**Hunters are limited to 1 antlered deer per license year, and 1 antlerless deer for each antlerless license or permit.**

**Regular Firearms**  Nov. 26-Dec. 8

The Regular Firearms season is a statewide season.  In most of the state, antlerless deer may be taken only during the second part the season.

**WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D**

**Antlered & Antlerless**  -  Nov. 26-Dec. 8

**All Other WMUs**

**Antlered Only**  -  Nov. 26-Nov. 30

**Antlered & Antlerless**  -  Dec. 1-Dec. 8

**Other deer seasons**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Archery</th>
<th>Muzzleloader</th>
<th>Special Firearms</th>
<th>Flintlock</th>
<th>Extended Firearms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antlered &amp; Antlerless</td>
<td>Antlerless Only</td>
<td>Antlerless Only</td>
<td>Antlered &amp; Antlerless</td>
<td>Antlerless Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior &amp; Senior license holders, Mentored Youth, active-duty military and certain disabled persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**License Requirements**

A general hunting license is required to hunt in any season.  One antlered deer per license year can be taken with a general hunting license.

An unused, antlered deer harvest tag from a general hunting license can be used to take an antlerless deer during the after-Christmas flintlock muzzleloader season.

This is the only season in which the antlered tag can be used for antlerless deer, and each participant in the flintlock muzzleloader season must have a muzzleloader license in addition to a general license.

A muzzleloader license also is needed to participate in the October muzzleloader season for antlerless deer.

With the lone exception of the flintlock muzzleloader season, each hunter must possess an antlerless deer license or DMAP permit in order to hunt or harvest antlerless deer.  One antlerless deer may be taken with each valid license or permit.

Each hunter is limited to a maximum of three antlerless licenses in total, however, there is no limit on the number of licenses that can be obtained for WMUs 2B, 5C and 5D.  For any WMU, sales of antlerless licenses end when the total number of licenses allocated for that WMU is expended.

The Special Firearms season for antlerless deer is open to junior and senior license holders, mentored youth, active-duty military and certain disabled persons.  Resident and nonresident hunters who hold a valid hunting license or qualify for fee exemptions, and who are 65 or will reach their 65th birthday in the year of the license application, are eligible to hunt in the season.

Participants in any archery deer season must possess an archery license in addition to a general license.
**Deer Hunting Regulations**

**Arms & Ammunition**

**Archery Deer Seasons**
- Long, recurve, compound bows (minimum draw weight of 35 pounds), and crossbows with broadheads of cutting-edge design. An arrow and crossbow bolt must be equipped with a broadhead.
- Magnifying scopes and red-dot sights can be used on crossbows.
- A broadhead is a fixed or mechanical tip affixed to the fore end of an arrow or bolt having sharpened cutting edges consisting of metal or naturally occurring stone. The broadhead must have an outside diameter or width of at least 7/8 of an inch, and the length may not exceed 3.25 inches.
- Persons hunting deer in the archery seasons may not possess a firearm, except those individuals who have a License to Carry Firearms permit, and then only those firearms authorized by the permit (most sporting arms are not authorized). Muzzleloading firearms also can be carried by bowhunters during any muzzleloading season, providing the hunter has an archery license and a muzzleloader license and meets the fluorescent orange requirements of the muzzleloader season.

**Firearms Deer Seasons**
- Manually operated centerfire rifles, handguns and shotguns with all-lead bullet or ball, or a bullet designed to expand on impact
- Semiautomatic centerfire shotguns that propel single-projectile ammunition.
- Muzzleloading long guns of any type, 44 caliber or larger, or a muzzleloading handgun 50 caliber or larger; and
- Long, recurve or compound bows and crossbows with broadheads of cutting-edge design.

See Special Regulations Areas section for restrictions that apply there.

**October Antlerless Muzzleloader Season**
- Any single-barrel muzzleloader long gun with flintlock, percussion or in-line ignition, 44 cal. or larger, or 50 cal. long handgun. Scope sights permitted.

**Special Antlerless Deer Only Firearms**
- Arms and ammunition permitted during the Regular Firearms Deer Seasons can be used in this season.

**Muzzleloader Deer**
- During the late flintlock deer season, muzzleloader hunters are not required to wear or display fluorescent orange. However, during the October antlerless muzzleloader deer season, hunters are required to wear the same 250 square inches of fluorescent orange required of all big-game season hunters. See the Special Regulation Areas section for more details.

**Fluorescent Orange Requirements**

**Antlered & Antlerless**
- During the regular and special deer seasons, and any extensions of these seasons, all hunters must wear at least 250 square inches of fluorescent orange on the head, chest and back combined (example: orange cap and coat/vest visible 360 degrees). Camouflage fluorescent orange may satisfy this regulation if the total orange content is at least 250 square inches.

**Archers**
- When early archery season overlaps with the October muzzleloader/special antlerless firearms season, archers are required to wear 250 square inches of fluorescent orange clothing while moving about or relocating. They may remove their orange clothing providing 100 square inches of fluorescent orange material is placed within 15 feet of their location and is visible 360 degrees when on stand. Finally, during overlap with fall turkey season, archery deer hunters (and bear hunters during the designated archery bear season) must wear a hat containing a minimum of 100 square inches of solid fluorescent orange material while moving about or relocating. The orange hat may be removed when the hunter is stationary, or on stand. See the Special Regulations Areas section for more details.

**Flintlock Muzzleloader Season**
- Flintlock ignition, single-barrel long gun, 44 caliber or larger, or 50 caliber or larger handgun, using single-projectile ammunition. It is unlawful to use telescopic sights. Peep sights are permitted.

**Tagging Deer**
This photo shows the proper way to tag a deer. After harvesting a deer, a hunter must detach the deer harvest tag from his or her license, fill it out using a ballpoint pen and attach it to the ear of the animal as shown. Be sure to use the correct tag and be careful not to attach the actual hunting license. The harvest tags have animal icons on them. There are two holes in the center of the tag that can be punched to insert a string, twist tie or safety pin to attach it to the animal. Big game must be tagged immediately after harvest and before the carcass is moved. The tag must remain attached until the animal is processed for consumption or prepared for mounting. Note that the bar code on the right edge of the tag should be unobstructed so Game Commission personnel can scan it.
STATEWIDE, junior license holders, mentored youth, disabled hunters with a permit to use a vehicle, and resident active duty U.S. Armed Services personnel, can harvest antlered deer with two or more points on one antler, or a spike three or more inches in length.

All other hunters must abide by additional antler restrictions

Senior license holders must abide by antler restrictions, as well.

- A point is defined as any antler projection (including the brow tine) at least one inch in length from base to tip. The brow tine is the point immediately above the antler burr.
- The main beam tip shall be counted as a point regardless of length.
- An antlerless deer will remain defined as a deer without antlers, or a deer with antlers, both of which are less than 3 inches in length. A protected deer is one not defined as an antlered deer or an antlerless deer.

In most of the state

hunters are required to abide by three points on one side.

In WMUs 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B & 2D

hunters are required to abide by “three up”; three points, including the main beam counted as one of the points, on one side, excluding the brow tine (the point immediately above the antler burr).

THREE UP

In WMUs 1A, 1B, 2A, 2B & 2D
Antlerless Licenses

Application Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 9</td>
<td>Residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 16</td>
<td>Nonresidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 6</td>
<td>UNSOLD, 1ST ROUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 20</td>
<td>UNSOLD, 2ND ROUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 27</td>
<td>OVER-THE-COUNTER SALES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMUs 2B, 5C &amp; 5D</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1</td>
<td>OVER-THE-COUNTER SALES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL OTHER WMUs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- By mail only, until over-the-counter sales begin.
- One application per hunter per round, except beginning Aug. 6 in WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D. Up to two applications per hunter in the unsold, first round, if hunter did not receive license in the regular first round. Up to three applications per hunter in second round unsold, if hunter did not receive license in the previous rounds.
- Over-the-counter sales are sold only at county treasurer offices.

Application Instructions

- Application forms can be obtained on:
  - The yellow panel issued with the license;
  - The Game Commission website;
  - The Pocket Guide given out with the purchase of a hunting or furtaker license.
- Cost for each antlerless license is $6.90 for residents and $26.90 for nonresidents.
- On the application form, the hunter must enter at least one Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) preference.
- The hunter may select up to three WMU preferences. If the first is sold out, a license will be issued for the second, or if necessary, the third preference based on license availability.
- A guide to WMUs, including boundary maps, is found elsewhere in this digest.
- Please print plainly and remember to sign and date your application.
- Include a check or money order, which must be in U.S. dollars and payable to “County Treasurer.”
- The completed antlerless deer license applications and check or money order must be placed in the official pink envelope described above and mailed directly to any County Treasurer of your choice (addresses listed in this section).
- Do not mail applications to the Game Commission.

Group Applications

- If you apply with others as a group (limit of three individual applications per envelope), for the same WMU preferences, submit one check or money order for all applications.
- If two or three applicants apply together in the same envelope, and one or more of the applications is not complete, all of the applications may be rejected and returned.
- If each of the applicants selects different WMU preferences, a separate check or money order for each application is strongly recommended.
- All applications could be rejected if one cannot be processed because a selected WMU sold out.

Application Status

- County Treasurers will accept applications on a first-come, first-served basis. No drawings will be held.
- Successful applicants will receive their antlerless deer licenses after the 2nd Monday in September.
- Hunters can check on the status of an antlerless deer license application by visiting www.pgc.pa.gov, clicking on Buy a License, then (PALS) and selecting the first option, which includes checking on application status.
- If the license allocations for all WMU preferences are sold out, the application will be returned to the hunter. The hunter may apply to another WMU where licenses are available by using a new pink envelope.

WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D

In WMUs 2B, 5C and 5D, hunters can apply for and receive an unlimited number of antlerless licenses beginning Aug. 6. No more than three applications can be sent in the same envelope. Beginning Aug. 27, antlerless licenses that remain unsold for WMUs 2B, 5C and 5D can be purchased over the counter.
In the event an application is not complete and/or proper remittance is not enclosed, it will be rejected and returned to the applicant.

**Insufficient Postage**

- If the applicant failed to provide return postage, no license will be issued and the envelope will be placed in a dead letter file in the County Treasurer’s office. Hunters can retrieve their dead letters by contacting the County Treasurer for instructions.

**Antlerless Deer License Regulations**

- Antlerless deer licenses are WMU-specific. An antlerless deer license is valid only in the WMU for which it is issued. The use or attempted use of an antlerless license in another WMU is a violation of the law. County Treasurers may issue licenses for any WMU, not just units within their county.
- Applications are limited to no more than three per envelope.
- Applications will not be accepted by County Treasurers prior to the start of the application period. Applications will be rejected and returned.
- A person may apply for and receive no more than three antlerless licenses in a license year (1 regular antlerless license and 2 unsold antlerless licenses), with the exception of WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D. Elsewhere in the state, obtaining more than three licenses is against the law and carries a $100 fine.
- All hunters must have a valid antlerless deer license or permit to harvest an antlerless deer. Exception: During the after-Christmas flintlock season, a properly licensed flintlock hunter may use his or her unused antlered tag to harvest an antlerless deer anywhere in the state. A WMU-specific antlerless license, or valid DMAP permit, is required for each additional antlerless deer harvested.
- Archers must have a valid antlerless deer license or permit to harvest an antlerless deer. Muzzleloader hunters must have a valid antlerless deer license or permit to participate in the antlerless-only muzzleloader deer season (Oct. 13-20).
- Junior and Senior license holders, Disabled Person Permit (to use a vehicle) holders and Pennsylvania residents serving on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces must have a valid antlerless deer license or permit to participate in the Special Antlerless Only Firearms season (Oct. 18-20).
- Once obtained, a properly licensed hunter may use an antlerless deer license in any season in which it is legal to harvest an antlerless deer.
- Each antlerless deer license includes its own ear tag.

**Landowner Antlerless Deer Licenses**

Qualified resident and nonresident applicants for landowner antlerless deer licenses (see license section in the back of this digest for qualifications) must apply directly to the County Treasurer of the county where the qualifying acreage is located.

These licenses must be applied for prior to the start of the regular application period, which begins the second Monday in July. If the qualifying acreage is located within a county with two or more WMUs, the applicant selects the WMU he or she desires.

If the applicant or his or her agent cannot apply in person, the applicant should mail his or her antlerless deer license application, proper remittance ($6.90 for residents, $26.90 for nonresidents), proof of ownership and a Landowner Antlerless Deer License Application/Affidavit (available from Treasurers, Game Commission offices, or the agency’s website) to the Treasurer in a plain envelope marked “Landowner Antlerless Application.”

Applicants who apply by mail must include a self-addressed, stamped return envelope. Do not use the pink Official Antlerless Deer License Application Envelope or mail the material to the Game Commission.

**Disabled Veteran Antlerless Deer Licenses**

Qualified resident applicants who have a service-incurred 100% disability, or the loss of use of one or more limbs, may apply to any County Treasurer for the WMU in which they desire to hunt. Regardless of allocations or application deadlines, only one antlerless deer tag is guaranteed.

If an applicant or his or her agent cannot apply in person, the applicant should mail the antlerless deer license application, $6.90 remittance and supporting documents (Veterans Administration form letter) directly to a County Treasurer in a plain envelope marked “Disabled Veteran Antlerless Application.”

Applicants who apply by mail must include a self-addressed, stamped return envelope. Do not use the pink Official Antlerless Deer License Application Envelope or mail the material to the Game Commission. Application for these licenses may occur at any time during the license year. **Resident disabled war veterans with a service-incurred disability rating between 60% and 99%, do not qualify for this license.**

**Armed Forces Antlerless Deer Licenses**

Qualified residents serving on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces, or within 60 days from honorable discharge, may apply to any County Treasurer for the WMU in which they desire to hunt.

Regardless of allocations or application deadlines, only one antlerless deer license is guaranteed.

If the applicant or his or her agent cannot apply in person, the antlerless deer license application, $6.90 remittance and supporting documentation (official orders) may be mailed to a County Treasurer using a plain envelope marked “Armed Forces Antlerless Application.”

Applicants who apply by mail must include a self-addressed, stamped return envelope. Do not use the pink Official Antlerless Deer License Application Envelope or mail the material to the Game Commission. Application for these licenses may occur at any time during the license year.

**Replacement Antlerless Deer Licenses**

Applicants who lose their antlerless deer license may obtain a replacement by applying to any County Treasurer.

If the applicant or his or her agent cannot apply in person, their completed, mail-order Application/Affidavit for Replacement of a Lost Antlerless Deer License (form available on the Game Commission’s website) and $6.90 remittance may be mailed to a County Treasurer using a plain envelope marked “Replacement Antlerless Application.” Applicants must include a self-addressed, stamped return envelope.

Do not use the pink Official Antlerless Deer License Application Envelope or mail the material to the Game Commission.
2018-19 ANTLERLESS DEER LICENSE ALLOCATION

This year’s allocation, the increase or decrease from last year, and 2017 sell-out date provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WMU</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Increase/Decrease</th>
<th>2017 Sell-out Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WMU 1A</td>
<td>48,000 (-4,000)</td>
<td>11/1</td>
<td>8/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMU 1B</td>
<td>37,000 (+2,000)</td>
<td>8/8</td>
<td>8/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMU 2A</td>
<td>49,000 (-1,000)</td>
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<td>8/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMU 2B</td>
<td>58,000 (-2,000)</td>
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<td>8/9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMU 2C</td>
<td>44,000 (+13,000)</td>
<td>7/20</td>
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<td>WMU 2D</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>WMU 5D</td>
<td>28,000 (-2,000)</td>
<td>8/28</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
What is Chronic Wasting Disease?

Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) is a neurological (brain and nervous system) disease found in deer and elk in certain geographic locations in North America. CWD belongs to a family of diseases known as transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE) or prion diseases; it attacks the brains of infected deer and elk and produces small lesions that result in death. While CWD is similar to mad cow disease in cattle and scrapie in sheep, there is no known relationship between it and any other TSE of animals or people.

Is it dangerous to humans?

There is no evidence that CWD is transmissible to humans. However, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that “animal studies suggest CWD poses a risk to some types of non-human primates, like monkeys, that eat meat from CWD-infected animals or come in contact with brain or body fluids from infected deer or elk. These studies raise concerns that there may also be a risk to people. Since 1997, the World Health Organization has recommended that it is important to keep the agents of all known prion diseases from entering the human food chain.”

How can I tell if a deer has CWD?

Infected animals may not show symptoms in the early stages. However, as the disease progresses, infected animals begin to lose body functions and display abnormal behaviors, such as staggering or standing with poor posture. Many diseases can look like CWD, or can occur at the same time as CWD. At this time, the diagnosis only can be made after death.

What should I do if I see a deer with CWD symptoms?

You should accurately document the location of the animal and immediately contact the nearest Game Commission Region Office. Do not attempt to disturb, kill or remove the animal.

How is it spread?

While it’s not known exactly how CWD is spread, the agent responsible for the disease may be spread both directly (animal to animal contact) and indirectly (soil or other surface to animal) through various excretions and secretions (saliva, urine or feces).

Where has it been found?

CWD has been found in Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

What can hunters do?

Follow all regulations and requirements in the Disease Management Areas. Hunters also can tell political leaders of their concerns about CWD. Indicate your support for increased financial assistance to state wildlife and agricultural agencies to combat CWD. Encourage state officials to support the important steps taken to manage the spread of CWD. And finally, because any concentration of deer or elk assists in the spread of diseases, stop supplemental feeding programs and the use of urine-based lures. Hunters also should immediately report deer that have ear tags.

Where can I learn more?

Hunters are encouraged to contact state wildlife agencies where they plan to hunt for more information on the status of CWD in that state. Most states, including Pennsylvania (www.pgc.pa.gov), now have up-to-date information on CWD on their websites. The Chronic Wasting Disease Alliance website (www.cwd-info.org) is frequently updated with new information.
Disease Management Areas

PENNSYLVANIA’S DMAs

When CWD is detected in new areas within Pennsylvania, Disease Management Areas (DMAs) are established. Enhanced CWD monitoring occurs within DMAs, and there are special rules within DMAs that affect those who live and hunt there. As new CWD-positive animals are detected near a DMA’s boundary, the DMA expands to include a larger area, so it’s always important to check boundaries to be sure they haven’t changed. While the maps provided in this digest were updated at the time of publication, the most recent versions of all DMA maps always can be found at www.pgc.pa.gov.

Within Disease Management Areas, the following acts are prohibited:
- Removal or exportation of high-risk cervid (deer or elk) parts
- Rehabilitation of cervids
- Use or possession of cervid urine-based attractants in any outdoor setting
- Feeding of wild, free-ranging cervids

DMA 2 Adams, Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Clearfield, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry and Somerset counties

Beginning in the southeastern extent of the DMA at the intersection of Taneytown Road (State Highway 134) and the Maryland State Line, proceed north on Highway 134 for approximately 7.4 miles to the intersection of Steinwehr Avenue in Gettysburg. Follow right on Steinwehr Ave to Baltimore Street. Follow left on Baltimore Street through downtown Gettysburg. Proceed halfway around the traffic circle at the square unto Carlisle Street (State Highway 34). The DMA boundary follows Highway 34 north for approximately 23.1 miles to the intersection of Baltimore Ave (State Highway 94). Follow Highway 94 north for approximately 3 miles to the intersection of W. Old York Road (State Highway 174). Turn left and follow State Highway 174 west for approximately 7.6 miles to State Highway 233 (Centerville Road). Turn right and follow State Highway 233 north 22.8 miles to the intersection with State Highway 850 (Montour Road) just north of Huntingdon. Proceed west on State Highway 850 for 22 miles to State Highway 35 (Shade Valley Road). Head south on State Highway 35 for 0.2 miles and turn right onto State Route 4005 (Black Log Road). Follow Black Log Road south for 5.25 miles. Continue south onto Township Route 371 (Black Log Road) for 5.7 miles. At the Huntingdon and Juniata county lines continue south onto State Route 2017 (Black Log Valley Road) for 3.3 miles to the intersection with State Route 2012 (Black Log Mountain Road). Turn right onto Black Log Mountain Road for 4.2 miles to State Route 2019 (German Valley Road). Follow German Valley Road 0.25 miles north to State Highway 103 (Beacon Lodge Road). Turn left onto State Highway 103 and proceed west 3.4 miles to US Highway 522 (Croghan Pike). Follow US Highway 522 west for 1.6 miles to the intersection of US Highway 22. The DMA boundary follows US Highway 22 west for 20.3 miles to State Highway 453, then north along State Highway 453 for 20.5 miles to the intersection of State Highway 253. Follow State Highway 253 south for 8.1 miles to State Highway 53 in Van Ormer. The DMA continues on State Highway 53 south for 1.7 miles to Marina Road. At Marina Road the boundary follows for 5.5 miles to the intersection of Glendale Lake Road. Continue left on Glendale Lake Road and in 3 miles join onto State Highway 36. The DMA boundary follows State Highway 36 west into the town of Patton and then straight onto Magee Ave to the intersection of 5th Avenue. Continue south on 5th Ave for about 0.3 miles where the road becomes Mellon Ave. Continuing on Mellon Ave for 0.4 miles the road becomes Carroll Road once in East Carroll Township. The boundary continues south on Carroll Road for 3.7 miles to State Highway 219 in Carrolltown. The DMA boundary follows State Highway 219 south for 26.7 miles to State Highway 56 East and then follows State Highway 56 east for 3.9 miles to State Highway 160. Following State Highway 160 southward the boundary continues for 26.5 miles to the borough of Berlin, then west through downtown Berlin on State Highway 2030 (Main Street) for 0.44 miles to the intersection of State Highway 219. Finally south along State Highway 219 for 20.6 miles to the Maryland border.
ADDITIONAL DMA RULES

Additionally, the possession and removal of any vehicular-killed cervids, and/or cervid parts, from within DMAs to locations outside the DMAs, except to sites as approved by the Game Commission, are prohibited. Further, the issuance of any new Game Commission permits to possess or transport live cervids is prohibited in the DMAs.

All cervids killed within the DMAs are subject to CWD testing. This testing may require hunters to present cervids, or cervid parts, for examination and sampling at prescribed locations pursuant to conditions announced in advance of or during the hunting season. This process will be announced through press releases, website notices and other means to reach the widest possible audience. The cost of any such testing and reporting to the hunter will be borne by the Game Commission.

Because new Disease Management Areas are established when new cases of CWD are detected in new areas, and the boundaries of existing DMAs might be adjusted as well, all people affected by DMA requirements are asked to go to www.pgc.pa.gov for the most-up-to-date DMA maps.

DMA 3  Armstrong, Cambria, Clarion, Clearfield, Indiana and Jefferson counties

Armstrong, Cambria, Clarion, Clearfield, Indiana and Jefferson counties bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwestern corner at the intersection of state highways 403 and 286 in the town of Clymer, proceed north on State Highway 403 for 8.5 miles to US 119 in Marion Center. Follow US 119 north for 14.2 miles to State Highway 36 in Punxsutawney. Continue north on State Highway 36 for 3.2 miles to State Highway 536; west on State Highway 536 for 16.6 miles to State Highway 28; north on State Highway 28 for 7.4 miles to State Highway 949 in Summerville; north on State Highway 949 for 4.2 miles to US 322 in the town of Corsica. Proceed west on US 322 for 0.3 miles to SR 4005, Richardsville Road in Green Briar. Proceed south on Richardsville Road for 2 miles to Game School Road. Go south on Game School Road 7.4 miles to State Highway 28 in Sugar Hill. Proceed east on State Highway 28 for 2.8 miles to US 219 in Brockway. Go south on US 219 for 7.5 miles to Interstate 80; east on I-80 for 9.4 miles (Mile Marker 106) to Township Route 339, Anderson Creek Road. Proceed south on Anderson Creek Road for 1.8 miles to Township Route 340, Home Camp Road. Go south on Home Camp Road for 2.5 miles to US 322 in Rockton. Go west on US 322 for 4 miles to US 219. Proceed south on US 219 for 9.6 miles to State Highway 729 in Grampian. Go south on State Highway 729 for 7.7 miles to State Route 3016, Marron Road, then west on Marron Road for 2.7 miles to State Route 3005, Cherry Corner Road. Go west on Cherry Corner Rd for 0.3 miles to State Route 3016, La Jose Rd. Go south on La Jose Rd. for 3.6 miles to State Highway 36. Head south on State Highway 36 for 8.8 miles to Sylvis Road. Travel west on Sylvis Road for 5.8 miles to US 219 near Cherry Tree. Head south on US 219 through Cherry Tree for 2.4 miles to State Highway 240. Go west on State Highway 240 for 8.5 miles to State Highway 286. Proceed west on State Highway 286 for 4.9 miles to State Highway 403 in Clymer.
Disease Management Areas

DMA 4  Encompasses 346 square miles in northeastern Lancaster County, southeastern Lebanon County and western Berks County

Beginning in the northwestern extent of the DMA in the city of Lebanon, at the intersection of State Route 897 and U.S. Route 422, proceed east on U.S. Route 422 for 12.3 miles to State Route 419. Turn left on State Route 419 and proceed north for 2.3 miles to Christmas Village Road (State Route 4010). Turn right, proceeding east on Christmas Village Road for 5.1 miles to North Heidelberg Road (State Route 3033). Turn left on North Heidelberg Road, proceeding northeast for 0.6 miles to State Route 183. Turn right on State Route 183, proceeding southeast for 7.7 miles to the U.S. 222. Turn right on U.S. 222 proceeding southwest for 3.2 miles to the interchange with U.S. Route 422 Bypass. Proceed on U.S. Route 422 Bypass for 2.4 miles to intersection with Business Route 222E (Lancaster Avenue). Proceed south on Business 222E for 0.6 miles to the intersection with State Route 625. Turn left onto State Route 625 and proceed south for 16.7 miles to the intersection with Route 23. Turn right on Route 23, proceeding westerly for 9.7 miles to intersection with State Route 772 (Glenbrook Road). Turn right on State Route 772, proceeding northwest for 9.3 miles to State Route 501 (Furnace Hills Pike). Turn right on State Route 501, proceeding northerly for 5 miles to the intersection with U.S. Route 322 (West 28th Division Highway). Turn left on U.S. Route 322, proceeding westerly for 1.3 miles to the Pennsylvania Turnpike (U.S. Route 76). Move right along U.S. Route 76, proceeding east for 0.7 miles to the western boundary of State Game Lands 46. Proceed north, then east for 1.2 miles along the game lands boundary to State Route 501 (Furnace Hills Pike). Turn left on State Route 501, proceeding north for 4.1 miles to the intersection with State Route 419. Turn left, proceeding west for 0.1 miles to State Route 897 (South 5th Street). Turn right on State Route 897, proceeding northwest for 6.2 miles to the starting point at the intersection of State Route 897 and U.S. Route 422.
We want to prevent TB from being introduced into the wild white-tailed deer and elk herds in Pennsylvania. The bacteria known as Mycobacterium bovis can cause infection in most mammal species. Some wildlife species susceptible to bovine TB include: white-tailed deer, elk, bison, mule deer, black bears, bobcats, coyotes, opossums, raccoons and foxes. We are asking hunters who observe anything that resembles this photo to contact the Game Commission immediately. These abscesses may be found in tissues throughout the body, as well as in the tonsils and lymph nodes. When cut open, these nodules contain yellow-green or tan pus. Tan or yellow lumps may be found throughout the chest cavity and in the lungs. The lungs also may develop dark and firm areas. Read more about TB on the Game Commission’s website at www.pgc.pa.gov.

**Hunters: Help Us Detect Tuberculosis**

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**Deer Management Assistance Program**

**DMAP allows hunters to assist landowners achieve deer-management goals**

**For Landowners:**

Public landowners, political subdivisions, government agencies, private landowners or lessees where no fee is charged for hunting, and any defined hunting club are eligible for the program.

A hunting club is defined as a corporation or legal cooperative that owns its enrolled acres in fee title, was established prior to January 1, 2000, and has provided its club charter and list of current members to the Game Commission.

Landowners can download applications and instructions from the Game Commission’s website at www.pgc.pa.gov.

Applications must be submitted to local Game Commission region offices and postmarked by May 1.

**For Hunters:**

Hunters can get up to two DMAP harvest permits per property. Hunters can apply for DMAP antlerless harvest permits as soon as landowner applications are approved and landowners are notified by the Game Commission.

For DMAP participating hunters, DMAP coupon redemption will be done at any license issuing agent or over the Game Commission website.

For landowners receiving coupons, they must distribute them to hunters and then the hunters must take their coupon to any license issuing agent or access the Game Commission website to acquire the antlerless deer harvest permits.

For landowners choosing the “no coupon” option, hunters will need to contact the landowner (or visit the Game Commission’s website, if the landowner chose to make a property available for public hunting) to get the DMAP unit number for the area, then they must go to any license issuing agent or the Game Commission website to get an antlerless deer permit for this DMAP property.

A DMAP harvest permit costs $10.90 for a resident, and $35.90 for a nonresident. Each DMAP harvest permit is good for taking one antlerless deer on the property for which the DMAP harvest permit was issued.

Hunting may take place during all seasons for the taking of antlerless deer by using the sporting arm and/or implement allowed during that season. The hunter must be properly licensed for the season; for example, archery or muzzleloader licenses are required during those seasons.

In WMUs where the firearms deer season is antlered-only from Nov. 26-30, DMAP permit holders may harvest antlerless deer on DMAP properties from Nov. 26-30.

A mentor can transfer one DMAP harvest permit issued to him or her to an eligible mentored youth or mentored adult (see Mentored Hunting Programs elsewhere in this digest). The DMAP permit shall be valid and in the possession of the mentor at all times while hunting antlerless deer. The transfer of the DMAP permit may not occur until after the mentored youth or mentored adult has harvested the antlerless deer, but before tagging the carcass. A mentored youth or mentored adult is ineligible to make direct application for a DMAP harvest permit.

Reporting is mandatory for all DMAP harvest permits issued, regardless of harvest success.

**Finding Landowner Information**

Contact information for public lands and some private lands enrolled in DMAP will be posted on the Game Commission website (www.pgc.pa.gov). For more information on the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources’ (DCNR) bureaus of Forestry and State Parks participation in the DMAP program, visit DCNR’s website at www.dcnr.pa.gov. Contact information for private landowners enrolled in DMAP will be posted on the Game Commission’s website only with permission of the landowner. Hunters without access to the Internet can obtain listings of eligible DMAP properties by mailing a self-addressed, stamped envelope, along with a letter indicating their county of interest, to the Game Commission region office responsible for that particular county.

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Special Regulations Areas

SPECIAL REGULATIONS AREAS INCLUDE:
- In western Pennsylvania, all of Allegheny County.
- In southeastern Pennsylvania, all of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties, and also during special controlled hunts at Ridley Creek and Tyler state parks.

Deer

All Special Regulations Area counties are now contained within the Wildlife Management Unit system. Seasons and antler restriction requirements are based mostly on these units and general deer seasons. However, certain laws and regulations in regards to arms and ammunition still apply to specific counties in Special Regulations Areas. Also, the regulation: when multiple harvests of deer per day are authorized, only one deer at a time may be taken; before attempting to take an additional deer, the first deer shall be lawfully tagged, does not apply when hunting in Special Regulations Areas. Baiting for deer without a permit (see below) is not permitted on private lands in the Southeast Special Regulations Areas.

Lawful While Trapping

Manually operated or semiautomatic 22-caliber or less rimfire rifles and manually operated 22-caliber or less rimfire handguns. A manually operated or semiautomatic air rifle or manually operated air handgun in calibers from .177 to .22 that propel a single-projectile pellet or bullet. BB ammunition cannot be used.

Fluorescent Orange Requirements

**DEER ARCHERY SEASON (ANTLERED AND ANTLERLESS)**
- No fluorescent orange required, unless during the October muzzleloader, special firearms or fall turkey seasons.

**OCTOBER MUZZLELOADER ANTLERLESS SEASON**
Oct. 13-20
- 250 square inches of fluorescent orange on the head, chest and back combined, and visible from 360 degrees, is required at all times.

**SPECIAL FIREARMS ANTLERLESS SEASON (STATEWIDE)**
Oct. 18-20
Junior, senior license holders, disabled person permit holders and PA residents serving on active duty in the U.S. armed forces
- 250 square inches of fluorescent orange on the head, chest and back combined, and visible from 360 degrees, is required at all times.

**DEER FIREARMS SEASON (ANTLERED AND ANTLERLESS, STATEWIDE)**
Nov. 26-Dec. 8
- 250 square inches of fluorescent orange on the head, chest and back combined, and visible from 360 degrees, is required at all times.

**FLINTLOCK SEASON (ANTLERED AND ANTLERLESS)**
- Fluorescent orange is not required, but keep in mind a firearms deer season is open and it is suggested that orange be worn.

**EXTENDED ANTLERLESS FIREARMS SEASON**
Allegheny, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia counties: Dec. 26-Jan. 26
- 250 square inches of fluorescent orange on the head, chest and back combined, and visible from 360 degrees, is required at all times.

**SMALL GAME**
WMUs 2B, 5C & 5D
- 250 square inches of fluorescent orange on the head, chest and back at all times is required. Furbearer and crow hunters do not need to wear fluorescent orange. Woodchuck hunters must wear a solid fluorescent cap visible 360 degrees.