

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
G	<u>for licenses guaranteed to hunters due to natural disaster relief + number</u>
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)
X for Season Choice licenses, applicable manner of take restrictions apply

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 licenses that require a carcass tag, all telephone and internet license, pass, or permit sales where a physical license, pass or permit is requested to be mailed or picked up at an agent by the customer may be issued a Temporary Authorization Number (TAN). This number allows the license, pass or permit holder to exercise the benefits of that license, pass or permit prior to receiving or picking up the physical license, pass or permit but not to exceed 45 days from the date of purchase. Any person who purchases a 1- or 5-day license by

phone or internet will not be issued a physical license unless the valid dates for the license are more than fourteen days out from the date of purchase.

- D. All annual resident and nonresident licenses authorized in 33-4-102 (1.4), C.R.S., including 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.
 - 1. 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 1st 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.

- e. The Director is authorized to grant temporary exemptions that allow hunter education to be delivered online when the Director determines such exemptions are reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with applicable public health directives related to extreme unforeseen circumstances or where otherwise necessary for the protection of public health, safety and welfare.

Such exemptions shall be dated, contain an expiration date and be posted on the CPW website. Such exemptions shall be effective upon posting to the CPW website.

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 twice 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.

R. Mandatory Reporting

For all species requiring mandatory reporting, to include questionnaires and mandatory inspections, electronic or paper forms shall be accurately completed by the hunter.

ARTICLE III - EVIDENCE OF SEX/SPECIES/ANTLER POINT COMPLIANCE

#003 -

- A.** Except as provided below no person shall have in possession or transport the carcass, or portion of a carcass, of any game wildlife unless evidence of sex remains naturally attached thereto. The fact that a carcass or portion of a carcass is merely accompanied by an unattached head, horns, antlers, genitals or other evidence of sex does not satisfy this requirement. If less than twenty (20) pounds of big game meat is possessed or transported with a donation certificate, evidence of sex is not required. Once the carcass is cut into processed meat (commercially or otherwise); cut, wrapped and frozen; or stored at the residence of the licensee, evidence of sex is no longer required.
- B.** In those units, or portions thereof, where antler point or horn restrictions exist for deer, elk, mountain goats and bighorn sheep, any of the following must accompany the carcass as evidence of compliance with point restrictions:
 - 1. Deer and elk
 - a. Head or skull plate with antlers naturally attached.
 - 2. Mountain goats and bighorn sheep
 - a. Head or intact skull with horns naturally attached.
- C.** Any of the following, which must be naturally attached to the carcass or a portion of the carcass as described in paragraph A of this section, shall be considered evidence of sex:
 - 1. Deer, elk, pronghorn, moose, bighorn sheep, desert bighorn sheep
 - a. Male - head, including any antlers or horns, testicle, scrotum, or penis.
 - b. Female - head, udder (mammary), or vulva.
 - 2. Black bear and Mountain Lion
 - a. Male - testicles or penis.
 - b. Female - vulva.
 - 3. Small game birds (except pheasant), migratory birds (except dove and band-tailed pigeons) and waterfowl.
 - a. The head or fully feathered wing.
 - 4. Pheasant - the head or fully feathered wing or foot with a visible spur.
 - 5. Wild Turkey - the beard is required during spring seasons only.
- D.** If a carcass is in more than one piece, evidence of sex need only be attached to one portion.

- E. No evidence of sex is required for small game mammals or furbearers.

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 only be used as an aid in taking the following species:
 - 1. Furbearers;
 - 2. Starting April 1, 2021, mountain lions during open seasons only and for Game Management Units 43, 44, 45, 60, 61, 70 west of Colo 141, 72, 73, and 444 only.
 - 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 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.

- . 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 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.

ARTICLE VI - TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE

#006 – TRANSPORTATION

A. Harvested Terrestrial Wildlife

1. Wildlife for which a carcass tag is required by statute or by Commission Regulation must have such tag properly attached to the wildlife unless the wildlife consists of twenty (20) pounds or less of big game meat and is accompanied by a donation certificate.
2. Processed big game meat shall be accompanied by the carcass tag, or in the case of donated meat a donation certificate.
3. Except as provided in subsection four (4) below, wildlife for which no carcass tag is required must be personally accompanied by the license holder.
4. Wildlife shipped by common carrier must be accompanied by either the license, a photo copy of the license, or appropriate carcass tag, and if applicable, a donation certificate.
5. Evidence of sex regulations as provided in #003 shall apply while transporting any wildlife except for processed big game meat.

B. Live Terrestrial Wildlife

1. Intrastate transportation of those species of live wildlife listed in #008(B) is prohibited.
2. Any exportation of live wildlife held under authority of Colorado Wildlife Parks or Lakes licenses shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the receiving country, state or province.
3. All wild ungulates transported within Colorado must be marked with U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) official eartags or tags approved by the Division.
4. All live captive cervids transported within Colorado must test negative for tuberculosis (TB) within sixty (60) days prior to movement anywhere within Colorado except that live captive cervids originating from herds with a "Colorado TB tested elk herd" or a "Colorado TB accredited elk herds" status issued by the Colorado Department of Agriculture (Dept. of Agriculture) shall be exempt from intrastate TB testing requirements. Tuberculosis testing shall be accomplished using a single strength cervical (SSC) tuberculin test performed by an accredited veterinarian who has prior training to conduct such tests. An official certificate of veterinary inspection (listing the animal identification, as well as the dates and results of such testing, or the Dept. of Agriculture herd status number) shall also accompany all shipments of live captive cervids within Colorado.

5. All captive wild ungulates transported within Colorado after July 1, 1993, must originate from a "Colorado tuberculosis tested herd" or a "Colorado tuberculosis accredited herd" as determined under procedures approved by the Dept. of Agriculture as set forth in Appendix A to this regulation.
6. CWD Surveillance
Commercial Wildlife Parks facilities seeking to move live deer or elk within Colorado must obtain written authorization from the Director and shall request such authorization from the Division at least 30 days prior to the proposed movement date. Deer and elk from alternative livestock facilities licensed by the Dept. of Agriculture being transferred into Commercial Wildlife Parks are included in this requirement. Provided further that no such captive cervid transportation will be permitted anytime a new CWD diagnosis is made in any such facility, until all tracebacks have been completed and CWD-free facility status has been confirmed.
 - a. Criteria for approval or denial:
 1. Written authorization will be based on compliance with a sixty (60) month surveillance requirement for CWD including a review of inventory records for all deer and elk on the facility. Such review shall include proof of individual animal identification; all additions, exports and mortalities; and copies of the results of any animal inventory or records of audits and verification records; for at least the previous sixty (60) months, and laboratory reports documenting the absence of CWD lesions, after microscopic evaluation of brain tissues by an accredited veterinary diagnostic laboratory, or a negative result from another CWD diagnostic test conducted by an accredited laboratory, which test has been approved by the Director and State Veterinarian as having equal or greater diagnostic reliability, in all adult (12 months of age or older) deer and elk dying of any cause over the required surveillance period. Determination of when a facility meets the sixty (60) month minimum surveillance period shall be based on the age of the animals on the facility, the source facility of the animals, and the length of the surveillance program of the source facility(ies). Every individual in the source herd must meet the sixty month surveillance requirement, except for young born into a herd during the sixty month surveillance period, provided that all other deer and elk in the facility during that time period and all deer and elk imported into the facility during that time period also meet the sixty (60) month requirement, unless the Division and the Dept. of Agriculture agree that movement does not present a substantial risk of moving CWD based on the location of the source and receiving facilities, length of surveillance at the source facility, fencing at the receiving facility and other relevant factors.
 2. For the purpose of determining and maintaining 60 months CWD-free status, records must positively account for all animals and cause of death, unless the Division and the Dept. of Agriculture agree otherwise. If any animals remain untested or unaccounted for or cause of death is otherwise unknown or in question, status is adversely impacted and reduced to the date the untested or unaccounted for animal or animal with the unknown or questionable cause of death was introduced into the herd, unless the Division and the Dept. of Agriculture agree that the associate risk is negligible, taking into consideration the possibility of predation, theft, or other relevant factors. Provided, however, that anytime a facility receives animals from another in-state facility with lower CWD status, the receiving facility shall assume the lower CWD status level. Any deer or elk transported within Colorado as described in G above in violation of this standard, or any pre-existing standard, or for which documentation does not exist which clearly establishes compliance with said standard, must be immediately destroyed and tested for CWD. In addition, the status of the receiving herd may be reduced up to 0 months. Both the source facility and the receiving facility are quarantined upon discovery of the violation, until test results show that CWD was not detected in any of the subject animals. If CWD is

detected in any of them, the quarantines remain in effect and all private deer and elk that have come into contact with any of them must be immediately destroyed and tested for CWD. In all such cases, there shall be no obligation for the state to compensate the owner of the animals.

3. All cervid mortalities of animals 12 months of age or older shall be submitted for CWD testing. If CWD is detected in any animal, the status of the herd exposed to such animal shall be reduced to 0 months.
4. Upon receipt of any request to move captive wildlife or alternative livestock to a captive wildlife facility within the state, the Division shall forward the request and all necessary documentation, including but not limited to, the status records for the facilities involved, to the Dept. of Agriculture for review and approval. The Dept. of Agriculture shall render its determination regarding risk within 5 working days of receipt of all necessary documentation. If no such determination is received by the Division at the end of the five working days, the Division may presume that the Dept. of Agriculture has no objection to the requested movement.
5. No evaluation of determination of CWD risk is required for alternative livestock or captive wildlife shipped directly to slaughter or to a biosecure facility approved by the Division and the Dept. of Agriculture.

#007 – IMPORTATION OF TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE

- A. Prior to importation of wildlife an importation permit must be obtained from the Division and the State Veterinarian.
- B. An appropriate license must be in possession prior to importation. Only animals in the same scientific family as animals approved on the license can be imported.
- C. All wild ungulates imported into Colorado must be tagged with a USDA official identification device or official Canadian identification device. Any wild ungulates imported to Colorado 12 months of age or under must be identified with a bangle or ranch tag to identify ownership.
- D. Except as authorized in writing by the Director for research purposes or immediate slaughter, all wildlife imported into Colorado must be examined by an accredited veterinarian prior to importation and must be accompanied by a valid, preapproved health certificate certifying disease-free status. Minimum specific disease testing results and/or health statements must be included on health certificates for:
 1. All captive wild ungulates shall:
 - a. Test negative for brucellosis. The health certificate completed by an accredited veterinarian must include the signed statement that "To the best of my knowledge, animals listed herein are not infected with Paratuberculosis (Johnes Disease) and have not been exposed to animals infected with Paratuberculosis."
 - b. Test negative for bovine tuberculosis using USDA-approved testing procedures appropriate for species in question not more than 60 days prior to importation and must originate from a herd which has had a negative complete herd test for tuberculosis within the past 12 months. A "complete herd test" is defined as tuberculosis testing of all ruminants and camelids on a premises (except domestic cattle, Bison, sheep and goats) using USDA-approved testing procedures appropriate for species in question where all testing is completed during a period not exceeding six (6) consecutive months; or
 - c. Originate from a bovine tuberculosis-free herd accredited by another state or province which meets the standards for testing or their equivalent as set forth in (b) above.

- d. Appropriate USDA-approved testing procedures are limited to those referenced in section #006(B)(5) above and others prescribed by the federal Veterinary Service as set forth in Appendix B to this regulation.
 - e. If in the family Cervidae, originate from a herd that has been under surveillance for Chronic Wasting Disease for a period of at least 60 months unless the Division and the Colorado Department of Agriculture agree that the associated risk is negligible.
 - 2. Testing for bovine tuberculosis in other mammalian species may be required prior to importation if there is reason to suspect that such animals may be infected with the disease.
 - 3. All wild species in the sub families Meleagridinae (wild turkey) and Tetraoninae (grouse): Tested negative for Mycoplasma gallisepticum, M. synoviae, M. meleagridis and Salmonella pullorum. For groups of grouse imported from the same source in a single shipment, testing is required for only 25% (one of every four) of those birds.
 - 4. All elk must be tested prior to importation for evidence of red deer hybridization. Any animal testing positive for red deer hybridization shall not be allowed to be imported into Colorado.
 - 5. The offspring of any female elk must be tested for red deer hybridization, at the owner's expense, by December 31 of the year of birth if the calf results from a pregnancy which existed prior to the female elk being imported into Colorado.
 - 6. Any offspring, described in 4(e) above, testing positive for red deer hybridization, must be removed from the State of Colorado, at the owner's expense, by June 1 of the year following the year of birth. In all cases, the Division will not compensate owners for these animals.
- E. Additional disease testing may be required at the discretion of the Director of the Division by written notification prior to importation, when there is reason to believe other diseases, parasites or other health risks are present. (e.g. recent outbreak of a disease not listed in this section.)
- F. All imported wild ungulates, turkeys, and grouse must be held in isolation from other wildlife on the operator's premises for at least thirty (30) consecutive days upon importation into Colorado. Animals obtained from free-ranging wild stock by state or federal agencies are exempt from the isolation period.
- G. At least seven (7) days prior to the proposed importation date all persons desiring to import raptors into Colorado must properly complete a Raptor Importation form, except that no raptor importation form is required for licensed Colorado wildlife rehabilitators importing raptors for imminently-necessary medical care. However, prior to importation, that rehabilitator must provide telephone notice of any such importation to the Area Wildlife Manager presiding over the area in which the care facility is located, including the number, species and condition of the raptor(s) to be imported. All raptors imported into Colorado must have veterinary certificates certifying the birds are disease free.

#008 – POSSESSION OF TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE

- A. No person shall, at any time, have in possession or under control any wildlife caught, taken or killed outside of this state which were caught, taken or killed at a time, in a manner, or for a purpose, or in any other respect which is prohibited by the laws of the state, territory or country in which the same were caught, taken or killed; or which were shipped out of said state, territory or country in violation of the laws thereof.
- B. The following terrestrial wildlife species or viable gametes (eggs and sperm) are hereby determined to be detrimental to existing wildlife and their habitat in Colorado, and except as authorized in writing by the Division after consideration of the criteria in Commission Regulation #1102(A)(4), their possession is prohibited. Persons who have proof of possession of those species listed in subsections 1 through 8 of this section prior to September 1, 1990, may possess the following species for the life of the animal(s). These

live animals may not be transported, imported, sold, bartered or traded within Colorado. They may be transported out of state according to state and federal regulations. All animals held under the grandfather clause must be tagged, recorded, and reported as per Commission Regulations #1106, #1109, and #1110.

1. All species and hybrids of wild species in the subfamily Caprinae not native to North America. (Exotic sheep and goats including but not limited to: mouflon, barbary sheep, tahr, chamois.)
 2. The following genera in the subfamily Hippotraginae. *Oryx spp*, *Addax spp*.
 3. The following genera in the subfamily Alcelaphinae. Wildebeest (*Connochaetes*), Hartebeest (*Alcelaphus*), *Damaliscus spp*, *Blesbok spp*.
 4. All wild species and hybrids of wild species in the family Suidae (European boar, Eurasian boar, Russian boar, feral hog) and the family Tayassuidae (Javelina and peccary).
 5. All species and hybrids of wild species in the family Cervidae not designated as alternative livestock by §35-41.5-102 C.R.S. or as domestic or unregulated wildlife by Chapter W-11 of these regulations. Only commercial parks licensed for, and in possession of, authorized species on or prior to March 2, 2014 will be allowed to continue possession of those species, including acquisition of new individual animals of those species.
 6. Raccoon.
 7. Nonnative species of the subfamily Tetraoninae, including but not limited to red grouse, black grouse and capercaillae.
 8. Striped skunks.
 9. Hedgehogs - *Erinaceus spp.*, (except *Erinaceus albiventris* or *Atelerix albiventris*); *Hemiechinus spp.*, and *Paraechinus spp*.
 10. Brush-tailed opossums - *Trichosurus vulpecula*, *Trichosurus arnhemensis*, and *Trichosurus caninus*.
 11. Monk parakeet.
 12. Tree or sun squirrels (*Heliosciurus spp.*).
 13. Rope squirrels (*Funisciurus spp.*).
 14. Dormices (*Graphiurus spp.*)
 15. Gambian giant pouched rats (*Cricetomys spp.*)
 16. Brush-tailed porcupines (*Atherurus spp.*)
 17. Striped mice (*Hybomys spp.*)
 18. Prairie dogs (*Cynomys spp.*) provided however that native prairie dogs may continue to be possessed pursuant to licenses or permits granted by the Division for scientific collection, relocation or rehabilitation purposes.
 19. All species and hybrids of non-human primates, except as authorized by §35-80-108 C.R.S.
- C. If any diseased wildlife, which would have a significant detrimental effect on Colorado's wildlife resource as determined by the Director, are found such wildlife may be destroyed or held in quarantine at the owner's expense until disposition is determined. Possession, transfer or any other act relative to such wildlife contrary to the Director's determination of disposition is prohibited. Any occurrence of CWD in a commercial wildlife park, including the detection of CWD in either a wild or private animal within the exterior boundaries of the park or facility requires the immediate quarantine of the facility. De-population upon a positive diagnosis of CWD shall be required if the Division and the Dept. of Agriculture agree that the herd presents a substantial risk, taking into consideration the size and location of the facility, the presumed length of exposure, the effectiveness of the fence, and other relevant factors. The quarantine shall remain in place and no re-stocking of cervids including, but not limited to, stocking for the purposes of the operation of a terminal facility, shall occur without written agreement of the Division and the Dept. of Agriculture. In addition to required testing of all mortalities, the herd shall be closely monitored and all clinically suspect animals shall also be destroyed and tested. Any deer or elk brought onto a facility in violation of quarantine or re-

stocking plan must be immediately destroyed and tested for CWD. If CWD is detected in any of these, all other private deer or elk that have come into contact with these animals must be immediately destroyed and tested for CWD. In all such cases, there shall be no obligation for the state to compensate the owner of the animals.

- D. The Director shall determine when destruction of wildlife, a quarantine or disinfection is required at any federal, state, private or commercial fish or wildlife production facility. If the Director determines that either destruction, quarantine or disinfection is required, he shall issue a written order to the owner or operator of the facility setting forth the steps for destruction and/or disinfection. Required disinfection of holding facilities will be completed at the owner's expense. If the owner disagrees with the Division's determination he shall have the right to appeal the decision to the Wildlife Commission provided notice of such appeal is given to the Director within twenty-four (24) hours of receipt of the order.
- E. Any species on the prohibited list in #008(B) that escapes the owners or guardians control will be deemed to be detrimental to native wildlife and can be removed from the wild by the Division as per Commission Regulation #1113(A).
- F. All big game hunting parks as defined in Commission Regulation #1104(A)(1), shall develop and submit a plan to accomplish bovine tuberculosis testing and/or slaughter surveillance for captive wild ungulates beginning January 1, 1993. Plans must be submitted to the Division for approval by January 1, 1993, and must be approved by the Director and State Veterinarian prior to implementation.

#009 - RELEASE OF TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE

- A. Except as allowed by these regulations it shall be unlawful for any person to release or possess for release any species of wildlife (native or non-native). Provided further, that as concerns licensed wildlife rehabilitators, possession and release of native species listed on the Division prohibited list (#008(B)) must be pursuant to prior authorization in writing from the Division. Such authorization may include restrictions regarding the location or timing of any release.
- B. Only the following live game birds may be released in Colorado: ring-necked pheasants, Gambel's, scaled, and bobwhite quail, chukar, gray partridge, and mallard ducks. Release is prohibited on public lands unless authorized in Chapter 9 of these regulations. Release is prohibited during any established season for that species. Exceptions to this species list may occur with the approval of the Director Division. Any exceptions, granted by the Director must follow the criteria established by the Commission for the release of wildlife pursuant to this subsection.
 - 1. Up to 25 privately-owned game birds may be released on private land.
 - 2. Privately-owned game birds may be released on State Wildlife Areas specifically authorized for that purpose in #901 of these regulations. Up to 25 game birds may be released for dog training. More than 25 game birds may be released for field trials authorized under #801 of these regulations.
 - 3. Privately-owned game birds may only be hunted on the day of release, and there is no hunting license required except as required by #804 of these regulations. The total number of game birds taken shall not exceed the number of birds released.
 - 4. All released privately-owned game birds not taken by hunting on the day of release shall become property of the state.
 - 5. Such wildlife shall be accompanied by a receipt showing that the wildlife have been lawfully acquired, to include the source and the purchase or acquisition date.

6. Migratory birds shall be banded with a USFWS band except for falconry activities authorized by Chapter 6 of these regulations.
- C. Except for falconry activities authorized by Chapter 6 of these regulations the release of species and hybrids of raptors not native to Colorado is prohibited.

ARTICLE VII - AQUATIC WILDLIFE

#010 – TRANSPORTATION OF AQUATIC WILDLIFE

- A. Transportation of Approved Aquatic Wildlife: Only the aquatic wildlife approved under #012 of this regulation may be transported within the State of Colorado. It shall be unlawful for any person to transport any live aquatic wildlife not approved under #012 of this regulation.
- B. Requirements for Transportation:
 1. All Aquatic Wildlife: All aquatic wildlife being transported within Colorado must at all times be accompanied by, and may only be transported within Colorado pursuant to:
 - a. A personal fishing license (including the regulations pertaining to live fish as bait set forth in other provisions of CPW regulations, including #104.H),
 - b. A commercial fishing license,
 - c. A donation certificate,
 - d. A receipt from a commercial or private lake licensee, permitted aquaculture facility or permitted pet animal facility,
 - e. An aquaculture facility permit,
 - f. A pet animal facility permit,
 - g. An importation permit, or
 - h. A bill of lading or other similar documentation evidencing that the wildlife is being transported through Colorado for delivery in another state and containing the name, address and phone number of both the source and receiving person or facility.

Original documentation is only required when transporting aquatic wildlife pursuant to a personal or commercial fishing license, a donation certificate or any kind of receipt. In all other cases, legible copies of the required documents will suffice.

2. Unless otherwise specified under these regulation or under Title 33, all live fish transported within Colorado must be accompanied by a copy of the fish health certificate for the source facility evidencing its compliance with #014 Aquatic Wildlife Health Management, unless the bill of lading or other similar documentation shows that the shipment is being transported through Colorado for delivery in another state. At the Division's discretion, the Division may waive the requirement that a fish health certificate accompany live fish transported in Colorado when transportation occurs from one Food Production Facility to another Food Production Facility.

#011 – IMPORTATION OF AQUATIC WILDLIFE

- A. Except as provided in these regulations or authorized by the Division or under Title 33 or Title 35 C.R.S., it shall be unlawful for any person to import any live native or nonnative aquatic wildlife into Colorado.
- B. Importation of Approved Aquatic Wildlife: Only the aquatic wildlife approved under #012 of this regulation may be imported. It shall be unlawful for any person to import any aquatic wildlife not approved under #012 of this regulation.

C. Requirements for Importation License:

1. A person must obtain an Importation License from the Division prior to importing any live aquatic wildlife into Colorado.
 2. Application for an Importation License shall be made on the form provided by the Division.
 3. Properly completed forms and the license fee must be submitted to the Division at least seven (7) working days prior to the proposed importation date.
 4. Upon receipt of the Importation License, a person may import only those species and only from the facility listed on the license. Additional species may be added to the license upon written application to the Division at least seven (7) working days prior to the proposed importation date.
- D. The Division may inspect any shipment of live fish or viable gametes imported into Colorado prior to release into waters of the state or private holding facilities.
- E. Receipt of all wildlife imported must be reported to the Division as specified on the Importation License.
- F. All importations of fish must comply with state fish health management regulations. A copy of a facility's health certification, if applicable, must accompany each shipment of live aquatic wildlife.
- G. Release of aquatic wildlife must comply with all applicable regulations including but not limited to the restrictions found in #012, # 013 and 014 of these regulations.

#012 – POSSESSION OF AQUATIC WILDLIFE

- A. Except as provided in these regulations or authorized by the Division or under Title 33 or Title 35 C.R.S., it shall be unlawful for any person to possess any live native or nonnative aquatic wildlife in Colorado.
- B. No person shall, at any time, have in possession or under their control any wildlife caught, taken or killed outside of this state which were caught, taken or killed at a time, in a manner, for a purpose, or in any other respect which is prohibited by the laws of the state, territory or country in which the same were caught, taken or killed; or which were shipped out of said state, territory or country in violation of the laws thereof.
- C. The following aquatic wildlife may be possessed by any person in the State of Colorado:
1. Amphibians
 - a. Bullfrogs. Possession of this species is subject to the restrictions set forth in Chapter W-1, #104.H.4 and #107.A.1.m of these regulations.
 - b. Aquatic Gilled forms of Tiger Salamanders. Possession of this species is subject to the restrictions set forth in Chapter W-1, #104.H.4 and #107.A.1.o of these regulations.
 - c. Any amphibians allowed under Chapter W-10, #1000.A.6 of these regulations.
 - d. Any amphibian designated as unregulated wildlife under Chapter W-11, #1103.B of these regulations.
 2. Crustaceans
 - a. The following crustaceans may be possessed east of the Continental Divide:
 - i. Virile Crayfish
 - ii. Waternymph Crayfish

- iii. Calico Crayfish
- iv. Ringed Crayfish
- v. Southern Plains Crayfish

b. The following crustaceans may be possessed on either side of the Continental

Divide:

- i. Freshwater shrimp
- ii. Commercially available brine shrimp
- iii. Commercially available krill

3. Fish. Possession of these species is subject to the restrictions set forth in Chapter W-1 of these regulations.

- a. Brown, brook, cutthroat, golden, lake and rainbow trout, and their hybrids
- b. Arctic char
- c. Grayling
- d. Kokanee salmon
- e. Whitefish
- f. Sculpin
- g. Smallmouth, largemouth, spotted, striped, and white bass
- h. Wipers
- i. Common Carp
- j. Triploid grass carp
- k. Bullhead, blue, channel, and flathead catfish
- l. Black and white crappie
- m. Drum
- n. Northern pike
- o. Tiger muskie
- p. Sacramento and yellow perch, and their hybrids
- q. Sauger and saugeye
- r. Speckled dace
- s. Rainbow smelt.
- t. Tench
- u. Walleye
- v. Bluegill and bluegill hybrids
- w. Green, redear and pumpkin-seed sunfish
- x. Gizzard shad
- y. Longnose and white suckers
- z. Fathead minnow
- aa. Families of fish classified Cyprinidae except for bighead carp, black carp, and silver carp.
- bb. Any fish designated as unregulated wildlife under Chapter W-11, #1103.B of these regulations.

D. In addition to those species identified in Chapter W-0, #012.C, any Food Production Facility may possess the following aquatic wildlife in the State of Colorado:

- 1. Fish
 - a. Blue tilapia and their hybrids
 - b. Mozambique tilapia and their hybrids
 - c. Nile tilapia and their hybrids
 - d. Barramundi
 - e. Any other fish that the Division, after consultation with the Colorado Fish Health Board determines can securely be kept within a Food Production Facility and which does not present a risk to native species, their habitat, the aquatic environment, or other Food Production Facilities.
- 2. Crustacea
 - a. Redclaw crayfish

- E. The possession of any aquatic wildlife in the State of Colorado not listed in this section #012 is unlawful unless otherwise authorized by the provisions of Chapter W-11 of these regulations pertaining to unregulated wildlife, or Chapter W-13 of these regulations (“Possession of Wildlife, Scientific Collecting and Special Licenses”). Any person who takes any fish species from the wild in Colorado not listed in this section may take and possess them year round and in any quantity for personal use, provided that the fish are not listed as nongame, threatened, or endangered under Chapter W-10 and provided that the fish are killed prior to transportation from the point of take.

#013 - RELEASE OF AQUATIC WILDLIFE

- A. Except as provided herein, it shall be unlawful for any person to release any native or nonnative aquatic wildlife in Colorado.
- B. Except as otherwise restricted by these regulations, and provided a person possesses the appropriate stocking permit, letter of authorization or commercial or private lake license, the following species are authorized for release in the drainages indicated:
 - 1. All drainages statewide – rainbow, brook, brown, and cutthroat trout (and their hybrids), fathead minnow and certified triploid grass carp.
 - 2. All drainages east of the continental divide – crappie, bluegill, channel catfish, largemouth and smallmouth bass, and green sunfish.
 - 3. All drainages east of the continental divide and outside of salmonid habitat - tiger muskie, walleye, gizzard shad, yellow perch, and wipers.
- C. Owners or lessees of property may release or otherwise provide for or allow the release of any of the above species of fish into waters of the state (flowing or standing) located on property they own or lease provided they have obtained a stocking permit, or a commercial or private lake license from the Division, or if such activities are performed by a Colorado permitted aquaculture facility or licensed aquatic wildlife importer, unless the person is exempt under Chapter 12, to release such fish. Stocking permits and lake licenses will be approved or denied based on compliance with all other applicable regulations and a determination by the Division that such stocking will not otherwise negatively impact management of the state’s wildlife resources.
- D. Licensed aquaculturists may release any species listed in #013.C of these regulations into waters of the state (flowing or standing), upon receipt of an annual letter of authorization from the Division to be sent upon issuance or renewal of the aquaculture license, provided that such release is in accordance with the provisions of regulations #011, #012 , #013 and #014, and provided that aquaculturists submit an annual report on a form provided by the Division, containing information regarding the facility of origin, date, species, size, number and stocking location of all non-salmonid fish, other than certified triplod grass carp and fathead minnow, released into waters west of the Continental Divide by the aquaculturist in the previous calendar year. Provided further, however, that the stocking of the following species is allowed only if the owner or lessee of the property first obtains a stocking permit, or private or commercial lake license, for that purpose from the Division:
 - 1. Non-salmonid species, in the Upper Colorado River Basin, except for fathead minnow and certified triplod grass carp into ponds, lakes or reservoirs outside of critical habitat.
 - 2. Northern pike, or tiger muskies, or prohibited species, anywhere in the state.
 - 3. Salmonid species in the mainstem of the Colorado River below Windy Gap Reservoir downstream to the confluence with the Williams Fork River.
 - 4. Any fish in native cutthroat waters.

The waters identified in Appendix C, including the upstream tributaries and drainages, are designated as stocking restricted cutthroat trout waters. Maps and a copy of Appendix C will be provided to all fish production facilities and with each salmonid importation permit issued by the Division.

- E. Except as otherwise provided in these regulations for the Upper Colorado River Basin, certified triploid grass carp may be released into waters of the state in accordance with the following restrictions:
 - 1. All shipments of certified triploid grass carp must be accompanied by a copy of the original certificate of triploidy issued by the U S Fish and Wildlife Service for that lot of fish.
 - i. Diploid grass carp may be transported through Colorado only when the destination is another state.
 - 2. Certified triploid grass carp may only be released into standing water or irrigation ditches east of the Continental Divide, except in the Rio Grande Basin.
 - 3. West of the Continental Divide and in the Rio Grande Basin:
 - a. Only certified triploid grass carp may be released into standing waters and must be at least eight inches in length at the time they are released.
 - b. Such waters must be screened prior to stocking to prevent escape of fish. All screens shall be maintained so as to prevent such escape, and at least one measurement of the gap size shall not exceed one & one-quarter (1 1/4) inch. All such screens may be inspected on an annual basis by the Division or its designated representative.
 - c. Certified triploid grass carp to be held in aquaculture facilities west of the Continental Divide and in the Rio Grande Basin must be a minimum of 8" in length at the time they are placed in the facility. Any undersized fish that are inadvertently present in a shipment must be removed or handled in a manner to ensure that such fish cannot escape from the facility.
- F. Upper Colorado River Basin
 - 1. Except as provided herein, no person shall release any species or subspecies of fish within the Upper Colorado River Basin.
 - a. Rainbow, brook, brown, and cutthroat trout (and their hybrids) may be released within the Upper Colorado River Basin pursuant to a licensed aquaculturist's letter of authorization, except in those river reaches defined as critical habitat.
 - b. Fathead minnow or triploid grass carp may be released into ponds, lakes or reservoirs outside of critical habitat pursuant to a licensed aquaculturist's letter of authorization as described in #013.D of these regulations.
 - c. Except as provided in #013.F.1.b of this regulation, stocking of nonnative, nonsalmonid fishes in private waters must be approved by the Division on a case-by-case basis after receipt of a stocking permit application to evaluate potential negative impacts to the state's wildlife resources. Stocking permit applications must include, at a minimum:
 - 1. Location of the proposed stocking.
 - 2. Species, sizes, numbers, and rationale for selecting the desired species.
 - 3. Specific measures to be implemented to reduce the risk of escapement.

- d. Except as provided below, stocking of nonnative, nonsalmonid fish species within critical habitat or in a body of water having direct connection to critical habitat of the Upper Colorado basin is not allowed.
 - 1. The stocking of nonnative, nonsalmonid fish species into private waters is allowed if the water is bermed and the outlet is screened according to the specifications of these regulations prior to stocking. Provided further that stocking of fathead minnows within critical habitat is only allowed if the entire perimeter of the water is bermed according to the specifications of these regulations, with no inlet or outlet of any type. A screen or berm is not required when stocking fathead minnows outside of critical habitat.
 - 2. No screening or berming is required to stock trout.
 - 3. Where berms and/or screens are required, private waters must be screened and bermed according to the following standards, and must be approved by the Division prior to stocking.
 - aa. When screens are required, at least one measurement of the gap size shall not exceed one-quarter (1/4) inch, except as provided above.
 - bb. Minimum berm standards are as follows:
 - i. The berm must be designed and constructed in accordance with recognized and accepted engineering practices.
 - ii. The berm must be capable of withstanding the hydrodynamic and hydrostatic forces and the effects of buoyancy associated with a 100-year flood.
 - iii. The berm must be 5.5 vertical feet above the ordinary high water line.
 - iv. Prior to stocking, the Division may require that all berms be certified in writing as meeting these standards by a licensed engineer. The report shall be submitted to the Division and shall include a consideration of depth and duration of flooding, floodplain elevation, berm geometry, berm and foundation materials, berm compaction, penetrations, and other factors affecting penetrations, localized river channel constrictions and conditions, and any other factors which may affect the ability of the berm to withstand flood events.
 - 4. Except for the annual inspection that may be required by these regulations, stocking of a previously-approved species in a previously-approved water may continue under its initial authorization with no subsequent approval provided all berms and screening continue to prevent escapement of fish. If failure of the berm(s) or screen(s) to prevent escapement occurs, stocking of that water will require Division review and new Division approval prior to additional stocking.
 - 5. Nonnative, nonsalmonid fish species may be released into receiving waters located above existing reservoirs where populations of that species exist and the reservoir is managed according to a management plan approved by the Division, and the management plan allows for the species to be released.
- 2. Smallmouth bass and northern pike may be released within the Upper Colorado River Basin, except in critical habitat, and then only if:

- a. The fish are acquired within the basin from an existing population within critical habitat; and
 - b. The receiving water already contains the species and is isolated or its outlets are screened to prevent the escape of the fish or their progeny.
All such relocations of fish must be authorized in advance and in writing by the Division.
3. All ponds, lakes or reservoirs within the Upper Colorado River Basin which require, or rely upon, berms or screens to prevent the escape of stocked fish and their progeny may be inspected on an annual basis by the Division or its designated representative. All berms and screens shall be maintained to prevent the escape of fish and their progeny.
 4. Except as otherwise prohibited by these regulations, isolated private waters having no direct connection to critical habitat and that are above the 100-year floodplain can be stocked under the authority of a licensed aquaculturist's letter of authorization as described in #013.D of these regulations.
- G. Release of aquatic wildlife must comply with all applicable regulations including but not limited to the restrictions in #011, #012, and #014 of these regulations.

#014 – AQUATIC WILDLIFE HEALTH MANAGEMENT

A. Inspection and Certification for Prohibited and Regulated Fish Diseases

1. Annual fish health inspections and certifications are required for all in-state fish production or holding facilities, which sell or stock live fish, and out of state facilities importing live fish into Colorado. A fish health certification will terminate one year from the effective date of certification or upon discovery of a prohibited or regulated disease, whichever occurs first. However, provided the facility requests its annual fish health inspection within 12 months of the effective date of its last certification, its fish health certification shall be valid for fifteen months or whenever its subsequent inspection report is available, whichever occurs first. In the absence of a timely written request for an annual fish health inspection the fish health certification shall terminate 12 months from the effective date of its last certification. A copy of such certification must accompany each fish shipment within or into Colorado.
2. All such facilities shall be annually inspected by a qualified fish pathologist for both prohibited and regulated diseases as applicable.
 - a. Prohibited diseases
 1. All salmonid facilities must be certified to be free of the following diseases:
 Infectious Hematopoietic Necrosis Virus (IHNV)
 Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus (VHSV)
Oncorhynchus masou Virus (OMV)
 2. All non-salmonid fish production or holding facilities, and any non-salmonid fish being exported from or imported to Colorado, must be certified free of Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus (VHSV).
 3. Inspection and Certification for Other Diseases of Concern: susceptible or potentially susceptible species from all importing facilities within the applicable endemic disease areas, including both salmonid and nonsalmonid fish production or holding facilities, must also be annually certified by a qualified fish pathologist to be free of the following diseases:

Ceratomyxa shasta (Ceratomyxosis)
Epizootic Epitheliotropic Disease (EEV)
Infectious Salmon Anemia Virus (ISAV)
Piscirickettsia salmonis
Tetracapsula bryosalmo (Proliferative Kidney Disease – PKD)
Spring Viremia of Carp Virus (SVCV)

- b. Regulated diseases – all salmonid facilities must be certified for the presence or absence of the following diseases:

Myxobolus cerebralis (Whirling Disease – WD)
Renibacterium salmoninarum (Bacterial Kidney Disease - BKD)
Aeromonas salmonicida (Furunculosis)
Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus (IPNV)

3. Testing procedures.

- a. Except for Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus (VHSV) and as otherwise provided in these regulations, all inspections and testing procedures must be conducted as set forth in the Blue Book: USFWS and AFS-FHS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and American Fisheries Society-Fish Health Section) Current edition. Standard procedures for aquatic animal health inspections. *In* AFS-FHS. FHS Blue Book: Suggested procedures for the detection and identification of certain finfish and shellfish pathogens, 2016 edition. AFS-FHS, Bethesda, Maryland. This document can be viewed and copies obtained at the Division as set forth in the “Incorporated References” section of Chapter 0 of these regulations.
- b. Testing for Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus (VHSV) shall be conducted by the protocols and procedures of:
- 1 The Blue Book: USFWS and AFS-FHS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and American Fisheries Society-Fish Health Section) 2014 edition. Standard procedures for aquatic animal health inspections. *In* AFS-FHS. FHS Blue Book: Suggested procedures for the detection and identification of certain finfish and shellfish pathogens, 2016 edition. AFS-FHS, Bethesda, Maryland, or
 2. The Manual of diagnostics for aquatic animals 2014 edition. of the OIE - World Organisation for Animal Health, 12 rue de Prony 75017 Paris, France.

These documents can be viewed and copies obtained at the Division as set forth in the “Incorporated References” section of Chapter 0 of these regulations.

4. Authority to exempt applicants from specific pathogen testing is granted to the Director, upon consultation with, review, and recommendation from the Fish Health Board, when the following criteria are met:
- a. Compliance with testing requirements would result in an unacceptable impact on the sample population.
 - b. There is minimal risk of introducing an exotic pathogen into the state.
 - c. There is minimal risk of exposing free-flowing waters to any specific pathogen.
 - d. Adequate provisions for management and disposition of the fish and adequate disinfection of the water as necessary are made and incorporated as conditions of the importation permit.

Application for such an exemption shall be submitted to the Division at least fourteen (14) working days prior to the proposed importation date. The Director shall have fourteen

(14) working days to approve or disapprove the application. The Fish Health Board shall review and submit its recommendation to the Director within seven (7) working days after receipt from the Division.

- B. Reportable Diseases: the presence of any prohibited or regulated disease at an in-state or importing facility shall be immediately reported to the Division.
- C. Management of Prohibited and Regulated Fish Diseases.
 - 1. Prohibited Disease agents.
 - a. No fish or gametes (eggs and sperm) with, or exhibiting clinical signs of, any Prohibited Disease, or any other infectious agents determined by the Director to pose a significant threat to Colorado's aquatic resources, may be imported or placed in waters of this state without written approval of the Director. Written approval may be granted only after the following conditions have been met:
 - 1. The Director has determined that no damage or undesirable effects to existing fish populations and their habitat will occur.
 - 2. The nature of any disease(s) must be positively determined and documented.
 - b. If fish are found with Prohibited Diseases or any diseased wildlife, which would have a significant detrimental effect on Colorado's wildlife resource as determined by the Director, are found at any fish production or holding facility they may be destroyed or held in quarantine at the owner's expense, in accordance with 33-5.5-102 C.R.S. Possession, transfer or any other act relative to such wildlife contrary to the Director's determination of disposition is prohibited.
 - c. The Director shall determine when destruction of wildlife, a quarantine or disinfection is required at any federal, state, private or commercial fish or wildlife production facility. If the Director determines that either destruction, quarantine or disinfection is required, he shall issue a written order to the owner or operator of the facility setting forth the steps for destruction and/or disinfection. Required disinfection of holding facilities will be completed at the owner's expense. If the owner disagrees with the Division's determination he shall have the right to appeal the decision to the Wildlife Commission provided notice of such appeal is given to the Director within seventy-two (72) hours of receipt of the order.
 - 2. Regulated Disease Agents
 - a. *Myxobolus cerebralis* (Whirling Disease – WD)
 - 1. *Myxobolus cerebralis* testing
 - aa. At the time of the annual inspection for whirling disease certification, all facilities in Colorado or facilities importing fish into Colorado shall be tested using either of the two methodologies listed below.
 - 1. Spore Concentration Technique: The facility shall provide at least one lot of live salmonids (minimum lot size of 260 fish) for whirling disease testing. As a screening procedure, fish shall be tested for the presence of *Myxobolus cerebralis* using a spore concentration technique ("SCT"). Minimum sample size of lots in aggregate shall be determined at the assumed prevalence level of 5% with 95% confidence.
 - aaa. Any negative finding will be conclusive for the absence of

Myxobolus cerebralis

- bb. Any positive finding will be presumptive for the presence of *Myxobolus cerebralis*. All presumptive SCT findings shall be confirmed by PCR. PCR results shall be conclusive as to the presence or absence of *Myxobolus cerebralis*.
2. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) Technique: As an alternative to SCT, susceptible salmonids held at least 4 months in the water supply may be tested by PCR. A positive finding in such instance shall be considered presumptive for the presence of *Myxobolus cerebralis*. Confirmation shall be determined by a second PCR conducted by a different laboratory.
- bb. Sample size – for the purpose of annual inspections for *Myxobolus cerebralis*, the minimum sample size for determination of prevalence shall be sixty susceptible fish per water supply in a fish production facility.
 - cc. Stocking from facilities which are presumptive for *Myxobolus cerebralis* shall comply with the provisions of release of *Myxobolus cerebralis* positive fish during confirmatory testing. PCR tests for presumptive positives will be the highest priority for testing and every effort will be made to complete the test within 21 days.
 - dd. For the purpose of conducting confirmatory testing, should it become necessary, at least 100 fish from each lot tested, with at least 200 total fish from tested lots, shall be held at the facility for up to 3 weeks after the initial inspection date.
 - ee. Diagnostic or incidental observations of *Myxobolus cerebralis* by histology (presence of morphologically correct organisms within salmonid skeletal tissues) shall be presumed positive for the organism. Presumptive findings by histology shall be confirmed by PCR.
2. WD Negative Recertification: In order for the *Myxobolus cerebralis* status of a salmonid fish production facility to change from positive to negative, the owner and/or operator of the facility must complete all of the requirements of either aa or bb below:
- aa. Method 1 - Facility modifications and testing for *Myxobolus cerebralis*:
 - 1. Render all originating water sources at the facility free of all fish and enclosed so as to prevent outside contamination by *Myxobolus cerebralis*.
 - 2. Construct all rearing spaces and water conveyances of concrete, fiberglass, steel, or other manufactured impermeable materials that are not conducive to colonization by the alternate oligochaete host(s) of *Myxobolus cerebralis*.
 - 3. Completely purge all sediments from rearing spaces and water conveyances at least once every two months.
 - 4. After completion of steps 1 through 3, have the facility tested and found negative for *Myxobolus cerebralis* according to the following procedures and schedule:

aaa. A minimum of three hundred rainbow trout at least four months of age shall be designated as the sentinel lot and must be individually marked by a state fish pathologist. These fish will then be placed in approved rearing spaces selected for optimal exposure, at which time the exposure period shall begin.

bbb. Fish shall be collected and tested for *Myxobolus cerebralis* by a qualified fish pathologist during two inspections. A minimum of sixty fish from the sentinel lot, still bearing the previously placed tags, shall be included in each sample. The inspections shall occur at least ten months and at least fourteen months after the exposure period begins if a Spore Concentration Technique (SCT) is used. The testing shall occur at least 8 months and at least 12 months after the exposure period begins if Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) is used as the testing technique. The time frame for such testing by PCR may be shortened further if it is determined by the Director after consultation with the Fish Health Board that an additional reduction of the time frame for testing would present a negligible risk of not detecting the presence of *Myxobolus cerebralis*, after consideration of the following criteria:

1. Water supply(s).
2. Distance between water supply(s) and rearing spaces.
3. Nature of connecting pipes and conveyances.
4. Possibility of fish entering and exiting in water supply lines.
5. Nature and construction of rearing spaces.

bb. Method 2 - Testing for *Myxobolus cerebralis* with partial or no facility modification.

1. A minimum of three hundred rainbow trout at least four months of age shall be designated as a sentinel lot, and must be individually marked by a qualified fish pathologist. These fish will then be placed in approved rearing spaces selected for optimal exposure to *Myxobolus cerebralis*, at which time the exposure period shall begin.
2. Fish shall be collected and tested for *Myxobolus cerebralis* by a qualified fish pathologist during four inspections. A minimum of sixty fish from the sentinel lots, still bearing the previously placed tags, shall be included in each sample. The inspections shall occur at least ten, fourteen, twenty-four, and twenty-eight months if SCT is used, or at least eight, twelve, twenty, and twenty-four months if a PCR is used as the testing technique after the exposure period begins. A second sentinel lot will be placed in the same rearing spaces after collection of the fourteen month sample for SCT or twelve month sample for PCR. The time frame for testing by PCR may be shortened further if it is determined by the Director that an additional reduction of the time frame for testing would present a negligible risk of not detecting the presence of *Myxobolus cerebralis* after consideration of the following criteria:

aaa. Water supply(s).

bbb. Distance between water supply(s) and rearing spaces.

ccc. Nature of connecting pipes and conveyances.

ddd. Possibility of fish entering and exiting in water supply lines.

eee. Nature and construction of rearing spaces.

fff. Nature and reliability of treatment technology.

ggg. System redundancy and back-up power supply.

3. Sampling in these inspections will be conducted at a minimum assumed prevalence level of five percent at the ninety-five percent level of confidence per lot at least eight months old; and at a minimum assumed prevalence level of two percent at the ninety five percent level of confidence for the facility as a whole.

ce. Upon satisfactory completion of the requirements under either Method I or Method II, the State Fish Pathologist shall provide certification of negative *Myxobolus cerebralis* status.

3. Operation of *Myxobolus cerebralis* Positive Fish Production Facility.

aa. No person shall operate a fish production facility which has been diagnosed positive for *Myxobolus cerebralis* in salmonid habitat unless an exemption allowing such operation has been granted by the Director after consultation with the Fish Health Board.

1. Applications for such exemptions shall be evaluated based on the following factors:

aaa. The ability of the facility to remediate and regain *Myxobolus cerebralis* negative status, and any Whirling Disease Clean-up Plan (WDCP) submitted by the applicant;

bbb. The risk to native cutthroat trout management habitats;

ccc. The risk to any other salmonid habitats;

ddd. The risk to any recreationally valuable salmonid fishery;

eee. Social and economic impacts to private and public entities, and

fff. The Whirling Disease Management Plan (WDMP) submitted by the applicant.

bb. Applications for exemptions to operate a *Myxobolus cerebralis* positive facility within salmonid habitat shall be submitted to the Director within 60 days of notification that the facility has tested positive for *Myxobolus cerebralis*. Persons that submit timely applications for exemptions shall be allowed to continue operation, subject to all other applicable regulations, pending the Director's decision. Persons that fail to submit a timely application or have their application for exemption denied shall cease all fish production operations and shall dispose of the fish located on the facility within 180 days or, if the 60 day notice period runs or the application is denied after April 1st, by October 1st of the following year.

ce. All applications shall include a Whirling Disease Management Plan (WDMP) and, if the applicant intends to undertake facility remediation, a Whirling Disease Clean-up Plan.

dd. The WDMP shall include the best management practices (BMP) to be used to minimize the discharge of spores and TAMS into waters of the state should the facility be allowed to continue operation while positive for *Myxobolus cerebralis*, including any temporary operation while the applicant undertakes clean-up of the facility.

1. BMP's for fish production facilities shall, at a minimum, specifically describe or address the following factors:

aaa. The *Myxobolus cerebralis* status of fish brought onto the facility;

bbb. The size of fish brought onto the facility;

ccc. The size of fish introduced into earthen ponds;

ddd. Facility construction and operation;

eee. Disinfection procedures;

fff. Disposition of mortalities;

ggg. Species to be reared;

hhh. Treatment of effluent;

iii. Exposure of vulnerable-sized fish to temperatures optimum for TAM production;

jjj. Monitoring of effluent for spore/TAM levels, and;

kkk. Any other site specific or disease considerations.

ee. Persons granted an exemption to operate a *Myxobolus cerebralis* positive facility within salmonid habitat shall:

1. Comply at all times with the terms and conditions of any exemption granted by the Director, including, but not limited to, compliance with WDMP and the BMPs approved for the facility;

2. Submit an annual report to the Division by the anniversary date of the exemption. The annual report shall address operation of the facility and compliance with terms and conditions of the exemption. An annual site inspection may be conducted to determine compliance with the terms and conditions of the exemption.

ff. Exemptions granted by the Director shall be valid unless the applicant fails to comply with the terms of the exemption, fails to submit an annual report, or new and significant information regarding the risks associated with continued operation of the *Myxobolus cerebralis* positive facility, or the availability of BMPs which would improve management of the infection, supports modification of the WDMP and the exemption or revocation of the exemption.

4. Release of *Myxobolus cerebralis* Positive Fish

aa. No live salmonid originating from a facility which has been diagnosed positive or presumptive for *Myxobolus cerebralis* may be released into salmonid habitat unless an exemption allowing such stocking has been granted by the Director after consultation with the Fish Health Board.

bb. Applications for exemptions shall be submitted to the Director at least 60 days prior to any proposed stocking.

ce. Applications for stocking exemptions shall be evaluated based on the following factors:

1. The risk to native cutthroat trout management habitats, any other salmonid habitats or any recreationally valuable salmonid fishery, including consideration of:

aaa. M.c. status of free-ranging fish in the water proposed for stocking;

bbb. Proximity to native cutthroat trout waters or planned cutthroat trout recovery areas;

ccc. Size and species of salmonids to be stocked;

ddd. The prevalence or intensity of *Myxobolus cerebralis* infection in and the total number of salmonids to be stocked;

eee. Connection of the water proposed for stocking to other public or private water at any time during the year;

fff. The presence of naturally reproducing salmonid species in connected waters;

ggg. The prevalence or intensity of *Myxobolus cerebralis* infection, if any, in naturally reproducing salmonid populations present in connected waters;

hhh. The presence and *Myxobolus cerebralis* status of fish production or distribution facilities in connected waters;

iii. The physical and operational, if an impoundment, characteristics of the water to be stocked;

jjj. Any other factor which determined by the Director to be important in determining the risk to fish or fish habitat.

2. Social and economic impacts to private and public entities, and;

3. The Whirling Disease Management Plan (WDMP) submitted by the applicant.

dd. All applications for stocking exemptions shall include a Whirling Disease Management Plan (WDMP). The WDMP shall include the best management practices (BMP's) to be used to minimize the discharge of spores and TAMS to waters of the state due to the stocking of the fish. BMP's for fish stocking shall, at a minimum, specifically describe or address the following factors:

1. Size of *Myxobolus cerebralis* positive fish to be stocked;

2. Species of *Myxobolus cerebralis*_positive fish to be stocked;
3. Facility construction and operation;
4. Disinfection procedures;
5. Disposition of mortalities;
6. Treatment of effluent;
7. Exposure of vulnerable-sized fish to temperatures optimum for TAM production;
8. Monitoring effluent for spore/TAM levels, and;
9. Any other site specific or disease considerations.

ee. Persons granted a stocking exemption shall:

1. Comply at all times with the terms and conditions of any exemption granted by the Director, including, but not limited to, compliance with WDMP and the BMPs approved for the stocking.
2. Submit an annual report to the Division on the anniversary date of the exemption. The annual report shall address compliance with terms and conditions of the exemption. An annual site inspection may be conducted to determine compliance with the terms and conditions of the exemption.

ff. Exemptions granted by the Director shall be valid unless the applicant fails to comply with the terms of the exemption, fails to submit an annual report, or new and significant information regarding the risks associated with the stocking of *Myxobolus cerebralis*_positive fish, or the availability of BMPs which would improve management of the infection, supports modification of the WDMP and the exemption, or revocation of the exemption.

b. *Renibacterium salmoninarum* (Bacterial Kidney Disease - BKD)

1. Bacterial Kidney Disease Management Plans: No later than 60 days of finding and notification that an in-state fish production facility is positive for *Renibacterium salmoninarum*, the owner shall submit a written management plan to the Fish Health Board and to the Director. The plan shall address possible sources of infection, species of fish, types of rearing containers, disinfection, eradication and avoidance of recurrence of the pathogen, and the proposed disposition of positive fish. Within 30 days after submittal, the Fish Health Board shall review the plan and submit it with a recommendation for approval, rejection or modification to the Director. The Director shall then have 15 days to approve, reject, or modify the plan. Before making a final decision, the Director will consider the recommendation of the Fish Health Board and the effectiveness of the plan in controlling and managing the pathogen in the fish production facility.
2. Re-establishment of Negative Status for BKD: In order for the *Renibacterium salmoninarum* status of a fish production facility or free-ranging fish population to change from positive to negative, the owner and/or operator of the facility must complete all of the requirements of either a or b below:

aa. Method 1 - Testing for *Renibacterium salmoninarum* without depopulation:

After twelve months and the completion of three consecutive negative inspections at least three months apart, a qualified fish pathologist shall provide notification that the facility or population is considered negative for *Renibacterium salmoninarum*.

bb. Method 2 - De-population of lots testing positive and testing for *Renibacterium salmoninarum*:

After de-population of lots testing positive and the completion of two consecutive negative inspections at least three months apart, the qualified fish pathologist shall provide notification that the facility or population is considered negative for *Renibacterium salmoninarum*.

3. No person shall release into any fish production facility or into any waters of this state live salmonid fish or gametes from a free-ranging fish population or fish production facility which is positive for *Renibacterium salmoninarum*, (the causative agent of Bacterial Kidney Disease) except as allowed herein.

aa. Release is limited to waters and fish production facilities approved by the Director. Waters will not be approved if such stocking is determined to be a significant threat to:

1. any other federal, state, or permitted fish production facility; or
2. stocking restricted cutthroat trout waters identified in Appendix C; or
3. any other free-ranging salmonid fish populations determined to be of special importance to Colorado's fishery resources, considering the uniqueness of the resource, use and/or potential for use as a source of brood fish or gametes.

A list of approved waters and fish production facilities and the maps indicating the location of stocking restricted cutthroat trout waters are available from the manager of the Aquatic Resources Section of the Division, 6060 Broadway, Denver, CO 80216.

bb. The owner and/or operator of a fish production facility receiving gametes from a free-ranging fish population or fish production facility which is positive for *Renibacterium salmoninarum* shall have the progeny tested for *Renibacterium salmoninarum* prior to movement of the progeny from the facility.

c. *Aeromonas salmonicida* (Furunculosis): No live salmonid fish originating from a facility which has been diagnosed positive for *Aeromonas salmonicida* (Furunculosis) may be stocked within stocking restricted cutthroat trout waters identified in Appendix C.

1. A state, federal or licensed aquaculture facility shall be considered negative upon the completion of a negative inspection at least 60 days after a positive diagnosis of *Aeromonas salmonicida* (Furunculosis).
2. Eggs originating from a facility which has been diagnosed positive for *Aeromonas salmonicida* (Furunculosis) shall be disinfected both at the point of origin and at their destination, using the method as set forth in #014 Aquatic Wildlife Health Management of these regulations.

- d. Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus (IPNV): Any aquaculture facility found positive for Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus (IPNV) shall be subject to virus eradication efforts approved by the Director at the owner's expense within one calendar year of the positive finding.
 1. No person shall import into Colorado or release into any waters of this state live salmonid fish or gametes (eggs or sperm) from a water or facility in which Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus (IPNV) has been identified without a plan for the eradication of the virus and disposition of affected fish approved by the Director. Upon a positive finding of Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus (IPNV) in an aquaculture facility in Colorado, the owner shall have 60 days to submit a written plan to the Fish Health Board for the eradication of the pathogen and disposition of the fish. The Fish Health Board shall have 30 days to review the plan and submit it with a recommendation for approval, rejection or modification to the Director. Before making a final decision, the Director will consider the recommendation of the Fish Health Board and the effectiveness of the process outlined in the plan to eradicate the pathogen from the aquaculture facility. No salmonid fish or gametes (eggs or sperm) from a water or facility in which Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus (IPNV) has been identified shall be released into any water of this state without an approved plan. In addition, no live salmonid fish or gametes (eggs or sperm) originating from an aquaculture facility or free-ranging fish population which has been diagnosed positive for Infectious Pancreatic Necrosis Virus (IPNV) may be stocked if determined by the Director to be a threat to: (A) any other federal, state or permitted aquaculture facilities or (B) stocking restricted cutthroat trout waters identified in Appendix C or (C) free-ranging salmonid populations used or intended for use as gamete (eggs or sperm) sources for state, federal or permitted aquaculture facilities or (D) any other free-ranging salmonid fish populations determined by the Director to be of special importance to Colorado's fishery resources. Criteria for D will include uniqueness of the resource and potential for use as a source of brood fish or gametes.
 2. Aquaculture facilities that have undergone adequate efforts to eradicate IPNV may again be considered negative 90 days after the reintroduction of sentinel fish and upon the completion of two negative inspections on all lots present at least eight weeks apart. For these purposes, sentinel fish shall consist of either rainbow trout or brook trout fry between one day and 42 days old.
 3. Free-ranging fish populations found positive for IPNV may again be considered negative upon the completion of at least three consecutive negative inspections at least four (4) months apart over a period of at least 24 months.

D. Egg Disinfection

1. The operator and employees of any fish production facility must use the following procedures when disinfecting salmonid eggs received from any source:
 - a. Eggs shall be disinfected by soaking them in a solution containing one hundred parts per million iodine, in the form of povidone iodine, for a minimum of ten minutes before such eggs are allowed to come in contact with other eggs, fish, incubators, rearing spaces, or water supplies on a fish culture facility.
 - b. Hands, gloves, shipping containers and any implements or objects that contact such eggs before disinfection must not come into contact with other eggs, fish, incubators, rearing spaces, or water supplies on a fish culture facility until they have been disinfected using a commercially available disinfectant as directed on the product

label.

ARTICLE X - DONATION, DISPOSITION AND SALE OF WILDLIFE

#015 - PROCEDURES FOR DONATION OF EDIBLE PORTIONS OF WILDLIFE AND FISH BY LICENSEES

A. General Provisions

1. Edible portions of wildlife may be donated only as expressly permitted under this chapter.
2. Both donor and recipient are subject to all bag and possession limits.
3. The recipient of donated wildlife shall be deemed to have a "like license" if he has a license that would have permitted him to take wildlife of the same species and sex at the same time and in the same manner that the donated wildlife was taken.

B. Donation of big game

1. A donation certificate shall be required for donation of any edible portion of big game. The donation certificate need not be on any prescribed form, but must contain the following information:
 - a. Names, addresses and telephone numbers of the donor and recipient.
 - b. The hunting license number of the donor.
 - c. The species and number or portion donated.
 - d. The date the wildlife was taken.
 - e. The signature of the donor.

The donation certificate must remain with donated meat until it is consumed.

2. Big game meat may be donated to the holder of an unfilled like license at any location. Any such donated big game meat must be properly tagged by the recipient. If an entire carcass is donated, the donor's tag must also remain on the carcass; if any portion is retained by the donor, his tag must remain with that portion.
3. Unprocessed big game meat may be donated to a person without a like license only at the home of the recipient or as provided in these regulations.
4. Up to 20 pounds of unprocessed big game meat may be donated to any person at any location.
5. Processed and packaged big game meat may be donated to any person at any location.

C. Donation of edible portions of wildlife other than big game.

1. Edible portions of wildlife other than big game may be donated to a like license holder at any location or to any other person at the home of the recipient.

#016 - PROCEDURES FOR DONATION OF EDIBLE PORTIONS OF WILDLIFE BY THE DIVISION

- A. Except as otherwise provided, each Regional Manager shall be responsible for the disposition of all wildlife confiscated or otherwise obtained by Division personnel within his region and shall keep storage reports, correspondence, and other records necessary to document compliance with the provisions of this Chapter.

- B. Each person who receives wildlife under provisions of this Chapter shall receive a receipt or a donation certificate evidencing its lawful possession and designating the conditions under which the wildlife may be used, and if necessary, establishing a limit for such use.
- C. Any person desiring to possess edible portions of road-killed wildlife from any road in the state of Colorado is permitted to do so, provided that he/she possesses one of the following:
 - 1. A prior letter of authorization from the Division.
 - a. Letters of authorization shall be available by the Director to any person or entity which commits to putting such wildlife to a beneficial use (e.g., providing for its consumption by humans or captive animals), or
 - 2. A valid scientific collecting permit for the specific species, or
 - 3. A donation certificate or tag issued by the Division or any entity authorized by the Division. A person must notify the Division or other authorized agency within 48 hours of taking possession of the animal to obtain a donation certificate. The person requesting the certificate may have to present the animal for inspection, to verify its possession meets the criteria of this regulation.
- D. None of the provisions of this section shall apply to wildlife species covered under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act; federal or state threatened or endangered species; or those species whose possession is prohibited by federal or state statute or regulation.
- E. With respect to processed meat, the Division may require payment by the donee of actual processing costs.

#017 - PROCEDURES FOR DISPOSITION OF NONEDIBLE PORTIONS OF WILDLIFE

- A. Wildlife unfit for human consumption which has no marketable value may be possessed by a rendering company or any other person, or may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of provided that any disposition shall be in accordance with state and local health standards and pollution laws.
- B. Nonedible dead wildlife or portions thereof which in the opinion of the Regional Manager have a marketable value because of potential commercial, trophy, or other use (e.g., bighorn sheep head suitable for mounting, bear hides or claws, bobcat or lion hide) shall be disposed of under the direction of the Regional Manager.
 - 1. In determining whether wildlife, or portions thereof, have a marketable value, the regional manager shall consider the costs associated with disposition by donation or sale, storage costs, quantity of wildlife or portions thereof, available for disposition, market demand for same, and other relevant factors.
- C. None of the provisions of this regulation shall apply to wildlife species covered under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act; federal or state threatened or endangered species lists; or those species the possession of which is expressly prohibited by federal or state statute, rule, or regulation.

#018 - SALE OF WILDLIFE

- A. Except as prohibited by Federal law or regulations of the Wildlife Commission, any person may sell, barter or trade nonedible portions of wildlife (fur, feathers, hides, hair, teeth, claws, hooves, horns, antlers, skulls and bones) which were legally taken or acquired.
 - 1. It shall be illegal to sell, trade, barter or offer to sell, trade or barter bear gall bladders, bighorn sheep ram skulls or horns, bighorn sheep capes and velvet antlers. Velvet

antlers attached to mounted deer, elk or moose heads and bighorn sheep skulls and horns marked in accordance with Commission Regulation #220(C), may be sold, bartered or traded.

- a. Wildlife and wildlife parts legally possessed under a valid commercial parks license may be sold, bartered or traded in accordance with Chapter 11 of Commission Regulations.
 - b. For the purpose of these regulations velvet antlers are those deer, elk and moose antlers completely enveloped by soft vascular skin.
- B. State employees may receive wildlife, or portions thereof, which have been deemed scrap provided:
1. State employees who are responsible for making determinations that wildlife, or portions thereof, are scrap are not eligible to receive same; and
 2. State employees receiving scrapped wildlife, or portions thereof, may not sell, barter or trade same or otherwise receive anything of value in exchange therefore.
- C. The possession of wild game meat received by a commercial meat processing facility shall be documented. The possession of undocumented wild game is prohibited. Records shall be retained by the meat processing facility for a period of one year following date of release or disposal of the meat. As used herein "Documented" means that the wild game meat shall be accompanied by the carcass tag, donation certificate, or other document as required by these regulations.
1. For the purposes of this regulation, the disposal of game meat by commercial meat processing facilities shall be permitted as follows:
 - a. Legally taken wild game meat (other than migratory birds) not claimed or for which fees are unpaid within 60 days of completion of processing may be disposed of, after notification of the owner, by the meat processing facility for the balance of the processing fee charged.
 - b. No later than June 30 of each year, all unclaimed migratory birds and any remaining wild game meat from the preceding year must be legally donated or released to the Division. Possession of such meat after June 30 is prohibited. This regulation shall not be construed as requiring such disposition by meat storage facilities by June 30.
 2. Meat processing facility records shall contain the following information:
 - a. Name, Address and Telephone Number of Licensee
 - b. Carcass Tag Number and Species
 - c. Date of Receipt and Disposition
 - d. All meat processing facilities which process wild game meat shall allow any peace officer authorized to enforce these regulations to inspect records during normal business hours.

#019 - DISPOSITION OF LIVE WILDLIFE

- A. The Director is authorized to dispose of surplus live wildlife, including the viable eggs thereof, either through public sale, trade, or donation to federal, other state wildlife agencies, or private fish vendors. Such sale shall be based on the current market value. Where public sale of live fish declared surplus is not practicable, such fish may be donated to charity organizations or to the general public in such numbers as necessary to prevent waste.

ARTICLE XI - SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS

#020 -

- A. Most restrictive Federal or State law - In all cases of licensing, taking, possession, importation, exportation, release, marking and sale of any wildlife, irrespective of current status (threatened, endangered, game or nongame), the most restrictive state or federal regulation shall apply by species.
- B. Live Capture – Common snapping turtles may be taken in any number and maintained alive.
- C. Tagging and carcass tag requirements.
 - 1. A carcass tag is required for all big game and for turkey.
 - 2. When any person kills a wildlife species for which a carcass tag is required such person must immediately void the carcass tag by signing, dating and detaching it. Such tag must be attached to the carcass immediately prior to and during transportation in any vehicle or while in camp or at a residence or other place of storage. Such tag, when so dated, signed and attached to the species lawfully taken or killed and lawfully in possession, authorizes the possession, use, storage, and transportation of the carcass, or any part thereof.
 - 3. If the carcass tag and/or license are inadvertently or accidentally detached, lost or destroyed, the licensee must obtain a duplicate carcass tag and/or license before he can lawfully hunt with such license. The duplicate carcass tag may be obtained upon furnishing satisfactory proof as to the inadvertent or accidental nature of detachment, loss, or destruction to the Division.
- D. Waste of Wildlife
 - 1. Except for furbearers, Terrestrial Invasive Species listed in Commission Regulation #002(MK)(1), wildlife listed in Commission Regulation #300(DA)(3), or any wildlife taken under the authority of §33-6-107(9), C.R.S., all edible portions of game wildlife taken under the authority of a license shall be properly prepared to provide for human consumption. For the purpose of this restriction edible portions shall not include internal organs.
 - 2. Any consumption or spoilage of game wildlife by a falconry raptor upon the raptor's capture of the game wildlife shall not be considered waste of wildlife, provided the falconer makes a reasonable and timely attempt to retrieve the game wildlife and prepare some remaining edible portion for human consumption.
- E. Closures
 - 1. Federal fish hatcheries and rearing units except that persons designated by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service may take fish or amphibians within the boundaries of said hatcheries or rearing units.
 - 2. Except as otherwise provided in these regulations all Division hatcheries, rearing units and holding basins shall be closed to the taking of fish and amphibians.
 - 3. State Refuges, Parks and Monuments - Public access to any refuge, park or monument, the jurisdiction over which is by law given to any federal or state agency or municipality, may be limited by order of said agency or municipality to the same extent as if said agency or municipality were a private person.
 - 4. Hunting with rifles, handguns or shotguns firing a single slug, or archery equipment is prohibited within an area fifty (50) feet on each side of the center line of any state highway or municipal or county road as designated by the county. In the case of a divided road or highway this shall include the entire median area and the fifty (50) feet shall be measured from the center line of both roads.

5. Hunting is prohibited on Mt. Evans Summit Lake cirque, and within 1/2 (one-half) mile of either side of the centerline of Mt. Evans Highway (Colo 5) while the road is open to motor vehicle traffic, from its intersection with Colo 103 to the summit of Mt. Evans. When Colo 5 is closed to motor vehicle traffic, this hunting closure is lifted, except that the closure will remain in place year-round for ptarmigan hunting. (Information note: maps are available from the Division, Northeast Region Office, 6060 Broadway, Denver, Colorado 80216.)
6. All lands in the Gore Creek Drainage south of I-70 from Lions Head Ski Lift at Vail to the intersection of I-70 and US 24, and all lands on the north side and within one-half (1/2) mile of I-70 from the main Vail exit (exit 176) west to the intersection of I-70 and US 24 shall be closed to all hunting during the regular rifle deer and elk seasons each year.
7. Hunting is prohibited, year-round, along Kenosha Pass within ¼ (one-quarter) mile of either side of the centerline of U.S. Highway 285 between mile marker 203 and mile marker 206 located within Park County, excluding private lands.
8. Hunting is prohibited within ¼ (one-quarter) mile of either side of the centerline of Guanella Pass Road (Clear Creek County Road 381 and Park County Road 62) while the road is open to motor-vehicle traffic, from mile marker 12.5 to mile marker 19 (which is located at the intersection of Guanella Pass Road and Clear Lake picnic area), also to include a ¼ (one-quarter) mile closure around and including Deadman's Lake located to the east of Guanella Pass Road and to the North of Mt. Bierstadt Trail (USFS trail #711), excluding private lands. When Guanella Pass Road is closed to motor-vehicle traffic, this hunting closure is lifted.

F. Director's Authority

1. The Director of the Division may establish and enforce temporary closures of, or restrictions on, lands and waters of the state to hunting, fishing or other wildlife-related recreation, including but not limited to the collection of shed antlers, for a period not to exceed 9 months. Such temporary closures may be established and enforced only where necessary to protect public safety, protect threatened or endangered wildlife species, protect wildlife resources from significant natural or manmade threats, such as the introduction or spread of disease or nuisance species, changing environmental conditions or other similar threats, protect time-sensitive wildlife use of lands or waters, protect against additional and significant environmental damage after an area has sustained a natural or manmade disaster, or to facilitate Division-sponsored wildlife research projects or management activities. Whenever such closure is established, public notice of the closure shall be given, including the posting of the lands and waters affected, indicating the nature and purpose of the closure. Upon posting, it shall be unlawful to hunt, fish or engage in any other designated wildlife-related recreation on such lands or waters or enter the lands or waters for the purpose of hunting, fishing or any other designated wildlife-related recreation.

G. Incorporated References

1. Materials incorporated by reference in these regulations only include the edition of the material specifically identified by date in the incorporation by reference. The incorporation by reference does not include later amendments to, or editions of, the incorporated materials. Information regarding how and where the incorporated materials may be examined, or copies obtained, is available from:

Regulations Manager
Policy and Planning Unit
Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife

1313 Sherman Street
Denver, Colorado 80203

2. In addition, materials incorporated by reference in these regulations are maintained by, and available for examination at, any state publications depository library.

H. Possession of Edible and Non-edible Portions of Mountain Lions and Bears

The possession of the carcass, hide, skull, claws, or any part of any bear or lion is prohibited unless the animal was taken by a licensed hunter during an established hunting season or unless specifically authorized by the Division.

I. Chronic Wasting Disease Reporting

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is classified as a disease which, whenever detected in the wild or in a commercial park, must be reported to the Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife Veterinarian, 317 W. Prospect, Ft. Collins 80526, within 24 hours of the receipt of any CWD positive test result. As a condition of issuance of a license or permit, any hunter, commercial park licensee, other license holder or permittee of the Division, or any member of the public who submits a deer or elk head for CWD testing grants consent for the lab to report the test results to the Division. A written copy of the test report shall be provided to the Division at the above address within 10 days of test completion, either by the lab or by the person who submits the sample.

J. Electronic Ignition Muzzle Loaders

It is unlawful for any person, except a person authorized by law or by the division, to possess or have under his control a loaded electronic-ignition muzzle loader in or on any motor vehicle unless the chamber of such firearm is unloaded or unless the battery is disconnected and removed from its compartment.

#021 - FEEDING OR ATTRACTING WILDLIFE

- A. Except as provided in subsections (A)(1-4) of this regulation no person shall place, deposit, distribute or scatter grain, hay, minerals, salt, or other foods so as to intentionally constitute a lure, attraction or enticement for big game not lawfully held in captivity.
 1. Crops and crop aftermath, including hay, alfalfa and grains, produced, harvested, stored or fed to domestic livestock in accordance with normal agricultural practices shall not be subject to this regulation.
 2. When the Director determines it necessary to authorize feeding to prevent damage to private property.
 3. When the Director determines it necessary to authorize feeding to mitigate the population loss anticipated by a predicted winter mortality that will exceed 30 percent of the adult female segment of a big game ungulate population in any one Game Management Unit.
 4. When the Director determines it appropriate to feed big game as a part of a research or management program.
- B. It shall be unlawful to place or deposit minerals or salt in an area so as to constitute a lure or attractant for wildlife. Nothing in this regulation shall restrict the use of salt or mineral blocks in normal agricultural practices.
- C. Except as provided in subsections (A)(1-4) of this regulation no person shall place, deposit, distribute or scatter any food or other substance so as to intentionally constitute a lure, attraction or enticement for coyotes or fox in an area where the discharge of firearms is precluded by law. This regulation shall not apply to any person using any bait or other attractants for the purpose of luring coyotes and fox for take as otherwise authorized by law.

- D. No person shall fail to take remedial action to avoid contact or conflict with black bears, coyotes or fox, which may include the securing or removal of outdoor trash, cooking grills, pet food, bird feeders or any other similar food source or attractant, after being notified by the Division that black bears, coyotes or fox are in the area and advised to undertake such remedial action. Further, after an initial contact or conflict with a black bear, coyotes or fox, no person shall continue to provide, or otherwise fail to secure or remove, any likely food sources or attractants, including, but not limited to, outdoor trash, grills, pet food or bird feeders.

#022 - At Risk Species

- A. "At Risk," with respect to [§35-40-100.2(1.5), C.R.S.], means the following species: kit fox.

#023 - Walk-In Access Program

- A. Public access is prohibited from 1 hour after sunset to 1 hour before sunrise, except that when hunting waterfowl, deer, elk, or pronghorn, public access is prohibited from two (2) hours after sunset to two (2) hours before sunrise.
- B. Species of take will be restricted as follows:
 - 1. Lands enrolled and posted as Regular, Late Cropland or Extended Season Walk-In Access Properties are open for the take of all small game, furbearers, migratory game birds and Eurasian collared-doves, except Gambel's quail, Gunnison's sage grouse and Greater sage grouse.
 - 2. Lands enrolled and posted as Big Game Walk-In Access Properties are open for the take of deer, elk, and pronghorn by hunters holding a valid license for the Game Management Unit in which the Walk-In Access parcel lies.
- C. Public access is allowed:
 - 1. From September 1 through the end of February annually for lands enrolled and posted as Regular Season Walk-In Access properties;
 - 2. From the opening day of pheasant season through the end of February annually for lands enrolled and posted as Late Season Cropland Walk-In Access properties;
 - 3. From September 1 through the end of the Mountain sharp-tailed grouse season annually, for all lands enrolled and posted as Grouse Walk-In Access properties;
 - 4. From the opening day of pheasant season through the end of March annually for lands enrolled and posted as Extended Walk-In Access properties;
 - 5. From the opening day of pheasant season through the end of February annually, for lands enrolled and posted as Novice Hunter Program Walk-In Access properties::
 - a. A current year's graduate of the Novice Hunter Program must be present and actively hunting with each group during all hunting activities.
 - b. Up to four additional hunters may accompany and hunt with a graduate of the Novice Hunter Program.
 - 6. From September 1 through the end of December annually for lands enrolled and posted as Big Game Walk-In Access Properties.
- D. Access shall be by foot only. Entry by horseback, motorized vehicle or other means is

prohibited.

- E. Access is allowed for hunting only; all other activities are prohibited.
- F. Access is prohibited as posted when the landowner is actively harvesting crops.

ARTICLE XIII - GAME MANAGEMENT UNIT BOUNDARIES.

#024 - GAME MANAGEMENT UNIT BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS FOR ALL TERRESTRIAL GAME SPECIES, EXCEPT BIGHORN SHEEP AND MOUNTAIN GOAT.

- A. The following game management unit (GMU) descriptions begin with the north boundary and are described in clockwise rotation, with all roads or designations listed connecting to the next in the progression. The following standard abbreviations are used throughout:

Bureau of Land Management roads: BLM
Colorado State highways: Colo
County: Co
County roads: Co Rd
Interstate highways: I-
Road: Rd
U.S. Forest Service roads: USFS
U.S. (Federal) highways: US

- B. Unit descriptions

- UNIT 1 That portion of Moffat Co bounded on the north, east and south by the Green River; and on the west by the Colorado-Utah state line.

- UNIT 2 That portion of Moffat Co bounded on the north by the Colorado-Wyoming state line; on the east by the Little Snake River; on the south by the Yampa River; and on the west by the Green River, Moffat Co Rd 34, Moffat Co Rd 10, Colo 318 and Moffat Co Rd 10N (Irish Canyon Rd).

- UNIT 3 That portion of Moffat Co bounded on the north by the Colorado-Wyoming state line; on the east by Colo 13/789, Moffat Co Rds 108, 3, 5 and 17; on the south by the Yampa River, US 40; and Colo 318; and on the west by the Little Snake River.

- UNIT 4 Those portions of Moffat and Routt counties bounded on the north by the Colorado-Wyoming state line; on the east by Moffat Co Rd 1, Routt Co Rd 82, USFS 150 and Elkhead Creek; on the south by US 40; and on the west by Colo 13/789.

- UNIT 5 Those portions of Moffat and Routt counties bounded on the north by the Colorado-Wyoming state line; on the east by the Continental Divide; on the south by the Little Snake-Elk River divide and USFS 42; and on the west by USFS 150, Routt Co Rd 82 and Moffat Co Rd 1.

- UNIT 6 That portion of Jackson Co bounded on the north by the Colorado-Wyoming state line; on the east by the Jackson-Larimer Co line; on the south by Colo 14; and on the west by Colo 125 from Colo 14 to its junction with the Colorado-Wyoming state line.

- UNIT 7 That portion of Larimer Co bounded on the north by the Colorado-Wyoming state line on the east by Larimer Co Rd 103 (Laramie River Rd); on the south by Colo

14; and on the west by the Larimer-Jackson Co line.

- UNIT 8 That portion of Larimer Co bounded on the north by the Colorado-Wyoming state line; on the east by Larimer Co Rds 59, Larimer Co Rd 80C (Cherokee Park Rd), 179 (Prairie Dirt Rd), 74E (Red Feather Lakes Rd), 68C (Boy Scout Ranch Rd), and 69 (Manhattan Rd); on the south by Colo 14; and on the west by Larimer Co Rd 103 (Laramie River Rd).
- UNIT 9 Those portions of Larimer and Weld Counties bounded on the north by the Colorado- Wyoming state line; on the east by I-25; on the south by Colo 14; and on the west by US 287.
- UNIT 10 Those portions of Moffat and Rio Blanco Counties bounded on the north by the Green and Yampa Rivers; on the east by Twelve-Mile Gulch Road US 40 to Mile Marker 38.3 to Elk Springs Ridge to Drill Hole, Winter Valley Gulch and Coal Creek and Wolf Creek; on the south by the White River; and on the west by the Colorado-Utah State line.
- UNIT 11 Those portions of Moffat and Rio Blanco Counties bounded on the north by Colo 318 and US 40; on the east by the Deception Creek-Strawberry Creek Rd; on the south by the White River; and on the west by Wolf Creek, Coal Creek, Winter Valley Gulch to Drill Hole to Elk Springs Ridge to Mile Marker 38.3 on US 40, US 40 Twelve-Mile Gulch Road, the Yampa River and the Little Snake River.
- UNIT 12 Those portions of Moffat, Routt, Rio Blanco and Garfield counties bounded on the north by Colo 317, Routt Co Rds 29 and 55, Rio Blanco Co Rds 10 and 8; on the east by the Williams Fork-Yampa River divide; on the south by the Williams Fork-White River divide, USFS Rd 250, Rio Blanco Co Rds 48, 15 and 30; and on the west by Colo 13/789.
- UNIT 13 Those portions of Moffat and Routt counties bounded on the north by US 40; on the east by Routt Co Rds 179, Trout Creek, and Fish Creek; on the south by Routt Co Rd 29 and Colo 317; and on the west by Colo 13/789.
- UNIT 14 Those portions of Routt and Grand counties bounded on the north by the Little Snake-Elk River divide; on the east by the Continental Divide; on the south by US 40; and on the west by US 40 and Routt Co Rd 129.
- UNIT 15 Those portions of Routt, Grand, and Eagle counties bounded on the north by US 40; on the east by the Muddy Creek-Yampa River divide (Gore Range Divide) and Canyon Creek; on the south by the Colorado River; and on the west by Colo 131.
- UNIT 16 That portion of Jackson Co bounded on the north by Lone Pine Creek, and Jackson Co Rds 16, and 12W; on the east by Colo 14; on the south by US 40; and on the west by the Continental Divide.
- UNIT 17 That portion of Jackson Co bounded on the north and east by Colo 125; on the south by the Continental Divide (Jackson-Grand Co line); and on the west and north by Colo 14.
- UNIT 18 That portion of Grand Co bounded on the north and east by the Continental Divide, on the south by Arapaho Creek, Lake Granby and the Colorado River, and on the west by the Main Fork of Troublesome Creek and Poison Creek.
- UNIT 19 That portion of Larimer Co bounded on the north by Colo 14 (Poudre Canyon Rd); on the east by I-25; on the south by Harmony Rd, Larimer Co Rds 19, 38E,

27, and 44H (Buckhorn Rd), the Elk Creek-Pennock Creek divide, and the Rocky Mountain National Park boundary; and on the west by the Larimer-Jackson Co line.

- UNIT 20 Those portions of Larimer, Boulder and Weld Counties bounded on the north by Larimer Co Rds 44H (Buckhorn Rd), 27, 38E, and Larimer Co Rd 19, and Harmony Rd; on the east by I-25; on the south by Colo 52, US 287, Boulder Co Rd 34 (Niwot/Neva Rds), US 36, Boulder Co Rds 94, 81, 106, and 95 (Lefthand Canyon Drive), and 102 (Brainard Lake Rd), and the ridge line from Brainard Lake west to Pawnee Peak; and on the west by the Continental Divide, the Rocky Mountain National Park boundary, and the Pennock Creek-Elk Creek divide.
- UNIT 21 Those portions of Rio Blanco and Garfield Counties bounded on the north by the White River; on the east by Monument Gulch, Colo 64, Monument Gulch Rd, Rio Blanco Co Rd 103, and Rio Blanco Co Rd 26; on the south by the Douglas Creek-Roan Creek divide, the Douglas Creek-Salt Creeks divide, the Evacuation Creek-Salt Creeks divide and the Bitter Creek-West Salt Creek divide; and on the west by the Colorado-Utah State line
- UNIT 22 Those portions of Rio Blanco and Garfield counties bounded on the north by the White River; on the east by Colo 13/789; on the south by the White River-Colorado River divide; and on the west by Rio Blanco Co Rds 26, 103, the Monument Gulch Rd, Colo 64, and Monument Gulch.
- UNIT 23 Those portions of Rio Blanco and Garfield Counties bounded on the north by Rio Blanco Co Rds 30, 15 and 48 and USFS Rd 250; on the east by USFS Rd 250, Rio Blanco Co Rds 8 and 17, and USFS Primary Forest Rd 245 (Buford-Newcastle Rd); on the south by the White River-Colorado River divide; and on the west by Colo 13/789.
- UNIT 24 Those portions of Rio Blanco and Garfield Counties bounded on the north by the Williams Fork River-White River divide; on the east by the White River-Yampa River divide and the White River-Colorado River divide; on the south by the South Fork of the White River-Colorado River divide; and on the west by USFS Primary Forest Rd 245 and Rio Blanco Co Rds 17 (Buford-Newcastle Rd), and 8 and USFS Rd 250.
- UNIT 25 Those portions of Garfield and Eagle counties bounded on the north by the Middle Fork of Derby Creek and Derby Creek; on the east by the Colorado River; on the south by Deep Creek; and on the west by the Colorado River-White River divide.
- UNIT 26 Those portions of Eagle, Garfield and Routt counties bounded on the north by the Bear River; on the east by Colo 131; on the south by the Colorado River; and on the west by Derby Creek, the Middle Fork of Derby Creek and USFS Trail 1802.
- UNIT 27 Those portions of Grand, Routt and Jackson counties bounded on the north and east by US 40; on the south by Colo 9 and the Colorado River; and on the west by Canyon Creek and the Muddy Creek-Yampa River divide (Gore Range Divide).
- UNIT 28 That portion of Grand Co bounded on the north by the Colorado River, Lake Granby and Arapaho Creek; on the east by the Continental Divide; on the south by the Continental Divide and the Williams Fork River-Straight Creek divide; and on the west by the Williams Fork River-Blue River Divide and Barger Gulch.

- UNIT 29 Those portions of Boulder, Jefferson and Gilpin counties bounded on the north by the ridge line from Pawnee Peak to Brainard Lake, Boulder Co Rd 102 (the Brainard Lake Rd), Boulder Co Rds 94, 81, 106, and 95 (Lefthand Canyon Drive), US 36, Boulder Co Rd 34 (Neva/Niwot Rds), and Colo 52 (Mineral Rd); on the east by I-25; on the south by Colo 128, Colo 93, Colo 72, Colo 119, and USFS Rd 149 (the Rollins Pass Rd); and on the west by the Continental Divide.
- UNIT 30 Those portions of Garfield and Mesa counties bounded on the north by the West Salt Creek-Bitter Creek divide, Evacuation Creek-Salt Creeks divide and the Douglas Creek-Salt Creek divide; on the east by the East Salt Creek-Roan Creek divide, the Big Salt Wash-Roan Creek divide, the Little Salt Wash-Roan Creek divide and the Bookcliffs; on the south by the Colorado River; and on the west by the Colorado-Utah State line.
- UNIT 31 Those portions of Mesa, Garfield and Rio Blanco counties bounded on the north by the Colorado River-White River divide; on the east by the Roan Creek-Parachute Creek divide and Kelly Gulch; on the south by the Colorado River; and on the west by the Bookcliffs, the Little Salt Wash-Roan Creek divide, the Big Salt Wash-Roan Creek divide, and the East Salt Creek-Roan Creek divide.
- UNIT 32 That portion of Garfield Co bounded on the north by the Parachute Creek-Piceance Creek divide; on the east by Colo 13/789; on the south by the Colorado River; and on the west by Kelly Gulch and the Roan Creek-Parachute Creek divide.
- UNIT 33 Those portions of Garfield and Rio Blanco counties bounded on the north by the White River-Colorado River divide; on the east by Canyon Creek; on the south by the Colorado River; and on the west by Colo 13/789.
- UNIT 34 Those portions of Garfield and Eagle counties bounded on the north by Deep Creek; on the east and south by the Colorado River; and on the west by Canyon Creek.
- UNIT 35 That portion of Eagle Co bounded on the north by the Colorado River; on the east by Colo 131; on the south by the Eagle River; and on the west by the Colorado River.
- UNIT 36 That portion of Eagle Co bounded on the north by Elk Creek to Piney Ridge, following Piney Ridge to the Eagle's Nest Wilderness boundary and the Gore Range divide (Elliott Ridge); on the east by the Gore Range divide; on the south from the Gore Range divide to Dowd Junction by I-70 and from Dowd Junction to Wolcott by the Eagle River, and on the west by Colo 131 and the Colorado River from State Bridge to Elk Creek.
- UNIT 37 Those portions of Summit and Grand counties bounded on the north by the Colorado River; on the east by Barger Gulch, the Williams Fork River-Blue River divide, the Williams Fork River-Straight Creek divide and the Continental Divide; on the south by the Continental Divide; and on the west by the Eagle River-Ten-mile Creek divide, I-70, the Blue River, Cataract Creek, and the Gore Range Divide.
- UNIT 38 Those portions of Gilpin, Boulder, Clear Creek and Jefferson counties bounded on the north by USFS Rd 149 (the Rollins Pass Rd), Colo 119, Colo 72 , Colo 93, and Colo 128; on the east by I-25; on the south by I-70 and US 40; and on the west by the Continental Divide.

- UNIT 39 Those portions of Jefferson, Clear Creek and Park counties bounded on the north by US 40 and I-70; on the east by Colo 74 and Jefferson Co Rd 73; on the south by US 285, the North Turkey Creek-Elk Creek divide, and the Pike-Arapahoe National Forest boundary; and on the west by the Continental Divide.
- UNIT 40 That portion of Mesa Co bounded on the north by the Colorado River; on the east by US 50; on the south by Colo 141 and the Dolores River; and on the west by the Colorado-Utah state line.
- UNIT 41 Those portions of Mesa and Delta counties bounded on the north by the Colorado River and Colo 65; on the east by Colo 65, the Lands End Rd; the Flowing Park Rd, and the Mesa-Delta Co line; and on the west by US 50.
- UNIT 42 Those portions of Mesa and Garfield counties bounded on the north by the Colorado River; on the east by South Canyon Creek , the divide between the Roaring Fork-Crystal River and the Baldy Creek-Divide Creek drainages and the common point of the Mesa-Pitkin-Gunnison Co lines; on the south by the Divide Creek-Muddy Creek divide the Divide Creek-Plateau Creek divide and the Plateau Creek-Colorado River divide; and on the west by the Colorado River.
- UNIT 43 Those portions of Garfield, Pitkin, Eagle and Gunnison counties bounded on the north by the Colorado River; on the east by the Roaring Fork River and Castle Creek; on the south by the divide between the Roaring Fork-Crystal River drainages and the East River-Muddy Creek drainages and McClure Pass; and on the west by the Muddy Creek-Crystal River divide, the divide between the Roaring Fork-Crystal River drainages and the Divide Creek-Baldy Creek drainages, and South Canyon Creek.
- UNIT 44 That portion of Eagle Co bounded on the north by the Colorado River and the Eagle River; on the east by East Lake Creek; on the south by the Frying Pan River, Eagle River divide; and on the west by USFS Rd 514 (the Red Table Mountain Rd) , Eagle Co Rd 10A (the Cottonwood Pass Rd), and Cottonwood Creek.
- UNIT 45 Those portions of Eagle and Pitkin counties bounded on the north by the Eagle River from East Lake Creek to Dowd Junction, and I-70 from Dowd Junction to the Eagle River-Tenmile Creek divide; on the east by the Eagle River-Tenmile Creek divide; on the south by the Continental Divide; and on the west by the divide between the Chance Creek-North Fork Frying Pan-Cunningham Creek drainages and the Cross Creek-Homestake Creek drainages, and East Lake Creek.
- UNIT 46 Those portions of Clear Creek, Park and Jefferson counties bounded on the north by the Pike-Arapahoe National Forest boundary and the North Turkey Creek-Elk Creek divide; on the east and south by US 285; and on the west by the North Fork of the South Platte River and the Continental Divide.
- UNIT 47 Those portions of Eagle and Pitkin counties bounded on the north by the Frying Pan River and Ivanhoe Creek; on the east by the Continental Divide; on the south by Colo 82; and on the west by the Roaring Fork River.
- UNIT 48 Those portions of Lake and Chaffee counties bounded on the north by the Continental Divide; on the east by Tennessee Creek and the Arkansas River; on the south by Clear Creek and the South Fork of Clear Creek; and on the west by the Continental Divide.

- UNIT 49 Those portions of Lake, Park and Chaffee counties bounded on the north by the Continental Divide; on the east by Colo 9 and US 285; on the south by US 24; and on the west by the Arkansas River and Tennessee Creek.
- UNIT 50 That portion of Park Co bounded on the north by US 285; on the east by Park Co Rd 77; on the south by US 24; and on the west by US 285.
- UNIT 51 That portion of Douglas Co bounded on the north by Colo 470; on the east by I-25; on the south by the Douglas-Teller Co line; and on the west by the South Platte River.
- UNIT 52 That portion of Delta Co bounded on the north by the Delta-Mesa Co line; on the east by the Grand Mesa-Gunnison National Forest boundary, the Overland Ditch, West Reservoir No. 1, and Jay Creek; on the south by the North Fork of the Gunnison River and Colo 92; and on the west by Colo 65.
- UNIT 53 Those portions of Delta and Gunnison counties bounded on the north by the North Fork of the Gunnison River, Gunnison Co Rd 12 (Kebler Pass Rd) Kebler Pass and Ohio Pass; on the east and south by the Gunnison River - North Fork of the Gunnison River divide and Curecanti Pass, the Smith Fork - Curecanti Creek divide, the Smith fork - Dyer Creek divide, and the Delta-Montrose Co line; and on the west by Colo 92.
- UNIT 54 That portion of Gunnison Co bounded on the north by the Gunnison River-North Fork of the Gunnison River divide and Gunnison Co Rd 12 (Kebler Pass Rd); on the east by Colo 135; on the south by US 50, Blue Mesa Reservoir, and the Gunnison River; and on the west by Curecanti Creek.
- UNIT 55 That portion of Gunnison Co bounded on the north by the Gunnison-Pitkin Co line; on the east by the Continental Divide; on the south by the Taylor River-Tomichi Creek divide and Cumberland Pass, USFS Rd 765 (North Quartz Creek Rd), Quartz Creek Rd, and US 50; and on the west by Colo 135, Gunnison Co Rd 12 (Kebler Pass Rd) and Kebler Pass, and the Ruby Range Summit.
- UNIT 56 That portion of Chaffee Co bounded on the north by Tincup Pass Rd and Chalk Creek; on the east by the Arkansas River; on the south by the South Arkansas River and US 50; and on the west by the Continental Divide.
- UNIT 57 Those portions of Chaffee, Park and Fremont counties bounded on the north by US 24; on the east by Kaufman Ridge and Badger Creek; on the south and west by the Arkansas River.
- UNIT 58 Those portions of Fremont and Park counties bounded on the north by US 24; on the east by Park Co Rds 59 and 102, Colo 9; on the south by US 50 and the Arkansas River; and on the west by Kaufman Ridge and Badger Creek.
- UNIT 59 Those portions of Pueblo, Fremont, El Paso and Teller counties bounded on the north by US 24; on the east by I-25; on the south by US 50; and on the west by Colo 67 and the Phantom Canyon Road; EXCEPT those portions of Pueblo, Fremont and El Paso counties with in the boundaries of the Fort Carson Military Reservation.
- UNIT 60 Those portions of Mesa and Montrose counties bounded on the north and east by the Dolores River; on the south by Colo 90; and on the west by the Colorado-Utah State line.
- UNIT 61 Those portions of Mesa, Montrose, Ouray and San Miguel counties bounded on

the north by Colo 141; on the east by USFS Rds 402 (the Divide Rd) and the Dave Wood Rd; on the south by Colo 62; and on the west by the San Miguel River and the Dolores River.

- UNIT 62 Those portions of Delta, Mesa, Montrose and Ouray counties bounded on the north by Colo 141; on the east by Colo 50 and 550; on the south by Colo 62; and on the west by the Dave Wood Rd. and USFS Rd 402 (the Divide Rd).
- UNIT 63 Those portions of Delta, Gunnison and Montrose counties bounded on the north by Colo 92; on the east by Colo 92, the Delta-Montrose Co line, the Smith Fork - Dyer Creek divide, the Smith Fork - Curecanti Creek divide, Curecanti Pass, and Curecanti Creek; and on the south and west by the Gunnison River.
- UNIT 64 Those portions of Delta and Montrose counties bounded on the north and east by Colo 92, the Gunnison River and Morrow Point Reservoir; on the east by Big Blue Creek; and on the south and west by US 50.
- UNIT 65 Those portions of Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose and Ouray counties bounded on the north by US 50; on the east by the Big Blue Creek-Cimarron Creek divide; on the south by the Ouray-San Juan Co line; and on the west by the Ouray-San Miguel Co line; Colo 62 and Colo 550.
- UNIT 66 Those portions of Gunnison, Hinsdale and Saguache counties bounded on the north by Morrow Point Reservoir, the Gunnison River and Blue Mesa Reservoir; on the east by Colo 149, Cebolla Creek, Spring Creek, Cathedral Creek and Groundhog Park, and the Spring Creek-Cochetop Creek Divide; on the south by the Continental Divide; and on the west by the Hinsdale-San Juan Co line, the Hinsdale-Ouray Co line, the Cimarron River-Henson Creek divide, the Big Blue Creek-Little Cimarron River divide, US 50, and Big Blue Creek.
- UNIT 67 Those portions of Gunnison, Hinsdale and Saguache counties bounded on the north by US 50; on the east by Colo 114 and North Pass; on the east and south by the Continental Divide; and on the west by the Cochetopa Creek-Spring Creek divide and Groundhog Park, Cathedral Creek, Spring Creek, Cebolla Creek, and Colo 149.
- UNIT 68 That portion of Saguache Co bounded on the north by Colo 114; on the east by US 285; on the south by Saguache Co Rds G and 41G, USFS Rds 675 and 676, USFS Trails 796 and 787 and the Saguache-Mineral Co line; and on the west by the Continental Divide.
- UNIT 69 Those portions of Custer and Fremont counties bounded on the north by US 50; on the east by Colo 67; on the south by Colo 96; and on the west by Colo 69, Grape Creek and the Arkansas River.
- UNIT 70 Those portions of Dolores, Montrose and San Miguel counties bounded on the north by Colo 90, the Dolores River, the San Miguel River, and Colo 62; on the east by the Ouray-San Miguel Co line and the San Miguel-San Juan Co line; on the south by the San Miguel-Dolores Co line, Disappointment Creek, the Dolores River, and Summit Canyon Creek; and on the west by the Colorado-Utah state line.
- UNIT 71 Those portions of Dolores and Montezuma counties bounded on the north by Disappointment Creek and the Dolores-San Miguel Co line; on the east by the Dolores-San Juan Co line, the Montezuma-La Plata Co line, and Bear Creek; on the south by Colo 145; and on the west by USFS Rd 526 (the Dolores-Norwood Rd).

- UNIT 72 Those portions of Dolores and Montezuma counties bounded on the north and east by US 491; on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico state line; and on the west by the Colorado-Utah state line.
- UNIT 73 That portion of Montezuma Co bounded on the north by Colo 184, Colo 145 and Bear Creek; on the east by the Montezuma-La Plata Co line; on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico state line; and on the west by US 491.
- UNIT 74 Those portions of La Plata and San Juan counties bounded on the north by the Ouray-San Juan Co line; on the east by the San Juan-Hinsdale Co line and the Animas River; on the south by US 160; and on the west by the Montezuma-La Plata Co line, the Dolores-San Juan Co line, the San Miguel-San Juan Co line, and the Ouray-San Juan Co line.
- UNIT 75 Those portions of La Plata and San Juan counties bounded on the north and east by the Hinsdale-San Juan Co line, the Continental Divide, the Los Pinos River-Florida River divide, La Plata Co Rd. 240 (Pine River-Florida River Rd.), the Bayfield-Vallecito Rd, and the Los Pinos River; on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico state line; and on the west by the Animas River.
- UNIT 76 Those portions of Hinsdale, Mineral, Rio Grande, Saguache and San Juan counties bounded on the north by the Continental Divide, the Saguache-Mineral Co line and USFS Trail 787; on the east by the all-terrain vehicle trail also known as the La Garita Driveway, USFS Rds 600-3A and 600, Colo 149 and US 160; and on the south and west by the Continental Divide.
- UNIT 77 Those portions of Archuleta, Hinsdale, La Plata and Mineral counties bounded on the north by the Continental Divide and the Piedra River-San Juan River divide; on the east by the Piedra River-San Juan River divide, Four Mile Creek, and the San Juan River; on the south by US 160; and on the west by the Los Pinos River-Piedra River divide.
- UNIT 78 Those portions of Archuleta, Conejos, Mineral and Rio Grande counties bounded on the north and east by the Continental Divide; on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico state line; and on the west by the San Juan River, Four Mile Creek, and the Piedra River-San Juan River divide.
- UNIT 79 Those portions of Mineral, Rio Grande and Saguache counties bounded on the north by USFS Trails 787 and 796, USFS Rds 676 and 675, and Saguache Co Rds 41G and G; on the east by US 285; on the south by US 160; and on the west by Colo 149, USFS Rds 600 and 600-3A and the terrain vehicle trail also known as the La Garita Driveway.
- UNIT 80 Those portions of Alamosa, Conejos, Mineral and Rio Grande counties bounded on the north by US 160; on the east by the Rio Grande River; on the south by La Jara Creek, the Alamosa River, USFS Rds 250 and 380 and Elwood Pass; and on the west by the Continental Divide.
- UNIT 81 Those portions of Alamosa, Archuleta, Conejos and Rio Grande counties bounded on the north by USFS Rds 380 and 250, the Alamosa River, and La Jara Creek; on the east by the Rio Grande River; on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico state line; and on the west by the Continental Divide.
- UNIT 82 Those portions of Alamosa and Saguache counties bounded on the north by Poncha Pass, on the north and east by the Rio Grande River-Arkansas River divide; on the south by the Alamosa-Costilla Co line and US 160; and on the

west by Colo 17 and US 285.

- UNIT 83 Those portions of Alamosa, Costilla and Huerfano counties bounded on the north by US 160 and the Alamosa-Costilla Co line; on the east by the Costilla-Huerfano Co line and the Sangre de Cristo-Culebra Range; on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico state line; and on the west by the Rio Grande River.
- UNIT 84 Those portions of Custer, Fremont, Huerfano and Pueblo counties bounded on the north by US 50; on the east by I-25 and Colo 1; on the south by Colo 69; and on the west by Colo 96 and Colo 67.
- UNIT 85 Those portions of Huerfano and Las Animas counties bounded on the north by Colo 69; on the east by I-25; on the south by Colo 12, the North Fork of the Purgatoire River, and the West Fork of the Purgatoire River; and on the west by the Sangre de Cristo Divide, Huerfano Co Rds 570, 572 (Pass Creek Rd), and 555 (Muddy Creek Rd).
- UNIT 86 Those portions of Fremont, Custer and Chaffee counties bounded on the north by US 50, South Arkansas River, and Arkansas River; on the east by Colo 69 and Fremont Co Rd 27; on the south by the Huerfano-Custer Co line; and on the west by the Sangre de Cristo Divide and US 285.
- UNIT 87 Those portions of Larimer and Weld counties bounded on the north by the Colorado-Wyoming state line; on the east by Weld Co Rd 390 (Keota-Grover Rd) and Weld Co Rd 105 (between Keota and Colo 14); on the south by Colo 14; and on the west by I-25.
- UNIT 88 That portion of Weld Co bounded on the north by the Colorado-Wyoming state line and the Colorado-Nebraska state line; on the east by Colo 71; on the south by Colo 14; and on the west by Weld Co Rd 390 (Keota-Grover Rd) and Weld Co Rd 105 (between Keota and Colo 14).
- UNIT 89 Those portions of Weld and Logan counties bounded on the north by the Colorado-Nebraska state line; on the east by Colo 113 and US 138; on the south by Colo 14; and on the west by Colo 71.
- UNIT 90 Those portions of Logan and Sedgwick counties bounded on the north by the Colorado-Nebraska state line; on the east and south by US 138; and on the west by Colo 113 .
- UNIT 91 That portion of Logan Co bounded on the north by US 138; on the east by the Red Lion Rd (Logan Co Rd 93); on the south by I-76 and US 6; and on the west by US 138.
- UNIT 92 Those portions of Logan and Sedgwick counties bounded on the north by US 138 and the Colorado-Nebraska state line; on the east and south by I-76 and on the west by Red Lion Rd (Logan Co Rd).
- UNIT 93 Those portions of Logan, Sedgwick and Phillips counties bounded on the north by I-76; on the north and east by the Colorado-Nebraska state line; on the south by US 6; and on the west by I-76.
- UNIT 94 Those portions of Larimer, Adams, and Weld counties bounded on the north by Colo 14, on the east by US 85 and US 34; Weld Co Rd 49 (the Hudson-Keenesburg cutoff), and I-76; on the south by Colo 7; and on the west by I-25.
- UNIT 95 Those portions of Weld, Logan, Morgan and Washington counties bounded on

the north by Colo 14; on the east and south by US 6, Logan Co Rds 6 and 17.7, Washington Co Rd 58, Morgan Co Rd W.7, 2nd St in Snyder, Colo 71, Morgan Co Rds W.5, 28, W, 13.5, and W.5, and Colo 144; and on the west by Morgan Co Rd 2, Morgan Co Rd KK/Weld Co Rd 74 (County Line Road), and Weld Co Rd 105 .

- UNIT 96 Those portions of Morgan, Washington and Logan counties bounded on the north by Colo 144 to Morgan Co Rds W.5, 13.5, W, 28, and W.5, Colo 71, Morgan Co Rd W.7 (Morgan Co Rd W.7 becomes Washington Co Rd 58 at the Co line), Washington Co Rd 58 (Washington Co Rd 58 becomes Logan Co Rd 17.7 at the Co line) Logan Co Rds 17.7 and 6, and US 6; on the east and south by US 6 and I-76; and on the west by Colo 144.
- UNIT 97 Those portions of Logan, Washington and Morgan counties bounded on the north and east by Colo 61; on the south by US 34; and on the west by I-76.
- UNIT 98 Those portions of Logan, Phillips, Yuma, and Washington counties bounded on the north by Colo 6; on the east by the Colorado-Nebraska state line; on the south by US 34; and on the west by Colo 61.
- UNIT 99 Those portions of Weld, Morgan, and Adams counties bounded on the north by I-76; on the east by Colo 71; on the south by US 36; on the west by Colo 79 and 144th Avenue; on the south and west by Adams Co Rd 25N, 152nd Avenue, and I-76; and on the west by I-76.
- UNIT 100 Those portions of Washington and Morgan counties bounded on the north by US 34; on the east by Colo 61; on the south by US 36; and on the west by Colo 71.
- UNIT 101 Those portions of Washington and Yuma counties bounded on the north by US 34; on the east by US 385, Yuma Co Rd 26, Colo 59 , Yuma Co Rds 16, C, 9 (Yuma Co Rd 9 becomes Washington Co Rd 9 at the Co line), Washington Co Rds 9, YY, and 7; on the south by US 36; and on the west by Colo 61.
- UNIT 102 Those portions of Washington and Yuma counties bounded on the north by US 34; on the east by the Colorado-Nebraska and Colorado-Kansas state lines; on the south by US 36; and on the west by Washington Co Rds 7, YY, and 9 (Washington Co Rd 9 becomes Yuma Co Rd 9 at the Co line), Yuma Co Rds 9, C, and 16, Colo 59, Yuma Co Rd 26, and US 385.
- UNIT 103 That portion of Yuma Co bounded on the north by US 36, on the east by the Colorado-Kansas state line, on the south by the Kit Carson-Yuma Co line; and on the west by US 385.
- UNIT 104 Those portions of Denver, Adams, Arapahoe, Douglas and Elbert counties bounded on the north by Colo 7, I-76, 152nd Avenue, Adams Co Rd 25N, and 144th Avenue; on the east by Colo 79, Colo 36 (Arapahoe Co Rd 137), Kiowa-Bennett Mile Rd, Elbert Co Rds 53, 166, and 45-49, Colo 86, and Elbert Co Rd 25-41; on the south by the Elbert Co-Douglas Co-El Paso Co line; and on the west by I-25.
- UNIT 105 Those portions of Adams, Arapahoe and Elbert counties bounded on the north by US 36; on the east by I-70; on the south by US 24 and the Elbert-El Paso Co line; and on the west by Arapahoe Co Rd 137 (the Kiowa-Bennett Mile Rd) Elbert Co Rds 53, 166, and 45-49, Colo 86, and Elbert Co Rd 25-41.
- UNIT 106 Those portions of Arapahoe, Elbert, Washington and Lincoln counties bounded on the north by US 36; on the east by Colo 71; on the south and west by I-70.

- UNIT 107 Those portions of Washington, Lincoln and Kit Carson counties bounded on the north by US 36; on the east by Colo 59; on the south by I-70; and on the west by Colo 71.
- UNIT 109 Those portions of Washington, Yuma and Kit Carson counties bounded on the north by US 36; on the east by US 385, the Yuma-Kit Carson Co line, and the Colorado-Kansas state line; on the south by I-70; and on the west by Colo 59.
- UNIT 110 That portion of El Paso Co bounded on the north by the Douglas-Elbert-El Paso Co line; on the east by US 24 and El Paso Co Rd 523 (the Calhan Hwy); on the south by Colo 94; and on the west by I-25.
- UNIT 111 Those portions of Elbert, Lincoln and El Paso counties bounded on the north by US 24; on the east by Colo 71; on the south by Colo 94; and on the west by US 24 and El Paso Co Rd 523 (the Calhan Hwy).
- UNIT 112 That portion of Lincoln Co bounded on the north by US 40; on the east by Co Primary 109; on the south by Colo 94; and on the west by Colo 71.
- UNIT 113 Those portions of Lincoln and Cheyenne counties bounded on the north by US 40; on the east by Cheyenne Co Rd 8; on the south by Colo 94; and on the west by Co Primary 109.
- UNIT 114 Those portions of Lincoln, Kit Carson and Cheyenne counties bounded on the north by I-70; on the east by the Flagler-Wildhorse Rd (Co Rds 5, G, 6, A[Kit Carson Co Line], GG, [Cheyenne Co Line], 9); and on the south and west by US 40.
- UNIT 115 Those portions of Kit Carson and Cheyenne counties bounded on the north by I-70; on the east by Colo 59; on the south by US 40; and the west by the Flagler-Wildhorse Rd (Co Rds 5, G, 6, A, [Kit Carson Co Line], GG, [Cheyenne Co Line], 9).
- UNIT 116 Those portion of Kit Carson and Cheyenne counties bounded on the north by I-70; on the east by US 385; on the south by US 40; and on the west by Colo 59.
- UNIT 117 Those portions of Kit Carson and Cheyenne counties bounded on the north by I-70; on the east by the Colorado-Kansas State line; on the south by US 40; and on the west by US 385.
- UNIT 118 That portion of El Paso Co bounded on the north by Colo 94; on the east by the Yoder Rd, Shear Rd, and Boone Rd; on the south by Hanover Rd, Finch Rd, and Myers Rd; and on the west by I-25.
- UNIT 119 Those portions of El Paso and Lincoln counties bounded on the north by Colo 94; on the east by Colo 71; on the south by the Crowley-Lincoln and the El Paso-Pueblo Co line; and on the west by the Yoder Rd, Shear Rd, and Boone Rd.
- UNIT 120 Those portions of Lincoln, Crowley and Kiowa counties bounded on the north by Colo 94 on the east by Co Primary Rds 109, 1, 2, and Co Secondary Rd 35; on the south by Colo 96; and on the west by Colo 71.
- UNIT 121 Those portion of Cheyenne, Lincoln and Kiowa counties bounded on the north by Colo 94 and US 40; on the east by US 287; on the south by Colo 96; and on the west by Co Primary Rds 109, 1, 2, and Co Secondary Rd 35.

- UNIT 122 Those portions of Cheyenne and Kiowa counties bounded on the north by US 40; on the east by the Colorado-Kansas state line; on the south by Colorado 96; and on the west by US 287.
- UNIT 123 Those portions of El Paso and Pueblo counties bounded on the north by the Hanover Rd, Finch Rd, and Myers Rd; on the east by the Yoder Rd, Shear Rd, and Boone Rd; on the south by the Arkansas River; and on the west by I-25.
- UNIT 124 Those portions of Crowley and Pueblo counties bounded on the north by the Lincoln-Crowley and El Paso-Pueblo Co lines; on the east by Colo 71; on the south by the Arkansas River; and on the west by the Yoder-Boone Rd.
- UNIT 125 Those portions of Crowley, Kiowa, Bent and Otero counties bounded on the north by Colo 96; on the east by Kiowa Co Rd 19 and Bent Co Rd 14 to Bent Co Rd HH, south on Bent Co Rd 15 to the Arkansas River; on the south by the Arkansas River; and on the west by Colo 71.
- UNIT 126 Those portions of Kiowa, Bent and Prowers counties bounded on the north by Colo 96; on the east by US 287; on the south by the Arkansas River; and on the west by Kiowa Co Rd 19 and Bent Co Rd 14 to Bent Co Rd HH, south on Bent Co Rd 15 to the Arkansas River.
- UNIT 127 Those portions of Kiowa and Prowers counties bounded on the north by Colo 96; on the east by the Colorado-Kansas state line; on the south by the Arkansas River; and on the west by US 287.
- UNIT 128 Those portions of Pueblo, Huerfano, Las Animas and Otero counties bounded on the north by the Arkansas River; on the east by Colo 167; on the south by Colo 10; and on the west by I-25.
- UNIT 129 That portion of Otero Co bounded on the north and east by the Arkansas River; on the south by Colo 10; and on the west by Colo 167.
- UNIT 130 Those portions of Otero and Bent counties bounded on the north by the Arkansas River; on the east by Colo 101, the Pritchett-Las Animas Improved Rd, and US 50; on the south by the Bent-Las Animas and Bent-Baca Co lines; and on the west by Colo 109.
- UNIT 131 Those portions of Routt and Rio Blanco counties bounded on the north by US 40; on the east by Colo 131; on the south by Routt Co Rds 15, 132, 25, 132A, and 29; and on the west by Fish Creek, Trout Creek and Routt Co Rd 179.
- UNIT 132 That portion of Prowers Co bounded on the north by the Arkansas River; on the east by the Colorado-Kansas state line; on the south by Prowers Co Rds D and F; and on the west by US 287.
- UNIT 133 Those portions of Huerfano, Pueblo and Las Animas counties bounded on the north by Colo 10; on the east by the Colorado Interstate Gas Pipeline Rd; on the south by the Apishapa River; and on the west by I-25.
- UNIT 134 That portion of Las Animas Co bounded on the north by the Apishapa River; on the east by the Colorado Interstate Gas Pipeline Rd; on the south by US 350; and on the west by I-25.
- UNIT 135 That portions of Las Animas, Pueblo and Otero counties bounded on the north by Colo 10 and the Arkansas River; on the east by Colo 109 (north of the Purgatoire

River) and the Purgatoire River (south of Colo 109); on the south by the Las Animas-Otero Co line, the north boundary of the United States Army Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site, and US 350; and on the west by the Colorado Interstate Gas Pipeline Rd.

- UNIT 136 That portion of Las Animas, Bent, and Otero Co bounded on the north by the intersection of Colo 109 and the Purgatoire River on the east by Colo 109; on the south by US 160; and on the west by Chacuaco Creek and the Purgatoire River.
- UNIT 137 Those portions of Las Animas and Baca counties bounded on the north by the Bent-Las Animas and Bent-Baca Co lines; on the east by the Pritchett-Las Animas improved Rd and US 160; on the south by US 160; and on the west by Colo 109.
- UNIT 138 That portion of Baca Co bounded on the north by Baca-Bent and Baca-Prowers Co lines; on the east by US 287; on the south by US 160; and on the west by the Pritchett-Las Animas improved Rd.
- UNIT 139 That portion of Baca Co bounded on the north by Prowers Co Rds F and D; on the east by the Colorado-Kansas state line; on the south by Baca Co Rd M; on the west by US 287.
- UNIT 140 That portion of Las Animas Co bounded on the north by US 160; on the east by Colo 389; on the south by the New Mexico-Colorado state line; on the west by I-25.
- UNIT 141 That portion of Las Animas Co bounded on the north by the west and south boundaries of the United States Army Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site and the Colorado Interstate Gas Pipeline Rd; on the east by the Purgatoire River and San Francisco Creek; on the south by US 160; and on the west by US 350.
- UNIT 142 That portion of Las Animas Co within the property boundary of the United States Army Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site.
- UNIT 143 That portion of Las Animas Co bounded on the north by US 160; on the east by the Baca-Las Animas Co line; on the south by the Colorado-Oklahoma, Colorado-New Mexico State lines; and on the west by Colo 389.
- UNIT 144 Those portions of Baca Co bounded on the north by US 160; on the east by US 287; on the south by the Colorado-Oklahoma state line; and on the west by Baca-Las Animas Co line.
- UNIT 145 That portion of Baca Co bounded on the north by Baca Co Rd M; on the east by the Colorado-Kansas state line; on the south by the Colorado-Oklahoma State line; and on the west by US 287.
- UNIT 146 Those portions of Bent and Prowers counties bounded on the north by the Arkansas River; on the east by US 287; on the south by the Prowers-Baca and Bent-Baca Co lines; and on the west by Colo 101 and the Pritchett-Las Animas improved Rd and US 50.
- UNIT 147 Those portions of Las Animas Co bounded on the north by the Las Animas Otero Co line; on the east by the Purgatoire River and Chacuaco Creek; on the south by US 160; and on the west by San Francisco Creek, the Purgatoire River, the Colorado Interstate Gas Pipeline Rd, and the east boundary of the United States Army Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site.

- UNIT 161 That portion of Jackson Co bounded on the north by the Colorado-Wyoming state line; on the east by Colo 125; on the south by Colo 14, Jackson Co Rds 12W, and 16, Lone Pine Creek and the Continental Divide; and on the west by the Continental Divide.
- UNIT 171 That portion of Jackson Co bounded on the north and east by Colo 14, and the Jackson-Larimer Co line ; on the south by the Jackson-Grand Co line; and on the west by Colo 125.
- UNIT 181 That portion of Grand Co bounded on the north by the Continental Divide; on the east by Poison Creek and the Main Fork of Troublesome Creek; on the south by the Colorado River; and on the west by Colorado Colo 9 and US 40.
- UNIT 191 That portion of Larimer Co bounded on the north by the Colorado-Wyoming state line; on the east by US 287; on the south by Colo 14; and on the west by Larimer Co Rds 69, 68C, 74E, 67 (Red Feathers), 179, 80C (Cherokee Park Rd), and 59.
- UNIT 201 That portion of Moffat Co bounded on the north by the Colorado-Wyoming State line; on the east by Moffat Co Rd 10N (Irish Canyon Rd), Colo 318 and Moffat Co Rd 10; on the south by Moffat Co Rd 34 and the Green River; and on the west by the Colorado-Utah State line.
- UNIT 211 Those portions of Moffat and Rio Blanco counties bounded on the north by US 40 and the Yampa River; on the east by Colo 13/789; on the south by the White River; and on the west by the Strawberry Creek-Deception Creek Rd.
- UNIT 214 That portion of Routt Co bounded on the north by the Little Snake-Elk River Divide; on the east by Routt Co Rd 129; on the south by US 40; and on the west by Wolf Creek, Wolf Mountain, along the Elk River-Elkhead Creek divide.
- UNIT 231 Those portions of Routt, Rio Blanco and Garfield counties bounded on the north by Routt Co Rds 29, 132A, 25, 132 and 15; on the east by Colo 131; on the south by the Bear River; and on the west by the Williams Fork-Yampa River divide, Dunkley Pass, Rio Blanco Co Rds 8 and 19 and Routt Co Rd 55.
- UNIT 301 That portion of Moffat Co bounded on the north by Moffat Co Rds 5, 3 and 108; on the east by Colorado Colo 13/789; on the south by the Yampa River; and on the west by Moffat Co Rd 17.
- UNIT 361 Those portions of Eagle and Grand counties bounded on the north by the Colorado River from Elk Creek to Inspiration Point; on the east by the Gore Range divide; on the south and west by Piney Ridge to Elk Creek, following Piney Ridge to the Eagle's Nest Wilderness boundary and the Gore Range divide (Elliott Ridge).
- UNIT 371 That portion of Summit Co bounded on the north by Cataract Creek; on the east by Green Mountain Reservoir and the Blue River; on the south by I-70; and on the west by the Gore Range Divide.
- UNIT 391 That portion of Jefferson County bounded on the north by I-70; on the east by I-25; on the south by Colo 470, Jefferson Co Rds 124 (Deer Ck Canyon) and 122 (South Turkey Creek), and US 285; and on the west by Jefferson Co Rd 73 and Colo 74.
- UNIT 411 Those portions of Mesa and Delta counties bounded on the north by the Delta-Mesa Co line, the Flowing Park Rd, and Lands End Rd; on the east by Colo 65 and Colo 92; and on the south by US 50.

- UNIT 421 Those portions of Mesa and Garfield counties bounded on the north by the Colorado River-Plateau Creek Divide; on the east by the Divide Creek-Buzzard Creek Divide; on the south by the Mesa-Delta Co line; and on the west by Colo 65.
- UNIT 441 Those portions of Moffat and Routt counties bounded on the north by USFS Rd 42; on the east by the Elkhead Creek-Elk River divide and Wolf Creek; on the south by US 40; and on the west by Elkhead Creek.
- UNIT 444 Those portions of Eagle, Garfield and Pitkin counties bounded on the north by the Colorado River, Cottonwood Creek, Eagle Co Rd 10A (Cottonwood Pass Rd), USFS 514 (Red Table Mountain Rd), and the Frying Pan-Eagle River divide; on the east by the divide between the Lime Creek and North Fork of the Frying Pan River and its tributaries and the Cross Creek-Homestake Creek drainages; on the south by Ivanhoe Creek and the Frying Pan River; and on the west by the Roaring Fork River.
- UNIT 461 Those portions of Jefferson and Park Co bounded on the north by Jefferson Co Rd 122 (South Turkey Creek Canyon), Jefferson Co Rd 124 (Deer Creek Canyon), Colo 7, and Colo 470; on the east by the South Platte River; on the south by the North Fork of the South Platte River; and on the west by US 285.
- UNIT 471 That portion of Pitkin Co bounded on the north by the Roaring Fork and Colo 82; on the east by the Continental Divide; on the south by the Roaring Fork River-Taylor River divide; and on the west by Castle Creek.
- UNIT 481 That portion of Chaffee Co bounded on the north by the South Fork of Clear Creek and Clear Creek; on the east by the Arkansas River; on the south by Chalk Creek and the Tincup Pass Rd from St. Elmo; and on the west by the Continental Divide.
- UNIT 500 That portion of Park Co bounded on the north by the Continental Divide; on the east by the North Fork of the South Platte River; on the south by US 285; and on the west by Colo 9.
- UNIT 501 Those portions of Park and Jefferson counties bounded on the north by US 285 and the north Fork of the South Platte River, on the east by the South Platte River, on the south by US 24; and on the west by Park Co Rd 77.
- UNIT 511 Those portions of Teller, El Paso and Park counties bounded on the north by the Douglas Co Line; on the east by I-25; on the south by US 24; and on the west by the South Platte River, **except** those lands within the boundaries of the United States Air Force Academy.
- UNIT 512 Those portions of El Paso Co bounded on the north by the north boundary of the United States Air Force Academy; on the east by I-25; and on the south and west by the south and west boundaries of the United States Air Force Academy.
- UNIT 521 Those Portions of Gunnison and Delta counties bounded on the north by the Delta-Mesa Co line and the Gunnison-Mesa Co line; on the east by the Gunnison-Pitkin Co line, the White River-Gunnison National Forest boundary, and the Ruby Range Summit; on the south by Gunnison Co Rd 12 (Kebler Pass Rd), and the North Fork of the Gunnison River, and on the west by Jay Creek, West Reservoir No. 1, the Overland Ditch, and the Grand Mesa-Gunnison National Forest Boundary.

- UNIT 551 Those portions of Gunnison and Saguache counties bounded on the north by US 50, Quartz Creek Rd, North Quartz Creek Rd, and the divide between the Taylor River and Tomichi Creek; on the east by the Continental Divide; and on the south and west by Colo 114.
- UNIT 561 Those portions of Chaffee and Saguache counties bounded on the north by US 50; on the east by US 285; on the south by the divide between the Arkansas River Drainage and the Rio Grande River Drainage; and on the west by the Continental Divide.
- UNIT 581 Those portions of Park, Teller and Fremont counties bounded on the north by US 24; on the east by Colo 67 and the Phantom Canyon Road; on the south by US 50; and on the west by Colo 9 and Park Co Rds 102 and 59.
- UNIT 591 Those portions of Pueblo, Fremont and El Paso counties within the boundaries of the Fort Carson Military Reservation.
- UNIT 681 That portion of Saguache Co bounded on the north by the Continental Divide and the Arkansas River Divide between North Pass and Poncha Pass; on the east by US 285; on the south by US 285 and Colo 114; and on the west by Colo 114.
- UNIT 682 That portion of Saguache Co bounded on the north by US 285; on the east by Colo 17; on the south by Saguache Co Rd G; and on the west by US 285.
- UNIT 691 Those portions of Custer and Fremont counties bounded on the north by the Arkansas River and US 50; on the east and south by the Arkansas River and Grape Creek; and on the west by Colo 69, US 50, and Fremont Co Rd 27.
- UNIT 711 Those portions of Dolores, Montezuma and San Miguel counties bounded on the north by Summit Canyon Creek, the Dolores River, and Disappointment Creek; on the east by USFS Rd 526 (the Dolores-Norwood Rd); on the east and south by Colo 145; on the south by Colo 184; and on the west by US 491 and the Colorado-Utah state line.
- UNIT 741 That portion of La Plata Co bounded on the north by US 160; on the east by the Animas River; on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico state line; and on the west by the Montezuma-La Plata Co line.
- UNIT 751 Those portions of Archuleta, Hinsdale, La Plata and San Juan counties bounded on the north by the Continental Divide; on the east by the divide between the Los Pinos River and the Piedra River; on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico state line; and on the west by the Los Pinos River, Co Rd 501 (Bayfield-Vallecito Rd), Co Rd 240 (Pine River-Florida River Rd), and the Los Pinos River-Florida River divide.
- UNIT 771 That portion of Archuleta Co bounded on the north by US 160; on the east by the San Juan River; on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico state line; and on the west by the Los Pinos River-Piedra River Divide.
- UNIT 791 Those portions of Alamosa, Rio Grande and Saguache counties bounded on the north by Co Rd G; on the east by Colo 17; on the south by US 160; and on the west by US 285.
- UNIT 851 Those portions of Costilla and Las Animas counties bounded on the north by the West Fork of the Purgatoire River, the North Fork of the Purgatoire River, and Colo 12; on the east by I-25; on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico state line; and on the west by the Sangre de Cristo Divide.

- UNIT 861 That part of Huerfano Co bounded on the north by the Custer-Huerfano Co line; on the east by Colo 69, Huerfano Co Rds 555 (Muddy Creek Rd), 570, and 572 (Pass Creek Rd); and on the south and west by the Sangre de Cristo Divide.
- UNIT 951 Those portions of Weld and Morgan counties bounded on the north by Colo 14; on the east by Weld Co Rd 105, Morgan Co Rd KK/Weld Co Rd 74 (County Line Road), Morgan Co Rd 2, and Colo 144; on the south by I-76; and the west by Weld Co Rd 49, US 34, and US 85.

#025 - BIGHORN SHEEP UNIT BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

- UNIT S01 **Poudre River** - That portion of Larimer Co bounded on the north by Larimer Co Rd 80C and Deadman-Red Feather Rd; on the east by Larimer Co Rd 68C (Boy Scout Ranch Road) and Elkhorn Creek; on the south by Colo 14; and on the west by the Laramie River Rd.
- UNIT S02 **Gore-Eagles Nest** - Those portions of Eagle and Summit counties bounded on the north by Elk Creek to Piney Ridge, Eagles Nest Wilderness boundary, Elliott Ridge/Arapaho/White River National Forest boundary, the North Fork of Elliott Creek, Hoagland Reservoir and Elliott Creek; on the east by the Blue River, on the south by I-70 and on the west by Colo 131 and the Colorado River from State Bridge to Elk Creek.
- UNIT S03 **Mount Evans** - Those portions of Clear Creek, Jefferson and Park counties bounded on the north by I-70; on the east by Colo 74; on the south by Bear Creek, Beartrack Creek, Tumbling Creek, a line from the head of Tumbling Creek to the junction of USFS Trails 603 and 602; USFS Trail 603, and the boundary between the Pike and Arapaho National Forests; and on the west by the Continental Divide.
- UNIT S04 **Grant** - Those portions of Clear Creek, Park and Jefferson counties bounded on the north by the north boundary of the Pike National Forest, USFS Trail 603, a line from the junctions of USFS Trails 603 and 602 to the head of Tumbling Creek, Tumbling Creek, Beartrack Creek, and Bear Creek; on the east by Co Rd 73; on the east and south by US 285; on the south by the North Fork of the South Platte River; and on the west by the Continental Divide.
- UNIT S05 **Beaver Creek** - Those portions of El Paso, Fremont and Teller counties bounded on the north by the Gold Camp Rd and Rock Creek; on the east by Colo 115; on the south by US 50; and on the west by Fremont Co. Rd 67 and Teller Co. Rd 86 (Phantom Canyon Road), Teller Co. Rd 861 (Skaguay Road) and 81 (Lazy S Ranch Road)..
- UNIT S06 **Pikes Peak** - Those portions of Teller and El Paso counties bounded on the north by US 24; on the east by I-25 and Colo 115; on the south by the Gold Camp Rd and Rock Creek; and on the west by Colo 67.
- UNIT S07 **Arkansas River** - That portion of Fremont Co bounded on the north by Fremont Co Rd 2; on the east by Colo 9; on the south by US 50; and on the west Fremont Co Rd 12.
- UNIT S08 **Huerfano** - Those portions of Huerfano and Alamosa counties bounded on the north by Sixmile Lane, USFS Trail 883, USFS 583 (Mosca Pass) and Huerfano Co Rds 583, 581, 580 and 550; on the east by Huerfano Co Rds 570 and 572 (Pass Creek Rd); on the south by the Huerfano-Costilla and Costilla-Alamosa Co lines and US 160; and on the west by Colo 17.

- UNIT S09 **Sangre de Cristo** - Those portions of Alamosa, Saguache, Custer and Huerfano counties bounded on the north by Saguache Co Rd LL 57, USFS Rd 970 (Hayden Pass Rd), and the Fremont-Saguache and Fremont-Custer Co lines; on the east by Colo 69; on the south by Huerfano Co Rds 550, 580, 581 and 583, USFS Rd 583 (Mosca Pass), USFS Trail 883, and Sixmile Lane; and on the west by Colo 17 and US 285.
- UNIT S10 **Trickle Mountain** - Those portions of Saguache, Chaffee and Gunnison counties bounded on the north by US 50 and the Marshall Pass Rd (USFS Rd 243); on the east by US 285; on the south by Colo 114; and on the west by USFS Rd 803 (Meyer's G. and Gismo Creek Rd), Razor Creek and Saguache Co Rd 14-PP and Gunnison Co Rd 45 (Doyleville Cut-off Rd).
- UNIT S11 **Collegiate North** - Those portions of Lake, Chaffee, Pitkin and Gunnison counties bounded on the north by Colo 82; on the east by US 24; on the south by Chaffee Co Rd 306 and Cottonwood Pass Rd (USFS Rd 209); and on west by USFS 742, USFS Rd. 761 (Taylor Pass Rd.), USFS Rd. 7761, Pitkin CR 15E (Richmond Hill Rd.) and Pitkin CR 14 (Aspen Mtn. Summer Rd.).
- UNIT S12 **Buffalo Peaks** - Those portions of Lake, Chaffee and Park counties bounded on the north by I-70; on the east by Colo 9 and US 285; on the south by US 285; and on the west by US 24, Colo 91 and I-70.
- UNIT S13 **Snowmass East** - That portion of Pitkin Co bounded on the north and east by the Roaring Fork River, Colo. 82, Pitkin CR 14 (Aspen Mtn. Summer Rd.), Pitkin CR 15E (Richmond Hill Rd.) and USFS Rd. 7761; on the south by Taylor River Head Rd. (USFS 761.1D), Brush Creek Trail (USFS Trail 400), East Brush Creek Rd. (USFS 738.2B) and Brush Creek Rd. (USFS/Gunnison CR 738); on the west by Colo. 135, Gothic Rd. (Gunnison CR 317), Crystal River-Gunnison River divide, Roaring Fork River-Crystal River divide and Capitol Creek.
- UNIT S14 **Clinetop Mesa** - That portion of Garfield Co bounded on the north by the White River-Colorado River divide; on the east by Canyon Creek; on the south by I-70; and on the west by Colo 13, Rifle Creek, West Rifle Creek and Mullen Gulch.
- UNIT S15 **Sheep Mountain** - Those portions of Hinsdale, Mineral and Rio Grande counties bounded on the north by the Rio Grande River; on the east by Colo 149, US 160 and the Continental Divide; on the south by USFS 667, the Mineral-Archuleta and the Hinsdale-Archuleta Co lines; and on the west by the Piedra River, Middle Fork of the Piedra River, Middle Trout Creek, West Trout Creek, and Trout Creek.
- UNIT S16 **Cimarrona Peak** - Those portions of Hinsdale and Mineral counties bounded on the north by the Rio Grande River; on the east by Trout Creek, West Trout Creek, and Middle Fork of Trout Creek, the Middle Fork of the Piedra River and the Piedra River; on the south by the Hinsdale/Archuleta county line; and on the west by Weminuche Creek, USFS Trail 539, the Los Pinos River, and North Fork Pinos River and the Rio Grande Reservoir/Squaw Creek Divide.
- UNIT S17 **Collegiate South** - Those portions of Chaffee and Gunnison counties bounded on the north by Cottonwood Pass Rd. (USFS 209) and Chaffee CR 306 (Cottonwood Creek Rd.); on the east by U.S. 24 and 285; on the south by U.S. 50; on the west by Gunnison-Chaffee Co. line, Middle Willow Creek, and Willow Creek; on the west by USFS 742.
- UNIT S18 **Rawah** - Those portions of Larimer and Jackson counties bounded on the north

by the Wyoming state line; on the east by Larimer Co Rd 103 (Laramie River Rd); on the south by Colo 14; and on the west by Colo 125 and Colo127.

- UNIT S19 **Never Summer Range** - Those portions of Larimer, Jackson and Grand counties bounded on the north by Colo 14; on the east by Larimer Co Rd 63E (Pingree Park Rd), Larimer County RD 44H (Buckhorn Rd), the divide between Pennock Creek and Elk Creek, USFS Trails 928 (Signal Mountain Trail), and 980 (Stormy Peaks Trail); on the south by the Rocky Mountain National Park boundary, USFS Rds 120.4 (North Supply Jeep Rd), and 120 (Kawuneechee Rd), the North Supply Trail, USFS Trail 118 (Blue Ridge Trail), the Lost Lake Trail, USFS Rd 107 (Lost Lake Rd); and on the west by Colo 125 and Jackson Co Rd 27 (Rand-Gould Rd).
- UNIT S20 **Marshall Pass** - Those portions of Gunnison, Chaffee and Saguache counties bounded on the north by US 50; on the east by US 285; and on the south by Marshall Pass Rd; and on the west by US 50.
- UNIT S21 **Cow Creek, Wetterhorn Peak** - Those portions of Ouray, Gunnison, San Miguel and Hinsdale counties bounded on the north by Colo 62, US 550, the Ouray-Montrose Co line and Ouray-Gunnison Co line to the Uncompahgre National Forest line, and the Uncompahgre NF line to Big Blue Creek; on the east and south by Big Blue Creek to Uncompahgre Peak, the Uncompahgre-Animas River divide, the Ouray-Hinsdale Co line, Engineer Mountain, the Uncompahgre-Lake Fork-Animas River divide, the San Miguel-San Juan and San Miguel-Dolores Co lines, and Lizard Head Pass; and on the west by Colo 145 and US 62.
- UNIT S22 **San Luis Peak** - Those portions of Hinsdale, Mineral and Saguache counties bounded on the north by USFS Rd 788, Hinsdale Co Rds 5, 15, and 45, Saguache Co Rd KK-14 and NN-14; on the east by the Continental Divide, USFS Rd 787, and the La Garita Wilderness Boundary; on the south by USFS Trail 787 (La Garita Stock Driveway), USFS Rd 504, and Colo 149; and on the west by USFS Rd 507, USFS Trails 803, 787 and 473, and Colo 149.
- UNIT S23 **Kenosha**- Those portions of Park and Jefferson counties bounded on the north by US 285; on the north and east by Park Co Rd 68, USFS Rds 543 and 560; on the south by USFS Rd 545, USFS Trail 609, Park Co Rd 56 and USFS Rd 56 (Lost Park Rd); and on the west by US 285.
- UNIT S24 **Battlement Mesa** - Those portions of Garfield and Mesa counties bounded on the north by the Colorado River and I-70; on the east and south by the Garfield Co Rds 331 and 342, Mesa Co Rd 330E, Colo 330 and Colo 65; and on the west by the Colorado River.
- UNIT S25 **Snowmass West** - Those portions of Pitkin, Gunnison and Eagle counties bounded on the north by the Roaring Fork River; on the east by Capitol Creek and the Roaring Fork River-Crystal River divide; on the south by the Crystal River-Gunnison River divide; and on the west by the Crystal River-Gunnison River divide and Colo 133.
- UNIT S26 **Taylor River** - That portion of Gunnison Co bounded on the north by USFS/ Gunnison CR 738 (Brush Creek Rd.), USFS 738.2B (East Brush Creek Rd.), USFS Trail 400 (Brush Creek Trail), 761.1D (Taylor River Head Rd.); on the east by USFS 761 (Taylor Pass Rd.), USFS 742, Willow Creek, Middle Willow Creek and Cumberland Pass Rd.; on the south by New Mexico Principal Meridian/6th Principal Meridian divide, western Fossil Ridge Wilderness boundary and Lost Canyon Rd.; on the west by Colo 135.

- UNIT S27 **Tarryall** - Those portions of Park and Jefferson counties bounded on the north by Park Co Rd 56, USFS Rd 56 (Lost Park Rd), USFS Trail 609, and USFS Rd 560; on the east by USFS Rd 211 (Matukat Rd.), Park Co Rd 77, US 24; on the south by the South Platte River, Park Co Rds 59, 592, and 23, USFS 234 and Park Co Rd 77; and on the west by US 285.
- UNIT S28 **Vallecito** - Those portions of Hinsdale, La Plata and San Juan counties bounded on the north by the Continental Divide; on the east by the North Fork Los Pinos River, Los Pinos River, USFS Trail 539 from Divide Lakes, and Weminuche Creek; on the south by the Hinsdale-Archuleta County line, East Creek and the Los Pinos River; and on the west by Vallecito Reservoir (east shoreline) and Vallecito Creek.
- UNIT S29 **Alamosa Canyon** - Those portions of Conejos, Mineral and Rio Grande counties bounded on the north by US 160; on the east by Colo 15; on the south by USFS Rds 255, 240, and 259, USFS Trail 706, USFS Rds 260, 250 and 380; and on the west by the Continental Divide.
- UNIT S30 **Conejos River** - Those portions of Conejos, Archuleta, Mineral and Rio Grande counties bounded on the north by USFS Rds 380, 250, and 260, USFS Trail 706, USFS Rds 259, 240 and 255, and Colo 15; on the east by US 285; on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico state line and the USFS Rio Grande National Forest boundary; and on the west by the Continental Divide.
- UNIT S31 **Blanca River** - Those portions of Archuleta, Conejos and Rio Grande counties bounded on the north by the Mineral-Archuleta County line and USFS Rd 667; on the east by the Continental Divide; on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico state line; and on the west by US 84 and US 160.
- UNIT S32 **Georgetown** - Those portions of Clear Creek, Jefferson, Gilpin, and Boulder counties bounded on the north and east by USFS 149 (Rollins Pass Rd), Gilpin Co Rd 16 (Tolland Rd), Colo 119, and Colo 72; on the south by I-70; and on the west by the Continental Divide.
- UNIT S33 **Lake Fork/Pole Mountain** - Those portions of Hinsdale and San Juan counties bounded on the north by the Gunnison-Hinsdale County line; on the east by Colo 149; on the south by North Clear Creek, USFS Trail 821 from North Clear Creek to Lost Trail Creek, and Lost Trail Creek; on the south by the Rio Grande River, Stoney Gulch, Cunningham Creek and Colo 110; and on the west by US 550, the Ouray-San Juan County line, the Uncompahgre-Upper Gunnison River Divide and Big Blue Creek.
- UNIT S34 **Rampart Range** - Those portions of El Paso and Teller counties bounded on the north by USFS Rds 393, 300 and 320; on the east by I-25; and on the south and west by US 24 to Woodland Park.
- UNIT S35 **Greenhorns** - Those portions of Pueblo, Huerfano and Custer counties bounded on the north by Colo 96; on the east by I-25; on the south by the Huerfano River; and on the south and west by Colo 69.
- UNIT S36 **Bellows Creek** - Those portions of Mineral, Rio Grande and Saguache counties bounded on the north by USFS Trail 787; on the east by the Mineral/Saguache county line and an all-terrain vehicle trail also known as the La Garita Stock Driveway, USFS Rd 630 and Rio Grande Co Rds 15 and 18; on the south by US 160 and the Rio Grande River; and on the west by Colo 149 and USFS Rd 504.
- UNIT S37 **St Vrain** - Those portions of Boulder, Grand and Larimer counties bounded on

the north and east by the Rocky Mountain National Park boundary and US 36; on the south by Boulder Co Rds 94, 81, 106, and 95 (Lefthand Canyon Dr), Colo 72 (Peak to Peak Highway), Boulder Co Rd 102 (Brainard Lake Rd), USFS Trail 907 (Pawnee Pass Trail) and USFS Trail 1 (Cascade Creek Trail); and on the west by USFS Rd 125, USFS Trail 102 (Knight Ridge Trail), and the Rocky Mountain National Park boundary.

- UNIT S38 **Apishapa** - Those portions of Huerfano, Pueblo, Otero and Las Animas counties bounded on the north by Colo 10, and US 50; on the east and south by US 350; and on the west by I-25.
- UNIT S39 **Mount Silverheels** - Those portions of Park and Summit counties bounded on the north by the Swan River Rd (Summit Co Rd 6), USFS Rd 6, the Continental Divide and the North Fork of the South Platte River; on the east by US 285, Park Co Rds 77 and 23 (Turner Gulch Rd or USFS Rd 234); on the south by US 24; and on the west by US 285 and Colo 9.
- UNIT S40 **Lone Pine** - That portion of Larimer Co bounded on the north by Larimer Co Rds 80C and 59 (Cherokee Park Rd), the Wyoming state line; on the east by Larimer Co Rd 37, South Branch Boxelder Creek, Boxelder Creek, Larimer Co Rd 19; on the south by Larimer Co Rd 80, and US 287; and on the south and west by Larimer Co Rds 74E and 162 (Red Feather Lakes-Deadman Rd).
- UNIT S41 **Peru Creek** - That portion of Summit Co bounded on the north by I-70; on east by the Continental Divide; on the south by the Swan River Rd (Summit Co Rd 6) and USFS Rd 6; and on the west by Colo 9 and US 6.
- UNIT S42 **Waterton Canyon** - Those portions of Jefferson, Douglas, and Park counties bounded on the north by US 285; on the east by Colo 470, US 85, Colo 67, and USFS Rd 300 (Rampart Range Rd); on the south by USFS Trail 649, Colo 67, Jefferson Co Rd 126 (South Deckers Rd) and USFS Rd 211; and on the west by USFS Rds 560 and 543, and Park Co Rd 68.
- UNIT S43 **Hayman** - Those portions of Park, Teller, Douglas, and Jefferson counties bounded on the north by USFS Rd 211 and Jefferson Co Rd 126 (South Deckers Rd); on the east by Colo 67 and Trout Creek; on the south by US 24; and on the west by the Park Co Rd 77 and USFS Rd 211 (Matakat Rd).
- UNIT S44 **Basalt** - Those portions of Garfield, Eagle and Pitkin counties bounded on the north by USFS Trail 514 (Red Tables Divide Rd) and USFS Trail 1870; on the east by the Crooked Creek Pass Rd (USFS Rd 400); on the south by the Fryingpan River and the Roaring Fork River; and on the west by Garfield Co Rd 100, and the Cottonwood Pass Rd.
- UNIT S45 **Cross Mountain** - That portion of Moffat Co bounded on the north and east by Colo 318; on the east and south by US 40; and on the west by the Lilly Park Rd and the Little Snake River.
- UNIT S46 **Dome Rock** - That portion of Teller Co bounded on the north by US 24; on the east and south by Colo 67; and on the west by Teller Co Rd 1.
- UNIT S47 **Browns Canyon** - Those portions of Chaffee, Fremont and Park counties bounded on the north by US 24; on the east by Kaufman Ridge, Badger Creek, and Fremont Co Rds 2 and 12; and on the south by the Arkansas River and South Arkansas River; and on the west by US 285 and 24.
- UNIT S48 **Carrizo Canyon** - Those portions of Baca and Las Animas counties bounded on

the north by US 160; on the east by Baca Co Rd 13 (Pritchett Grade Rd); on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico state line; and on the west by Colo 389.

- UNIT S49 **Grape Creek\Copper Ridge** – Those portions of Custer and Fremont counties bounded on the north by the Arkansas River, the Fremont Co Rd 12 Bridge, and US 50; on the east by Colo 67; on the south by Colo 96; and on the west by Colo 69, Fremont-Custer and Fremont-Saguache Co lines, USFS Rd 6 (Hayden Pass Rd), and Fremont Co Rd 6.
- UNIT S50 **Mount Mestas** - Those portions of Huerfano and Costilla counties bounded on the north by Huerfano Co Rd 550, Colo 69 and the Huerfano River; on the east by I-25; on the south by US 160; and on the west by the Pass Creek Rd.
- UNIT S51 **Spanish Peaks** - Those portions of Huerfano, Costilla and Las Animas counties bounded on the north by US 160; on the east by I-25; on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico state line; and on the west by the Huerfano-Costilla Co line and farther south by the Southern Sangre de Cristo Divide (Culebra mountain range).
- UNIT S52 **Rock Creek** - Those portions of Gunnison, Saguache and Hinsdale counties bounded on the north by BLM Rds 3035, 3036 (Cebolla Creek Rd) 3047 (Huntsman Gulch Rd) and 3043; on the east by USFS Rd 806; on the south by USFS Rd 788 (Los Pinos Pass Rd) , Saguache Co Rd KK-14, Hinsdale Co Rds 45, 15 and 5; and on the south and west by the Powder Horn Primitive Area boundary, USFS Trail 462, the East Fork of Powderhorn Creek, and Powderhorn Creek.
- UNIT S53 **Bristol Head** - Those portions of Mineral and Hinsdale counties bounded on the north by North Clear Creek, Colo 149, and USFS Trails 473 and 787; on the east by USFS Trail 803 and USFS Rd 507; on the south by Colo 149, and the Rio Grande River; and on the west by Lost Trail Creek.
- UNIT S54 **Dillon Mesa** - That portion of Gunnison Co bounded on the north by Gunnison Co Rd 12; on the east by Colo 135; on the south by US 50, the Gunnison River, Blue Mesa Reservoir, and Colo 92; and on the west by Curecanti Creek, Curecanti Pass, and Coal Creek.
- UNIT S55 **Natural Arch-Carnero Creek** - Those portions of Rio Grande and Saguache counties bounded on the north by Colo 114; on the east by US 285; on the south by Colo 112 and US 160; and on the west by Rio Grande Co Rds 18 and 15, USFS Rd 630, and USFS Trail 787, the all terrain vehicle trail also known as the La Garita Driveway, La Garita Wilderness Area boundary, USFS Rd 787 and the Continental Divide.
- UNIT S56 **Black Ridge** - That portion of Mesa Co bounded on the north by the Colorado River and US 50; on the east by US 50; on the east and south by Colo 141 and the Dolores River; and on the west by the Colorado-Utah state line.
- UNIT S57 **Big Thompson** - Those portions of Larimer and Boulder counties bounded on the north by Larimer Co Rd 44H (Buckhorn Rd), Stove Prairie Rd (Larimer Co Rd 27), Larimer Co Rds 52E (Rist Canyon Rd) and 54G; on the east by US 287; on the south by Colo 66 and US 36; and on the west by the Rocky Mountain National Park boundary, USFS Trails 980 (Stormy Peaks Trail), and 928 (Signal Mountain Trail) and the divide between Pennock Creek and Elk Creek.
- UNIT S58 **Lower Poudre** - That portion of Larimer Co bounded on the north by Larimer Co Rd 74E (the Red Feather Lakes Rd) on the east by US 287 and Larimer Co Rd

54G; on the south by Larimer Co Rd 52E (Rist Canyon Rd), Stove Prairie Rd (Larimer Co Rd 27), and Larimer Co Rd 44H (Buckhorn Rd); and on the west by Larimer Co Rd 63E (Pingree Park Rd), Colo 14, Elkhorn Creek, and Larimer Co Rd 68 (Boy Scout Ranch Rd).

- UNIT S59 **Derby Creek** - Those portions of Rio Blanco, Routt, Eagle and Garfield counties bounded on the north by USFS Trails 1103, 1116 and 1117, USFS Rds 959 and 16, Routt Co Rds 132 and 15; on the east by Colorado Colo 131; on the south by the Eagle River, the Colorado River and Deep Creek; and on the west by the Colorado River-White River divide, and the White River-Yampa River divide.
- UNIT S60 **Shelf Rd** - Those portions of Teller, Fremont and Park counties bounded on the north by Park Co Rds 59 and 102 and Teller Co Rds 112, 11, and 1; on the east by Colo 67, Teller Co Rd 86 and Fremont Co Rd 67; on the south by US 50; and on the west by Colo 9.
- UNIT S61 **Purgatory Canyon** - Those portions of Otero, Bent and Las Animas counties bounded on the north by US 50; on the east by Colo 109; on the south by US 160; and on the west by US 350.
- UNIT S62 **Dominguez Creek** - Those portions of Delta, Mesa, Montrose and Ouray counties bounded on the north by Colo 141; on the east by Colo 50; on the south by Colo 90; and on the west by USFS Rd 402 (Divide Rd).
- UNIT S63 **Middle Dolores River** - Those portions of Montrose and San Miguel counties bounded on the north by Colo 90; on the east by Monogram Mesa Rd (Montrose Co Rd DD 19 and San Miguel Co Rds 18Y, U29 and 25R); on the south by Colo 141, and the Big Gypsum Valley Rd (San Miguel Co Rd 20R, Dolores River and McIntyre Canyon); and on the west by the Colorado-Utah state line.
- UNIT S64 **Upper Dolores River** - Those portions of San Miguel, Dolores and Montezuma counties bounded on the north by McIntyre Canyon, Dolores River, San Miguel Co Rd 20.R (Big Gypsum Valley Rd), Colo 141 and Disappointment Valley Rd (San Miguel Co Rd 19.Q and Dolores Co Rd D.00); on the east by USFS Rd 526 (Norwood-Dolores Rd) and Colo 145; on the south by Colo 184 and US 491; and on the west by the Colorado-Utah state line.
- UNIT S65: **Costilla** - That portion of Costilla Co bounded on the north by the Alamosa-Costilla and Huerfano-Costilla Co lines; on the east by the Huerfano-Costilla Co line and farther south by the southern Sangre de Cristo Divide (Culebra Mountain Range); on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico state line; and on the west by Colo 159 and US 160.
- UNIT S66 **Mount Elbert** - That portion of Lake and Pitkin counties bounded on the north by the North Fork Fryingspan River, and Mormon Creek and the Continental Divide; on the east by US 24; on the south by Colo 82; and on the west by Lost Man Creek, over ridge from Lost Man Creek to South Fork Fryingspan River, South Fork Fryingspan River, and Fryingspan River.
- UNIT S67 **Flattops** - Those portions of Rio Blanco and Garfield counties bounded on the north by the Williams Fork River-White River divide; on the east by the White River-Yampa River divide and the White River-Colorado River divide; on the south by the South Fork of the White River-Colorado River divide; and on the west by USFS Rd 245, Rio Blanco Co Rds 17 (Buford-Newcastle Rd) and 8, and USFS Rd 250.
- UNIT S68 **Northern Sangre de Cristos** - Those portions of Chaffee, Fremont and

Saguache counties bounded on the north by the South Arkansas River and the Arkansas River; on the east by Fremont Co Rd 6 and USFS Rd 6 (Hayden Pass Rd); on the south by the Fremont-Custer and Fremont-Saguache Co lines, USFS Rd 970 (Hayden Pass Rd), and Saguache Co Rd LL 57; and on the west by US 285.

- UNIT S69 **Cochetopa** – Those portions of Gunnison and Saguache counties bounded on the north by the Gunnison River and US 50, on the east by Gunnison Co Rd 45 and Saguache Co Rd 14-PP (Doyleville Cut-off Road), Razor Creek and USFS Rd 803 (Gismo Creek and Meyer’s Gulch Rd), Colo 114 and the Continental Divide; on the south by Saguache Co Rds NN-14 and KK-14; and on the west by USFS Rd 806 and South Beaver Creek.
- UNIT S70 **Fossil Ridge** – That portion of Gunnison Co bounded on the north by the New Mexico Principal Meridian/6th Principal Meridian divide; on the east by USFS Rd 765, Gunnison Co Rd 76, USFS Rd 763 (Waunita Pass Rd) and Gunnison Co Rd 887 (Waunita Hot Springs Rd); on the south by US 50; and on the west by Gunnison Co Rd 76, BLM Rd 3103 (North Parlin Flats), USFS Rd 583 and the western Fossil Ridge Wilderness boundary.
- UNIT S71 **West Needles** - Those portions of San Juan and La Plata counties bounded on the north by the San Miguel-Ouray Co line, US 550, Colo 110, Cunningham Gulch, and the Continental Divide; on the east by Vallecito Creek and the Los Piños River; on the south by US 160; and on the west by the Montezuma-La Plata and Montezuma- Dolores Co lines.
- UNIT S72 **Greenland** - That portion of Douglas Co bounded on the north by Wolfensberger Rd, Wilcox Street, and Colo 86; on the east by Colo 83; on the south by Palmer Divide Rd; and on the west by Colo 105.
- UNIT S73 **Mount Zirkel** - Those portions of Jackson and Routt counties bounded on the north by the Mount Zirkel Wilderness boundary, USFS Trail 1125, USFS Rd 660, and Big Creek Rd (USFS Rd 600); on the east by Jackson Co Rds 6W, 7, 12W, 18, and 5; on the south by Jackson Co Rd 24, and the Buffalo Pass Rd (USFS Rd 60); and on the west by the boundary of the Mount Zirkel Wilderness Area.
- UNIT S74 **Glenwood Canyon** - Those portions of Garfield and Eagle counties bounded on the north by the South Fork White River-Colorado River Divide and Deep Creek; on the east and south by the Colorado River; and on the west by Canyon Creek.
- UNIT S75 **Main Canyon** - Those portions of Mesa, Garfield and Rio Blanco counties bounded on the north by the Colorado River-White River divide; on the east by the Roan Creek-Parachute Creek divide and Kelly Gulch; on the south by the Colorado River; and on the west by the Bookcliffs, the Little Salt Wash-Roan Creek divide, the Big Salt Wash-Roan Creek divide, and the East Salt Creek-Roan Creek divide.
- UNIT S76 **Holy Cross** - Those portions of Eagle and Pitkin counties bounded on the west and north by the Holy Cross Wilderness area, West Grouse Creek, and USFS Trail 2129 and USFS Rd 733; on the east by US 24; on the south by the Continental Divide; and on the west by the Fryingpan River-Eagle River divide.
- UNIT S77 **Gore Canyon** - Those portions of Grand, Eagle, Summit and Routt counties bounded on the north by Colo 134; on the east by US 40, Colo 9 and the Blue River; on the south by Elliott Creek, Hoagland Reservoir, the North Fork of Elliott Creek, Elliott Ridge/Arapaho/White River NF boundary, Eagles Nest Wilderness boundary, Piney Ridge, Elk Creek, and the Colorado River to State Bridge; and

on the west by Colo 131.

UNIT S78 **Ten Mile** - Those portions of Summit and Eagle counties bounded on the north by Resolution Creek Road (USFS Rd 702), Resolution Creek, Ptarmigan Pass, Wilder Gulch and I-70; on the east by Colo 91; on the south and west by US 24.

UNIT S79 **Pueblo West** - That portion of Pueblo and Fremont counties bounded on the north by US 50; on the east by Colo 45; on the south by Colo 96; and on the west by Colo 67.

UNIT S80 **Black Canyon** - Those portions of Delta, Gunnison, and Montrose counties bounded by the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area, Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park, and Curecanti National Recreation Area south and west of Colo 92.

UNIT S81 **Lower Lake Fork, Gunnison River** - That portion of Gunnison Co bounded on the north by US 50 and Blue Mesa Reservoir; on the east by Colo 149; on the south by Colo 149; and on the southwest and west by Gunnison Co Rd 25.

UNIT S82 **Cold Springs** - That portion of Moffat Co bounded on the north by the Colorado-Wyoming state line; on the east by Moffat Co Rd 10N (Irish Canyon Rd), Colo 318 and Moffat Co Rd 10; on the south by Moffat Co Rd 34 and the Green River; and on the west by the Colorado-Utah state line.

UNIT S83 **Rocky Mountain National Park** - Those portions of Larimer, Boulder and Grand counties within the boundaries of Rocky Mountain National Park, except for Twin Sisters Mountain.

UNIT S84 **Mesa Verde** - That portion of Montezuma and La Plata counties bounded on the north by US 160; on the east by Colo 140; on the south by the Colorado-New Mexico state line; and on the west by US 491.

UNIT S85 **Dinosaur Monument** - That portion of Moffat Co bounded on the north by the Dinosaur National Monument boundary, the Green River and Moffat Co Rd 34; on the east and south by Dinosaur National Monument (containing the Green River); and on the west by the Colorado-Utah state line.

UNIT S86 **Cucharas River** - Those portions of Pueblo, Huerfano, Las Animas and Otero counties bounded on the north by the Arkansas River; on the east by Colo 167; on the south by Colo 10; and on the west by I-25.

#026 - MOUNTAIN GOAT UNIT BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS

UNIT G1 **Mt. Shavano** - Those portions of Chaffee, Gunnison and Saguache counties bounded on the north by USFS 839, USFS 1451 (Alpine Tunnel), USFS 295, Pomeroy Gulch, Grizzly Mountain, and Brown's Creek; on the east by US 285; on the south by US 50; and on the west by Gunnison Co Rd 76 (Quartz Creek Road) and USFS 765 (North Quartz Creek Road).

UNIT G2 **Mount Princeton** - Those portions of Chaffee and Gunnison counties bounded on the north by Cottonwood Pass Rd (USFS 209, USFS 306 and Chaffee Co Rd 306); on the east by US 24 and US 285; on the south by Colo 162, USFS 211 and USFS 267; and on the west by USFS 765 and USFS 742.

UNIT G3 **Mount Harvard** - Those portions of Lake, Chaffee, Pitkin and Gunnison counties bounded on the north by Colo 82; on the east by US 24; on the south by Chaffee CR 306 and Cottonwood Pass Rd. (USFS 209); and on the west by USFS 742,

USFS Rd. 761 (Taylor Pass Rd.), USFS Rd. 7761, Pitkin CR 15E (Richmond Hill Rd.) and Pitkin CR 14 (Aspen Mtn. Summer Rd.).

- UNIT G4 **Mount Evans** - Those portions of Clear Creek, Jefferson and Park counties bounded on the north by I-70; on the east by west of Colo 74 and Jefferson Co Rd 73; on the south and southwest by US 285; and on the west by the Guanella Pass Rd (USFS 118 and USFS 381).
- UNIT G5 **West Needles** - Those portions of La Plata, San Juan, Hinsdale and Archuleta counties bounded on the north by the San Juan-Ouray Co line and the Continental Divide; on the east by the Los Pinos River-Piedra River divide, East Creek, and the Los Pinos River; on the south by US 160 and on the west by US 550.
- UNIT G6 **Gore Range** - Those portions of Grand, Eagle and Summit counties bounded on the north by the Colorado River; on the east by Colo 9; on the south by I-70; and on the west by Colo 131.
- UNIT G7 **Gray's Peak** - Those portions of Summit and Clear Creek counties bounded on the north by US 6/I-70; on the east by the Guanella Pass Rd (USFS 381); on the south by the Pike-Arapahoe National Forest boundary, the Continental Divide, the Argentine Pass trail, USFS Rds 260 and 5; and on the west by US 6
- UNIT G8 **Fossil Ridge** - That portion of Gunnison Co bounded on the north by USFS Rd 742 (Taylor River Rd); on the east by USFS 765 (Cumberland Pass Rd and North Quartz Creek Rd); on the south by Quartz Creek Rd (Gunnison Co Rd 76) and US 50; and on the west by Colo 135.
- UNIT G10 **Tenmile** - Those portions of Summit, Park and Lake Counties bounded on the north by I-70; on the east by Colo 9 and Boreas Pass Rd (USFS 404 and Summit CR 10); on the south by the Continental Divide, Colo 9, Scott Gulch, the Middle Fork of the South Platte River, and Platte Gulch to the Lake-Park county line; and on the west by the Lake-Park county line, Continental Divide, Colo 91 and I-70.
- UNIT G11 **The Raggeds** - Those portions of Gunnison and Pitkin Counties bounded on the north by County Road 3 (Marble Rd), USFS 314 (Crystal River Rd) and USFS 317 (Schofield Pass Rd); on the east by USFS 317 (Gothic Rd) and Gunnison Co Rd 317 (Crested Butte Rd); on the south by Gunnison Co Rd 12 (Kebler Pass Rd); and on the west by Colo Hwy 133.
- UNIT G12 **Maroon Bells** - Those portions of Garfield, Eagle, Gunnison and Pitkin counties bounded on the north by Colo 82; on the east by Castle Creek; on the south by the Gunnison-Pitkin Co line, the Colorado River headwaters-Gunnison River divide, USFS Rd 317 (Schofield Pass Rd), and USFS Rd 314 (Crystal River Rd); and on the west by Colo 133.
- UNIT G14 **Antero** - Those portions of Chaffee and Gunnison counties bounded on the north by USFS 267, USFS 211 and Colo 162; on the east by US 285; on the south by Brown's Creek, Grizzly Mountain, Pomeroy Gulch, USFS 295, USFS 1451, and USFS 839; and on the west by USFS 765.
- UNIT G15 **Jones Pass** - Those portions of Summit, Grand, and Clear Creek counties bounded on the north by USFS Rds 132 (Ute Pass Rd), 138, 139 (Crooked Creek Rd) and Grand Co Rd 50; on the east by US 40 and I-70/US 6; on the south by US 6/I-70 and US 6 over Loveland Pass; and on the west by US 6 and Colo 9.

- UNIT G16 **Mt. Guyot** - Those portions of Summit, Clear Creek, and Park counties bounded on the north by US 6, USFS 5, USFS 260, the Argentine Pass trail, the Continental Divide and the Pike-Arapahoe National Forest boundary; on the east by the Guanella Pass Rd; on the south by US 285; and on the west by the Boreas Pass Rd (USFS 404 and Summit Co Rd 10), Colo 9, and US 6.
- UNIT G17 **Independence Pass** - Those portions of Lake, Pitkin and Eagle Counties bounded on the north by the Eagle River-Fryingpan River watershed divide and the Continental Divide; on the east by US 24; on the south by Colo 82; and on the west by Warren Creek, USFS 131, the Hunter-Fryingpan Wilderness Area boundary, Deadman Creek, and USFS 105, 501, 506, 507 and 400.
- UNIT G18 **Holy Cross** - That portion of Eagle and Pitkin Counties bounded on the north by the Holy Cross Wilderness boundary; on the east by the Holy Cross Wilderness boundary and the Continental Divide; on the south by the Continental Divide; and on the west by the Eagle River-Fryingpan River watershed divide and the Holy Cross Wilderness boundary.

Appendix E - Species Scientific Name Index

A. The following is a list of species referred to in Wildlife Commission Regulations (see Chapter 11 for domestic animals and unregulated wildlife.)

1. Amphibians

African clawed frog	<i>Xenopus laevis</i>
Boreal (Western) toad	<i>Anaxyrus boreas boreas</i>
Boreal chorus frog	<i>Pseudacris maculata</i>
Bullfrog	<i>Lithobates catesbeiana</i>
Canyon treefrog	<i>Hyla arenicolor</i>
Couch's spadefoot	<i>Scaphiopus couchii</i>
Great Basin spadefoot	<i>Spea intermontana</i>
Great Plains toad	<i>Anaxyrus cognatus</i>
Green frog	<i>Lithobates clamitans</i>
Green toad	<i>Anaxyrus debilis</i>
Marine toad	<i>Rhinella marina</i>
Mexican spadefoot	<i>Spea multiplicata</i>
Northern cricket frog	<i>Acris crepitans</i>
Northern leopard frog	<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>
Plains leopard frog	<i>Lithobates blairi</i>
Plains spadefoot	<i>Spea bombifrons</i>
Red-spotted toad	<i>Anaxyrus punctatus</i>
Tiger salamander	<i>Ambystoma spp.</i>
Western narrow-mouthed toad	<i>Gastrophryne olivacea</i>
Wood frog	<i>Lithobates sylvatica</i>
Woodhouse's toad	<i>Anaxyrus woodhousii</i>

3. Crustaceans

<u>Commercially available brine shrimp</u>	<u><i>Artemia spp</i></u>
<u>Commercially available krill</u>	<u><i>Euphausia spp</i></u>
<u>Freshwater shrimp</u>	<u><i>Gammarus lacustris</i></u>
Killer Shrimp	<i>Dikerogammarus villosus</i>
Ponto-Caspian echinogammarid amphipod	<i>Echinogammarus ischnus</i>
Rusty crayfish	<i>Orconectes rusticus</i>

4. Fish

Alewife	<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>
Arctic char	<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>
Arkansas darter	<i>Etheostoma cragini</i>
Asian swamp eel	<i>Monopterus albus</i>
Bighead carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i>
Bitterling	<i>Rhodeus sericeus</i>
Black carp	<i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i>
Black crappie	<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>
Blue catfish	<i>Ictalurus furcatus</i>
Blue tilapia	<i>Oreochromis aureus</i>
Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
Bluehead sucker	<i>Catostomus discobolus</i>
Bonytail	<i>Gila elegans</i>
Brassy minnow	<i>Hybognathus hankinsoni</i>
Brook trout	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>
Brown trout	<i>Salmo trutta</i>
Bullhead catfish	<i>Ameiurus melas</i>
Burbot	<i>Lota lota</i>
Butterfly peacock bass	<i>Cichla ocellaris</i>
Catla	<i>Catla catla</i>

Chain pickerel	<i>Esox niger</i>
Channel catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>
Chinese fine-scaled loach	<i>Misgurnus mizolepis</i>
Colorado roundtail chub	<i>Gila robusta</i>
Colorado squawfish	<i>Ptychocheilus lucius</i>
Common shiner	<i>Luxilus cornutus</i>
Cutbow	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii</i> X <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
Cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii</i>
Drum	<i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>
Eurasian ruffe	<i>Gymnocephalus cernuus</i>
Eurasian weatherfish	<i>Misgurnus fossilis</i>
Fathead minnow	<i>Pimephales promelas</i>
Flannelmouth sucker	<i>catostomus platyrhynchus</i>
Flathead catfish	<i>Pylodictis olivaris</i>
Flathead Chub	<i>Platygobio gracilus</i>
Giant barb	<i>Catlocarpio siamensis</i>
Gizzard shad	<i>dorosoma cepedianum</i>
Golden trout	<i>Oncorhynchus aguabonita</i>
Goldfish	<i>Carassius auratus</i>
Grass carp	<i>Ctenopharyngodon idella</i>
Grayling	<i>Thymallus arcticus</i>
Green sunfish	<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>
Greenback cutthroat trout	<i>Oncorhynchus clarki stomias</i>
Humpback chub	<i>Gila cypha</i>
Ide	<i>Leuciscus idus</i>
Iowa darter	<i>Etheostoma exile</i>
Koi	<i>Cyprinus carpio carpio</i>
Kokanee salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>
Lake chub	<i>Couesius plumbeus</i>
Lake trout (Mackinaw)	<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>
Largemouth bass	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
Largescale silver carp	<i>Hypophthalmichthys harmandi</i>
Longnose sucker	<i>Catostomus catostomus</i>
Mosquitofish	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>
Mountain whitefish	<i>Prosopium williamsoni</i>
Mozambique tilapia	<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>
Mrigal	<i>Cirrhinus cirrhosis</i>
Nile perch	<i>Lates niloticus</i>
Nile tilapia	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>
Northern pike	<i>Esox lucius</i>
Northern redbelly dace	<i>Phoxinus eos</i>
Oriental weatherfish	<i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>
Plains minnow	<i>Hybognathus placitus</i>
Plains orangethroat darter	<i>Etheostoma spectabile</i>
Plains topminnow	<i>Fundulus sciadicus</i>
Pumpkinseed sunfish	<i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>
Rainbow smelt	<i>Osmerus mordax</i>
Rainbow trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>
Razorback sucker	<i>Xyrauchen texanus</i>
Redear sunfish	<i>Lepomis microlophus</i>
Rio Grande chub	<i>Gila pandora</i>
Rio Grande sucker	<i>Catostomus plebeius</i>
River shiner	<i>Notropis blennioides</i>
Rohu	<i>Labeo rohita</i>
Rudd	<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>
Sacramento perch	<i>Archoplites interruptus</i>
Sauger	<i>Sander canadensis</i>

Saugeye
Silver carp
Smallmouth bass
Southern redbelly dace
Speckled dace
Splake
Spotted bass
Stonecat
Striped bass
Suckermouth minnow
Tench
Tiger muskie
Tiger trout
Trahira
Walking catfish
Walleye
White bass
White crappie
White perch
White sucker
Wiper
Yellow perch
Zander

Sander vitreum X Sander canadensis
Hypophthalmichthys molitrix
Micropterus dolomieu
Phoxinus erythrogaster
Rhinichthys osculus
Salvelinus namaycush X Salvelinus fontinalis
Micropterus punctulatus
Noturus flavus
Morone saxatilis
Phenacobius mirabilis
Tinca tinca
Esox lucius X Esox masquinongy
Salmo trutta X Salvelinus fontinalis
Hoplias malabaricus
Clarias batrachus
Sander vitreus
Morone chrysops
Pomoxis annularis
Morone americana
Catostomus commersonii
Morone chrysops X Morone saxatilis
Perca flavescens
Sander lucioperca

5. Mammals

Abert's squirrel
American mink
American pika
Badger
Barbary sheep
Beaver
Big Brown bat
Big Free-tailed bat
Black bear
Black-footed ferret
Black-tailed jackrabbit
Black-tailed prairie dog
Bobcat
Botta's pocket gopher
Brazilian free-tailed bat
Brush mouse
Bushy-tailed woodrat
California myotis
Canyon mouse
Chamois
Cliff chipmunk
Colorado chipmunk
Common hog-nosed skunk
Cottontail rabbit
Coyote
Crawford's desert shrew
Deer mouse
Desert bighorn sheep
Desert woodrat
Dwarf shrew
Eastern mole
Eastern pipistrelle

Sciurus aberti
Mustela vision
Ochotona princeps
Taxidea taxus
Ammotragus lervia
Castor canadensis
Eptesicus fuscus
Nyctinomops macrotis
Ursus americanus
Mustela nigripes
Lepus californicus
Cynomys ludovicianus
Lynx rufus
Thomomys bottae
Tadarida brasiliensis
Peromyscus boylii
Neotoma cinerea
Myotis californicus
Peromyscus crinitus
Rupicapra rupicapra
Neotamias dorsalis
Neotamias quadrivittatus
Conepatus mesoleucus
Sylvilagus floridanus
Canis latrans
Notiosorex crawfordi
Peromyscus maniculatus
Ovis canadensis nelsoni
Neotoma lepida
Sorex nanus
Scalopus aquaticus
Perimyotis subflavus

Eastern red bat	<i>Lasiurus borealis</i>
Eastern spotted skunk	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>
Eastern white-throated woodrat	<i>Neotoma leucodon</i>
Eastern woodrat	<i>Neotoma floridana</i>
Elliot's short-tailed shrew	<i>Blarina hylophaga</i>
Ermine (Short-tailed weasel)	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
European ferret	<i>Mustela putorius</i>
Fox squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger</i>
Fringed myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>
Golden-mantled ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus lateralis</i>
Gray fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>
Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
Great Basin pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus parvus</i>
Grizzly bear	<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>
Gunnison's prairie dog	<i>Cynomys gunnisoni</i>
Hispid cotton rat	<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>
Hispid pocket mouse	<i>Chaetopidus hispidus</i>
Hoary bat	<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>
Hopi chipmunk	<i>Tamias rufus</i>
Kit fox	<i>Vulpes macrotis</i>
Least chipmunk	<i>Neotamias minimus</i>
Least shrew	<i>Cryptotis parva</i>
Little brown myotis	<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>
Long-eared myotis	<i>Myotis evotis</i>
Long-legged myotis	<i>Myotis volans</i>
Long-tailed vole	<i>Microtus longicaudus</i>
Long-tailed weasel	<i>Mustela frenata</i>
Lynx	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>
Marmot	<i>Marmota flaviventris</i>
Masked shrew	<i>Sorex cinereus</i>
Meadow jumping mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius</i>
Meadow vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus</i>
Merriam's shrew	<i>Sorex merriami</i>
Mexican woodrat	<i>Neotoma mexicana</i>
Mogollon vole	<i>Microtus mogollonensis</i>
Montane shrew	<i>Sorex monticolus</i>
Montane vole	<i>Microtus montanus</i>
Moose	<i>Alces alces shirasi</i>
Mouflon	<i>Ovis orientalis orientalis</i>
Mountain goat	<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>
Mountain lion	<i>Puma concolor</i>
Mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
Muskrat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>
Nine-banded armadillo	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>
North American porcupine	<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i>
Northern grasshopper mouse	<i>Onychomys leucogaster</i>
Northern pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys talpoides</i>
Northern river otter	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>
Northern rock mouse	<i>Peromyscus nasutus</i>
Olive-backed pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus fasciatus</i>
Ord's kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys ordii</i>
Pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>
Pine marten	<i>Martes martes</i>
Pine squirrel	<i>Tamiasciurus hudsonicus</i>
Pinyon mouse	<i>Peromyscus truei</i>
Plains harvest mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys montanus</i>
Plains pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus flavescens</i>

Prairie vole	<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>
Preble's meadow jumping mouse	<i>Zapus hudsonius preblei</i>
Pronghorn	<i>Antilocapra Americana</i>
Pygmy shrew	<i>Sorex hoyi</i>
Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Red deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>
Red fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>
Ringtail	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>
Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis</i>
Rocky Mountain elk	<i>Cervus elaphus canadensis</i>
Sagebrush vole	<i>Lemmyscus curtatus</i>
Short-tailed (Ermine) weasel	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
Silky pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus flavus</i>
Silver-haired bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>
Snowshoe hare	<i>Lepus americanus</i>
Southern plains woodrat	<i>Neotoma micropus</i>
Southern red-backed vole	<i>Clethrionomys gapperi</i>
Spotted bat	<i>Euderma maculatum</i>
Spotted ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus spilosoma</i>
Striped skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>
Swift fox	<i>Vulpes velox</i>
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>
Uinta chipmunk	<i>Neotamias umbrinus</i>
Virginia opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>
Water shrew	<i>Sorex palustris</i>
Western harvest mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>
Western heather vole	<i>Phenacomys intermedius</i>
Western jumping mouse	<i>Zapus princeps</i>
Western pipistrelle	<i>Parastrellus hesperus</i>
Western small-footed myotis	<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>
Western Spotted skunk	<i>Spilogale gracilis</i>
Western white-throated woodrat	<i>Neotoma albigula</i>
White-footed mouse	<i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>
White-tailed antelope squirrel	<i>Ammospermophilus leucurus</i>
White-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>
White-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus townsendii</i>
White-tailed prairie dog	<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>
Wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>
Wyoming ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus elegans</i>
Yuma myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>

6. Mollusks

(NCN) ambersnail	<i>Succinea vaginacontorta</i>
Amber glass	<i>Nesovitreia electrina</i>
Armed snaggletooth	<i>Gastrocopta armifera</i>
Ash gyro	<i>Gyraulus parvus</i>
Ashy physa	<i>Physella integra</i>
Banded mysterysnail	<i>Viviparus georgianus</i>
Blunt ambersnail	<i>Oxyloma retusum</i>
Brown hive	<i>Euconulus fulvus</i>
Carib fossaria	<i>Fossaria cubensis</i>
Chinese mysterysnail	<i>Cipangopaludina chinensis</i>
Cloche ancyliid	<i>Ferrissia walkeri</i>
Cockerell lymnaea	<i>Fossaria cockerelli</i>
Comb snaggletooth	<i>Gastrocopta pentodon</i>
Compound coil	<i>Helicodiscus parallelus</i>
Costate vallonina	<i>Vallonia costata</i>

Creeping ancyliid	<i>Ferrissia rivularis</i>
Cross vertigo	<i>Vertigo modesta</i>
Cylindrical papershell	<i>Anodontoides ferussacianus</i>
Disc gyro	<i>Gyraulus circumstriatus</i>
Erie snaggletooth	<i>Gastrocopta carnegiei</i>
European valve snail	<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>
Five-tooth vertigo	<i>Vertigo ventricosa</i>
Forest disc	<i>Discus whitneyi</i>
Fragile ancyliid	<i>Ferrissia fragilis</i>
Giant floater	<i>Pyganodon (Anodonta) grandis grandis</i>
Giant rams-horn snail	<i>Marisa cornuarietis</i>
Glass physa	<i>Physa skinneri</i>
Glossy pillar	<i>Cionella lubrica</i>
Golden fossaria	<i>Fossaria obrussa</i>
Japanese mysterysnail	<i>Cipangopaludina japonica</i>
Lake fingernailclam	<i>Musculium lacustre</i>
Lambda snaggletooth	<i>Gastrocopta holzingeri</i>
Lance aplexa	<i>Aplexa elongata</i>
Long fingernailclam	<i>Musculium transversum</i>
Lovely vallonina	<i>Vallonia pulchella</i>
Lyrate mountainsnail	<i>Oreohelix haydeni</i>
Marsh pondsnail	<i>Stagnicola elodes</i>
Marsh rams-horn	<i>Planorbella trivolvis</i>
Meadow slug	<i>Deroceras laeve</i>
Mesa rams-horn	<i>Planorbella scalaris</i>
Mimic lymnaea	<i>Pseudosuccinea columella</i>
Mossy valvata	<i>Valvata sincera</i>
Multirib vallonina	<i>Vallonia gracilicosta</i>
New Zealand mudsnail	<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>
Niobrara ambersnail	<i>Oxyloma haydeni</i>
One-ridge fieldslug	<i>Deroceras monentolophus</i>
Olive mysterysnail	<i>Viviparus subpurpureus</i>
Ovate vertigo	<i>Vertigo ovata</i>
Pewter physa	<i>Physella heterostropha</i>
Pondhorn	<i>Uniomereus tetralasmus</i>
Prairie fossaria	<i>Fossaria bulimoides</i>
Protean physa	<i>Physella virgata</i>
Pygmy fossaria	<i>Fossaria parva</i>
Quadrangular	<i>Pillclam Pisidium milium</i>
Quagga mussel	<i>Dreissena bugensis</i>
Quick gloss	<i>Zonitoides arboreus</i>
Quilted melania	<i>Tarebia granifera</i>
Ridgebeak peaclam	<i>Pisidium compressum</i>
Rock fossaria	<i>Fossaria modicella</i>
Rocky Mountain capshell	<i>Acroloxus coloradensis</i>
Rocky Mountain column	<i>Pupilla blandi</i>
Rocky Mountain dagger	<i>Pupoides inornatus</i>
Rocky mountainsnail	<i>Oreohelix strigosa</i>
Sharp sprite	<i>Promenetus exacuus</i>
Shiny peaclam	<i>Pisidium nitidum</i>
Slim snaggletooth	<i>Gastrocopta pellucida</i>
Smooth coil	<i>Helicodiscus singleyanus</i>
Spruce snail	<i>Microphysula ingersolli</i>
Striated fingernailclam	<i>Sphaerium striatinum</i>
Suboval ambersnail	<i>Catinella vermeta</i>
Swamp lymnaea	<i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i>
Tadpole physa	<i>Physella gyrina</i>

Toothless column
Triangular peaclam
Two-ridge rams-horn
Ubiquitous peaclam
Umbilicate sprite
Utah physa
Variable vertigo
White snaggletooth
White-lip dagger
Widespread column
Wild hive
Wrinkled marshsnail
Zebra mussel

Columella edentula
Pisidium variabile
Helisoma anceps
Pisidium casertanum
Promenetus umbilicatellus
Physella utahensis
Vertigo gouldi
Gastrocopta tappaniana
Pupoides albilabris
Pupilla muscorum
Euconulus chersinus
Stagnicola caperata
Dreissena polymorpha

7. Reptiles

Black-necked gartersnake
Chihuahuan nightsnake
Coachwhip
Colorado checkered whiptail
Common gartersnake
Common checkered whiptail
Common kingsnake
Common lesser earless lizard
Common sagebrush lizard
Common side-blotched lizard
Common snapping turtle
Desert nightsnake
Desert spiny lizard
Eastern collared lizard
Glossy snake
Gophersnake
Great Plains ratsnake
Great Plains skink
Hernandez's short-horned lizard
Lined snake
Long-nosed leopard lizard
Long-nosed snake
Many-lined skink
Massasauga
Midget faded (Western) rattlesnake
Milksnake
North American racer
Northern watersnake
Ornate box turtle
Ornate tree lizard
Painted turtle
Plains black-headed snake
Plains gartersnake
Plains hog-nosed snake
Plateau fence lizard
Plateau striped whiptail
Prairie lizard
Prairie rattlesnake
Ring-necked snake
Round-tailed horned lizard
Six-lined racerunner
Smith's black-headed snake

Thamnophis cyrtopsis
Hypsiglena jani
Masticophis flagellum
Aspidoscelis (Cnemidophorus) neotesselata
Thamnophis sirtalis
Aspidoscelis (Cnemidophorus) tessellata
Lampropeltis getula
Holbrookia maculata
Sceloporus graciosus
Uta stansburiana
Chelydra serpentina
Hypsiglena chlorophaea
Sceloporus magister
Crotaphytus collaris
Arizona elegans
Pituophis catenifer
Pantherophis emoryi
Plestiodon (Eumeces) obsoletus
Phrynosoma hernandesi
Tropidoclonion lineatum
Gambelia wislizenii
Rhinocheilus lecontei
Plestiodon (Eumeces) multivirgatus
Sistrurus catenatus
Crotalus oreganus
Lampropeltis triangulum
Coluber constrictor
Nerodia sipedon
Terrapene ornata
Urosaurus ornatus
Chrysemys picta
Tantilla nigriceps
Thamnophis radix
Heterodon nasicus
Sceloporus tristichus
Aspidoscelis (Cnemidophorus) velox
Sceloporus consobrinus
Crotalus viridis
Diadophis punctatus
Phrynosoma modestum
Aspidoscelis (Cnemidophorus) sexlineata
Tantilla hobartsmithi

Smooth greensnake
Spiny softshell
Striped whipsnake
Terrestrial gartersnake
Texas horned lizard
Texas threadsnake
Tiger whiptail
Western groundsnake
Western ribbonsnake
Yellow mud turtle

Opheodrys (Liochlorophis) vernalis
Apalone (Trionix) spinifera
Masticophis taeniatus
Thamnophis elegans
Phrynosoma cornutum
Leptotyphlops dulcis
Aspidoscelis (Cnemidophorus) tigris
Sonora semiannulata
Thamnophis proximus
Kinosternon flavescens

Basis and Purpose:

Creating a new season type “G” for guaranteed licenses due to natural disaster relief

Multiple fires during the 2020 hunting seasons prevented hunters from being able to hunt. In certain cases, impacted sheep, goat and moose hunters have been guaranteed licenses for the 2021 hunting seasons. Previously, CPW did not have a process to issue guaranteed licenses from one year to another. To ensure proper processing of applications, adherence to licensing and draw rules, and proper reporting of draw results, a new season type “G” was created to identify hunt codes with a guaranteed license. These hunt codes mirror the original hunt code, but have the letter “G” for “Guaranteed due to natural disaster relief”, as the 6th character (e.g., SMS74G1R is the companion hunt code to SMS74O1R).

Standardizing mandatory reporting regulations across species

CPW requires mandatory reporting for several types of hunting licenses and species. Sportspersons are required to fill out a mandatory report regardless of whether they harvest an animal if they hold any type of license for mountain goat, bighorn sheep and moose, or an auction or raffle license for deer, elk and pronghorn. For these license types, sportspersons who do not harvest are required to submit a questionnaire which asks for details about where and how they hunted. Additionally, sportsperson who harvest animals are required to submit their animals for inspection by a CPW official. Mandatory reports are also required for any bear, mountain lion, or bobcat harvested in the state. The mandatory report form asks for the location of the kill/trap, in addition to several other questions. This information is used for law enforcement purposes and for biological data.

In some cases, hunters incorrectly fill out the check form to conserve the anonymity of the hunting area. This has significant consequences for population monitoring and law enforcement. The regulations relating to check forms for bear and mountain lion previously stated that the form “shall be completed accurately.” However, that same wording was not included in the regulations for bighorn sheep, mountain goat, moose or bobcat. Regulation #002.R has been added to Chapter W-0, stating that for all species requiring mandatory reporting, all questionnaires and check reports shall be accurately completed by the hunter. This ensures consistency among all species that require a mandatory reporting.

Making electronic calls legal for mountain lion hunting during open seasons for harvest limit group L-50 and the Glenwood Springs Special Management Area only

In accordance with the West Slope Mountain Lion Plan, which was approved by the Parks and Wildlife Commission at its September 2020 meeting, electronic calls have been made legal for mountain lion hunting during open seasons in harvest limit group L-50 (Game Management Units 60, 61, 70 west of Colo141, 72, and 73) and the Glenwood Springs Special Management Area (Game Management Units 43, 44, 45, and 444) only. These regulations will begin on April 1, 2021. The harvest limit groups have also been modified , as listed in Chapter W-2.

Adding several species of crustaceans to the list of aquatic wildlife that may be possessed

In 2018, CPW converted the prohibited species list to an allowable species list for possession of aquatic wildlife (#012). Three species of crustaceans were inadvertently left off the allowable list, even though they were not prohibited. These include freshwater shrimp, commercially available brine shrimp and commercially available krill. Brine shrimp and krill are commonly used as feed for early life-stage fish at CPW and private aquaculture facilities. Freshwater shrimp are ubiquitous in Colorado and commercially sold for fish feed in ponds. These three species have been added to the list of allowable species for possession on either side of the Continental Divide in regulation #012.C.2.b. The Fish Health Board voted

in unanimous support of these changes in November 2020.

Implementing a ¼-mile hunting closure on public lands around Guanella Pass and Kenosha Pass

Guanella and Kenosha passes are popular recreation locations for hiking, camping, skiing, mountain biking, leaf viewing, etc., and have seen a significant increase in use in the last 5-10 years. GMUs 39, 46, 500 and 501 span both passes and big game, small game and waterfowl are hunted in these areas. There have been recent conflicts between hunters and non-hunters in these areas. As a result, a ¼-mile hunting closure on public lands around both passes, has been enacted similar to other hunting closures along the Front Range, through the creation of two new regulations, #20.E.7-8.

Creating a new bighorn sheep Game Management Unit (GMU) S-86 Cucharas River

In March 2020, CPW transplanted 20 bighorn sheep to the Bar Nothing/Hermosilla Ranch in Pueblo County. Once a self-sustaining bighorn sheep population is established, CPW would like to allow public and private hunting opportunity on the Ranch under Option C of the Bighorn Sheep Access Program (BSAP). However, the Ranch and surrounding areas are not located within the boundaries of an existing bighorn sheep GMU. As a result, a new bighorn sheep GMU, S-86 Cucharas River, has been created with the same boundaries as the big game GMU 128.

The statements of basis and purpose for these regulations can be obtained from the Colorado Division of Parks and Wildlife, Office of the Regulations Manager by emailing dnr_cpw_planning@state.co.us. The statements of basis and purpose are not available at the Division of Parks and Wildlife headquarters due to the closure of these facilities to the public in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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. and 33-4-102, C.R.S.

EFFECTIVE DATE - THESE REGULATIONS SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE MARCH 2, 2021 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 13TH DAY OF JANUARY, 2021.

**APPROVED:
Marvin McDaniel
Chair**

**ATTEST:
Marie Haskett
Secretary**