

Arizona Game and Fish Commission Rules

R12-4-301

Definitions

In addition to the definitions provided under A.R.S. § 17-101, the following definitions apply to trapping

“Body-gripping trap” means a device designed to capture an animal by gripping the animal’s body.

“Confinement trap” means a device designed to capture wildlife alive and hold it without harm.

“Evidence of legality” means the wildlife is accompanied by the applicable license, tag, stamp, or permit required by law and is identifiable as the “legal wildlife” prescribed by Commission Order, which may include evidence of species, gender, antler or horn growth, maturity and size.

“Foothold trap” means a device designed to capture an animal by the leg or foot.

“Instant kill trap” means a device designed to render an animal unconscious and insensitive to pain quickly with inevitable subsidence into death without recovery of consciousness.

“Land set” means any trap used on land rather than in water.

“Paste-type bait” means a partially liquefied substance used as a lure for animals.

“Person” means any individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, non-governmental organization or club, licensed animal shelter, government entity other than the Department, and any officer, employee, volunteer, member, or agent of a person.

“Sight-exposed bait” means a carcass or parts of a carcass lying openly on the ground or suspended in a manner so that it can be seen from above by a bird. This does not include a trap flag, dried or bleached bone with no attached tissue, or less than two ounces of paste-type bait.

“Trap flag” means an attractant made from materials other than animal parts that is suspended at least three feet above the ground.

“Water set” means any trap used and anchored in water rather than on land.

R12-4-307

Trapping Regulations: Licensing; Methods; Tagging of Bobcat Pelts

- An Arizona trapping license permits an individual to trap predatory and fur-bearing animals. The Department shall issue a registration number to a trapper and enter the number on the trapping license at the time the trapper purchases the license. The trapper registration number is not transferable.
- A trapping license is required for any individual 14 years of age and older. An individual under the age of 14 is not required to purchase a trapping license, but shall apply for and obtain a registration number.
- An individual born on or after January 1, 1967 shall successfully complete a Department-approved trapping education course before applying for a trapping license.
- An individual applying for a trapping registration number or trapping license shall pay the applicable fees established under R12-4-102.
- An individual applying for a trapping registration number or trapping license shall apply using a form furnished by the Department. The form is available at any Department office and online at www.azgfd.gov. The individual shall provide all of the following information on the form:
 - Applicant’s:
 - Full name, address, and telephone number;
 - Date of birth and physical description;
 - Identification number assigned by the Department;
 - Category of license:
 - Resident,
 - Nonresident, or
 - Juvenile, and

- The applicant’s signature.
- A trapper may only trap predatory and fur-bearing animals during trapping seasons established by Commission Order.
 - A trapper shall:
 - Inspect traps daily;
 - Kill or release all predatory and fur-bearing animals;
 - Possess a choke restraint device that enables the trapper to release a javelina from a trap when trapping in a javelina hunt unit, as designated by Commission Order;
 - Possess a device that is designed or manufactured to restrain a trapped animal while it is being removed from a trap when its release is required by this Section; and
 - Release, without additional injury, all animals that cannot lawfully be taken by trap.
 - Subsections (G)(3) and (G)(4) do not apply when the trapper is using a confinement trap.
 - A trapper shall not:
 - Bait a confinement trap with:
 - A live animal;
 - Any edible parts of small game, big game, or game fish; or
 - Any part of any game bird or nongame bird.
 - Set any trap within:
 - One-half mile of any of the following areas developed for public use:
 - Boat launching area,
 - Camping area,
 - Picnic area, or
 - Roadside rest area.
 - One-half mile of any occupied residence or building without permission of the owner or resident.
 - One-hundred yards of an interstate highway or any other highway maintained by the Arizona Department of Transportation.
 - Fifty feet of any trail maintained for public use by a government agency.
 - Seventy-five feet of any other road as defined under A.R.S. § 17-101.
 - Subsections (H)(2)(b), (H)(2)(c), (H)(2)(d), and (H)(2)(e) do not apply when the trapper is using a confinement trap.
 - Set a foothold trap within 30 feet of sight-exposed bait.
 - Use any:
 - Body-gripping or other instant kill trap with an open jaw spread that exceeds 5 inches for any land set or 10 inches for any water set;
 - Foothold trap with an open jaw spread that exceeds 7 1/2 inches for any water set;
 - Snare, unless authorized under subsection (I);
 - Trap with an open jaw spread that exceeds 6 1/2 inches for any land set; or
 - Trap with teeth.
 - A trapper who uses a foothold trap to take wildlife with a land set shall use commercially manufactured traps that meet the following specifications:
 - A padded or rubber-jawed trap or an unpadded trap with jaws permanently offset to a minimum of 3/16 inch and a device that allows for pan tension adjustment;
 - A foothold trap that captures wildlife by means of an enclosed bar or spring designed to prevent the capture of non-targeted wildlife or domestic animals; or
 - A powered cable device with an inside frame hinge width no wider than 6 inches, a cable loop stop size of at least 2 inches in diameter to prevent capture of small non-target species, and a device that allows for a pan tension adjustment.
 - A trapper who uses a foothold trap to take wildlife with a land set shall ensure that the trap has an anchor chain equipped with at least two swivels as follows:

- Possess or transport any wildlife or parts of the wildlife that was unlawfully taken.
 - Possess or transport the carcass of big game without a valid tag being attached.
 - Use the edible parts of any game mammal or any part of any game bird or nongame bird as bait.
 - Possess or transport the carcass or parts of a carcass of any wildlife that cannot be identified as to species and legality.
 - Take game animals, game birds and game fish with an explosive compound, poison or any other deleterious substances.
 - Import into this state or export from this state the carcass or parts of a carcass of any wildlife unlawfully taken or possessed.
- Unless a different or other penalty or punishment is specifically prescribed a person who violates any provision of this title, or who violates or fails to comply with a lawful order or rule of the commission, is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.
 - A person who knowingly takes any big game during a closed season or who knowingly possesses, transports or buys any big game that was unlawfully taken during a closed season is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor.
 - A person is guilty of a class 6 felony who knowingly:
 - Barters, sells or offers for sale any big game or parts of big game taken unlawfully.
 - Barters, sells or offers for sale any wildlife or parts of wildlife unlawfully taken during a closed season.
 - Barters, sells or offers for sale any wildlife or parts of wildlife imported or purchased in violation of this title or a lawful rule of the commission.
 - Assists another person for monetary gain with the unlawful taking of big game.
 - Takes or possesses wildlife while under permanent revocation under section 17-340, subsection B, paragraph 3.
 - A peace officer who knowingly fails to enforce a lawful rule of the commission or this title is guilty of a class 2 misdemeanor.

A.R.S. 17-361

Trappers; licensing; restrictions; duties; reports

- The holder of a trapping license, may trap predatory, nongame, and fur-bearing mammals under such restrictions as the commission may specify.
- All traps shall be plainly identified with the name, address, or registered number of the owner, and such markings of identification shall be filed with the department. All traps in use shall be inspected daily.
- It shall be unlawful for a person to disturb the trap of another unless authorized to do so by the owner.
- Pursuant to rules and regulations of the commission, each trapping licensee shall, on dates designated by the commission, submit on forms provided by the department, a legible report of the number of each kind of predatory, nongame and fur-bearing mammal taken and the names and addresses of the persons to whom they were shipped or sold or the wildlife management units where the animals were taken.

The Arizona Game and Fish Department prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, age, disability in its programs and activities. If anyone believes that they have been discriminated against in any of the AZGFD’s programs or activities, including its employment practices, the individual may file a complaint alleging discrimination directly with the Director’s Office, 5000 W. Carefree Highway, Phoenix, AZ 85086, (602) 942-3000 or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4040 N. Fairfax Dr., Suite 130, Arlington, VA 22203.

- An anchor chain 12 inches or less in length shall have a swivel attached at each end.
 - An anchor chain greater than 12 inches in length shall have one swivel attached at the trap and one swivel attached within 12 inches of the trap. The anchor chain shall be equipped with a shock-absorbing spring that requires less than 40 pounds of force to extend or open the spring.
- A trapper shall ensure that each trap has either the name and address or the registration number of the trapper marked on a metal tag attached to the trap. The number assigned by the Department is the only acceptable registration number.
 - A trapper shall immediately attach a valid bobcat transportation tag to the pelt or unskinned carcass of a bobcat taken in this state. The trapper shall validate the transportation tag by providing all of the following information on the bobcat transportation tag:
 - Current trapping license number,
 - Game management unit where the bobcat was taken,
 - Sex of the bobcat, and
 - Method by which the bobcat was taken.
 - The Department shall provide transportation tags with each trapping license. Additional transportation tags are available at any Department office at no charge.
 - A trapper shall ensure that all bobcats taken in this state have a bobcat seal attached and locked either through the mouth and an eye opening or through both eye openings no later than 10 days after the close of trapping season.
 - When available, bobcat seals are issued on a first-come, first-served basis at Department offices and other locations at those times and places as determined and published by the Department.
 - The trapper shall pay the bobcat seal fee established under R12-4-102.
 - Department personnel or an authorized agent shall attach and lock a bobcat seal only to a pelt or unskinned carcass presented with a validated transportation tag and a complete lower jaw identified with labels provided with the transportation tag. Department personnel or authorized agents shall collect the transportation tags and jaws before attaching the bobcat seal.
 - Department personnel shall attach a bobcat seal to a bobcat pelt seized under A.R.S. § 17-211(E)(4) before disposal by the Department to the public.
 - A licensed trapper shall file the annual report prescribed under A.R.S. § 17-361 (D).
 - The trapper shall submit the report to Arizona Game and Fish Department, Game Branch, 5000 W. Carefree Highway, Phoenix, AZ 85086 by April 1 of each year.
 - A report is required even when trapping activities were not conducted. The report form is available at any Department office and online at www.azgfd.gov.
 - The Department shall deny a trapping license to any trapper who fails to submit an annual report until the trapper complies with reporting requirements.
 - Persons suffering property loss or damage due to wildlife and who take responsive measures as permitted under A.R.S. §§ 17-239 and 17-302 are exempt from this Section. This exemption does not authorize any form of trapping prohibited under A.R.S. § 17-301.

Arizona Revised Statutes

A.R.S.301(D)

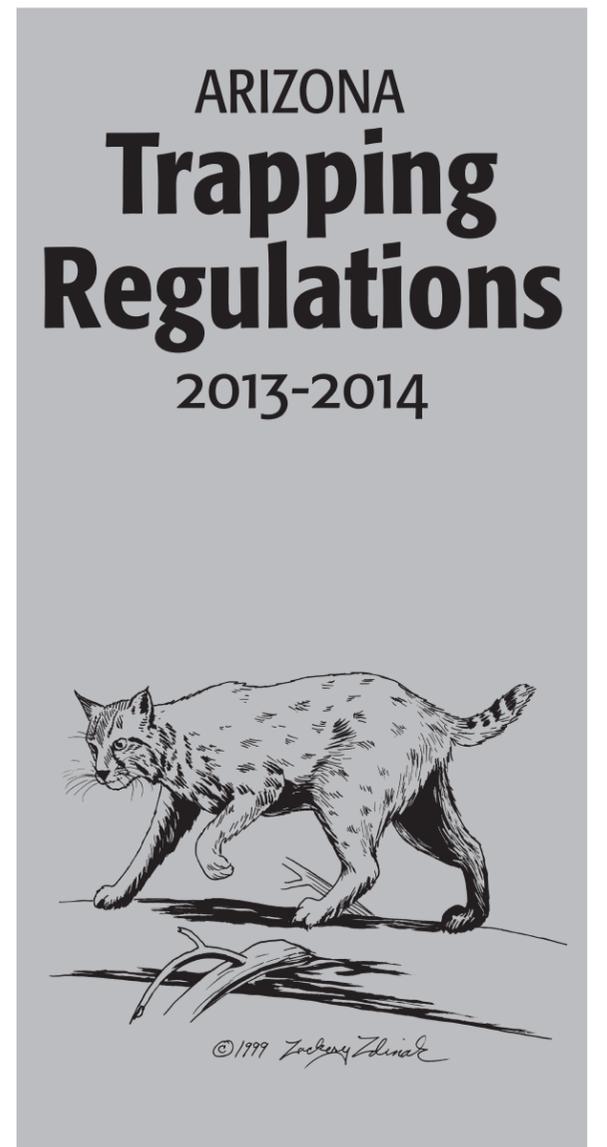
Exceptions; Methods of Taking

- It shall be unlawful to take wildlife with any leghold trap, any instant kill body gripping design trap, or by a poison or a snare on any public land, including state owned or state leased land, lands administered by the United States forest service, the federal bureau of land management, the national park service, the United States department of defense, the state parks board and any county or municipality. This subsection shall not prohibit:
 - The use of the devices prescribed in this subsection by federal, state, county, city, or other local departments of health which have jurisdiction in the geographic area of such use, for the purpose of protection from or surveillance for threats to human health or safety.
 - The taking of wildlife with firearms, with fishing equipment, with archery equipment, or other implements in hand as may be defined or regulated by the Arizona game and fish commission, including but not limited to the taking of wildlife pursuant to a hunting or fishing license issued by the Arizona game and fish department.
 - The use of snares, traps not designed to kill, or nets to take wildlife for scientific research projects, sport falconry, or for relocation of the wildlife as may be defined or regulated by the Arizona game and fish commission or the government of the United States or both.
 - The use of poisons or nets by the Arizona game and fish department to take or manage aquatic wildlife as determined and regulated by the Arizona game and fish commission.
 - The use of traps for rodent control or poisons for rodent control for the purpose of controlling wild and domestic rodents as otherwise allowed by the laws of the state of Arizona, excluding any fur-bearing animals as defined in section 17-101.

A.R.S. 17-309

Violations; classification

- Unless otherwise prescribed by this title, it is unlawful for a person to:
 - Violate any provision of this title or any rule adopted pursuant to this title.
 - Take, possess, transport, buy, sell or offer or expose for sale wildlife except as expressly permitted by this title.
 - Destroy, injure or molest livestock, growing crops, personal property, notices or signboards, or other improvements while hunting, trapping or fishing.
 - Discharge a firearm while taking wildlife within one-fourth mile of an occupied farmhouse or other residence, cabin, lodge or building without permission of the owner or resident.
 - Take a game bird, game mammal or game fish and knowingly permit an edible portion thereof to go to waste, except as provided in section 17-302.
 - Take big game, except bear or mountain lion, with the aid of dogs.
 - Make more than one use of a shipping permit or coupon issued by the commission.
 - Obtain a license or take wildlife during the period for which the person’s license has been revoked or suspended or the person has been denied a license.
 - Litter hunting and fishing areas while taking wildlife.
 - Take wildlife during the closed season.
 - Take wildlife in an area closed to the taking of that wildlife.
 - Take wildlife with an unlawful device.
 - Take wildlife by an unlawful method.
 - Take wildlife in excess of the bag limit.
 - Possess wildlife in excess of the possession limit.



Arizona Game and Fish Department

5000 W. Carefree Highway
Phoenix, Arizona 85086

(602) 942-3000
www.azgfd.gov



LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
License Required	Trapping License plus Bobcat seal in accordance with R12-4-307.
Legal Taking Devices and Times	Traps as prescribed in R12-4-307; wildlife may be trapped day or night.
Trapper Education	An individual born on or after January 1, 1967 shall successfully complete a Department-approved trapping education course before applying for a trapping license.
Definition	Trapping means the taking of wildlife in any manner except with a gun or other implement in hand (A.R.S. 17-101 A.20).
Bag Limit	Unlimited.
Possession Limit	Unlimited.

Trapping: Commission Order 23

TRAPPING

Open Areas do not include areas within municipal parks, municipal preserves, county parks, county preserves, airports, golf courses, or posted water treatment facilities (except as specifically opened in this Commission Order) or areas closed under A.R.S. Sections 17-101, 17-301, 17-303, and 17-304 or Commission Rules R12-4-321, R12-4-801, R12-4-802 and R12-4-803.

Season Dates	Notes	Open Areas	Legal Wildlife
Nov 1, 2013 - Feb 28, 2014	(1)	Open areas Statewide (excluding National Wildlife Refuges, Mohave County Park Lands, and Units 11M, 25M, 26M, and 38M)	Coyote, bobcat, foxes, ringtail, badger, beaver, raccoon, skunks, weasels and muskrat

Trapping Notes:

1. Refer to A.R.S. 17-301D for trapping restrictions on public land.

Game Management Units Closed to Trapping

Unit 11M – Beginning at the junction of Lake Mary-Clint’s Well Rd. (FH3) and Walnut Canyon (mp 337.5 on FH3); northeasterly along Walnut Canyon to the Walnut Canyon National Monument boundary; northeasterly along the northern boundary of the Walnut Canyon National Monument to Walnut Canyon; northeasterly along Walnut Canyon to I-40 (mp 210.2); east on I-40 to the 345 KV transmission lines 1 and 2 (mp 212 on I-40); north and northeasterly along the power line to FR 545 (Sunset Crater Rd.); west along FR 545 to the Sunset Crater National Monument boundary; westerly along the southern boundary of the Sunset Crater National Monument to FR 545; west on FR 545 to U.S. Hwy 89; across U.S. Hwy 89 to FR 420 (Schultz Pass Rd.); southwestly on FR 420 to the Transwestern Gas Pipeline; westerly along the Transwestern Gas Pipeline to FR 171; south on FR 171 to I-40 (mp 184.4 on I-40); east on I-40 to a point just north of the eastern boundary of Camp Navajo (mp 188.5 on I-40); south along the eastern boundary of Camp Navajo to the southeast corner of Camp Navajo; southeast approximately 1/3 mile to the forest road in section 33; southeasterly along the forest road to FR 231 (Woody Mountain Rd.); easterly on FR 231 to FR 533; southerly on FR 533 to U.S. Hwy 89A; southerly on U.S. Hwy 89A to FR 237; northeasterly on FR 237 to Mountaineire Rd.; easterly on Mountaineire Rd. to FR 700; southerly on FR 700 to FR 235K; southeasterly on FR 235K to FR 235; northerly on FR 235 to FR 235A; easterly on FR 235A to FR 235; easterly on FR 235 to Priest Draw; northeasterly along the bottom of Priest Draw to FR 235; easterly on FR 235 to FR 132; southeasterly on FR 132 to FR 296A; northeasterly on FR 296A to FR 296; northeasterly on FR 296 to FR 132; northeasterly on FR 132 to FH3; southeasterly on FH3 to Walnut Canyon (mp 337.5 on FH3).

New Rule Changes to R12-4-307

H. A trapper shall not:

1. Bait a confinement trap with:
 - a. A live animal;
 - b. Any edible parts of small game, big game, or game fish; or
 - c. Any part of any game bird or nongame bird.

The rule has been changed to allow inedible parts of small game, big game or game fish as bait. In addition the requirement that bait be contained inside a confinement trap has been removed. It is now lawful to place bait outside a cage trap and to use items such as hair or hides, feet, hooves, or any other inedible part of small game, big game or game fish as bait. It is still unlawful to use any part of any game bird or nongame bird as bait. This applies to any bird found in the wild. It does not apply to pigeons, domestic fowl such as chickens, or feathers from a feather pillow. None of these species or parts are from a game or nongame bird and may be used as bait.

1. A trapper who uses a foothold trap to take wildlife with a land set shall use commercially manufactured traps that meet the following specifications:
 3. A powered cable device with an inside frame hinge width no wider than 6 inches, a cable loop stop size of at least 2 inches in diameter to prevent capture of small non-target species, and a device that allows for a pan tension adjustment.

Powered cable devices such as a Belisle foot snare are now lawful to be used. They are still considered a foothold trap, may not be used on any public land, and are subject to the restrictions on the use of foothold traps pursuant to A.R.S. 17-301(D).

N. A trapper shall ensure that all bobcats taken in this state have a bobcat seal attached and locked either through the mouth and an eye opening or through both eye openings no later than 10 days after the close of trapping season.

3. Department personnel or an authorized agent shall attach and lock a bobcat seal only to a pelt or unskinned carcass presented with a validated transportation tag and a complete lower jaw identified with labels provided with the transportation tag. Department personnel or authorized agents shall collect the transportation tags and jaws before attaching the bobcat seal.

All bobcats trapped in Arizona must be sealed no later than 10 days after the close of trapping season (March 10, 2014). No bobcat trapped in Arizona will be sealed after this day and any trapped bobcat unsealed after this day is unlawfully possessed and subject to seizure. The lower jaw of any bobcat trapped in Arizona is now required to be submitted to the department at the time of purchasing a bobcat seal.

P. A licensed trapper shall file the annual report prescribed under A.R.S. § 17-361(D).

3. The Department shall deny a trapping license to any trapper who fails to submit an annual report until the trapper complies with reporting requirements.

A licensed trapper who does not submit their mandatory trapping report before April 1st will not be eligible for a trapping license until they have submitted their report.

Unit 25M – Beginning at the junction of 51st Ave. and I-10; west on I-10 to AZ Loop 303, northeasterly on AZ Loop 303 to I-17; north on I-17 to Carefree Hwy; east on Carefree Hwy to Cave Creek Rd.; northeasterly on Cave Creek Rd. to the Tonto National Forest boundary; easterly and southerly along the Tonto National Forest boundary to Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation boundary; northeasterly along the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation boundary to the Verde River; southerly along the Verde River to the Salt River; southwestly along the Salt River to the Tonto National Forest boundary; southerly along the Tonto National Forest boundary to Bush Hwy/Power Rd.; southerly on Bush Hwy/Power Rd to AZ Loop 202; easterly, southerly, and westerly on AZ Loop 202 to the intersection of Pecos Rd. at I-10; west on Pecos Rd. to the Gila River Indian Community boundary; northwesterly along the Gila River Indian Community boundary to 51st Ave; northerly on 51st Ave to I-10; except those portions that are sovereign tribal lands.

Unit 26M – Beginning at the junction of I-17 and New River Rd. (Exit 232); southwestly on New River Rd. to AZ Hwy 74; westerly on AZ Hwy 74 to U.S. Hwy 93; southeasterly on U.S. Hwy 93 to the Beardsley Canal; southwestly on the Beardsley Canal to Indian School Rd; west on Indian School Rd. to Jackrabbit Trail; south on Jackrabbit Trail to I-10 (Exit 121); west on I-10 to Oglesby Rd (Exit112); south on Oglesby Rd. to AZ Hwy 85; south on AZ Hwy 85 to the Gila River; northeasterly along the Gila River to the Gila River Indian Community boundary; southeasterly along the Gila River Indian Community boundary to AZ Hwy 347 (John Wayne Parkway); south on AZ Hwy 347 (John Wayne Parkway) to AZ Hwy 84; east on AZ Hwy 84 to Stanfield; south on the Stanfield-Cocklebur Rd. to the Tohono O’odham Nation boundary; easterly along the Tohono O’odham Nation boundary to Battaglia Rd.; east on Battaglia Rd. to Toltec Rd.; north on Toltec Rd. to I-10 (Exit 203); southeasterly on I-10 to AZ Hwy 87 (Exit 211); north

Frequently Asked Questions

Can I use feathers?

The use of feathers from either a game bird (quail, ducks, doves, etc.) or a nongame bird (blue jay, woodpeckers, flickers, etc.) are prohibited by both statute and rule (A.R.S 17-309A18 and R12-4-307H1c). This restriction does not apply to feathers from pigeons, domestic fowl such as chickens, white ducks or white turkeys, or feathers from a feather pillow since these feathers are not from a game or a nongame bird. These feathers may be used both inside and, now with the new rule change, outside a confinement trap.

The use of feathers with foothold traps is not recommended. The definitions found in R12-4-301 define “Sight-exposed bait” as “a carcass or parts of a carcass lying openly on the ground or suspended in a manner so that it can be seen from above by a bird. . .” This includes any feather from any bird. Although feathers placed in a dirt hole set and not visible from above by a bird may initially be lawful, it is easy for this set to become unlawful when the feathers are blown or removed from the hole by the wind, a bird, or rodents. Once the feathers are visible from above by a bird the set becomes unlawful and in violation of R12-4-307H3. Set a foothold trap within 30 feet of sight-exposed bait.

What can I use as bait in my cage trap?

Prior to the rule changes only nongame mammals such as jackrabbits, rock squirrels and rodents could be used as bait. Now, in addition to nongame mammals, the inedible portions of small game, big game and game fish may be used as bait. Remember, feathers or any other part of game and nongame birds are prohibited by statute and may not be used as bait.

Do I have to get my bobcat sealed 10 days after the close of trapping season?

Starting in the 2013-2014 trapping season, every bobcat taken by trapping in Arizona must be sealed (CITES tagged) no later than 10 days after the close of trapping season. The lower jaw, of each bobcat trapped in Arizona must be presented with the pelt in order to be sealed. The lower jaw must be cleaned, dry, free of any moist tissue, and have a completed and filled out jaw tag attached to it.

How do I detach, clean and tag the lower jaw of a bobcat?

The lower jaw of a bobcat can be detached in two ways. After skinning, cut the muscle and connective tissue away at the point where the jaw is attached to the skull and separate the entire lower jaw from the skull. The other way is to cut the jaw bone on each side of the jaw behind all the teeth and in front of the point where the jaw attaches to the skull. After removing the jaw cut away all the tissue until only the jaw bone and teeth remain. Complete the jaw tag information and attach the jaw tag to the jaw. Allow the jaw to air dry. Rubbing the jaw with borax or placing the jaw in borax for a day or two will dry the jaw quickly. A partial lower jaw or a jaw that is not dry and free of tissue will not be excepted and the bobcat pelt associated with that jaw will not be sealed with a CITES tag.

Where can I trap with foothold traps?

Foothold traps may not be used on public land. This includes all federal land, regardless of agency, state land, county land and any land owned by any municipality. The only land where foothold traps may be lawfully used is private land. If an individual wishes to trap on any land other than private land they must use a confinement trap.

on AZ Hwy 87 to AZ Hwy 287 north of Coolidge; east on AZ Hwy 287 to AZ Hwy 79; north on AZ Hwy 79 to U.S. Hwy 60; northwesterly on U.S. Highway 60 to Peralta Rd.; northeasterly along Peralta Rd. to the Tonto National Forest boundary; northwesterly along the Tonto National Forest boundary to the Salt River; northeasterly along the Salt River to the Verde River; northerly along the Verde River to the Tonto National Forest boundary; northwesterly along the Tonto National Forest boundary to Fig Springs Rd.; southwestly on Fig Springs Rd. to New River Road; west on New River Road to I-17 (Exit 232); except Unit 25M and those portions that are sovereign tribal lands.

Unit 38M – Beginning at the junction of I-10 and Tangerine Rd. (Exit 240); south-east on I-10 to Avra Valley Rd. (Exit 242); west on Avra Valley Rd. to Sandario Rd.; south on Sandario Rd. to the San Xavier Indian Reservation boundary; south and east along the reservation boundary to I-19; south on I-19 to Sahuarita Rd. (Exit 75); east on Sahuarita Rd. to AZ Hwy 83; north on AZ Hwy 83 to I-10 (Exit 281); east on I-10 to Marsh Station Rd. (Exit 289); northwest on Marsh Station Rd. to the Agua Verde Rd.; north on the Agua Verde Rd. to its terminus, then north 1/2 mile to the Coronado National Forest boundary; north and west along the National Forest boundary, then west, north, and east along the Saguaro National Park boundary; continuing north and west along the Coronado National Forest boundary to the southern boundary of Catalina State Park; west along the southern boundary of Catalina State Park to AZ Hwy 77; north on AZ Hwy 77 to Tangerine Rd.; west on Tangerine Rd. to I-10.

R12-4-321

Restrictions for Taking Wildlife in City, County, or Town Parks and Preserves

- A. All city, county, and town parks and preserves are closed to hunting, unless open by Commission Order.
- B. Unless otherwise provided under Commission Order or rule, a city, county, or town may:
 1. Limit or prohibit any individual from hunting or trapping within 1/4 mile of any:
 - a. Developed picnic area,
 - b. Developed campground,
 - c. Boat ramp,
 - d. Shooting range,
 - e. Occupied structure, or
 - f. Golf course.
 2. Require an individual entering a city, county, or town park or preserve, for the purpose of hunting, to declare the individual’s intent to hunt when entering the park or preserve, if the park or preserve has an entry station in operation.
 3. Allow an individual to take wildlife in a city, county, or town park or preserve only during the posted park or preserve hours.

Arizona Trapping License:

Resident:\$30.00

Resident Juvenile (14-17 years old)..... \$10.00

Nonresident.....\$275.00

Arizona Bobcat Seal (CITES Tag) \$3.00

Frequently Asked Questions

Can I use a Belisle foot snare on public land?

Belisle foot snares are considered a foothold trap and may not be used on public lands. They may only be used on private land and are subject to the same restrictions as traditional foothold traps.

Do I have to inspect my traps every 24 hours?

A.R.S. 17-361.B states all traps in use shall be inspected daily. This means traps must be inspected once every calendar day. For example, an individual may check their traps in the morning of one day and in the afternoon or evening of the following day. In this scenario the traps have been checked daily even though the period of time is greater than 24 hours between checks.

Fall 2013 Trapper Education Schedule

A.R.S. 17-333.02

Trapping License; Education: Exemption

- A. A person applying for a trapping license must successfully complete a trapping education course conducted or approved by the department before being issued a trapping license. The department shall conduct or approve an educational course of instruction in responsible trapping and environmental ethics. The course shall include instruction on the history of trapping, trapping ethics, trapping laws, techniques in safely releasing nontarget animals, trapping equipment, wildlife management, proper catch handling, trapper health and safety and considerations and ethics intended to avoid conflicts with other public land users. A person must pass a written examination to successfully complete the course. The department shall not approve a trapping education course conducted by any person, agency, corporation or other organization for which a fee is charged greater than twenty-five dollars per person.
- B. A person born before January 1, 1967 or who has completed, from and after December 31, 1987 and prior to the effective date of this section, the voluntary trapper education course on responsible trapping conducted in cooperation with the Arizona game and fish department is exempt from the provisions of subsection A.

The following trapping education classes are schedule for 2013. For more details or to register for the class please go the AZGFD website at: http://www.azgfd.gov/i_e/TrapperEducation.shtml

- Pinetop Regional Office, Sept. 14, 8 a.m.
- Flagstaff regional Office, Oct. 6, 9 a.m.
- Kingman Regional Office, Oct. 20, 8 a.m.
- Yuma Regional Office, Sept. 14, 8 a.m.
- Tucson Regional Office, Sept. 21, 8 a.m.
- Mesa Regional Office, Oct. 13, 8 a.m.
- Phoenix Office, Oct. 26, 8 a.m., Con Ed Building

Upcoming Events

Arizona Trappers Association 2013 Summer Convention
July 27-28, Gila County Fairgrounds, Globe, Arizona

Southwest Fur Harvesters 2013 Rendezvous
Sept. 21–22, Hwy 260, 1 mile west of Hwy 87

Arizona Trappers Association Fur Sale
Feb. 15, 2014, Gila County Fairgrounds, Globe, Arizona