

**FINAL REGULATIONS - CHAPTER 17 - DAMAGE CAUSED BY WILDLIFE**

**ARTICLE I - GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**#1702 - PERMIT TO TAKE BIG GAME CAUSING DAMAGE**

- A. No hunting license is required for any person authorized to take big game under any permit issued under provisions of 33-3-106 C.R.S. Big game killed under this permit remain the property of the state.
- B. All bear and mountain lion taken or destroyed under this subsection or 33-3-106 (3) C.R.S. shall remain the property of the state and ~~shall be reported to~~ ~~will be delivered to an officer of~~ the Division within 5 days. ~~In addition, a report shall be given to an officer of the Division within 5 days of the killing.~~ Such report shall contain:
  - 1. Name(s) of person(s) who killed the animal(s).
  - 2. The county and the specific location of the kill.
  - 3. The species and number of animals killed.
  - 4. The reason for such action.

The Division has the responsibility to recover or dispose of the carcass or to allow it to decay. Voluntary delivery of said carcass or parts to the Division is also allowed.

- C. Without regard to harvest limit quotas, unit boundaries or season dates, the Director or his designee may authorize the taking of any problem lion or bear by any lawful means designated, including but not limited to methods permitted under Article XVIII, Section 12b, of the Colorado Constitution, when such lion or bear is causing damage to livestock or property or are frequenting areas of incompatibility with other users as may be necessary to protect public health, safety and welfare. The taking of lion or bear under this section shall be by licensed hunters, houndsmen, or trappers who shall be bound by all other statutes and regulations regarding the taking and possession of bear and mountain lion. (Reference 8 CCR 1201-12 of Colorado Department of Agriculture regulations regarding control of depredating animals).
- D. The Director shall establish a statewide list of hunters, houndsmen, and trappers to take problem bears or lions taking into consideration the ability to respond, skill, experience, location, and the ability of the hunters, houndsmen, or trappers who have applied to participate in removal operations; and, in selecting participants from that list for any particular removal operation shall further take into consideration the urgency dictated by the situation and the environment in which the removal will occur.
- E. When any permit to take a big game causing excessive damage to private, real or personal property, is issued to members of the public other than the landowner or his designee, any hunting under such permit shall be directed by the Division in cooperation with the landowner.

**ARTICLE XII- DAMAGE CAUSED BY SMALL GAME AND FURBEARERS**

**#17121- DEFINITIONS FOR ARTICLES XII - XV**

- A. **“Body Grip Device”** means a mechanical device designed to kill an animal quickly upon capture.

- B. **“Bona fide scientific research”** means any research project conducted by the Division or authorized by a scientific collection permit issued by the Division.
- C. **“Cable Device Trap”** means any powered or non-powered device made of stranded steel cable set in a manner that a loop of cable encircles the animal’s body or limb.
- D. **“Canada Lynx Recovery Area”** means the area of the San Juan and Rio Grande National Forests and associated lands above 9,000 feet extending west from a north-south line passing through Del Norte and east from a north-south line passing through Dolores and from the New Mexico state line north to the Gunnison basin (including Taylor Park east to the Collegiate Range). The GMUs included in the area are: 55, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 551, 681, 711 and 751.
- E. **“Designated and marked trails”** means any trail on public property or a public trail easement across private lands that has signs to indicate that it is a public trail; is maintained; and has a trail number or designation on a map or brochure published by the government entity who has jurisdiction over the trail.
- F. **“Drag”** means an object attached to a trap to retard the movement of a trap and to detain an animal.
- G. **“Enclosed Foothold Trap”** means any mechanical device designed to encapsulate and hold the animal’s foot. These foot encapsulating devices are highly species-selective by design.
- H. **“Foothold Trap”** means any mechanical device with jaws designed to catch an animal by the foot.
- I. **“Lethal cable device trap”** means a cable device trap designed to kill an animal upon capture.
- ~~I.~~ **“Live Trap (Cage or Box)”** means a mechanical device designed in such a manner that the animal enters the trap through an opening that prevents the animal from exiting.
- K. **“Nonlethal cable device trap”** means a cable device trap with a stopping device designed to prevent strangulation of the species for which the cable device trap is set, or a mechanical or spring powered cable device trap designed to catch the animal by the foot or leg.
- ~~J.~~ **“Pan Tension”** means the amount of pressure required to activate a trap, as measured at the center of the pan.
- ~~K.~~ **“Relocation”** means movement of live wildlife captured by a person to another site which is not contiguous to the capture site.
- ~~L.~~ **“Traps specifically designed not to kill”** means padded, laminated, or off-set steel jawed foothold traps, enclosed foothold, box traps, and cage traps, as conditioned elsewhere in these regulations.

#### #17122 – MANNER OF TAKE

- A. The following are legal methods of take for all small game and furbearers listed in this chapter, except as otherwise noted. Any method of take not listed herein shall be prohibited, except as provided by statute or these regulations.
  1. Any rifle or handgun.

2. Any shotgun.
3. Handheld bows and crossbows.
4. Any air gun, except that for coyote or bobcat the air gun must be a pre-charged pneumatic air gun .25 caliber or larger.
5. Slingshots only for small game mammals listed herein.
6. Live traps (limited to cage or box traps) for live capture and relocation.

## **B. Live Capture and Relocation**

1. Unless relocation has been authorized, small game and furbearers captured in live traps (limited to cage or box traps) cannot be moved from the capture site and must be killed or released on site when the trap is checked.
2. Except as provided herein, a relocation permit is required to relocate all small game and furbearers.
  - a. Tree squirrels, cottontail rabbits, and raccoons trapped in cage or box traps may be relocated without a permit provided the Division has been notified in advance; the relocation site is appropriate habitat for the species; permission has been obtained from the private landowner; and relocation occurs within 10 miles of the capture site for squirrels and rabbits, and within two miles of the capture site for raccoons.
  - b. Relocation permit applications must be submitted to and approved by the Division prior to relocation. Permit approval or denial shall be based on the following: size of the relocation site; proximity of the site to public lands; habitat suitability and potential to support the relocated species; escape control, including buffer zones and active control if necessary; wildlife health and zoonotic disease concerns, and any other appropriate wildlife management concerns. In addition, applications must be submitted for all requests to move prairie dogs including modifications and extensions for wild to wild relocation permits. Permits authorizing movement of prairie dogs shall cost forty dollars (\$40.00). Original applications shall also include a management plan specifically addressing the applicant's long term plans for the maintenance or control of the prairie dog population on the property. For any species which, in accordance with the provisions of § 35-7-203, C.R.S., requires approval of the county commissioners, the applicant shall also submit a copy of the resolution as approved by the county commissioners.
  - c. Labeling of traps – All live traps (limited to cage or box traps) placed on public lands must be labeled permanently and legibly with the trapper's Customer Identification Number (CID) in a location that is visible without having to manipulate the live trap in any way. If the trapper does not have a CID, all live traps placed on public lands must be labeled with the trapper's name. Live traps not properly labeled may be confiscated by any Wildlife Officer.

### d. Capture of Non-Target Wildlife:

- i. In the event of live capture of non-target wildlife that is not a state or federally identified threatened, endangered, or otherwise protected species, the non-injured wildlife shall be immediately released. Injured wildlife shall be dispatched in accordance with the provisions of regulation #303.E.4 or transported to a current CPW-licensed wildlife rehabilitator. If the wildlife cannot be released without human endangerment, the wildlife shall be dispatched in accordance with the provisions of regulation #303.E.4. In the event of mortality resulting from such accidental capture, the carcass of such wildlife shall be delivered to a Division wildlife officer or office within five (5) days. Failure to deliver the carcass shall be

prima facie evidence of unlawful possession of such wildlife. Provided further that any individual who complies with this provision shall not be charged with illegal possession of such accidentally captured wildlife.

e. If the non-target wildlife is a state or federally identified threatened, endangered, or otherwise protected species, the following provisions apply:

i. If the non-target wildlife is uninjured and can be released without human endangerment, the wildlife shall be immediately released.

ii. If the non-target wildlife cannot be released without human endangerment or is injured refer to applicable state and/or federal law pertaining to other disposition, reporting requirements and penalties.

f. Live Capture of Target Wildlife:

If the target depredating wildlife is taken alive, the wildlife shall be dispatched in accordance with the provisions of regulation #303.E.4, or the wildlife may be relocated if prior approval has been granted by the Division as provided in regulation #17122.B.

- C. Except as prohibited by federal, state, and local statutes or regulations, toxicants or handheld devices designed to deliver into burrows and then ignite a mixture of propane and oxygen, or similar combination of explosive gases, may be used by a person, or a person's agent, to take Richardson's ground squirrel, rock squirrel, thirteen-lined ground squirrel, pocket gopher, marmots, black-tailed, white-tailed, and Gunnison prairie dogs where necessary to control damage on land owned by them.
- D. Furbearers may be taken using foothold traps, any body-grip device, and cable device traps, when trapping is done in accordance with the provisions of 33-6-204, C.R.S. (General Exemptions); 33-6-205, C.R.S. (Exemption for Departments of Health); 33-6-206, C.R.S. (Nonlethal Methods Exemptions); or 33-6-207, C.R.S. (Exemptions for Protection of Crops and Livestock); all of which are exemptions authorized by Article XVIII, Section 12, of the Colorado Constitution; conditioned as follows:
1. All foothold traps set on land must be equipped with: a) padded, laminated or offset jaws; b) anchor chains attached to the center of the base plate of the trap; such chain shall have a double swivel mechanism to prevent tangling of the chain; c) a spring device which serves as a shock absorber; d) when anchored by a stake, a chain of 30 inches or less must be utilized; e) when anchored by a drag, a chain of six feet or less must be utilized.
  2. All enclosed foothold traps set on land must be equipped with: a) a chain or cable of 15 inches or less when anchored by a stake; b) a center mounted anchor; c) such chain or cable shall have a double swivel mechanism to prevent entanglement; d) when anchored by a drag, a chain or cable of six feet or less must be utilized.
  3. All foothold traps with an inside jaw spread of 5 ½ inches or greater and set on land must be equipped with a pan-tension device set to a minimum release pressure of 3 ½ pounds as tested at the center of the pan.
  4. All pads on padded jaw traps must be maintained in good condition so as to effectively minimize injury to the trapped animal.
  5. Any foothold trap, enclosed foothold trap, or any colony trap designed to be a drowning

set, may be used as a drowning set when trapping is done in accordance with the provisions of the Departments of Health Exemption or the Exemptions for the Protection of Crops and Livestock.

6. Nonlethal cable device traps: ~~when set on land must be equipped with an in line swivel placed at least one (1) foot from the stake and powered and non-powered cable device traps set on land must be equipped~~ with a stop designed to restrain furbearers without suffocation, ~~and must be equipped with an in line swivel, placed at least one (1) foot from the stake, by~~ preventing the cable device trap from closing to a circumference of not less than 10.5 inches, except stops may be set at a circumference of not less than 8.0 inches in areas and at times when red fox are causing damage to livestock. All cable device traps must break away at a maximum of 350 pounds of pull.
7. Lethal cable device traps: passive or non-mechanical foot cable device traps are prohibited, except when trapping is done in accordance with the provisions of the Departments of Health Exemption or the Exemptions for the Protection of Crops and Livestock. Mechanical or spring-powered foot cable device traps are permitted. All cable device traps must break away at a maximum of 350 pounds of pull.
8. Body grip devices with a maximum jaw spread of 8.5 X 8.5 inches or greater may not be used, except in water set, and only when trapping is done in accordance with the provisions of the Departments of Health Exemption or the Exemptions for the Protection of Crops and Livestock.
9. Body grip devices with a maximum jaw spread between 7.0 X 7.0 and 8.5 X 8.5 inches may not be used, except in water sets, when set at least 5 feet above the ground, or when set in devices designed to exclude dogs; and only when trapping is done in accordance with the provisions of the Departments of Health Exemption or the Exemptions for the Protection of Crops and Livestock.
10. Body grip devices used to take muskrat on land must be a double-spring design and have a maximum jaw spread no greater than 4.5 X 4.5 inches. A single-spring design with a maximum jaw spread no greater than 4.5 X 4.5 inches is permitted for muskrat in submersion sets. Provided further that any such use of body grip devices must be in accordance with the provisions of the Departments of Health Exemption or the Exemption for the Protection of Crops and Livestock.
11. ~~To avoid the taking of river otter, t~~ trapping in the following areas is prohibited except with: a) padded, laminated, or off-set jaw traps; b) body grip devices with a maximum jaw spread less than 7 X 7 inches in size; or c) land or water set cable device traps with a closure size of 16- inch circumference or larger. Provided further that padded, laminated, or off-set jaw traps and cable device traps may not be used in drowning sets, that padded, laminated, or off-set jaw traps and land set cable device traps may only be set in accordance with the provisions of the Departments of Health Exemption, Nonlethal Methods Exemption, or the Exemption for the Protection of Crops and Livestock; and that water set cable device traps and body grip devices may only be set in accordance with the provisions of the Departments of Health Exemption or the Exemption for the Protection of Crops and Livestock.
  - a. That portion of the Gunnison River and five (5) miles upstream along each of its tributaries in Montrose and Delta Counties from the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park downstream to that point where the river meets Highway 92; and all lands within 100 yards of the high water line of this portion of the Gunnison River and all tributaries thereof.
  - b. That portion of the Piedra River upstream from Navajo Reservoir to the headwaters including East Fork and Middle Fork of the Piedra River in Hinsdale and Archuleta

counties and 9 miles upstream on the First Fork. This restriction includes the following tributaries: Sand Creek, Weminuche Creek, Little Sand Creek, Williams Creek and all lands within 100 yards of the high water line of the above waters.

- c. The Dolores River from McPhee Reservoir downstream to Bed Rock is closed within 100 yards of the high water line.
  - d. The San Juan River from Pagosa Springs downstream to the New Mexico state line is closed within 100 yards of the high water line.
12. On all public land or public easement through private land the use of ~~all~~ foothold traps except live traps is prohibited on or within 30 feet of either side of officially designated and marked trails. ~~unless such traps are placed in water or off the ground~~. Provided further that ~~such~~ foothold or cable device traps may only be set in accordance with the provisions of the Departments of Health Exemption or the Nonlethal Methods Exemption.
  13. The use of ground set foothold traps and cable device traps are prohibited within 30 feet of the exposed carcass of any game wildlife or domestic animal. ~~Provided further that~~ Such traps may only be set in accordance with the provisions of the Departments of Health Exemption, the Nonlethal Methods Exemption, or the Exemptions for the Protection of Crops and Livestock.
    - a. For the purpose of regulation #17122.D(13) only, "carcass" means the meat and internal organs of game wildlife and domestic animals and does not include bones, hides or other nonedible parts.
  14. No foothold trap, enclosed foothold trap, body grip device, or cable device trap, except for those lawfully placed on private property, may be set within 50 feet of either side of the traveled portion of any state highway, U.S. or Interstate highway, or any county road. Such traps may be set on public land in accordance with the provisions of the Departments of Health Exemption.
  15. To avoid the taking of kit fox, ~~a~~ All foothold traps used within the area designated below must be set with a pan tension device that requires a minimum of 3 ½ pounds of force to activate the trap. Except for water or tree sets, body grip devices are prohibited within the following area: That portion of Delta, Mesa and Montrose counties bounded on the north by the Mesa-Garfield county line from the Utah state line east to U.S. Interstate 70; bounded on the east by U.S. Interstate Highway 70 from the Mesa-Garfield county line to Colorado State Highway 65; from Colorado State Highway 65 to its junction with the northern boundary of the Grand Mesa Forest and following the boundary line west, south and then east to its junction with Colorado State Highway 65, from Colorado State Highway 65 to its junction with the Gunnison River, from the Gunnison River to Colorado State Highway 347, from Colorado State Highway 347 to its junction with U.S. Highway 50; bounded on the south by U.S. Highway 50 from its junction with Colorado State Highway 347 to the Gunnison River, from the Gunnison River to its junction with the Colorado River, from the Colorado River to the Utah state line; and bounded on the west by the Utah state line. Provided further that any such trapping must be done in accordance with the provisions of the Departments of Health Exemption, the Exemptions for the Protection of Crops and Livestock and the Nonlethal Methods Exemption.

#### **E. Thirty (30) Day Trapping Period for Livestock and Crop Protection**

1. Landowners and others authorized by statute who are trapping pursuant to 33-6-207, C.R.S. must notify the Division in accordance with 33-6-208, C.R.S. All definitions and other provisions will be in accordance with 33-6-208, C.R.S, and 35-40-100.2-115, C.R.S.

#### **F. Baits**



1. Furbearers may be taken with the aid of baiting. Where permitted, baits shall consist solely of material of animal or plant origin and shall not contain any materials of metal, glass, porcelain, plastic, cardboard or paper. Wildlife used as bait shall be the carcass, or parts thereof, of legally taken furbearers, carp, shad, white and longnose suckers, and nonedible portions of legally obtained game mammals, birds and game fish.

#### **G. Checking Frequencies**

1. All live traps (limited to cage or box traps) must be visually checked on site at least once every day, except under the provisions of #17122.G(3) below.
2. All foothold traps, non-lethal cable device traps, lethal cable device traps, body grip devices and drowning sets when used in accordance with the provisions of the General Exemptions, Departments of Health Exemption or the Nonlethal Methods Exemptions must be visually checked on site at least once every day. In the Canada lynx recovery area or on properties known to be occupied by Canada lynx the checking frequency is at least every 24 hours.
3. All live traps (limited to cage or box traps), foothold traps and non-lethal cable device traps set in accordance within the provisions of the Exemptions for Protection of Crops and Livestock, must be visually checked on site at least three times per week; twice, 2 days apart and once, 3 days apart in any seven-day period (any combination of 2-2-3).
4. All lethal cable device traps, body grip devices, and drowning sets set in accordance with the provisions of the Exemptions for Protection of Crops and Livestock must be visually checked on site at least once every 7 days.

H. Artificial light (private land) may be used at night to take beaver, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, raccoon, red fox, striped skunk and swift fox on private land with permission of the landowner, designated agent, lessee, or authorized employee, or with written authorization for an identified designee. Any such authorization shall contain: the designee's name; the name of the property owner, operator, or lessee; identify the target depredate wildlife; and specify the time period and geographic area in which the identified designee is authorized to take control measures. An identified designee shall not pay, nor shall the property owner, operator, or lessee accept payment from an identified designee for the right to act as an identified designee. Nothing herein prohibits the property owner, operator, or lessee from paying an identified designee for services. Wildlife Services, the Colorado Department of Agriculture, or any other government agency shall not be an identified designee.

I. Artificial light (public land) An owner of livestock, or the employees or designated agents of such owner or lessee-, or an identified designee may also use artificial light on public lands when taking depredate wildlife on the public land they have an active lease or on adjacent public lands to that lease where depredation has occurred or is occurring, except as follows:

1. During the 24-hour period prior to and during any regular deer, elk, or pronghorn rifle season and during the 24-hour period prior to and during the opening weekend of any grouse, pheasant, quail, turkey, or waterfowl season, unless prior authorization is obtained from the Division; or
2. In any areas where human safety would be jeopardized.

Written authorization is required for any identified designee. Any such authorization shall contain: the designee's name; the name of the property owner, operator, or lessee; identify the target depredate wildlife; and specify the time period and geographic area in which the identified designee is authorized to take control measures. An identified designee shall not pay, nor shall the property owner, operator, or lessee accept payment from an identified designee for the right to act as an identified designee. Nothing herein prohibits the property owner, operator, or lessee from paying an identified designee for services. Wildlife Services, the Colorado Department of Agriculture, or any other government agency shall not be an identified designee.

## #17123 - SPECIAL CONDITIONS

### A. Exemption for wildlife in conflict with people

1. In addition to the authority granted in subsection 33-6-107(9) C.R.S. to take wildlife causing damage to real or personal property; any person, members of their family, or their agents may year-round, without securing licenses to do so, take:
  - a. Cottontail rabbits, tree squirrels or opossums on property owned or administered by them, whenever such wildlife is causing damage on such property.

Methods of take used must be in accordance with federal, state, and local law.

## ARTICLE XIII – DAMAGE CAUSED BY MIGRATORY BIRDS

### #17131 – RESTRICTIONS

- ~~A.~~ **A.** Landowners or their designee may use dogs to haze geese off of their property in order to prevent or alleviate damage, ~~except from March 1 through July 31~~, provided that the dog is controlled such that no geese are injured or killed.
- B.** Crows and magpies may be taken without Federal or State permit at any time of the year or at any time of the day or night when found committing or about to commit depredation upon ornamental or shade trees, agricultural crops, livestock or wildlife, or when concentrated in such numbers and manner as to constitute a health hazard or other nuisance.
- ~~C.~~ **C.** Resident Canada Goose Nest and Egg Depredation Permit. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) requires a person to register with them online, prior to destroying any resident Canada goose nests or eggs.

## ARTICLE XIV – DAMAGE CAUSED BY NONGAME WILDLIFE

### #17141 – RESTRICTIONS

- A.** Bats, mice (except those federally listed mouse species), voles, rats, porcupines, and ground squirrels may be captured or killed when creating a nuisance or causing property damage.
- B.** Take of Threatened and Endangered Species
  1. Any person may take threatened or endangered wildlife in defense of his life or the life of others.
  2. All threatened or endangered fish taken by any means shall be returned unharmed to the water immediately.
  3. While conducting an otherwise lawful activity, including, but not limited to, live trapping or hunting bobcat, taking action pursuant to 33-6-207, C.R.S., to protect livestock, protection of livestock through the use of guard dogs, ~~decoy dogs, coursing dogs and trailing dogs~~, or taking action pursuant to 33-3-106, C.R.S., to prevent death or injury to human life or livestock, a Canada lynx is:
    - a. accidentally captured, but not injured, it shall be released immediately and the capture shall be reported to the Division within 24 hours;
    - b. accidentally injured, but not in the possession of the person, the injury shall be reported to the Division within 24 hours;



- c. accidentally injured and in the possession of the person, the Canada lynx shall be immediately delivered to the Division or taken to a licensed veterinarian for appropriate care and reported to the Division within 24 hours;
- d. accidentally killed, then it shall be reported to the Division within 24 hours and the carcass shall be delivered to the Division within 3 (three) days of the report.

Any failure to provide the required notice to the Division or to deliver the injured or dead Canada lynx to the Division within the time periods allowed shall be prima facie evidence of unlawful take and possession of Canada lynx.

For the purposes of this subsection, “accidental” specifically excludes any intentional, knowing or negligent action on behalf of any person or a person’s agent or employee.

## **ARTICLE XV – DAMAGE CAUSED BY WILDLIFE**

### **#17151 – RESTRICTIONS**

#### **A. Motor Vehicles**, by permit only.

1. The Division may issue permits to licensed and/or commercial operators, which shall be free of charge, for the taking of nuisance wildlife from within or on a motor vehicle when it is determined by an Area Wildlife Manager or District Wildlife Manager that such a permit is necessary for the protection of property including crops or livestock. Applicants shall fill out applications furnished by the Division and shall give such information thereon as may be required by the Division; including, if requested, a map of the area where control of animal damage is needed.
2. Permits shall not be issued for longer than a sixty (60) day period. A permit may, however, be renewed without submitting a new application unless deemed necessary by the Regional Wildlife Manager. Any such permit may be revoked by the Regional Wildlife Manager at any time. Permittees shall abide by restrictions and conditions set forth on the permit.
3. “**Nuisance Wildlife**” means those wildlife species specifically listed in §33-6-107(9), C.R.S. as well as tree squirrels, cottontail rabbits, marmots, opossums, bats, mice (except federally listed mouse species), voles, rats, and ground squirrels, which are an inconvenience or annoyance by causing damage to real or personal property.

**MAILING - 11/01/2019**  
**Basis and Purpose**  
**Chapter W-17 – Damage Caused by Wildlife**

**Basis and Purpose:**

These changes to Chapter W-17 were made to ensure consistency between Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) rules and CPW regulations (multiple chapters). CDA rules were last updated in December 2018 to incorporate AFWA best management practices and as a part of a multi-agency Colorado trapping work group effort. Existing Chapter W-3 trapping regulations applicable to exemption trapping were also added to the chapter for ease of reference.

Lastly, resulting from a citizen petition heard by the Commission in November 2018 and subsequent recommendation from the formed Canada Goose Working Group, dogs can now haze geese year-round, as long as they do not injure or kill any geese during the process.

The statements of basis and purpose for these regulations can be viewed and copies obtained from the Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife, Office of the Regulations Manager, Policy and Planning Unit, 1313 Sherman, Room 111, Denver, CO 80203.

**The primary statutory authority for these regulations can be found in § 24-4-103, C.R.S., and the state Wildlife Act, §§ 33-1-101 to 33-6-209, C.R.S., specifically including, but not limited to: §§ 33-1-106, C.R.S.**

**EFFECTIVE DATE - THESE REGULATIONS SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2020 AND SHALL REMAIN IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT UNTIL REPEALED, AMENDED OR SUPERSEDED.**

**APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE PARKS AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO THIS 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2019.**

**Approved:**  
**Michelle Zimmerman**  
**Acting Chair**

**Attest:**  
**James Vigil**  
**Secretary**

**FINAL REGULATIONS - CHAPTER W-0 - GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**ARTICLE II - LICENSE TYPES AND REQUIREMENTS**

**#001 - Hunt Codes**

A. Hunt Codes are a series of eight sequential letters and numbers which denote the species, sex of animal, unit number, season, and hunt type for each choice shown on the application:

1. Species - The first character of the hunt code is a letter denoting species:

- A for pronghorn
- B for black bear
- C for desert bighorn sheep
- D for deer
- E for elk
- G for mountain goat
- H for small game or furbearer
- L for mountain lion
- M for moose
- P for greater prairie-chicken
- S for rocky mountain bighorn sheep
- T for wild turkey

2. Sex of Animal - The second character of the hunt code is a letter denoting the sex of the animal for which the license is valid:

- E for either-sex (antlerless or antlered) of animal, as defined in #200
- F for antlerless or doe animals, as defined in #200
- M for antlered or buck animals, as defined in #200

3. Unit Number - The third through fifth characters are numbers denoting the unit or group of units in which the license is valid. Units are numbered sequentially beginning with the number 1. Zeros appear before the unit number when it is less than three characters in length, i.e. 001, 023, etc. Where the license is valid in more than one unit, the lowest numbered complete unit in the group is used, and the season table shows the complete list of valid units or portions thereof. When the limited license is valid statewide, the unit number is 000. In the case of sheep and goat, the three characters are a letter denoting the species (C, S, or G) followed by the two digit unit number.

4. Season Dates or Type - The sixth and seventh characters are a letter and number (0 and up) or two numbers (1 and up) denoting the season and hunt number within the season type (chronologically):

A	for auction season/licenses + number
C	for private (match for public) combined ranches Ranching for Wildlife licenses + number, Novice Adult Hunter Outreach licenses on Ranching for Wildlife ranches + number
D	for game damage or distribution management hunts + number
E	for early seasons + number
F	for East of I-25 Family Only Landowner Pilot seasons + number, for replacement license for CWD positive animals + number
H	for seasons for hunters with mobility impairments /licenses + number
J	for public combined ranches Ranching for Wildlife licenses + number
K	for youth only season/licenses + number

L	for late seasons + number
M	for private (match for public) Ranching for Wildlife licenses + number or for private Bighorn Sheep Access Program licenses
N	for private (match for public) special population Ranching for Wildlife licenses + number
O	for combined or regular seasons + number
P	for private land only (PLO) seasons + number (when simultaneous with a regular season, uses the same number as the regular season)
R	for Raffle season/licenses + number, or TIPs license + number, or Novice Adult Hunter Outreach licenses + number
S	for split seasons (either by time, location, or other listed criteria) + number
T	for trapping season/licenses + number
U	for over the counter licenses
W	for public Ranching for Wildlife licenses or for public Bighorn Sheep Access Program licenses
X	for public special population Ranching for Wildlife licenses + number
Y	for experimental seasons + number
Z	for disease management hunts + number

5. Manner of Take - The eighth character is a letter denoting the manner of take:  
A for archery only  
F for hawking only  
M for muzzle-loading only  
R for rifle and associated methods (all legal methods)
  
6. Preference Point Only Hunt Codes - When applicants wish to apply for a preference point only, the hunt codes are: Deer (DP99999P), Elk (EP99999P), Pronghorn (AP99999P), Mountain Goat (GP99999P), Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep (SP99999P), Moose (MP99999P), Spring Wild Turkey (TM99999P), Fall Wild Turkey (TE99999P) or Bear (BP99999P).

## #002 - License Requirements

- A. Except as otherwise provided by these regulations any person who takes or possesses any wildlife shall have in possession the appropriate and valid Colorado resident or non-resident license as provided in §33-4-102, C.R.S. and shall only take wildlife of the species and type as indicated on the license. In addition to the required license, the taking of some species may also require a permit.
  
- B. Except as otherwise provided, any person who hunts or fishes in Colorado shall have in possession the appropriate and valid Colorado resident or nonresident hunting, fishing or furbearer license including a customer identification number.

A customer identification number is not required for the following license categories:

1. Senior Lifetime licenses issued prior to 1990.
  2. Senior Lifetime Low-Income licenses issued prior to 1994.
- C. Except for state or federal waterfowl stamps or licenses that require a carcass tag, all other telephone or internet license sales will be issued a Temporary Authorization Number (TAN). This number allows the license holder to exercise the benefits of that license prior to receiving a physical license in the mail. Any person who purchases a 1 or 5 day license by phone or internet will not receive a physical license in the mail unless the valid dates for the license are more than fourteen days out from the date of purchase.

**C. ~~D.~~**—All annual resident and nonresident licenses authorized in 33-4-102 (1.4), C.R.S.,

including fishing, ~~senior fishing~~, small game hunting, furbearer, and combination fishing and small game hunting shall be valid and otherwise in effect from March 1st to March 31st of the following year.

7

a. ~~and~~ The Colorado wildlife habitat stamp, shall be valid and otherwise in effect for the same license year as the license to which it was originally associated. If purchased independently of a license, the Colorado wildlife habitat stamp shall be valid and otherwise in effect from March 1<sup>st</sup> to March 31<sup>st</sup> of the following year. ~~from April 1 to March 31st of the following year.~~

- E. Except as otherwise provided in these regulations, any person who hunts or fishes in Colorado shall be physically present in the immediate vicinity of the activity. Internet or other computer-assisted remote hunting or fishing is prohibited.
- F. Any person who hunts big game or turkey in a game management unit, or portions thereof, for which the Wildlife Commission has established limited license quotas must have a limited license valid for that unit. General season, over-the-counter licenses may not be used in a limited license unit unless validated by the Division.
- G. Any person possessing a license or permit restricted to a specific game management unit or portions thereof, may only hunt that unit or area for which his license or permit is issued.
- H. Duplicate small game, fishing, furbearers, senior citizen lifetime licenses and combination small game licenses may be obtained from the Division by submitting an affidavit on forms provided by the Division and payment of a \$5.00 fee. All other license duplicates may be obtained from the Division by submitting an affidavit on forms provided by the Division and payment of a fee of fifty percent of the cost of the original license, not to exceed \$25.00.
- I. All license exchanges will be charged a fee of fifty percent of the cost of the original license, not to exceed \$25.00.
- J. Any person who is authorized to hunt, fish or trap wildlife in Colorado pursuant to a permit issued by the Division shall comply with all of the terms and conditions of that permit.
- K. The Director is hereby authorized to issue the following licenses.
  - 1. Licenses for law enforcement investigative purposes to District Wildlife Managers, U.S. Fish & Wildlife (USFWS) Service Special Agents, or other persons cooperating with them or otherwise participating in a wildlife-related law enforcement activity authorizing them to hunt or fish as an appropriate element of an investigation of violation of Articles 1 through 6 of Title 33 of the Colorado Revised Statutes, regulations issued pursuant thereto, or federal wildlife laws; provided however, that no wildlife shall be taken with such a license if the taking would jeopardize the maintenance of populations at viable self-sustaining levels.

A written report shall be provided by the Director to the Wildlife Commission annually specifying the total number of licenses issued under this authority during the previous calendar year.

**L. Turning In Poachers (TIPS) Reward Program**

- 1. The Director is authorized to award licenses and preference points in accordance with this regulation to otherwise eligible persons that report the illegal take or possession or willful destruction of big game or turkey in Colorado to the Division.
- 2. Any person who voluntarily provides information that results in a person being charged with the illegal take or possession of big game or turkey may be awarded a preference

point for the wildlife species of their choice or an over-the-counter license for the same species reported. As an alternative to the above reward options, and except as provided below, any person who voluntarily provides information that results in a person being charged with willful destruction of big game or turkey or assessment of a § 33-6-109(3.4), C.R.S., penalty may be awarded a limited license for the same species and unit reported.

- a. In limited license units where less than 10 licenses (total) are allocated annually for all manners of take, only one reward license can be issued in any three year period.
  - b. In limited license units where less than 20 licenses (total) are allocated annually for all methods of take, only one reward license may be issued per year.
  - c. In limited license units where the reward license has already been issued the person may:
    1. wait until the next reward license in that unit is available, or
    2. select another limited license unit for which a reward license is available.
  - d. If the violation(s) reported occurred within a game management unit, which is closed to hunting the species reported, the person may select another limited license unit for which a reward license is available.
3. Limited licenses awarded as part of the TIPs Reward Program shall be in addition to the number of licenses generally available through or allocated as part of the Division's limited license draw.
  4. Licenses for use on properties participating in the Division's Ranching for Wildlife program are not available as part of the TIPs Reward Program.
  5. Licenses awarded as part of the TIPs Reward Program do not confer or otherwise guarantee access to any property for the purpose of exercising the benefits of the license. Securing such access is the responsibility of the license holder.
  6. Except as provided in 2(c)(1), all licenses awarded as part of the TIPs Reward Program must be for a season occurring within 18 months of the final judicial disposition of the charges.
  7. Licenses and preference points issued as part of the TIPs Reward Program are nontransferable.
  8. For the purposes of the TIPs Reward Program, "charging" means the issuance of a penalty assessment or summons and complaint and such charging decision is at the sole discretion of the investigating officer or District Attorney.
  9. While conviction is not necessary to support the awarding of a preference point or license, no applications for TIPs rewards will be accepted and no such rewards will be issued until final judicial disposition of the charges.
  10. Only one TIPs reward will be issued per poaching incident, no matter how many animals are illegally taken. Further, if more than one person reports the violation(s) and files an application, the TIPS reward will be awarded to the person the Director finds to have provided the most pertinent information regarding the violation.
  11. Applications for TIPs rewards must be made on forms provided by the Division, must be filed within 90 days of the judicial disposition of the charges and all applicants are subject to the following eligibility requirements:



- a. To be eligible for a TIPs reward, a person must voluntarily come forward and report the violation, and must be willing to testify, and testify if requested, in any subsequent criminal prosecution. Information obtained through criminal investigation or court process is not considered “voluntary” for the purposes of the TIPs Reward Program.
- b. A person is eligible for only one TIPs reward per year.
- c. A person is ineligible to receive a TIPs reward if they have received any other reward for reporting the violation(s), including but not limited to a monetary payment under the Operation Game Thief program.
- d. A person must be eligible to apply for, possess or exercise the benefits of any license or preference point conferred through the TIPs Reward Program and must otherwise comply with all other generally applicable hunting requirements and restrictions.
- e. All Division employees, and peace officers that report violation(s) to the Division as part of their law enforcement duties, are ineligible for the TIPs Reward Program.

**M. Terrestrial Invasive Species**

- 1. The following terrestrial invasive species are hereby declared to be detrimental to Colorado’s wildlife and habitat. They may be seized, captured or destroyed by the Division or its authorized agents whenever and wherever found.
  - a. Feral hog
  - b. Eurasian collared-dove
  - c. European starling
  - d. House (English) sparrow
- 2. No license is required for a person to hunt or take terrestrial invasive species. However, commercial hunting or taking of terrestrial invasive species is prohibited. No person shall receive compensation or attempt to receive compensation from the hunting of terrestrial invasive species in Colorado. Terrestrial invasive species may be taken year-round in any number by any method allowed for the take of big or small game. In addition, terrestrial invasive species may be taken at night with the use of artificial light and night vision equipment.
  - a. Except when counted as part of the bag and possession limit for doves in #508 of these regulations, while in the field and during transport all Eurasian collared-doves shall be fully feathered.
- 3. Except as authorized in writing by the Director when such release is determined to be biologically non-detrimental to Colorado’s wildlife and habitats, no person shall release terrestrial invasive species or hybrids of terrestrial invasive species in Colorado for the purpose of allowing them to run at large or otherwise facilitate the distribution or abundance of these species in Colorado.

**N. Hunter Education**

- 1. For the purpose of this regulatory provision, the following terms have the following definitions:
  - a, “**Active Duty**” means a person who is a full time employee of a U.S. military service branch under the Department of Defense and can be deployed at any time.

- b. **“National Guard”** means the Army National Guard or Air National Guard that is part of an organized militia of any state within the United States of America. National Guard members are not considered active duty military personnel.
  - c. **“Reserve Duty”** means a person who is trained and qualified by a U.S. military Reserve Component to be available for active duty in the armed forces when needed. Reserve members are not considered active duty military personnel.
  - d. **“Veteran”** means a person who served in the Active Duty or Reserve Duty military or the National Guard and who was discharged or released from such service under conditions other than dishonorable.
2. As authorized and in accordance with §33-6-107(8) and §33-6-107(10) C.R.S, these regulations establish requirements for Colorado’s hunter education certification program. Hunter education classes within this state must include a minimum of 10 hours of instruction, including, but not limited to, the topics of wildlife management, wildlife identification, firearms safety, ethics, and laws and regulations. A portion of the course curriculum must also include hands-on activities where students demonstrate, at a minimum, safe firearms handling and a live fire exercise. Students must also pass a written test to successfully complete the course. Except as provided in regulation #002(N)(3) below, any person born on or after January 1, 1949, must have a valid hunter education certificate prior to hunting, trapping, or purchasing any hunting license in accordance with §33-6-107(8) and §33-6-107(10) C.R.S.
3. Allowable hunter education course delivery options and methods are as follows:
- a. Traditional class- 10 hours, minimum, in a standard classroom setting that includes hands-on learning activities. Additional time beyond the 10 hour requirement is also necessary to complete the written test and live fire exercise.
  - b. Internet course with conclusion class- The internet portion of the class is credited with 6 hours of study. A 4-6 hour, in-person, conclusion class is required and will cover laws and regulations, wildlife identification, and hands-on firearms activities. Additional time beyond the 4-6 hour requirement is also necessary to complete the written test and live fire exercise.
  - c. A person age 50 and older may complete a one-time test-out of the hunter education certification requirements by passing a timed hunter education test online with a score of 90% or above. This online test can only be taken once.
  - d. U.S. military veterans, active duty, reserve duty and National Guard members may complete a one-time test-out of the hunter education certification requirements by passing a timed hunter education test online with a score of 90% or above. This online test can only be taken once. Military personnel must bring test certificate and military identification to a CPW office to verify military status and obtain a hunter education certificate. To qualify, a veteran must be discharged under conditions other than dishonorable. Acceptable forms of military identification include:
    - i. DD 214;
    - ii. DD Form 2;
    - iii. DD Form 2765;
    - iv. Active, retired, veteran military identification card;
    - v. A current Colorado Drivers License or state issued identification card with the word “veteran” printed on it as specified in 42-2-303(5)(a) C.R.S.;
    - vi. VA medical card.
4. Exceptions to the hunter education certification requirements are as follows:
- a. A person 10 years of age or older who obtains an apprentice certificate. An apprentice certificate can only be obtained once and is valid for a one year period, identified as April 1-March 31 annually. Apprentice certificate holders must

be personally accompanied by, and in voice and visual contact with a mentor while hunting. A mentor may oversee no more than 2 apprentices at a time and must carry proof of hunter education and age while in the field.

#### **O. Antler and Horn Collection**

These regulations govern the collection of shed antlers, shed horns, or antlers or horns naturally attached to skull plates.

1. On any lands east of I-25, any person may, with lawful access, collect shed antlers or horns at any time. On private lands west of I-25, any person may, with lawful access, collect shed antlers or horns at any time. Public lands west of I-25 are closed to collection from January 1 through April 30, annually. On public lands west of I-25, any person may collect shed antlers or horns from May 1 through December 31, annually, except in GMUs 54, 55, 66, 67, and 551 where the collection of shed antlers or horns shall further be prohibited between legal sunset and 10:00 AM from May 1 through May 15 annually.
2. Possession of antlers or horns on public lands west of I-25 from January 1 through April 30 is prohibited. Possession of antlers or horns on public lands in GMUs 54, 55, 66, 67, and 551 between legal sunset and 10:00 AM from May 1 through May 15 annually is prohibited. Possession of antlers or horns on private property without lawful access is prohibited. Each antler or horn will be treated singularly for the purpose of this regulation, unless naturally attached together on a skull plate.
3. For the purpose of this regulatory provision, the following terms have the following definitions:
  - a. **“Antlers”** means the bony, deciduous appendages protruding from the heads of members of the deer family (Cervidae), including deer, elk, and moose.
  - b. **“Collect”** means to search for, locate, stockpile, or possess shed antlers, shed horns, or antlers or horns naturally attached to skull plates of big game animals on public land or attempt to search for, locate, stockpile, or possess shed antlers, shed horns, or antlers or horns naturally attached to skull plates of big game animals on public land.
  - c. **“Horns”** means the hard, permanent or deciduous appendages protruding from the heads of bighorn sheep, mountain goats, or pronghorn.
  - d. **“Public land(s)”** means federal lands and lands owned or administered by the Division.
  - e. **“Shed antler”** or **“shed horn”** means one or more antlers and/or horns having become naturally separated from the skull.

#### **P. Wildlife License Prices**

Upon the effectiveness of SB 18-143, wildlife license prices will remain at the price provided in Appendix F, until further amended by regulation.

#### **Q. Lifetime Resident Licenses**

1. **Veterans Resident Lifetime License** - Any resident of the state who has received a purple heart for service in the United States armed forces or who is a disabled veteran as defined in state statute 33-4-104 (3) (b) may obtain, free of charge, a veterans resident lifetime combination small game hunting and fishing license, pursuant to 33-4-104 (3),

C.R.S. The lifetime license will only remain valid as long as the individual maintains their Colorado residency as defined in 33-1-102 (38) (a), C.R.S.

- a. In order to qualify for a veterans resident lifetime combination license, a resident must provide the following written proof to the Division:
    - i. A letter from the Veterans Administration indicating a 60% or greater overall-combined rating for service connected disability; or
    - ii. A Purple Heart award certificate; or
    - iii. A DD214 Form from the United States Defense Department showing decoration of a Purple Heart.
  - b. Proof of hunter education certification is also required for the small game hunting component of this license. A veterans resident lifetime fishing license alone will be issued in the absence of hunter education certification, until such certification is provided to the Division.
2. **Disabled Resident Lifetime Fishing License** – Any resident of the state who is totally and permanently disabled may obtain, free of charge, a disabled resident lifetime fishing license. The lifetime license will only remain valid as long as the individual maintains their Colorado residency as defined in 33-1-102 (38) (a), C.R.S.
- a. In order to qualify for a disabled resident lifetime fishing license, a resident must provide the following written proof to the Division:
    - i. A “Final Admission of Liability” form from the Division of Workers Compensation that indicates a total and permanent disability; or
    - ii. A fully completed Division “Physician’s Affidavit” signed by a licensed physician attesting that the resident meets the definition of a total and permanent disability. A “**total and permanent disability**” shall mean any physical or mental impairment which prevents substantial gainful employment, but only if it is reasonably certain that such a disability will continue throughout the lifetime of the disabled person.
3. **First Responder Resident Lifetime License** - Any resident of the state who is a first responder with a permanent occupational disability as defined in state statute 33-4-104.5 (2) may obtain, free of charge, a lifetime resident combination small game hunting and fishing license. The lifetime license will only remain valid as long as the individual maintains their Colorado residency as defined in 33-1-102 (38) (a), C.R.S.
- a. In order to qualify for a first responder lifetime combination license, a resident must provide the following written proof to the Division:
    - i. The “Initial Disability Administration Decision” form from the Fire and Police Pension Association that specifies a permanent occupational disability; or
    - ii. For residents that are not members of the Fire and Police Pension Association, a fully completed Division “First Responder Affidavit” signed by the applicant attesting to the fact that their permanent disability or disease was obtained while on active-duty.
  - b. Proof of hunter education certification is also required for the small game hunting component of this license. A first responder resident lifetime fishing license alone will be issued in the absence of hunter education certification, until such certification is provided to the Division.

#### ARTICLE IV - MANNER OF TAKING WILDLIFE

##### #004 - AIDS IN TAKING WILDLIFE

- A. Aids Used in Taking Big Game, Small Game and Furbearers - Except as expressly authorized by these regulations, the use of baits and other aids in hunting or taking big game, small game and furbearers is prohibited.
1. Baits
    - a. Furbearers may be taken with the aid of baiting. Where permitted, baits shall consist solely of material of animal or plant origin and shall not contain any materials of metal, glass, porcelain, plastic, cardboard or paper. Wildlife used as bait shall be the carcass, or parts thereof, of legally taken furbearers, carp, shad, white and longnose suckers, and nonedible portions of legally obtained game mammals, birds and game fish.
  2. Dogs
    - a. Use of dogs in the taking of wildlife is prohibited except as authorized in Commission Regulations. (See also: §33-4-101.3, C.R.S.)
      1. Dogs may be used to hunt or take mountain lion, small game, waterfowl, and furbearers, only as an aid to pursue, bring to bay, retrieve, flush or point, but not otherwise. Except as provided in (3) of this subsection, dogs shall not be used to hunt or take cottontail rabbits, snowshoe hares, and tree squirrels where a regular deer, elk, pronghorn or moose season is in progress.
      2. A leashed dog may be used as an aid in locating and recovering wounded big game wildlife, except for black bears, with the purchase of an annual tracking permit. Tracking permits can be purchased for \$40.00 from any Colorado Parks and Wildlife Office by the dog handler. Prior to using the permit, the dog handler must notify a Colorado Parks and Wildlife Office and provide the following information: the dog handler's name, hunter's name (if different than the handler), hunter's CID number, location of use, species to recover, and time of use. Within five business days of using the permit, the handler must also notify the Division regarding whether they recovered the carcass. A dog may only be used to pursue or locate wounded big game during legal big game hunting hours. Provided however, that such pursuit may continue after legal big game hunting hours if the handler contacts and obtains the permission of a Wildlife Officer prior to continuing such pursuit. In acting on any such request, the Wildlife Officer shall consider the general public safety and may authorize the dispatch of the wounded animal after legal hunting hours. The dog must be leashed at all times and can not be used to kill, chase, or harass wildlife. The properly licensed hunter is required to be present while the dog is tracking and the animal must be dispatched by the hunter using a legal method of take based on their license. The dog handler is required to wear daylight fluorescent orange or fluorescent pink while tracking, unless the handler is tracking an animal shot on an archery license.
      3. Organized dog pursuit events involving the hunting of rabbits or hares conducted by state or nationally-recognized sporting associations may be conducted on private lands or public lands not concurrently open to big game hunting during the extended dog pursuit season for such species.
      4. A valid small game license is required for all dog handlers participating in any dog pursuit event involving the hunting of rabbits or hares, in accordance with regulation #004(A)(2)(a)(3).
  3. Other Aids
    - a. Mechanical calls may be used to take all species of wildlife during established seasons.
    - b. Except as otherwise provided in these regulations, electronic calls may be used as an aid in taking furbearers only.
    - c. Decoys may be used.
    - d. European ferret may be used as an aid in taking small game only in conjunction with hawking. All ferrets used in this activity must be neutered, permanently tattooed on the left inguinal area and dyed along one-fourth (1/4) of their body length for easy field identification.

- e. Manner of take accommodations may be issued to persons with disabilities, in accordance with #005.
- B. It shall be unlawful to hunt any game birds, small game mammals or furbearers, with a centerfire rifle larger than .23 caliber during the regular deer and elk seasons west of Interstate 25, unless the hunter holds an unfilled deer or elk license for the season he is hunting.
  - C. It shall be unlawful to use a drone to look for, scout, or detect wildlife as an aid in the hunting or taking of wildlife.
    - 1. For the purposes of this regulation, drone shall be defined as including, without limitation, any contrivance invented, used or designed for navigation of, or flight in the air that is unmanned or guided remotely. A drone may also be referred to as “Unmanned Aerial Vehicle” (UAV) or “Unmanned Aerial Vehicle System” (UAVS).
  - D. Smart Rifles
    - 1. All firearms used to take or attempt to take wildlife shall be fired only by humanly controlled, manually-operated mechanical triggers. No person shall use a smart rifle to take or attempt to take wildlife.
    - 2. **“Smart Rifle”** means any firearm that is equipped with one or more of the following:
      - a. A target tracking system;
      - b. An electronically-controlled, electronically-assisted, or computer-linked trigger;
      - c. A ballistics computer.
  - E. Live-Action Game Cameras
    - 1. No person shall use a live-action camera to locate, surveil, or aid or assist in any attempt to locate or surveil any game wildlife for the purpose of taking or attempting to take said wildlife during the same day or following day.
    - 2. **“Live-Action Game Camera”** means any device capable of recording and transmitting photographic or video data wirelessly to a remote device, such as a computer or smart phone. “Live-action game camera” does not include game cameras that merely record photographic or video data and store such data for later use, as long as the device cannot transmit data wirelessly.
  - F. **Aircraft**, by permit only.
    - 1. The Division may issue permits for the taking ~~wildlife of coyotes~~ by aircraft when it is determined by the Director that such a permit is necessary for the protection of wildlife populations or for depredation purposes. Applicants shall fill out applications furnished by the Division and shall give such information thereon as may be required by the Division; including, if requested, a map of the area where control of animal damage is needed.
    - 2. Permits shall not be issued for longer than a thirty (30) day period. A permit may, however, be renewed without submitting a new application unless deemed necessary by the Director. Any such permit may be revoked by the Director at any time. Permittees shall abide by restrictions and conditions set forth on the permit.
    - 3. Permits to use aircraft will be issued only upon authority of the Director.
    - 4. Reporting.
      - a. Within ten (10) days after expiration of an aircraft permit the permittee shall file a report on forms provided by the Division. The report shall contain all information the Division may request, including but not limited to: a) number of ~~wildlife~~coyotes killed, b) location of each kill, and c) number of hours flown.

## ARTICLE V – ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

### #005 REASONABLE ACCOMMODATIONS



- A. The Director shall have the authority to grant variances from the regulations adopted by the Wildlife Commission, including but not limited to manner of take and access accommodations, for the sole purpose of providing reasonable accommodations to persons with a significant impairment of a major life function resulting in functional impairment under the Americans with Disabilities Act. Such accommodations may be provided if they are reasonably required to allow the person to participate in wildlife programs or access wildlife properties to participate in wildlife related recreation and do not:
  - 1. Significantly alter the purpose of the Division property or program for which the accommodation is requested;
  - 2. Jeopardize the safety of the applicant or any other person; or
  - 3. Pose undue hardship for the Division
- B. Application for such accommodations must be made on a form available from and submitted to the Division at least 30 days prior to the requested effective date.
- C. Except when applying exclusively for the use of a power-driven mobility device, the application shall include a statement from a licensed medical doctor, a certified physical therapist, a certified occupational therapist, or a certified recreational therapist containing:
  - 1. A medical explanation as to whether or not the disability is a significant impairment that limits one or more daily life functions, and how those functions are affected.
  - 2. A narrative description of how the accommodation requested is reasonably required to allow the applicant to participate in the wildlife program or access the wildlife property in question.
- D. Such applications will be reviewed on a case by case basis and additional documentation may be required if necessary to establish the applicant's disability or the reasonableness of the accommodation requested. If any accommodation is authorized, the applicant will be provided with a special permit listing the accommodation and any conditions of its use. In the case of properties and facilities designated exclusively for hunters with qualifying disabilities, this permit shall allow a permittee and attendant access to such properties and facilities.
  - 1. When shooting from a motor vehicle is authorized, the permittee is authorized to discharge a firearm or release an arrow from a stationary motor vehicle only after all forward motion has ceased and the motor has been turned off or is incapable of forward motion. No shooting may be done from a public road.
- E. Permits are free of charge, and valid for the time period designated on the permit. Except when applying exclusively for the use of a power-driven mobility device, the temporary or permanent nature of the person's disability may be considered in establishing the time period for which the permit will be valid. Permits shall be presented for inspection upon request by an officer of the Division.
- F. Hunters with permits must be accompanied by another person when necessary to ensure that the wildlife taken is retrieved and properly prepared for human consumption. Such person may dispatch wounded wildlife when so authorized as a condition of the permit.
- G. Persons provided with any accommodation under this regulation shall comply with all other applicable laws and regulations. Permits allow variances only from regulations specifically addressed and only in the manner and under the circumstances set forth therein.
- H. A service animal is defined as any dog that is individually trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability including a physical, sensory, psychiatric, intellectual, or other mental disability. Other species of animals, whether wild or domestic, trained or untrained, are not service animals for the purposes of this definition. The work or tasks performed by a service animal must be directly related to the handler's disability. The crime deterrent effects of an animal's presence and the provisions of emotional support, well-

being, comfort, or companionship do not constitute work or tasks for the purposes of this definition.

## Appendix F - Wildlife License Prices

### (1) Resident and nonresident licenses

License	Residency	Fees
3-year possession/hunting raptor license	Resident	\$ <del>150.00</del> <u>151.93</u> ***
Annual possession/hunting raptor license	Nonresident	\$ <del>80.00</del> <u>81.03</u> ***
Peregrine falcon capture license	Resident	\$ <del>300.00</del> <u>303.86</u> ***
Extra rod stamp	Resident	\$ <del>9.00</del> <u>9.12</u> **
Extra rod stamp	Nonresident	\$ <del>9.00</del> <u>9.12</u> **
Fishing - 1 day	Resident	\$ <del>12.00</del> <u>12.15</u> **
Fishing - 1 day	Nonresident	\$ <del>15.00</del> <u>15.19</u> **
Fishing - additional day	Resident	\$ <del>5.00</del> <u>5.06</u> **
Fishing - additional day	Nonresident	\$ <del>5.00</del> <u>5.06</u> **
Fishing - 5 day	Nonresident	\$ <del>30.00</del> <u>30.39</u> **
Fishing- annual	Resident	\$ <del>33.00</del> <u>33.42</u> **
Fishing - annual	Nonresident	\$ <del>95.00</del> <u>96.22</u> **
Youth (ages 16-17) annual fishing	Resident	\$ <del>8.00</del> <u>8.10</u> **
Senior annual fishing	Resident	<del>8.00</del> \$ <u>8.10</u> **
Small game hunting	Resident	\$ <del>28.00</del> <u>28.36</u> **
Small game hunting	Nonresident	\$ <del>80.00</del> <u>81.03</u> **
Small game - 1 day	Resident	\$ <del>12.00</del> <u>12.15</u> **
Small game - 1 day	Nonresident	\$ <del>15.00</del> <u>15.19</u> **
Small game - additional day	Resident	\$ <del>5.00</del> <u>5.06</u> **
Small game - additional day	Nonresident	\$ <del>5.00</del> <u>5.06</u> **
Furbearer license	Resident	\$ <del>28.00</del> <u>28.36</u> **
Furbearer license	Nonresident	\$ <del>250.00</del> <u>251.03</u> **
Turkey, fall	Resident	\$ <del>23.00</del> <u>23.30</u> **
Turkey, fall	Nonresident	\$ <del>150.00</del> <u>151.93</u> **
Turkey, spring	Resident	\$ <del>28.00</del> <u>28.36</u> **
Turkey, spring	Nonresident	\$ <del>150.00</del> <u>151.93</u> **
Turkey (youth)	Resident	\$ <del>14.00</del> <u>14.18</u> **
Turkey (youth)	Nonresident	\$ <del>100.00</del> <u>101.29</u> **
Combination fishing and small game hunting	Resident	\$ <del>48.00</del> <u>48.62</u> **
Pronghorn	Resident	\$ <del>38.00</del> <u>38.49</u> **
Pronghorn	Nonresident	\$ <del>395.00</del> <u>400.08</u> **
Bear, fall	Resident	\$ <del>48.00</del> <u>38.00</u> **
Bear, fall	Nonresident	\$ <del>350.00</del> <u>100.00</u> **
<u>Bear, fall (youth)</u>	<u>Resident</u>	<u>\$ 14.00*</u>
<u>Bear, fall (youth)</u>	<u>Nonresident</u>	<u>\$ 50.00*</u>
Deer	Resident	\$ <del>38.00</del> <u>38.49</u> **
Deer	Nonresident	\$ <del>395.00</del> <u>400.08</u> **
Elk	Resident	\$ <del>53.00</del> <u>53.68</u> **
Elk (antlered or either sex)	Nonresident	\$ <del>660.00</del> <u>668.50</u> **
Elk (antlerless)	Nonresident	\$ <del>495.00</del> <u>501.37</u> **
Mountain goat	Resident	\$ <del>300.00</del> <u>303.86</u> **
Mountain goat	Nonresident	\$ <del>2,210.00</del> <u>2,238.45</u> **
Moose	Resident	\$ <del>300.00</del> <u>303.86</u> **
Moose	Nonresident	\$ <del>2,210.00</del> <u>2,238.45</u> **
Mountain lion	Resident	\$ <del>48.00</del> <u>48.62</u> **
Mountain lion	Nonresident	\$ 350.00**
Rocky mountain bighorn sheep	Resident	\$ <del>300.00</del> <u>303.86</u> **
Rocky mountain bighorn sheep	Nonresident	\$ <del>2,210.00</del> <u>2,238.45</u> **
Desert bighorn sheep	Resident	\$ <del>300.00</del> <u>303.86</u> **
Desert bighorn sheep	Nonresident	\$ <del>2,210.00</del> <u>2,238.45</u> **

Resident low-income senior lifetime fishing	Resident	<del>\$8.00</del> <u>\$10.13</u> **
Youth big game (deer, elk, pronghorn)	Resident	<del>\$ 14.00</del> <u>14.18</u> each*
Youth big game (deer, elk, pronghorn)	Nonresident	<del>\$ 100.00</del> <u>101.28</u> each*
Youth small game hunting	Resident	<del>\$ 1.26</del> <u>1.25</u>
Youth small game hunting	Nonresident	<del>\$ 1.26</del> <u>1.25</u>
Colorado wildlife habitat stamp, purchased in conjunction with the purchase of a hunting or fishing license	Resident	<del>\$ 10.00</del> <u>10.13</u>
Colorado wildlife habitat stamp, purchased in conjunction with the purchase of a hunting or fishing license	Nonresident	<del>\$ 10.00</del> <u>10.13</u>
"Lifetime" Colorado wildlife habitat stamp	Resident	<del>\$ 300.00</del> <u>303.86</u> ***
"Lifetime" Colorado wildlife habitat stamp	Nonresident	<del>\$ 300.00</del> <u>303.86</u> ***

\*Plus additional surcharge of \$1.50 for the Wildlife Management Public Education Fund.

\*\*Plus additional surcharge of \$1.50 for the Wildlife Management Public Education Fund and \$0.25 for the Search and Rescue Fund.

\*\*\*Plus additional surcharge of \$0.25 for the Search and Rescue Fund.

License prices established in this table are the actual license price. Some license prices ~~set in this table~~ have discounts applied from the statutory maximum price as provided for in Chapters W-2 and W-3.

(2) Special licenses

License	Fees
Scientific collecting license	\$ 28.00
Importation license	\$ 75.00
Field trial license	\$ 23.00
Commercial lake license	\$ 200.00
Private lake license	\$ 14.00
Commercial wildlife park license	\$ 150.00
Noncommercial park license	\$ 28.00
Wildlife sanctuary license	\$ 150.00
Zoological park license	\$ 150.00

(3) The fee for each migratory waterfowl stamp is ~~\$10.00~~\$10.13.

(4) The nonrefundable application-processing fee for each limited license is \$7.00 for resident applications and \$9.00 for nonresident applications.

**Basis and Purpose:**

**Annual License Year Timing Changes**

Prior to these changes, annual licenses were valid from April 1-March 31. Due to the qualifying license requirement, licenses went on sale between March 1 and April 1. This meant the previous year and the current year’s licenses were available to customers for one month, which caused multiple issues for customers and staff. These changes make all annual licenses valid from March 1 – March 31 of the following year. This means there will be one month when two different license years are valid, but only the current license year’s license is available for sale. Making annual licenses valid for 13 months, instead of 12, eliminates the possibility of customers purchasing a license for an incorrect year, while allowing customers to have uninterrupted access to hunt and fish. The reference to “senior fishing license” was removed to make the requirements more inclusive of all license types. The Colorado wildlife habitat stamp will still go on sale on January 1, allowing customers to apply for Spring Turkey licenses.

**Trapping Regulation Changes**

These changes to Chapter W-0 were made to ensure consistency between Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) rules and CPW regulations (multiple chapters). CDA rules were last updated in December of 2018 to incorporate AFWA best management practices and as a part of a multi-agency Colorado trapping work group effort. This change will also allow greater agency flexibility to use Director-approved aircraft permits for other species besides coyotes when necessary for protection of wildlife populations or for depredation purposes as also authorized by the CDA.

**Consumer Price Index Fee Adjustments**

Following the passage of the Hunting, Fishing, and Parks for Future Generations Act (SB 18-143), the Colorado Parks and Wildlife Commission now has the authority to adjust most wildlife licenses annually with the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Consumer Price Indices for the Denver-Aurora-Lakewood metropolitan statistical area (successor to the Denver-Boulder-Greeley statistical area) are compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. CPI figures are reported bimonthly, in addition to the average CPI for the first half of the calendar year, the average CPI for the second half of the calendar year, and the average CPI for the entire calendar year. The chart below shows the average CPI for the first half of each year.

<b>Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers</b>	
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood Metropolitan Area	
First Half 2018	260.790
First Half 2019	264.147
Annual Percentage Change (2018 Base Year)	1.2872426%
Cumulative Percentage Change (Rounded) (2017 Base Year)	1.3%

The CPI calculation above yields the following fees as adjusted in regulation. The fees shown in the highlighted column are the statutory caps for each license fee. The Parks and Wildlife Commission may reduce these as appropriate through the rule-making process.

License Type	Residency	2018	2019	2020	2020
		Statutory Price C.R.S. 33-4-102	Actual Price*	CPI Adjusted Statutory Lid**	Actual Price*
3-year possession/hunting raptor license	Resident	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 151.93	\$ 151.93
Annual possession/hunting raptor license	Nonresident	\$ 80.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 81.03	\$ 81.03

Peregrine falcon capture license	Resident	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 303.86	\$ 303.86
Extra rod stamp	Resident	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.12	\$ 9.12
Extra rod stamp	Nonresident	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.00	\$ 9.12	\$ 9.12
Fishing - 1 day	Resident	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.15	\$ 12.15
Fishing - 1 day	Nonresident	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.19	\$ 15.19
Fishing - additional day	Resident	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.06	\$ 5.06
Fishing - additional day	Nonresident	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.06	\$ 5.06
Fishing - 5 day	Nonresident	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.39	\$ 30.39
Fishing- annual	Resident	\$ 33.00	\$ 33.00	\$ 33.42	\$ 33.42
Fishing - annual	Nonresident	\$ 95.00	\$ 95.00	\$ 96.22	\$ 96.22
Youth (ages 16-17) annual fishing	Resident	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.10	\$ 8.10
Senior annual fishing	Resident	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.10	\$ 8.10
Small game hunting	Resident	\$ 28.00	\$ 28.00	\$ 28.36	\$ 28.36
Small game	Nonresident	\$ 80.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 81.03	\$ 81.03
Small game - 1 day	Resident	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 12.15	\$ 12.15
Small game - 1 day	Nonresident	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.19	\$ 15.19
Small game - additional day	Resident	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.06	\$ 5.06
Small game - additional day	Nonresident	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.06	\$ 5.06
Furbearer license	Resident	\$ 28.00	\$ 28.00	\$ 28.36	\$ 28.36
Furbearer license	Nonresident	\$ 250.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 253.22	\$ 81.03
Turkey, fall	Resident	\$ 23.00	\$ 23.00	\$ 23.30	\$ 23.30
Turkey, fall	Nonresident	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 151.93	\$ 151.93
Turkey, spring	Resident	\$ 28.00	\$ 28.00	\$ 28.36	\$ 28.36
Turkey, spring	Nonresident	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 151.93	\$ 151.93
Turkey (youth)	Resident	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.00	\$ 14.18	\$ 14.18
Turkey (youth)	Nonresident	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 101.29	\$ 101.29
Combination fishing and small game hunting	Resident	\$ 48.00	\$ 48.00	\$ 48.62	\$ 48.62
Pronghorn	Resident	\$ 38.00	\$ 38.00	\$ 38.49	\$ 38.49
Pronghorn	Nonresident	\$ 395.00	\$ 395.00	\$ 400.08	\$ 400.08
Bear, fall	Resident	\$ 48.00	\$ 48.00	\$ 48.62	\$ 38.00
Bear, fall	Nonresident	\$ 660.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 668.50	\$ 100.00



Bear (youth)	Resident	NA	NA	\$ -	\$ 14.00
Bear (youth)	Nonresident	NA	NA	\$ -	\$ 50.00
Deer	Resident	\$ 38.00	\$ 38.00	\$ 38.49	\$ 38.49
Deer	Nonresident	\$ 395.00	\$ 395.00	\$ 400.08	\$ 400.08
Elk	Resident	\$ 53.00	\$ 53.00	\$ 53.68	\$ 53.68
Elk (either sex)	Nonresident	\$ 660.00	\$ 660.00	\$ 668.50	\$ 668.50
Elk (antlerless)	Nonresident	\$ 660.00	\$ 495.00	\$ 668.50	\$ 501.37
Mountain goat	Resident	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 303.86	\$ 303.86
Mountain goat	Nonresident	\$ 2,210.00	\$ 2,210.00	\$ 2,238.45	\$ 2,238.45
Moose	Resident	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 303.86	\$ 303.86
Moose	Nonresident	\$ 2,210.00	\$ 2,210.00	\$ 2,238.45	\$ 2,238.45
Mountain lion	Resident	\$ 48.00	\$ 48.00	\$ 48.62	\$ 48.62
Mountain lion	Nonresident	\$ 660.00	\$ 350.00	\$ 668.50	\$ 350.00
Rocky mountain bighorn sheep	Resident	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 303.86	\$ 303.86
Rocky mountain bighorn sheep	Nonresident	\$ 2,210.00	\$ 2,210.00	\$ 2,238.45	\$ 2,238.45
Desert bighorn sheep	Resident	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 303.86	\$ 303.86
Desert bighorn sheep	Nonresident	\$ 2,210.00	\$ 2,210.00	\$ 2,238.45	\$ 2,238.45
Resident low-income senior lifetime fishing	Resident	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 8.10	\$ 8.10
Youth big game (deer, elk, pronghorn)***	Resident	\$ 13.75	\$ 13.75	\$ 13.93	\$ 13.93
Youth big game (deer, elk, pronghorn)***	Nonresident	\$ 99.75	\$ 99.75	\$ 101.03	\$ 101.03
Youth small game hunting***	Resident	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.01
Youth small game hunting***	Nonresident	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.01
Colorado wildlife habitat stamp, purchased in conjunction with the purchase of a hunting or fishing license	Resident	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.13	\$ 10.13
Colorado wildlife habitat stamp, purchased in conjunction with the purchase of a hunting or fishing license	Nonresident	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.13	\$ 10.13
"Lifetime" Colorado wildlife habitat stamp	Resident	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 303.86	\$ 303.86
"Lifetime" Colorado wildlife habitat stamp	Nonresident	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 303.86	\$ 303.86

\*excludes additional surcharges and fees

\*\*2018 base year

\*\*\*Minus \$0.25 for S&R which is built into the statutory fee and for which CPI adjustments should not be made.

License Type	Residency	2018	2019	2020	2020
		Statutory Price C.R.S. 33-4-102	Actual Price*	CPI Adjusted Statutory Lid**	Actual Price*
Migratory waterfowl stamp	N/A	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 10.13	\$ 10.13

Although the Parks and Wildlife Commission now has the authority to adjust most fees with the CPI, application processing fees, the Search and Rescue Fund surcharge, and the Wildlife Management Public Education Fund surcharge will remain unchanged from 2019 levels. Additionally, special licenses that are listed in Table 2 of Appendix F will remain the same price as 2019, to avoid confusion among special license purchasers. However, the Parks and Wildlife Commission may adjust all special license fees with the CPI in the future when they are incorporated into the Integrated Parks and Wildlife System (IPAWS).

The statements of basis and purpose for these regulations can be viewed and copies obtained from the Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife, Office of the Regulations Manager, Policy and Planning Unit, 1313 Sherman, Room 111, Denver, CO 80203.

**The primary statutory authority for these regulations can be found in § 24-4-103, C.R.S., and the state Wildlife Act, §§ 33-1-101 to 33-6-209, C.R.S., specifically including, but not limited to: §§ 33-1-106, C.R.S.**

**EFFECTIVE DATE - THESE REGULATIONS SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2020 AND SHALL REMAIN IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT UNTIL REPEALED, AMENDED OR SUPERSEDED.**

**APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE PARKS AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO THIS 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2019.**

**APPROVED:  
Michelle Zimmerman  
Acting Chair**

**ATTEST:  
James Vigil  
Secretary**

**FINAL REGULATIONS - CHAPTER W-3 - FURBEARERS and SMALL GAME, EXCEPT MIGRATORY BIRDS**

**ARTICLE I - GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**#300 - Definitions**

- A. **"Canada Lynx Recovery Area"** means the area of the San Juan and Rio Grande National Forests and associated lands above 9,000 feet extending west from a north-south line passing through Del Norte and east from a north-south line passing through Dolores and from the New Mexico state line north to the Gunnison basin (including Taylor Park east to the Collegiate Range). The GMUs included in the area are: 55, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 551, 681, 711 and 751.
- B. **"Furbearers"** means those species with fur having commercial value and which provide opportunities for sport harvest including mink, pine marten, badger, red fox, gray fox, swift fox, striped skunk, western spotted skunk, beaver, muskrat, long-tailed weasel, short-tailed weasel, coyote, bobcat, opossum, ring-tailed cat and raccoon.
- C. **"Live Trap (Cage or Box)"** means a mechanical device designed in such a manner that the animal enters the trap through an an opening door that ~~closes~~, prevents ing the animal from exiting.
- D. **"Small game, except migratory birds,"** means:
  - 1. **Game birds**, including dusky grouse, Greater Sage-grouse, Gunnison Sage-grouse, mountain sharp-tailed grouse, white-tailed ptarmigan, pheasant, northern bobwhite, scaled and Gambel's quail, chukar partridge, Greater prairie-chicken and wild turkey; and
  - 2. **Game mammals**, including cottontail rabbit, snowshoe hare, white-tailed and black-tailed jackrabbit, fox squirrel, pine squirrel, marmot, and Abert's squirrel; and
  - 3. **Other small game**, including black-tailed, white-tailed and Gunnison prairie dogs, Wyoming (Richardson's) ground squirrel, prairie rattlesnake, and common snapping turtles.

NOTE: "Migratory Birds" is defined in regulation #500(A).

- E. **"Traps specifically designed not to kill"** means padded, laminated, or off-set steel jawed foothold traps, enclosed foothold, box traps, and cage traps, as conditioned elsewhere in these regulations.

**#301 - LICENSE FEES**

**A. Furbearer License Fee**

**1. Furbearer License Fee Reduction:**

In accordance with the provisions of §33-4-102, C.R.S., the following furbearer license fees shall be reduced to the fee specified herein, from the level set forth in §33-4-102, C.R.S.:

License Type	License Fee
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Nonresident Furbearer	<u>\$81.03</u>
	<u>\$80.00</u>

### #302 - Hours

#### A. Hunting Hours:

1. Small Game - from one-half (1/2) hour before sunrise to sunset.
2. Furbearers - from one-half (1/2) hour before sunrise to one-half (1/2) hour after sunset. Additionally; beaver, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, raccoon, red fox, striped skunk, and swift fox may be hunted at night in accordance with Regulation #'s 303(E)(7) and (E)(8).

#### B. Trapping Hours:

1. Small game, except game birds; game reptiles, and furbearers - day or night.
2. All live traps (cage or box) and snares must be visually checked on site at least once every day; ~~except that traps and snares used in accordance with the provisions of 33-6-204, C.R.S. (General Exemptions); 33-6-205, C.R.S. (Exemption for Departments of Health); 33-6-206, C.R.S. (Nonlethal Methods Exemptions); or 33-6-207, C.R.S. (Exemptions for Protection of Crops and Livestock; all of which are exemptions authorized by Article XVIII, Section 12, of the Colorado Constitution);~~ in the Canada lynx recovery area or on properties known to be occupied by Canada lynx, they must be checked every 24 hours.
  - a. Visual lures, fresh meat baits, fish oil, and anise oil lures meant to attract felids are not permitted in the Canada lynx recovery area or on properties known to be occupied by Canada lynx.

### #303 - Manner of Take:

The following are legal methods of take for game species listed in this chapter. Any method of take not listed herein shall be prohibited, except as otherwise provided by Statute or Commission regulation or by 35-40-100.2-115, C.R.S.

#### A. Special Conditions

1. Contests Involving Small Game or Furbearers are allowed, except:
  - a. No person shall advertise, conduct, offer to conduct, promote or participate in any competitive event which involves:
    1. The taking of any small game or furbearer species for which the daily bag or possession is unlimited, including but not limited to coyotes and prairie dogs. Provided, however, that such events are allowed if no more than five (5) of each species are taken by each participant during the entire event.
    2. The taking of marked or tagged small game released as part of such contest and where money or other valuable prizes are awarded for the taking of such small game and game birds. "Valuable prizes" shall not include certificates or other similar tokens of recognition not having any significant monetary value.
  - b. Commercial and noncommercial wildlife parks and field trials licensed by the Division are exempt from these provisions.

## 2. Live Capture

- a. Furbearers captured in live traps cannot be moved from the capture site and must be killed or released on site when the trap is checked.

3. **Accidental Capture** - Except for Canada lynx, which are subject to the provisions of Chapter 10, any person accidentally trapping any wildlife for which the trapping season is closed or for which trapping is not a legal manner of taking, shall, in the event of live capture of such wildlife, release such wildlife immediately, ~~with or without the assistance of the Division~~. Nothing in this section permits the killing of such accidentally captured wildlife, unless the wildlife cannot be released without human endangerment. In the event of mortality resulting from such accidental capture, the carcass of such wildlife shall be delivered to a Division ~~w~~Wildlife officer or office within five (5) days. Failure to deliver the carcass shall be prima facie evidence of unlawful possession of such wildlife. Provided further that any trapper who complies with this provision shall not be charged with illegal possession of such accidentally captured wildlife.

## 4. Non-toxic shot requirements

- a. Arapaho National Wildlife Refuge (Jackson County).

No person shall use or possess shot (either in shot-shells or as loose shot for muzzle-loading) other than non-toxic shot while taking or attempting to take any resident small game species with a shotgun. "Non-toxic shot" - means any shot type approved for use to take migratory game birds by the US Fish and Wildlife Service as set forth in #500 of these regulations.

5. **Labeling of traps** - All live traps (limited to cage or box traps) placed on public lands must be labeled permanently and legibly with the trapper's Customer Identification Number (CID) in a location that is visible without having to manipulate the live trap in any way. If the trapper does not have a CID, all live traps placed on public lands must be labeled with the trapper's name. Live traps not properly labeled may be confiscated by any Wildlife Officer.

## B. Game Mammals

1. Any rifle or handgun.
2. Any shotgun not larger than 10 gauge, incapable of holding more than three (3) shells in magazine and chamber combined.
3. Handheld bows and crossbows.
4. Air guns and slingshots.
5. Hawking

## C. Game Birds, except Migratory Birds

1. Any rifle or handgun for dusky (blue) grouse, ptarmigan or turkey during the fall and late seasons. Rifles and handguns used for the taking of turkeys shall use bullets of at least seventeen (17) grains in weight, with a manufacturer's energy rating of at least one-hundred ten (110) foot pounds at one-hundred (100) yards from the muzzle.

2. Shotguns not larger than 10 gauge not firing a single slug, and incapable of holding more than three (3) shells in the magazine and chamber combined. No shot (lead or steel) larger than size #2 shall be used to hunt turkey.
3. Handheld bows and crossbows.
4. Air guns and slingshots for dusky (blue) grouse and ptarmigan.
5. Hawking.
6. Artificial decoys and calls, except recorded or electrically amplified calls or sounds; for turkey.

**D. Species listed in #300(D)(3).**

1. Any method not otherwise prohibited.

**E. Furbearers**

1. Any rifle or handgun.
2. Any shotgun.
3. Handheld bows and crossbows.
4. 5.—Any air gun, except that for coyote or bobcat the air gun must be a pre-charged pneumatic air gun .25 caliber or larger.
5. Live traps, limited to cage or box traps. All live-trapped wildlife shall be released immediately or dispatched by any legal method of take for that species in regulations #303.E.1-4. If local ordinances or public safety prohibit all legal methods of take from being used, American Veterinary Medical Association Guidelines for Euthanasia of Free-Ranging Wildlife, as provided in S7.6 of the 2013 edition of the AVMA Guidelines for Euthanasia of Animals, may alternatively be used to the extent allowable by law.
- ~~5.—Any air gun, except that for coyote or bobcat the air gun must be a pre-charged pneumatic air gun .25 caliber or larger.~~
6. Electronic call devices, ~~during legal hunting hours.~~
7. Artificial light (private land) may be used at night to take beaver, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, raccoon, red fox, striped skunk and swift fox on private land with written permission of the landowner, designated agent, lessee, or authorized employee. ~~or his designated agent.~~
8. **Artificial light** (public land) may be used at night to take beaver, bobcat, coyote, gray fox, raccoon, red fox, striped skunk and swift fox on public lands by permit only, as follows:
  - a. Each permit shall be valid only for the time, species, and location specified on the permit. No permit will be valid during any deer, elk or pronghorn rifle season or during the 24-hour period prior to the opening weekend; nor during the opening weekend of any grouse, pheasant, quail, turkey or waterfowl season in those areas where such seasons are in progress.
  - b. An artificial light which is permanently attached to, or projected from within a vehicle

- is prohibited.
- c. Taking shall not be permitted within 500 yards of a dwelling, building, or other structure, or in any area of public concentration where human safety would be jeopardized.
- d. Such permit shall be carried while hunting and available for inspection upon demand.
- e. Area wildlife managers and district wildlife managers may deny a permit where there is a potential that night hunting activities may result in significant adverse impact on wildlife resources by causing movement of large numbers of big game or otherwise. Provided further that night hunting permits for bobcat will not be issued on public lands in the Canada lynx recovery area where Canada lynx are known to be present. When one Canada lynx has been taken by a bobcat hunter during the current year's hunting season no night hunting permits for bobcat will be issued for the remainder of the calendar year in the Canada lynx recovery area or in the area outside the Canada lynx recovery area where the Canada lynx was taken. In such instance, any night hunting permits for bobcat already issued under this provision shall be terminated.
- f. A permit shall not be required of any person, member of the person's family, lessee, designated agent, authorized employee, or identified designee with written authorization~~agent, designee, or any employee of the person~~ when necessary to protect such person's property. Refer to Chapter W-17, Damage Caused by Wildlife for applicable regulations.

#### 9. Baits

- a. Furbearers may be taken with the aid of baiting. Where permitted, baits shall consist solely of material of animal or plant origin and shall not contain any materials of metal, glass, porcelain, plastic, cardboard or paper. Wildlife used as bait shall be the carcass, or parts thereof, of legally taken furbearers, carp, shad, white and longnose suckers, and nonedible portions of legally obtained game mammals, birds and game fish.

#### #304 - License Requirements

Except as provided in 33-6-107(9) C.R.S., the following license requirements shall apply:

- A. A small game license is required to take those species defined in #300(D) as small game, except wild turkey.
- B. A small game or a furbearer license is required to take those species defined in #300(A) as furbearers. Coyotes may be taken without a license during any big game season provided that the hunter has an unfilled big game license for that season and unit. Manner of take must be the same as that of the big game license.
- C. A turkey license is required to take wild turkey.
- D. Common snapping turtles may be taken with either a small game license or a fishing license.
- E. Each hunter must call 1-866-COLOHIP (1-866-265-6447) or register online ([www.colohip.com](http://www.colohip.com)) prior to their first hunting trip of the season to register their intent to hunt small game or furbearers. For the purposes of this regulation, "season" means the period September 1 through March 15.

#### #305 - Evidence of Sex/Species

Refer to General Provisions #003.



**Basis and Purpose:**

**Extending the Closing Date for the Spring Turkey Season to May 31 Annually**

Prior to this change, the statewide general spring turkey season began annually on the second Saturday of April and closed 44 days later. To allow spring turkey hunters to hunt over Memorial Day and to provide a more consistent closing date from year to year, these changes set a new annual closing date of May 31. This simplifies the annual regulation setting and review process and provides additional hunting days for a growing number of turkey hunters.

**Changing Limited Spring Turkey Licenses in GMU 30 to be Unlimited**

The wild turkey population in GMU 30 has expanded its range from the Colorado River riparian zone into adjacent habitats. While they have not proliferated wildly, turkeys do exist in huntable numbers in many parts of the GMU and have even started causing agricultural damage on some properties. Under the current draw system there is no guarantee that the hunters drawing tags will be able to access this private property. Changing licensing in this unit from limited to unlimited for the spring male-only season, will enable private landowners to more effectively utilize hunting to increase harvest and reduce crop damage.

**Creating a New Limited PLO Spring Turkey Hunt Code for GMU 23**

Prior to these changes, turkey hunting in GMU 23 was limited to only 15 spring bearded turkey licenses valid on both public and private lands. These limited spring licenses were heavily sought after, requiring multiple preference points to draw. Over the past 15 years, the wild turkey population has grown significantly in unit 23 and the surrounding GMUs with support from private landowners in the area providing cooperative artificial feeding operations during the winter months. The vast majority of these turkeys are found on private lands along the upper White River corridor, particularly during the spring months. These changes add a new limited spring PLO hunt code for this unit instead of just increasing the number of spring turkey hunting licenses available to hunters within the existing public land hunt code. The PLO season starts the third Monday in April instead of the second Saturday to avoid any potential conflicts with CPW's annual spring youth outreach turkey hunt, which is scheduled for opening weekend of the spring turkey season in unit 23.

**Annual Turkey Changes**

Turkey regulations have been modified to update harvest limit quota numbers and season dates for 2020. Turkey harvest limit quotas and seasons are established to maintain healthy populations while at the same time providing recreational opportunity. Ongoing population analysis and management necessitates or makes possible reductions in turkey harvest in some Game Management Units and additional turkey hunting opportunity in others. These regulations have been modified to promote healthy turkey populations and provide for proper turkey management and recreational opportunity in accordance with the best available science. Among other changes, 200 licenses in unit 30 were converted from limited licenses to unlimited licenses.

**Trapping Regulation Changes**

These changes to Chapter W-3 were made to ensure consistency between Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) rules and CPW regulations (multiple chapters). CDA rules were last updated in December 2018 to ensure consistency with Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies' best management practices and as a part of a multi-agency Colorado trapping work group effort.

Previously, live traps were listed as a legal method of take for furbearers (and they continue to be), although no dispatch requirements were provided. These new dispatch regulations provide that all live-trapped wildlife shall be released immediately, or dispatched by any legal method of take for that species. If local ordinances or public safety prohibit all legal methods of take from being used, any method



provided for in § S7.6 of the AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition may be used.

Pursuant to § 24-4-103(12.5), CRS, the Commission hereby adopts and incorporates by reference § S7.6 of the AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals: 2013 Edition (Methods of Euthanasia by Species and Environment – Free-Ranging Wildlife). As stated in Chapter W-0 # 020(G); 2CCR 406-0, the Commission's incorporation of § S7.6 of the AVMA Guidelines only includes the 2013 edition and no later amendments or editions. § S7.6 of the AVMA Guidelines is available for public inspection at from CPW's Regulations Manager, Policy and Planning Unit, Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife, 1313 Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado 80203. § S7.6 of the AVMA Guidelines is currently available at <https://www.avma.org/KB/Policies/Documents/euthanasia.pdf>.

Individuals are responsible for obtaining all federal, state and local authorization prior to using such methods, such as professional licensing, if any such authorization is required.

The statements of basis and purpose for these regulations can be viewed and copies obtained from the Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife, Office of the Regulations Manager, Policy and Planning Unit, 1313 Sherman, Room 111, Denver, CO 80203.

**The primary statutory authority for these regulations can be found in § 24-4-103, C.R.S., and the state Wildlife Act, §§ 33-1-101 to 33-6-209, C.R.S., specifically including, but not limited to: §§ 33-1-106, C.R.S.**

**EFFECTIVE DATE - THESE REGULATIONS SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2020 AND SHALL REMAIN IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT UNTIL REPEALED, AMENDED OR SUPERSEDED.**

**APPROVED AND ADOPTED BY THE PARKS AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO THIS 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 2019.**

**APPROVED:  
Michelle Zimmerman  
Acting Chair**

**ATTEST:  
James Vigil  
Secretary**