to transport the edible meat, skull, or hide, as required by regulation, of a regulated fish, wildlife, or shellfish to the location where the edible meat will be consumed by humans or processed for human consumption in a manner that saves or prevents the edible meat from waste, and preserves the skull or hide for human use.

Scallop dredge means a dredge-like device designed specifically for and capable of taking scallops by being towed along the ocean floor.

Scent lure (in reference to bear baiting) means any biodegradable material to which biodegradable scent is applied or infused.

Sea urchin rake means a hand-held implement, no longer than 4 feet, equipped with projecting prongs used to gather sea urchins.

Sealing means placing a mark or tag on a portion of a harvested animal by an authorized representative of the ADF&G; *sealing* includes collecting and recording information about the conditions under which the animal was harvested, and measurements of the specimen submitted for sealing, or surrendering a specific portion of the animal for biological information.

Set gillnet means a gillnet that has been intentionally set, staked, anchored, or otherwise fixed.

Seven-eighths curl horn means the horn of a male Dall sheep, the tip of which has grown through seven-eighths (315 degrees) of a circle, described by the outer surface of the horn, as viewed from the side, or with both horns broken.

Shovel means a hand-operated implement for digging clams.

Skin, hide, pelt, or fur means any tanned or untanned external covering of an animal's body. However, for bear, the skin, hide, pelt, or fur means the external covering with claws attached.

Snagging means hooking or attempting to hook a fish elsewhere than in the mouth.

Spear means a shaft with a sharp point or fork-like implement attached to one end, which is used to thrust through the water to impale or retrieve fish, and which is operated by hand.

Spike-fork moose means a bull moose with only one or two tines on either antler; male calves are not spike-fork bulls.

Stretched measure means the average length of any series of 10 consecutive meshes measured from inside the first knot and including the last knot when wet; the 10 meshes, when being measured, must be an integral part of the net, as hung, and measured perpendicular to the selvages; measurements will be made by means of a metal tape measure while the 10 meshes being measured are suspended vertically from a single peg or nail, under 5-pound weight.

Subsistence fishing permit means a subsistence harvest permit issued by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game or the Federal Subsistence Board.

Take or *Taking* means to fish, pursue, hunt, shoot, trap, net, capture, collect, kill, harm, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.

Tine or *antler point* refers to any point on an antler, the length of which is greater than its width and is at least 1 inch.

To operate fishing gear means any of the following: To deploy gear in the water; to remove gear from the water; to remove fish or shellfish from the gear during an open season or period; or to possess a gillnet containing fish during an open fishing period, except that a gillnet that is completely clear of the water is not considered to be operating for the purposes of minimum distance requirement.

Transportation means to ship, convey, carry, or transport by any means whatever and deliver or receive for such shipment, conveyance, carriage, or transportation.

Trapping means the taking of furbearers within established trapping seasons and with a required trapping license.

Trawl means a bag-shaped net towed through the water to capture fish or shellfish, and includes beam, otter, or pelagic trawl.

Troll gear means a power gurdy troll gear consisting of a line or lines with lures or baited hooks that are drawn through the water by a power gurdy; hand troll gear consisting of a line or lines with lures or baited hooks that are drawn through the water from a vessel by hand trolling, strip fishing, or other types of trolling, and which are retrieved by hand power or hand-powered crank and not by any type of electrical, hydraulic, mechanical, or other assisting device or attachment; or dinglebar troll gear consisting of one or more lines, retrieved and set with a troll gurdy or hand troll gurdy, with a terminally attached weight from which one or more leaders with one or more lures or baited hooks are pulled through the water while a vessel is making way.

Trophy means a mount of a big game animal, including the skin of the head (cape) or the entire skin, in a lifelike representation of the animal, including a lifelike representation made from any part of a big game animal; “*trophy*” also includes a “European mount” in which the horns or antlers and the skull or a portion of the skull are mounted for display.

Trout means the following species: Cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*) and rainbow/steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).

Unclassified wildlife or *unclassified species* means all species of animals not otherwise classified by the definitions in this paragraph (a), or regulated under other Federal law as listed in paragraph (i) of this section.

Ungulate means any species of hoofed mammal, including deer, caribou, elk, moose, mountain goat, Dall sheep, and musk ox.

Unit and *Subunit* means one of the geographical areas in the State of Alaska known as Game Management Units, or GMUs, as defined in the codified Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulations found in Title 5 of the Alaska Administrative Code and collectively listed in this part as Units or Subunits.

Wildlife means any hare, ptarmigan, grouse, ungulate, bear, furbearer, or unclassified species and includes any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or carcass or part thereof.

(b) Taking fish, wildlife, or shellfish for subsistence uses by a prohibited method is a violation of this part. Seasons are closed unless opened by Federal regulation. Hunting, trapping, or fishing during a closed season or in an area closed by this part is prohibited. You may not take for subsistence fish, wildlife, or shellfish outside established Unit or Area seasons, or in excess of the established Unit or Area harvest limits, unless otherwise provided for by the Board. You may take fish, wildlife, or shellfish under State regulations on public lands, except as otherwise restricted at §§ 242.26 through 242.28. Unit/Area-specific restrictions or allowances for subsistence taking of fish, wildlife, or shellfish are identified at §§ 242.26 through 242.28.

(c) ***Harvest limits.***

(1) Harvest limits authorized by this section and harvest limits established in State regulations may not be accumulated unless specified otherwise in §§ 242.26, 242.27, or 242.28.

(2) Fish, wildlife, or shellfish taken by a designated individual for another person pursuant to § 242.10(d)(5)(ii) counts toward the individual harvest limit of the person for whom the fish, wildlife, or shellfish is taken.

(3) A harvest limit may apply to the number of fish, wildlife, or shellfish that can be taken daily, seasonally and/or during a regulatory year or held in possession.

(4) Unless otherwise provided, any person who gives or receives fish, wildlife, or shellfish must furnish, upon a request made by a Federal or State agent, a signed statement describing the following: Names and addresses of persons who gave and received fish, wildlife, or shellfish; the time and place that the fish, wildlife, or shellfish was taken; and identification of species transferred. Where a qualified subsistence user has designated another qualified subsistence user to take fish, wildlife, or shellfish on his or her behalf in accordance with § 242.10(d)(5)(ii), the permit must be furnished in place of a signed statement.

(5) Fish, wildlife, or shellfish taken by a participant in a community harvest system counts toward both the community harvest limit or quota for that species as well as individual harvest limits, Federal or State, for each participant in that community harvest system; however, the take does not count toward individual harvest limits, Federal or State, of any non-participant.

(i) Fish, wildlife, or shellfish taken by someone who is not a participant in a community harvest system does not count toward any community harvest limit or quota.

(ii) For the purposes of this provision, all residents of the community are deemed participants in the community harvest unless the Board-approved framework requires registration as a prerequisite to harvesting or receiving any fish, wildlife, or shellfish pursuant to that community harvest, in which case only those who register are deemed participants in that community harvest.

(d) Fishing by designated harvest permit.

(1) Any species of fish that may be taken by subsistence fishing under this part may be taken under a designated harvest permit.

(2) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you (beneficiary) may designate another Federally qualified subsistence user to take fish on your behalf. The designated fisherman must obtain a designated harvest permit prior to attempting to harvest fish and must return a completed harvest report. The designated fisherman may fish for any number of beneficiaries but may have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time.

(3) The designated fisherman must have in possession a valid designated fishing permit when taking, attempting to take, or transporting fish taken under this section, on behalf of a beneficiary.

(4) The designated fisherman may not fish with more than one legal limit of gear.

(5) You may not designate more than one person to take or attempt to take fish on your behalf at one time. You may not personally take or attempt to take fish at the same time that a designated fisherman is taking or attempting to take fish on your behalf.

(e) Hunting by designated harvest permit. If you are a federally qualified subsistence user (recipient), you may designate another federally qualified subsistence user to take deer, moose, and caribou, and in Units 1–5, goats, on your behalf unless unit-specific regulations in [§ 242.26](#) preclude or modify the use of the designated hunter system or allow the harvest of additional species by a designated hunter. The designated hunter must obtain a designated hunter permit and must return a completed harvest report. The designated hunter may hunt for any number of recipients but may have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time except for goats, where designated hunters may have no more than one harvest limit in possession at any one time, and unless otherwise specified in unit-specific regulations in [§ 242.26](#).

(f) A rural Alaska resident who has been designated to take fish, wildlife, or shellfish on behalf of another rural Alaska resident in accordance with [§ 242.10\(d\)\(5\)\(ii\)](#) must promptly deliver the fish, wildlife, or shellfish to that rural Alaska resident and may not charge the recipient for his/her services in taking the fish, wildlife, or shellfish or claim for themselves the meat or any part of the harvested fish, wildlife, or shellfish.

(g) Cultural/educational program permits.

(1) A qualifying program must have instructors, enrolled students, minimum attendance requirements, and standards for successful completion of the course. Applications must be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board through the Office of Subsistence Management and should be submitted 60 days prior to the earliest desired date of harvest. Harvest must be reported, and any animals harvested will count against any established Federal harvest quota for the area in which it is harvested.

(2) Requests for followup permits must be submitted to the in-season or local manager and should be submitted 60 days prior to the earliest desired date of harvest.

(h) Permits. If a subsistence fishing or hunting permit is required by this part, the following permit conditions apply unless otherwise specified in this section:

(1) You may not take more fish, wildlife, or shellfish for subsistence use than the limits set out in the permit;

(2) You must obtain the permit prior to fishing or hunting;

(3) You must have the permit in your possession and readily available for inspection while fishing, hunting, or transporting subsistence-taken fish, wildlife, or shellfish;

(4) If specified on the permit, you must keep accurate daily records of the harvest, showing the number of fish, wildlife, or shellfish taken, by species, location, and date of harvest, and other such information as may be required for management or conservation purposes; and

(5) If the return of harvest information necessary for management and conservation purposes is required by a permit and you fail to comply with such reporting requirements, you are ineligible to receive a subsistence permit for that activity during the following regulatory year, unless you demonstrate that failure to report was due to loss in the mail, accident, sickness, or other unavoidable circumstances.

(i) You may not possess, transport, give, receive, or barter fish, wildlife, or shellfish that was taken in violation of Federal or State statutes or a regulation promulgated hereunder.

(j) Utilization of fish, wildlife, or shellfish.

(1) You may not use wildlife as food for a dog or furbearer, or as bait, except as allowed for in [§ 242.26](#), [§ 242.27](#), or [§ 242.28](#), or except for the following:

(i) The hide, skin, viscera, head, or bones of wildlife;

(ii) The skinned carcass of a furbearer;

- (iii) Squirrels, hares (rabbits), grouse, or ptarmigan; however, you may not use the breast meat of grouse and ptarmigan as animal food or bait;
 - (iv) Unclassified wildlife.
- (2) If you take wildlife for subsistence, you must salvage the following parts for human use:
- (i) The hide of a wolf, wolverine, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel, or otter;
 - (ii) The hide and edible meat of a brown bear, except that the hide of brown bears taken in Units 5, 9B, 17, 18, portions of 19A and 19B, 21D, 22, 23, 24, and 26A need not be salvaged;
 - (iii) The hide and edible meat of a black bear;
 - (iv) The hide or meat of squirrels, hares, marmots, beaver, muskrats, or unclassified wildlife.
- (3) You must salvage the edible meat of ungulates, bear, grouse, and ptarmigan.
- (4) You may not intentionally waste or destroy any subsistence-caught fish or shellfish; however, you may use for bait or other purposes whitefish, herring, and species for which bag limits, seasons, or other regulatory methods and means are not provided in this section, as well as the head, tail, fins, and viscera of legally taken subsistence fish.
- (5) Failure to salvage the edible meat may not be a violation if such failure is caused by circumstances beyond the control of a person, including theft of the harvested fish, wildlife, or shellfish, unanticipated weather conditions, or unavoidable loss to another animal.
- (6) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, or fur, including claws, of a black bear.
- (i) In Units 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, fur, claws, bones, teeth, sinew, or skulls of a black bear taken from Units 1, 2, 3, or 5.
 - (ii) [Reserved]
- (7) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, or fur, including claws, of a brown bear taken from Units 1–5, 9A–C, 9E, 12, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24B (only that portion within Gates of the Arctic National Park), 25, or 26.
- (i) In Units 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, fur, claws, bones, teeth, sinew, or skulls of a brown bear taken from Units 1, 4, or 5.
 - (ii) Prior to selling a handicraft incorporating a brown bear claw(s), the hide or claw(s) not attached to a hide must be sealed by an authorized Alaska Department of Fish and Game representative. Old claws may be sealed if an affidavit is signed indicating that the claws came from a brown bear harvested on Federal public lands by a Federally qualified user. A copy of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game sealing certificate must accompany the handicraft when sold.
- (8) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell the raw fur or tanned pelt with or without claws attached from legally harvested furbearers.
- (9) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the nonedible byproducts (including, but not limited to, skin, shell, fins, and bones) of subsistence-harvested fish or shellfish.
- (10) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from nonedible byproducts of wildlife harvested for subsistence uses (excluding bear), to include: Skin, hide, pelt, fur, claws, bones (except skulls of moose, caribou, elk, deer, sheep, goat, and musk ox), teeth, sinew, antlers and/or horns (if not attached to any part of the skull or made to represent a big game trophy) and hooves.**
- (11) The sale of handicrafts made from the nonedible byproducts of wildlife, when authorized in this part, may not constitute a significant commercial enterprise.
- (12) You may sell the horns and antlers not attached to any part of the skull from legally harvested caribou (except caribou harvested in Unit 23), deer, elk, goat, moose, musk ox, and sheep.
- (13) You may sell the raw/untanned and tanned hide or cape from a legally harvested caribou, deer, elk, goat, moose, musk ox, and sheep.
- (k) The regulations found in this part do not apply to the subsistence taking and use of fish, wildlife, or shellfish regulated pursuant to the Fur Seal Act of 1966 (80 Stat. 1091, [16 U.S.C. 1187](#)); the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, [16 U.S.C. 1531–1543](#)); the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (86 Stat. 1027; [16 U.S.C. 1361–1407](#)); and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (40 Stat. 755; [16 U.S.C. 703–711](#)), or to any amendments to these Acts. The taking and use of fish, wildlife, or shellfish, covered by these Acts will conform to the specific provisions contained in these Acts, as amended, and any implementing regulations.
- (l) Rural residents, nonrural residents, and nonresidents not specifically prohibited by Federal regulations from fishing, hunting, or trapping on public lands in an area may fish, hunt, or trap on public lands in accordance with the appropriate State regulations.

42 CFR § 71.53(a)-(d)**§ 71.53 Requirements for importers of nonhuman primates.**

(a) Purpose. The purpose of this section is to prevent the transmission of communicable disease from nonhuman primates (NHPs) imported into the United States, or their offspring, to humans. The regulations in this section are in addition to other regulations promulgated by the Secretary to prevent the introduction, transmission, and spread of communicable diseases under 42 CFR part 71, subpart A and 42 CFR part 70.

(b) Scope. This section applies to any person importing a live NHP into the United States, including existing importers, any person applying to become a registered importer, and any person importing NHP products.

(1) Importers must make their facilities, vehicles, equipment, and business records, including employee health records and animal health records, used in the importation of NHPs, available to HHS/CDC for inspection during operating business days and hours, and at other necessary and reasonable times, to enable HHS/CDC to ascertain compliance with the regulations in this section.

(2) Nothing in this section supersedes or preempts enforcement of emergency response requirements imposed by statutes or other regulations.

(c) Acronyms, initialisms, and definitions.

(1) For the purposes of this section:

AAALAC means the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care International.

AZA means the Association of Zoos and Aquariums.

CITES means the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

ELISA means enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, a type of laboratory test that measures antibodies or detects antigens for specific pathogens.

HHS/CDC means U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or an authorized representative acting on its behalf.

IACUC means Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

MOT means mammalian old tuberculin, a biological product used as a diagnostic tool in the evaluation for mycobacterial (TB and related bacteria) infections.

NIOSH means the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

PPE means personal protective equipment, such as gloves, respirators, and other devices used in preventing the spread of communicable diseases.

SOPs means standard operating procedures.

TB means tuberculosis.

TST means tuberculin skin test.

USDA means United States Department of Agriculture.

(2) For purposes of this section, the terms listed below shall have the following meanings:

Animal act means any use of NHPs, including offspring, for entertainment in which the NHPs are trained to perform some behavior or action and are part of a routinely scheduled show, performance, or exhibition, open to the general public.

Breeding colony means a facility where NHPs, including offspring, are maintained for reproductive purposes.

Broker means a person or organization within the United States that acts as an official agent of an exporter of NHPs from another country, or as an intermediary between such an exporter and an importer of NHPs.

Cohort means a group of NHPs imported together into the United States.

Director means the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or an authorized representative.

Educational purpose means the use of NHPs, including offspring, in the teaching of a defined educational program at the university level or equivalent.

Exhibition purposes means the use of NHPs, including offspring, as part of a public display open to the general public during routinely scheduled hours in a facility that meets or exceeds AZA accreditation standards.

Importer means any person importing, or attempting to import, a live NHP into the United States, including an applicant to become a registered importer. Within the meaning of this section, "importer" includes any person maintaining a facility or institution housing NHPs during quarantine. Within the meaning of this section, "importer" also includes the agent of any animal act, laboratory, or zoo that is subject to or carries out responsibilities in accordance with the regulations in this section.

In transit means NHPs located within the United States that are not intended for import, whether scheduled or not, as part of the movement of those NHPs between a foreign country of departure and foreign country of final destination.

Lab or laboratory means a facility in the United States accredited by AAALAC or licensed by USDA, conducting research using NHPs, having foreign based facilities, and intending to transfer or transferring one or more NHPs that were originally part of an institutionally approved, ongoing protocol, from its foreign-based facility into its United States facility for purposes related to that specific research project.

Licensed veterinarian means a person who has graduated from a veterinary school accredited by the American Veterinary Medical Association's Council on Education, or has a certificate issued by the American Veterinary Medical Association's Education Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates, or has received equivalent formal education as determined by the HHS/CDC; and has received training and/or experience in the care and management of nonhuman primates.

Medical consultant means an occupational health physician, physician's assistant, or registered nurse, who is knowledgeable about the risks to human health associated with NHPs.

Nonhuman primate or NHP means all nonhuman members of the Order Primates.

NHP product or Product means skulls, skins, bodies, blood, tissues, or other biological samples from a nonhuman primate, including *trophies*, mounts, rugs, or other display items.

Offspring means the direct offspring of any live NHPs imported into the United States and the descendants of any such offspring.

Old World Nonhuman Primate means all nonhuman primates endemic to Asia or Africa.

Pathogen means any organism or substance capable of causing a communicable disease.

Permitted purpose means the use of NHPs for scientific, educational, or exhibition purposes as defined in this section.

Person means any individual or partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, organization, including a not-for-profit organization, such as a sanctuary, or other legal entity.

Quarantine means the practice of isolating live NHPs for at least 31 days after arrival in a U.S. quarantine facility where the NHPs are observed for evidence of infection with communicable disease, and where measures are in place to prevent transmission of infection to humans or NHPs within the cohort.

Quarantine facility means a facility used by a registered importer of NHPs for the purpose of quarantining imported NHPs.

Quarantine room means a room in a registered import facility for housing imported NHPs during the quarantine period.

Scientific purposes means the use of NHPs including offspring for research following a defined protocol and other standards for research projects as normally conducted at the university level.

Zoo means:

(1) Within the United States, an AZA-accredited and professionally maintained park, garden, or other place in which animals are kept for public exhibition and viewing; or

(2) Outside of the United States, a professionally maintained park, garden, or other place in which animals are kept for public exhibition and viewing that meets or exceeds the accrediting standards of the AZA.

Zoonotic disease means any infectious agent or communicable disease that is capable of being transmitted from animals (both wild and domestic) to humans

(d) General prohibition on importing nonhuman primates.

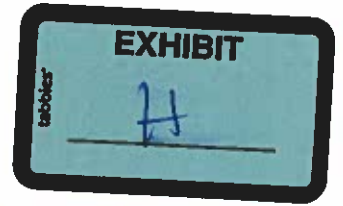
(1) A person may not import live NHPs into the United States unless the person is registered with HHS/CDC as a NHP importer in accordance with this section.

(2) A person may only import live NHPs into the United States for:

(i) Permitted purposes, as defined under paragraph (c)(2) of this section; or

(ii) Use in breeding colonies, provided that all offspring will be used only as replacement breeding stock or for permitted purposes.

(3) A person may not accept, maintain, sell, resell, or otherwise distribute imported NHPs (including their offspring) for use as pets, as a hobby, or as an avocation with occasional display to the general public.



50 CFR 23.74

§ 23.74 How can I trade internationally in personal sport-hunted trophies?

(a) ***U.S. and foreign general provisions.*** Except as provided for personal and household effects in § 23.15, the import, export, or re-export of sport-hunted trophies of species listed under CITES must meet the requirements of this section and the other requirements of this part (see subparts B and C for prohibitions and application procedures).

(b) ***Sport-hunted trophy*** means a whole dead animal or a readily recognizable part or derivative of an animal specifically identified on accompanying CITES documents that meets the following criteria:

- (1) Is raw, processed, or manufactured;
- (2) Was legally obtained by the hunter through hunting for his or her personal use;
- (3) Is being imported, exported, or re-exported by or on behalf of the hunter as part of the transfer from its country of origin ultimately to the hunter's country of usual residence; and
- (4) Includes worked, manufactured, or handicraft items made from the sport-hunted animal only when:
 - (i) Such items are contained in the same shipment as raw or tanned parts of the sport-hunted animal and are for the personal use of the hunter;
 - (ii) The quantity of such items is no more than could reasonably be expected given the number of animals taken by the hunter as shown on the license or other documentation of the authorized hunt accompanying the shipment; and
 - (iii) The accompanying CITES documents (export document and, if appropriate, import permit) contain a complete itemization and description of all items included in the shipment.

(c) ***Use after import.*** You may use your sport-hunted trophy after import into the United States as provided in § 23.55.

(d) ***Quantity.*** The following provisions apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign documents for sport-hunted trophies originating from a population for which the Conference of the Parties has established an export quota. The number of trophies that one hunter may import in any calendar year for the following species is:

- (1) No more than two leopard (*Panthera pardus*) trophies.

(2) No more than one markhor (*Capra falconeri*) trophy.

(3) No more than one black rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*) trophy.

(e) **Marking or tagging.**

(1) The following provisions apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign documents for sport-hunted trophies originating from a population for which the Conference of the Parties has established an export quota. Each trophy imported, exported, or re-exported must be marked or tagged in the following manner:

(i) Leopard and markhor: Each raw or tanned skin must have a self-locking tag inserted through the skin and permanently locked in place using the locking mechanism of the tag. The tag must indicate the country of origin, the number of the specimen in relation to the annual quota, and the calendar year in which the specimen was taken in the wild. A mounted sport-hunted trophy must be accompanied by the tag from the skin used to make the mount.

(ii) Black rhinoceros: Parts of the trophy, including, but not limited to, skin, skull, or horns, whether mounted or loose, should be individually marked with reference to the country of origin, species, the number of the specimen in relation to the annual quota, and the year of export.

(iii) Crocodylians: See marking requirements in § 23.70.

(iv) The export permit or re-export certificate or an annex attached to the permit or certificate must contain all the information that is given on the tag.

(2) African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*). The following provisions apply to the issuance and acceptance of U.S. and foreign documents for sport-hunted trophies of African elephant. The trophy ivory must be legibly marked by means of punch-dies, indelible ink, or other form of permanent marking, under a marking and registration system established by the country of origin, with the following formula: The country of origin represented by the corresponding two-letter ISO country code; the last two digits of the year in which the elephant was harvested for export; the serial number for the year in question; and the weight of the ivory in kilograms. The mark must be highlighted with a flash of color and placed on the lip mark area. The lip mark area is the area of a whole African elephant tusk where the tusk emerges from the skull and which is usually denoted by a prominent ring of staining on the tusk in its natural state.



50 CFR 100.25

§ 100.25 Subsistence taking of fish, wildlife, and shellfish: general regulations.

(a) Definitions. The following definitions apply to all regulations contained in this part:

Abalone iron means a flat device which is used for taking abalone and which is more than 1 inch (24 mm) in width and less than 24 inches (610 mm) in length, with all prying edges rounded and smooth.

ADF&G; means the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Airborne means transported by aircraft.

Aircraft means any kind of airplane, glider, or other device used to transport people or equipment through the air, excluding helicopters.

Airport means an airport listed in the Federal Aviation Administration's Alaska Airman's Guide and chart supplement.

Anchor means a device used to hold a fishing vessel or net in a fixed position relative to the beach; this includes using part of the seine or lead, a ship's anchor, or being secured to another vessel or net that is anchored.

Animal means those species with a vertebral column (backbone).

Antler means one or more solid, horn-like appendages protruding from the head of a caribou, deer, elk, or moose.

Antlered means any caribou, deer, elk, or moose having at least one visible antler.

Antlerless means any caribou, deer, elk, or moose not having visible antlers attached to the skull.

Bait means any material excluding a scent lure that is placed to attract an animal by its sense of smell or taste; however, those parts of legally taken animals that are not required to be salvaged and which are left at the kill site are not considered bait.

Beach seine means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and is set from and hauled to the beach.

Bear means black bear, or brown or grizzly bear.

Big game means black bear, brown bear, bison, caribou, Sitka black-tailed deer, elk, mountain goat, moose, musk ox, Dall sheep, wolf, and wolverine.

Bow means a longbow, recurve bow, or compound bow, excluding a crossbow or any bow equipped with a mechanical device that holds arrows at full draw.

Broadhead means an arrowhead that is not barbed and has two or more steel cutting edges having a minimum cutting diameter of not less than seven-eighths of an inch.

Brow tine means a tine on the front portion of a moose antler, typically projecting forward from the base of the antler toward the nose.

Buck means any male deer.

Bull means any male moose, caribou, elk, or musk oxen.

Calf means a moose, caribou, elk, musk ox, or bison less than 12 months old.

Cast net means a circular net with a mesh size of no more than 1.5 inches and weights attached to the perimeter, which, when thrown, surrounds the fish and closes at the bottom when retrieved.

Char means the following species: Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*), lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*), brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), and Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*).

Closed season means the time when fish, wildlife, or shellfish may not be taken.

Crab means the following species: Red king crab (*Paralithodes camshatica*), blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*), brown king crab (*Lithodes aequispina*), scarlet king crab (*Lithodes couesi*), all species of tanner or snow crab (*Chionoecetes* spp.), and Dungeness crab (*Cancer magister*).

Cub bear means a brown or grizzly bear in its first or second year of life, or a black bear (including cinnamon and blue phases) in its first year of life.

Depth of net means the perpendicular distance between cork line and lead line expressed as either linear units of measure or as a number of meshes, including all of the web of which the net is composed.

Designated hunter or fisherman means a Federally qualified hunter or fisherman who may take all or a portion of another Federally qualified hunter's or fisherman's harvest limit(s) only under situations approved by the Board.

Dip net means a bag-shaped net supported on all sides by a rigid frame; the maximum straight-line distance between any two points on the net frame, as measured through the net opening, may not exceed 5 feet; the depth of the bag must be at least one-half of the greatest straight-line distance, as measured through the net opening; no portion of the bag may be constructed of webbing that exceeds a stretched measurement of 4.5 inches; the frame must be attached to a single rigid handle and be operated by hand.

Diving gear means any type of hard hat or skin diving equipment, including SCUBA equipment; a tethered, umbilical, surface-supplied unit; or snorkel.

Drainage means all of the lands and waters comprising a watershed, including tributary rivers, streams, sloughs, ponds, and lakes, which contribute to the water supply of the watershed.

Drawing permit means a permit issued to a limited number of Federally qualified subsistence users selected by means of a random drawing.

Drift gillnet means a drifting gillnet that has not been intentionally staked, anchored, or otherwise fixed in one place.

Edible meat means the breast meat of ptarmigan and grouse and those parts of caribou, deer, elk, mountain goat, moose, musk oxen, and Dall sheep that are typically used for human consumption, which are: The meat of the ribs, neck, brisket, front quarters as far as the distal (bottom) joint of the radius-ulna (knee), hindquarters as far as the distal joint (bottom) of the tibia-fibula (hock) and that portion of the animal between the front and hindquarters; however, edible meat of species listed in this definition does not include: Meat of the head, meat that has been damaged and made inedible by the method of taking, bones, sinew, and incidental meat reasonably lost as a result of boning or close trimming of the bones, or viscera. For black bear, brown and grizzly bear, "edible meat" means the meat of the front quarter and hindquarters and meat along the backbone (backstrap).

Federally qualified subsistence user means a rural Alaska resident qualified to harvest fish or wildlife on Federal public lands in accordance with the Federal Subsistence Management Regulations in this part.

Field means an area outside of established year-round dwellings, businesses, or other developments usually associated with a city, town, or village; field does not include permanent hotels or roadhouses on the State road system or at State or Federally maintained airports.

Fifty-inch (50-inch) moose means a bull moose with an antler spread of 50 inches or more.

Fish wheel means a fixed, rotating device, with no more than four baskets on a single axle, for catching fish, which is driven by river current or other means.

Fresh water of streams and rivers means the line at which fresh water is separated from salt water at the mouth of streams and rivers by a line drawn headland to headland across the mouth as the waters flow into the sea.

Full curl horn means the horn of a Dall sheep ram; the tip of which has grown through 360 degrees of a circle described by the outer surface of the horn, as viewed from the side, or that both horns are broken, or that the sheep is at least 8 years of age as determined by horn growth annuli.

Furbearer means a beaver, coyote, arctic fox, red fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel, muskrat, river (land) otter, red squirrel, flying squirrel, ground squirrel, marmot, wolf, or wolverine.

Fyke net means a fixed, funneling (fyke) device used to entrap fish.

Gear means any type of fishing apparatus.

Gillnet means a net primarily designed to catch fish by entanglement in a mesh that consists of a single sheet of webbing which hangs between cork line and lead line, and which is fished from the surface of the water.

Grappling hook means a hooked device with flukes or claws, which is attached to a line and operated by hand.

Groundfish or bottomfish means any marine fish except halibut, osmerids, herring, and salmonids.

Grouse collectively refers to all species found in Alaska, including spruce grouse, ruffed grouse, sooty grouse (formerly blue), and sharp-tailed grouse.

Hand purse seine means a floating net that is designed to surround fish and which can be closed at the bottom by pursing the lead line; pursing may only be done by hand power, and a free-running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line is not allowed.

Handicraft means a finished product made by a rural Alaskan resident from the nonedible byproducts of fish or wildlife and is composed wholly or in some significant respect of natural materials. The shape and appearance of the natural material must be substantially changed by the skillful use of hands, such as sewing, weaving, drilling, lacing, beading, carving, etching, scrimshawing, painting, or other means, and incorporated into a work of art, regalia, clothing, or other creative expression, and can be either traditional or contemporary in design. The handicraft must have substantially greater monetary and aesthetic value than the unaltered natural material alone.

Handline means a hand-held and operated line, with one or more hooks attached.

Hare or hares collectively refers to all species of hares (commonly called rabbits) in Alaska and includes snowshoe hare and tundra or Alaska hare.

Harvest limit means the number of any one species permitted to be taken by any one person or designated group, per specified time period, in a Unit or portion of a Unit in which the taking occurs even if part or all of the harvest is preserved. A fish, when landed and killed by means of rod and reel, becomes part of the harvest limit of the person originally hooking it.

Herring pound means an enclosure used primarily to contain live herring over extended periods of time.

Highway means the drivable surface of any constructed road.

Hook means a single shanked fishhook with a single eye constructed with one or more points with or without barbs. A hook without a "barb" means the hook is manufactured without a barb or the barb has been completely removed or compressed so that barb is in complete contact with the shaft of the hook.

Household means that group of people residing in the same residence.

Hung measure means the maximum length of the cork line when measured wet or dry with traction applied at one end only.

Hunting means the taking of wildlife within established hunting seasons with archery equipment or firearms, and as authorized by a required hunting license.

Hydraulic clam digger means a device using water or a combination of air and water used to harvest clams.

Jigging gear means a line or lines with lures or baited hooks, drawn through the water by hand, and which are operated during periods of ice cover from holes cut in the ice, or from shore ice and which are drawn through the water by hand.

Lead means either a length of net employed for guiding fish into a seine, set gillnet, or other length of net, or a length of fencing employed for guiding fish into a fish wheel, fyke net, or dip net.

Legal limit of fishing gear means the maximum aggregate of a single type of fishing gear permitted to be used by one individual or boat, or combination of boats in any particular regulatory area, district, or section.

Long line means either a stationary, buoyed, or anchored line, or a floating, free-drifting line with lures or baited hooks attached.

Marmot collectively refers to all species of marmot that occur in Alaska, including the hoary marmot, Alaska marmot, and the woodchuck.

Mechanical clam digger means a mechanical device used or capable of being used for the taking of clams.

Mechanical jigging machine means a mechanical device with line and hooks used to jig for halibut and bottomfish, but does not include hand gurdies or rods with reels.

Mile means a nautical mile when used in reference to marine waters or a statute mile when used in reference to fresh water.

Motorized vehicle means a motor-driven land, air, or water conveyance.

Open season means the time when wildlife may be taken by hunting or trapping; an open season includes the first and last days of the prescribed season period.

Otter means river or land otter only, excluding sea otter.

Permit hunt means a hunt for which State or Federal permits are issued by registration or other means.

Poison means any substance that is toxic or poisonous upon contact or ingestion.

Possession means having direct physical control of wildlife at a given time or having both the power and intention to exercise dominion or control of wildlife either directly or through another person or persons.

Possession limit means the maximum number of fish, grouse, or ptarmigan a person or designated group may have in possession if they have not been canned, salted, frozen, smoked, dried, or otherwise preserved so as to be fit for human consumption after a 15-day period.

Pot means a portable structure designed and constructed to capture and retain live fish and shellfish in the water.

Ptarmigan collectively refers to all species found in Alaska, including white-tailed ptarmigan, rock ptarmigan, and willow ptarmigan.

Purse seine means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and which can be closed at the bottom by means of a free-running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line.

Ram means a male Dall sheep.

Registration permit means a permit that authorizes hunting and is issued to a person who agrees to the specified hunting conditions. Hunting permitted by a registration permit begins on an announced date and continues throughout the open season, or until the season is closed by Board action. Registration permits are issued in the order requests are received and/or are based on priorities as determined by [50 CFR 100.17](#) and [36 CFR 242.17](#).

Regulatory year means July 1-June 30, except for fish and shellfish, for which it means April 1-March 31.

Ring net means a bag-shaped net suspended between no more than two frames; the bottom frame may not be larger in perimeter than the top frame; the gear must be nonrigid and collapsible so that free movement of fish or shellfish across the top of the net is not prohibited when the net is employed.

Rockfish means all species of the genus *Sebastes*.

Rod and reel means either a device upon which a line is stored on a fixed or revolving spool and is deployed through guides mounted on a flexible pole, or a line that is attached to a pole. In either case, bait or an artificial fly or lure is used as terminal tackle. This definition does not include the use of rod and reel gear for snagging.

Salmon means the following species: pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbusha*); sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*); Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*); coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*); and chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).

Salmon stream means any stream used by salmon for spawning, rearing, or for traveling to a spawning or rearing area.

Salvage means to transport the edible meat, skull, or hide, as required by regulation, of a regulated fish, wildlife, or shellfish to the location where the edible meat will be consumed by humans or processed for human consumption in a manner that saves or prevents the edible meat from waste, and preserves the skull or hide for human use.

Scallop dredge means a dredge-like device designed specifically for and capable of taking scallops by being towed along the ocean floor.

Scent lure (in reference to bear baiting) means any biodegradable material to which biodegradable scent is applied or infused.

Sea urchin rake means a hand-held implement, no longer than 4 feet, equipped with projecting prongs used to gather sea urchins.

Sealing means placing a mark or tag on a portion of a harvested animal by an authorized representative of the ADF&G; sealing includes collecting and recording information about the conditions under which the animal was harvested, and measurements of the specimen submitted for sealing, or surrendering a specific portion of the animal for biological information.

Set gillnet means a gillnet that has been intentionally set, staked, anchored, or otherwise fixed.

Seven-eighths curl horn means the horn of a male Dall sheep, the tip of which has grown through seven-eighths (315 degrees) of a circle, described by the outer surface of the horn, as viewed from the side, or with both horns broken.

Shovel means a hand-operated implement for digging clams.

Skin, hide, pelt, or fur means any tanned or untanned external covering of an animal's body. However, for bear, the skin, hide, pelt, or fur means the external covering with claws attached.

Snagging means hooking or attempting to hook a fish elsewhere than in the mouth.

Spear means a shaft with a sharp point or fork-like implement attached to one end, which is used to thrust through the water to impale or retrieve fish, and which is operated by hand.

Spike-fork moose means a bull moose with only one or two tines on either antler; male calves are not spike-fork bulls.

Stretched measure means the average length of any series of 10 consecutive meshes measured from inside the first knot and including the last knot when wet; the 10 meshes, when being measured, must be an integral part of the net, as hung, and measured perpendicular to the selvages; measurements will be made by means of a metal tape measure while the 10 meshes being measured are suspended vertically from a single peg or nail, under 5-pound weight.

Subsistence fishing permit means a subsistence harvest permit issued by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game or the Federal Subsistence Board.

Take or Taking means to fish, pursue, hunt, shoot, trap, net, capture, collect, kill, harm, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.

Tine or antler point refers to any point on an antler, the length of which is greater than its width and is at least 1 inch.

To operate fishing gear means any of the following: To deploy gear in the water; to remove gear from the water; to remove fish or shellfish from the gear during an open season or period; or to possess a gillnet containing fish during an open fishing period, except that a gillnet that is completely clear of the water is not considered to be operating for the purposes of minimum distance requirement.

Transportation means to ship, convey, carry, or transport by any means whatever and deliver or receive for such shipment, conveyance, carriage, or transportation.

Trapping means the taking of furbearers within established trapping seasons and with a required trapping license.

Trawl means a bag-shaped net towed through the water to capture fish or shellfish, and includes beam, otter, or pelagic trawl.

Troll gear means a power gurdy troll gear consisting of a line or lines with lures or baited hooks that are drawn through the water by a power gurdy; hand troll gear consisting of a line or lines with lures or baited hooks that are drawn through the water from a vessel by hand trolling, strip fishing, or other types of trolling, and which are retrieved by hand power or hand-powered crank and not by any type of electrical, hydraulic, mechanical, or other assisting device or attachment; or dinglebar troll gear consisting of one or more lines, retrieved and set with a troll gurdy or hand troll gurdy, with a terminally attached weight from which one or more leaders with one or more lures or baited hooks are pulled through the water while a vessel is making way.

Trophy means a mount of a big game animal, including the skin of the head (cape) or the entire skin, in a lifelike representation of the animal, including a lifelike representation made from any part of a big game animal; "**trophy**" also includes a "European mount" in which the horns or antlers and the skull or a portion of the skull are mounted for display.

Trout means the following species: Cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*) and rainbow/steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).

Unclassified wildlife or unclassified species means all species of animals not otherwise classified by the definitions in this paragraph (a), or regulated under other Federal law as listed in paragraph (i) of this section.

Ungulate means any species of hoofed mammal, including deer, caribou, elk, moose, mountain goat, Dall sheep, and musk ox.

Unit and Subunit means one of the geographical areas in the State of Alaska known as Game Management Units, or GMUs, as defined in the codified Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulations found in Title 5 of the Alaska Administrative Code and collectively listed in this part as Units or Subunits.

Wildlife means any hare, ptarmigan, grouse, ungulate, bear, furbearer, or unclassified species and includes any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or carcass or part thereof.

(b) Taking fish, wildlife, or shellfish for subsistence uses by a prohibited method is a violation of this part. Seasons are closed unless opened by Federal regulation. Hunting, trapping, or fishing during a closed season or in an area closed by this part is prohibited. You may not take for subsistence fish, wildlife, or shellfish outside established Unit or Area seasons, or in excess of the established Unit or Area harvest limits, unless otherwise provided for by the Board. You may take fish, wildlife, or shellfish under State regulations on public lands, except as otherwise restricted at §§ 100.26 through 100.28. Unit/Area-specific restrictions or allowances for subsistence taking of fish, wildlife, or shellfish are identified at §§ 100.26 through 100.28.

(c) Harvest limits.

(1) Harvest limits authorized by this section and harvest limits established in State regulations may not be accumulated unless specified otherwise in §§ 100.26, 100.27, or 100.28.

(2) Fish, wildlife, or shellfish taken by a designated individual for another person pursuant to § 100.10(d)(5)(i) counts toward the individual harvest limit of the person for whom the fish, wildlife, or shellfish is taken.

(3) A harvest limit may apply to the number of fish, wildlife, or shellfish that can be taken daily, seasonally and/or during a regulatory year or held in possession.

(4) Unless otherwise provided, any person who gives or receives fish, wildlife, or shellfish must furnish, upon a request made by a Federal or State agent, a signed statement describing the following: Names and addresses of persons who gave and received fish, wildlife, or shellfish; the time and place that the fish, wildlife, or shellfish was taken; and identification of species transferred. Where a qualified subsistence user has designated another qualified subsistence user to take fish, wildlife, or shellfish on his or her behalf in accordance with § 100.10(d)(5)(ii), the permit must be furnished in place of a signed statement.

(5) Fish, wildlife, or shellfish taken by a participant in a community harvest system counts toward both the community harvest limit or quota for that species as well as individual harvest limits, Federal or State, for each participant in that community harvest system; however, the take does not count toward individual harvest limits, Federal or State, of any non-participant.

(i) Fish, wildlife, or shellfish taken by someone who is not a participant in a community harvest system does not count toward any community harvest limit or quota.

(ii) For the purposes of this provision, all residents of the community are deemed participants in the community harvest unless the Board-approved framework requires registration as a prerequisite to harvesting or receiving any fish, wildlife, or shellfish pursuant to that community harvest, in which case only those who register are deemed participants in that community harvest.

(d) Fishing by designated harvest permit.

(1) Any species of fish that may be taken by subsistence fishing under this part may be taken under a designated harvest permit.

(2) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you (beneficiary) may designate another Federally qualified subsistence user to take fish on your behalf. The designated fisherman must obtain a designated harvest permit prior to attempting to harvest fish and must return a completed harvest report. The designated fisherman may fish for any number of beneficiaries but may have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time.

(3) The designated fisherman must have in possession a valid designated fishing permit when taking, attempting to take, or transporting fish taken under this section, on behalf of a beneficiary.

(4) The designated fisherman may not fish with more than one legal limit of gear.

(5) You may not designate more than one person to take or attempt to take fish on your behalf at one time. You may not personally take or attempt to take fish at the same time that a designated fisherman is taking or attempting to take fish on your behalf.

(e) Hunting by designated harvest permit. If you are a federally qualified subsistence user (recipient), you may designate another federally qualified subsistence user to take deer, moose, and caribou, and in Units 1-5, goats, on your behalf unless unit-specific regulations in § __.26 preclude or modify the use of the designated hunter system or allow the harvest of additional species by a designated hunter. The designated hunter must obtain a

designated hunter permit and must return a completed harvest report. The designated hunter may hunt for any number of recipients but may have no more than two harvest limits in his/her possession at any one time except for goats, where designated hunters may have no more than one harvest limit in possession at any one time, and unless otherwise specified in unit-specific regulations in § __.26.

(f) A rural Alaska resident who has been designated to take fish, wildlife, or shellfish on behalf of another rural Alaska resident in accordance with § 100.10(d)(5)(ii) must promptly deliver the fish, wildlife, or shellfish to that rural Alaska resident and may not charge the recipient for his/her services in taking the fish, wildlife, or shellfish or claim for themselves the meat or any part of the harvested fish, wildlife, or shellfish.

(g) Cultural/educational program permits.

(1) A qualifying program must have instructors, enrolled students, minimum attendance requirements, and standards for successful completion of the course. Applications must be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board through the Office of Subsistence Management and should be submitted 60 days prior to the earliest desired date of harvest. Harvest must be reported, and any animals harvested will count against any established Federal harvest quota for the area in which it is harvested.

(2) Requests for followup permits must be submitted to the in-season or local manager and should be submitted 60 days prior to the earliest desired date of harvest.

(h) Permits. If a subsistence fishing or hunting permit is required by this part, the following permit conditions apply unless otherwise specified in this section:

(1) You may not take more fish, wildlife, or shellfish for subsistence use than the limits set out in the permit;

(2) You must obtain the permit prior to fishing or hunting;

(3) You must have the permit in your possession and readily available for inspection while fishing, hunting, or transporting subsistence-taken fish, wildlife, or shellfish;

(4) If specified on the permit, you must keep accurate daily records of the harvest, showing the number of fish, wildlife, or shellfish taken, by species, location, and date of harvest, and other such information as may be required for management or conservation purposes; and

(5) If the return of harvest information necessary for management and conservation purposes is required by a permit and you fail to comply with such reporting requirements, you are ineligible to receive a subsistence permit for that activity during the following regulatory year, unless you demonstrate that failure to report was due to loss in the mail, accident, sickness, or other unavoidable circumstances.

(i) You may not possess, transport, give, receive, or barter fish, wildlife, or shellfish that was taken in violation of Federal or State statutes or a regulation promulgated hereunder.

(j) Utilization of fish, wildlife, or shellfish.

(1) You may not use wildlife as food for a dog or furbearer, or as bait, except as allowed for in § 100.26, § 100.27, or § 100.28, or except for the following:

(i) The hide, skin, viscera, head, or bones of wildlife;

(ii) The skinned carcass of a furbearer;

(iii) Squirrels, hares (rabbits), grouse, or ptarmigan; however, you may not use the breast meat of grouse and ptarmigan as animal food or bait;

(iv) Unclassified wildlife.

(2) If you take wildlife for subsistence, you must salvage the following parts for human use:

(i) The hide of a wolf, wolverine, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, weasel, or otter;

(ii) The hide and edible meat of a brown bear, except that the hide of brown bears taken in Units 5, 9B, 17, 18, portions of 19A and 19B, 21D, 22, 23, 24, and 26A need not be salvaged;

(iii) The hide and edible meat of a black bear;

(iv) The hide or meat of squirrels, hares, marmots, beaver, muskrats, or unclassified wildlife.

(3) You must salvage the edible meat of ungulates, bear, grouse, and ptarmigan.

(4) You may not intentionally waste or destroy any subsistence-caught fish or shellfish; however, you may use for bait or other purposes whitefish, herring, and species for which bag limits, seasons, or other regulatory methods and means are not provided in this section, as well as the head, tail, fins, and viscera of legally taken subsistence fish.

(5) Failure to salvage the edible meat may not be a violation if such failure is caused by circumstances beyond the control of a person, including theft of the harvested fish, wildlife, or shellfish, unanticipated weather conditions, or unavoidable loss to another animal.

(6) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, or fur, including claws, of a black bear.

(i) In Units 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, fur, claws, bones, teeth, sinew, or skulls of a black bear taken from Units 1, 2, 3, or 5.

(ii) [Reserved]

(7) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, or fur, including claws, of a brown bear taken from Units 1-5, 9A-C, 9E, 12, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24B (only that portion within Gates of the Arctic National Park), 25, or 26.

(i) In Units 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, you may sell handicraft articles made from the skin, hide, pelt, fur, claws, bones, teeth, sinew, or skulls of a brown bear taken from Units 1, 4, or 5.

(ii) Prior to selling a handicraft incorporating a brown bear claw(s), the hide or claw(s) not attached to a hide must be sealed by an authorized Alaska Department of Fish and Game representative. Old claws may be sealed if an affidavit is signed indicating that the claws came from a brown bear harvested on Federal public lands by a Federally qualified user. A copy of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game sealing certificate must accompany the handicraft when sold.

(8) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell the raw fur or tanned pelt with or without claws attached from legally harvested furbearers.

(9) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from the nonedible byproducts (including, but not limited to, skin, shell, fins, and bones) of subsistence-harvested fish or shellfish.

(10) If you are a Federally qualified subsistence user, you may sell handicraft articles made from nonedible byproducts of wildlife harvested for subsistence uses (excluding bear), to include: Skin, hide, pelt, fur, claws, bones (except skulls of moose, caribou, elk, deer, sheep, goat, and musk ox), teeth, sinew, antlers and/or horns (if not attached to any part of the skull or made to represent a big game trophy) and hooves.

(11) The sale of handicrafts made from the nonedible byproducts of wildlife, when authorized in this part, may not constitute a significant commercial enterprise.

(12) You may sell the horns and antlers not attached to any part of the skull from legally harvested caribou (except caribou harvested in Unit 23), deer, elk, goat, moose, musk ox, and sheep.

(13) You may sell the raw/untanned and tanned hide or cape from a legally harvested caribou, deer, elk, goat, moose, musk ox, and sheep.

(k) The regulations found in this part do not apply to the subsistence taking and use of fish, wildlife, or shellfish regulated pursuant to the Fur Seal Act of 1966 ([80 Stat. 1091](#), 16 U.S.C. 1187); the Endangered Species Act of 1973 ([87 Stat. 884](#), [16 U.S.C. 1531-1543](#)); the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 ([86 Stat. 1027](#); [16 U.S.C. 1361-1407](#)); and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act ([40 Stat. 755](#); 16 U.S.C. 703-711), or to any amendments to these Acts. The taking and use of fish, wildlife, or shellfish, covered by these Acts will conform to the specific provisions contained in these Acts, as amended, and any implementing regulations.

(l) Rural residents, nonrural residents, and nonresidents not specifically prohibited by Federal regulations from fishing, hunting, or trapping on public lands in an area may fish, hunt, or trap on public lands in accordance with the appropriate State regulations.

Preferred Language

English (US) ▼



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MENU

Sports-Importing hunted trophies

Before you make plans to import a sport-hunted trophy, it is important that you and your safari outfitter or guide understand the permitting, port inspection, and clearance requirements of both the United States and the foreign country (<https://cites.org/eng/cms/index.php/component/cp>) in which you plan to hunt.

Information on how to bring back your game or hunting trophy can be found on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Hunting and Fishing webpage. Many hunting trophies are subject to requirements and restrictions enforced by other U.S. federal agencies. Depending on the species that you are importing, you may need a permit from the country where the animal was caught.

You should be aware that several U.S. wildlife laws may restrict the import of your trophy. If your trophy animal is protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), you will need an original valid CITES export document from the country of export or re-export. Some bird trophies (for example, hoopoe) may need permits under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. You can find the list of migratory birds at: <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-50> (<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-50>).

No matter the species, you must complete **Form 3-177** (<https://www.fws.gov/media/wildlife-shipments-declaration-form-3-177-and-instructions.pdf>) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Declaration for Importation or Exportation of Fish or Wildlife. Failure to file Form 3-177 as required by the regulations in Part 14 of 50 CFR is a violation under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The Form 3-177 must be filed with the appropriate wildlife inspection office, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) office or regional law enforcement office. USFWS suggest you their electronic filing system eDecs (Electronic Declarations) at <https://eDecs.fws.gov/> (<https://eDecs.fws.gov/>).

For additional information, contact:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Law Enforcement
Phone: 703-358-1949
Fax: 703-358-2271
E-mail: lawenforcement@fws.gov (<mailto:lawenforcement@fws.gov>)

Trophies may be inspected by CBP for sanitary purposes. General guidelines for importing trophies are available on the [U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-and-animal-product-import-) (<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-and-animal-product-import->

[information/approvedestablishments/approved-establishments#:~:text=To%20be%20safely%20imported%2C%20animal,accompanied%20by%20a%20VS%20import](#)) website or by sending a letter to:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
APHIS, VS, Strategy & Policy, APIE
4700 River Road, Unit 40
Riverdale, MD 20737-1231

You can also contact them at (301) 851-3300, option 4.

Nonhuman primate trophy materials may require a permit from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Prospective importers of nonhuman primate trophy materials from nonhuman primates should review the permit requirements and complete an application form. See CDC's section for [Hunting Trophies of Nonhuman Primates \(https://www.cdc.gov/importation/animal-products.html\)](https://www.cdc.gov/importation/animal-products.html).

Also, federal regulations do not allow the importation of any species into a state with USFWS laws that are more restrictive than federal laws. If foreign laws were violated in the taking, sale, possession, or export to the United States of wild animals, those animals will not be allowed entry into the United States. Many countries require export permits for wildlife, even for species not protected under CITES. Be sure to check with the exporting country for any additional requirements. Importing trophies without permits required by a foreign country is a violation of U.S. law.

Article Number
000001642

Date Published
6/21/2023



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[Contact CBP \(https://www.cbp.gov/about/contact\)](https://www.cbp.gov/about/contact)



(<https://www.cbp.gov>)

CBP.gov
An official website of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (<https://www.dhs.gov/>)

(<https://www.cbp.gov/site-policy-notices/accessibility>)

(<https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/publications/forms>)

(<https://www.cbp.gov/site-policy-notices>)

(<http://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/publications/performance-accountability-financial>)

(<https://www.oig.dhs.gov/>)

(<https://www.whitehouse.gov/>)

(<https://www.cbp.gov/dhs-component-websites>)

(<https://www.cbp.gov/about/eeo-diversity/no-fear-act>)

(<http://www.usa.gov/>)

(<https://www.cbp.gov/site-policy-notice/foia>)

(<https://www.cbp.gov/site-policy-notice/privacy-policy>)

(<https://www.cbp.gov/document/directives/vulnerability-disclosure-program-policy-and-rules-engagement>)

National Terrorism Advisory System

This content is from the eCFR and is authoritative but unofficial.



Title 50 – Wildlife and Fisheries
Chapter I – United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior
Subchapter B – Taking, Possession, Transportation, Sale, Purchase, Barter, Exportation, and
Importation of Wildlife and Plants
Part 14 – Importation, Exportation, and Transportation of Wildlife
Subpart I – Import/Export Licenses and Inspection Fees

Source: 73 FR 74628, Dec. 9, 2008, unless otherwise noted.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 668, 704, 712, 1382, 1538(d)–(f), 1540(f), 3371–3378, 4223–4244, and 4901–4916; 18 U.S.C. 42; 31 U.S.C. 9701; Pub. L. 115–334, 132 Stat. 4490.

Source: 45 FR 56673, Aug. 25, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

§ 14.91 When do I need an import/export license?

- (a) The Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1538(d)(1)) makes it unlawful for any person to engage in business as an importer or exporter of certain fish or wildlife without first having obtained permission from the Secretary. For the purposes of this subchapter, engage in business means to import or export wildlife for commercial purposes.
- (b) Except as provided in § 14.92, if you engage in the business of importing or exporting wildlife for commercial purposes (see § 14.4), you must obtain an import/export license prior to importing or exporting your wildlife shipment.
- (c) The following table includes some examples of when an import/export license is required:

If I import into the United States or export from the United States	... do I need an import/export license?
(1) Wildlife in the form of products such as garments, bags, shoes, boots, jewelry, rugs, trophies, or curios for commercial purposes	Yes.
(2) Wildlife in the form of hides, furs, or skins for commercial purposes	Yes.
(3) Wildlife in the form of food for commercial purposes	Yes.
(4) As an animal dealer, animal broker, pet dealer, or pet or laboratory supplier	Yes.
(5) As an individual owner of a personally owned live wildlife pet for personal use	No.
(6) As a collector or hobbyist for personal use	No.
(7) As a collector or hobbyist for commercial purposes, including sale, trade or barter	Yes.
(8) As a laboratory researcher or biomedical supplier for commercial purposes	Yes.
(9) As a customs broker or freight forwarder engaged in business as a dispatcher, handler, consolidator, or transporter of wildlife or if I file documents with the Service on behalf of others	No.
(10) As a common carrier engaged in business as a transporter of wildlife	No.
(11) As a taxidermist, outfitter, or guide importing or exporting my own hunting trophies for commercial purposes	Yes.
(12) As a taxidermist, outfitter, or guide transporting or shipping hunting trophies for	No.

If I import into the United States or export from the United States	... do I need an import/export license?
clients or customers	
(13) As a U.S. taxidermist receiving a U.S. client's personal hunting trophies after import clearance for processing	No.
(14) As a U.S. taxidermist importing wildlife from or exporting wildlife to foreign owners who are requesting my services	Yes.
(15) As a foreign owner of wildlife exporting my personal hunting trophies from the United States to my home	No.
(16) As a circus for exhibition or resale purposes	Yes.
(17) As a Federal, State, municipal, or tribal agency	No.
(18) As a public museum, or public scientific or educational institution for noncommercial research or educational purposes	No.

COLORADO TITLE SETTING BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF THE TITLE AND BALLOT TITLE AND SUBMISSION
CLAUSE FOR INITIATIVE 2023-2024 #101

MOTION FOR REHEARING

On behalf of Dan Gates, registered elector of the State of Colorado, the undersigned counsel hereby submit this Motion for Rehearing for Initiative 2023-2024 #101 pursuant to C.R.S. § 1-40-107, and as grounds therefore state as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION**a. The true nature of Initiative #101 is to essentially ban hunting of mountain lions and bobcats for any purpose.**

Notwithstanding the Proponents' claims—and the setting of title itself—to the contrary, Initiative #101's primary feature is not to alter Colorado law to prohibit trophy hunting of mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx. Colorado law already makes it unlawful to kill mountain lions, bobcats, or lynx without harvesting their meat. In fact, federal law prohibits the hunting of lynx altogether.

But based on the measure's legislative declaration and language, as well as the title adopted at the December 20, 2023, Title Board hearing, the public would likely assume that it is currently legal to hunt mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx solely for trophies, and that the measure is prohibiting this existing practice. As described during the rehearing for Proposed Initiative 2023-2024 #91, which is a similar measure, this is simply not true. The proponents' characterization of Initiative #101 as prohibiting trophy hunting is misleading and does not reflect the measure's true nature.

Rather, Initiative #101's true nature is to impose, for all intents and purposes, a virtual ban on the currently legal hunting of mountain lions and bobcats. Proponents will likely argue that the measure is something other than a total ban because it permits hunting during the last two weeks of the year, so long as the hunter does not use electronics. More specifically, the "exception" allows for the hunting of mountain lions and bobcats so long as:

- The hunting takes place between December 18th and December 30th;

- The hunters do not use traps, bait, dogs, and electronic devices (which are critical tools that allow hunters to keep track of their dogs to make sure they do not stray onto private property); and
- Body parts that could be mounted or displayed are turned over to Colorado Parks and Wildlife (“CPW”).

But few, if any, hunting occurs during those two weeks. And it is virtually impossible to hunt without the use of electronic equipment. This two-week “exception” was not designed to permit hunting; it was designed to obfuscate the true nature of Initiative #101: a total ban on the hunting of mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx.

An understanding of the measure’s true nature illuminates the various flaws that prevent the setting of a title. As described below, not only do the twin features of the measure (banning trophy hunting and banning hunting) and the measure’s decision to include three distinct animals constitute multiple subjects, but the title adopted at the Title Board hearing contains an impermissible catchphrase and does not logically describe to voters the measure’s true central features.

b. Relevant hunting statutes and regulations.

Colorado law heavily regulates the hunting of mountain lions and bobcats, *see* 2 COLO. CODE REGS §§ 406-2:200–272; §§ 406-3:300–328, and strictly prohibits poaching. Under state law, it is unlawful to take an animal and abandon the carcass. C.R.S. § 33-6-117(1)(a).¹ Failure to follow this law is a class 2 misdemeanor. C.R.S. § 33-6-117(1)(b). Thus, so-called “trophy hunting” of mountain lions and bobcats only for the animals’ body parts is already illegal. Indeed, the meat from mountain lions must be processed for human consumption in order to make the kill lawful. *See People v. Gordon*, 160 P.3d 284, 285–86 (Colo. App. 2007) (recognizing that a hunter violated the law when they killed a big game animal but abandoned the edible meat). Further, the hunting of Lynx is already illegal as they are federally protected under the Endangered Species Act. Thus, rather than making “trophy hunting” unlawful, what Initiative #101 actually does is impose a near-total prohibition on the currently legal practice of hunting mountain lions and bobcats, which from a practical standpoint, would eliminate hunting of them completely.

The three animals Initiative #101 addresses—mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx—are also classified separately under Colorado law and fall within distinct regulatory schemes. Mountain lions, along with other large mammals such as deer,

¹ The statute specifically makes it unlawful to, for example, “hunt or take, or to solicit another person to hunt or take, wildlife and detach or remove, with the intent to abandon the carcass or body, only the head, hide, claws, teeth, antlers, horns, internal organs, or feathers or any or all of such parts.”

sheep, and bears, are currently defined under Colorado statute as “big game.” C.R.S. § 33-1-102. Regulations strictly govern the hunting of mountain lions. *See, e.g.*, 2 COLO. CODE REGS § 406-2:205 (setting bag limits for mountain lions); § 406-2:242 (limiting methods by which mountain lions can be hunted); § 406-2:271 (prescribing limited situations in which mountain lions can be hunted to prevent interference with private property). Bobcats and lynx, on the other hand, while also “wild cats,” are separately classified from mountains lions and are managed separately. Bobcats are classified as “furbearers” under “furbearers and small game.” 2 COLO. CODE REGS § 406-3:300. Lynx, conversely, are federally protected and cannot be hunted for any reason. *See* Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants, 65 Fed. Reg. 16052-01 (Mar. 24, 2000) (codified at 50 C.F.R. pt. 17).

II. THE TITLE BOARD LACKS JURISDICTION TO SET A TITLE BECAUSE THE PROPOSED MEASURE IS SO VAGUE AND CONFUSING THAT IT CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD.

Initiative #101’s relatively short length obscures that it is a perplexing measure that runs directly contrary to the long-standing practices and governing regulations in the hunting and wildlife industry. For example:

- Despite proponents’ attempts to lump mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx together as “wild cats,” they are distinct animals with unique taxonomies. Current regulations recognize and respect that distinction, offering different protections to the animals that are tailored to each animal’s unique needs. Initiative #101 would erase that nuanced approach and paint the animals with a broad brush, without consideration of the different challenges that are posed by each animal.
- The measure takes management of mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx away from science-based practices and instead permits hunting of mountain lions and bobcats solely for their meat for only a two-week span per year. It further limits how these animals can be hunted by prohibiting the means usually used (which are the same means employed by wildlife agencies).
- Colorado has traditionally adopted the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation, whereby fish and wildlife are managed through experts at CPW who follow the latest science. Initiative #101 would eliminate the deference granted to CPW.
- The measure fails to recognize that poaching mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx is currently unlawful, and thus trophy hunting of these three animals without harvesting the meat is already prohibited.
- Lynxes are a federally protected species with a different wildlife classification from mountain lions and bobcats. Federal law prohibits the hunting of lynx. Grouping lynx together with mountain lions and bobcats

is confusing and misleading at minimum and more likely to provide the wrong impression that lynxes are currently being hunted in Colorado.²

- The measure does not provide clarity to the public regarding when a mountain lion, bobcat, or lynx is a threat to human life, livestock, real or personal property, or a motor vehicle.
- The measure implicates changes to Titles 33 and 35, which are administered by different agencies, and the measure does not sufficiently delineate each agency's respective responsibility in administering these changes.

Ultimately, the substance of Initiative #101 suffers from too many unresolved issues for the Title Board to set a title that reasonably describes the measure and its effects.

III. INITIATIVE #101 IMPERMISSIBLY CONTAINS MULTIPLE SEPARATE AND DISTINCT SUBJECTS IN VIOLATION OF THE SINGLE-SUBJECT REQUIREMENT.

The measure's true nature, as described above, highlights that there are several separate subjects improperly coiled in the folds that would lead to significant voter surprise and result in impermissible logrolling. The single-subject requirement is designed to prevent just that. *In re Proposed Initiative 2001-02 No. 43*, 46 P.3d 438, 442 (Colo. 2002) (the single subject rule helps avoid "voter surprise and fraud occasioned by the inadvertent passage of a surreptitious provision 'coiled up in the folds' of a complex initiative"); *In re Title, Ballot Title & Submission Clause, for 2007-2008, #17*, 172 P.3d 871, 875 (Colo. 2007) ("We must examine sufficiently an initiative's central theme to determine whether it contains hidden purposes under a broad theme.").

More specifically, Initiative #101 contains multiple separate subjects because it attempts to regulate three distinct animals, contains both a hunting ban and a so-called trophy hunting ban, and removes the management of these animals from the North American Model of Wildlife Conservation. These multiple subjects include at least the following:

1. Establishing a functional ban on the currently legal but highly regulated hunting of mountain lions;
2. Severely restricting the currently legal but highly regulated hunting of bobcats;
3. Prohibiting the already-illegal practice of hunting lynx;

² In addition, including of Lynx as a prohibited species does nothing more than elicit public support for the measure, which is akin to a prohibited catch phrase.

4. Preventing hunters of mountain lions and bobcats from using traps, bait, dogs, and electronic devices;
5. Banning “trophy hunting,” and requiring hunters of mountain lions and bobcats to turn over body parts other than the animals’ meat to CPW; and
6. Eliminating the long-standing deference granted to CPW to manage these animals.

These separate subjects, many of which voters would be surprised to learn are included among the measure’s features, deprive the Title Board of jurisdiction to set a title. Coiled up in the folds of this measure are the various hunting prohibitions in #1-4 of the above list. Given the measure’s heavy focus on banning trophy hunting, which include two purpose and intent sections, voters would be surprised to learn that by voting to prohibit trophy hunting of mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx, they also would be severely limiting the hunting of these animals to the point that very little, if any, hunting would ever take place or removing the management of these animals from the purview of CPW under the North American model. The measure also engages in logrolling by attempting to garner votes from those opposed to trophy hunting, those who favor banning all hunting of these animals, and those who oppose use of traps, bait, dogs, and electronic devices.

IV. THE TITLE FAILS TO ACCURATELY DESCRIBE THE MOST IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE MEASURE, INCLUDES MISLEADING STATEMENTS, AND RELIES UPON AN IMPERMISSIBLE CATCHPHRASE.

Finally, assuming Title Board even has jurisdiction to set a title, setting a title for Initiative #101 is problematic for at least three reasons. First, an accurate title cannot be set because, as described above, the measure is so vague and confusing that it cannot be adequately understood or described. This motion can be granted, and the measure returned to the proponents on this basis alone.

Second, should Title Board decide that it has jurisdiction to set a title and that a title can be set, the draft title approved at the December 20, 2023, hearing must be amended so that the title adequately reflects the actual impact of the measure on currently Colorado law. At least the following changes must be made:

1. The measure’s single subject clause, as remarked by Title Board member Jeremiah Berry during the December 20, 2023, hearing, should read “prohibitions on the hunting” rather than “limits on hunting.” (Title Board

Hearing Audio, 2:59:20.)³ As described above, Initiative #101 would effectively prohibit the hunting of mountain lions and bobcats by limiting the season to two weeks during the winter holidays and prohibiting the use of traps, bait, dogs, and electronic devices commonly relied on to hunt these animals.

2. After the single subject clause, the title should note the measure’s central features regarding the hunting ban in the following logical order:
 - a. “establishing a functional ban on the hunting or killing of a mountain lion, bobcat, or lynx; ”
 - b. “prohibiting the use of traps, bait, dogs, and electronic devices in the hunting or killing of these animals”; and
 - c. “prohibiting the keeping or transferring of body parts which could be mounted or displayed and requiring the relinquishment of these body parts to the Colorado division of parks and wildlife.”
3. Put differently, the title’s first clause after the single-subject clause should not include the word “trophy” or “trophy hunting” because the measure’s full impact is not limited to a ban on trophy hunting.
4. The phrase in the title “creating exceptions to these restrictions, including for the protection of human life, livestock, or property” is inaccurate and misleading for several reasons.
 - a. The phrase inaccurately characterizes the carve-outs as “exceptions.” An “exception” is a case to which a rule does not apply. As a result, the word “exception” gives the false impression that these activities would otherwise be banned by the hunting prohibition. But the excepted activities—such as self-defense, euthanasia by veterinarians, or capturing for scientific research—are themselves not hunting. At most, some of the so-call “exceptions” are exceptions to “killing,” but not hunting. The title should clarify accordingly.
 - b. Further, the title represents that the proposal is “creating exceptions” to the prohibition. Based on the title, then, a voter might believe that unless Proposed Initiative #101 passes,

³ The Title Board Hearing Audio can be accessed at https://csos.granicus.com/player/clip/421?view_id=1&redirect=true&h=d143ffff2f6ca129d4457ab2200173de.

killing these animals for the protection of human life, property, and livestock would remain unlawful. But the activities listed in Proposed Initiative #101's Section 2 are already protected by law. Thus, it is misleading to characterize the law as "creating exceptions" to protect the right of people to protect themselves, their property, and their livestock from mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx because that activity is already lawful.

- c. The title also does not accurately summarize the "exceptions" for voters. The title indicates that the proposal would create "exceptions" for "the protection of human life, property, and livestock," among other exceptions. Because the title specifically mentions exceptions related to the protection of life and property, and refers to the other exceptions in general terms, a reader would believe that the other exceptions fall within the scope of protections for life and property. *See Winter v. People*, 126 P.3d 192, 195 (Colo. 2006) (employing the interpretive canon of *ejusdem generis*). But the unnamed exceptions cover subjects entirely unrelated to the protection of life and property, such as authorized government actions, accidents, scientific research, depredation, and euthanasia by a veterinarian. A reasonable reader of the title would be surprised to learn that the measure would permit the killing of these animals for purposes that are not related to the protection of life or property.

Finally, the phrase "trophy hunting" must be removed from the title because it is an impermissible catchphrase. "Catch phrases' are words that work to a proposal's favor without contributing to voter understanding." *In re Title, Ballot Title and Submission Clause, and Summary for 1999-2000 No. 258(A)*, 4 P.3d 1094, 1100 (Colo. 2000). Such words appeal to emotion without shedding light on the substance of the measure. *Id.* "It is well established that the use of catch phrases or slogans in the title, ballot title and submission clause, and summary should be carefully avoided by the Board." *In re Amend Tabor No. 32*, 908 P.2d 125, 130 (Colo. 1995). Here, "trophy hunting" appeals to the emotions of potential constituents without accurately describing the full extent of the conduct that will be outlawed by this measure. This is the second attempt to inject the phrase "trophy hunting" into the title of a measure in order to garner support. Proposed Initiative 2023-2024 #91 is another measure that is designed to prohibit *all* hunting of mountain lions, bobcats, and lynx. The proponents of Initiative #91 attempted to characterize that measure as a ban on trophy hunting. But because "trophy hunting" did not accurately describe the measure, and had the possibility of inflaming voters' emotions, Title Board removed the phrase "trophy hunting" from the title of Proposed Initiative 2023-2024 #91 (*See Title Board Hearing Audio, 2:55:00* (acknowledging the nature of Proposed Initiative #91 was a ban on all hunting, not

trophy hunting).) Because the inflammatory nature outweighs its explanatory value, “trophy hunting” is an impermissible catch phrase and Title Board should once again remove any reference to “trophy hunting” in the title.

* * *

Therefore, the title must be amended to make these changes because otherwise the title would not “correctly and fairly express the true intent and meaning” of the measure. *See* C.R.S. § 1-40-106(3)(b). Indeed, Title Board’s “duty is to ensure that the title, ballot title and submission clause, and summary fairly reflect the proposed initiative so that petition signers and voters will not be misled into support for or against a proposition by reason of the words employed by the board.” *In re Ballot Title 1997–1998 # 62*, 961 P.2d 1077, 1082 (Colo. 1998).

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, the Objector respectfully requests that this Motion for Rehearing be granted, and a rehearing set pursuant to C.R.S. § 1-40-107(1).

Respectfully submitted this 27th day of December 2023.

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CDOS Received: January 3, 2023 9:00 A.M. CH

2023-2024 #101 - Rehearing (Proponents)



MOUNTAIN LION HUNTS

2024-2026 MOUNTAIN LION HUNT DATES, FEES AND LICENSE INFO



HUNT INFO

Bull Basin is proud to offer the finest hunting for mountain lions you will find. We have assembled a great staff and world class hounds to share your hunting adventure with. Your quest for your lion will be based out of either Kremmling or Eagle/Vail/Avon, Colorado and will include access to thousands of acres of both private and public lands in pursuit of your lion. Lion hunting is truly one of the greatest challenges and thrills you can experience, and will surely separate the real sportsman from the pretender. Your time looking for the perfect track will take place in some of the most scenic areas of the world. These hunts are very unique and are a must for the serious hunter. These hunts have a very high harvest percentage, with a nearly 100% opportunity to harvest a lion over the past several years.

You can check out some great photos of the lions by clicking on the "gallery" icon on our main page-then lion photos. Hunts are based on five days at a rate of \$5,500. Lodging, meals and licenses are not included. Non-hunting guests can be added to the hunt at an additional fee of \$750. The season runs from mid November through March. Please give us a call to discuss the details of this great hunt!

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MOUNTAIN LION HUNT FEES

- ⇒
- \$5,500 – 5 day hunt – meals and lodging not included
- ⇒
- non hunting guest \$1,000

MOUNTAIN LION HUNT DATES

Ex. A.1

MOUNTAIN LION HUNT DATES

⇒

- 2023-2024 NOVEMBER 27, 2023 to MARCH 31, 2024

⇒

- 2024-2025 NOVEMBER 25, 2024 to MARCH 31, 2025

⇒

- 2025-2026 to be determined

LICENSE INFO



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Let KB Outdoors Inc. and our experienced pack of hounds take you on a Colorado mountain lion hunting adventure. With the many regulations and draw only hunting opportunities that have been added to the Western states, our guided mountain lion hunts in Colorado provide a great opportunity to harvest a lion with over-the-counter tags. No waiting, no drawing, you make the decision on your terms and when you're ready to mountain lion hunt. We can create the mountain lion hunting experience that works best for you and your life schedule. We will help you get that perfect trophy for a hunting trip you'll never forget.

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- Lodging accommodations



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Mountain Lion Season Dates and Fees



Lion season ends March 31 and a new season begins April 1, annually.

View the [Lion Harvest Limit Report](#).

2023-2024 Season Dates & Information

Dates	Units
The April season runs every year from April 1-30, in certain units.	Game Management Units listed in the Mountain Lion Brochure
November 27, 2023 - March 31, 2024	Game Management Units listed in the Mountain Lion Brochure

Units with an April Mountain Lion Season

In 2014, an April season was established to provide for additional lion hunting opportunity in DAUs where harvest, total mortality, and female composition objectives are not being met and where an April season is not in conflict with other local wildlife resource and land management priorities including sage-grouse

lekking, big game winter range closures, and turkey hunting. Criteria for an open April season are reviewed annually and recommendations are presented and approved by the Wildlife Commission each January. View the approved [units with an April season](#). This map is updated in late February to show open unit groups for April 1-30. Be sure to check the year at the bottom of the map before planning your April hunt to make sure units are open, as they can change annually. Units with open April seasons also have those dates shown in the middle season dates column of the "Available Lion Harvest Limit Report" (linked at top of page).

2023-2024 Fees

	Resident	Non-resident
Annual Habitat Stamp	\$11.50	\$11.50
Lion	\$56.97*	\$388.83*

Fees include a .25 cent search & rescue fee, and a \$1.50 cent [Wildlife Education Fund](#) surcharge.*

Habitat Stamp

All annual licenses purchased for individuals ages 18-64 will have a Habitat Stamp applied at the time of purchase, if required.

For more information, read about the [Habitat Stamp](#). If you are disabled, you may not need a Habitat Stamp. See [disability information](#).

Options for purchasing licenses and a Habitat Stamp

- [Buy Online](#)
- Call 1(800) 244-5613
- Buy in person at a [Colorado Parks and Wildlife office](#) or [sales agent](#).

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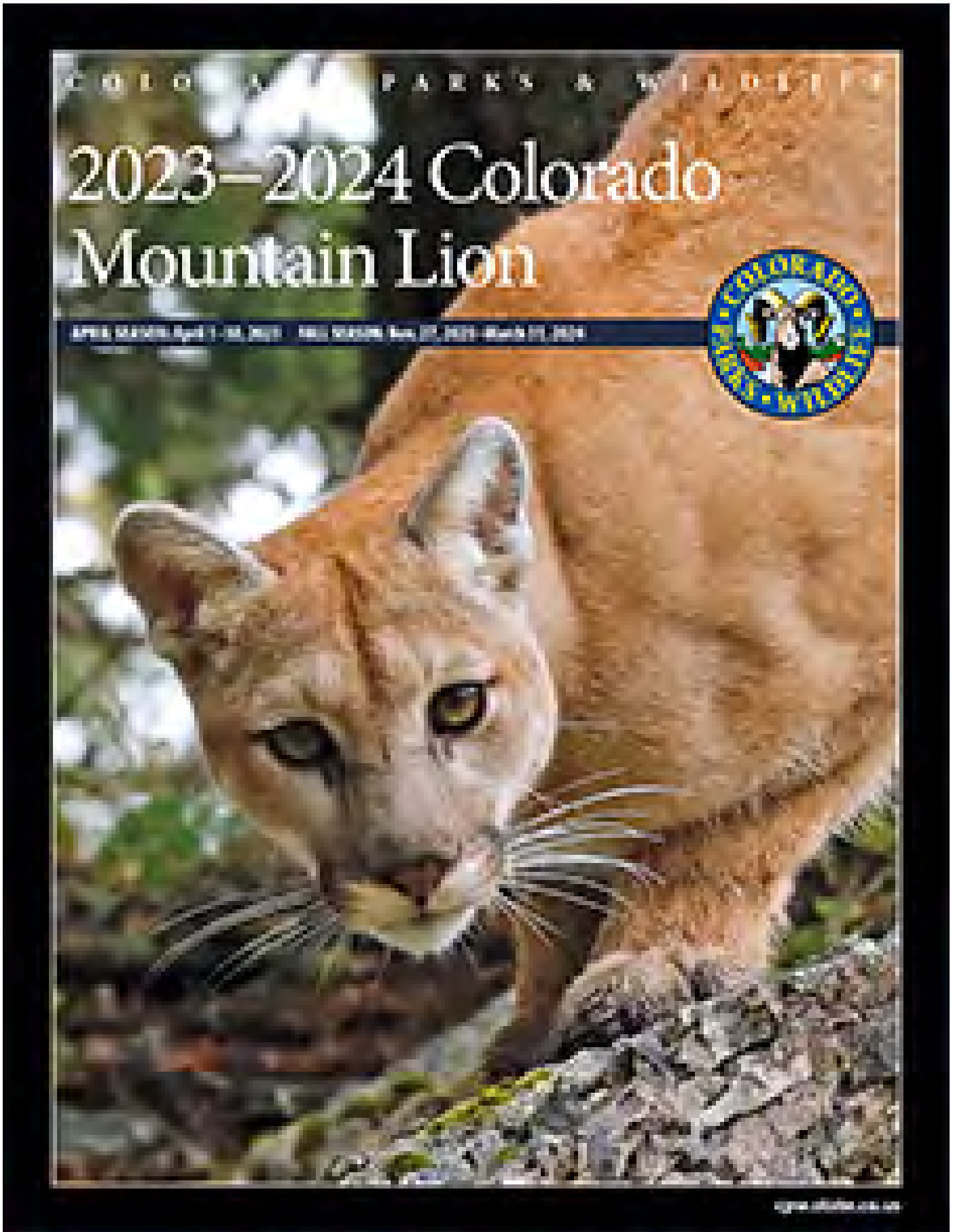


Be Advised: Before a Mountain Lion license can be issued, hunters are required to have a mountain lion education certificate issued by CPW.

How can I get a certificate?

This certificate is provided upon successful completion of CPW's [Mountain Lion Education and Identification Course](#).

2023-2024 Mountain Lion Brochure



- [Mountain Lion Brochure](#) (PDF)

- [¡El folleto de Puma de Colorado en español! \(PDF\)](#)

2 Colo. Code Regs. § 406-2-242

Section 2 CCR 406-2-242 - RIFLE AND ASSOCIATED METHODS MOUNTAIN LION SEASONS

A. General and Extended Seasons

1. Dogs may be used to hunt mountain lion. However, the pack size shall be limited to no more than eight (8) dogs.
2. The hunter that takes a mountain lion shall be present at the time and place that any dogs are released on the track of a mountain lion and must continuously participate in the hunt until it ends. After a mountain lion has been pursued, treed, cornered or held at bay, a properly licensed person shall take or release the mountain lion immediately. No person shall in any manner restrict or hinder the mountain lion's ability to escape for the purpose of allowing a person who was not present at the time and place that any dogs were released, to arrive and take the mountain lion.
3. Electronic calls are prohibited for use in the taking of big game species, except:
 - a. Starting April 1, 2021, mountain lions during open seasons only and for Game Management Units 43, 44, 45, 60, 61, 70 west of Colo 141, 72, 73, and 444 only.
4. Hunt Type, Dates, Units (as described in Chapter 0 of these regulations), and Harvest Limit Quotas.
 - a. Mountain Lion, Either-sex Season and Harvest Limits- In Game Management Units, as follows, with seasons as specified starting April 1, 2023:

Units	Seasons	Lion Harvest Limit
1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 21, 22, 30, 31, 32, 201, 211, 301	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	91
4, 5, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 33, 131, 214, 231, 441	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	80
6, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, 26, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37, 161, 171, 181, 361, 371	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	38

7	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	1
8	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	4
9	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	3
19	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	5
20	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	9
29	April 1- April 30 annually Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	2
38	April 1- April 30 annually Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	7

	April 1- April 30 annually	
39, 391	Mid November*- March 31	7
	of the following year, annually	
40, 41, 42, 47, 421, 471	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	34
	April 1- April 30 annually	
43, 44, 45, 444	Mid November*- March 31	33
	of the following year, annually	
	April 1- April 30 annually	
46	Mid November*- March 31	6
	of the following year, annually	
	April 1- April 30 annually	
48, 56, 481, 561	Mid November*- March 31	10
	of the following year, annually	
	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	12

	April 1- April 30 annually	
50, 500, 501	Mid November*- March 31	10
	of the following year, annually	
	April 1- April 30 annually	
51	Mid November*- March 31	7
	of the following year, annually	
	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	31
52, 53, 63, 411, 521		
	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	18
54, 55, 66, 67, 551		
	April 1- April 30 annually	
59, 591	Mid November*- March 31	7
	of the following year, annually	
	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	31
60, 61, 70 west of Colo 141, 72, 73		
	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	48
62, 64, 65, 70 east of Colo 141, 71, 711		

68, 76, 79, 82, 681, 682, 791	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	16
69, 84, 86, 691, 861	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	35
74, 75, 77, 78, 741, 751, 771	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	23
80, 81, 83	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	18
85, 140, 851	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	34
87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 106, 107, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 951	April 1- April 30 annually Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	5
104, 105, 110	April 1- April 30 annually Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	5

	April 1- April 30 annually	
123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147	Mid November*- March 31	25
	of the following year, annually	
191	Mid November*- March 31 of the following year, annually	8
	April 1- April 30 annually	
461	Mid November*- March 31	7
	of the following year, annually	
	April 1- April 30 annually	
511	Mid November*- March 31	4
	of the following year, annually	
TOTAL		674

* The November opening date is the day after the close of the final combined deer and elk rifle season annually.

B. Licenses and GMU Harvest Limit Status

1. A valid mountain lion license is required to hunt any mountain lion.
2. Except as provided in 33-3-106 C.R.S., it is unlawful for any person to purchase or obtain a mountain lion hunting license or hunt mountain lions unless the person obtains a mountain lion education certificate issued by the Division attesting to the person's successful completion of the Division's certified mountain lion education and identification course. Any person required to obtain such a certificate shall have the certificate on his or her person while hunting or taking mountain lion.
3. Prior to each hunting trip in any game management unit, but not earlier than 5:00 p.m. of the day before hunting, lion hunters must check the *Available Lion Harvest Limit Report* on the Division website or any Division office to determine which game

management units have not reached the unit harvest limit and are open to hunting. It shall be unlawful to hunt in a unit after it is closed.

C. Special Restrictions

1. Reporting and Sealing

a. The taking of mountain lions by licensed hunters shall be reported to the Division within 48 hours after the taking thereof, and except as provided in these regulations, the lion shall be personally presented by the hunter for inspection and sealing within five (5) days after the taking thereof. Mountain lion heads and hides must be unfrozen when presented for inspection. If not unfrozen, the Division may retain heads and hides as necessary for thawing sufficient to extract a premolar tooth. A mandatory check report shall be completed at the time of inspection.

b. At the time of the mandatory check, the Division shall be authorized to extract and retain a premolar tooth.

2. The legal possession seal when attached to the mountain lion skull or hide shall authorize possession, transportation, tanning or mounting thereof. No fee shall be required for the inspection and issuance of a legal possession seal which shall remain attached to the skull or hide until processed. Mountain lions shall not be transported, shipped or otherwise taken out of Colorado until the hide and skull are inspected and sealed.

3. Lions with Kittens- No person shall kill a mountain lion accompanied by one or more kittens or kill a kitten.

4. "Kitten" shall mean a lion with spots.

2 CCR 406-2-242

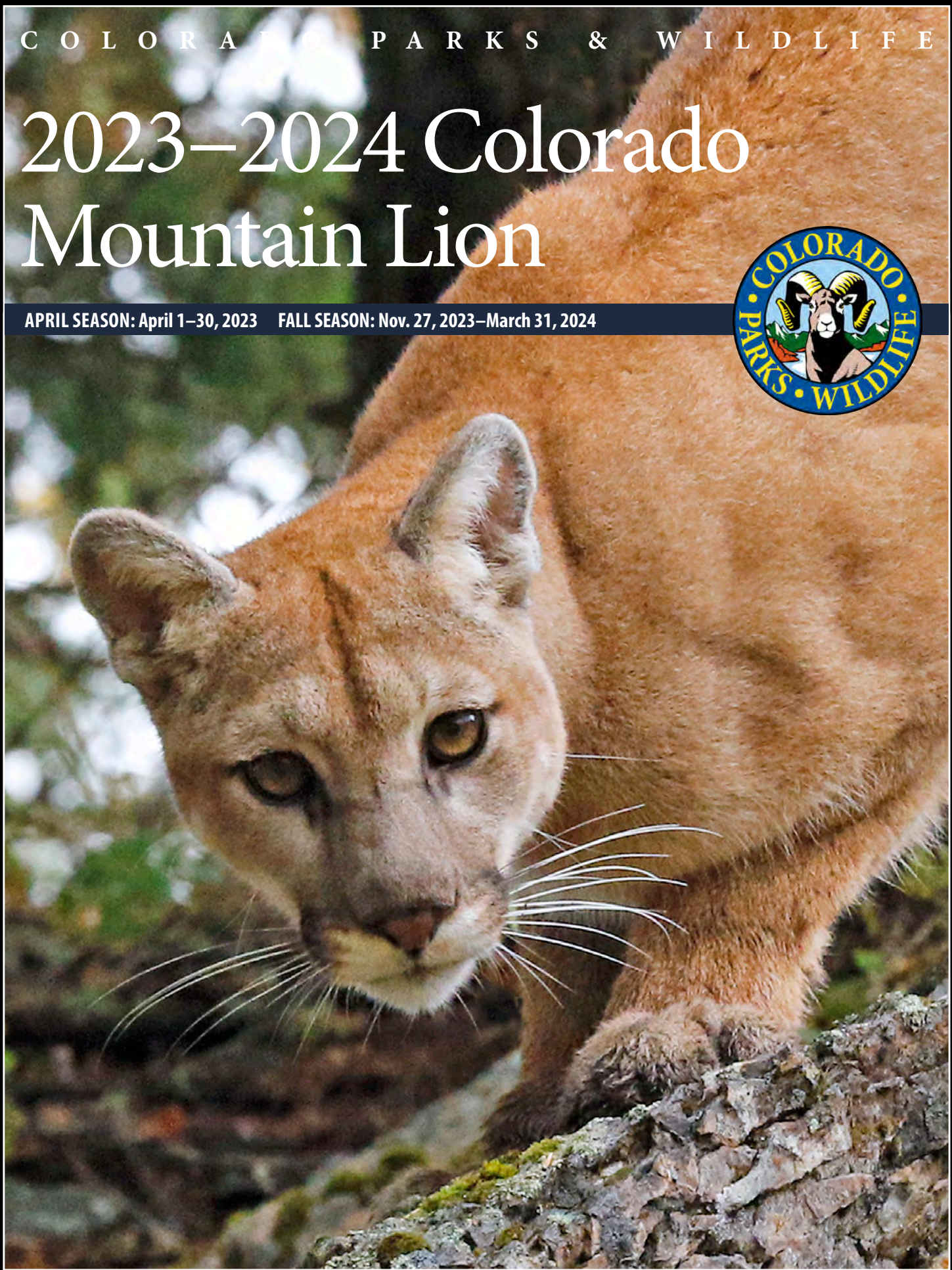
37 CR 19, October 10, 2014, effective 11/1/2014
37 CR 23, December 10, 2014, effective 1/1/2015
38 CR 03, February 10, 2015, effective 3/2/2015
38 CR 07, April 10, 2015, effective 5/1/2015
38 CR 11, June 10, 2015, effective 7/1/2015
38 CR 19, October 10, 2015, effective 11/1/2015
38 CR 23, December 10, 2015, effective 1/1/2016
39 CR 03, February 10, 2016, effective 3/1/2016
39 CR 07, April 10, 2016, effective 5/1/2016
39 CR 11, June 10, 2016, effective 7/1/2016
39 CR 13, July 10, 2016, effective 8/1/2016
39 CR 23, December 10, 2016, effective 1/1/2017
40 CR 03, February 10, 2017, effective 3/2/2017
40 CR 05, March 10, 2017, effective 5/1/2017
40 CR 07, April 10, 2017, effective 5/1/2017
40 CR 11, June 10, 2017, effective 7/1/2017
40 CR 23, December 10, 2017, effective 1/1/2018
41 CR 03, February 10, 2018, effective 3/2/2018

41 CR 07, April 10, 2018, effective 5/1/2018
41 CR 11, June 10, 2018, effective 7/1/2018
41 CR 19, October 10, 2018, effective 11/1/2018
41 CR 23, December 10, 2018, effective 1/1/2019
42 CR 03, February 10, 2019, effective 3/2/2019
42 CR 11, June 10, 2019, effective 7/1/2019
42 CR 23, December 10, 2019, effective 1/1/2020
43 CR 03, February 10, 2020, effective 3/1/2020
43 CR 11, June 10, 2020, effective 6/30/2020
43 CR 11, June 10, 2020, effective 7/1/2020
43 CR 19, October 10, 2020, effective 3/1/2021
44 CR 03, February 10, 2021, effective 3/2/2021
44 CR 07, April 10, 2021, effective 5/1/2021
44 CR 11, June 10, 2021, effective 7/1/2021
44 CR 23, December 10, 2021, effective 1/1/2022
45 CR 03, February 10, 2022, effective 3/2/2022
45 CR 07, April 10, 2022, effective 5/1/2022
45 CR 11, June 10, 2022, effective 7/1/2022
45 CR 23, December 10, 2022, effective 1/1/2023
46 CR 03, February 10, 2023, effective 3/2/2023
46 CR 07, April 10, 2023, effective 5/1/2023
46 CR 11, June 10, 2023, effective 7/1/2023

COLORADO PARKS & WILDLIFE

2023–2024 Colorado Mountain Lion

APRIL SEASON: April 1–30, 2023 FALL SEASON: Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024



Click the page number to go straight to any page.

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Printed for free distribution by:

COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE (CPW)

6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216 • 303-297-1192

cpw.state.co.us



OUR MISSION: The mission of Colorado Parks and Wildlife is to perpetuate the wildlife resources of the state, to provide a quality state parks system and to provide enjoyable and sustainable outdoor recreation opportunities that educate and inspire current and future generations to serve as active stewards of Colorado’s natural resources.

COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE DIRECTOR

Heather Disney Dugan, CPW Acting Director

COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION MEMBERS, as of July 2022

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Carrie Besnette Hauser, Chair | Duke Phillips IV |
| Dallas May, Vice-Chair | Richard Reading |
| Marie Haskett, Secretary | James Jay Tutchtou |
| Taishya Adams | Eden Vardy |
| Karen Michelle Bailey | Dan Gibbs, ex-officio member |
| Betsy Blecha | Kate Greenberg, ex-officio member |
| Gabriel Otero | Heather Disney Dugan, CPW Acting Director |

REGULATION BROCHURE EDITOR

Mark Koenig

COVER PHOTO

© Victor Schendel

The Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife (CPW) receives federal financial assistance from multiple bureaus within the U.S. Department of the Interior. Under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act (as amended), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (as amended), the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the U.S. Department of the Interior and its bureaus prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, gender, disability or age. In addition, CPW adheres to all antidiscrimination laws of the state of Colorado. For more information on how to request an accommodation or to file a grievance, please visit: cpw.info/accessibility

NOTICE: Laws and regulations in this brochure are paraphrased for easier understanding and are intended only as a guide. Complete Colorado wildlife statutes and regulations are available at CPW offices listed below and online: cpw.info/regulations

CPW ADMINISTRATIVE, REGIONAL & AREA OFFICE LOCATIONS

ADMINISTRATION

6060 Broadway
Denver, 80216
303-297-1192 (M–F, 8 a.m.–5 p.m. MT)

REGISTRATION OFFICE

Boat, Snowmobile, Off-Highway Vehicle
13787 US Hwy. 85 N
Littleton, 80125

ONLY the offices below can assist hunters with animal checks and taking samples that are related to hunting activities. See the CPW website for a complete list of our parks locations that can also sell licenses, issue duplicate licenses and accept licenses for refunds.

BRUSH

28167 County Rd. T
Brush, 80723
970-842-6300

GRAND JUNCTION

711 Independent Ave.
Grand Junction, 81505
970-255-6100

MONTE VISTA

0722 S. Rd. 1 E.
Monte Vista, 81144
719-587-6900

COLORADO SPRINGS

4255 Sinton Rd.
Colorado Springs, 80907
719-227-5200

GUNNISON

300 W. New York Ave.
Gunnison, 81230
970-641-7060

MONTROSE

2300 S. Townsend Ave.
Montrose, 81401
970-252-6000

DENVER

6060 Broadway
Denver, 80216
303-281-7227

HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS

346 Grand County Rd. 362
Hot Sulphur Springs, 80451
970-725-6200

PUEBLO

600 Pueblo Reservoir Rd.
Pueblo, 81005
719-561-5300

DURANGO

151 E. 16th St.
Durango, 81301
970-247-0855

LAMAR

2500 S. Main St.
Lamar, 81052
719-336-6600

SALIDA

7405 Hwy. 50
Salida, 81201
719-530-5520

FORT COLLINS

317 W. Prospect Rd.
Fort Collins, 80526
970-472-4300

MEEKER

73485 Hwy. 64
Meeker, 81641
970-878-6090

STEAMBOAT SPRINGS

925 Weiss Dr.
Steamboat Springs, 80487
970-870-3333

GLENWOOD SPRINGS

0088 Wildlife Way
Glenwood Springs, 81601
970-947-2820



COVER:

A mountain lion locks eyes with the camera near Rist Canyon, west of Fort Collins.

© Victor Schendel

#LiveLifeOutside
LET'S BE SOCIAL



WHAT'S NEW: 2023–2024

- **BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS FOR SOME GMUs:** See the updated descriptions for GMUs 8, 123, 124, 125, 128, 129, 135 and 191 starting on page 9, "Game Management Unit (GMU) Descriptions."
- **CHECK OUR OTHER REGULATION BROCHURES FOR MORE INFORMATION:** Depending on the activity you'd like to do on our state's public lands, our other brochures such as Fishing and Big Game contain useful additional information to help you recreate responsibly. Be sure to take a look!
- **SPANISH-LANGUAGE VERSION OF THE MOUNTAIN LION BROCHURE ALSO AVAILABLE! (¡La versión en español del folleto del león de montaña estará disponible en línea pronto!):** Consulte cpw.info/puma.

NOTE: E-BIKE SAFETY

Hunters using e-bikes are encouraged to fully unload and case their firearms and bows when transporting them for safety. Check with the local BLM Field Office and/or USFS Ranger District where you want to ride for the most up-to-date information.



Nicole Cook
© Whitaker
Brothers Hunting

LICENSE INFORMATION

LICENSE & HABITAT STAMP FEES

BUY ONLINE, BY PHONE OR IN PERSON

- **Online:** Go to cpw.info/buy-apply
- **Call:** 1-800-244-5613
- **In person:** CPW offices and sales agents around the state

HABITAT STAMPS

SEE FEE

- 2023 Habitat Stamp (*required & nonrefundable*)..... **\$11.50**
Only one is required per person, ages 18–64, per year buying or applying for a license.
- Lifetime Habitat Stamp **\$345.36**

LICENSES

SEE FEE

- RESIDENTS..... **\$56.97**
- NONRESIDENTS **\$388.83**

All license prices include a **25-cent** search-and-rescue fee and a **\$1.50** fee for the Wildlife Education Fund.

ACCEPTED FORMS OF PAYMENT

- **Online and by phone:** Visa, Mastercard, Discover credit/debit cards and CPW gift certificates.
- **CPW offices/parks:** Visa, Mastercard, Discover credit/debit cards, CPW gift certificates, check, money order, traveler's checks and cash.
- **Sales agents:** Any form of payment the agent accepts. CPW gift certificates are **not** valid.

WHAT YOU NEED TO BUY A LICENSE

See page 2 for details ►

- 1 PROPER IDENTIFICATION** and **PROOF** of residency (for Colorado residents).
- 2 PROOF** of hunter education.
- 3 HABITAT STAMP:** A 2023 or lifetime Habitat Stamp is required prior to buying a license or purchasing a qualifying license to apply for the draw for anyone ages 18–64.

NOTE: A Social Security number is required for hunters age 12 and older, per federal law.

LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

- **YOU MUST HAVE A LION LICENSE** and must carry it on you when hunting. Licenses are valid for the April 1–March 31 license year during open mountain lion seasons.
- **HUNTER EDUCATION — TWO REQUIREMENTS:**
 - 1. HUNTER EDUCATION**
A hunter education card is required to buy a license.
 - 2. MOUNTAIN LION EDUCATION CERTIFIED COURSE AND TEST**
The test is mandatory, including for those with the apprentice certificate. Materials and the official test are online at cpw.info/mountain-lion-exam. Enter your CID number when taking the official test. If you do not have a CID, contact a CPW office.
Tests also can be taken at CPW area offices (*listed on inside front cover*). Hunters must carry the certificate of completion while hunting, unless a "Lion — V" (for verified) is printed on the license. To get your hunter education card verified, take your hunter education card to a CPW office (*listed on inside front cover*) or state park.
- **A HABITAT STAMP IS REQUIRED** for those ages 18–64 who buy or apply for hunting or fishing licenses, or preference points.

SEASON DATES

One mountain lion, either sex, per license year (April 1–March 31). Hunters may harvest one lion from April 1–30, 2023 **OR** one lion during the fall season, Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024, depending on the valid season dates for the unit you are hunting. See *hunt code table on page 8*.

1 RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS

- ▶ The physical residence address you give to buy or apply for a license must be the same as the address given for Colorado state income tax purposes.
- ▶ You terminate your Colorado residency if you apply for, buy or accept a resident hunting, fishing or trapping license issued by another state or foreign country, register to vote outside Colorado or accept a driver's license that shows an address other than in Colorado.
- ▶ Go online for more information: cpw.info/proof-of-residency

RESIDENCY TYPES

1. STANDARD COLORADO RESIDENT

- a. **Requirements:** You must live in Colorado for at least 6 consecutive months immediately prior to buying or applying for any resident CPW product, have your primary residence in Colorado and have not applied for or purchased a resident license or pass outside of Colorado in the last 6 months.
- b. **Proof:** Current and valid Colorado driver's license/ID with a Colorado address issued 6 or more months prior. If the Colorado driver's license/ID is not 6 months old, you must provide at least two forms of additional residency proof, as outlined in "Additional Residency Proofs" below.

2. STUDENT: ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME IN COLORADO

- a. **Requirements:** You must be attending school full time at an accredited Colorado school starting at least 6 months prior to buying or applying for any resident CPW product.
- b. **Proof:** Student ID, name of institution, date you became a full-time student, school transcript showing full-time status.

3. STUDENT: ATTENDING SCHOOL FULL-TIME OUTSIDE OF COLORADO

- a. **Requirements:** You must meet Colorado residency requirements and be attending an accredited school outside of Colorado, paying nonresident tuition.
- b. **Proof:** Student ID, name of institution, date you became a full-time student, proof of out-of-state tuition payment.

4. MILITARY: STATIONED IN COLORADO

- a. **Requirements:** You must be active-duty military stationed in Colorado. Military member's spouse and/or dependents share the same residency status. Residency begins the date the orders begin.
- b. **Proof:** Military ID and orders.

5. MILITARY: COLORADO HOME OF RECORD

- a. **Requirements:** You must be active-duty military stationed outside of Colorado, but with Colorado as your home of record, paying income tax as a Colorado resident. Military member's spouse and/or dependents share the same residency status.
- b. **Proof:** Military ID and orders.

6. YOUTH

Children under the age of 18 have the same residency status as their parent, legal guardian or person with whom they live the majority of the time per court order.

OTHER RESIDENCY INFORMATION

1. ADDITIONAL RESIDENCY PROOFS

If you otherwise meet residency requirements but your Colorado driver's license or ID was issued or renewed less than 6 months ago, or you have a CPW-approved religious exemption to photo identification on your record, you must provide at least two additional proofs of residency showing 6 consecutive months of Colorado residency immediately prior to buying or applying for a license. Those proofs include: income sources (pay stubs), utility bills, state income tax documents (as a full-time resident), lease agreements/rent receipts, motor vehicle registration, voter registration.

2. MULTIPLE HOMES

If you have a home in Colorado and another location, call 303-287-1192 to make sure you comply with Colorado residency requirements before obtaining a CPW license or state park pass.

2 HUNTER EDUCATION

HUNTER EDUCATION (SAFETY) REQUIREMENTS

1. Anyone born on or after January 1, 1949, must have a hunter education card to hunt in Colorado.
2. A hunter education card is required to buy a license.
3. Your hunter education card must be carried while hunting, unless it is verified and your license is marked with a "V." To get your hunter education card verified, take your hunter education card to a CPW office (*listed on inside front cover*) or state park.
4. CPW honors hunter education cards from other states, provinces and countries.

HUNTER EDUCATION EXEMPTIONS

1. Individuals over age 50 or active duty U.S. military and veterans can obtain a hunter education certificate by testing out of hunter education: cpw.info/hunter-education-test-out
2. An apprentice certificate can be obtained for hunters who are at least 10 years old (age 12 for big game) and who must be accompanied by a mentor in the field. This hunter education waiver can be obtained twice in a lifetime: cpw.info/apprentice-certificate

For more information, go to: cpw.info/hunter-education

3 HABITAT STAMPS

Habitat Stamps are **REQUIRED** for hunters and cost \$11.50; only one is required per person, per year for anyone ages 18–64. Habitat Stamps are now valid March 1–March 31 of the following year (13 months).



- ▶ A 2023 Habitat Stamp will automatically be added to your first hunting or fishing license purchase of each license year, if applicable.
- ▶ A lifetime stamp is \$345.36.
- ▶ Anyone who is approved in the Columbine, First Responder, Veteran and/or Big Game Mobility Impaired programs is exempt from the Habitat Stamp requirement. See cpw.info/accessibility

For more information, go to: cpw.info/habitat-stamp

GENERAL INFORMATION

IDENTIFYING MALE & FEMALE LIONS

Binoculars are recommended to determine the sex of treed or bayed lions. Sex also can be determined with the naked eye if you are close enough.

If a lion is in a tree and it's difficult to identify its sex, get it to move so you have a better view. Bang a branch on the tree trunk or throw a few snowballs or pine cones into branches near the lion.

Remember, it is illegal to kill a female with kittens present. The absence of kittens with a lion does not mean it is a male or an unbred adult female. Research has shown that young are close to their mothers about half the time.

MALES usually have three spots below the base of their tail. Just under their tail is the anal opening; about 1 inch below that is the scrotum, an oval-shaped patch of silver, light brown and white fur.

Beneath the scrotum is a small, conspicuous black spot (about 1 inch across) that surrounds the penis sheath opening.

FEMALES have only two spots below the base of their tail, including the anal opening hidden beneath the base of the tail and vaginal opening directly below the anus. The rest of the area behind the female's hindquarters is covered with white fur.

Although colored spots help in identification, first and foremost, look for the darkest spot. If it is high and near the tail or is difficult to see, the lion is probably female. If the dark patch is 4–5 inches beneath the tail, it is probably a male.

Because treed or bayed lions often urinate, look for the origin of the urine. If urine comes from behind the hind legs, about 4–5 inches below the anus, the lion is probably male. If the stream comes from under the base of the tail, there's a good chance the lion is female.

Tracks also can be good indicators of sex. Adult and large, sub-adult males usually have hind foot plantar (heel) pads more than 2 inches (51 mm) wide. Adult and sub-adult female lions usually have heel pads less than 2 inches wide. Hunters should carry a small ruler or wind-up metal tape to measure tracks.



Female mountain lion hindquarters



Male mountain lion hindquarters

LION MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH

Colorado Parks and Wildlife develops management plans for mountain lion populations in Colorado. The harvest limits are determined annually to ensure that lion mortality objectives are not exceeded.

CONSERVING COLORADO'S MOUNTAIN LIONS

Mountain lion populations are very sensitive to female deaths, specifically adult female mortality.

Females don't disperse far, and some don't disperse at all. If too many adult females are harvested, it can take longer for lions to reoccupy an area. Therefore, harvesting too many females can have far-reaching implications for Colorado's lion population.

Wildlife managers use the amount and proportion of female or adult female harvest when setting annual harvest limits. Hunter harvest and total human-caused mortality data are examined annually against thresholds described in lion man-

agement plans for each group of units. If the female, or adult female, harvest and total mortality levels are too high in an area with a management goal of maintaining a stable lion population, harvest limits may be lowered

CPW officials ask hunters to refrain voluntarily from harvesting females in units managed to maintain stable populations. In units on the West Slope which are managed under the 2022 West Slope Lion Plan, if adult female harvest proportions are exceeded, CPW will highlight a request for voluntary female harvest reductions in the lion brochure and online Mountain Lion Harvest Limit Report.

The majority of lions harvested in Colorado are taken with the aid of hounds which allows hunters to reduce female harvest by examining tracks and treed lions to determine gender before pursuit or harvest.

[CPW.INFO/
MOUNTAIN-LION-EXAM](http://CPW.INFO/MOUNTAIN-LION-EXAM)
FOR MORE INFORMATION

AFTER HARVEST

Once a mountain lion has been harvested, these steps will ensure proper reporting and inspection is completed.

- 1. REPORT** the lion harvest to a CPW office (*listed on inside front cover*) within 48 hours. If you reach voicemail, leave your CID number, license number, date and unit of harvest, and sex of the lion harvested.
- 2. AFTER** any field photos have been taken of the harvested lion, prop its jaw open with a stick in the mouth to help keep it open as rigor sets in. This will help CPW agents with tooth extraction later.
- 3. PRESENT** the lion to a CPW office in person within five days of harvesting for inspection and sealing. Heads and hides must be unfrozen. CPW may retain frozen heads and hides until they thaw to extract a tooth. At this time, hunters must also fill out a report about the hunt.

ADDITIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

FISHERS PEAK STATE PARK HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES

Up to 7 hunters will have the opportunity to hunt deer, elk or bear, and one hunter for mountain lion, on Fishers Peak, near Trinidad, in 2023. Access is by permit only, issued by drawing. Information about how to apply for these opportunities can be found at: cpw.info/fishers-peak

HUNTING LAWS

MOUNTAIN LION REGULATIONS

- Hunters must check the Available Mountain Lion Harvest Limits Report online prior to each hunting trip. See "Daily Harvest Limits Report" at right.
- It is illegal to hunt (pursue or harvest) mountain lion in a game management unit after it has closed. See "Daily Harvest Limits Report" at right.
- Hunters who have licenses to hunt certain species can legally wear fluorescent pink clothing as an alternative to fluorescent orange garments. Lion hunters are not required to wear fluorescent orange or pink, but may wish to consider wearing it if concerned about visibility to other hunters.
- It is illegal to kill a kitten or lion accompanied by one or more kittens. A kitten is a lion with spots.
- Artificial light is illegal.
- Bait is illegal.
- Non-electronic calls (hand-held or mechanical calls) are permitted. Electronic calls are **NOT** legal in the majority of the state, but are permitted in a few specific GMUs: 43, 44, 45, 60, 61, 70 (*west of Colo. 141*), 72, 73 and 444 **ONLY**.
- Dogs are permitted. No more than 8 dogs are allowed per pack.
- Hunters must be present when dogs are released and must be an active participant until the hunt ends.
- After a lion is pursued, treed, cornered or held at bay, you must harvest or release the lion. It is illegal to prevent a lion from escaping so that someone not in your hunting party can harvest it.
- All edible parts of lions must be properly prepared for human consumption, excluding internal organs. At a minimum, this means the four quarters, tenderloins and backstraps. Internal organs are not considered edible meat.
- Upon harvest, the carcass tag must immediately be detached from the license and attached to the lion carcass, per instructions on tag.
- Hunting with archery equipment, rifles, muzzleloaders, handguns or shotguns firing single slugs is prohibited within 50 feet on either side of the centerline of state highways and municipal or county roads.

For general Colorado hunting regulations, see cpw.info/regulations.

MOUNTAIN LION PURSUIT DEFINITIONS

Dogs: Dogs or hounds that are used to track and bay or tree a mountain lion.

Opportunistic encounter: Using spot and stalk, stand-sitting or other encounter methods to harvest a mountain lion.

Non-electronic call: Mouth calls (hand-held or mechanical calls) may be used to attract lions during open seasons.

Electronic call: Predator calls that are electronically activated or powered. **Only legal in a small set of West Slope units.** See page 8 and "Mountain Lion Regulations" above.

DAILY HARVEST LIMITS REPORT

You must check **DAILY** to make sure the unit you want to hunt is open. Units close when harvest limits are reached. **It is illegal to hunt (pursue or harvest) mountain lion in a unit after it has closed.**

After 5 p.m. the day before the hunt, check the "Available Mountain Lion Harvest Limits Report" on CPW's website for open units: cpw.info/mountain-lion. If a unit is closed, you must pick a different unit to hunt.

2/3/2023 2:10:01 PM		COLORADO PARKS AND WILDLIFE		Available Mountain Lion Harvest Limits			
Unit	Valid Units	Season Dates	Harvest	# Lions Taken	Status	Description	
1	1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 21, 22, 30, 31, 32, 201, 211, 301	Nov 28, 2022 - Mar 31, 2023	91	39	Open	Closed April 1-30,	
2	see unit 1					Closed April 1-30,	
3	see unit 1					Closed April 1-30,	
4	4, 5, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 33, 131, 214, 231, 441	Nov 28, 2022 - Mar 31, 2023	80	62	Open	Closed April 1-30	
5	see unit 4					Closed April 1-30	
6	6, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, 26, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37, 161, 171, 181, 361, 371	Nov 28, 2022 - Mar 31, 2023	38	41	CLOSE D	Closed April 1-30	
7	7	Apr 01 - 30, 2022 & Nov 28, 2022 - Mar 31, 2023	1	1	CLOSE D		

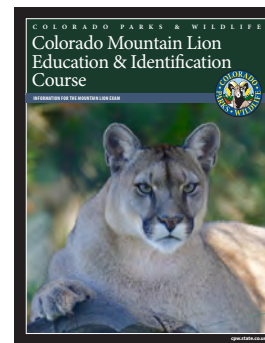
Example of the 2023 online "Available Mountain Lion Harvest Limits Report."

BAG LIMITS & TAGGING

- One mountain lion, either sex, per license year (April 1–March 31). Hunters may harvest one lion from April 1–30, 2023 **OR** one lion during the fall season, Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024, depending on the valid season dates for the unit you are hunting. See *hunt code table on page 8*.
- A lion harvested during special damage seasons doesn't count toward the annual bag limit.
- A lion harvested on the Southern Ute Indian Reservation does not count toward annual bag limit.

TAKE THE MOUNTAIN LION HUNTER EDUCATION TEST

The Mountain Lion Education and Identification Course presents information about mountain lion biology, physiology and behavior; explains the importance of determining mountain lion gender for anyone who pursues or hunts mountain lions; explains the mountain lion management objectives of Colorado Parks and Wildlife; details Colorado laws and regulations pertaining to mountain lion hunting and helps mountain lion hunters and others make informed choices, improving the hunting experience.



Learn more in the required mountain lion hunter test online: cpw.info/mountain-lion-exam

LEGAL METHODS OF TAKE

1. CENTERFIRE RIFLES OR HANDGUNS: Bullets must weigh a minimum of 45 grains and produce at least 400 foot-pounds of energy at muzzle. Minimum barrel length of 4 inches for handguns.

NOTE: SMART RIFLES are prohibited, including any firearm equipped with a target tracking system, electronically controlled, assisted or computer-linked trigger or a ballistics computer. Any firearm equipped with a scope containing a computer processor is considered to be a smart rifle.

NOTE: FULLY AUTOMATIC RIFLES are prohibited.

2. MUZZLELOADING RIFLES & SMOOTHBORE MUSKETS: Minimum .40 caliber for conical bullets and .50 caliber for roundball bullets, and must use a bullet at least 170 grains in weight.

3. SHOTGUNS: Minimum 20 gauge. Must fire single slug.

4. HAND-HELD BOWS: Long bow, recurved bow or compound bow on which the string is not drawn mechanically or held mechanically under tension. String or mechanical releases that are hand drawn or hand-held without other attachments or connections to the bow (other than bowstring) are legal.

a. Hand-held bows, including compound bows, must use arrows equipped with a broadhead with an outside diameter or a minimum width of 7/8 of an inch, with a minimum of two steel cutting edges. Each cutting edge must be in the same plane for the entire length of the cutting surface.

b. Minimum draw weight of 35 pounds. No let-off maximum required.

c. No part of bow's riser (handle) or track, trough, channel, arrow rest or other device (excluding cables and bowstring) that attaches to the riser can contact, support and/or guide the arrow from a point rearward of the bow's brace height behind the undrawn string.

d. Bows can propel only a single arrow at a time. No mechanisms for automatically loading arrows are permitted.

e. Electric or battery-powered devices cannot be incorporated or attached to a bow, with the exception of lighted nocks on arrows and recording devices on bows that cast no light towards the target and do not aid in range finding, sighting or shooting the bow.

f. Hydraulic or pneumatic technology cannot be used to derive or store energy to propel arrows. Explosive arrows are prohibited.

5. CROSSBOWS:

a. Draw weight: minimum 125 pounds.

b. Draw length: minimum 14 inches from front of the bow to nocking point of the drawstring.

c. Positive mechanical safety device is required.

d. Bolt must be a minimum 16 inches long, have a broadhead at least 7/8 inch wide and a minimum of two steel cutting edges. Each cutting edge must be in the same plane for the entire length of cutting surface.

6. METHODS NOT LISTED ARE PROHIBITED.

LEGAL HUNTING HOURS

Legal hunting hours for mountain lion are one-half hour before sunrise to one half-hour after sunset. Go to cpw.info/hunting-resources for a link to current sunrise/sunset tables and more information.

MINIMUM HUNTING AGE

Hunters must be at least 12 years old. Eleven-year-olds can buy a license if they will turn 12 before the end of the season. However, youths cannot hunt before their 12th birthday. Hunters 16 and younger must be accompanied by someone 18 or older who meets hunter education requirements: cpw.info/hunter-education

RESTRICTIONS

CHILD SUPPORT DELINQUENCY

State law requires a Social Security number to buy a license. It is not displayed on the license but is provided, if requested, to Child Support Enforcement authorities. Hunting and fishing licenses are not issued to those suspended for noncompliance with child support. Any current licenses become invalid if held by an individual who is noncompliant with child support.

WEAPONS RESTRICTIONS

Colorado and federal laws prohibit people convicted of certain crimes, such as domestic violence, from possessing weapons even for hunting. If you've been convicted of a crime, check with the appropriate law enforcement authority to find out how the laws apply to you.

EVIDENCE OF SEX

1. IT IS ILLEGAL to have or transport a mountain lion carcass without evidence of sex naturally attached. Evidence of sex means testicles or penis of male, or vulva of female.

2. EVIDENCE OF SEX is not required when donation certificate accompanies less than 20 pounds of meat or after carcass is commercially processed, cut into portions, wrapped and frozen for storage, or stored at licensee's home.

LAND CLOSURES

KENOSHA PASS & GUANELLA PASS RD. (UNITS 39, 46, 500 & 501)

Closed to hunting year-round along Kenosha Pass within 1/4 mile of Hwy. 285, between mile markers 203 and 206 in Park Co., excluding private lands. Also closed to hunting within 1/4 mile of Guanella Pass Rd. (Clear Creek CR 381 and Park CR 62) when the road is open to motor-vehicle traffic, from mile markers 12.5 to 19 (located at the intersection of Guanella Pass Rd. and the Clear Lake picnic area). This closure includes 1/4 mile around and including Deadman's Lake (E of Guanella Pass Rd., N of Mt. Bierstadt Trail (USFS trail 711)), excluding private lands. When Guanella Pass Rd. is closed to motor-vehicle traffic, the hunting closure is lifted.

GET THE LEAD OUT

Go to CDPHE.COLORADO.GOV/LEAD-HEALTH and click "For the public" to see the Lead in Harvested Wild Game factsheet.

From the field to the table, ensuring your next harvest is safe for your family is important. Switching from lead bullets may be an option that's right for you.

Science tells us that ingesting lead can cause potential health problems over time. Risks are low for most people; however, you can also:

1. Use lead-free shot or bullets.

2. Choose a firearm with lower-velocity bullets, so the bullet fragments don't scatter as far into the wound. Liberally trim and discard meat damaged by the bullet when you process an animal.

3. Clean your meat grinder between each animal. Lead is soft and can go through your grinder, contaminating an entire batch of ground meat. If you don't grind the meat yourself, speak with your commercial processor about their equipment cleaning process between animals.

4. Avoid eating game meat from animals harvested with lead bullets if you are pregnant. Children younger than 6 should also avoid it.

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment & Colorado Parks and Wildlife



INSPECTION & SEALS

Hunters must contact a CPW office (*listed on inside front cover*) within 48 hours of harvesting a lion and give their name, CID number, license number, date and unit of harvest, and sex of the lion. If you get voice-mail, leave a message with the information.

Within five days of harvest, hunters must **personally present** their lion to a CPW office or officer for inspection and seal. Hides cannot be frozen. Hunters can help by making sure the jaw is propped open with a stick before rigor sets in and by making sure the carcass is not frozen at time of inspection. Lions or parts cannot be taken out of Colorado unless inspected and sealed. Lion hides or heads without seals become state property.

A mandatory check report must be completed during inspection. Inspections and seals are free. Seals must stay attached until hide is tanned.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT:

To transport a mountain lion or parts to a foreign country, you must first obtain CITES documents. Contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 303-342-7430, or download the form at [fws.gov/program/office-of-law-enforcement/information-importers-exporters](https://www.fws.gov/program/office-of-law-enforcement/information-importers-exporters).

TOOTH INSPECTION

At inspection, CPW officials are authorized to extract and keep a pre-molar tooth.

If the head and hide are frozen, CPW may keep them long enough to thaw so that a tooth can be removed. The tooth will be analyzed to determine the lion's age.

Hunters can help by making sure the jaw is propped open with a stick before rigor sets in and by making sure the head and carcass are not frozen at time of inspection.

The animal's age will be posted on the CPW website 9–12 months after lion season ends. Ages are posted by seal number, so hunters should record the number to check the age of their animal.

DONATING WILDLIFE

Donation certificates are required for all donations. Certificates must contain names, addresses and telephone numbers of donor and recipient; donor's hunting license number; species and amounts donated; date of kill; donor's signature. The certificate can be a simple note; no special form is required. Certificate must stay with the meat until the meat is completely consumed. Donor and recipient are subject to all bag and possession limits. **NOTE:** A "like license" is a license for exactly the same species, sex, season and method of take as a donor's license.

1. You can donate to someone **WITH OR WITHOUT** a like license:
 - a. Any amount of processed and packaged game meat, anywhere.
2. You can donate to someone **WITHOUT** a like license:
 - a. up to 20 pounds of unprocessed meat, anywhere.
 - b. more than 20 pounds of unprocessed meat, only at recipient's home.
3. You can donate to someone **WITH** a like license:
 - a. up to 20 pounds of unprocessed meat, anywhere.
 - b. more than 20 pounds of unprocessed meat, anywhere, only if:
 - ▶ recipient's license is unfilled.
 - ▶ recipient's carcass tag is on the meat. This establishes recipient's claim to his/her portion of meat and voids his/her license. Donor's tag must remain with his/her portion.
 - c. the entire carcass, if:
 - ▶ recipient's license is unfilled, and;
 - ▶ both the donor's carcass tag and recipient's like-license carcass tag is on meat, voiding both.

Work Remotely, Colorado Style

Learn how to apply to be a Park Ranger
or Wildlife Officer for Colorado Parks
and Wildlife at cpw.info/Apply



ILLEGAL HUNTING ACTIVITIES

THE TOP 10 MOST COMMON HUNTING VIOLATIONS IN COLORADO:

1. TRESPASSING. Going onto private lands without getting permission first while hunting, fishing or performing any related activity is illegal. Private lands do not need to be posted or fenced, so it can be difficult to see boundaries. **Violators may be suspended for up to 5 years for trespassing.** This includes State Land Board properties not leased and signed by CPW, unless permission is given by the lessee.

You must have permission from the landowner to enter private land to retrieve a harvested animal. First, you should try to contact the landowner on your own. If that effort fails, call the local CPW office (*inside front cover*).

2. Failing to make a reasonable attempt to track and kill animals you wound or may have wounded. Remember that it's against the law to pursue wounded wildlife that goes on private property without first obtaining permission from the landowner or person in charge. You must still attempt to gain permission to enter and locate the animal.

3. Failing to reasonably dress, care for, prepare and provide edible wildlife meat for human consumption. At a minimum, the four quarters, tenderloins and backstraps are edible meat. Internal organs are not considered edible meat.

4. Hunting without a proper license. Anyone who hunts wildlife must have in their possession the appropriate and valid Colorado resident or nonresident license that includes their Customer Identification (CID) number, and must only harvest wildlife of the species and type indicated on the license.

5. Mistakenly killing wildlife. You must report big-game animals unintentionally killed, not due to carelessness or negligence, to a CPW office (*inside front cover*) (or the local Sheriff's office after CPW regular hours) before continuing to hunt and as soon as practical. Before contacting CPW, field dress the animal. CPW evaluates the circumstances, including shots fired, species and number of animals present, firearms, ammunition, etc. Big game accidentally killed does not count toward annual bag limits.

6. Not showing evidence of sex. Be sure to leave evidence of sex naturally attached to the carcass. Evidence includes the testicles or penis of a male, or vulva of a female. See "Evidence of Sex" on page 5 for more details.

7. Carrying loaded firearms while in or on any motor vehicle. Firearms must be unloaded in the chamber. Muzzleloading rifles are considered unloaded if the percussion cap or shotshell primer is removed, or if the powder is removed from flashpan. It is illegal for anyone to have a loaded electronic-ignition muzzleloader in or on a motor vehicle; the chamber must be unloaded or the battery must be disconnected and removed from its compartment. **Most accidents involving firearms occur in or near vehicles.**

8. Carrying loaded firearms (except handguns) on an OHV during deer, elk, pronghorn and bear seasons. Firearms (except handguns) must be unloaded in the chamber and magazine. Firearms (except handguns) and bows must be fully enclosed in a hard or soft case. Scabbards or cases with open ends or sides are prohibited. *This does not apply to landowners or their agents who carry a firearm on an OHV to take depredated wildlife on property they own or lease.*

9. Improperly voiding and/or attaching a carcass tag. You must sign and detach the carcass tag from your hunting license immediately following taking your animal. It is illegal to sign or tear the carcass tag before harvest. The tag must also be attached to the animal properly.

10. Hunting with rifles, handguns or shotguns firing a single slug, or archery equipment within an area 50 feet on each side of the center line of any state highway or municipal or county road, as designated by the county. Before firing a shot, you must be at least 50 feet off a designated state or county road, and just off U.S. Forest Service or BLM roads. **You also cannot shoot across a road.**

FELONY OFFENSES:

If convicted of a felony violation, you can face a lifetime license suspension:

- ▶ To kill and abandon big game. It is illegal to remove only the hide, antlers or other trophy parts and leave the carcass in the field.
- ▶ To sell, buy or offer to sell or buy big game.
- ▶ To solicit someone to illegally kill big game for commercial gain or provide outfitting services without required registration.

IT IS ALSO AGAINST THE LAW TO:

- ▶ Hunt carelessly or discharge a firearm or release an arrow disregarding human life or property.
- ▶ Hunt outside of legal hunting hours (one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset).
- ▶ Interfere with hunters. This includes distracting or frightening prey; causing prey to flee by using light or noise; chasing prey on foot or by vehicle; throwing objects; making movements; harassing hunters by using threats or actions; erecting barriers to deny access to hunting areas; intentionally injecting yourself into the line of fire. Violators face prosecution and may have to pay victim's damages and court costs.
- ▶ Hunt under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances.
- ▶ Operate or ride a snowmobile with a firearm unless it's completely unloaded and cased, or with a bow unless it's unstrung or cased. Compound bows must be cased, not unstrung.
- ▶ Shoot from or use a motor vehicle, motorcycle, off-highway vehicle, snowmobile or aircraft to hunt, intercept, chase, harass or drive wildlife.
- ▶ Use aircraft to hunt, to direct hunters on the ground or to hunt the same day or day after a flight was made to find wildlife.
- ▶ For two or more people on the ground, in a vehicle or vessel to use electronic devices to communicate information that violates any wildlife law or regulation.
- ▶ Use computer-assisted remote technology (any device, equipment or software used to remotely control a weapon, including the Internet) to hunt or fish. Hunters and anglers must be physically present in the immediate vicinity while hunting/ fishing.
- ▶ Use unmanned or remote-control drones to look for, scout or detect wildlife.
- ▶ Use live-action game cameras to locate, surveil, or aid/assist in locating/surveilling game wildlife in order to take/try to take wildlife during the same or following day. "Live-action game camera" is any device capable of recording and transmitting photographic/video data *wirelessly* to a remote device (such as a computer or smart phone). This doesn't include game cameras that record photographic/video data and store such data for later use, *as long as the device cannot transmit data wirelessly.*
- ▶ Use poison, drugs or explosives to hunt or harass wildlife.
- ▶ Fail to extinguish a campfire completely.
- ▶ Party hunt (i.e. harvest someone else's game or let someone harvest yours).
- ▶ Hunt big game over bait, whether or not the person hunting personally placed the bait. Bait means to put, expose, distribute or scatter salt, minerals, grain, animal parts or other food as an attraction for big game. Salt or mineral blocks used for normal agricultural purposes are not considered bait. Scent sticks that smell like food are illegal for bears.
- ▶ Post, sign or indicate that public lands, not under an exclusive-control lease, are private.
- ▶ Establish a permanent structure or plant vegetation on CPW-owned land or waters. Only portable blinds and tree stands for big-game hunting can be erected on CPW land, and no more than 30 days prior to the season during which they will be used. No nails can be driven into trees. Man-made materials for blinds or stands must be removed within 10 days after the season they are used in ends. The owner's CID number and dates of use must be visible on outside of portable blinds or underside of tree stands. Placement of blinds or stands does not reserve them for personal use: They may be used on first-come, first-served basis.

MTN. LION HUNTING SEASONS

Go online to see the April season map:
cpw.info/mountain-lion-april-season-map

HUNTING DATES: April 1–30, 2023, then Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024

These harvest limits are for April 1–30, 2023, then Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024. Harvest limits are the total number of lions that can be harvested in a unit. Units not listed in the table below are not open to lion hunting for the April and/or fall season. *Map on page 13.*

UNITS	SEASON DATES	HARVEST LIMIT
1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 21, 22, 30, 31, 32, 201, 211, 301	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	91
4, 5, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 33, 131, 214, 231, 441	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	80
6, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, 26, 27, 28, 34, 35, 36, 37, 161, 171, 181, 361, 371	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	38
7	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	1
8	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	4
9	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	3
19	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	5
20	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	9
29	April 1–30, 2023 Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	2
38	April 1–30, 2023 Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	7
■39, 391	April 1–30, 2023 Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	7
■39 See "Land Closures" on page 5 for hunting closure details.		
40, 41, 42, 47, 421, 471	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	34
■43, ■44, ■45, ■444	April 1–30, 2023 Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	33
■43, 44, 45, 444 Electronic calls permitted for hunting mountain lion.		
■46	April 1–30, 2023 Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	6
■46 See "Land Closures" on page 5 for hunting closure details.		
48, 56, 481, 561	April 1–30, 2023 Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	10
49, 57, 58, 581	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	12

UNITS	SEASON DATES	HARVEST LIMIT
50, ■500, ■501	April 1–30, 2023 Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	10
■500, 501 See "Land Closures" on page 5 for hunting closure details.		
51	April 1–30, 2023 Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	7
52, 53, 63, 411, 521	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	31
54, 55, 66, 67, 551	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	18
59, 591	April 1–30, 2023 Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	7
■60, ■61, ■70 (W of Colo. 141), ■72, ■73	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	31
■60, 61, 70 (W of Colo. 141), 72, 73 Electronic calls permitted for hunting mountain lion.		
62, 64, 65, 70 (E of Colo. 141), 71, 711	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	48
68, 76, 79, 82, 681, 682, 791	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	16
69, 84, 86, 691, 861	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	35
74, 75, 77, 78, 741, 751, 771	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	23
80, 81, 83	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	18
85, 140, 851	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	34
87–103, 106, 107, 109, 111–122, 951	April 1–30, 2023 Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	5
104, 105, 110	April 1–30, 2023 Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	5
123–130, 132–139, 141–147	April 1–30, 2023 Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	25
191	Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	8
461	April 1–30, 2023 Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	7
511	April 1–30, 2023 Nov. 27, 2023–March 31, 2024	4

GAME MANAGEMENT UNIT (GMU) DESCRIPTIONS

MOUNTAIN LION

These units are for hunting mountain lion. **Unit boundaries are subject to change.** These descriptions are **exact boundaries** of the units; the boundaries depicted on the map in this brochure are approximate.

ABBREVIATIONS:

U.S.	U.S. highway	FS	Forest Service	UT	Utah
COLO.	Colorado highway	BLM	Bureau of Land Management	WY	Wyoming
CO./COs.	county/counties	RMNP	Rocky Mtn. National Park	E	east
CR	county road	KS	Kansas	W	west
RES.	reservoir	NE	Nebraska	N/NW/NE	north/northwest/northeast
NF	National Forest	NM	New Mexico	S/SW/SW	south/southwest/southeast
USFS	U.S. Forest Service	OK	Oklahoma		

* Landowner permission is advisable before purchasing a license. Most land is private.

- 1 MOFFAT CO.**
bounded on N, E and S by Green River; on W by UT.
- 2 MOFFAT CO.**
bounded on N by WY; on E by Little Snake River; on S by Yampa River; on W by Green River, CRs 34 & 10, Colo. 318 and CR 10N (Irish Canyon Rd.).
- 3 MOFFAT CO.**
bounded on N by WY; on E by Colo. 13 and CRs 108, 3, 5 & 17; on S by Yampa River, U.S. 40 and Colo. 318; on W by Little Snake River.
- 4 MOFFAT & ROUTT COs.**
bounded on N by WY; on E by Moffat CR1, Routt CR 82, USFS 150 and Elkhead Creek; on S by U.S. 40; on W by Colo. 13.
- 5 MOFFAT & ROUTT COs.**
bounded on N by WY; on E by Continental Divide; on S by Little Snake-Elk River divide and USFS 42; on W by USFS 150, Routt CR 82 and Moffat CR 1.
- 6 JACKSON CO.**
bounded on N by WY; on E by Jackson-Larimer Co. line; on S by Colo. 14; on W by Colo. 125, from Colo. 14 to WY.
- 7 LARIMER CO.**
bounded on N by WY; on E by CR 103 (Laramie River Rd.); on S by Colo. 14; on W by Larimer-Jackson Co. line.
- 8 LARIMER CO.**
bounded on N by WY; on E by CRs 59, 80C (Cherokee Park Rd.), **NEW 67J (Prairie Divide Rd.)**, 74E (Red Feather Lakes Rd.) & 69 (Manhattan Rd.); on S by Colo. 14; on W by CR 103 (Laramie River Rd.).
- 9* LARIMER & WELD COs.**
bounded on N by WY; on E by I-25; on S by Colo. 14; on W by U.S. 287.
- 10 MOFFAT & RIO BLANCO COs.**
bounded on N by Green and Yampa rivers; on E by Twelvemile Gulch Rd., U.S. 40 to mile marker 38.3 to Elk Springs Ridge to Drill Hole, Winter Valley Gulch, Coal Creek and Wolf Creek; on S by White River; on W by UT.
- 11 MOFFAT & RIO BLANCO COs.**
bounded on N by Colo. 318 and U.S. 40; on E by Moffat CR 57 and Rio Blanco CR 7; on S by White River; on W by Wolf Creek, Coal Creek, Winter Valley Gulch to Drill Hole to Elk Springs Ridge to mile marker 38.3 on U.S. 40, Twelvemile Gulch Rd., Yampa River and Little Snake River.
- 12 MOFFAT, ROUTT, RIO BLANCO & GARFIELD COs.**
bounded on N by Colo. 317, Routt CRs 29 & 55, Rio Blanco CRs 10 & 8; on E by Williams Fork-Yampa River divide; on S by Williams Fork-White River divide, USFS 250 and Rio Blanco CRs 48, 15 & 30; on W by Colo. 13.
- 13 MOFFAT & ROUTT COs.**
bounded on N by U.S. 40; on E by Routt CR 179, Trout Creek, Fish Creek; on S by Routt CR 29 and Colo. 317; on W by Colo. 13.
- 14 ROUTT & GRAND COs.**
bounded on N by Little Snake-Elk River divide; on E by Continental Divide; on S by U.S. 40; on W by U.S. 40 and Routt CR 129.
- 15 ROUTT, GRAND & EAGLE COs.**
bounded on N by U.S. 40; on E by Muddy Creek-Yampa River divide (Gore Range divide) and Canyon Creek; on S by Colorado River; on W by Colo. 131.
- 16 JACKSON CO.**
bounded on N by Lone Pine Creek, CRs 16 & 12W; on E by Colo. 14; on S by U.S. 40; on W by Continental Divide.
- 17 JACKSON CO.**
bounded on N and E by Colo. 125; on S by Continental Divide (Jackson-Grand Co. line); on W and N by Colo. 14.
- 18 GRAND CO.**
bounded on N and E by Continental Divide; on S by Arapaho Creek, Lake Granby and Colorado River; on W by main fork of Troublesome Creek and Poison Creek.
- 19 LARIMER CO.**
bounded on N by Colo. 14 (Poudre Canyon Rd.); on E by I-25; on S by Harmony Rd., CRs 19, 38E, 27 & 44H (Buckhorn Rd.), Elk Creek-Pennock Creek divide and RMNP boundary; on W by Larimer-Jackson Co. line.
- 20 LARIMER, BOULDER & WELD COs.**
bounded on N by Larimer CRs 44H (Buckhorn Rd.), 27, 38E & 19 and Harmony Rd.; on E by I-25; on S by Colo. 52, U.S. 287, Boulder CR 34 (Niwot/Neva roads), U.S. 36, Boulder CRs 94, 81, 106, 95 (Lefthand Canyon Drive) & 102 (Brainard Lake Rd.) and ridge line from Brainard Lake W to Pawnee Peak; on W by Continental Divide, RMNP boundary and Pennock Creek-Elk Creek divide.
- 21 RIO BLANCO & GARFIELD COs.**
bounded on N by White River; on E by Monument Gulch, Colo. 64, Monument Gulch Rd. and Rio Blanco CRs 103 & 26; on S by Douglas Creek-Roan Creek divide, Douglas Creek-Salt Creeks divide, Evacuation Creek-Salt Creeks divide and Bitter Creek-West Salt Creek divide; on W by UT.
- 22 RIO BLANCO & GARFIELD COs.**
bounded on N by White River; on E by Colo. 13; on S by White River-Colorado River divide; on W by Rio Blanco CRs 26 & 103, Monument Gulch Rd., Colo. 64 and Monument Gulch.
- 23 RIO BLANCO & GARFIELD COs.**
bounded on N by Rio Blanco CRs 30, 15 & 48 and USFS 250; on E by USFS 250, Rio Blanco CRs 8 & 17 and USFS Primary Forest Rd. 245 (Buford-Newcastle Rd.); on S by White River-Colorado River divide; on W by Colo. 13.
- 24 RIO BLANCO & GARFIELD COs.**
bounded on N by Williams Fork River-White River divide; on E by White River-Yampa River divide and White River-Colorado River divide; on S by South Fork of White River-Colorado River divide; on W by USFS Primary Forest Rd. 245 and Rio Blanco CRs 17 (Buford-Newcastle Rd.), 8 and USFS 250.
- 25 GARFIELD & EAGLE COs.**
bounded on N by Middle Fork of Derby Creek and Derby Creek; on E by Colorado River; on S by Deep Creek; on W by Colorado River-White River divide.
- 26 GARFIELD, EAGLE & ROUTT COs.**
bounded on N by Bear River; on E by Colo. 131; on S by Colorado River; on W by Derby Creek, Middle Fork of Derby Creek and USFS Trail 1802.
- 27 GRAND, ROUTT & JACKSON COs.**
bounded on N and E by U.S. 40; on S by Colo. 9 and Colorado River; on W by Canyon Creek and Muddy Creek-Yampa River divide (Gore Range divide).
- 28 GRAND CO.**
bounded on N by Colorado River, Lake Granby and Arapaho Creek; on E by Continental Divide; on S by Continental Divide and Williams Fork-Straight Creek divide; on W by Williams Fork-Blue River divide and Barger Gulch.
- 29 BOULDER, JEFFERSON & GILPIN COs.**
bounded on N by ridge line from Pawnee Peak to Brainard Lake, Boulder CRs 102 (Brainard Lake Rd.), 94, 81, 106 & 95 (Lefthand Canyon Drive), U.S. 36, Boulder CR 34 (Neva/Niwot roads) and Colo. 52 (Mineral Rd.); on E by I-25; on S by Colo. 128, 93, 72, & 119 and USFS 149 (Rollins Pass Rd.); on W by Continental Divide.
- 30 GARFIELD & MESA COs.**
bounded on N by West Salt Creek-Bitter Creek divide, Evacuation Creek-Salt Creeks divide and Douglas Creek-Salt Creeks divide; on E by East Salt Creek-Roan Creek divide, Big Salt Wash- and Little Salt Wash-Roan Creek divides and Bookcliffs; on S by Colorado River; on W by UT.
- 31 MESA, GARFIELD & RIO BLANCO COs.**
bounded on N by Colorado-White River divide; on E by Roan Creek-Parachute Creek divide and Kelly Gulch; on S by Colorado River; on W by Bookcliffs, Little Salt Wash-Roan Creek divide, Big Salt Wash-Roan Creek divide and East Salt Creek-Roan Creek divide.
- 32 GARFIELD CO.**
bounded on N by Parachute Creek-Piceance Creek divide; on E by Colo. 13; on S by Colorado River; on W by Kelly Gulch and Roan Creek-Parachute Creek divide.
- 33 GARFIELD & RIO BLANCO COs.**
bounded on N by White River-Colorado River divide; on E by Canyon Creek; on S by Colorado River; on W by Colo. 13.
- 34 GARFIELD & EAGLE COs.**
bounded on N by Deep Creek; on E and S by Colorado River; on W by Canyon Creek.
- 35 EAGLE CO.**
bounded on N by Colorado River; on E by Colo. 131; on S by Eagle River; on W by Colorado River.
- 36 EAGLE CO.**
bounded on N by Elk Creek to Piney Ridge, to Eagle's Nest Wilderness boundary and Gore Range divide (Elliot Ridge); on E by Gore Range divide; on S from Gore Range divide to Vail Pass summit on I-70, following I-70 to Dowd Junction, then to Wolcott by Eagle River; on W by Colo. 131 and Colorado River from State Bridge to Elk Creek.
- 37 SUMMIT & GRAND COs.**
bounded on N by Colorado River; on E by Barger Gulch, Williams Fork River-Blue River divide, Williams Fork River-Straight Creek divide and Continental Divide; on S by Continental Divide; on W by Eagle River-Tenmile Creek divide, I-70, Blue River, Cataract Creek and Gore Range divide.
- 38 GILPIN, BOULDER, CLEAR CREEK & JEFFERSON COs.**
bounded on N by USFS 149 (Rollins Pass Rd.) and Colo. 119, 72, 93 & 128; on E by I-25; on S by I-70 and U.S. 40; on W by Continental Divide.
- 39 JEFFERSON, CLEAR CREEK & PARK COs.**
bounded on N by U.S. 40 and I-70; on E by Colo. 74 and Jefferson CR 73; on S by U.S. 285, North Turkey Creek-Elk Creek divide and Pike-Arapaho NF boundary; on W by Continental Divide. (See unit 391.) See "Land Closures," page 5.

40* MESA CO.

bounded on N by Colorado River; on E by U.S. 50; on S by Colo. 141 and Dolores River; on W by UT.

41 MESA & DELTA COs.

bounded on N by Colorado River and Colo. 65; on E by Colo. 65, Lands End Rd., Flowing Park Rd. and Mesa-Delta Co. line; on W by U.S. 50.

42 MESA & GARFIELD COs.

bounded on N by Colorado River; on E by South Canyon Creek, divide between Roaring Fork-Crystal River and Baldy Creek-Divide Creek drainages and common point of Mesa-Pitkin-Gunnison Co. lines; on S by Divide Creek-Muddy Creek divide, Divide Creek-Plateau Creek divide and Plateau Creek-Colorado River divide; on W by Colorado River.

43 GARFIELD, PITKIN, EAGLE & GUNNISON COs.

bounded on N by Colorado River; on E by Roaring Fork River and Castle Creek; on S by divide between Roaring Fork-Crystal River drainages, East River-Muddy Creek drainages and McClure Pass; on W by Muddy Creek-Crystal River divide, divide between Roaring Fork-Crystal River drainages and Divide Creek-Baldy Creek drainages and South Canyon Creek.

44 EAGLE CO.

bounded on N by Colorado River and Eagle River; on E by East Lake Creek; on S by Frypanpan River-Eagle River divide; on W by USFS 514 (Red Table Mountain Rd.), CR 10A (Cottonwood Pass Rd.) and Cottonwood Creek.

45 EAGLE & PITKIN COs.

bounded on N by Eagle River from East Lake Creek to Dowd Junction, I-70 from Dowd Junction to Eagle River-Tenmile Creek divide; on E by Eagle River-Tenmile Creek divide; on S by Continental Divide; on W by divide between Chance Creek-North Fork Frypanpan-Cunningham Creek drainages and East Lake Creek.

46 CLEAR CREEK, PARK & JEFFERSON COs.

bounded on N by Pike-Arapaho NF boundary and North Turkey Creek-Elk Creek divide; on E and S by U.S. 285; on W by North Fork of South Platte River and Continental Divide. *See "Land Closures," page 5.*

47 EAGLE & PITKIN COs.

bounded on N by Frypanpan River and Ivanhoe Creek; on E by Continental Divide; on S by Colo. 82; on W by Roaring Fork River.

48 LAKE & CHAFFEE COs.

bounded on N by Continental Divide; on E by Tennessee Creek and Arkansas River; on S by Clear Creek and South Fork of Clear Creek; on W by Continental Divide.

49 LAKE, PARK & CHAFFEE COs.

bounded on N by Continental Divide; on E by Colo. 9 and U.S. 285; on S by U.S. 24; on W by Arkansas River and Tennessee Creek.

50 PARK CO.

bounded on N by U.S. 285; on E by CR 77; on S by U.S. 24; on W by U.S. 285.

51 DOUGLAS CO.

bounded on N by Colo. 470; on E by I-25; on S by Douglas-Teller Co. line; on W by South Platte River.

52 DELTA CO.

bounded on N by Delta-Mesa Co. line; on E by Grand Mesa-Gunnison NF boundary, Overland Ditch, West Res. No. 1 and Jay Creek; on S by North Fork of Gunnison River and Colo. 92; on W by Colo. 65.

53 DELTA & GUNNISON COs.

bounded on N by North Fork of Gunnison River, Gunnison CR 12 (Kebler Pass Rd.), Kebler Pass and Ohio Pass; on E and S by Gunnison River-North Fork of Gunnison River divide and Curecanti Pass, Smith Fork-Curecanti Creek divide, Smith Fork-Dyer Creek divide and Delta-Montrose Co. line; on W by Colo. 92.

54 GUNNISON CO.

bounded on N by Gunnison River-North Fork of Gunnison River divide and CR 12 (Kebler Pass Rd.); on E by Colo. 135; on S by U.S. 50, Blue Mesa Res. and Gunnison River; on W by Curecanti Creek.

55 GUNNISON CO.

bounded on N by Gunnison-Pitkin Co. line; on E by Continental Divide; on S by Taylor River-Tomichi Creek divide and Cumberland Pass, USFS 765 (N Quartz Creek Rd.), Quartz Creek Rd. and U.S. 50; on W by Colo. 135, CR 12 (Kebler Pass Rd.), Kebler Pass and Ruby Range Summit.

56 CHAFFEE CO.

bounded on N by Tincup Pass Rd. and Chalk Creek; on E by Arkansas River; on S by South Arkansas River and U.S. 50; on W by Continental Divide.

57 CHAFFEE, PARK & FREMONT COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 24; on E by Kaufman Ridge and Badger Creek; on S and W by Arkansas River.

58 FREMONT & PARK COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 24; on E by Park CRs 59, 102 and Colo. 9; on S by U.S. 50 and Arkansas River; on W by Kaufman Ridge and Badger Creek.

59 PUEBLO, FREMONT, EL PASO & TELLER COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 24; on E by I-25; on S by U.S. 50; on W by Colo. 67 and Phantom Canyon Rd., except portions of Pueblo, Fremont and El Paso counties within Fort Carson Military Reservation. (*See unit 591.*)

60 MESA & MONTROSE COs.

bounded on N and E by Dolores River; on S by Colo. 90; on W by UT.

61 MESA, MONTROSE, OURAY & SAN MIGUEL COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 141; on E by USFS 402 (Divide Rd.) and Dave Wood Rd.; on S by Colo. 62; on W by San Miguel River and Dolores River.

62 DELTA, MESA, MONTROSE & OURAY COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 141; on E by Colo. 50 & 550; on S by Colo. 62; on W by Dave Wood Rd. and USFS 402 (Divide Rd.).

63 DELTA, GUNNISON & MONTROSE COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 92; on E by Colo. 92, Delta-Montrose Co. line, Smith Fork-Dyer Creek divide, Smith Fork-Curecanti Creek divide, Curecanti Pass and Curecanti Creek; on S and W by Gunnison River.

64 DELTA & MONTROSE COs.

bounded on N and E by Colo. 92 to Gunnison River, south to Morrow Point Res.; on E by Big Blue Creek; on S and W by U.S. 50.

65 GUNNISON, HINSDALE, MONTROSE & OURAY COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 50; on E by Big Blue Creek-Cimarron Creek divide; on S by Ouray-San Juan Co. line; on W by Ouray-San Miguel Co. line and Colo. 62 & 550.

66 GUNNISON, HINSDALE & SAGUACHE COs.

bounded on N by Morrow Point Res., Gunnison River and Blue Mesa Res.; on E by Colo. 149, Cebolla Creek, Spring Creek, Cathedral Creek, Groundhog Park and Spring Creek-Cochetopa Creek divide; on S by Continental Divide; on W by Hinsdale-San Juan Co. line, Hinsdale-Ouray Co. line, Cimarron River-Henson Creek divide and Big Blue Creek-Little Cimarron River divide, U.S. 50 and Big Blue Creek.

67 GUNNISON, HINSDALE & SAGUACHE COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 50; on E by Colo. 114 and North Pass; on E and S by Continental Divide; on W by Cochetopa Creek-Spring Creek divide and Groundhog Park, Cathedral Creek, Spring Creek, Cebolla Creek and Colo. 149.

68 SAGUACHE CO.

bounded on N by Colo. 114; on E by U.S. 285; on S by CRs G & 41G, USFS 675 & 676, USFS Trails 796 & 787 and Saguache-Mineral Co. line; on W by Continental Divide.

69 CUSTER & FREMONT COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 50; on E by Colo. 67; on S by Colo. 96; on W by Colo. 69, Grape Creek and Arkansas River.

70 DOLORES, MONTROSE & SAN MIGUEL COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 90, Dolores River, San Miguel River and Colo. 62; on E by Ouray-San Miguel Co. line and San Miguel-San Juan Co. line; on S by San Miguel-Dolores Co. line, Disappointment Creek, Dolores River and Summit Canyon Creek; on W by UT.

71 DOLORES & MONTEZUMA COs.

bounded on N by Disappointment Creek and Dolores-San Miguel Co. line; on E by Dolores-San Juan Co. line, Montezuma-La Plata Co. line and Bear Creek; on S by Colo. 145; on W by USFS 526 (Dolores-Norwood Rd.).

72 DOLORES & MONTEZUMA COs.

bounded on N and E by U.S. 491; on S by NM; on W by UT.

73 MONTEZUMA CO.

bounded on N by Colo. 184 & 145 and Bear Creek; on E by Montezuma-La Plata Co. line; on S by NM; on W by U.S. 491.

74 LA PLATA & SAN JUAN COs.

bounded on N by Ouray-San Juan Co. line; on E by San Juan-Hinsdale Co. line and Animas River; on S by U.S. 160; on W by Montezuma-La Plata Co. line, Dolores-San Juan Co. line, San Miguel-San Juan Co. line and Ouray-San Juan Co. line.

75 LA PLATA & SAN JUAN COs.

bounded on N and E by Hinsdale-San Juan Co. line, Continental Divide, Los Pinos River-Florida River divide, La Plata CR 240 (Pine River-Florida River Rd.), Bayfield-Vallecito Rd. and Los Pinos River; on S by NM; on W by Animas River.

76 HINSDALE, MINERAL, RIO GRANDE, SAGUACHE & SAN JUAN COs.

bounded on N by Continental Divide, Saguache-Mineral Co. line and USFS Trail 787; on E by La Garita Stock Driveway (ATV trail), USFS 600-3A & 600, Colo. 149 and U.S. 160; on S and W by Continental Divide.

77 ARCHULETA, HINSDALE, LA PLATA & MINERAL COs.

bounded on N by Continental Divide and Piedra River-San Juan River divide; on E by Piedra River-San Juan River divide, Four Mile Creek and San Juan River; on S by U.S. 160; on W by Los Pinos River-Piedra River divide.

78 ARCHULETA, CONEJOS, MINERAL & RIO GRANDE COs.

bounded on N and E by Continental Divide; on S by NM; on W by San Juan River, Four Mile Creek and Piedra River-San Juan River divide.

79 MINERAL, RIO GRANDE & SAGUACHE COs.

bounded on N by USFS trails 787 & 796, USFS 676 & 675 and Saguache CRs 41G & G; on E by U.S. 285; on S by U.S. 160; on W by Colo. 149, USFS 600 & 600-3A and La Garita Stock Driveway (ATV trail).

80 ALAMOSA, CONEJOS, MINERAL & RIO GRANDE COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 160; on E by Rio Grande; on S by La Jara Creek, Alamosa River, USFS 250 & 380 and Elwood Pass; on W by Continental Divide.

81 ALAMOSA, ARCHULETA, CONEJOS & RIO GRANDE COs.

bounded on N by USFS 380 & 250, Alamosa River and La Jara Creek; on E by Rio Grande; on S by NM; on W by Continental Divide.

82 ALAMOSA & SAGUACHE COs.

bounded on N by Poncha Pass; on N and E by Rio Grande-Arkansas River divide; on S by Alamosa-Costilla Co. line and U.S. 160; on W by Colo. 17 and U.S. 285.

83 ALAMOSA, COSTILLA & HUERFANO COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 160 and Alamosa-Costilla Co. line; on E by Costilla-Huerfano Co. line and Sangre de Cristo-Culebra Range; on S by NM; on W by Rio Grande River.

84 CUSTER, FREMONT, HERFANO & PUEBLO COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 50; on E by I-25 and Colo. 1; on S by Colo. 69; on W by Colo. 96 & 67.

85 HUERFANO & LAS ANIMAS COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 69; on E by I-25; on S by Colo. 12 and North and West forks of Purgatoire River; on W by Sangre de Cristo divide and Huerfano CRs 570, 572 (Pass Creek Rd.) & 555 (Muddy Creek Rd.).

86 FREMONT, CUSTER & CHAFFEE COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 50, South Arkansas River and Arkansas River; on E by Colo. 69 and Fremont CR 27; on S by Huerfano-Custer Co. line; on W by Sangre De Cristo divide and U.S. 285.

87 LARIMER & WELD COs.

bounded on N by WY; on E by Weld CRs 390 (Keota-Grover Rd.) & 105 between Keota and Colo. 14; on S by Colo. 14; on W by I-25.

88 WELD CO.

bounded on N by WY and NEB; on E by Colo. 71; on S by Colo. 14; on W by CRs 390 (Keota-Grover Rd.) & 105 (between Keota and Colo. 14).

89 WELD & LOGAN COs.

bounded on N by NEB; on E by Colo. 113 and U.S. 138; on S by Colo. 14; on W by Colo. 71.

90 LOGAN & SEDGWICK COs.

bounded on N by NEB; on E and S by U.S. 138; on W by Colo. 113.

91 LOGAN CO.

bounded on N by U.S. 138; on E by Red Lion Rd. (CR 93); on S by I-76 and U.S. 6; on W by U.S. 138.

92 LOGAN & SEDGWICK COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 138 and NEB; on E and S by I-76; on W by Red Lion Rd. (Logan CR 93).

93 LOGAN, SEDGWICK & PHILLIPS COs.

bounded on N by I-76; on N and E by NEB state line; on S by U.S. 6; on W by I-76.

94 LARIMER, ADAMS & WELD COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 14; on E by U.S. 85 & 34, Weld CR 49 (Hudson-Keenesburg Cutoff) and I-76; on S by Colo. 7; on W by I-25.

95 WELD, LOGAN, MORGAN & WASHINGTON COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 14; on E and S by U.S. 6, Logan CRs 6 & 17.7, Washington CR 58, Morgan CR W.7, 2nd Street in Snyder, Colo. 71, Morgan CRs W.5, 28, W, 13.5 & W.5 and Colo. 144; on W by Morgan CR 2, Morgan CR KK/Weld CR 74 and Weld CR 105.

96 LOGAN, WASHINGTON & MORGAN COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 144, Morgan CRs W.5, 13.5, W, 28 & W.5, Colo. 71, Morgan CR W.7 (becomes Washington CR 58 at Co. line), Washington CR 58 (becomes Logan CR 17.7 at Co. line), Logan CRs 17.7 & 6 and U.S. 6; on E and S by U.S. 6 and I-76; on W by Colo. 144.

97 LOGAN, WASHINGTON & MORGAN COs.

bounded on N and E by Colo. 61; on S by U.S. 34; on W by I-76.

98 LOGAN, PHILLIPS, YUMA & WASHINGTON COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 6; on E by NEB; on S by U.S. 34; on W by Colo. 61.

99 WELD, MORGAN & ADAMS COs.

bounded on N by I-76; on E by Colo. 71; on S by U.S. 36; on W by Colo. 79 and 144th Ave.; on S and W by Adams CR 25N, 152nd Ave. and I-76; on W by I-76.

100 WASHINGTON & MORGAN COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 34; on E by Colo. 61; on S by U.S. 36; on W by Colo. 71.

101 WASHINGTON & YUMA COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 34; on E by U.S. 385, Yuma CR 26, Colo. 59, Yuma CRs 16, C & 9 (becomes Washington CR 9 at Co. line) and Washington CRs 9, YY & 7; on S by U.S. 36; on W by Colo. 61.

102 WASHINGTON & YUMA COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 34; on E by NEB and KS; on S by U.S. 36; on W by Washington CRs 7, YY, & 9 (becomes Yuma CR 9 at Co. line), Yuma CRs 9, C & 16, Colo. 59, Yuma CR 26 and U.S. 385.

103 YUMA CO.

bounded on N by U.S. 36; on E by KS; on S by Kit Carson-Yuma Co. line; on W by U.S. 385.

104* DENVER, ADAMS, ARAPAHOE, DOUGLAS & ELBERT COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 7, I-76, 152nd Ave., Adams CR 25N and 144th Ave.; on E by Colo. 79, Colo. 36 (Arapahoe CR 137), Kiowa-Bennett Mile Rd., Elbert CRs 53, 166 & 45-49, Colo. 86 and Elbert CR 25-41; on S by Elbert-Douglas-El Paso Co. lines; on W by I-25.

105 ADAMS, ARAPAHOE & ELBERT COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 36; on E by I-70; on S by U.S. 24 and Elbert-El Paso Co. line; on W by Arapahoe CR 137 (Kiowa-Bennett Mile Rd.), Elbert CRs 53, 166, & 45-49, Colo. 86 and Elbert CR 25-41.

106 ARAPAHOE, ELBERT, WASHINGTON & LINCOLN COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 36; on E by Colo. 71; on S and W by I-70.

107 WASHINGTON, LINCOLN & KIT CARSON COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 36; on E by Colo. 59; on S by I-70; on W by Colo. 71.

109 WASHINGTON, YUMA & KIT CARSON COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 36; on E by U.S. 385, Yuma-Kit Carson Co. line and KS; on S by I-70; on W by Colo. 59.

110 EL PASO CO.

bounded on N by Douglas-Elbert-El Paso Co. lines; on E by U.S. 24 and CR 523 (Calhan Hwy.); on S by Colo. 94; on W by I-25.

111 EL PASO, LINCOLN & ELBERT COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 24; on E by Colo. 71; on S by Colo. 94; on W by U.S. 24 and El Paso CR 523 (Calhan Hwy).

112 LINCOLN CO.

bounded on N by U.S. 40; on E by Co. Primary 109; on S by Colo. 94; on W by Colo. 71.

113 LINCOLN & CHEYENNE COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 40; on E by Cheyenne CR 8; on S by Colo. 94; on W by Co. Primary 109.

114 LINCOLN, KIT CARSON & CHEYENNE COs.

bounded on N by I-70; on E by Flagler-Wildhorse Rd. (CRs 5, G, 6, A [Kit Carson Co. line], GG [Cheyenne Co. line] & 9); on S and W by U.S. 40.

115 KIT CARSON & CHEYENNE COs.

bounded on N by I-70; on E by Colo. 59; on S by U.S. 40; and W by Flagler-Wildhorse Rd.

116 KIT CARSON & CHEYENNE COs.

bounded on N by I-70; on E by U.S. 385; on S by U.S. 40; on W by Colo. 59.

117 KIT CARSON & CHEYENNE COs.

bounded on N by I-70; on E by KS; on S by U.S. 40; on W by U.S. 385.

118 EL PASO CO.

bounded on N by Colo. 94; on E by Yoder Rd., Shear Rd. and Boone Rd.; on S by Hanover Rd., Finch Rd. and Myers Rd.; on W by I-25.

119 EL PASO & LINCOLN COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 94; on E by Colo. 71; on S by Crowley-Lincoln and El Paso-Pueblo Co. lines; on W by Yoder Rd., Shear Rd. and Boone Rd.

120 LINCOLN, CROWLEY & KIOWA COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 94; on E by Co. primary roads 109, 1 & 2 and Secondary Rd. 35; on S by Colo. 96; on W by Colo. 71.

121 CHEYENNE, LINCOLN & KIOWA COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 94 and U.S. 40; on E by U.S. 287; on S by Colo. 96; on W by Co. primary roads 109, 1 & 2 and Secondary Rd. 35.

122 CHEYENNE & KIOWA COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 40; on E by KS; on S by Colo. 96; on W by U.S. 287.

123 EL PASO & PUEBLO COs.

bounded on N by Hanover Rd., Finch Rd. and Myers Rd.; **NEW** on E by Boone Rd.; on S by Colo. 96 (E of Colo. 96/U.S. 50 intersection) and U.S. 50 (W of the Colo. 96/U.S. 50 intersection); on W by I-25.

124 CROWLEY & PUEBLO COs.

bounded on N by Lincoln-Crowley and El Paso-Pueblo Co. lines; on E by Colo. 71; **NEW** on S by Colo. 96; on W by Boone Rd.

125 CROWLEY, KIOWA, BENT & OTERO COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 96; on E by Kiowa CR 19 and Bent CR 14 to Bent CR HH, S on Bent CR 15 to Arkansas River **NEW** (E of La Junta), Colo. 109 and U.S. 50 (W of La Junta); on S by Arkansas River; on W by Colo. 71.

126 KIOWA, BENT & PROWERS COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 96; on E by U.S. 287; on S by Arkansas River; on W by Kiowa CR 19 and Bent CR 14 to Bent CR HH, S on Bent CR 15 to Arkansas River.

127 KIOWA & PROWERS COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 96; on E by KS; on S by Arkansas River; on W by U.S. 287.

128* PUEBLO, HUERFANO, LAS ANIMAS & OTERO COs.

bounded on N by **NEW** U.S. 50 business (W of Avondale) and U.S. 50 (E of Avondale); on E by Colo. 167; on S by Colo. 10; on W by I-25.

129* NEW CROWLEY, OTERO & PUEBLO COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 50 (W of Colo. 96/U.S. 50 intersection) and Colo. 96 (E of Colo. 96/U.S. 50 intersection); on E by Colo. 71 and U.S. 50; on S by Colo. 10, Colo. 167, U.S. 50 (E of Avondale) and U.S. 50 business (W of Avondale); on W by I-25.

130 OTERO & BENT COs.

bounded on N by Arkansas River; on E by Colo. 101, Pritchett-Las Animas improved Rd. and U.S. 50; on S by Bent-Las Animas & Bent-Baca Co. lines; on W by Colo. 109.

131 ROUTT & RIO BLANCO COs.

bounded on N by U.S. 40; on E by Colo. 131; on S by Routt CRs 15, 132, 25, 132A & 29; on W by Fish Creek, Trout Creek and Routt CR 179.

132 PROWERS CO.

bounded on N by Arkansas River; on E by KS; on S by Prowers CRs D & F; on W by U.S. 287.

133 HUERFANO, PUEBLO & LAS ANIMAS COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 10; on E by Colo. Interstate Gas Pipeline Rd.; on S by Apishapa River; on W by I-25.

134 LAS ANIMAS CO.

bounded on N by Apishapa River; on E by Colo. Interstate Gas Pipeline Rd.; on S by U.S. 350; on W by I-25.

135 LAS ANIMAS, PUEBLO & OTERO COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 10 and **NEW** U.S. 50; on E by Colo. 109 (N of Purgatoire River) and Purgatoire River (S of Colo. 109); on S by Las Animas-Otero Co. line and N boundary of U.S. Army Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site; on W by **NEW** U.S. 350 and Colo. Interstate Gas Pipeline Rd.

136 OTERO, BENT & LAS ANIMAS COs.

bounded on N by Colo. 109 and Purgatoire River; on E by Colo. 109; on S by U.S. 160; on W by Chacuaco Creek and Purgatoire River.

137 LAS ANIMAS & BACA COs.

bounded on N by Bent-Las Animas & Bent-Baca Co. lines; on E by Pritchett-Las Animas improved Rd. and U.S. 160; on S by U.S. 160; on W by Colo. 109.

- 138 BACA CO.**
bounded on N by Baca-Bent & Baca-Prowers Co. lines; on E by U.S. 287; on S by U.S. 160; on W by Pritchett-Las Animas improved Rd.
- 139 BACA CO.**
bounded on N by Prowers CRs D & F; on E by KS; on S by Baca CR M; on W by U.S. 287.
- 140 LAS ANIMAS CO.**
bounded on N by U.S. 160; on E by Colo. 389; on S by NM; on W by I-25.
- 141 LAS ANIMAS CO.**
bounded on N by W and S boundaries of U.S. Army Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site and Colo. Interstate Gas Pipeline Rd.; on E by Purgatoire River and San Francisco Creek; on S by U.S. 160; on W by U.S. 350.
- 142 LAS ANIMAS CO.**
in U.S. Army Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site.
- 143 LAS ANIMAS CO.**
bounded on N by U.S. 160; on E by Baca-Las Animas Co. line; on S by OK & NM; on W by Colo. 389.
- 144 BACA CO.**
bounded on N by U.S. 160; on E by U.S. 287; on S by OK; on W by Baca-Las Animas Co. line.
- 145 BACA CO.**
bounded on N by CR M; on E by KS; on S by OK; on W by U.S. 287.
- 146 BENT & PROWERS COs.**
bounded on N by Arkansas River; on E by U.S. 287; on S by Prowers-Baca & Bent-Baca Co. lines; on W by Colo. 101 and Pritchett-Las Animas improved Rd. and U.S. 50.
- 147 LAS ANIMAS CO.**
bounded on N by Las Animas-Otero Co. line; on E by Purgatoire River and Chacuaco Creek; on S by U.S. 160; on W by San Francisco Creek, Purgatoire River, Colo. Interstate Gas Pipeline Rd., east boundary of U.S. Army Piñon Canyon Maneuver Site.
- 161 JACKSON CO.**
bounded on N by WY; on E by Colo. 125; on S by Colo. 14, CRs 12W & 16, Lone Pine Creek and Continental Divide; on W by Continental Divide.
- 171 JACKSON CO.**
bounded on N and E by Colo. 14 and Jackson-Larimer Co. line; on S by Jackson-Grand Co. line; on W by Colo. 125.
- 181 GRAND CO.**
bounded on N by Continental Divide; on E by Poison Creek and Main Fork of Troublesome Creek; on S by Colorado River; on W by Colo. 9 and U.S. 40.
- 191 LARIMER CO.**
bounded on N by WY; on E by U.S. 287; on S by Colo. 14;
NEW on W by CRs 69 (Manhattan Rd.), 74E (Red Feather Lakes Rd.), 67J (Red Prairie Divide Rd.), 80C (Cherokee Park Rd.) and 59.
- 201 MOFFAT CO.**
bounded on N by WY; on E by CR 10N (Irish Canyon Rd.), Colo. 318 and CR 10; on S by CR 34 and Green River; on W by UT.
- 211 MOFFAT & RIO BLANCO COs.**
bounded on N by U.S. 40 and Yampa River; on E by Colo. 13; on S by Colo. 13 and Colo. 64; on W by Rio Blanco CR 7 and Moffat CR 57.
- 214* ROUTT CO.**
bounded on N by Little Snake-Elk River divide; on E by CR 129; on S by U.S. 40; on W by Wolf Creek, Wolf Mountain, along Elk River-Elkhead Creek divide.
- 231 ROUTT, RIO BLANCO & GARFIELD COs.**
bounded on N by Routt CRs 29, 132A, 25, 132 & 15; on E by Colo. 131; on S by Bear River; on W by Williams Fork-Yampa River divide to Dunkley Pass, Rio Blanco CRs 8 & 19 and Routt CR 55.
- 301 MOFFAT CO.**
bounded on N by CRs 5, 3 & 108; on E by Colo. 13; on S by Yampa River; on W by CR 17.
- 361 EAGLE & GRAND COs.**
bounded on N by Colorado River from Elk Creek to Inspiration Point; on E by Gore Range divide; on S and W by Piney Ridge to Elk Creek, following Piney Ridge to Eagle's Nest Wilderness boundary and Gore Range divide (Elliott Ridge).
- 371 SUMMIT CO.**
bounded on N by Cataract Creek; on E by Green Mountain Reservoir and Blue River; on S by I-70; on W by Gore Range divide.
- 391* JEFFERSON CO.**
bounded on N by I-70; on E by I-25; on S by Colo. 470, CRs 124 (Deer Creek Canyon) & 122 (South Turkey Creek) and U.S. 285; on W by CR 73 and Colo. 74. (See unit 39.)
- 411 MESA & DELTA COs.**
bounded on N by Delta-Mesa Co. line, Flowing Park Rd. and Lands End Rd.; on E by Colo. 65 & 92; on S by U.S. 50.
- 421 MESA & GARFIELD COs.**
bounded on N by Colorado River-Plateau Creek divide; on E by Divide Creek-Buzzard Creek divide; on S by Mesa-Delta Co. line; on W by Colo. 65.
- 441 MOFFAT & ROUTT COs.**
bounded on N by USFS 42; on E by Elkhead Creek-Elk River divide and Wolf Creek; on S by U.S. 40; on W by Elkhead Creek.
- 444 EAGLE, GARFIELD & PITKIN COs.**
bounded on N by Colorado River, Cottonwood Creek, Eagle CR 10A (Cottonwood Pass Rd.), USFS 514 (Red Table Mountain Rd.) and Fryngpan-Eagle River divide; on E by divide between Lime Creek and North Fork of Fryngpan River and its tributaries and Cross Creek-Homestake Creek drainages; on S by Ivanhoe Creek and Fryngpan River; on W by Roaring Fork River.
- 461* JEFFERSON & PARK COs.**
bounded on N by Jefferson CRs 122 (South Turkey Creek Canyon) & 124 (Deer Creek Canyon) and Colo. 7 & 470; on E by South Platte River; on S by North Fork of South Platte River; on W by U.S. 285.
- 471 PITKIN CO.**
bounded on N by Roaring Fork and Colo. 82; on E by Continental Divide; on S by Roaring Fork River-Taylor River divide; on W by Castle Creek.
- 481 CHAFFEE CO.**
bounded on N by South Fork of Clear Creek and Clear Creek; on E by Arkansas River; on S by Chalk Creek and Tincup Pass Rd. from St. Elmo; on W by Continental Divide.
- 500 PARK CO.**
bounded on N by Continental Divide; on E by North Fork of South Platte River; on S by U.S. 285; on W by Colo. 9.
See "Land Closures," page 5.
- 501 PARK & JEFFERSON COs.**
bounded on N by U.S. 285 and North Fork of South Platte River; on E by South Platte River; on S by U.S. 24; on W by Park CR 77. See "Land Closures," page 5.
- 511 TELLER, EL PASO & PARK COs.**
bounded on N by Douglas Co. line; on E by I-25; on S by U.S. 24; on W by South Platte River, except on U.S. Air Force Academy.
- 521 GUNNISON & DELTA COs.**
bounded on N by Delta-Mesa Co. line and Gunnison-Mesa Co. line; on E by Gunnison-Pitkin Co. line, White River-Gunnison NF boundary and Ruby Range Summit; on S by Gunnison CR 12 (Kebler Pass Rd.) and North Fork of Gunnison River; on W by Jay Creek, West Res. No. 1, Overland Ditch and Grand Mesa-Gunnison NF boundary.
- 551 GUNNISON & SAGUACHE COs.**
bounded on N by U.S. 50, Quartz Creek Rd., North Quartz Creek Rd. and Taylor River-Tomichi Creek divide; on E by Continental Divide; on S and W by Colo. 114.
- 561 CHAFFEE & SAGUACHE COs.**
bounded on N by U.S. 50; on E by U.S. 285; on S by Arkansas River-Rio Grande drainage divide; on W by Continental Divide.
- 581 PARK, TELLER & FREMONT COs.**
bounded on N by U.S. 24; on E by Colo. 67 and Phantom Canyon Rd.; on S by U.S. 50; on W by Colo. 9 and Park CRs 59 and 102.
- 591 PUEBLO, FREMONT & EL PASO COs.**
on Fort Carson Military Reservation land.
- 681 SAGUACHE CO.**
bounded on N by Continental Divide and Arkansas River Divide between North Pass and Poncha Pass; on E by U.S. 285; on S by U.S. 285 and Colo. 114; on W by Colo. 114.
- 682 SAGUACHE CO.**
bounded on N by U.S. 285; on E by Colo. 17; on S by CR G; on W by U.S. 285.
- 691 CUSTER & FREMONT COs.**
bounded on N by Arkansas River and U.S. 50; on E and S by Arkansas River and Grape Creek and Arkansas River; on W by Colo. 69, U.S. 50 and Fremont CR 27.
- 711 DOLORES, MONTEZUMA & SAN MIGUEL COs.**
bounded on N by Summit Canyon Creek, Dolores River and Disappointment Creek; on E by USFS 526 (Dolores-Norwood Rd.); on E and S by Colo. 145; on S by Colo. 184; on W by U.S. 491 and UT.
- 741 LA PLATA CO.**
bounded on N by U.S. 160; on E by Animas River; on S by NM; on W by Montezuma-La Plata Co. line.
- 751 ARCHULETA, HINSDALE, LA PLATA & SAN JUAN COs.**
bounded on N by Continental Divide; on E by Los Pinos River-Piedra River divide; on S by NM; on W by Los Pinos River, CRs 501 (Bayfield-Vallecito Rd.) & 240 (Pine River-Florida River Rd.) and Los Pinos River-Florida River divide.
- 771 ARCHULETA CO.**
bounded on N by U.S. 160; on E by San Juan River; on S by NM; on W by Los Pinos River-Piedra River divide.
- 791 ALAMOSA, RIO GRANDE & SAGUACHE COs.**
bounded on N by CR G; on E by Colo. 17; on S by U.S. 160; on W by U.S. 285.
- 851 COSTILLA & LAS ANIMAS COs.**
bounded on N by West and North forks of Purgatoire River and Colo. 12; on E by I-25; on S by NM; on W by Sangre de Cristo divide.
- 861 HUERFANO CO.**
bounded on N by Custer-Huerfano Co. line; on E by Colo. 69, CRs 555 (Muddy Creek Rd.), 570 & 572 (Pass Creek Rd.); on S and W by Sangre de Cristo divide.
- 951 WELD & MORGAN COs.**
bounded on N by Colo. 14; on E by Weld CR 105, Morgan CR KK/Weld CR 74, Morgan CR 2 and Colo. 144; on S by I-76; on W by Weld CR 49 and U.S. 34 & U.S. 85.

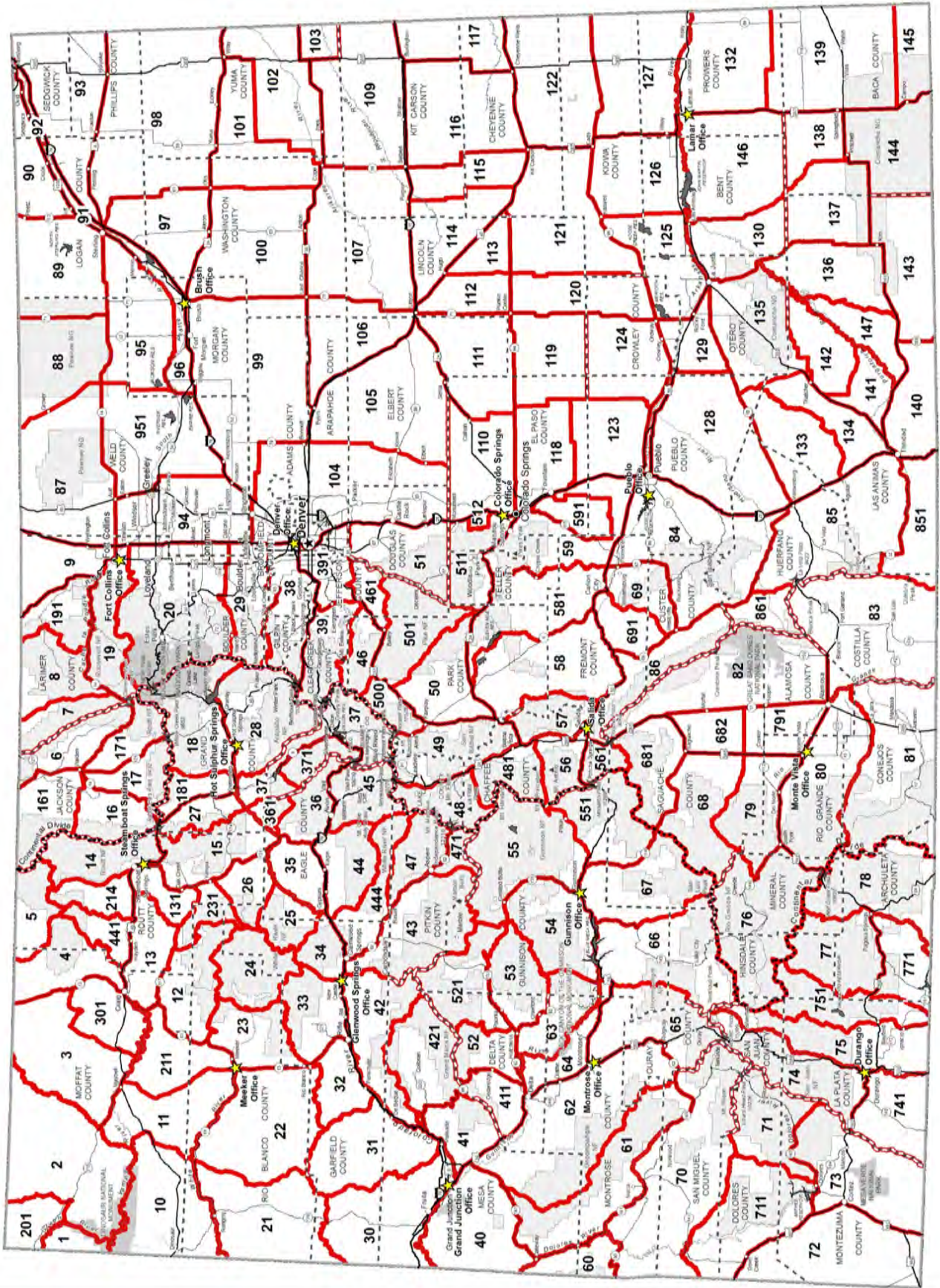
Visit the Colorado Hunting Atlas for detailed GMU boundaries and maps: cpw.info/hunting-atlas

LION HUNTING UNIT MAP

Standard hunting regulations and limits apply to all game management units open to lion hunting. For specific harvest limits, see table on page 8.

HARVEST LIMITS FOR MOUNTAIN LION ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

Check the new "Available Mountain Lion Harvest Limits Report" on our website for the most up-to-date information: cpw.info/mountain-lion





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ONLINE BROCHURE

NOTICE: This brochure includes information on mountain lion hunting. It is not a legal notice nor a complete collection of hunting regulations and laws. It is a condensed guide issued for hunters' convenience. The online brochure is the most up-to-date version and contains any corrections: cpw.info/mountain-lion-brochure. Copies of statutes and regulations can be obtained from a Colorado Parks and Wildlife regional or area office, or at cpw.info/regulations. For questions, call CPW at 303-297-1192.

2023-2024 MTN. LION

SEASON DATES

MARCH 25, 2023

Annual mountain lion licenses go on sale

APRIL 1-30, 2023

April mountain lion season

**NOV. 27, 2023-
MARCH 31, 2024**

Fall mountain lion season

**THE DAY BEFORE
THE HUNT**
(after 5 p.m.)

Check the "Available Mountain Lion Harvest Limits Report" online.

See hunt table, GMUs and map for details, pages 8-13.

**IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO KNOW
THE CORRECT DATES FOR YOUR HUNT.**

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DESCRIPTION

The Flextone FLX 1000 Remote Electronic Call comes with 100 high-definition game calls and can store up to 1,000 calls. This caller is extremely easy to use for the beginner and is excellent for professional predator hunters. Endorsed by professional hunter Steve Criner, also known as the Dog Soldier, this caller features 5 high quality speakers with long-range-remote-control operation.

Predator hunting is quickly becoming one of the most popular off-season activities, and the FLX1000 is helping hunters find ultimate success. This programmable electronic calling system features five high-quality speakers, three 10-watt and two 3-watt, with long-range operation from a premium LCD remote. A preloaded library of 100 real predator calls means the FLX1000 comes ready-to-hunt, with enough memory storage to hold an impressive 1000 calls in multiple file types.

Features

- Super loud calls from five high-quality speakers
- Three 10-watt speakers; two 3-watt speakers
- Zero distortion
- Preloaded with 100 categorized calls
- Professional sound library organized by species
- Add your own audio uploads in multiple file types
- Memory storage for up to 1000 calls
- SD card slot to play additional calls
- Operates manually or with included premium remote
- Easy-view LCD screens on main unit and remote
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- Auxiliary ports for two additional speakers (not included)
- 13 total AA batteries required (not included)

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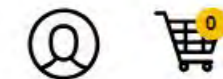
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Subject: [EXTERNAL] 2023-2024 #101
Date: Wednesday, January 3, 2024 10:46:13 AM
Attachments: [image.png](#)

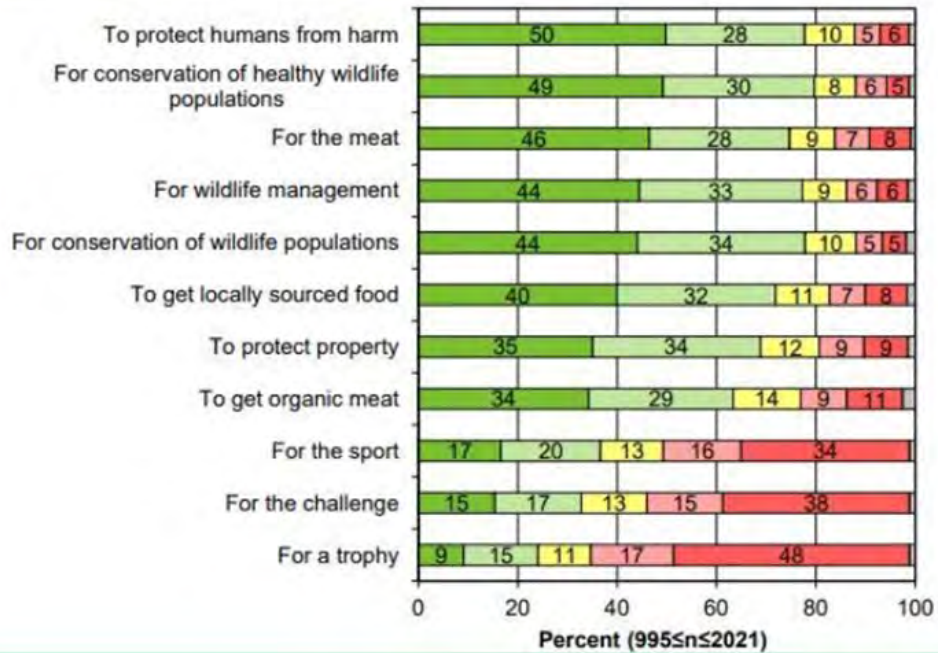
To whom it may concern,

I was in attendance virtually for the hearing today, 1/3/24, concerning 2023-2024 #101 and attempted to make comment & ask questions multiple times but was not recognized as having my hand raised, nor was I able to unmute myself (I tried and was denied) during the appropriate times. I would like to submit comment on the proposed measure and will include it here.

The proponents have argued that "trophy" hunting is the primary reason for this initiative and that the industry, not the proponents, have developed that characterization. I fundamentally disagree and I believe they are using misleading language in order to foster support. A 2023 survey conducted by the Outdoor Stewards of Conservation Foundation, which surveyed both hunting & non-hunting members of the public, found that only 12% of the public moderately or strongly opposes hunting when it is done for wildlife management. However, the same survey found that that number jumps to 65% if hunting is done "for a trophy". Further, the articles submitted by the proponents to support their claim of an "industry characterization" were only of Colorado outfitters, but only around 24% of hunters use outfitter services for their hunts. This mischaracterization is what is supporting their claim to keep the words "trophy" in the title setting process. This is misleading and should be removed.

**For each reason, please let me know if you approve or disapprove of hunting for that reason. What about...?
(Overall) (General population)**

■ Strongly approve
 ■ Moderately approve
 ■ Neither
 ■ Moderately disapprove
 ■ Strongly disapprove
 ■ Don't know



Thank you,

Hunter Sansone



Legislative Council Staff

Nonpartisan Services for Colorado's Legislature

Fiscal Summary

Date: December 15, 2023 **Fiscal Analyst:** Alexa Kelly (303-866-3469)

LCS TITLE: PROHIBIT TROPHY HUNTING

Fiscal Summary of Initiative 101

This fiscal summary, prepared by the nonpartisan Director of Research of the Legislative Council, contains a preliminary assessment of the measure's fiscal impact. A full fiscal impact statement for this initiative is or will be available at leg.colorado.gov/bluebook. This fiscal summary identifies the following impact.

State revenue. The measure will decrease state revenue by limiting the number of mountain lion hunting licenses sold by Colorado Parks and Wildlife (CPW). If violations of the measure occur, state revenue may also increase from fines and court fees.

State Expenditures. State expenditures in the Judicial Department may increase to consider additional court cases. If the courts include jail time in any felony conviction, incarceration costs increase for the Department of Corrections. State expenditures could also increase in CPW to investigate and prosecute criminal cases.

Local government impact. Local law enforcement agencies and district attorneys may have increased workload to investigate and prosecute more cases, as well as to receive reporting on illegal activity. Persons charged with criminal offenses may be held in a county jail while awaiting trial, which increases costs for counties.

Economic impacts. The measure will have a minimal direct economic impact on the state. Reducing the number of hunting licenses sold by CPW may reduce economic activity in areas of the state where hunting is prevalent. Hunters may also look to states other than Colorado to hunt these animals, thus potentially decreasing income to communities near hunting areas, outfitters, excursion guides, and other hunting related entities.