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ALASKA'S BIG GAME

**A Report on the Commercial Aspects of
its Uses and Users**

**A Final Report to
the 16th Legislature**

**Legislative Task Force on
Guiding and Game
January 1989**

VOLUME II OF III

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**TASK FORCE ON
GUIDING AND GAME**

"The Rural Perspective"

**The Results of a Questionnaire
Prepared by the RURAL CAP
Village Community Development Program**

**Vernita Cassidy, Director
Results Compiled by David Hardenbergh**

NOVEMBER 1988

Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc.

APPENDIX E

TASK FORCE ON GUIDING AND GAME QUESTIONNAIRE

In September, 1988 the Task Force on Guiding and Game authorized the Rural CAP Village Community Development Program to distribute questionnaires to all rural Alaskan guides, outfitters, lodge and restaurant owners, air and water taxi operators, stores which stock hunting equipment, village councils and village corporations.

The intent of this questionnaire is to determine whether people from remote communities feel they have "an adequate and equal opportunity to participate in Alaska's guiding system." The response to the questionnaire has far exceeded expectations. The responses received to date represent a more than 20% rate of return with opinions heard from all corners of the state.

Comments written on the questionnaires have been reproduced here in their entirety with no editing. The results have been divided into 12 separate sections corresponding to the 12 ANCSA regions and are followed by a summary of the key questions tabulated for the entire state.

Total Number of Questionnaires Mailed 1,257
Total Number of Responses 286
Percent Response 22.75%

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Rural Alaska Community Action Program, Inc.

DATE: September 19, 1988

TO: All Rural Alaskan IRA Councils; Traditional Councils; City Councils; Master/Registered/Assistant Guides; Outfitters, Lodge and Restaurant Owners; Air and Water Taxi Operators; and Stores Stocking Hunting Equipment

FROM: *Vernita Cassidy* Director
Vernita Cassidy
Village Community Development Program

SUBJECT: Task Force on Guiding and Game Questionnaire

The Legislature has set up a Task Force on Guiding and Game to review the operations of the Guide Board and study the problems and issues concerning the taking of big game and the businesses and professions that provide goods and services to big game hunters. I have been appointed by Governor Cowper as a public member of the Task Force, and serve on a subcommittee charged with finding out whether people from remote communities feel they have an adequate and equal opportunity to participate in Alaska's guiding system.

We are asking for your help. We have put together a short list of questions about the way in which the present guiding system is run, and how it has or has not worked in your area. In order for us to present an accurate picture to the Governor's Office, we need your cooperation in filling out the questionnaire. We have provided a postage-paid return envelope. The answers we receive will be compiled and presented to the Task Force when it meets in November 1988. The results will become part of the report by the Task Force to the Governor on January 15, 1989.

Whether you are happy or unhappy with the way the guiding system works, we need to know. If, based on the numbers of responses we receive, we get an idea that changes need to be made, we will recommend those changes in our report. On the other hand, if we receive no responses, we may recommend no changes to the way things work now. In any case, we need your opinion to "guide" us. Please take time now to complete the questionnaire. If you need extra copies to pass out to others, please copy the enclosed questionnaire or contact us by telephone for more copies and/or postage-paid envelopes.

Thank you very much for your help. Good luck in your hunting and fishing this year!

* * SAMPLE * *

Note: After completing this form, you may return it in the postage-paid envelope provided. Responses received by October 15, 1988 will be compiled and presented to the Task Force on Guiding & Game at its November meeting.

Name of your community _____ (We do not request that you give us your name; however, we need to know what town or village you live in so that we can get an accurate picture of how the guiding system affects the various regions of Alaska.)

1. Do you participate in any of the following areas of the commercial big game hunting industry? (Check as many as apply to your situation.)

☐ Master Guide	☐ Lodge Owner
☐ Registered Guide	☐ Lodge Worker
☐ Class A Assistant Guide	☐ Air Transportation
☐ Assistant Guide	☐ Water Transportation
☐ Outfitter	☐ Land Transportation
☐ Other (please explain): _____	
2. How many of the following would you say operate in your area? (Please write in the number on the line provided.)

☐ Master/Registered/Assistant Guides	☐ Outfitters
☐ Transportation Services for Guides	☐ Lodges
☐ Other: _____	☐ Sporting Good Sales
3. How important is commercial big game hunting to the local economy?
☐ Very Important ☐ Important ☐ Not Very Important ☐ No Guiding Here
4. If there are guides in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?
☐ 100% ☐ 75% ☐ 50% ☐ 25% ☐ Less than 25% ☐ Don't Know
5. If there are outfitters or others who provide hunting services in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?
☐ 100% ☐ 75% ☐ 50% ☐ 25% ☐ Less than 25% ☐ Don't Know
6. Are local game resources enough to meet the needs of all users, including subsistence, commercial and sport? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If there are conflicting uses, what species would you say are the most seriously affected? _____
7. Have you seen an increase in the commercial taking of game in your area recently?
☐ Yes ☐ No
8. Would you say that the laws and regulations covering commercial big game hunting are adequately enforced in your area? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Please comment here if your answer is "no": _____

* * SAMPLE * *

Guiding & Game Questionnaire - Page 2

9. Is there a problem with illegal harvest of game in your area by any of the following? (Please mark all that apply.)
☐ Guides ☐ Outfitters ☐ Air Taxi Services ☐ Lodge Owners ☐ Other

Please comment here if you wish: _____

10. A. Are you aware of the procedures for becoming a licensed guide?
☐ Yes ☐ No
- B. Do you see any problems with the procedures for becoming a master guide, registered guide or assistant guide?
☐ Yes ☐ No

If your answer was "yes", what specific areas need the most improvement?

11. Do you feel that the people in Alaska's rural areas have an adequate and equal opportunity to benefit financially from the state's big game hunting industry?
☐ Yes ☐ No

If your answer was "no", please comment on how rural Alaskans could benefit more from this industry: _____

12. Overall, how would you rate Alaska's guiding system as it works in your area?
☐ Very Good ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐ Very Bad

13. Whether or not you see problems with the current system of regulating the commercial taking of game in your area, do you think there has to be a system to control the commercial harvest of big game animals? Please explain your opinion below:

Final Note: Thank you for your help! Without concerned citizens it is hard to make good laws. Please contact me if you have further questions, comments or suggestions for the Task Force on Guiding & Game.

Vernita Cassidy
Vernita Cassidy, Director
Village Community Development
Rural CAP, Inc.
(907)279-2511

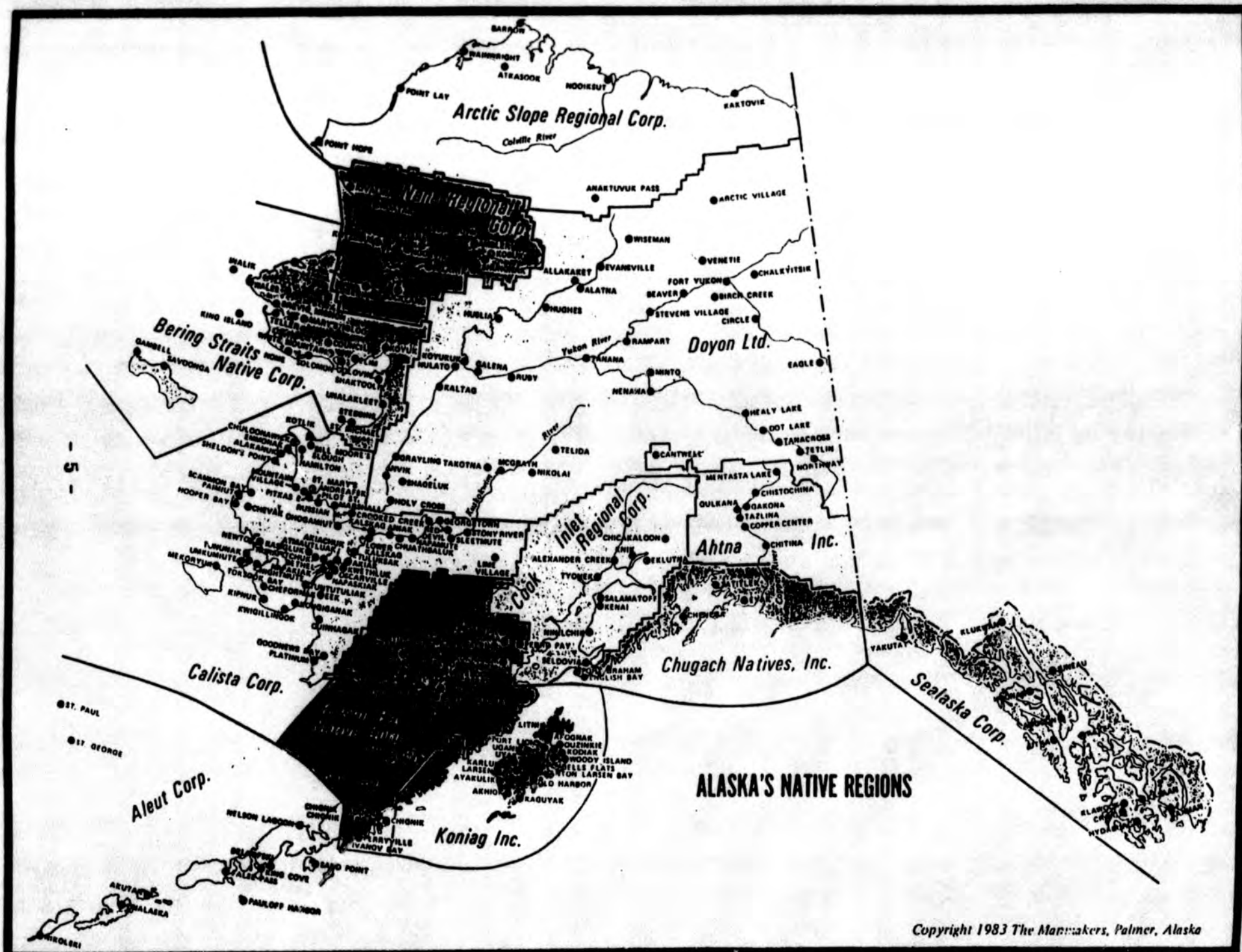
* * SAMPLE * *

LIST OF RESPONDING COMMUNITIES

Afognak Island
Akiachuk
Alakanuk
Alatna
Alexander Creek
Allakaket
Anaktuvuk Pass
Anchorage
Aniak
Atkasuk
Barrow
Beaver
Beluga River
Bethel
Bettles
Birch Creek
Brevig Mission
Buckland
Cantwell
Chalkyitsik
Chevak
Chistochina
Chitina
Chuathbaluk
Chugiak
Circle
Clam Gulch
Cold Bay
Copper Center
Council
Cripple Landing
Crooked Creek
Deering
Dillingham
Dutch Harbor
Eagle
Egegik
Emmonak
Ester
Fairbanks
Fort Yukon
Gakona
Galena
Girdwood
Glennallen
Golovin
Goodnews Bay
Grayling
Gulkana
Haines
Healy
Holy Cross

Hoonah
Hooper Bay
Houston
Hughes
Huslia
Iliamna
Kake
Kaktovik
Kalskag
Kaltag
Kasaan
Kasilof
King Island
King Salmon
Kivalina
Kobuk
Kodiak
Kokhanok
Koliganek
Kongiganak
Kotzebue
Koyuk
Koyukuk
Kwethluk
Kwigillingok
Lake Minchumina
Lake Clark
Levelock
Little Diomed Island
Manley Hot Springs
Manokotak
Marshall
McCarthy
McGrath
Mekoryuk
Mentasta Lake
Metlakatla
Moose Pass
Mountain Village
Nabesna
Naknek
Nelson Lagoon
Nenana
New Stuyahok
Newhalen
Newtok
Nightmute
Ninilchik
Nome
Nondalton
Noorvik
Northway

Nuiqsut
Nulato
Nunapitchuk
Nunivak Island
Ouzinkie
Paxson
Pedro Bay
Pitka's Point
Port Heiden
Port Alsworth
Port Graham
Port Lions
Quinhagak
Red Devil
Ruby
Russian Mission
Salcha
Sand Point
Savoonga
Scammon Bay
Selawik
Seward
Shageluk
Shaktoolik
Sheldon Point
Shishmaref
Shungnak
Skwentna
Slana
Sleetmute
Soldatna
Solomon
St. Mary's
St. Michael
Stony River
Sunshine
Talkeetna
Tatitlek
Tok
Toksook Bay
Tuluksak
Tuntutuliak
Unalakleet
Unalaska
Valdez
Wainwright
Wales
White Mountain
Willow
Wiseman
Wrangell
Yakutat



AHTNA REGION

19 Responses (one in the form of a letter) received from Cantwell, Chistochina, Chitina, Copper Center, Gakona, Glennallen, Gulkana, McCarthy, Mentasta Lake, Nabesna, Paxson, and Slana.

1. Do you participate in any of the following areas of the commercial big game hunting industry? (Total number of responses checked)

<u> </u> Master Guide	<u> 3 </u> Lodge Owner
<u> 6 </u> Registered Guide	<u> 1 </u> Lodge Worker
<u> 1 </u> Class-A Assistant Guide	<u> 5 </u> Air Transportation
<u> 3 </u> Assistant Guide	<u> 1 </u> Water Transportation
<u> </u> Outfitter	<u> 3 </u> Land Transportation

Other:

 1 Retail gas and grocery store
 2 Gun Dealer - Gun Smith
 1 Retail sale of sporting goods
 1 Licenses, Hunting Supplies
 1 Bar/Cafe

2. How many of the following would you say operate in your area? (The numbers here represent the upper and lower limits in the range of responses.)

<u> 3-50 </u> Master/Registered/Assistant Guides	<u> 1-25 </u> Outfitters
<u> 1-5 </u> Transportation Services for Guides	<u> 1-10 </u> Lodges
<u> 3 </u> Other: <u>Boating</u>	<u> 1-4 </u> Sporting Goods Sales

3. How important is commercial big game hunting to the local economy?

<u> 7 </u> Very Important	<u> 7 </u> Important	<u> 2 </u> Not Very Important
<u> 2 </u> No Guiding Here	<u> </u> (No Response)	

4. If there are guides in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

3 100% 2 75% 4 50% 1 25% 2 Less than 25% 6 Don't Know

 (No Response)

5. If there are outfitters or others who provide hunting services in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

 100% 1 75% 1 50% 3 25% 5 Less than 25% 8 Don't Know

 (No Response)

6. Are local game resources enough to meet the needs of all users, including subsistence, commercial and sport?

10 Yes 8 No (No Response)

If there are conflicting uses, what species would you say are the most seriously affected?

6 Moose 1 Caribou 3 Sheep 1 Subsistence

Written Comments:

- * Guides tend to try to keep locals out of their areas. -- (Glennallen)
- * This needs monitoring. Could change with the increased population in the area. -- (Slana)
- * I feel moose are the most threatened because of more people in the field and because ATV's give moose no place to hide. -- (Chistochina/Slana)
- * Tough for guides to make it with so-called outfitters dropping hunters all over your areas! -- (Nabesna)
- * There are plenty of sheep, but if pressure continues, hunters will find it difficult to find trophy quality rams and even legal full curls. There will be lots of rams but on the borderline of being legal. -- (Nabesna)

7. Have you seen an increase in the commercial taking of game in your area?

4 Yes 14 No (No Response)

Written Comments:

- * I believe the increase is in Alaska residents hunting. -- (Chistochina/Slana)

8. Would you say that the laws and regulations covering commercial big game hunting are adequately enforced in your area?

9 Yes 8 No 1 (No Response)

Please comment here if your answer is "no:"

Written Comments:

- * The state doesn't have the manpower to even begin to enforce laws and regulations in our game units. -- (Glennallen)
- * How can they be fairly enforced when outfitters buy \$25 licenses and are in business with no restrictions and guides are assigned small areas and limited help. -- (Cantwell)
- * Use of planes. A real problem which needs addressing. -- (Slana)
- * Not monitoring full usage of meat only used for skin or trophy. -- (Copper Center)
- * Not enough personnel nor a large enough air force. -- (Nabesna)
- * No resident fish cop. -- (Cantwell)
- * Not necessarily commercial but Unit 13 is big and there is one game warden. -- (Gakona)

9. Is there a problem with illegal harvest of game in your area by any of the following? (Total number of responses)

2 Guides 4 Outfitters 3 Air Taxi Services 1 Lodge Owners

5 Other 9 (None or No Response)

Please comment here if you wish:

Written Comments:

- * Most sportsmen are basically honest. -- (Cantwell)
- * None (illegal harvest) that I'm aware of. -- (Chistochina)

- * Outfitters from the large cities sneak their clients into our guide areas. -- (Slana)
- * BLM settlement areas - approx. 200-300 families in area, many of whom poach year round. -- (Slana)
- * Illegal harvest has become so expensive to guides and commercial operators that it is not worth the risk to them, but there has been poaching by those who consider it their right to harvest everything in sight. -- (Chistochina/Slana)
- * Would not be able to monitor enough to tell. -- (Copper Center)
- * There seems to be one or two unlicensed outfitters operating in the area. -- (McCarthy)
- * One outfitter came into our area this fall and shot a moose leaving it whole and later shot a bear from it. Air taxis are not concerned wether or not all the meat is salvaged. -- (Nabesna)
- * Like drugs - too much money for those who will bend the rules. -- (Cantwell)
- * I think there is a lot of poaching of moose and caribou. -- (Gakona)

10. A. Are you aware of the procedures for becoming a licensed guide?

12 Yes 3 No 3 (No Response)

B. Do you see any problems with the procedures for becoming a master guide, registered guide or assistant guide?

5 Yes 9 No 4 (No Response)

If your answer was "yes," what specific area(s) need the most improvement?

Written Comments:

- * They are OK for young people, but the requirements should be decreased for older experienced Alaskans. -- (Glennallen)
- * Testing should be required for Assistant Guides also concerning the skills and duties to be performed, also first aid card. I don't believe the registered guide test should be made easier. -- (Nabesna)
- * Guide licensing is political and economic in nature - has absolutely nothing to do with resource management or public safety. -- (Cantwell)
- * Locking up of specific areas so no one else has a place to hunt! -- (Gakona)

11. Do you feel that people in Alaska's rural areas have an adequate and equal opportunity to benefit financially from the state's big game hunting industry?

4 Yes 9 No 5 (No Response)

If your answer was "no," please comment on how rural Alaskans could benefit more from this industry:

Written Comments:

- * By getting rid of non-resident outfitters and assigning areas to residents. -- (Cantwell)
- * Please limit the activities of so-called "Outfitters." -- (Slana)
- * If the money paid to guides and outfitters were spent more in rural areas. -- (Glennallen)
- * Many who say they cannot participate as the system now works would only participate if things were handed to them and work was done for them. -- (Chistochina/Slana)
- * Most Native communities do not have their own business. -- (Copper Center)
- * Guides from rural Alaska cannot attend all guiding and Guide Board meetings. They lose out on Guide area decisions. -- (McCarthy)
- * Do away with monopolistic guide licensing. -- (Cantwell)

12. Overall, how would you rate Alaska's guiding system as it works in your area?

1 Very Good 4 Good 5 Fair 3 Poor ____ Very Bad
5 (No Response)

13. Whether or not you see problems with the current system of regulating the commercial taking of game in your area, do you think there has to be a system to control the commercial harvest of big game animals? Please explain your opinion below:

Written Comments:

- * If there are no controls that are equal for everyone like outfitter - guide differences and the three tier hunting, it is only a matter of short time before there won't be anything for anyone. -- (Cantwell)

5. I feel sheep in my area should be put on 1 every 4 years instead of a permit basis, because we still have a good number of sheep, although the numbers are dropping. This would give the resident a chance to go into the field each year until he found the big one he wanted. Being on a permit basis would make it hard to do this. Hunt time would be limited, there would be pressure to shoot what he saw, knowing there was only one chance and the possibility of not being drawn again for who knows when.

6. There are about 9 guides operating in this area, and only 1 over harvests each year. The outfitters say they are going to "shoot the area out," pushing for the permits. Let us not wait until the sheep herds have dropped so low that it would take 5 or 10 years for them to come back. Example: the caribou herds on the slopes of Sanford. I feel these animals will never reach their original numbers again. We should consider first and foremost the continuing welfare of the game animals instead of the almighty dollar.

My father, brother, and I have spent our lives establishing our outfit. We've gone outside to book hunts. We've taken the tests and paid the fees for our licenses. We have scraped up the insurance money year after year in order to operate. When I see outsiders, under the guise of "outfitting" come breezing into the area every fall, use our strips, our cabins, shoot the game up, then leave when the snow flies shouting, "I have as much right to be here as you do!," it makes me sick. You could compare it to my buying a 747 and starting an airline without an FAA certificate, no license or medical or rules to abide by, and when Alaska Airlines came down on me I could just say, "Hey, I have as much right to use these ramps and taxiways and air routes as you do. You can't shut me down, it would cause hardship to me and my family, so there!"

I am not mad, or jealous. I just think things ought to be fair. -- (Slana)

ALEUT REGION

7 Responses received from Cold Bay, Dutch Harbor, Nelson Lagoon, Sand Point, and Unaiaska.

1. Do you participate in any of the following areas of the commercial big game hunting industry? (Total number of responses checked)

<u> </u> Master Guide	<u> 1 </u> Lodge Owner
<u> </u> Registered Guide	<u> </u> Lodge Worker
<u> </u> Class-A Assistant Guide	<u> 2 </u> Air Transportation
<u> 1 </u> Assistant Guide	<u> 1 </u> Water Transportation
<u> </u> Outfitter	<u> 1 </u> Land Transportation

Other:

 1 Retail Store Operator

2. How many of the following would you say operate in your area? (The numbers here represent the upper and lower limits in the range of responses.)

<u> 0-15 </u> Master/Registered/Assistant Guides	<u> 0 </u> Outfitters
<u> 0-2 </u> Transportation Services for Guides	<u> 0-3 </u> Lodges
<u> 0 </u> Other:	<u> 0-1 </u> Sporting Goods Sales

3. How important is commercial big game hunting to the local economy?

<u> 1 </u> Very Important	<u> 1 </u> Important	<u> 1 </u> Not Very Important
<u> 3 </u> No Guiding Here	<u> 1 </u> (No Response)	

4. If there are guides in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

 100% 75% 50% 25% 3 Less than 25% 1 Don't Know
 3 (No Response)

- * There has to be a system or the game will slowly disappear. -- (Chistochina)
- * The less regulation the better - It is hard to take anything seriously which comes from agencies which say you can't pick up an eagle feather. -- (Slana)
- * Get rid of the guide system and their so-called "guide areas." Put non-residents on the same level as residents and end commercialization of game animals. -- (Glennallen)
- * I believe the system must eventually be changed:
 - 1) Eliminate usage of planes. Abuses are so prevalent that they constitute a great problem which apparently cannot be resolved except by their elimination in sport hunting.
 - 2) Game animals may not be taken within one mile or whatever of road.
 - 3) Elimination of mandatory guide laws for non-residents. (Present system is a joke and will probably eventually lead to federal takeover of hunting on all federal lands.)
 - 4) Institute a permit system to regulate all game as needed to protect individual species. -- (Slana)
- * We must have a system to regulate the taking of our game, or our game would be randomly and certainly liquidated. There will always be problems that need solving and decisions made that could have been better. -- (Chistochina/Slana)
- * What's the sense of having reg. areas if you can't protect the resource in your areas? This is getting to be a free for all out there with "drop off" and unlicensed people guiding in other guide's areas! -- (Nabesna)
- * Yes, if we don't start now we will lose even our subsistence from lack of protection. -- (Copper Center)
- * Sorry, I'm not much on guiding and such. -- (Gulkana)
- * Without a system, competition for trophy animals leads to over harvest. The guide area system should allow for rural guides to have priority for areas near their residence. -- (McCarthy)
- * In our area there is more pressure coming from resident sport hunters. Many of them shoot a ram every year. Sheep are not like deer. It would help a great deal if a hunter could take a dall ram only every 4 years. Non residents should certainly be required to have a registered guide to hunt moose. Most are not capable of taking care of it when shot and most is lost and wasted. -- (Nabesna)
- * Government responsibility = resource management + public safety, not the creation of elitist and monopolistic enterprises that can't reasonably be monitored. Supply and demand will sort it out if you quit protecting special interest groups. -- (Cantwell)
- * I don't really know enough to comment or advise. -- (Gakona)

Additional Comments or Letters:

* To whom it may concern:

We are having problems with outsiders bringing hunters into our areas(s). We are bound by the guide laws, but outfitters can bring as many as they want and dump them in our areas for a few dollars. We are regulated! Why are they not?? Also, F&G closes 13 to grizzly every year because they had trouble with people bringing coastal bears up for tagging in that unit. That's punishing us for their failure to control other area's hunters - Damn it!! We were not the ones breaking the law - besides - the area is overrun with bears and the moose are getting scarce. -- (Slana)

* Guides should be full time residents of the state. Too many assistant guides are in the field with non resident hunters with no experience or skills. Let's be professionals Guide Board members. It takes about 7 years of growth for most rams to become legal full curl. At least 10 years to become trophy quality. -- (Nabesna)

* Dear Vernita Cassidy,

Concerning the task force on guiding and game questions, I have a few things I would like to say. I am a Class A guide and a commercial pilot. I fly from 200-300 hours a year in my area, which is part of Unit 12. I have lived in Alaska all my life, 31 years. I've always lived year round here in Nabesna, and hunted and trapped in the Wrangell Mountains. I've not bee a snowbird. I feel I am qualified to say a few things about the game in this area.

1. There is not enough Fish and Game personnel to patrol the area.
2. There are 3 "outfitters" in this area. There is no control over them. They can and do haul as many hunters as they can with no regard to the thoughtful harvesting of the game.
3. I feel outfitters should be registered guides, and have to come up through the ranks, be licensed, buy an area, be responsible for their clients in the field to prevent wanton waste, etc. They should be required to be insured and experienced before they can start an operation. This way they would care for the game, and have respect for the areas they hunt.
4. Air taxi operators should only be allowed to charge a flat hourly rate for their airplanes, and not a flat rate such as \$800-1000 for setting out a sheep hunter. I see them showing the sheep, setting up the hunt, furnishing the camp and even a "camp packer," for a fee. That's guiding to me.

5. If there are outfitters or others who provide hunting services in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

 100% 75% 50% 25% 3 Less than 25% 1 Don't Know

 3 (No Response)

6. Are local game resources enough to meet the needs of all users, including subsistence, commercial and sport?

 4 Yes No 3 (No Response)

If there are conflicting uses, what species would you say are the most seriously affected?

 1 Caribou

7. Have you seen an increase in the commercial taking of game in your area?

 Yes 5 No 2 (No Response)

8. Would you say that the laws and regulations covering commercial big game hunting are adequately enforced in your area?

 5 Yes No 2 (No Response)

9. Is there a problem with illegal harvest of game in your area by any of the following? (Total number of responses)

 Guides Outfitters Air Taxi Services Lodge Owners

 Others 7 (None or No Response)

10. A. Are you aware of the procedures for becoming a licensed guide?

 2 Yes 2 No 3 (No Response)

B. Do you see any problems with the procedures for becoming a master guide, registered guide or assistant guide?

 Yes 2 No 5 (No Response)

11. Do you feel that people in Alaska's rural areas have an adequate and equal opportunity to benefit financially from the state's big game hunting industry?

 Yes 2 No 5 (No Response)

If your answer was "no," please comment on how rural Alaskans could benefit more from this industry:

Written Comments:

* This is not a negative or positive statement, but all guides have their own areas, consequently, rural Alaskans do not benefit. -- (Nelson Lagoon)

* Time frame in qualifications from assistant to registered guide. -- (Sand Point)

12. Overall, how would you rate Alaska's guiding system as it works in your area?

 Very Good 3 Good Fair Poor Very Bad
 4 (No Response)

13. Whether or not you see problems with the current system of regulating the commercial taking of game in your area, do you think there has to be a system to control the commercial harvest of big game animals? Please explain your opinion below:

Written Comments:

* Definitely - it is obvious - without controls, there would be no game!
-- (Nelson Lagoon)

* No, the system seems to be working fair. I think there are as many if not more big game (Mainly Bear) animals present with the exception of moose (very few). -- (Sand Point)

* Yes. Over harvest use leaves too few animals to re-populate. Also many big game are local people's food source and not a sport. -- (Cold Bay)

* There's no guides in Nelson Island that apply to these questions. -- (Nelson Island)

* There is no big game here. -- (Unalaska)

ARCTIC SLOPE REGION

6 Responses received from Anaktuvuk Pass, Atqasuk, Barrow, Kaktovik, Nuiqsut, and Wainwright.

1. Do you participate in any of the following areas of the commercial big game hunting industry? (Total number of responses checked)

☐ Master Guide	☐ Lodge Owner
☐ Registered Guide	☐ Lodge Worker
☐ Class-A Assistant Guide	☐ Air Transportation
☐ Assistant Guide	☐ Water Transportation
☐ Outfitter	☐ Land Transportation

Other:

1 Subsistence Hunter
1 Store Owner

2. How many of the following would you say operate in your area? (The numbers here represent the upper and lower limits in the range of responses.)

<u>2-6</u> Master/Registered/Assistant Guides	☐ Outfitters
<u>2</u> Transportation Services for Guides	☐ Lodges
☐ Other:	<u>2</u> Sporting Goods Sales

3. How important is commercial big game hunting to the local economy?

☐ Very Important	☐ Important	<u>2</u> Not Very Important
<u>3</u> No Guiding Here	<u>1</u> (No Response)	

4. If there are guides in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

☐ 100% ☐ 75% ☐ 50% ☐ 25% 2 Less than 25% 1 Don't Know
3 (No Response)

5. If there are outfitters or others who provide hunting services in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

 100% 75% 50% 25% 2 Less than 25% 1 Don't Know

 3 (No Response)

6. Are local game resources enough to meet the needs of all users, including subsistence, commercial and sport?

 1 Yes 2 No 3 (No Response)

If there are conflicting uses, what species would you say are the most seriously affected?

 1 Moose 1 Sheep 2 Caribou 1 Polar Bear

7. Have you seen an increase in the commercial taking of game in your area?

 2 Yes 3 No 1 (No Response)

8. Would you say that the laws and regulations covering commercial big game hunting are adequately enforced in your area?

 3 Yes 1 No 2 (No Response)

Please comment here if your answer is "no:"

Written Comments:

* I our area, it is common to see guides and customers coming in from the boonies with racks, capes and horns, but no, or little meat. -- (Anaktuvuk Pass)

9. Is there a problem with illegal harvest of game in your area by any of the following? (Total number of responses)

 1 Guides 1 Outfitters 1 Air Taxi Services Lodge Owners

 3 Other 2 (None or No Response)

Please comment here if you wish:

Written Comments:

* Residents have been known on occasion to bait traps with some edible parts.
-- (Anaktuvuk Pass)

* One instance of a bull musk ox taken. -- (Nuiqsut)

10. A. Are you aware of the procedures for becoming a licensed guide?

1 Yes 4 No 1 (No Response)

B. Do you see any problems with the procedures for becoming a master guide, registered guide or assistant guide?

1 Yes 2 No 3 (No Response)

If your answer was "yes," what specific area(s) need the most improvement?

Written Comments:

* Guides will limit entry to keep numbers low. -- (Anaktuvuk Pass)

11. Do you feel that people in Alaska's rural areas have an adequate and equal opportunity to benefit financially from the state's big game hunting industry?

1 Yes 2 No 3 (No Response)

If your answer was "no," please comment on how rural Alaskans could benefit more from this industry:

Written Comments:

* By being licensed guides. -- (Barrow)

* Yes if they would try. -- (Anaktuvuk Pass)

* No one here knows very much about opportunities of being a guide or becoming one. I didn't. -- (Nuiqsut)

12. Overall, how would you rate Alaska's guiding system as it works in your area?

 Very Good Good 1 Fair 1 Poor 1 Very Bad

3 (No Response)

13. Whether or not you see problems with the current system of regulating the commercial taking of game in your area, do you think there has to be a system to control the commercial harvest of big game animals? Please explain your opinion below:

Written Comments:

* Ensure subsistence harvest by monitoring and limiting, if needed, the taking of big game by commercial entities! -- (Barrow)

* The guides who work in our area do not live here. They have also been instrumental in keeping the caribou migration from coming through our valley, since they are hunting north of us. 3 years of 1 guide up there - 3 years of no caribou. -- (Anaktuvuk Pass)

* There is only one enforcement officer for the area and he is in Barrow; even then he is a biologist. There aren't enough enforcement officers. -- (Nuiqsut)

BERING STRAITS REGION

43 Responses received from Brevig Mission, Golovin, King Island, Koyuk, Little Diomed Island, Nome, Savoonga, Shaktolik, Shishmaref, Solomon, St. Michael, Unalakleet, Wales, and White Mountain.

1. Do you participate in any of the following areas of the commercial big game hunting industry? (Total number of responses checked)

<u> </u> Master Guide	<u> 3 </u> Lodge Owner
<u> 4 </u> Registered Guide	<u> 1 </u> Lodge Worker
<u> 6 </u> Class-A Assistant Guide	<u> 1 </u> Air Transportation
<u> 7 </u> Assistant Guide	<u> 4 </u> Water Transportation
<u> 2 </u> Outfitter	<u> 5 </u> Land Transportation

Other:

 1 Gasoline Supplier
 1 Realty Officer - to assure that guides obtain appropriate permits and do not trespass on Natives lands.

2. How many of the following would you say operate in your area? (The numbers here represent the upper and lower limits in the range of responses.)

<u> 0-25 </u> Master/Registered/Assistant Guides	<u> 0-2 </u> Outfitters
<u> 0-30 </u> Transportation Services for Guides	<u> 0-12 </u> Lodges
<u> </u> Other:	<u> 0-5 </u> Sporting Goods Sales

3. How important is commercial big game hunting to the local economy?

<u> 5 </u> Very Important	<u> 10 </u> Important	<u> 11 </u> Not Very Important
<u> 15 </u> No Guiding Here	<u> 2 </u> (No Response)	

4. If there are guides in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

<u> 3 </u> 100%	<u> 4 </u> 75%	<u> 3 </u> 50%	<u> 3 </u> 25%	<u> 7 </u> Less than 25%	<u> 15 </u> Don't Know
<u> 8 </u> (No Response)					

5. If there are outfitters or others who provide hunting services in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

 100% 2 75% 3 50% 3 25% 5 Less than 25% 18 Don't Know

 12 (No Response)

6. Are local game resources enough to meet the needs of all users, including subsistence, commercial and sport?

 22 Yes 20 No 1 (No Response)

If there are conflicting uses, what species would you say are the most seriously affected?

 11 Moose 6 Brown Bear 1 Black Bear 2 Caribou

 2 Marine Mammals 1 Waterfowl 2 All Species 3 Fish/Salmon

Written Comments:

* Non-residents and non-resident hunting for trophy only should be stopped in our community. -- (Koyuk)

* Moose (are seriously affected) due to guide aircraft flying all over hunting areas. -- (Shaktoolik)

* Subsistence hunters take cow moose. -- (St. Michael)

* One of the prime uses is subsistence, there is commercial fishing for the local people to meet their income needs. -- (Koyuk)

* All species are affected or will be in the future. -- (Koyuk)

* Sport hunting and guiding should not be operated here. -- (Koyuk)

7. Have you seen an increase in the commercial taking of game in your area?

 17 Yes 25 No 1 (No Response)

Written Comments:

* Decrease (because) the non-residents have been eliminated from moose hunting. -- (Unalakleet)

* Some villagers wonder about this person that brought in bear hunters several times to this area, during the spring, since early 80's. This past summer there were also some outside "big game hunters" or sports fishermen associated with the same person, having hunters at the airport with several moose antlers from this area. -- (Koyuk)

8. Would you say that the laws and regulations covering commercial big game hunting are adequately enforced in your area?

16 Yes 24 No 3 (No Response)

Please comment here if your answer is "no:"

Written Comments:

* Fish & Game officers spend more time in the office than in the field. -- (Nome)

* Cow moose and any moose are generally shot at will by residents. It is getting slightly better. -- (St. Michael)

* Regulation enforcement should be in very strict order in our community. -- (Koyuk)

* Wales' hunters reported some Non-Natives hunting walrus and no effort was made to stop them after the Marine Mammal Protection Act was passed in 1972. -- (Wales)

* Guides in remote areas such as Koyuk, St. Michael, and others pretty much do as they please if no one is watching them. Even though Natives may complain, nothing is ever accomplished. -- (Nome)

* We don't know about any regulations for this area, but would like to know about the rules and regulations. -- (Brevig Mission)

* Guide aircraft landing all over the hunting area in the river. -- (Shaktoolik)

* Firstly, for commercial big game hunting we abide by all laws and regulations. As far as anything being enforced, NO! Also there is a major !! problem with the Natives killing cow moose in this area 22-A (bulls only). Also, any bears that seen are instantly shot on sight from Unalakleet (big problem) to St. Michael. The state moved the trooper/F&G officer from Unalakleet which caused many cow moose to get shot because of zero enforcement. -- (St. Michael)

* Guides are coming in from out of the area and are not legal in their activities. -- (Nome)

* If there is commercial hunting or guiding in our area - we need enforcement - otherwise our subsistence use would be drastically hurt. -- (Golovin)

* Master, registered guides are the major recipients of monetary sources derived from guiding. The laws make it impossible to obtain a registered ticket due to demands to obtain licenses and the unwillingness for the guides to sign off time so assistant and Class A's don't have much chance when they are equally efficient, and in some cases more so, as the master or registered guides. -- (Golovin)

* No affirmative or action response from Fish & Game offices. -- (Koyuk)

* There is no reason for the elimination of 4-5 non resident sport hunters from taking trophy moose bulls in Unit 22-A, as the one that were harvested were done in inaccessible areas to local subsistence users, and of no threat to that user group, prior to the change in laws. Now that commercial harvest has been eliminated, I have lost my fall guiding job in this area.

* Laws governing subsistence hunting are not enforced. -- (St. Michael)

* Since we do not have big game guides and hunting, we have just left the paper blank. -- Brevig Mission

* Would like for it (big game hunting) to stop -- doesn't benefit our village. -- (Koyuk)

* There have been sightings of headless moose in our area. -- (Koyuk)

* Once this last year a headless moose was found in our area during big game hunting for moose. -- (Koyuk)

* I don't think of any big game hunting as adequately enforced. -- (Koyuk)

* We need to see proposed laws and regulations covering the commercial big game hunting of marine mammals to know if laws and regulations are acceptable and protect our sustenance on marine mammals. -- (Wales)

* Like the Japs, the state should place a monitor in the big game guide camps (each one) to ensure that not only the regulations are complied with not only covering the affected species hunted, but also ensure that the guide who writes contract wages on the assistant guides paycheck has in hand of both contractors a signed agreement between the two, with specific instructions as to what is feasible to all animals and all concerned. -- (Koyuk)

* Don't see Fish & Game patrolling our area enough for big game hunting. -- (Koyuk)

9. Is there a problem with illegal harvest of game in your area by any of the following? (Total number of responses)

10 Guides 1 Outfitters Air Taxi Services Lodge Owners

6 Other 23 (None or No Response)

Please comment here if you wish:

Written Comments:

- * Poaching is prevalent, especially in the villages. -- (Nome)
- * Local residents - moose and caribou out of season, cows, or wrong areas.
-- (St. Michael)
- * Unknown though illegal harvest has taken place and some have been caught.
-- (Nome)
- * As I said before, the Natives are the worst, especially with cow moose and bears both boars and sows with cubs. -- (St. Michael)
- * Don't hear of any (problems with illegal harvest). -- (Unalakleet)
- * Not a major problem as far as game population numbers but it does happen.
-- (Nome)
- * I see no waste by any user groups. -- (Unalakleet)
- * Cow moose, tundra swans, and snow geese are taken any time and in any numbers by subsistence hunters. -- (St. Michael)
- * Local residents. -- (Unalakleet)
- * During big game hunts taken in Koyuk, there are no signs of the meat taken home for use. -- (Koyuk)
- * Sport hunting should be if guiding is operated have to distribute for the needy. -- (Koyuk)
- * I wish he (the local guide) was out of here forever. -- (Koyuk)

10. A. Are you aware of the procedures for becoming a licensed guide?

17 Yes 21 No 5 (No Response)

B. Do you see any problems with the procedures for becoming a master guide, registered guide or assistant guide?

16 Yes 18 No 9 (No Response)

If your answer was "yes," what specific area(s) need the most improvement?

Written Comments:

- * Classes for acquiring life saving and first aid are available to earn the required license certification. -- (Little Diomed Island)

- * Don't want persons given guiding licenses just because they were born and raised in an area. They need to take tests like everyone else. -- (Nome)
- * Experienced Native hunting captains should be recognized as experts in their area and they should be classified as at least a registered guide. -- (Wales)
- * Natives do not have appropriate opportunities to intern to become a master guide though they know the area better than most guides. -- (Nome)
- * Need to know how and what to do. -- (Brevig Mission)
- * From what I understand, the test is very nit-picky designed by the guide board to keep out more registered and master guides. -- (St. Michael)
- * It takes too long a time to qualify. -- (Unalakleet)
- * No training centers, or licensed supply centers to purchase required equipment. -- (White Mountain)
- * Need information and education on the process. -- (Golovin)
- * The "time element," so much time in the "field." How much more "fieldy" can we get when we are out in the "field" all our lives? -- (Golovin)
- * Clear cut, easily understandable guidelines, fair and pertinent testing procedures. -- (Unalakleet)
- * Not too well informed of all the details to become a master guide. -- (Nome)
- * Have the city councils, IRA councils etc. know the procedures. Communication between state and village councils. -- (Koyuk)
- * We do NOT need guides in our area. -- (Koyuk)
- * How will Native hunting captains and crew be classified? We would need workshops on guiding regulations and what is required on an outfitted hunt. -- (Wales)
- * We would like more information distributed to captains, co-captains, and crews with workshops, and posted notices on procedures on becoming a guide. -- (Wales)
- * Freedom of Information Act, during 1950 - indefinite. -- (Koyuk)

11. Do you feel that people in Alaska's rural areas have an adequate and equal opportunity to benefit financially from the state's big game hunting industry?

12 Yes 29 No 5 (No Response)

If your answer was "no," please comment on how rural Alaskans could benefit more from this industry:

Written Comments:

- * If the procedures were available and made known, more people might benefit from guiding. -- (St. Michael)
- * Restrictions by sea mammal protection act are too restrictive. -- (Little Diomed Island)
- * The guides should be living in the villages so they will benefit rural Alaskans year round. -- (Wales)
- * Limited guides create a monopoly and most guides operate out of their own lodges and spend very little money in the local villages. -- (Nome)
- * By making literature on local guiding hunts available in our communities. -- (Shaktolik)
- * Guides bring their own people. (Rural Alaskans could benefit) by the hiring of local boat operators. -- (Unalakleet)
- * By receiving training or additional information for starters on the business of guiding. -- (White Mountain)
- * Some are not aware how to become a registered guide, as covered in (answers) 8 & 10, the technical aspect of some, not so much the ethical part or even the written part. -- (Golovin)
- * State should make rural Alaska more informed about the big game industry just like DNR on the Northwest Area Plan. -- (Koyuk)
- * The state does an excellent job of regulating big game hunting. -- (Unalakleet)
- * Can only speak for the Nome area. -- (Nome)
- * Person hires outsiders. -- (Koyuk)
- * I don't know what benefits would be available. -- (Koyuk)
- * We do not need to benefit from this type of industry. -- (Koyuk)
- * We don't need this type of industry in our community instead of subsistence hunting. -- (Koyuk)
- * By requiring Master, Registered, and Assistant Guides to have hunted from that village for 10 years in the spring and fall and be year-round residents from that village.
- * By requiring guides to hunt from that village and be year-round residents of that village. -- (Wales)

- * Ensure that big game guides have a written proposal which describes his or her method of operation and intent of operation, also as to how he intends the community to benefit. -- (Koyuk)
- * Need guide training for it to become feasible. -- (Shishmaref)
- * Too difficult to have rural Alaskans be involved because of a lack of finances (money). -- (Koyuk)
- * Nobody told me about equal benefit financially from State! -- (Savoonga)

12. Overall, how would you rate Alaska's guiding system as it works in your area?

4 Very Good 4 Good 7 Fair 7 Poor 10 Very Bad
11 (No Response)

13. Whether or not you see problems with the current system of regulating the commercial taking of game in your area, do you think there has to be a system to control the commercial harvest of big game animals? Please explain your opinion below:

Written Comments:

- * Some guiding takes place during open fowl bird hunting and affects local subsistence hunting while airplanes are flying. Not too much of a problem. -- (St. Michael)
- * Sea mammal act should be changed to allow limited taking of game for big game hunting. -- (Little Diomed Island)
- * Yes - and strictly enforced. Guides should report when they are going on a guided hunt. Fish and Game should check the hunting party in the field. When the hunt is over, Fish and Game needs to meet the group to check the take. We don't want our game population to be over harvested. -- (Nome)
- * Yes - especially by airplane same day air. -- (St. Michael)
- * Big game hunting for sport hunting for non-residents should be stopped. This upsets our subsistence lifestyle. -- (Koyuk)
- * A village that hunts marine mammals and land animals that could be commercially harvested should be very involved with the Task Force after the subsistence hunt is completed. -- (Wales)
- * If the harvest was to limit subsistence, then the commercial harvest should be limited first. -- (Nome)

- * By contacting registered guides on regulations pertaining to aircraft operators who are in the rural areas. -- (Shaktolik)
- * I feel the need to regulate anything is with the subsistence hunters, you are opening a hornet's nest by trying to have every Tom, Dick, and Harry be able to guide hunters, which will cause a racial war extraordinaire. -- (St. Michael)
- * The community involved has no benefit from the taking of game. Need to close more areas to hunting. -- (Unalakleet)
- * Yes, there has to be a system of control for the harvest of game for all segments of the population. -- (Nome)
- * Yes, if there is commercial hunting or guiding in our area - we need enforcement - otherwise our subsistence use would be drastically hurt. -- (Golovin)
- * If a person surveys the guides, you will find not even 5% of guides are Alaskan Natives. They're either from Oklahoma, Texas, or Wyoming and go back to live there in the winter so the state does not benefit from money derived from guiding. Still it is governed by a very elite bunch of people who make their demands so the local person virtually has no way of getting their guide license. -- (Golovin)
- * Yes, quotas should be made for any guides on species taken in any area that involves subsistence hunting and fishing like Bowhead whale hunting. -- (Koyuk)
- * I believe we already have a system that is working and feel that if changes are necessary they will be done as needed. Overall, I'm happy with the system, but in villages the local game board makes the decisions and those are not always justified as with the elimination of non-residents to our area for moose. This was a limited harvest to start with, and now it has been eliminated. As subsistence users said, "The sport hunters are taking our game." Our local president of our local game board was re-elected to his position after shooting a cow moose out of season. -- (Unalakleet)
- * Obviously the person making up these questions doesn't really know what is going on in this business. If one guide controls an area, he isn't going to abuse its resources or he is going to put himself out of business. He also will keep the resource from being abused by slob hunters.
The problem is not with commercial harvest. Subsistence harvest is highly abused. People do not seem to realize that when you shoot cow moose you wipe out future generations of moose drastically. Why does this questionnaire invite derogatory comment toward big game hunting and not toward any other means of hunting? -- (St. Michael)
- * Present laws are fine, would like to see a few non-resident permits for moose in our area. -- (Unalakleet)
- * In other areas of Alaska where I have hunted the Alaska guide system sucks. Too much politics ie: "Lynn Castle" -- (Nome)

- * I agree with the older generation on discouraging big game commercial harvesting of game. Local people and surrounding areas do practice subsistence style activities and hunting and commercial fishing. -- (Koyuk)
- * There does not have to be a system. All systems in other areas are having conflicts with subsistence and commercial areas. There are going to be more laws and regulations that we don't need due to the fact that subsistence and commercial fishing is our way of life. -- (Koyuk)
- * Commercial taking in our community would affect as same as #13. Guiding should be completely stopped. -- (Koyuk)
- * Yes, if there is guiding. -- (Koyuk)
- * There is a need for a system to control commercial harvesting of marine mammals that is separate from other big game regulations and it must ensure village subsistence needs are met and harvested animals must be able to increase with the additional commercial harvest. -- (Wales)
- * No problems here since we do not do any commercial taking of game in our area. -- (White Mountain)
- * There is a need to control the commercial harvest of big game animals and the animals must be able to increase with the additional harvest. -- (Wales)
- * Yes. Have one member of each of the governing bodies of each community aware of the species numbers by physically seeing them in the areas in which the community subsists. -- (Koyuk)
- * The system you have now is adequate! -- (Koyuk)
- * NOTE: We would like to see commercial taking of walrus and polar bears and the clients guided by local people. From what we hear and what we see, there are enough of each species besides subsistence harvest. -- (Savoonga)
- * Polar bear and walrus. -- (Savoonga)

Additional Comments or Letters:

* I've been an assistant guide for some 8 years or so due to registered guides who are reluctant to sign my time off as they did because of the fact they too had to get established and they would be threatened by limited amount of hunters and the uniqueness of the species (Musk Ox) which is a very coveted and politically involved species of the North American big game species of the 25 and for the North American hunter to complete is required for the trophy hunter.

Some time back the non-village (guide) had been chased out and his business ethics were in question. True enough not all able bodied villagers will become guides, but some of us want to be able to be registered guides but have deterrents from guide board regs. - mostly the time element, and the unwillingness for the registered guides to make contracts so that we (assistant and class A) could accrue time to qualify to take the tests, much less the recommendation which is required before you can even go up for your test from the board.

I would like to see guide requirements which have umbrella coverage from the state be revised so the Alaska Native who is conscientiously wanting to be a guide and not exploited be given a choice. We'll hear feedback that we have the equal chance as well as the next person (white man) who got next to a crony friend who signed them off and made them a registered guide. Also as non-registered we cannot, by law, advertise our services. We can transport big game hunters but we are restricted to outfitting and do not get any credit since we don't have a contract with the registered guide to get credit of time which is documented with the state when the time comes to take the tests.

The guide board or the state, pressure from Native leaders of the state was going to try local Native guides for sea mammals, which only makes sense since a registered guide who has a district in an ocean area probably does not know much of local conditions ice, weather and currents, probably from Fairbanks which is in the Interior, still made all the money when the local person got a small amount and no credit to be able to accrue time to get a registered ticket.

For the longest time - this needed to be addressed coming from the local level, where the guiding activity takes place. I hope Rural CAP can make a dent.

Again, I've held an assistant guide license for a long time and would like to advance but am unable to do to listed restrictions. -- (Golovin)

BRISTOL BAY REGION

39 Responses (one in the form of a letter) received from Dillingham, Egegik, Iliamna, King Salmon, Kokhanok, Koliganek, Levelock, Manokotak, Naknek, Newhalen, New Stuyahok, Nondalton, Pedro Bay, and Port Heiden.

1. Do you participate in any of the following areas of the commercial big game hunting industry? (Total number of responses checked)

<u> </u> Master Guide	<u> 5 </u> Lodge Owner
<u> 6 </u> Registered Guide	<u> 3 </u> Lodge Worker
<u> 2 </u> Class-A Assistant Guide	<u> 7 </u> Air Transportation
<u> 4 </u> Assistant Guide	<u> 9 </u> Water Transportation
<u> 8 </u> Outfitter	<u> 3 </u> Land Transportation

Other:

 1 Store Owner/Sporting Goods Retailer
 1 Sports Fishing Guide

2. How many of the following would you say operate in your area? (The numbers here represent the upper and lower limits in the range of responses.)

<u> 1-60 </u> Master/Registered/Assistant Guides	<u> 1-35 </u> Outfitters
<u> 1-15 </u> Transportation Services for Guides	<u> 0-30 </u> Lodges
<u> </u> Other:	<u> 0-4 </u> Sporting Goods Sales

Written Comments:

* Outfitting is guiding! ---> Unknown but too many people illegally guide. --
(King Salmon)

3. How important is commercial big game hunting to the local economy?

<u> 5 </u> Very Important	<u> 13 </u> Important	<u> 16 </u> Not Very Important
<u> 3 </u> No Guiding Here	<u> 1 </u> (No Response)	

Written Comments:

* Locals hunting for meat with outfitters. They can't afford the gear but can hunt on their own so don't need a guide. -- (Dillingham)

* (Important) by outfitters who cater to locals for their hunts (guides cost too much). -- (Dillingham)

4. If there are guides in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

1 100% 2 75% 4 50% 4 25% 25 Less than 25% 2 Don't Know

 (No Response)

5. If there are outfitters or others who provide hunting services in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

3 100% 75% 3 50% 4 25% 23 Less than 25% 5 Don't Know

 (No Response)

Written Comments:

* The outfitters support local air taxi - restaurants - meals & rooms - stores for groceries - meat boxes - and also give a lot of meat to local people that want and need it. The guides I do not see them spending any money here locally. The outfitters also buy a lot of fuel - put people to work making camps - taking down camps - whenever the weather is bad - which is a lot around here - the outfitter's hunters go visit the local shops and businesses - buying ivory - furs - artifacts - they just keep things moving around town - everyone likes the outfitters and has bad feelings about the guides. -- (Naknek - King Salmon)

6. Are local game resources enough to meet the needs of all users, including subsistence, commercial and sport?

18 Yes 19 No 1 (No Response)

If there are conflicting uses, what species would you say are the most seriously affected?

30 Moose 6 Caribou 1 Bear 1 Black Bear 2 Salmon

Written Comments:

- * Limit the unguided drop-off hunts. -- (King Salmon)
- * Moose maybe but all big game seem to be doing good. -- (Iliamna)
- * There were (enough resources) before illegal guides "outfitters" began operating in force. Moose are being wholesaled by high volume so called outfitters who have no vested interest in an area. -- (King Salmon)
- * Moose - only because guides shoot them for bear bait. -- (Dillingham)
- * The guides trespass on corporation land ignoring the corp. land use permit system. -- (Pedro Bay)
- * Moose in area 9 needs to be permit only. -- (King Salmon)

7. Have you seen an increase in the commercial taking of game in your area?

35 Yes 3 No ____ (No Response)

Written Comments:

- * Bear is off; caribou is up. -- (Iliamna)
- * Yes, but only with outfitters and so called drop off hunts. -- (Nondalton)
- * Locals need to get out further for game and depend on outfitters and air taxis for this service. -- (Dillingham)

8. Would you say that the laws and regulations covering commercial big game hunting are adequately enforced in your area?

12 Yes 26 No ____ (No Response)

Please comment here if your answer is "no:"

Written Comments:

- * Not enough personnel. -- (Port Heiden)
- * None (enforcement officers) in our community. -- (Manokotak)
- * ADF&G is understaffed and unable to control outfitters. -- (Egegik)

* F.W.P. is doing a "good" job with what "manpower" they have. Could use a few more F.W.P.O. "Troopers" to check up on some of the non-accidental guiding "problems." -- (King Salmon)

* There were many rafters in the Mulchatna with a lot of trophy sized heads and no meat to show for them. I don't know what they do with the meat, but the elders sure would appreciate getting the meat. -- (New Stuyahok)

* Guides are required to hunt in a certain area. They try to take care of their game so not to take too much of a given species. Outfitters go anyplace and tend to take large numbers of game, then go to another place if the game becomes short. Regulations need to be stricter on outfitters giving them a certain area to operate and restrict them to a certain number of animals to be harvested. -- (King Salmon)

* Too much big game animal waste. The extraction of meat from the field is the main complaint. -- (King Salmon)

* During commercial game openings, we hardly see any Fish & Game officers patrolling the area. So anybody can catch as much game as possible and won't get caught due to the lack of officers or Fish & Game patrolling the area. -- (Kokhanok)

* We rarely see any enforcement officers and the guides act illegally whenever they can. -- (Kokhanok)

* Not much enforcement in this area. -- (Newhalen)

* Who's watching our parks and wildlife refuges from the taking of game by bandits such as Ron Hays - Dana Potersen - Gary Bill - Larry Bryant, just to name a few. -- (Iliamna)

* Illegal guides - now referred to as "outfitting" by people who have no areas, no license, or testing or qualification or certification program, and for the most part are based out of state - are acting as guides and getting away with it only because of a few loop holes in the existing guide law are jeopardizing everyone's future. -- (King Salmon)

* One excellent game warden cannot begin to cover all aspects of this huge area. -- (Iliamna)

* Guides are very strictly enforced whereas air taxis and outfitters have absolutely no regulations to follow. If the law is broken concerning their clients or camp, they are not held responsible. I've been witness to seeing dozens of caribou and b=moose antlers with virtually no meat to show. -- (Nondalton)

* We see too many antlers going out without the meat. -- (Iliamna)

* Our game warden is busy outfitting and guiding. -- (Dillingham)

* I feel that the guides ignore private posted land and treat it as their own. -- (Pedro Bay)

- * Not enough Enforcement Officers, the one here is not allowed to work as much as he should. -- (King Salmon)
- * There is an unwarranted effort to harass the commercial operators.
P.S. I've been a Registered Guide since before statehood and so far as I'm affected, I'd like to see the state scrap the whole guiding program. The existing Fish & Game Boards have formulated adequate subsistence and sports regulations to protect the resource. -- (King Salmon)
- * The game protection personnel is down to one in our area which encompasses Units 9C-E-D. The work load is too large to enforce the regulations adequately. -- (Naknek)
- * Our local game warden is either chasing guides down Unit 9 or running his own business during the hunting season. -- (Dillingham)
- * We see a lot of antlers go through the King Salmon airport and very little meat. -- (King Salmon)
- * Very little apparent is what it seems to us. -- (Koliganek)
- * One game warden has too much area to cover. -- (Pedro Bay)
- * Not enough enforcement officers. -- (King Salmon)
- * We have one protection officers and thousands of miles to cover in the prime country. The officer at Port Alsworth with the Park Service is related to a local big game lodge by marriage, so a lot of their activity goes on despite what the law says. Usually they waste a lot of meat and throw it in the water at Port Alsworth. -- (Nondalton)

9. Is there a problem with illegal harvest of game in your area by any of the following? (Total number of responses)

10 Guides 13 Outfitters 9 Air Taxi Services 12 Lodge Owners
7 Other 18 (None or No Response)

Please comment here if you wish:

Written Comments:

- * Trespass on ANCSA lands along Kvichal and Alagnak Rivers. -- (Levelock)
- * Much meat is left in the field by outfitters and outside hunters. -- (Egegik)
- * You may contact me at my P.O. for further information on this matter. I would be glad to submit more information. -- (King Salmon)

- * Bring the meat home or distribute it to the nearest village instead of leaving it out there to rot. -- (Kokhanok)
- * There seems to be a limit to the amount of hunters that guides or outfitters can drop off. A single outfitter has dropped off upwards of 30 hunting parties. -- (Kokhanok)
- * Couldn't put blame on a single source. -- (Iliamna)
- * Lodge owners don't give too much moose meat or caribou meat to villages. -- (Newhalen)
- * Dropping off hunters probably a resident taking an out-of-stater hunting in restricted areas without permission from the corporation board of directors. Iliamna River for instance. -- (Iliamna)
- * Everybody, repeat everybody, harvests illegally, excessively, promiscuously, constantly. -- (Iliamna)
- * Outfitters and air taxis are not licensed to a certain area to hunt as guides are. They deluge a certain area with a mass of hunters until they wipe it out and move on. -- (Nondalton)
- * I don't know but they only take out one or two legs of meat for caribou or moose when there is a lot more meat than that. -- (Iliamna)
- * Title placed on you doesn't mean anything. No protection = No rules. Guides are the worst - then air taxi - then lodge owners - then other (local, subsistence, recreational) and last outfitters. -- (Dillingham)
- * Waste of meat, moose and caribou. -- (King Salmon)
- * The above categories are more careful than resident sportsmen. -- (King Salmon)
- * Getting to be everyone is wasting meat. -- (Dillingham)
- * The local Fish & Game Dept. is understaffed and does not have the budget to check on hunters.
- * We don't know this for sure but it is a general belief around here that sports hunters do a lot of illegal hunting. -- (Koliganek)
- * There are some problems with all of them. -- (Naknek)
- * If anyone kills illegally, I would have to say guides - the outfitters really have to watch themselves and have no reason to take illegally. -- (Naknek - King Salmon)
- * The air taxi services seem to crowd guides and people out of their area by their drop offs. -- (King Salmon)

10. A. Are you aware of the procedures for becoming a licensed guide?

19 Yes 14 No 5 (No Response)

B. Do you see any problems with the procedures for becoming a master guide, registered guide or assistant guide?

14 Yes 16 No 8 (No Response)

If your answer was "yes," what specific area(s) need the most improvement?

Written Comments:

- * Make sure lodges and commercial hunters either bring all the meat home with them or distribute it to the nearest village because sometimes they just bring the antlers and hide home and leave the meat out there. -- (Kokhanok)
- * Very few people even have any idea what it takes to become one (a guide). And I am one of them that doesn't know.
- * Seems like a very closed society. Should be more education available and direction for young aspiring guides to look to. The law and guides have created a bad climate for hunting. -- (Iliamna)
- * Except that the process is subverted by those who can bypass the intent of the law. -- (King Salmon)
- * The guide exam is not fair. -- (Port Heiden)
- * I believe more guides should be required for hunting and fishing. The area is large, dangerous, and over-used. -- (Iliamna)
- * It takes too long to become a guide especially if you would like to run your own business that requires guides because no one wants to work for two years for someone else to get a license. -- (Iliamna)
- * Qualifications - if you guide someone without getting paid for it, and your contact isn't through a guide, you're out cold. All responsibilities are the same - only difference is you can't get paid for it.
- * I believe to become a guide you have to go through a Registered Guide therefore they control who can become a Reg. Guide ... a serious flaw in the system. -- (Pedro Bay)
- * There should be a quota system allowing a domicile, resident guide in addition to all your outside area guides. -- (Naknek)
- * They're a self service board. They shouldn't be self regulated. The game belongs to us all. -- (Dillingham)
- * Entry should be easier, more local involvement. -- (Naknek)

- * There needs to be information and a special effort by the industry to (include) local villages in the industry. -- (Koliganek)
- * The guide area - I could become a guide but still have no area. -- (Naknek - King Salmon)
- * For local Natives who are usually "packers," the Natives know the country and how to process meat, (a guide license) should be automatic if affidavit of past can be proven. -- (Nondalton)

11. Do you feel that people in Alaska's rural areas have an adequate and equal opportunity to benefit financially from the state's big game hunting industry?

12 Yes 20 No 6 (No Response)

If your answer was "no," please comment on how rural Alaskans could benefit more from this industry:

Written Comments:

- * Guides and outfitters should hire local help whenever possible. -- (Egegik)
- * Limit the number of non-local guides in smaller areas or subunits. -- (King Salmon)
- * We hardly benefit from this industry. Only the lodges, etc. benefit, but we feel we should get a cut from this benefit because there are hunters using our resources. -- (Kokhanok)
- * I we knew what the procedures were, more people probably would. -- (Kokhanok)
- * Since we are a trophy area we have a lot of lodges but we may if we try. -- (Newhalen)
- * Hard to answer. In order to benefit, rural Alaska needs more contact with outside big spenders and most of rural Alaska is not in touch with that clientele. -- (Iliamna)
- * There should be a local tax on the guiding income - same as fish tax. -- (Naknek)
- * Their chances are being jeopardized by illegal "outfitting." -- (King Salmon)
- * The people in rural Alaska are qualified to be excellent guides but can not pass the guide exam. -- (Port Heiden)
- * Local hire has never been utilized, much less required. But only good workers are scarce. -- (Iliamna)

- * Most guides seem to hire local residents as packers, assistant guides, etc., doing their best effort to circulate the money within the local area. Outfitters and air taxis take the money and run. -- (Nondalton)
- * By outfitting from their homes - putting out tent camps, etc. -- (Dillingham)
- * They (rural Alaskans) don't have money to buy a guide area. -- (King Salmon)
- * I believe private property owners should be in full control of who they can allow on their own property for the taking of big game, subject to Fish & Game laws. -- (Pedro Bay)
- * By allowing village corporations at least one guide package per village based on their selection as applicant assuring local participation. After all it is their land encompassing the villages. -- (Naknek)
- * By running camps from their homes - outfitting. -- (Dillingham)
- * It is our backyard, but no one in the village knows anything about getting involved. -- (Koliganek)
- * More local control of guiding and outfitting. -- (Naknek)
- * Let the local outfitters in their home and local areas take hunters - Local outfitters can stay out of the way of guides and guide areas - they can work together. -- (Naknek - King Salmon)
- * Require local operators to hire locals and the locals will make sure there is no waste of meat. -- (Nondalton)

12. Overall, how would you rate Alaska's guiding system as it works in your area?

1 Very Good 3 Good 13 Fair 8 Poor 7 Very Bad
6 (No Response)

13. Whether or not you see problems with the current system of regulating the commercial taking of game in your area, do you think there has to be a system to control the commercial harvest of big game animals? Please explain your opinion below:

Written Comments:

* The State should have more control over outfitters and airtaxi drop-offs, and guides using other guide's areas. -- (Egegik)

* Need more manpower to enforce current laws! The system is O.K. but the need to limit "outfitters & guides" in certain areas is almost a must if you're going to save species in these areas.

The guiding system is allowing too many outside "outfitters" in resulting in over harvesting. We've had almost a 30% increase of hunters in this area just this year and probably 8 or 9 new outfitters.

Need to limit the number of guides on this river system. The pressure is too great for this resource to last very long. We've seen almost a doublefold of guides in the last 4 years. -- (King Salmon)

* What we would like to see is more Fish & Game patrolling the area during commercial openings because we hardly see Fish & Game patrolling during commercial openings. -- (Kokhanok)

* We don't see what authority the Game Board has designating hunting areas over and on private property (Native corporations, allotments, subdivisions, etc.) The only way to truly be able to control the commercial hunters is to Ban the Airplane completely from hunting. -- (Kokhanok)

* Go with the flow of the animals. If they're up, harvest them. When they're down, move the season back into more months with more severe weather. -- (Iliamna)

* 9-C is being over hunted by guided hunts. Excessive bull moose hunts in the Sep. season, possible closure for bull in the December subsistence season? There should be a measurement method in 9-C like 9-E. -- (Naknek)

* Yes - I think there is some way that the system can control things better than it does now but I don't know how. -- (Newhalen)

* The system is as good as its originators. Just give ADF&G more money to fly more people to patrol more often. One man in Lake Clark can't handle the whole of Iliamna Lake (#9). Why doesn't the guide who was assigned the Iliamna River area cooperate with the corporation that owns the land and was assigned to a particular guide ?? by the State of Alaska.

* There is one! It's called the Guide Law - and the Guide License and Control Board - and the Alaska Board of Game - and Fish & Game Protection Division !!! It is only a loop hole in the guide law that allows the present problem (outfitting) to exist. All people who offer big game hunting services must love and respect the resource first. They must not wholesale game for short term gain. The guide area system is intended to assure this. -- (King Salmon)

* Absolutely essential that harvest be limited. Sustained yield cannot survive under present growth. Even subsistence use must eventually be by lottery -- fish and game are both limited - and threatened at the present level of use. -- (Iliamna)

* Yes - There must be a system to regulate these outfitters and air taxis. Just look at all the paperwork a guide has on one moose hunter. 11 documents. Outfitters - nothing. A guide will harvest and farm his area that by the Guide Board is where he must hunt. Outfitters slaughter one area and then move to another and do the same. -- (Nondalton)

* The only complaint I have is that they can take too many caribou so they should lower the limit to outsiders because they do not bring in all the meat which we think is a waste. -- (Iliamna)

* Alaska's guiding system looks good on paper, but in real life it's another world. Every person guiding or outfitting for big game must be an Alaskan resident and live in the area (regional). Every hunter must fill out a hunter report separate from the harvest ticket and give it to the local game warden. It must contain this info: who hunted with - time - location - and signed by both hunter and guide/outfitter/airtaxi (etc.). All camps must be recorded in your local enforcement office of intended hunting dates and with whom and where. No more than three clients at one time. No more than one assistant guide of any class working for any guide at any time, nor more than one packer. Guides must accompany all their clients themselves on all bear hunts and sheep and $\frac{1}{2}$ of their clients on all others while on the actual hunt.

Any meat that gets ruined in the field must be reported to the local enforcement office within the first 24 hours the hunter is back to where a phone and/or radio contact can be made. Must give exact location and required to show ruined meat to protection officer or his designee.

Any guide or outfitter breaking the regs. loses his privilege for life to ever work in that field again.

All horns that leave the state must have a tag signed by the enforcement division that all meat was legally taken care of.

Allow any person guided or outfitted to keep his trophy, meat, etc. and reward him of his trip-hunt expense of any convicted violation he turns in on his guide, outfitter, airtaxi, etc.

The system will weed itself out of the violators if you let it and not protect anyone's commercial interest.

I can do all of the above cause I have nothing to hide. -- (Dillingham)

* Allow local or even Alaskan residents a more liberal hunting season, give a minimum amount of permits to non-residents. -- (King Salmon)

* No. -- (King Salmon)

* I believe the Fish and Wildlife Officers should be increased in the state. I also believe that the Guide Board has too much control over the state's big game animals. The people who own the land should control who can hunt on the land, subject to Fish & Game laws. -- (Pedro Bay)

* There used to be a quota system on the first Aug.- Sep. hunts of big game in Unit 9-C. As this past general Sept. moose season an overtake of bull moose has happened. And when they open the subsistence hunt for moose in Dec. allowing only 12 cow moose to be taken, it is possible the bull moose season can or will be closed by emergency order because of a trophy overhunt in Sept. and this quota on the cows will not meet the subsistence demand. -- (Naknek)

* There isn't any commercial harvest. There are guides and outfitters who render different kinds of supporting services to hunters. -- (Dillingham)

* Yes - Alaska needs a system to regulate the big game harvest. To eliminate the outfitters is certainly not the answer. Perhaps if guides and outfitters were required to be Alaska residents, a commercial pilot, and have a U.S. Coast Guard license if using aircraft or boats in their operation. -- (King Salmon)

* Yes - more enforcement of regulations needed. -- (Koliganek)

* Yes - if there were no regulations, all the game would be done away with. There are those who would kill all game just for the sake of killing. -- (Naknek)

* Biology should be the prime regulator. -- (Naknek)

* Yes - We need some sort of system - but everyone needs an equal chance - outfitters - guides - How about guides and master guides with no area.

Lots of guides do not use their areas. I run hunters at a small scale - try to stay here locally - trying not to bother or piss off the guides - I would hate to be shut down completely. Thank You. -- (Naknek - King Salmon)

* Yes - There is just too much hunting pressure. A long-term plan has to be implemented. This area is reaching the point that people have to decide whether to have a poor quality hunt = lots of lodges, no game, or a quality hunt = fewer lodges, more game, better scenic value which would mean more animal per animal. -- (Pedro Bay)

* Must regulate outfitters. -- (King Salmon)

* It is not the commercial people that deplete the source. It is your subsistence hunters that do the damage. -- (King Salmon)

* Yes, have the open season during (?) for head hunters and hire more Fish & Game officers during the hunting season. -- (Nondalton)

Additional Comments or Letters:

* Dear Ms. Cassidy:

The Bristol Bay Coastal Management Program was given a copy of the task force questionnaire on the guide system. Although we have not filled out the questionnaire, we would like to offer the following observations based on general concerns that have been voiced to us over time from local residents in the region.

The Bristol Bay region has long been known for its high quality fishing and big game hunting opportunities. Guided and unguided sport hunting for moose, caribou, and brown bear occurs throughout much of the region but is particularly concentrated in the Alaska Peninsula and Mulchatna drainage. While little information appears to be available on the total number of outfitters, lodges and airtaxis that provide commercial services associated with sport hunting, it is evident that overall hunting pressure on these game resources has increased significantly.

The biggest resource concerns local people have expressed over the increase in sport hunting pressure have been the affects on subsistence harvests. Many people feel that this increase has led to a corresponding decline in moose and caribou populations thus affecting the overall availability of game for subsistence users. Some people have noted that increased sport hunting pressure has resulted in displacement of game populations from traditional hunting areas thereby making it more difficult to access game resources. The lack of enforcement is also viewed as a major problem since most game violations go undetected due to the limited number of enforcement officers assigned to the region and unfeasibly large area to cover.

Much of the frustration with the guide industry is tied to the lack of employment opportunities and contribution to the local economy. Although commercial sport hunting in Bristol Bay is a major income producer for guides, outfitters and transporters, the vast majority of this income leaves the region. The guide system as it is presently structured offers little or no opportunity for participation by local residents. A survey of the number of licensed guides operating in the region would undoubtedly show that a very small percentage of this group are local residents. Given this, it is often difficult for local people to gain entry into this system since to become even a Class A Assistant Guide requires finding a registered guide willing to take someone on as an apprentice.

The Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area (CRSA) is currently working with the state on developing a recreational management plan for the Nushagak and Mulchatna drainages in upper Bristol Bay. The focus of this land use plan is on managing commercial recreational development, nonetheless, we are very much interested in the issues being addressed by the task force. We would appreciate receiving a copy of the questionnaire summary as well as any task force reports or recommendations that are made available. Thank you.

Sincerely, Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area -- (Dillingham)

CALISTA REGION

65 Responses received from Akiachuk, Alakanuk, Aniak, Bethel, Chevak, Chuathbaluk, Crooked Creek, Emmonak, Goodnews Bay, Hooper Bay, Kalskag, Kongiganak, Kwethluk, Kwigillingok, Marshall, Mekoryuk, Mountain Village, Newtok, Nightmute, Nunapitchuk, Nunivak Island, Pitka's Point, Quinhagak, Red Devil, Russian Mission, Scammon Bay, Sheldon Point, Sleetmute, St. Mary's, Stony River, Toksook Bay, Tuluksak, and Tuntutuliak.

1. Do you participate in any of the following areas of the commercial big game hunting industry? (Total number of responses checked)

<u>4</u> Master Guide	<u>2</u> Lodge Owner
<u> </u> Registered Guide	<u>1</u> Lodge Worker
<u>7</u> Class-A Assistant Guide	<u>2</u> Air Transportation
<u>7</u> Assistant Guide	<u>10</u> Water Transportation
<u>3</u> Outfitter	<u>7</u> Land Transportation

Other:

1 Sell Outboard Motors to Local Residents
2 Fuel, Food, Repairs, Etc.
4 General Merchandise Store / Food / Guns & Ammo
1 Fur Buyer
1 We have none of those and happy about it. -- (Alakanuk)

2. How many of the following would you say operate in your area? (The numbers here represent the upper and lower limits in the range of responses.)

<u>0-16</u> Master/Registered/Assistant Guides	<u>0-8</u> Outfitters
<u>0-8</u> Transportation Services for Guides	<u>0-3</u> Lodges
Other:	<u>0-25</u> Sporting Goods Sales

2 Stores
1 Fuel Sales
1 25-30 Subsistence Hunters

3. How important is commercial big game hunting to the local economy?

<u>8</u> Very Important	<u>7</u> Important	<u>13</u> Not Very Important
<u>32</u> No Guiding Here	<u>5</u> (No Response)	

Written Comments:

* The hunters bring money to the village and some people help hunters and make money. -- (Mekoryuk)

4. If there are guides in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

2 100% 3 75% 1 50% 2 25% 17 Less than 25% 24 Don't Know
16 (No Response)

5. If there are outfitters or others who provide hunting services in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

1 100% 3 75% 1 50% 2 25% 15 Less than 25% 29 Don't Know
14 (No Response)

6. Are local game resources enough to meet the needs of all users, including subsistence, commercial and sport?

23 Yes 34 No 8 (No Response)

If there are conflicting uses, what species would you say are the most seriously affected?

4 Musk Ox 18 Moose 7 Caribou 3 Geese 1 Waterfowl
3 Bear 1 Goat 1 Walrus 6 Salmon 2 Fish
1 Subsistence 1 Big Game Hunting 1 All Game in Area

Written Comments:

* Moose and caribou most seriously affected by wolves. -- (Red Devil)

* Our only problem is people coming into our area to catch moose from another subsistence area. -- (Crooked Creek)

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7. Have you seen an increase in the commercial taking of game in your area?

14 Yes 45 No 6 (No Response)

Written Comments:

- * Gradual increase in local outfitting. -- (Russian Mission)
- * With permits only. -- (Mekoryuk)

8. Would you say that the laws and regulations covering commercial big game hunting are adequately enforced in your area?

30 Yes 22 No 13 (No Response)

Please comment here if your answer is "no:"

Written Comments:

- * They do not exist. -- (Chevak)
- * Well known violators are ignored. No one says anything. -- (Russian Mission)
- * We do not advocate guiding, hunting in our area for it creates competition to our mainly subsistence (hunting, fishing, trapping) lifestyle. -- (Kwethluk)
- * Inadequate funding for enforcement. -- (Bethel)
- * No big game hunting in our area. -- (Chevak)
- * I don't know enough of the regulations, besides, there is no commercial hunting here. -- (Mountain Village)
- * No Fish & Game enforcement officers to patrol for illegally caught moose. -
- (Marshall)
- * Never have seen ADFG around to enforce their regulations. -- (Kongiganak)
- * There seems to be no activity within about a 100 mile radius from my village. But we've heard of sports hunters taking only antlers from their kills and leaving behind their meat on the premises to rot up on the south fork on the Koholitna River and Holitna River. Unfortunately, there are no pictures taken to validate the claim, but no commercial hunting should be allowed or even sports hunting. Only Subsistence. Wasting should not be allowed whatsoever.

Sports hunters only interested in antlers should not whatsoever be allowed to hunt. Food wasting is a taboo of our Yupik culture. -- (Nunapitchuk)

- * There is much confusion between guides and outfitters. People don't generally know the difference. -- (Bethel)
- * There are too many hunters and fishermen in our area with no supervision and when people complain, no one sees to the problem. -- (Kalskag)
- * No visible enforcement. Moose population not string enough to support any used except subsistence. -- (Emmonak)
- * The number of cow moose taken by local hunters is very high. -- (Bethel)
- * Don't start commercial hunting in our area. -- (Marshall)
- * Local Advisory Board knows little about their activities - they keep as low profile as they can but information (even from guides) indicates under reporting of harvest by about 40%. -- (Aniak)
- * Not much evidence so far of any enforcement except harassment of subsistence hunters. -- (St. Mary's)
- * There is no commercial guiding in this part of the country. -- (St. Mary's)
- * We are satisfied the way our laws and regulations are; we do not need big game hunting and guiding in this area. The people are opposed to it. -- (Alakanuk)
- * I've seen hundreds of heads (horns) (antlers) come through my mining camp each year for the past 5-10 years and very little to no meat. I've seen piles of meat rotting on the runway of my camp. I have complained but it seems futile. -- (Red Devil)
- * Possibility of illegal guiding operations occurring. -- (Marshall)
- * I believe protection officers should be around during hunting season. This would effect not only protecting animals as safety is needed during cold winter hunting season, each certified guide is trained in first aid as well as big game size and ages. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * There are no F&G/F&W personnel in this region. -- (Scammon Bay)
- * More strict enforcement is needed to limit abuse by big game hunters and guides. -- (Akiachuk)
- * There are guides here for sport fishing every summer from out of the states. The village doesn't make any money because they don't buy anything from the local stores. I know for I own a grocery store. -- (Quinhagak)
- * Inadequate coverage of game units by game officials. -- (Sleetmute)
- * Transporters for musk ox hunts need to be closely watched. -- (Mekoryuk)

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- * They do not exist. -- (Chevak)
- * Well known violators are ignored. No one says anything. -- (Russian Mission)
- * We do not advocate guiding, hunting in our area for it creates competition to our mainly subsistence (hunting, fishing, trapping) lifestyle. -- (Kwethluk)
- * Inadequate funding for enforcement. -- (Bethel)
- * No big game hunting in our area. -- (Chevak)
- * I don't know enough of the regulations, besides, there is no commercial hunting here. -- (Mountain Village)
- * No Fish & Game enforcement officers to patrol for illegally caught moose. -
- (Marshall)
- * Never have seen ADFG around to enforce their regulations. -- (Kongiganak)
- * There seems to be no activity within about a 100 mile radius from my village. But we've heard of sports hunters taking only antlers from their kills and leaving behind their meat on the premises to rot up on the south fork on the Koholitna River and Holitna River. Unfortunately, there are no pictures taken to validate the claim, but no commercial hunting should be allowed or even sports hunting. Only Subsistence. Wasting should not be allowed whatsoever.

Sports hunters only interested in antlers should not whatsoever be allowed to hunt. Food wasting is a taboo of our Yupik culture. -- (Nunapitchuk)

9. Is there a problem with illegal harvest of game in your area by any of the following? (Total number of responses)

3 Guides 6 Outfitters 9 Air Taxi Services Lodge Owners

11 Other 38 (None or No Response)

Please comment here if you wish:

Written Comments:

- * I think so by outfitters that come in from other areas by plan and bring too many hunters. -- (Aniak)
- * Float planes fly hunters to geese populated areas covertly. -- (Chevak)
- * Probably some illegal operations by some transporters due to misunderstanding of regulations. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * People hunting for themselves. -- (Russian Mission)
- * Subsistence people. -- (Marshall)
- * People kill salmon and take only the eggs. Moose are taken for horns only and meat is spoiled. -- (Kalskag)
- * Bush Air and friends may still be taking moose and caribou out of season. -- (Bethel)
- * Local residents. -- (Bethel)
- * Never hear of any illegal hunting. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * Not enough enforcers during commercial fishing season. -- (Marshall)
- * No, but is the transporter supposed to take hunters out for hunts? -- (Nunivak Island)
- * The boundary of subsistence/sport hunting is not clear. -- (St. Mary's)
- * We have heard in the past that sport hunters are just taking racks and skins and leaving the meat. -- (St. Mary's)
- * We have enough problems as it is now. -- (Alakanuk)
- * I don't know about illegal harvest - but wanton waste is bad. -- (Red Devil)
- * Outfitters have to follow what the law says in Guide Bill 191. Outfitters cannot be with the hunter when he is hunting. -- (Mekoryuk)

- * We see remains of bull musk ox kills on tundra. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * Subsistence hunters taking cow moose calves. -- (Alakanuk)
- * Big game is worth a substantial amount of money to the elite and the rich and therefore, they are prone to abuse. -- (Akiachuk)
- * There might have been but I don't know. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * I often see the geese indicated on a calendar by student artists of the Lower Kuskokwim School District hunted here and in other areas low in population by local Natives. -- (Quinhagak)
- * Unlicensed guides from Bethel and Aniak, private citizens working as outfitters and air taxis. -- (Stony River)
- * In Alaska guides now have the right to be with hunters out in the field and these people are trained and certified. -- (Mekoryuk)

10. A. Are you aware of the procedures for becoming a licensed guide?

17 Yes 36 No 12 (No Response)

B. Do you see any problems with the procedures for becoming a master guide, registered guide or assistant guide?

16 Yes 26 No 23 (No Response)

If your answer was "yes," what specific area(s) need the most improvement?

Written Comments:

- * People frown on sport and commercial hunting. Guides should only be for researchers or wildlife lovers. -- (Chevak)
- * Musk Ox is the only game on the island. It is very hard to get hired by the two local guides in order to qualify. The island should have its own regulations for obtaining a guide license. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * Since there are no guides in this area, how does one even begin "Assistant Guide"? To whom?
- * We do not advocate guiding, hunting in our area for it creates competition to our mainly subsistence (hunting, fishing, trapping) lifestyle. -- (Kwethluk)
- * Master Guides keep all hunts to themselves. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * Commercial hunting will compete with subsistence hunting. -- (Mountain Village)

- * From what little I know about guiding, all the licensed guides seem to be people out of Anchorage and very little from the Bush. -- (Marshall)
- * Closed system - Regular and new person can't get in. -- (Bethel)
- * We need more Master and Registered Guides here at Nunivak. We don't need any more transporters for big game hunting. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * None should be established in this area. -- (Emmonak)
- * No guides in our area to train under. -- (Bethel)
- * Many Master and Registered Guides never use the Assistant and Class A Guides enough. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * Don't want guides in this area. -- (Marshall)
- * Assistant Guides should have a 5 year resident requirement. Registered Guides should have a 20 year resident requirement and be recommended by 10 other guides - No other prior requirements. -- (Red Devil)
- * I'm a Class A Guide and I'm hardly hired by Registered Guides to be a Registered Guide. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * No adequate training in area. -- (Alakanuk)
- * More information needs to be disseminated to the public, especially the Alaska Native populace that is in constant need of cash to survive. -- (Akiachuk)
- * We have never wanted guides in our area. -- (Kwethluk)
- * The public needs certified guides who know about first aid and know what kind of animals to take as trophies. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * We need information on this. -- (Crooked Creek)

11. Do you feel that people in Alaska's rural areas have an adequate and equal opportunity to benefit financially from the state's big game hunting industry?

16 Yes 34 No 15 (No Response)

If your answer was "no," please comment on how rural Alaskans could benefit more from this industry:

Written Comments:

- * By allowing walrus and beluga whale hunting but the catch to be distributed in the community. -- (Chevak)

- * Present guiding system be changed on this island since there is only one species of game animal. Not limited to guides only after June 89. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * No inequity in the law, but no opportunity to climb the ladder to become a guide. Also local pressure against "outsiders" hunting here, "trophy Hunters" etc. strong local support of "subsistence." -- (Russian Mission)
- * Experience should be seriously considered. -- (Mountain Village)
- * Not enough information. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * The state should advertise and bring information to villages about this optional income. -- (Mountain Village)
- * 1. Easier tests so Native people can pass them. 2. Licensed guides but Bush gas and supplies when appropriate. -- (Marshall)
- * Need more information and knowledge about the industry. -- (Chuathbaluk)
- * How can they benefit when the people are shuffled in and out with minimal, if any, local contact!! -- (Bethel)
- * Require the guides to live in the local area - Have system for local newcomers. -- (Bethel)
- * Closer supervision of people who waste our game and animals. -- (Kalskag)
- * Have all Alaskan guides. -- (Bethel)
- * Our local resources for basic survival are hampered by "outsiders" who have the money to "throw away." If we had that money, we'd use it for food. -- (Emmonak)
- * Grant guiding licenses in our area so sports hunters and fishermen could be brought in. There are none now. -- (Bethel)
- * Through an education effort into licensing requirements and an understanding of rural problems. -- (Bethel)
- * Leave guides out of this area. -- (Marshall)
- * Subsistence comes first, local sport hunting second. We can't stand the added pressure of outside hunters. -- (St. Mary's)
- * Introduction of big game potential in this area to outside interests. -- (Hooper Bay)
- * Make 5 year resident requirement for Assistant Guides and 20 years for Registered Guides and recommend no prior financial gain on computer. -- (Red Devil)

- * More rural "village based guide" operators. -- (Marshall)
- * There are people involved in guiding even as Assistant Guides but they should be regulated. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * Some Class A Guide's clients get bigger trophy horns than Registered Guide's clients. Registered Guides are paperwork guides. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * No financial (money) to get started. Cost of items too high in rural Alaska. -- (Alakanuk)
- * Bring in game like reindeer and musk ox here. -- (Scammon Bay)
- * The economic disadvantage is the factor for an individual to provide such services unless he or she has a boat and capital to try. -- (Akiachuk)
- * The industry will help the already scarce resource become depleted more. -- (Kwethluk)
- * For some it is hard to get guiding licenses for the area because there are guides there already. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * Perhaps big game could help in cutting welfare costs in your administration if they were distributed to welfare families and sold to people who could afford them. -- (Quinhagak)
- * Hiring of local assistants only from the units hunted. -- (Sleetmute)
- * People should be trained to guide in the areas they are authorized to guide. -- (Mekoryuk)

12. Overall, how would you rate Alaska's guiding system as it works in your area?

1 Very Good 7 Good 13 Fair 10 Poor 11 Very Bad

21 (No Response)

1 It doesn't work on our area.

1 Non-existent

1 Don't want it.

13. Whether or not you see problems with the current system of regulating the commercial taking of game in your area, do you think there has to be a system to control the commercial harvest of big game animals? Please explain your opinion below:

Written Comments:

- * I think outfitters should be allowed to take only 5 hunters into any one given area and be strictly accountable for all meat taken to be sure it has been transported (moose & caribou). -- (Aniak)
- * Big game should not be hunted for trophies but for sustenance. -- (Chevak)
- * The proposed system (current) should not be allowed on the island of Nunivak because only two (licensed guides) persons on the island will benefit from it. A new system should be developed on the island with the residents of the island involved in making the regulations because this is a unique situation. For your information there are only two licensed guides on the island of Nunivak and the new proposed system will eliminate the rest of the available transporters. Mekoryuk being a very small village will not benefit from the new proposed regulations, only the two people of the population will, which makes the new proposal discriminatory in our case. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * Enforce current regulations. -- (Russian Mission)
- * Yes! The state has a strong interest in protecting its worldwide reputation for quality treatment of non-resident hunters. Business statewide benefits from each hunter, not just locals of the area hunted. -- (Russian Mission)
- * Local area residents need to have a say before "systems" are established. -- (Kwethluk)
- * I would like to see more local rural residents qualified to be big game guides. -- (Mountain Village)
- * Need information and schooling. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * We do not have any answers for above questions since there is no need for guides or commercial hunting. Only hunting that is done here is subsistence hunting and fishing. -- (Kwigillingok)
- * Yes. This has to be done by strict monitoring of the areas where commercial hunters hunt. There is a difference between the commercial hunter and the subsistence hunter. -- (Mountain Village)
- * Yes. More enforcement personnel to travel. -- (Marshall)
- * Questionnaire should be sent to the outfitters/guides/air-water taxi operators to find how many people hunt / what animals are mostly hunted for on a yearly basis. They probably wouldn't have much to say cause that's how they make their living. Don't know of any current guiding systems here in Lower Yukon. -- (Pitka's Point)

- * Yes: It would help out the community if all were notified of any illegal hunting that could be going on. -- (Kongiganak)
- * No comment. -- (Tuntutuliak)
- * The industry overall should be monitored to make sure there is no waste of meat from moose or other edible meat. -- (Chuathbaluk)
- * Yes - This question sounds rhetorical! Without regulation unscrupulous guides and/or hunters would be wasting more big game than is already being wasted in the name of sport and interfering with subsistence use. Furthermore, uncontrolled commercial harvest would provide extensive fuel for anti hunting and trapping organizations. -- (Bethel)
- * Yes - Guide system only encourages (rich) city and outsiders into area otherwise somewhat isolated. I prefer a licensed outfitters and transporters. Only big money people can use guides. -- (Bethel)
- * No opinion except transporters probably break more rules and regulations. We guides don't need any more transporters here at Nunivak. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * No comment. -- (Kalskag)
- * Commercial harvest of big game animals is difficult in remote Alaskan areas and I think it can use more funding to control illegal harvests. -- (Goodnews Bay)
- * System to control to help Natives to get their guiding licenses. -- (Bethel)
- * We do need control of commercial harvest to make sure the meat is used. -- (Red Devil)
- * Local users should have the priority first for their survival whether by subsistence or commercial means to get food on their table; shelter and clothing in these harsh, northern climates. -- (Emmonak)
- * I really don't know, but the moose seems to be the really big game that hunters hunt. -- (Aniak)
- * Yes. -- (Bethel)
- * The present laws are adequate if we had guides in our area. We are the poorest area of the state. At this time no commercial guide monies are being spent in our area. -- (Bethel)
- * I believe that rural people should have a better chance of becoming guides. -- (Bethel)
- * No comment. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * We mostly hunt and fish for subsistence - not enough animals or fish for guides. -- (Marshall)

- * Try regulating some regulations back to hunters. -- (Nunivak Island)
- * Yes! With deliberate emphasis on subsistence as 1st priority, local sport 2nd, Alaska statewide sport 3rd. Only then provide for outside hunting! -- (St. Mary's)
- * The area of subsistence use should be priority before sport hunting is introduced. -- (St. Mary's)
- * Yes: There should be a system where they have to have commercial harvest of big game. There should only be of bears. No other ones. -- (Alakanuk)
- * "NO" Rural economy would improve. Wanton waste would be reduced. "NO" system would allow those funds to go to enforcement. "NO" system would allow non-resident game hunters fairer access. "NO" system would put the special interest group of guides on a merit system. All our game animals belong to all our citizens. -- (Red Devil)
- * Being a guide, guide has to know what to look for as there is a way to measure each animal for Boone and Crockett (?). Each guide has to know game laws and regulations. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * Registered Guides must hire Class A Guides in rotation for experience. Presently, Registered Guides hire only their relatives. This is not equal opportunity. This is discrimination under federal law. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * It works well how it is now. I'm not too familiar with the regulations because I don't hunt - only my spouse. -- (Tuluksak)
- * Yes - over harvest leads to none for future. -- (Alakanuk)
- * Put more check points. -- (Scammon Bay)
- * The subsistence priority needs to be pushed further so that big game sport hunters and guides will not adversely effect the resource. -- (Akiachuk)
- * There has to be more money budgeted for adequate law & enforcement. More officers and planes need to be accessible. -- (Alakanuk)
- * No opinion. No commercial big game hunting in the immediate area. -- (Sheldon Point)
- * No commercial harvesting. -- (Kwethluk)
- * Don't see any problems taking game, but sometimes there are problems when some transporters ask some hunters to bring some booze and drugs to a dry village. This has to be stopped. Hunters should stop bringing liquor or be asked not to bring it to the village of Mekoryuk. -- (Mekoryuk)
- * I once heard a local hunter say he shot a cow moose with her calf. That is illegal in my line of thinking. I think that hurts future populations whether it be moose, caribou, or birds. -- (Quinhagak)

* Restrictions need to be placed on air taxis regarding the amount of people they put in this area. There also should be something done to limit the amount of people brought into this area by private citizens operating as guides and/or air taxis or outfitters. In my opinion, all non-resident hunters should be required to have a licensed guide. -- (Stony River)

* Accountable for all meat taken by hunters. -- (Sleetmute)

* For the area I guide in I only have concerns for the transporters as some may not abide by the guidelines of a transporter. -- (Mekoryuk)

* I think Guide Bill 191 is a good law and this keeps outfitters out of areas where they should not be guiding illegally. -- (Mekoryuk)

CHUGACH REGION

6 Responses received from Port Graham, Seward, Tatitlek, and Valdez.

1. Do you participate in any of the following areas of the commercial big game hunting industry? (Total number of responses checked)

☐ Master Guide	☒ Lodge Owner
☐ Registered Guide	☐ Lodge Worker
☐ Class-A Assistant Guide	☐ Air Transportation
☐ Assistant Guide	☒ Water Transportation
☐ Outfitter	☐ Land Transportation

Other:

☒ Sporting Goods Retailer
☒ General Merchandise Retail

2. How many of the following would you say operate in your area? (The numbers here represent the upper and lower limits in the range of responses.)

☒ 1-10 Master/Registered/Assistant Guides	☒ 0-3 Outfitters
☒ 4-8 Transportation Services for Guides	☒ 0-6 Lodges
☐ Other:	☒ 0-4 Sporting Goods Sales

3. How important is commercial big game hunting to the local economy?

☐ Very Important	☐ Important	☒ Not Very Important
☒ No Guiding Here	☒ (No Response)	

4. If there are guides in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

☐ 100% ☐ 75% ☐ 50% ☐ 25% ☒ Less than 25% ☒ Don't Know
☒ (No Response)

5. If there are outfitters or others who provide hunting services in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

 100% 75% 50% 1 25% 1 Less than 25% 3 Don't Know

 1 (No Response)

6. Are local game resources enough to meet the needs of all users, including subsistence, commercial and sport?

 2 Yes 3 No 1 (No Response)

If there are conflicting uses, what species would you say are the most seriously affected?

 2 Brown Bear 4 Goat 1 Deer 1 Subsistence

7. Have you seen an increase in the commercial taking of game in your area?

 5 Yes No 1 (No Response)

8. Would you say that the laws and regulations covering commercial big game hunting are adequately enforced in your area?

 2 Yes 3 No 1 (No Response)

Please comment here if your answer is "no:"

Written Comments:

* One Fish and Game Trooper for 100 square miles is not enough. Need four more for the Valdez area. -- (Valdez)

* Guides maintain that they have sole use of an area. I have personally been harassed by guides, even though they know I have hunted the same area for 18 years - long before they ever started. -- (Valdez)

* We have had incidents where commercial guides have claimed hunting areas which are privately owned (by local ANCSA Native Corp.). -- (Tatitlek)

9. Is there a problem with illegal harvest of game in your area by any of the following? (Total number of responses)

___ Guides ___ Outfitters ___ Air Taxi Services ___ Lodge Owners
___ Other 6 (None or No Response)

Please comment here if you wish:

Written Comments:

* If there is we are not aware of it. -- (Port Graham)

10. A. Are you aware of the procedures for becoming a licensed guide?

1 Yes 3 No 2 (No Response)

B. Do you see any problems with the procedures for becoming a master guide, registered guide or assistant guide?

1 Yes 1 No 4 (No Response)

If your answer was "yes," what specific area(s) need the most improvement?

Written Comments:

* Many assistant guides are part time and have their experience "validated" by their friends "Master" guides. -- (Valdez)

11. Do you feel that people in Alaska's rural areas have an adequate and equal opportunity to benefit financially from the state's big game hunting industry?

___ Yes 2 No 4 (No Response)

If your answer was "no," please comment on how rural Alaskans could benefit more from this industry:

Written Comments:

* By making the requirements for becoming a guide available to rural areas. The people may not even know about the industry. -- (Port Graham)

* Being allowed to hunt freely without harassment from guides. -- (Valdez)

12. Overall, how would you rate Alaska's guiding system as it works in your area?

___ Very Good 1 Good 2 Fair 1 Poor ___ Very Bad

2 (No Response)

13. Whether or not you see problems with the current system of regulating the commercial taking of game in your area, do you think there has to be a system to control the commercial harvest of big game animals? Please explain your opinion below:

Written Comments:

* I feel all out of state hunting should be done by drawing permits only! -- (Valdez)

* There may be requirements in the procedures to becoming a guide that keep rural people from participating in this industry. If anything, the problem will be in the procedures for becoming a guide. -- (Port Graham)

* Yes. Game management is essential. I have no problem with guides as long as they respect my rights. "Outside" hunters should be limited to only a certain amount of permits ! This would increase the revenue for guides by making it more difficult to get a chance to hunt in Alaska ! It would make the hunt more desirable and "Master" Guides wouldn't be sending assistants out in the field without supervision. Thanks for the opportunity ! -- (Valdez)

* Yes, in order to sustain the maximum yield of the resource without harming the resource's existence in any way and to protect against over harvesting of any species, I think a system of control would be beneficial to all. -- (Tatitlek)

Additional Comments or Letters:

* We are a general merchandise retail store and carry only a small amount of fishing gear and no hunting equipment. I am not familiar with most of these questions. Sorry. -- (Seward)

COOK INLET REGION

30 Responses received from Alexander Creek, Anchorage, Beluga River, Chugiak, Clam Gulch, Cripple Landing, Girdwood, Houston, Kasilof, Lake Clark, Moose Pass, Ninilchik, Port Alsworth, Soldatna, Sunshine, Skwentna, Talkeetna, and Willow.

1. Do you participate in any of the following areas of the commercial big game hunting industry? (Total number of responses checked)

<u>1</u> Master Guide	<u>6</u> Lodge Owner
<u>5</u> Registered Guide	<u> </u> Lodge Worker
<u>3</u> Class-A Assistant Guide	<u>3</u> Air Transportation
<u>5</u> Assistant Guide	<u>5</u> Water Transportation
<u>5</u> Outfitter	<u>3</u> Land Transportation

Other:

1 Sell Hunting Licenses / Issue Hunting Tags
1 Tackle and Hunting Goods Store
1 Store Owner
1 Bar Owner

2. How many of the following would you say operate in your area? (The numbers here represent the upper and lower limits in the range of responses.)

<u>0-25</u> Master/Registered/Assistant Guides	<u>2-36</u> Outfitters
<u>1-36</u> Transportation Services for Guides	<u>0-40</u> Lodges
Other:	<u>0-20</u> Sporting Goods Sales
<u>15-25</u> Unregulated Services	

Written Comments:

* State leases land for tent camps who outfit and all lodges claim to be outfitters in registered guide areas. -- (Skwentna)

3. How important is commercial big game hunting to the local economy?

<u>10</u> Very Important	<u>7</u> Important	<u>8</u> Not Very Important
<u>3</u> No Guiding Here	<u>2</u> (No Response)	

4. If there are guides in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

2 100% 6 75% 3 50% 1 25% 5 Less than 25% 10 Don't Know

3 (No Response)

5. If there are outfitters or others who provide hunting services in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

 100% 1 75% 50% 5 25% 12 Less than 25% 10 Don't Know

2 (No Response)

6. Are local game resources enough to meet the needs of all users, including subsistence, commercial and sport?

14 Yes 12 No 4 (No Response)

If there are conflicting uses, what species would you say are the most seriously affected?

17 Moose 4 Bear 2 Caribou 2 Sheep 2 Salmon 1 Clams

Written Comments:

* There are too many drop off hunters, makes it tough to guide clients on quality hunts for brown bear, moose, caribou - not in terms of commercial guides - there is only one guide in our district. We only take two hunters a year. Outfitters like Lake Clark Air --> Glen Alsworter are slaughtering the game. They took out over 150 "clients" last season. This season probably more. All get a caribou, about 30 moose, bears, etc. There is such a thing as overkill. Kings Flight Service (?) and Penn Air move too many hunters. -- (Lake Clark/Port Alsworth)

* Outfitting for sheep - Anchorage hunters for local moose. -- (Talkeetna)

* Guides are restricted and take care of their areas - the outfitters come and take/over harvest the resource and move on. -- (Talkeetna)

* Outfitters who over harvest. -- (Anchorage)

7. Have you seen an increase in the commercial taking of game in your area?

17 Yes 11 No 2 (No Response)

Written Comments:

* (An increase) in sport hunters in area - especially road hunters and air taxi drop offs. -- (Talkeetna)

8. Would you say that the laws and regulations covering commercial big game hunting are adequately enforced in your area?

11 Yes 17 No 2 (No Response)

Please comment here if your answer is "no:"

Written Comments:

- * Not enough FWGP officers. -- (Chugiak)
- * Not enough enforcement officers. -- (Clam Gulch)
- * One game warden can't possibly enforce laws in so big an area. -- (Skwentna)
- * Too large an area for one game warden. -- (Skwentna)
- * We need more "air time" allotted to Ed Painter, and also down the peninsula. Game violators are not fined enough, rarely given jail time. Get tough or we will loose our resource! -- (Lake Clark/Port Alsworth)
- * Not at all. It's totally out of control! Stop the cow season! Enforce and restrict subsistence hunting. Stop bear baiting. Enforce the taking of king salmon. Regulate the number and control so called guides or transportation guides. Make the people who bring people into our area take their trash and fishing line home with them. -- (Beluga River)
- * I've hunted for 20 years in an area of 16-B and never over killed. Last year I made a complaint to Fish & Game of over kill in that area of a new guide service, (Kelly Urem). Nothing was done about it and he continues to slaughter moose from horseback! -- (Willow)
- * Outfitters are killing everything accessible to locals, guides are not a problem as most work in remote areas. -- (Talkeetna)
- * Most guides fly everyday to spot game and move spike camps every day. They leave good meat for bear bait. -- (Talkeetna)
- * I do not believe that the laws pertaining to outfitting are adequately enforced anywhere in the state. -- (Talkeetna)
- * Same day airborne continues and Fish & Wildlife Protection budget and manning is insufficient to provide coverage. -- (Anchorage)

- * Not enough effort concentrated on illegal "outfitters." -- (Talkeetna)
- * Not enough law officers to enforce the size of the area. -- (Kasilof)
- * If it was, the camps would have been checked out. -- (Skwentna)
- * Area is more than present enforcement personnel can cover. -- (Soldatna)
- * The Highway & Railroad R.O.W. should be fenced and all hunting within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of roads and houses should be closed! -- (Sunshine)
- * Area too large for amount of people on patrol of area. -- (Cripple Landing)

9. Is there a problem with illegal harvest of game in your area by any of the following? (Total number of responses)

7 Guides 12 Outfitters 5 Air Taxi Services 4 Lodge Owners
2 Other 14 (None or No Response)

Please comment here if you wish:

Written Comments:

- * Outside area guides use aircraft in this area. Outfitters illegally guide hunters. -- (Skwentna)
- * A few (non-area-resident) guides use aircraft to get game. Outfitters are far and away the worst using outfitting as a means to illegal guiding. -- (Skwentna)
- * Down on the peninsula some guides hunt bear over "bait." They shoot moose and caribou - especially in the spring and take 8-10 animals. Outfitters guide moose hunting and bear. How about the Jay Massey moose call flap? You can't call game in for a hunter if you are an outfitter. -- (Lake Clark/Port Alsworth)
- * The large bulls have been depleted from Kelly Urem's area behind Mt. Susitna. -- (Willow)
- * Same day spotting game and shooting - Wasting meat - letting meat spoil by not prompt pick up of harvested game. -- (Talkeetna)
- * Any time a non-resident is dropped off to hunt moose or caribou, the probability of waste laws being violated is extremely high.
- * Residents kind of abuse their liberties a bit. -- (Talkeetna)
- * Dog owners and wild dogs. -- (Kasilof)

* Undoubtedly some in every area - all are human - the residents are notorious for wanton waste and out of season. -- (Talkeetna)

* Outfitters move in and are not regulated like the guides and do not respect game populations. Much of the activity of air taxi and outfitters is not illegal on game taking, but there are no restrictions on the number of hunters as long as the hunters can pay. Other people such as guides are totally restricted to an area and number of game. This makes an imbalance and outfitters and air taxis are without need to be diligent.

* Same day airborne. -- (Anchorage)

* Not to our knowledge! -- (Moose Pass)

* Air taxis drop off hunters and no one checks them for several days. -- (Soldatna)

10. A. Are you aware of the procedures for becoming a licensed guide?

20 Yes 5 No 5 (No Response)

B. Do you see any problems with the procedures for becoming a master guide, registered guide or assistant guide?

7 Yes 15 No 8 (No Response)

If your answer was "yes," what specific area(s) need the most improvement?

Written Comments:

* Guides should not be able to sell "their" areas. -- (Soldatna)

* They need to know more about conservation and less about making fast dollars. -- (Willow)

* You must belong to the "right church" then buy in with big money. -- (Talkeetna)

* Tustamena Lake. -- (Kasilof)

* 3 to 5 years is too long of a waiting period for guide status. Most bushmen already know the "ins and outs of guiding" and the time factor should be absolved. -- (Talkeetna)

* I have been an assistant guide for many years and will not take the guide test because it would require me to leave an area I have hunted for 15 years. There are no good guide areas available. Guide areas cost more than I can afford to buy. See report on guiding by Leg. Audit. -- (Soldatna)

- * We don't need guides. -- (Sunshine)
- * All of Unit 21. -- (Cripple Landing)

11. Do you feel that people in Alaska's rural areas have an adequate and equal opportunity to benefit financially from the state's big game hunting industry?

16 Yes 5 No 9 (No Response)

If your answer was "no," please comment on how rural Alaskans could benefit more from this industry:

Written Comments:

- * Adequate law enforcement. -- (Clam Gulch)
- * The problem is that there is a finite resource --> too many guides and unrestricted outfitters means discrimination of game and poor trophy hunting which adversely affects Alaska's reputation and quality hunts. -- (Lake Clark/Port Alsworth)
- * Too political. -- (Soldatna)
- * We're too far from Anchorage. -- (Willow)
- * Money and present guide clique should be eliminated and fees paid to all rural Alaskans through a village guide system which will employ locals not just as packers but as guides also. -- (Talkeetna)
- * Make it a bit easier by waiving some rules on becoming a Registered Guide which would hire local Class A or Assistant Guides. -- (Cripple Landing)

12. Overall, how would you rate Alaska's guiding system as it works in your area?

6 Very Good 5 Good 4 Fair 4 Poor 5 Very Bad
6 (No Response)

13. Whether or not you see problems with the current system of regulating the commercial taking of game in your area, do you think there has to be a system to control the commercial harvest of big game animals? Please explain your opinion below:

Written Comments:

- * There should be a system to control the abuse. -- (Clam Gulch)
- * Outfitters guide hunters illegally and having taken no exam or test, have no respect for "farming" game for years to come. Their respect is to the dollars they can make, then move on to greener pastures. They should have to take the same exams to prove they know the hind side of the animals.
Illegal use of aircraft to spot game goes on all day from the Skwentna runway. People go through your property, and use your boats left on lakes to get game. Outfitters don't care if they take hunters in your back yard once game is spotted from the air. No contracts need to be signed, so it is impossible for law enforcement to check up on these activities. -- (Skwentna)
- * Every lodge nearly is an outfitter, mostly in areas assigned to Registered Guides, and will use trails and campsites made and maintained by Registered Guides. In such situations there must be some control on the harvest. The game and country cannot take uncontrolled outfitters competing with controlled guides.
Aliens have been buying lodges in Unit 16-B and competing with locals. They take away many of the hunters and fishermen that would otherwise be booked by Alaskans and make no mistake about it, they are hunting illegally. Their chances of being caught, with present enforcement, are slim. Many are working with outfitters and getting away with it. -- (Skwentna)
- * Yes. As it is now some guides will take but a few animals and be good stewards of the resource (Jay Hammond for example). Some "guides" like Ron Hages, Ken Oschikuk (?), Dey (?) Thompson, and others fuck the system up. It is unfortunate in a way for those who want to get into the guide business but there is only so much game to go around. Game populations are not as high as the ADF&G touts them. One big Problem: Too many ADF&G bureaucrats. Not enough in the field. Mulchatna Caribou Herd population is overstated by 25,000. Moose are down in many areas.
We still operate on some of the old rules but drop off hunts will hurt us all in the near future. -- (Lake Clark/Port Alsworth)
- * Take special interest groups and politics out of game management. Alaska has the potential and resources to have the best management and control of fish and game resources in the world! But it is sad to say they don't do it. - (Beluga River)
- * Yes there should be a system of control. Assistant and Registered Guides should be Alaska residents and familiar with hunting areas. -- (Soldatna)
- * I would like to see all trophy guiding stopped for moose because it is our main food source. The non-residents only care about horns.
P.S. There are a few good guides, but the ones like Kelly Urem should loose their licenses because they far outnumber the good ones. -- (Willow)
- * As I have no knowledge of the guiding profession, and do not use their services or anticipate using the services of a guide, I feel that I am not qualified to comment on the subject. -- (Houston)

- * Yes. Outfitters operate without restriction and are really working as guides.
-- (Talkeetna)
- * Yes, a system of control is a must. Greed and lust of money by guides. Lax enforcement of law's since enforcement officers look for the big bust and let the little one's slide. -- (Talkeetna)
- * Yes, the current system if adhered to by all involved would adequately protect the game resources. Without this type of system the resource would quickly be reduced to the level that would preclude any hunting by non-residents, and that would effectively end the industry. -- (Talkeetna)
- * Yes - prevent greedy guides or outfitters from abusing their game populations by setting quotas. I know it's costly and is difficult to enforce but it's the only viable solution I can see. -- (Talkeetna)
- * Imposed quota in NS of game taken by each pro. -- (Kasilof)
- * Basically I'm only familiar with fishing information and I don't sell game tags or converse with many guides. -- (Ninilchik)
- * Yes there has to be a control harvest between guides and Game & Fish Dept.
-- (Talkeetna)
- * Yes - the restricted area concept did wonders to protect the game populations - allowing illegal guiding, "outfitting," is a disaster. I've no problem at all with their providing equipment and camps for hire, but they can not be allowed to put people in the field who work the gray area and act as guides. -- (Talkeetna)
- * Air taxis who drop off sport hunters have no regulation. This is really increasing in our area. The guiding system as such seems to be maintained and contained, however, the outfits who have no regulation can endanger the species in the area they choose to decimate. -- (Talkeetna)
- * Absolutely there must be a system otherwise the resource suffers from over harvest and the resource should be the prime concern. -- (Anchorage)
- * Outfitters must be regulated. Outfitters must be a guide. -- (Anchorage)
- * Yes. Otherwise the game would be over hunted. -- (Moose Pass)
- * Stop the lodges and outfitters from operating without a registered guide.
-- (Skwentna)
- * At this time there is no problem, although if the pressure increases in the future, then there will have to be a better system. -- (Alexander Creek)
- * Guides do not own the property, but they sure think they do by running off the other hunters. They at least try. -- (Sunshine)
- * My opinion - Any commercial taking of any type of wildlife will eventually lead to depletion. -- (Cripple Landing)

Additional Comments or Letters:

* Dear Ms. Cassidy,

I have answered the questionnaire as accurately as I could, but would like to clarify a few points.

I live in Talkeetna, but because of the nature of the industry, I do most of my guiding elsewhere, mainly at Kodiak and on the Alaska Peninsula. So my opinions are based on what I see here at home and also in the field around the state.

I am a registered guide. I received my registered license this spring. At this time, I work for another registered guide while looking for an area that someone is wanting to transfer.

I believe in the system that we have now. I have been working toward running my own guiding business for about five years and have another two years to go before I can have an area transferred into my name. That is a long time and a lot of red tape; but without these restraints, the industry and the resource would have been gone a long time ago.

Some of the questions I could not answer fairly without an explanation started with No. 6.

No. 6 - Is the resource enough to meet the needs of all users -- subsistence, commercial and sport?

In most areas the hunting done by guides is done far enough away from villages or towns that the game used by subsistence users is not affected. That is the case here in Talkeetna and in the areas of Kodiak and the Peninsula with which I am familiar. The same is true to a lesser extent with sport hunting in the farther remote areas; however, the competition for the game in areas used for guiding here in Talkeetna is fairly steep.

The question of "enough resources" takes a different turn when you introduce the outfitter into the area. As I am sure you know, the guide is limited to a specific area to do his business and, therefore, is very aware of the effects of over harvesting and given species.

The outfitter or transporter in many cases, operates where he feels he can do the most business profitably with the highest rate of success. Once the area has been affected by over harvesting, the outfitter moves on to a new area. This is the exact type of operation that some guides were running that brought about the laws we now have.

So to answer the question, if "commercial" means only guided hunts or legitimate air taxi drops of resident sport hunters, I would say, yes, local game resources can meet the needs of all users.

But if "commercial" includes outfitters, I would have to say that the potential is there for the resource to fall short of the demand.

No. 7 - Have I seen an increase in commercial taking of game in my area recently?

I can only answer this question as it pertains to my experience where I have been guiding.

This year I was to take one moose hunter into the small exclusive use area that belongs to the registered guide I work with most. We consider it to be a one to three moose area per year. I saw four moose killed by nonresident hunters in this area. Three were taken from one camp and the fourth was killed by a bow hunter dropped off by an outfitter. (We found it floating in the lake spoiled.) Our hunter did not take a moose. Five would have been too many for one year. Upon return to King Salmon, I informed the Fish & Wildlife protection officer about the lost moose and also about the three to four hundred pounds of meat that the non-resident hunters had for three mature bulls. He told me he knew of eighteen more moose that had been taken in and around our area! Most of these were taken by twenty-two moose hunters who had been dropped off by an "outfitter." This area has only a ten-day season and is not considered to have a very large moose population. This outfitter is not the only one operating in the area and was not in the area as little as four years ago.

No. 8 - Adequately enforced laws?

I do not see how. During a nine-day hunt from an established, marked camp, we saw no Fish & Game people and had no visits this fall.

When I asked at the office in King Salmon why he had not been out checking drop-off camps in our area, the response was. "... I have no help. I can't get out of the office."

The laws we have on the books pertaining to guides and their activity are not much good if the State refuses to give the Fish & Game Department adequate funding. I do not have personal knowledge of registered or master guides in my area breaking the laws, but guides have been involved in illegal activities in the past and until these types of people are removed from the industry, they will continue to add to our problems.

No. 9 - Problem with illegal harvest?

I marked outfitters because I believe what they are doing is basically illegal given what they must do to insure successful hunts and return customers. Air taxi services on the other hand are generally good as far as the laws go. But is an air taxi operator breaking the law when he flies out a hunter and his horns and very little meat, if any, and doesn't report it? I believe he is.

No. 11 - Rural Alaskans' ability to participate?

I can't see any reason why a rural Alaskan can not join the ranks of registered or master guides in the same way as a non-rural Alaskan. In fact, a large number of people in the guiding industry are rural Alaskans.

One area that I believe registered and master guides could improve is in hiring more assistant guides and packers from the towns and villages close to where they do their guiding.

I realize one can't always find qualified or even interested people in some of these places, but an honest effort should be made.

No. 13 - Do we need a system to control commercial harvest of big game animals?

Absolutely! Now more than ever. With no control over commercial harvest, the pressure put on the game by outfitters, would-be guides, and "anybody with a Super Cub" would quickly reduce our resources to the point where the State would be forced to shut out harvest by non-residents and possibly resident sport hunting leaving only subsistence use.

Good hunting opportunities around the world are becoming more and more scarce. This in turn makes our resource more valuable creating the increase in the last few years in outfitter activity. If our guiding laws were done away with and the doors thrown open to any operator, we would be effectively creating a "wholesale" market, destroying our game resources and the 20 million dollar a year industry along with it.

Just looking at it from an economic point of view, why should the State sell (through an outfitter) a moose to a non-resident hunter for \$1,000 when that same moose taken by a guide would bring in between \$4,000 and \$7,000. While the guide takes far less game to make his living, he also employs assistant guides and packers, hopefully from rural communities.

I would like to think that "outfitters" have a legitimate place in the industry, but I am not sure I can. If you look at it, what exactly are they, gear rental? Maybe. Air taxi operators? Not normally. Let's face it. They are people who have looked at the extensive amounts of rules and regulations that the State has put out to protect our game and said, "I'm not willing to work that hard." And they found a way around it. They looked at the FAA regulations pertaining to commercial carriers and said, "Too much work, too expensive."

At this point in my experience with our guiding system, I can only think of a few recommendations that I would make:

1. I think the area use permits are no different than commercial fishing permits and it should be legal to sell not only the camps and improvements on inholdings in the specified area, but the area use permit itself.
2. Moose definitely and caribou possibly should be put on the same list as sheep and brown bear. Non-residents should be required to hire a registered guide or hunt with a resident relative. This would reduce the conflict between the guides and outfitters considerably. But mainly, it would reduce the increasing pressure on the game resource.

3. A guide should not be allowed to combine his areas into one, even if they do have common boundaries. This practice effectively reduced the total number of areas available and makes it even tougher on new guides trying to acquire one.

I guess the bottom line is that we can't have an industry based on a limited resource without having some way of limiting the participation. The present system has worked very well in controlling the commercial pressure on our sheep and brown bear populations. I believe it is time to give the same type of protection to our other big game. The sooner we do this the sooner the economic impact on some of the other commercial users can be dealt with.

Thank you for this opportunity to participate in this important issue.

Sincerely, -- (Talkeetna)

* Dear Vernita:

Thank you for taking the time to survey people concerned with our big game resource. I have been involved with this conflict from its beginning, and would like to share a few thoughts with you.

1. This is not a resource problem, but instead a financial one. Guides know that outfitters are not the real problem with large scale harvest of game. Air taxis take many more hunters, with no responsibility for their actions in the field. One air taxi in our area hauled more than 600 hunters this fall .. (their count, not mine). I had ten! Guides know that those who would go with an air taxi for a drop-off hunt would never hire a guide. However, those who go with an outfitter, for the extra service provided might select a guide if outfitters were not available.

2. Guides also know they could not, in all probability, eliminate air taxis, as they have a great deal of political power in this State.

3. Those legitimately providing services as outfitters, provide desirable services between those of a guide and those offered by "drop-off" air taxi hunts, to both in-state and out-of-state hunters, while offering an excellent opportunity to provide income to Alaskans.

Sincerely, -- (Soldatna)

DOYON REGION

38 Responses received from Alatna, Allakaket, Beaver, Bettles, Birch Creek, Chalkyitsik, Circle, Eagle, Ester, Fairbanks, Fort Yukon, Galena, Grayling, Healy, Holy Cross, Hughes, Huslia, Kaltag, Koyukuk, Lake Minchumina, Manley Hot Springs, McGrath, Nenana, Northway, Nulato, Ruby, Salcha, Shageluk, Tok, and Wiseman.

1. Do you participate in any of the following areas of the commercial big game hunting industry? (Total number of responses checked)

<u> </u> Master Guide	<u> 6 </u> Lodge Owner
<u> 7 </u> Registered Guide	<u> </u> Lodge Worker
<u> </u> Class-A Assistant Guide	<u> 4 </u> Air Transportation
<u> </u> Assistant Guide	<u> 4 </u> Water Transportation
<u> 4 </u> Outfitter	<u> 1 </u> Land Transportation

Other:

 1 Store - Liquor, Gas & Groceries
 1 License Vendor and Hunter Supplies
 1 Registered Guide who quit out of disgust for what has happened to the industry and the game

2. How many of the following would you say operate in your area? (The numbers here represent the upper and lower limits in the range of responses.)

<u> 0-15 </u> Master/Registered/Assistant Guides	<u> 1-10 </u> Outfitters
<u> 0-10 </u> Transportation Services for Guides	<u> 1-6 </u> Lodges
Other:	<u> 0-3 </u> Sporting Goods Sales

 2 Unlicensed Illegals
 1 "Outsiders"

3. How important is commercial big game hunting to the local economy?

<u> 2 </u> Very Important	<u> 11 </u> Important	<u> 13 </u> Not Very Important
<u> 12 </u> No Guiding Here	<u> </u> (No Response)	

Written Comments:

* No guiding here but guides from all over use our runway etc. and cabins in the area. -- (Shageluk)

4. If there are guides in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

 100% 3 75% 2 50% 3 25% 14 Less than 25% 12 Don't Know

 4 (No Response)

5. If there are outfitters or others who provide hunting services in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

 100% 75% 3 50% 3 25% 15 Less than 25% 14 Don't Know

 3 (No Response)

6. Are local game resources enough to meet the needs of all users, including subsistence, commercial and sport?

 19 Yes 17 No 2 (No Response)

If there are conflicting uses, what species would you say are the most seriously affected?

 19 Moose 3 Caribou 3 Bear 3 Sheep 1 Subsistence

Written Comments:

* Yes, but we need to watch caribou closely. -- (Tok)

* Only moose (caribou, sheep, and grizzly would be no problem), but at present laws prohibit non residents moose hunting. This is good. -- (Eagle)

* Moose are taking a beating along the Dalton Highway with many "outfitters" over hunting areas near their operations. Black bear and caribou are also affected. -- (Wiseman)

* This is a bum question! Local or subsistence users are looking for a legal animal - The guides need trophy sized animals to have a viable business. -- (Ester)

* Commercial / sport hunting does interfere with subsistence use. -- (Shageluk)

* "Outfitters" who saturate the area (GMU 13-B) with hunters and virtually vacuum the real estate. -- (Ester)

7. Have you seen an increase in the commercial taking of game in your area?

20 Yes 17 No 1 (No Response)

Written Comments:

* No but a lot more people are subsistence hunting for themselves from different areas. -- (Huslia)

* Moose would be the most important, however there are no conflicting uses at this time. -- (Chalkyitsik)

* A little more caribou. -- (Eagle)

* By an illegal outfitter acting as a guide. -- (Lake Minchumina)

8. Would you say that the laws and regulations covering commercial big game hunting are adequately enforced in your area?

18 Yes 17 No 3 (No Response)

Please comment here if your answer is "no:"

Written Comments:

* Too much meat is left to spoil. They only hunt mostly for horns. The outfitters out of Bettles should be regulated. They hunt in any area. -- (Allakaket)

* There are several very illegal operations presently going in this area. -- (Salcha)

* Unfortunately F&W Protection has few too many men to effectively monitor the commercial taking of game in Alaska. -- (Northway)

* Airplanes are the biggest problem here. Too many airplanes are being used as spotters and moose are being taken that way. Local people have seen this done. Complaints are made but the aircraft numbers are either covered with dirt or too small to read. -- (Grayling)

* Fish & Game are flying around. I assume it must be them. -- (Huslia)

* Not enough enforcement personnel in the field - insufficient funding. -- (McGrath)

- * Too many white hunters coming in and taking too many moose, while wanton waste is out of control. I've recently seen moose with only the horns and maybe one leg salvaged. There's got to be a stop to this practice. -- (Koyukuk)
- * Haven't seen the game warden once during this season. -- (Bettles)
- * Most likely satisfactory, however, always room for improvement. No local big game guides or outfitters locally. All out of Fort Yukon, Fairbanks, or other areas. -- (Chalkyitsik)
- * Have not seen a Fish & Game officer here during hunting season in 5 years. -- (Healy)
- * Most people in this area live on subsistence year round. -- (Kaltag)
- * Most "outfitters" are in fact accompanying their clients in the field and guiding them to game. Enforcement has very little chance of catching this type of illegal guiding as the outfitter and hunter must be seen together at the time of the kill. Outfitters from out of state are completely hunting out areas and then moving on to "greener pastures" as they have no incentive to farm an area as a registered guide would in an assigned area where the health of the game herd relates to next year's harvest. -- (Wiseman)
- * Too political. -- (Holy Cross)
- * In a remote location with a relatively low density of hunters, the enforcement personnel can not possible spend much time where it counts, "in the field." -- (Ester)
- * Should be a draw hunt for outsiders. -- (Shageluk)
- * The area that I operate in is in Unit 23 and 24 primarily. It is a very large area and there are simply not enough Fish & Wildlife officers to cover it. I believe that there is one part-time (officer) in Bettles. One man can't cover an area this large adequately. -- (Bettles)
- * The game officer in our area has too much time taken up by trooper duties. -- (Lake Minchumina)

9. Is there a problem with illegal harvest of game in your area by any of the following? (Total number of responses)

3 Guides 5 Outfitters 8 Air Taxi Services 1 Lodge Owners
9 Other 21 (None or No Response)

Please comment here if you wish:

Written Comments:

- * Outfitters especially should be regulated and go by game guide rules. -- (Allakaket)
- * Over use by some air taxi operators. Military personnel from Eielson operating out of Flying Club illegally. (Phone 488-0496 for info). -- (Salcha)
- * Not a large problem yet, but needs to take corrective action now to prevent further abuse. -- (Northway)
- * Problem with caribou in Forty Mile area taken by residents from outside their area. -- (Tok)
- * Not to my personal knowledge. -- (Nenana)
- * The two air taxi services and myself with the pack horses are afraid to lose what we have if we did something illegal. That is enough deterrent. -- (Eagle)
- * Not usually, occasionally resident hunters from other areas. -- (Bettles Field)
- * A few outfitters were cited by the game warden from Coldfoot for wanton waste, improper method of take, etc. -- (Wiseman)
- * Substantial "illegal" harvest by local residents, but I would not say it is a problem. All meat taken is used for subsistence. -- (Circle/Fort Yukon)
- * Because 13-B has a minimum antler spread, some parties leave smaller animals. -- (Ester)
- * Just this season a non-local with a cabin here has started outfitting and guiding. -- (Lake Minchumina)

10. A. Are you aware of the procedures for becoming a licensed guide?

18 Yes 16 No 4 (No Response)

B. Do you see any problems with the procedures for becoming a master guide, registered guide or assistant guide?

13 Yes 17 No 8 (No Response)

If your answer was "yes," what specific area(s) need the most improvement?

Written Comments:

- * We are opposed to guides, outfitters, air taxi services, hunting by plane. -- (Allakaket)

- * There are too many for the few productive areas. Too much pressure on too little game. -- (Salcha)
- * No guides in the Bush. Native people already know how to take care of game and are already bush wise in hunting due to its part of their life. -- (Grayling)
- * Too easy to fudge on requirements of assistant to registered guide. -- (McGrath)
- * More effort is going to have to be made to get local residents in the hunting and guiding business. -- (Koyukuk)
- * Like to see local rural people able to get a registered guide license for their local area. -- (Bettles)
- * Education in passing written and oral exams. -- (Chalkyitsik)
- * I'm not a licensed guide. -- (Nenana)
- * No active guides to work for, but I feel I'm just as qualified to guide as they but I can't. I've trapped and hunted in this area for over 17 years. -- (Eagle)
- * Licensing procedure. -- (Healy)
- * Qualifications for becoming a registered guide should take into account a rural person's hunting experience in the area applied for. This should have as much weight as three years as an assistant guide and a guide's recommendation. Some rural people know more about hunting than a lot of guides. -- (Wiseman)
- * The Guide Board needs more time and funds to deal with all issues before it. -- (Circle/Fort Yukon)
- * We do not have the procedures for becoming a master guide at all. -- (Hughes)
- * Send info on becoming guides. -- (Shageluk)
- * I think that the oral exam procedures could use some restructuring. As it is now, there is too much potential for varying degrees in the difficulty of the questions and in the scoring, depending upon who is giving the exam. -- (Bettles)
- * The current system was set up to ensure that guides are properly trained and prepared. It works. -- (Lake Minchumina)

11. Do you feel that people in Alaska's rural areas have an adequate and equal opportunity to benefit financially from the state's big game hunting industry?

12 Yes 18 No 8 (No Response)

If your answer was "no," please comment on how rural Alaskans could benefit more from this industry:

Written Comments:

- * No hunting allowed - We'll have more meat to subsist on. -- (Allakaket)
- * Question local people on whether or not the area could use a few guides and use local people. -- (Grayling)
- * More effort, advice, funding, etc. is required to get local residents involved. -- (Koyukuk)
- * 1) Education - show how much a trophy fish or animal brings to the State.
2) Allow local rural people the opportunity to get provisional guide licenses. -- (Bettles)
- * Due to lack of local initiative. I'm not sure there is a way. -- (Nenana)
- * All tied up. -- (Chalkyitsik)
- * Most guides and outfitters don't live in the rural areas - mostly Anchorage and Fairbanks. -- (Eagle)
- * The present system requires a guide to become a professional meeting goer to participate in the industry. -- (Ruby)
- * As stated before, the Guide Board should be compelled to allow rural hunting experience as a qualification for a guiding license. The current structure makes it very hard for rural people to become acquainted with and work for guides to meet the three year assistant guide qualification. -- (Wiseman)
- * Just apply for jobs and be willing to work in what is really a personal service industry. All people in by operation are rural residents. -- (Circle/Fort Yukon)
- * Can't compete with commercial hunting or airplane hunting. -- (Holy Cross)
- * The average citizen in urban Alaska does not financially benefit much either. The real benefit is in employment opportunity and land leasing. -- (Ester)
- * By becoming more involved with rural communities and hiring rural residents to assist guides, etc. -- (Birch Creek)
- * They come out here, take out game, never purchase fuel, food, or other merchandise, never offer their professional services, i.e. We get lots of Dr.'s hunting, they don't put up clinics. Too many Non-Natives guiding. -- (Shageluk)

* The use of exclusive guide areas by guides locks up huge areas of the state for the sole commercial benefit of the one man who has the commercial hunting rights to it. This aspect of the guiding industry should be changed. -- (Bettles)

* If everyone who was jealous of the guides could be one, there wouldn't be any game left. -- (Lake Minchumina)

12. Overall, how would you rate Alaska's guiding system as it works in your area?

1 Very Good 8 Good 9 Fair 4 Poor 5 Very Bad

11 (No Response)

13. Whether or not you see problems with the current system of regulating the commercial taking of game in your area, do you think there has to be a system to control the commercial harvest of big game animals? Please explain your opinion below:

Written Comments:

* Yes. There should be no trophy hunters in this area. We need all the moose, caribou, bear for subsistence. -- (Allakaket)

* Yes because some areas are restricted too much as a direct result of guides wanting it for themselves. Very unfair to sport hunters. -- (Nenana/Healy)

* Air taxi operators should not be allowed to "load up" an area with more people than it can take. There must be limits set on the number of animals guides can take according to the resource. -- (Salcha)

* I believe the outfitter needs to be required to become a guide and work under the same rules and regulations that all guides are required to adhere to. -- (Northway)

* In my opinion, if outside hunters could spend thousands of dollars while local people have to scrounge for gas and equipment, the people who have the need for food the most should have the first chance when game is scarce. If you could only afford 1 or 2 hunting trips and not get any luck then you are in trouble. -- (Grayling)

* We could have a problem in the future with the air taxi operators and from hunters with their own transportation from outside our local area. Need close watching to prevent over harvesting of caribou in 40 Mile country. -- (Tok)

* Commercial harvest of big game would have a drastic effect on the Koyukuk River. They might wipe out our country for all the big game. -- (Huslia)

* Yes. It is possible to (hunt) the game out of existence. The game is a subsistence food to the people of Huslia/Hughes/Alatna/Allakaket. To maintain a reasonable lifestyle, there must be a reasonable amount of game. -- (Huslia/Hughes/Alatna/Allakaket)

* Absolutely - the air taxis and "outfitters" drop off hunts should be more strictly regulated or eliminated. -- (McGrath)

* Yes, or no control, no sustained yield for future. -- (Galena)

* There has to be a better system, with more local residents taking part because with the present system there is too much waste of good meat, and on the other hand there are a lot of local residents that need meat. -- (Koyukuk)

* Yes. There has to be control or else people would shoot cows and calves at all times and pretty soon there wouldn't be any left. -- (Circle)

* Yes, there has to be a system of commercial taking of game. Should be a much longer subsistence season for rural locals. -- (Bettles)

* Due to the increased "Alaskan" population I have a problem with "trophy hunts" in any area other than those in remote districts; meat harvest should be the prime consideration for any hunter.

Although it has nothing to do with this survey, I also have a problem with the policy that forces subsistence fishermen to dispose of their roe in the dump. I realize that there are abuses but a natural resource such as that should not be wasted. If it can't be sold then it should be returned to the river! -- (Nenana)

* All commercial harvest of big game animals should be controlled very strictly in all areas of Alaska. Commercial hunting should be outfitted and guided by local people within their own local hunting areas where they reside year around, not by "outsiders" coming in and leaving after the hunt. -- (Chalkyitsik)

* Yes. -- (Nenana)

* Yes there has to be or some outlaw guides and transporters would wipe out the game in a short time. I'd say the control they have now is good. -- (Eagle)

* As in commercial utilization of a resource there should be parameters to guide the industry and to provide accountability to consumers in a service industry. -- (Ruby)

* If there is no regulation on the commercial taking of game, there would be a free for all with many people calling themselves guides with no experience and not being responsible for their actions. -- (Bettles Field)

* My opinion is that people in this area subsist year round, and if someone from outside this area comes in and harvests big game commercially, I think I will not like it. -- (Kaltag)

* Yes there must be a control of commercial harvest of big game. I have seen in the last few seasons a basically unchecked commercial harvest in some areas by outfitters. The problems become worse every year with the volume of take that's being placed on the game, especially moose. There are going to be, and even now are, major conflicts between unregulated outfitters, guides and subsistence hunters. The losers of this conflict will be the game first and the local rural users will have to suffer out lean times while the herds rebuild. The outfitters too will have lean times if unchecked, as most of the ones I've seen are very short-sighted. Thank you for your enquiry. -- (Wiseman)

* I see potential problems as increasing numbers of non-residents want to hunt on cheap unguided hunts, if such hunts are continued in the future. I think Alaska's animals are too valuable a resource for that. I would not object to local residents being able to let a non-resident hunt with them and take a moose on their license, paying them for the hunt and letting the local person keep the meat. Perhaps a "trophy tag" system could be in place so that non-residents could only hunt trophy animals and would have to leave the meat with local communities. I think it is wrong for people from the Lower 48 to come here to hunt meat animals only, and not contribute to the economy. -- (Circle/Fort Yukon)

* Ban Airplane Hunting! -- (Holy Cross)

* We do not have a guiding system in our area. -- (Hughes)

* Yes so big game hunting will not be abused by trophy hunters. -- (Eagle)

* Yes - due to many people hunting in the area - a control is needed on guides as well as private hunters. -- (Healy)

* Yes. The fact that there is a separate category of commercial users called outfitters is a joke. The terms guide and outfitter are synonymous worldwide except for in Alaska. -- (Ester)

* Yes, animal type, location taken, size, etc. need to be related to the animal population and the overall health of that population. Subsistence needs must be kept a priority! -- (Birch Creek)

* Yes - more input from local Natives on Fish & Game management. Not only input but controls. -- (Shageluk)

* Personally, I don't see the need for regulating the commercial harvest of game as anything different from the non-commercial harvest of game. As long as the resource is not depleted and the game populations are managed by the state, and hunting regulations are being complied with, I think that the State should keep their hands off. I think that the present guide system of exclusive areas, etc., was hatched up by a handful of guides who wanted to tie the state up for their own use without having to worry about competition and the State of Alaska bought the idea. I am for de-regulation on the guiding industry. -- (Bettles)

* Absolutely. The current system was set up to ensure qualified guides. The problems I hear about and see are due to inadequate enforcement of existing laws, which are good ones. The people who now claim to be "outfitters" should either be licensed as guides through the existing system, or get air taxi licenses. Right now they are completely unregulated, and are operating only thanks to a legal loophole. They are taking game in areas legally licensed to guides without regard to "keeping some for seed." That's not fair to the licensed guides who are operating according to statute. -- (Lake Minchumina)

Additional Comments or Letters:

* Vernita,

Enclosed is the survey you sent. I appreciate the opportunity to help find a solution to the current controversy over the commercial harvesting of game in Alaska. I am also writing a few comments that I hope will be forwarded to the Task Force.

I am a Registered Guide, however at this time I am not active. Presently I work for the Federal Aviation Administration. My ambitions are to get a guide area and get into the guiding industry so I am very interested in the recommendations the Task Force may come up with.

With the signing into law of Senate Bill 191 by Governor Cowper, a step in the right direction was taken to regulate the commercial taking of game by all users. In one instance I believe the bill went too far. I'm referring to the requirement that in order for guides to fly their clients in their own aircraft, they must be part 135 or air taxi certified. The nature of hunting in Alaska requires the use of aircraft for transportation, however it seems unfair to require a guide to be an air taxi when in fact it is just incidental to the main business of guiding. Federal aviation regulations part 61 do permit a private pilot to fly passengers as long as it is incidental to his business. I fully agree that the client needs some protection, but I think to require a guide to either get air taxi certified or use an air taxi for his clients is not a practical or fair solution. Perhaps there should be a minimum amount of hour flying time in type of aircraft before flying clients, 100 hr inspections of aircraft, having guides restricted to flying clients only to or within their own areas, or requiring guides to have insurance for the part of the year they will be flying clients. I feel these requirements would help protect the client without putting the burden on the guide to become a full fledged air taxi operator.

Another issue the Task Force needs to look at is the taking of game by outfitters. This has been an ever increasing problem and we need to incorporate the outfitter into the present guide system. A guide goes through a very long process to become registered and when he finally does get an area, he is restricted to that area. An outfitter can go anywhere in Alaska and take as much game as possible without any regulation at all. This not only undermines the quality of hunting in Alaska, but also has an adverse effect on the game resources. I would like to see outfitters be required to undergo the same process as guides and also be required to have an area in which to operate in.

As for the issue of guide areas, the concept of the guide area is a good idea, however, the method of transfer from one guide to another is not. I would like to see guide areas set up like the limited entry fish permits. If a guide takes good care of an area, I feel he should be able to sell the area without it going back to the Guide Board. I feel this would result in better conservation of the resource and would in fact make more guide areas available to new guides coming up through the ranks. Right now there is nothing to prevent a guide from over harvesting his area before letting his area go back to the Board.

I hope these comments will be heard by the Task Force. Thank you for your time. We will be following the recommendations the Task Force makes very closely. If you have any questions, feel free to call.

Sincerely, -- (Northway)

* Dear Vernita Cassidy,

There is a general resentment in our communities that the State of Alaska allows licensed guiding in the hunting range of indigenous persons. There is also a cultural reluctance to harvest game, which the local people view as subsistence foods, for sporting purposes. Trophy hunting is held in low esteem by many in the communities.

It's widely believed that many guides spend the off seasons in the urban centers of Alaska and outside of Alaska. We would like to see the State encouraging the licensing of guides in rural areas. Unemployment is predominate in the rural villages and commercial hunting might be a solution to this problem. There are, of course, many cultural and economic problems associated with this concept. However, the solution certainly does not lie in having guides from outside the area conduct commercial hunts for the sake of trophies. If there is to be commercial hunting, the corporation would like to see village residents do the guiding.

The guiding services north of Allakaket are the largest in our region. They offer some jobs to the people of Allakaket. If their industry does increase, they will begin to intrude on the hunting area of the Allakaket and Alatna people. Growth of this industry, in general, will drive the guides into regions hunted by the villages.

It has been the Alaskan experience that guides are not a self-regulating business. Under the current system, if they deplete one area they have only to move their base of operations. Their customers cannot be responsible. This leaves only a very expensive task for the government of Alaska. If guides were native to the area hunted, they would have a greater vested interest in keeping the game flourishing. They would be less flexible to move and would have the local pressure to not over hunt subsistence areas.

It has been my experience that rural people say that they do understand guiding. They generally seem to mean they understand the skill of tracking, stalking and dressing the game. They do not seem to understand the regulations and qualifications necessary to be a master, registered or assistant guide.

It is difficult to evaluate a system (the guiding system) which is one in conflict with an ancient way of life and also offers a potential source of income to the village. At this time I doubt that the villages of Allakaket, Alatna, Hughes and Huslia receive any benefit from the guiding system.

Lastly, I have filled out three questionnaires. K'oyitl'ots'ina, Limited is owned by residents of Huslia, Hughes and Allakaket/Alatna and operates in all three villages. My office is located in Fairbanks and I may be contacted at the address and phone number listed on the first page. I have done my best to reflect the views of the members of the corporation as they have been communicated to me.

Sincerely, -- (Fairbanks) ...
for Huslia/Hughes/Alatna/Allakaket

* Dear Ms. Cassidy - The questionnaire is very leading. The problem is regulating commercial users, not pitting urban against rural. The guide laws work only for those who have gone through the training, learning and licensing process. -- (Ester)

KONIAG REGION

9 Responses received from Afognak Island, Kodiak, Ouzinkie, and Port Lions.

1. Do you participate in any of the following areas of the commercial big game hunting industry? (Total number of responses checked)

<u> </u> Master Guide	<u> 2 </u> Lodge Owner
<u> </u> Registered Guide	<u> </u> Lodge Worker
<u> </u> Class-A Assistant Guide	<u> 2 </u> Air Transportation
<u> </u> Assistant Guide	<u> 3 </u> Water Transportation
<u> 3 </u> Outfitter	<u> </u> Land Transportation

Other:

 1 Rental Cabins/Land Owner
 1 Store Owner

2. How many of the following would you say operate in your area? (The numbers here represent the upper and lower limits in the range of responses.)

<u> 1-40 </u> Master/Registered/Assistant Guides	<u> 1-24 </u> Outfitters
<u> 2-8 </u> Transportation Services for Guides	<u> 1-6 </u> Lodges
<u> 1 </u> Other: Charter Boats	<u> 1-3 </u> Sporting Goods Sales

3. How important is commercial big game hunting to the local economy?

<u> 4 </u> Very Important	<u> 2 </u> Important	<u> </u> Not Very Important
<u> 3 </u> No Guiding Here	<u> </u> (No Response)	

4. If there are guides in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

 100% 75% 1 50% 1 25% 3 Less than 25% 3 Don't Know
 1 (No Response)

5. If there are outfitters or others who provide hunting services in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

 100% 2 75% 50% 3 25% 1 Less than 25% 3 Don't Know
 (No Response)

6. Are local game resources enough to meet the needs of all users, including subsistence, commercial and sport?

5 Yes 4 No (No Response)

If there are conflicting uses, what species would you say are the most seriously affected?

3 Deer 1 Elk 1 Brown Bear

7. Have you seen an increase in the commercial taking of game in your area?

6 Yes 3 No (No Response)

8. Would you say that the laws and regulations covering commercial big game hunting are adequately enforced in your area?

3 Yes 3 No 3 (No Response)

Please comment here if your answer is "no:"

Written Comments:

* Very poor enforcement of all guides, lodge owners and air transporters. -- (Kodiak)

* Could use more enforcement personnel. -- (Kodiak)

* Fish & Wildlife needs more manpower and funding -- good effort shown for their current funding. -- (Kodiak)

* With regard to the sport fishing for salmon on the Buskin River, it is obvious, blatant disregard for the law that a certain group of Philipinos and other fishermen, most of which are not U.S. citizens, openly demonstrate in snagging, double limits or sometimes endless trips from the river to town and back for more. Because of the numbers (in the group), they intimidate other fishermen and even the lawmen when they do show up. We feel something needs to be done regarding this. -- (Kodiak)

* Protection has been called for by Port Lions residents on violations with no response. -- (Port Lions)

9. Is there a problem with illegal harvest of game in your area by any of the following? (Total number of responses)

3 Guides 2 Outfitters 2 Air Taxi Services 1 Lodge Owners
3 Other 4 (None or No Response)

Please comment here if you wish:

Written Comments:

* Out of state hunters. -- (Kodiak)

* Lots of dollars involved and pressure to produce game for clients. -- (Kodiak)

* Hunters from the mainland who camp in the Port Lions area illegally. -- (Port Lions)

10. A. Are you aware of the procedures for becoming a licensed guide?

4 Yes 4 No 1 (No Response)

B. Do you see any problems with the procedures for becoming a master guide, registered guide or assistant guide?

3 Yes 2 No 4 (No Response)

If your answer was "yes," what specific area(s) need the most improvement?

Written Comments:

* Requirement for letters of recommendation may contribute to tendency to ignore illegal or unethical practices by guides they work for. -- (Kodiak)

* Make testing for guides tests more readily available to different communities. -- (Kodiak)

* It is a monopoly controlled by very few people. The skills required to guide are not that difficult. -- (Kodiak)

11. Do you feel that people in Alaska's rural areas have an adequate and equal opportunity to benefit financially from the state's big game hunting industry?

2 Yes 5 No 2 (No Response)

If your answer was "no," please comment on how rural Alaskans could benefit more from this industry:

Written Comments:

- * Roads. -- (Kodiak)
- * We are interested in the fair and practical future development of recreational opportunities for Native and non-Native business interests and all levels of users. We do not yet have a comprehensive plan on how to accomplish this. -- (Afognak Island/Port Lions/Kodiak)
- * Make permits and publications and meetings more available to people outside Anchorage. -- (Kodiak)
- * Most guides in our area do not live here and so the income produced does not remain here.
- * Let people from remote villages become guides. -- (Port Lions)

12. Overall, how would you rate Alaska's guiding system as it works in your area?

 Very Good 2 Good 3 Fair Poor Very Bad
4 (No Response)

13. Whether or not you see problems with the current system of regulating the commercial taking of game in your area, do you think there has to be a system to control the commercial harvest of big game animals? Please explain your opinion below:

Written Comments:

- * Too much money for too few who have too much power. -- (Kodiak)
- * Yes. We do not want to see Native business interests precluded. We do not want to exclude non-Native interests. -- (Afognak Island/Port Lions/Kodiak)
- * We've seen the depletion of sea mammals and fish. It could also happen to big game animals. -- (Ouzinkie)

* Yes -- Too much potential revenue involved to let it self-regulate. Animal resources would suffer tremendously if unregulated. -- (Kodiak)

* Yes. Control over amounts of big game taken in one specific area by one particular operation (Quest Charters). They take too many animals out of a given area. They have no regard for the habitat. They don't live here and it appears that the main concern of theirs is the total numbers of kills. -- (Kodiak)

* There is also a system and on Kodiak it works fairly well. I understand there are enforcement problems in other areas but the laws on the books are adequate. -- (Kodiak)

* We need better management in Kodiak that will listen and work with people in the villages on Kodiak Island. -- (Port Lions)

* Local users should have a separate drawing for bear hunts. I myself have no desire to kill a bear but I hear many complaints on this. -- (Port Lions)

NANA REGION

17 Responses received from Buckland, Council, Deering, Kivalina, Kobuk, Kotzebue, Noorvik, Selawik, and Shungnak.

1. Do you participate in any of the following areas of the commercial big game hunting industry? (Total number of responses checked)

<u>1</u> Master Guide	<u>1</u> Lodge Owner
<u> </u> Registered Guide	<u> </u> Lodge Worker
<u> </u> Class-A Assistant Guide	<u>1</u> Air Transportation
<u>2</u> Assistant Guide	<u> </u> Water Transportation
<u> </u> Outfitter	<u> </u> Land Transportation

Other:

1 Sporting Good Sales
1 Subsistence Hunter / F&G Advisory Board Member

2. How many of the following would you say operate in your area? (The numbers here represent the upper and lower limits in the range of responses.)

<u>0-67</u> Master/Registered/Assistant Guides	<u>0-10</u> Outfitters
<u>0-25</u> Transportation Services for Guides	<u>0-3</u> Lodges
<u> </u> Other:	<u>2-4</u> Sporting Goods Sales

3. How important is commercial big game hunting to the local economy?

<u>1</u> Very Important	<u>4</u> Important	<u>4</u> Not Very Important
<u>7</u> No Guiding Here	<u>1</u> (No Response)	

4. If there are guides in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

 100% 1 75% 50% 1 25% 7 Less than 25% 6 Don't Know
2 (No Response)

5. If there are outfitters or others who provide hunting services in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

 100% 75% 1 50% 1 25% 7 Less than 25% 6 Don't Know
 2 (No Response)

6. Are local game resources enough to meet the needs of all users, including subsistence, commercial and sport?

 11 Yes 5 No 1 (No Response)

If there are conflicting uses, what species would you say are the most seriously affected?

 6 Moose 3 Bear 2 Caribou 4 Sheep 1 Sheefish

Written Comments:

* With larger influx of people coming in every year, it will become very competitive for resources. -- (Kotzebue)

7. Have you seen an increase in the commercial taking of game in your area?

 8 Yes 8 No 1 (No Response)

Written Comments:

* Wolves. -- (Kobuk)

8. Would you say that the laws and regulations covering commercial big game hunting are adequately enforced in your area?

 9 Yes 7 No 1 (No Response)

Please comment here if your answer is "no:"

Written Comments:

* Sport hunters come in and out of the area and it seems like for the numbers, there should be some citations issued at least. -- (Noorvik)

* The law is there but no one to enforce it when it should be enforced. -- (Shungnak)

- * We have no one in game in our village as we do not feel the need in big game hunters. -- (Selawik)
- * The area is too large for one full-time enforcement person. -- (Kotzebue)
- * Lack of being checked on. -- (Council)
- * The State does not have enough manpower to be checking. -- (Kotzebue)
- * Guiding is not authorized in Buckland. -- (Buckland)
- * There seems to be an "informal" agreement between the guiding industry and the State. All the protection officers we get up here tend to not monitor the commercial taking of game. In fact this year, as soon as the dahl sheep season opened, the protection officer left for Anchorage for two weeks. There is a great parallel between what happened in the 1960's - 70's with the polar bear and what is happening today. Unregulated taking of game. -- (Kotzebue)

9. Is there a problem with illegal harvest of game in your area by any of the following? (Total number of responses)

5 Guides 2 Outfitters 3 Air Taxi Services 1 Lodge Owners
4 Other 8 (None or No Response)

Please comment here if you wish:

Written Comments:

- * People who live in other areas like Kotzebue. -- (Shungnak)
- * Natives. -- (Kotzebue)
- * I have heard of five illegally shot musk ox that were left to rot. -- (Kotzebue)
- * We are sure there is wanton waste because there are more horns and heads coming through town with hardly any meat. -- (Kotzebue)
- * We were alerted this fall of dahl sheep with less than 3/4 curl being taken by hunters not from our area. -- (Kotzebue)

10. A. Are you aware of the procedures for becoming a licensed guide?

8 Yes 8 No 1 (No Response)

5. If there are outfitters or others who provide hunting services in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

 100% 75% 1 50% 1 25% 7 Less than 25% 6 Don't Know

 2 (No Response)

6. Are local game resources enough to meet the needs of all users, including subsistence, commercial and sport?

 11 Yes 5 No 1 (No Response)

If there are conflicting uses, what species would you say are the most seriously affected?

 6 Moose 3 Bear 2 Caribou 4 Sheep 1 Sheefish

Written Comments:

* With larger influx of people coming in every year, it will become very competitive for resources. -- (Kotzebue)

7. Have you seen an increase in the commercial taking of game in your area?

 8 Yes 8 No 1 (No Response)

Written Comments:

* Wolves. -- (Kobuk)

8. Would you say that the laws and regulations covering commercial big game hunting are adequately enforced in your area?

 9 Yes 7 No 1 (No Response)

Please comment here if your answer is "no:"

Written Comments:

* Sport hunters come in and out of the area and it seems like for the numbers, there should be come citations issued at least. -- (Noorvik)

* The law is there but no one to enforce it when it should be enforced. -- (Shungnak)

B. Do you see any problems with the procedures for becoming a master guide, registered guide or assistant guide?

5 Yes 9 No 3 (No Response)

If your answer was "yes," what specific area(s) need the most improvement?

Written Comments:

- * Procedures. No investors. -- (Selawik)
- * The technical aspects of the exam are too obviously scattered to exclude Native hunters. -- (Kotzebue)
- * Too much control by guides in the procedure to become a registered guide. You should be able to put three years in as an assistant guide and then take a standardized test to become a registered guide. -- (Kotzebue)
- * Some of our more experienced people don't have the education to do the paperwork necessary to become guides. -- (Kotzebue)
- * The local areas must become involved in determining who and how many guides should be in that particular area. -- (Kotzebue)

11. Do you feel that people in Alaska's rural areas have an adequate and equal opportunity to benefit financially from the state's big game hunting industry?

6 Yes 9 No 2 (No Response)

If your answer was "no," please comment on how rural Alaskans could benefit more from this industry:

Written Comments:

- * Employment is very limited in rural communities and hunters can put their skills to use as guides. -- (Noorvik)
- * We need work with the guide to benefit financially. -- (Shungnak)
- * If a person is going to hunt in a specific area, contact the local game man rather than fly with game hunter from far away. -- (Selawik)
- * The State sanctions the very industry that Native hunters are regulated out of. -- (Kotzebue)
- * Again because of the State requirement to have an educational background, it does not give enough room for those who are experienced but lack education. -- (Kotzebue)

- * Not if you're white in some areas and have an aircraft. -- (Kotzebue)
- * A regulation specifically geared to the local rural outfitters and guides "area." -- (Deering)
- * Stop all aircraft hunting of animals. Get down to ground level. -- (Kotzebue)

12. Overall, how would you rate Alaska's guiding system as it works in your area?

___ Very Good 2 Good 3 Fair 2 Poor 4 Very Bad
6 (No Response)

13. Whether or not you see problems with the current system of regulating the commercial taking of game in your area, do you think there has to be a system to control the commercial harvest of big game animals? Please explain your opinion below:

Written Comments:

- * Yes, there has to be a control on big game hunting so that meat and skins are not wasted so much like before. -- (Deering)
- * Yes, because as it is we hear a lot about outfitters from Anchorage and Fairbanks dropping sport hunters off in the NANA (Northwest Alaska) Region in bug numbers. Taking game specifically for sport or trophy leaves less for people who use animals not only for food but also for clothing, etc. On paper subsistence has priority, but the Game Board thinks a lot less of it. -- (Noorvik)
- * We don't know who the guides are and what harvest they have and control over what ever they do. -- (Shungnak)
- * Yes, as we try to subsist we also have harvest controls, we live mostly with what we hunt. -- (Selawik)
- * Yes, an area is closed to a single guide and none for use in the future. -- (Kotzebue)
- * Like local hire, local opportunity should be just as serious a part of the criteria for the industry, such that the regulatory body be tailored to encourage local participation as well as the need to regulate locally, not the opposite as is the system now. -- (Kotzebue)
- * Yes. If commercial taking of game is practiced in this area, how are we to feel that all the meat is being taken out and not left behind for waste. -- (Buckland)

* Yes. If the State can work with some local Fish & Game councils maybe the system can be simplified to where everyone can benefit from it. -- (Kotzebue)

* Whenever a bear comes into the village or any other destroying animal, we will just shoot it with no comments. We do not and are not interested in guiding, sport fishing, lodging for as it is important to us to catch and eat each mammal or edible animal. -- (Kivalina)

* Yes. If you didn't have there would be problems of over harvesting, inadequate care and safety for hunters and increases in game violations as competition for game increased. -- (Kotzebue)

* Non residents should be required to have guides as is the case with aliens. -- (Kotzebue)

* Yes, any taking of big game animals needs a system of regulation to ensure their survival for future generations. -- (Deering)

* No guides in our area. -- (Buckland)

* Most definitely. The State must regulate how many clients a guide should have - each guide must have a certain number (quota) of animals he/she guides for each fall. If we continue with the present system, within 5-10 years we will have nothing to hunt for food. All guides must be made responsible for the meat. The wanton waste regulations must be revised and be more restrictive and must reflect the values of the areas most affected. Outfitters must be restricted as much or more than guides. -- (Kotzebue)

Additional Comments or Letters:

* Vernita,

I wanted to express several more points with the guiding business that must be dealt with in the near future.

First of all, once a guide obtains a guide's license in our area, he or she gets it for life - regardless if that person ever sets foot in the Kotzebue area again. We have one teacher who got a guide's license in the 60's and left Kotzebue and has not been here since. Yet that person still owns the license and still leases the license out to whomever he wishes. This brings up the other problem. If you own a guide license, how many persons can you lease your license out to?

There is no control - local or otherwise - to monitor who and how many can lease a license. The local community must have a say in this unregulated process.

A guide license must not be for life - a person must be made to know that license is being actively used by the licensee. If not, then we need a provision to eliminate that license. There are very few positions that are for life - I believe a Supreme Court Justice in the U.S. Courts is one such life-long job. How is it that a guide who never lives in an area is given a life-long right to hunt that area. Even us local Native people do not have that kind of privilege.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely, -- (Kotzebue)

SEALASKA REGION

7 Responses received from Haines, Hoonah, Kake, Kasaan, Metlakatla, Wrangell, and Yakutat.

1. Do you participate in any of the following areas of the commercial big game hunting industry? (Total number of responses checked)

<u> </u> Master Guide	<u> </u> Lodge Owner
<u> </u> Registered Guide	<u> </u> Lodge Worker
<u> </u> Class-A Assistant Guide	<u> </u> Air Transportation
<u> </u> Assistant Guide	<u> 1 </u> Water Transportation
<u> 1 </u> Outfitter	<u> </u> Land Transportation

2. How many of the following would you say operate in your area? (The numbers here represent the upper and lower limits in the range of responses.)

<u> 0-10 </u> Master/Registered/Assistant Guides	<u> 0-3 </u> Outfitters
<u> 0-4 </u> Transportation Services for Guides	<u> 0-2 </u> Lodges
Other:	<u> 0-3 </u> Sporting Goods Sales
<u> 1 </u> Guides operating out of other towns - hunting in our area.	

3. How important is commercial big game hunting to the local economy?

<u> </u> Very Important	<u> 2 </u> Important	<u> 1 </u> Not Very Important
<u> 3 </u> No Guiding Here	<u> 1 </u> (No Response)	

4. If there are guides in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

<u> </u> 100%	<u> 2 </u> 75%	<u> </u> 50%	<u> </u> 25%	<u> 2 </u> Less than 25%	<u> 2 </u> Don't Know
<u> 1 </u> (No Response)					

5. If there are outfitters or others who provide hunting services in your area, how much of the money made from the industry circulates in your community?

 100% 1 75% 1 50% 25% 2 Less than 25% 2 Don't Know

 1 (No Response)

6. Are local game resources enough to meet the needs of all users, including subsistence, commercial and sport?

 3 Yes 3 No 1 (No Response)

If there are conflicting uses, what species would you say are the most seriously affected?

 1 Moose 1 Deer

7. Have you seen an increase in the commercial taking of game in your area?

 3 Yes 3 No 1 (No Response)

8. Would you say that the laws and regulations covering commercial big game hunting are adequately enforced in your area?

 3 Yes 3 No 1 (No Response)

Please comment here if your answer is "no:"

Written Comments:

* We are still messing with what to do with our moose season. -- (Haines)

9. Is there a problem with illegal harvest of game in your area by any of the following? (Total number of responses)

 Guides Outfitters Air Taxi Services Lodge Owners

 3 Other 4 (None or No Response)

Please comment here if you wish:

Written Comments:

- * Normal winter poaching problem with moose. -- (Haines)
- * Hunters coming in from outside and hunting (deer) from their vehicles on logging roads. -- (Hoonah)
- * Illegal harvest of deer, moose, salmon, steelhead by local residents. -- (Wrangell)

10. A. Are you aware of the procedures for becoming a licensed guide?

3 Yes 3 No 1 (No Response)

B. Do you see any problems with the procedures for becoming a master guide, registered guide or assistant guide?

1 Yes 4 No 2 (No Response)

If your answer was "yes," what specific area(s) need the most improvement?

Written Comments:

- * Recruiting of local residents to be hired on, and be given an area to guide after becoming a guide. -- (Wrangell)

11. Do you feel that people in Alaska's rural areas have an adequate and equal opportunity to benefit financially from the state's big game hunting industry?

4 Yes 1 No 2 (No Response)

If your answer was "no," please comment on how rural Alaskans could benefit more from this industry:

Written Comments:

- * Allowing more local residents to become guides, instead of a handful of guides monopolizing. -- (Wrangell)

12. Overall, how would you rate Alaska's guiding system as it works in your area?

2 Very Good ___ Good 2 Fair 1 Poor ___ Very Bad
2 (No Response)

13. Whether or not you see problems with the current system of regulating the commercial taking of game in your area, do you think there has to be a system to control the commercial harvest of big game animals? Please explain your opinion below:

Written Comments:

- * Without a reasonable control on any commercial venture, greed takes over common sense. -- (Haines)
- * Yes I believe so. If not big game, such as the bear on this island would become extinct. -- (Hoonah)
- * Subsistence use should always come first before commercial harvest to allow residents a yearly harvest. -- (Wrangell)
- * No big game hunting on the reservation. -- (Metlakatla)

STATEWIDE SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

284 RESPONSES (+ 2 Letters)

3. How important is commercial big game hunting to the local economy?

43 Very Important 64 Important 73 Not Very Important
89 No Guiding Here 15 (No Response)

6. Are local game resources enough to meet the needs of all users, including subsistence, commercial and sport?

132 Yes 127 No 25 (No Response)

8. Would you say that the laws and regulations covering commercial big game hunting are adequately enforced in your area?

121 Yes 131 No 32 (No Response)

10. A. Are you aware of the procedures for becoming a licensed guide?

122 Yes 119 No 43 (No Response)

B. Do you see any problems with the procedures for becoming a master guide, registered guide or assistant guide?

82 Yes 121 No 81 (No Response)

11. Do you feel that people in Alaska's rural areas have an adequate and equal opportunity to benefit financially from the state's big game hunting industry?

85 Yes 133 No 66 (No Response)

12. Overall, how would you rate Alaska's guiding system as it works in your area?

16 Very Good 39 Good 62 Fair 41 Poor 43 Very Bad
83 (No Response)

LIST OF RESPONDING COMMUNITIES

Afognak Island, Akiachuk, Alakanuk, Alatna, Alexander Creek, Allakaket, Anaktuvuk Pass, Anchorage, Aniak, Atkasuk, Barrow, Beaver, Beluga River, Bethel, Bettles, Birch Creek, Brevig Mission, Buckland, Cantwell, Chalkyitsik, Chevak, Chistochina, Chitina, Chuathbaluk, Chugiak, Circle, Clam Gulch, Cold Bay, Copper Center, Council, Cripple Landing, Crooked Creek, Deering, Dillingham, Dutch Harbor, Eagle, Egegik, Emmonak, Ester, Fairbanks, Fort Yukon, Gakona, Galena, Girdwood, Glennallen, Golovin, Goodnews Bay, Grayling, Gulkana, Haines, Healy, Holy Cross, Hoonah, Hooper Bay, Houston, Hughes, Huslia, Iliamna, Kake, Kaktovik, Kalskag, Kaltag, Kasaan, Kasilof, King Island, King Salmon, Kivalina, Kobuk, Kodiak, Kokhanok, Koliganek, Kongiganak, Kotzebue, Koyuk, Koyukuk, Kwethluk, Kwigillingok, Lake Minchumina, Lake Clark, Levelock, Little Diomed Island, Manley Hot Springs, Manokotak, Marshall, McCarthy, McGrath, Mekoryuk, Mentasta Lake, Metlakatla, Moose Pass, Mountain Village, Nabesna, Naknek, Nelson Lagoon, Nenana, New Stuyahok, Newhalen, Newtok, Nightmute, Ninilchik, Nome, Nondalton, Noorvik, Northway, Nuiqsut, Nulato, Nunapitchuk, Nunivak Island, Ouzinkie, Paxson, Pedro Bay, Pitka's Point, Port Heiden, Port Alsworth, Port Graham, Port Lions, Quinhagak, Red Devil, Ruby, Russian Mission, Salcha, Sand Point, Savoonga, Scammon Bay, Selawik, Seward, Shageluk, Shaktoolik, Sheldon Point, Shishmaref, Shungnak, Skwentna, Slana, Sleetmute, Soldatna, Solomon, St. Mary's, St. Michael, Stony River, Sunshine, Talkeetna, Tatitlek, Tok, Toksook Bay, Tuluksak, Tuntutuliak, Unalakleet, Unalaska, Valdez, Wainwright, Wales, White Mountain, Willow, Wiseman, Wrangell, and Yakutat.

***** THE END *****

Alaska State Legislature

NOV -9 1988
mrg Jm
m - AVC

SENATOR KEN FANNING
P.O. BOX 80929
COLLEGE, ALASKA 99708



P.O. BOX V—STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3880

Rep. Henry Springer
Chairman
Task Force on
Guiding & Game
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

November 7, 1988

Senate

Dear Henry:

Last week I had John Manly of my staff mail out the enclosed letters and questionnaires to Alaska's guides and air taxi operators. I am forwarding copies of them to you so that you'll be aware of our actions.

We mailed out 374 letters to registered and master guides (list from Occupational Licensing), and 159 to air taxi operators (list obtained from the Department of Commerce and Economic Development of those who hold current certificates of compliance). As you can see by the letter, I made it clear that, while I am a member of the task force, and the information will be useful to the task force, the letter and questionnaire are from me, not from the task force.

I expect the information we glean from this survey will be of value to our efforts, and hope to have it available at the December meeting.

If you have any questions regarding the survey, please contact John Manly at 465-3880, as I will be hunting on Kodiak between the 9th and 15th. See you in Kenai.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ken Fanning".

Senator Ken Fanning

KF/jwm
enclosures

Alaska State Legislature

COPY

SENATOR KEN FANNING
P.O. BOX 80929
COLLEGE, ALASKA 99708



P.O. BOX V—STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3880

Senate

November 1, 1988

Dear Alaskan Air Taxi Operator:

As you may know, the Alaska Legislature last May passed a law amending the statutes pertaining to guides and the guiding industry. Part of that new law requires that, after June 30, 1989, any person who transports hunters to and from the field in an aircraft must hold a Part 135 air taxi certificate from the FAA.

As a member of the Task Force on Guiding and Game, also established by the guide bill last May, I am trying to determine how members of your industry feel about the possibility that a substantial number of new entrants will be created as a result of the bill. I am, therefore, sending the enclosed short questionnaire to all air taxis throughout the state. Please take a moment to fill it out, include any comments you think pertinent for the task force to know, and mail it back.

Thank you for your time. Your willingness to share your views with the task force are crucial to our success, and we appreciate it.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ken Fanning", written over a horizontal line.

Senator Ken Fanning

KF/jwm
enclosure

COPY

QUESTIONNAIRE

Regarding Part 135 Requirement for Guides

How do you anticipate the new law will effect the air taxi business in Alaska?

- ☐ There will be more business for established air taxis because more guides and "outfitters" will be using their services.
- ☐ There will be less business for established air taxis because more guides and "outfitters" will obtain their own certificates, and will then compete with existing businesses.
- ☐ The new law will have little effect on existing air taxis.

How do you think the new provision will effect Alaska's wildlife resources?

- ☐ It will be beneficial.
- ☐ It will be detrimental.
- ☐ It will have no significant effect.

Are you a member of the Alaska Air Carriers Association?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Any additional comments: _____

Thank you for your help. Please return the questionnaire to

Senator Ken Fanning
119 N. Cushman, Suite 213
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Alaska State Legislature

COPY

SENATOR KEN FANNING
P.O. BOX 80929
COLLEGE, ALASKA 99708



P.O. BOX V—STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-3880

Senate

November 1, 1988

Dear Alaskan Guide:

As you may know, the Alaska Legislature last May passed a law amending the statutes pertaining to guides and the guiding industry. Part of that new law requires that, after June 30, 1989, any person (including licensed guides) who transports hunters to and from the field in an aircraft must hold a Part 135 air taxi certificate from the FAA.

As a member of the Task Force on Guiding and Game, also established by the guide bill last May, I am trying to determine how members of the guiding industry feel about the new requirement. I am, therefore, sending the enclosed short questionnaire to all licensed guides throughout the state. Please take a moment to fill it out, include any comments you think pertinent for the task force to know, and mail it back.

Thank you for your time. Your willingness to share your views with the task force are crucial to our success, and we appreciate it.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ken Fanning".

Senator Ken Fanning

KF/jwm
enclosure

QUESTIONNAIRE

Regarding Part 135 Requirement of Guides

COPY

Are you a _____ Master Guide
_____ Registered Guide

Do you currently fly hunters to and from the field, either personally, or through an assistant who is a licensed pilot?

_____ Yes

_____ No

If the law remains unchanged, and you are required to operate under a Part 135 air taxi certificate after next June 30, which of the following will you most likely do?

_____ Obtain a Part 135 certificate to operate as an air taxi

_____ Employ the services of an established air taxi

_____ Quit guiding

If you opt to pursue a Part 135 certificate, how much do you estimate it will cost to obtain?

Any additional comments: _____

Thank you for your help. Please return this questionnaire to

Senator Ken Fanning
119 N. Cushman, Suite 213
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

#A



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

VISITING SENATORS OFFICE

December 12, 1988

3111 C. Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Reader:

Senate Bill 191, which was passed by the Alaska Legislature last May, requires among other things that anyone who transports hunters to and from the field for compensation must, after June 30, 1988, hold a Part 135 air taxi certificate from the FAA.

The bill also established a task force on guiding and game to study the problems of guiding and outfitting. This group began meeting in earnest in the Fall.

In an effort to gather pertinent information for the use of the task force, but neither under the auspices nor at the direction of the task force, Senator Ken Fanning mailed these two questionnaires out in early November to 374 registered and master guides, and to 159 air taxi operators. Our purpose was to find out how those who will be most immediately impacted by the law feel about it.

The response to the survey was significant. The overwhelming majority of guides are opposed to the requirement, although many said they would comply and try to obtain a Part 135 certificate (extrapolating the numbers, this would indicate that at least 130 guides will apply to become air taxi operators).

The response from air taxi operators indicates that most do not believe either business or wildlife will be adversely impacted.

Inasmuch as a significant number of questionnaires have been received since compilation of the surveys began, this report is still in draft form. A final revision will follow.

(907) 561-7620

QUESTIONNAIRE

Regarding Part 135 Requirement of Guides

Are you a ☐ Master Guide
☐ Registered Guide

Do you currently fly hunters to and from the field, either personally, or through an assistant who is a licensed pilot?

☐ yes

☐ No

If the law remains unchanged, and you are required to operate under a Part 135 air taxi certificate after next June 30, which of the following will you most likely do?

☐ Obtain a Part 135 certificate to operate as an air taxi

☐ Employ the services of an established air taxi

☐ Quit guiding

If you opt to pursue a Part 135 certificate, how much do you estimate it will cost to obtain?

Any additional comments:

Thank you for your help. Please return this questionnaire to

Senator Ken Fanning
119 N. Cushman, Suite 213
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

DRAFT

GUIDE QUESTIONNAIRE - SUMMARY

This questionnaire was mailed to 326 registered guides and 48 master guides on November 1, and as of this tabulation on December 1, 27 master guides and 107 registered guides had responded for a total of 134 or a response rate of 36%.

For purposes of this analysis, the respondents were divided into those who fly their clients and those who do not. Ninety-nine respondents said they do fly, and 34 said they do not.

Of the 99 guides who said they now fly their own clients, 36 said they would obtain a Part 135 certificate, or are now in the process of obtaining one. Another 10 guides said they would employ the services of an existing air taxi until they obtained their own certificate. Twenty-four guides said they would opt to employ an existing air taxi, while 14 said they would quit guiding. A total of 16 gave no response to this question, or gave another uncategorized response.

Estimates of how much it would cost to obtain a Part 135 certificate ranged from \$1000 to more than \$100,000. These responses are enumerated in the attached table.

Of the 35 guides who responded that they do not fly their own clients, the majority (25 guides, or 71%) said they would continue to employ an existing air taxi to do their flying for them. One respondent said he would employ an air taxi and try to obtain his own certificate, while 2 said they would quit guiding. Seven guides gave no response to the question.

None of the guides who do not fly their clients provided any estimates of how much it would cost to obtain an air taxi certificate.

A total of 47 respondents indicated they would try to obtain air taxi certificates, and many of those said they would use the certificate for purposes other than guiding, in order to defray the added costs associated with it. This would imply, if the sample is representative of the industry as a whole, that we could expect about 130 guides to apply for Part 135 certificates as a result of SB 191.

On the other hand, 24 of those guides who now fly their own clients said they would not opt to obtain their own certificate, but would instead employ the services of an existing air taxi. Again extrapolating, this would imply that we can expect about 67 new customers for air taxis.

A summary of the comments will be compiled for the final survey analysis. Judging from those comments, the overwhelming majority of guides responding to the questionnaire did not agree that the Part 135 provision of SB 191 was the right approach to solve the problem.

DRAFT

Table 1. Responses to guide questionnaire.

Master guides.....	27
Registered guides.....	107
Total.....	134

Do you fly?

Yes.....	99
No.....	35

Preferred options for those who fly

Obtain own certificate.....	36
Employ existing air taxi.....	24
Employ air taxi until certificated.....	10
Quit guiding.....	13
Other response to question.....	8
No response to question.....	8

Estimated cost of obtaining certificate

Less than \$5000.....	9
\$5000 - \$10,000.....	18
\$10,000 - \$20,000.....	8
\$20,000 - \$30,000.....	6
\$30,000 - \$50,000.....	1
More than \$50,000.....	7
Cost unknown.....	17
No response to question.....	32

Preferred options for those who don't fly

Obtain own certificate.....	0
Employ existing air taxi.....	25
Employ air taxi until certificated.....	1
Quit guiding.....	2
Other response to question.....	0
No response to question.....	7

Estimated cost of obtaining certificate

Other response to question.....	5
No response to question.....	30

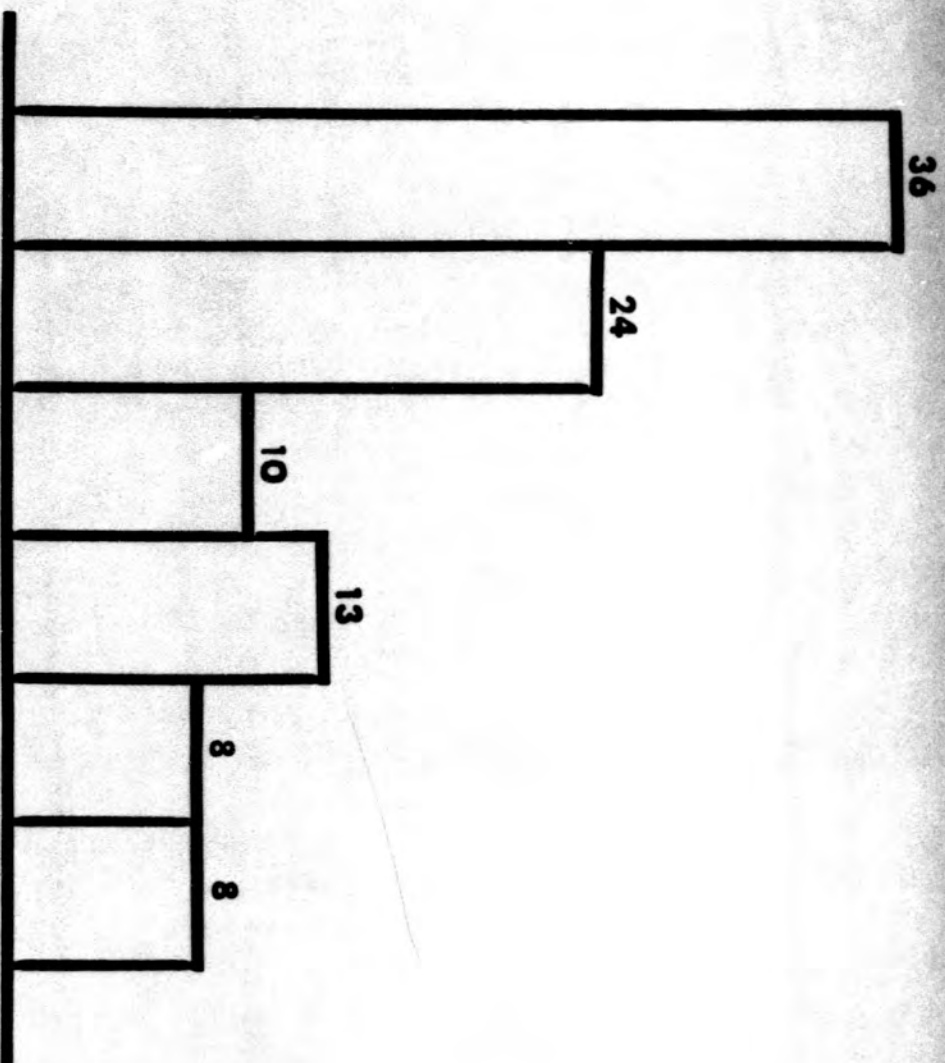


CHART 1A. RESPONSE OF GUIDES WHO FLY THEIR OWN CLIENTS EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES.

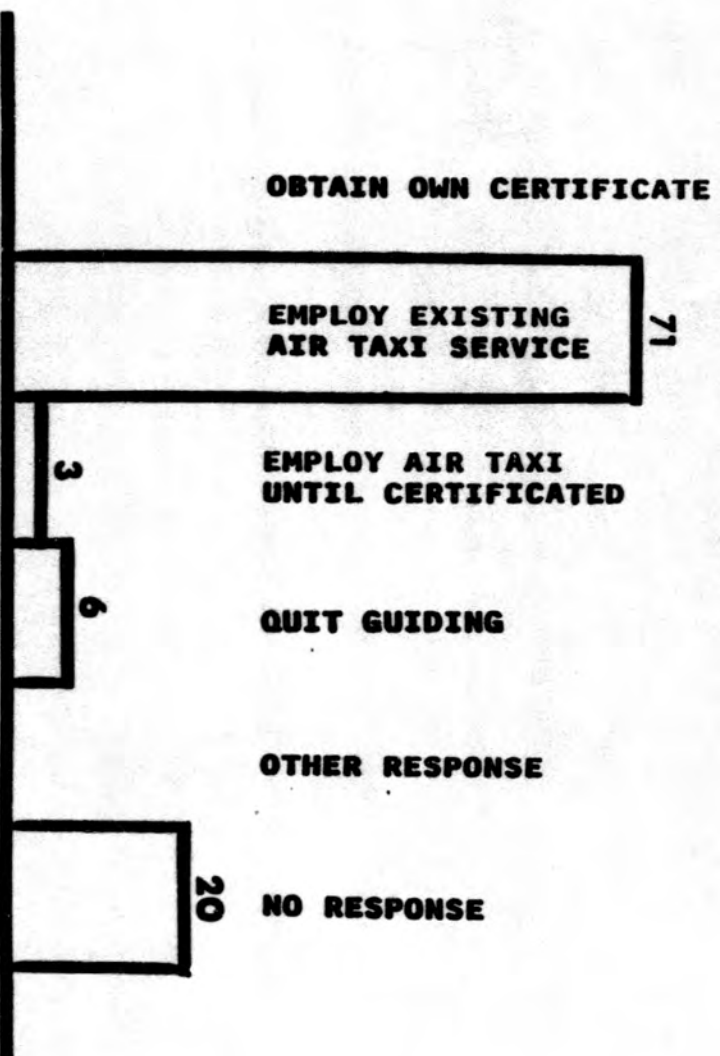


CHART 1B. RESPONSE OF GUIDES WHO DO NOT FLY THEIR OWN CLIENTS EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES.

VERBATIM COMMENTS FROM GUIDE QUESTIONNAIRE

- o -

If we only must fly our people through air taxis to our main camps, and from there I can still do my own flying, then no problem with the new law. If the new law requires us to have all the flying done with air taxis, then I must obtain a license and go from there. There is not hardly a taxi service in the state operating with supercubs in the areas that we land. I would be surprised if the FAA would take such a job over from the state. Personally the FAA or the state doesn't have the manpower or \$\$\$.

- o -

I would like to see this provision dropped for guides but not "outfitters" (under old definition of outfitter).

- o -

At this point in time any control over illegal guiding, harvest of game is crucial to the future of guiding in Alaska. I believe this new law to be a step in the right direction.

- o -

The law is a bad law and should be repealed. It doesn't make any sense unless all part 135 operators that haul meat and/or hunters are also required to be registered guides. This also is nonsense. Let's find a better way to solve the problem.

- o -

We have too many other problems to worry about keeping up with air taxi regs. For the last three or four years air taxis in our areas where we hunt do not provide the service we expect - like the air taxi for the 20 some years before these new high rollers took over (Cordova and Talkeetna) air taxi's should provide that service and guides should provide a guide service - doing both can't be done well.

- o -

Guides, whose primary function is to provide services in the field, should be allowed to operate under a section of FAA regs, which makes it lawful to transport persons so long as it's incidental to your primary business. Transporters (or those formerly known as outfitters) should be required to obtain a part 135.

- o -

I already am a licensed air taxi pilot and have been one for quite a few years.

- o -

I will hire an air taxi to fly hunters to and from my main camp or I will fly them there free. Once they are at my main camp, they are then "in" the field and I will fly them myself as needed. I think it's foolish to jump through hoops of a law when there is such a chance it may change by next year.

- o -

This law should not be permitted to become effective.

- o -

If I obtained a 135 I would do a lot of aerial site-seeing: fly fishermen, etc. However the constant "crisis" that the guide industry of Alaska is in is making me figure other ways to make a living. Being forced to get a "135" would be the final blow for me.

- o -

After original outlay for hearing lawyers' two year delay you can get by with one airplane for approx. \$10,000 per year insurance. Was forced to get 135 certificate 12 years ago in order to keep guiding.

- o -

Air taxis are unreliable and unsafe and shouldn't be allowed to fly hunters without a guide license and guide area.

- o -

Basic requirements are a commercial license and an instrument rating. I venture to say there are few Super Cubs in the state that can qualify under the FAA inspection. These would be grounded for weeks until the discrepancies (mostly paperwork) was rectified. A 135 requirement penalizes guides far more than it does outfitters -- many of whom are already air taxis. Get 135 requirements out of state statutes!

- o -

I held one of the oldest Part 135 certificates in the arctic and now my son holds it. After 70 you can't fly commercially so I can't fly the rough, tough, routes anymore; however, in our small guiding operation I am a top pilot and

really little flying is needed to take out our two or three clients. I can see no way nor reason why a guide should be an air taxi Part 135 no more than should a minister, a plumber, engineer or grocery store operator. The cost for me would be \$25,000 at least, and impossible for I'm 71 years now. The FAA already allow it!

- o -

This law should be for persons who provide transportation only "so called outfitters." Big guide operation according to FAA regulation does not require Part 135 since I do not charge for the flying portion. I move people or "hunting clients" by foot, horseback and airplane and the price is always the same. There is no charge for air transportation. This law is clearly contrary to fed aviation rule. This is the way most guides do it.

- o -

I am a 135 operator. I believe all guides who fly should be controlled. Now, pvt. students, are flying even with no license at all. If pilot fly without 135 and insurance they should be fined stiff hung.

- o -

It is beyond the reach of this guide and what little he makes from guiding. It looks as though this state and the federal government do not want any private enterprises and the Alaska Supreme Court just declared guide areas unconstitutional, the state requiring guides to be under part 135 certification, a 20 day moose season, BLM harassing people with off road vehicles and cabins, the Fish and Game not giving any caribou permits to guides or new resident hunters in Unit 13, and the subsistence hunting issue especially for people that don't need it. I've been guiding for 18 years and it looks like this will put an end to it.

- o -

I only transport my hunters during a fall hunt, not in spring hunts. But not always. I'm not in agreements on this law change. There are many guides using their air plane and none Part 135. We the guides don't need 135 to operate.

- o -

The areas I use in my guiding operation isn't handy enough to make air-taxis economical enough to use. Also the size of my operation won't allow me to hire a pilot who has an air-taxi. As long as the FAA says the way I operate is legal, I can't see why the state can supercede with this kind of requirement law.

- o -

I'm not real sure exactly what to do yet, because I haven't researched it yet. I do think the law sucks and I'm sure the air taxi's do too. We'll be in direct competition with them. I also think we can't run our operation relying on an air taxi and their schedule.

- o -

There have been many problems with Alaska flying, but guides licensed as private pilots is definitely not among them. Don't fix what ain't broke.

- o -

This law has no business being instated to make a guide have an air taxi license. That was not the intent. Maybe guides could be exempt but all other persons hauling hunters for pay need to have an air taxi license.

- o -

Currently hold a Part 135 cert.

- o -

I'm already a certificate holder so I don't have to worry about it.

- o -

I have had Part 135 and would not care to have it anymore. P.S. I started guiding in 1952 and there has been a lot of changes that aren't too good.

- o -

'89 season we would have to employ a licensed air taxi, would try to license by '90.

- o -

Because of additional cost I will be forced to operate in all of Alaska. As many months as business requires. Since guides do not have areas anymore I will have a lot of flexibility. (How much pressure on Wildlife)

- o -

Maybe the guides can now start giving the air taxi operators competition if they all have air taxi certificates. Also we may be able to hold our own against the outfitters. Also I will then have to start carrying fishermen and freight

and other passengers, get business during the rest of the year to justify the additional expense of having the Part 135 certificate.

- o -

I would use air taxi for a short while, eventually get my 135 requirement or not comply at all with the law. Doesn't seem smart for the state to make laws they cannot enforce. Would all trappers, fishing lodges, commercial herring fishermen be required to have this requirement? Is this unconstitutional?

- o -

Most guides said that they will go after the fly-in business the air taxis have now. Including me.

- o -

Shouldn't be required to have this certificate when I am only flying people who are using my guiding service. And the air taxis fly non-resident hunters for unguided hunts - why aren't they required to have a registered guide license if we need an air taxi license?

- o -

To cover the additional cost of an air taxi license, I will be forced to get into hauling additional clients and fishermen. I feel the Part 135 is just another for of harassment, that a few legislators got passed. The guiding industry does not need nor want to get into the air taxi business.

- o -

I don't have any major objections to the law as it is now.

- o -

Ridiculous!

- o -

I don't believe the state guiding regulations should have any direction whatsoever as to obtaining a federal FAA Part 135 certificate. The State should not use the FAA to regulate guiding concerns.

- o -

Operated under Part 135 for over 25 years, until 86. Had enough of Gov. B.S. will have air taxi fly hunters to main

camps. Will lease my planes from my corporation. Cancel all my insurance and bootleg my flying from main camps to spike camps.

- o -

I think it would cost even more than this figure because there are three of us that need instrument ratings at (\$4000) each then our cubs would have to pass FAA Inspection and then insurance for three cubs and we have a 206 we like to use sometimes we cannot and we will not quit guiding - this has been our lifestyle and the way we want to live and if we do have to apply to this law it will put a very bad hardship on all of us and our families.

- o -

Forcing over 400 guides to become air taxi operators will devastate our big game resources! Currently I operate in only a small part of the state, but if forced to operate Part 135 would expand my business statewide.

- o -

Will air taxi operators need registered guide licenses?

- o -

Currently we use air taxis for about 70% of our flying. If I need to get an air taxi license and insurance, it will force me to do some air taxi work to justify the extra expense.

- o -

I don't know what the cost of obtaining a Part 135 Certificate would be but know that it would be substantial. I would have no choice however, since I must fly my clients to, from and around my areas.

- o -

Requiring Registered and Master guides to have 135's is going to increase the number of air taxis by 200 and is going to have an adverse effect on game populations statewide.

- o -

I am not a commercial pilot so this makes me unable to participate in the aviation end of my business.

- o -

Cost is not the prohibitive factor for me - as I fly for an air taxi part-time anyhow. But - the federal paperwork, red tape and bureaucratic malarky that goes with the certificate itself is an unessential burden to put on guides. If safety is a factor - make a 135 check ride be mandatory - but holding a air taxi certificate is not necessary.

- o -

With the new FAA computer a single pilot operation manual is minimum of 50 pages, cost min. \$5,000.00 to max. \$10,000. It is a matter of the guides asking for state help and getting screwed once again.

- o -

In the areas of the state I operate the air taxis have been demonstratively unreliable. Most of the few air taxis in the areas do not have pilots with the skills which would make me feel comfortable about placing my clients in their planes, to execute single engine, high performance, short field operations. The couple of individuals who could possibly do the job are in business dumping off large volumes of hunters themselves. The ferry time involved for the air taxi, just to reach my base of operation, is 160 miles round trip. This has to be considered before the actual services of my outcamps begins. My use of air taxi would be absolutely cost prohibitive.

- o -

There is an ongoing effort to destroy the guide industry, I guess. I am adamantly opposed to any additional government requirements, over and above what FAA requires now. It's hard to believe (our???) legislature added the part 135 to the law, and it should be deleted in its entirety. Let FAA retain this responsibility.

- o -

I am not in favor of the part 135 reqt.

- o -

Part 135 insurance requirements will be expensive to buy - costs will go up. I am already flying part 135 for 40 mile air, so the change won't be as dramatic for me as it will for others.

- o -

My insurance for three seats in my Cessna 185 cost \$4,000 this year. 135 wants 300,000 per seat, not 100,000 which Park Service wants. The costs of 135 might be very prohibitive.

I also paid \$1500 for insurance to guide on Park and BLM lands. I pay use tax to North Slope Borough 3% and plus 3% on guiding in my 26-36 BLM land. The costs are getting very high with not much for me.

- o -

I feel it is absurd for any individual using a single engine aircraft to be required by law to hold a commercial instrument rating, not to mention a Part 135 Taxi certificate. Anyone familiar with FAA regulations clearly understands that it is against the law to fly in instrument conditions in a single engine aircraft. I feel that this portion of SB 191 would not uphold any safety standards. I do not want to be an air taxi operator. I am merely trying to run a guiding business and I see no correlation between the two.

- o -

Uncertain but the costs of 100 hours and a maintenance program would be great. If I must be Part 135 I will operate Part 135 and advertise my services and aggressively promote business with my otter, my helio courier.

- o -

FAA offices in the state are not prepared to license 400 new air taxi operator or even 50. Within the next 3 years. Let alone 1 year. It is an impossible task to complete and an unfair one to the existing air taxi operator in our state. This may be unconstitutional for a state to enforce a US Gov. Business?

- o -

The whole idea of a Part 135 Requirement is bad. As guides we have been restricted to using only parts of territories we are licensed for (I was licensed in 1972 for GMU's 6 - 26) now we get this new requirement - read that as a restriction!

- o -

It won't work. Air taxi regs require "hold yourself out to provide public transportation." -- year round. Guiding is very seasonal. Few if any reg. guides have the operating base or administrative staff to comply. The present gestapo tactics of the FAA is shutting down grandfather taxis who have been in business 40 years. I can think of no quicker way of killing this tourist income when a guide needs transportation. Most of the air taxis are choked too. I've known many of the old guides of the 40's and 50's who were so disadvantaged when the post war airborne guides came into their own, that they were forced into learning to fly or quit - most quit.

Requiring Part 135 Cert. is an unreasonable demand, and I'll bet the FAA would concur. If the goal is "safety", this is not the road to it. If the guides are forced into a sporadic air taxi business, we'll go broke. You cannot hire sharp experienced (safe) pilots for 3 months per year, so the same guide/pilots will still be there with just a bigger overhead/-bureaucratic burden, etc.

- o -

I will be purchasing another super cub and if it can be able to pass 135 inspection relatively easy and would consider getting a 135 and then be forced into using it in the off season and charter (bush) operation.

- o -

A guide owes his clients the safest means of air transportation that's available. This includes trained professional pilots, highly maintained equipment and liability protection.

- o -

If I wanted that line of work I would have already done that. Federal Aviation Regulations Section 61.118(a) doesn't require you to operate under Section 135 if only "incidental air transportation" is provided. This is true for our operation. In our hunting operation we use, as do most, air taxi services to bring our hunters into camp. This year we employed Gakona Air, Armstrong Air, Peninsula Airways, Manokotak Air and Yute Air Alaska for this service. We also have a Super Cub to use to haul freight, meat and sometimes clients to certain spike camps. As an example, the area we hunt in the Wrangells we charge one price for the hunt. It doesn't matter if we use our horses, backpack or the Super Cub or all of these modes, it is still the same price. This season we flew the cub 200 hours. Only 15 hours were used to move clients to spike camps. To become an air taxi service for these 15 hours is not practical or fair. However, to have a successful guide business we do need to use the Super Cub. I request you recommend that this requirement be deleted.

- o -

Too many laws. A man can't operate legally and make any money.

- o -

I will try and license at least one of my 3 pilots. I really don't know if we could afford to do any of this. This may be the final bucket of shit the bureaucrats have thrown on me to make it to where our guiding business can't breathe

anymore. Maybe we should all go back and be illegal - seems that's what they want. Does anyone in our law making system think he or she could survive these costs in business? Another problem to note after talking to alot of our air taxis. The air taxi is a separata industry from the guiding. They, the air taxi, does not want us to go under part 135 because if we have to absorbe a cost such as \$74,000 then at that time I will be a part time guide and a big time air taxi. This will do 2 things - it will crush the old time air taxi's industry and it will deplete the animal population by great numbers. Same goes if there's not guide areas. Let's be conservative - or let's go kill! Please note - Senator Fanning and Legislators - I am a very conservative taker of fish and wildlife and call myself a farmer of the wildlife of the state of Alaska. We have farmed our guide areas to keep the animal populations up and pride myself as being part of the guiding industry.

Now with being faced with having no guide areas and with having the outfitters with dam near all the rights of a guide - but not quite - just more volume of hunters and now with the part 135 air taxi put on us I think to myself - who gives a dam about the wildlife anymore! Should I get a 135 and drop off 250 hunters a year and without guide areas should I go buy 60 more head of horses which would make me 90 and hit area after area and leave the forest behind me burnt - just like Grant took Richmond - and should I outfit 100 hunters a year along with the 250 drop offs and then run maybe 30 good ol' guided fair chase hunts for a sideline? I can do all of these things, believe me. And if forced to do so I will. This is what our people making laws has did to a farmer of wildlife. Again, this is the last thing in the world I want to do! The only ones to suffer is our wildlife! Please tell us this is not what our laws and bill makes want of us.

- o -

The reason I started flying 5 yrs ago was because none of the air taxis down here had a super cub. I couldn't get any of them to do the flying for me. You can't land a 206 on a gravel bar. There is still nobody here with a super cub. This law is contrary to FAA regulations and will cause some real problems for all the guides. There is not many air taxi outfits that have super cubs but just about all the guides do. Insurance on a super cub is cost prohibitive, so the air taxis can't afford it. Most guides work without it and face the risk. Most of the state is impossible to hunt without a cub.

- o -

This law creates more problems than it solves.

- o -

If this law must be then at least exempt 2 place planes. Then the air taxis would get the business of transporting the large numbers of hunter while the guides could still do the short flights to short strips with the super cubs. This would work fine for me but probably not for some outfits. Still with this exemption most guides could live with it. At least it may cut out a few of these nonresident outfitters.

- o -

This was attempted by the FAA in the 60's and dropped as unneeded and not workable. Incidental transportation adequately addresses the situation.

- o -

Aircraft transportation is an incidental part of the guided hunters hunt. There is no reasonable reason for this unfair requirement. Unless we charge for air transportation we shouldn't have to meet this requirement.

- o -

Air taxis will not land where we land. We would be required to be instr. rated which is no good in a single engine airplane & we have no nav. aids where we are. If we have to 135's I will be competing with air taxi's all ready established. Insurance will force me to raise my prices. Hunters will go to Canada & guiding profession will go to Hell & about 2500 people will be out of work. FAA says we should be part 91 because we are not charging for the flying - only the hunt. Evidently the dummies in Juneau know more about everything than the experts. We use an air taxi and a scheduled airlines to get people into camp. If the air taxi is going to be late & cause the hunters to miss their airline - we will take the hunter into the village at no cost. We use our planes to go from base camps out to spike camps. After the hunter is done hunting we may take them to the beach for a couple of hours of beachcombing or to the village where they can make a phone call if need be. They are not charged for any of this flying as we consider it a courtesy. The nearest air taxi to us is 270 miles in King Salmon. The cost of having an air taxi come to camp and take a hunter 11 miles to the beach for beachcombing would be approximately \$520.00.

- o -

Enforcing this law will destroy the guiding industry in Alaska. Prices will skyrocket and the FAA will be overwhelmed by maintaining the hundreds of new part 135 operators.

- o -

Will increase operating costs & these additional costs will be passed onto the hunter.

- o -

Life long guide and Alaskan raised in hunting business, air taxi for 15 yrs but let it go 2 yrs ago. Held a Class A lic (Req 20 yrs exp) til reg guide lic. Air taxi req com'l lic-inst. only 200+ hrs!! I hold com'l ses-sel inst w/6000+ bush hrs all accident free, own 4 planes, am A & P mech. No air taxi avail. w/equip or communications in my area. All phases of hunt inc. transp. are and should be considered part of hunt and guide activity!! Next you will require we become lic trucking co to haul a p/u load of trash to the dump!! Comm'l hunting should be reserved for prof. reg. guides. This is just one more case of guides asking for legislative help and getting shafted. We cleaned up our industry on a promise of support - Where the Hell is it!! (You are encouraging bandit guides!!)

- o -

Due to the health and instrument rating required it would be virtually impossible for anyone in my family to acquire the license required to become a qualified 135 pilot. The insurance it requires would be prohibitive for any small operation.

- o -

Air taxi's cannot provide efficient services between spike camps or in most cases unqualified for rough terrain operations.

- o -

Just the state min. lib. insurance for a cub PA 18 with 1 passenger seat, wheels, floats and skis \$3250 per yr. Sir: The guides brought this upon themselves (fighting with the outfitters) I say let them comply or hire an air taxi. I would think that flying fishermen as a fish guide should require the same thing. I think there may be problems getting FAA to take it very serious. We have had an air taxi for years. If we were suddenly faced with all that is required by FAA for part 135 we would throw up our hands. I seriously doubt one in 25 guides will go for the part 135. I think it is unconstitutional. I have been in the guiding profession for many years (1960). I feel that the system we had from 1960 to 1977 when the new concept was born, was a fair system, it worked for 17 years. No game became on the endangered list during this time period. It was never declared unconstitutional. So lets go back to it. The state is divided into 5 areas and you qualify by tests for each unit. This way if one wishes they can qualify for the whole state. New guides can go guiding and everyone is happy. Harvet can be controled by

seasons and bag limits. If too many guides over harvest an area then they lose! Cut their own throats, so to speak. Nothing says that our game will provided a full time job for anyone. Maybe we will have a lot of part time guides. I've always felt that the game belongs to everyone.

- o -

I already started my paperwork to obtain a part 135 certificate. I already had most of the requirements and I have picked up some additional flying. It was my understanding that it would be required this year so I took steps to comply with the new part 135 requirement. I think if we take that part out now it will be a disservice to the guides who try to keep up with all of the latest rules and regulation of their profession. But if most of the guides want to continue to operate under part 91 that wouldn't bother me. I will probably get my certificate anyway. But my point is that we have to start making laws that are right the first time or ones that will stand up to the pressure from the people who would challenge it later. As far as how much it would cost, if it is a single pilot in command operation, it is not that restrictive. All it will cost me is getting 100 hour inspections, because I already had insurance. It's just a lot of paperwork and inspection, check rides and so on.

- o -

Not only would it cost too much to hire an air taxi, they would not be there when we need them. In case of injury we need an aircraft in camp.

- o -

I would employ air taxi until I got a certificate. I don't like this change. I see air taxi operators flying in weather that I wouldn't. If a number of us guides get air taxi certificates would then be forced to compete for volume all year long, putting air taxis out of business. I don't see this law cutting down on most present outfitters that drop off hunters.

- o -

The last time this issue came up (late 50s, early 60s) the certificates were grandfathered in if requested, but it was recommended to not get air taxi certificated unless actually hauling for hire. How come the major change. Sounds like the air taxi operators finally got to us!

- o -

All three above will put me out of business.

- o -

What a dumb law!

- o -

To stay IFR current or fly IFR with a cub in the mountains is crazy - Also - adding instruments to fly IFR defeats the performance (weight added) that we depend upon.

- o -

Presently there exists too many unnecessary guide statutes & regulations which restrict, increase operational costs, and discourage guiding, some of which the Guide Licensing & Control Board does not consistently comply with, others of questionable constitutionality.

- o -

Between the guide areas being throughn out, Outfitters over running the country and now this deal, it looks like "their" trying to put us out of business. It's always been a tough business, but with added expenses there's not going to be any profit, especially in the Northern part of the state where distances are travelled in hours of flying time per hunt. For us who live here she looks grim.

- o -

*135 capable aircraft, 135 pilots, base of operations. Increase operational expense necessitating increase of prices to point would be out of business in one year. If prices weren't increased, you'd be broke anyway!

- o -

If I should get an air taxi certificate I would be tempted to use it in the off season. I'm sure others will too, which will cut into the established air taxi business. One guide told me he will not get a certificate, but plans to cheat!

- o -

Just another ploy to get rid of guides!

- o -

I don't want to become a 135 air taxi! It's time to move to Red China! Merry Christmas - Good Luck.

- o -

Guiding accounts for most of my income, so quitting is not likely. It is not possible, certainly not practical, but I believe not possible for me to hire an air taxi for the location and type of flying I do. They are not available, especially during the busy hunting season. I would be forced to obtain a 135 certificate. Then I would be forced to work the air taxi business myself during the rest of the year to try and recover the additional expense, which would be difficult with all the other former guides and existing air taxis all competing for off season business. Who's idea was this anyway?

- o -

I think the part 135 requirement is more of a threat to guiding than the recent Supreme Court decision on EGA. It will be impossible for most guides to meet this requirement, will do little or nothing for safety & will place an unbelievable paperwork burden on guides.

- o -

If all the guides within a 40 mile radius of me became air taxis, there will be 8 or 9. I don't believe the additional cost of air taxis can be absorbed by the hunting industry. Would FAA even allow this many more? I think a study needs to be done surveying the air safety record of guides (vs) air taxi, with guides who are also air taxis included in the latter category. Most guides fly the same airplane all the time & are very familiar with their strips, something a part 135 operator would have to learn even as they carry passengers. The cost of hunting in Alaska is too high already compared to the Yukon. These new rules only increase this difference. Note: Anyone who guides within the NPS already must carry liability insurance.

- o -

If I am forced to obtain an air taxi and the required insurance I will be forced to increase my annual receipts i.e. the taking of game from approximately 25 hunters per year, to approximately 200 hunters per year including drop offs as well as guided - anything for a buck. This requirement will devastate the resource and is not in the best interest of the state of Alaska, existing air taxis or the guiding industry.

- o -

It seems to me that the idea in question will create more pressure on the resource, not less. I chose to be a guide for a living, not an air taxi. I don't think I could operate under Part 135 unless I did become an air taxi, which means I would have to do a lot of drop off hunts. I don't want to be an air taxi, I want to be a guide.

I will probably quit guiding if this law stands. I understand there are some people that are going to fight this req. as it supposedly violates a federal law? I don't know. I do know I can't operate under Part 135 as a guide and I can't afford to hire air taxis.

I have a big question that really angers me. Why did I get this questionnaire from the task force asking one question when one of my associates in the bush got one asking some really pertinent questions about the guiding industry? It would appear that if your address is in the bush your opinion is more important than if it is in Anchorage.

- o -

Due to the landing conditions at some of my camps an air taxi would be violating part 135 of Civil Air Regulations.

- o -

I have always employed air taxis in the past. I don't fly - so this does not really affect me.

- o -

I think it is high time to have some sort of control over the unethical actions by a few guides who are using aircraft not only for transporting their clients but for scouting game for their hunters and also at times harassing game to direct animals to their clients. The possibility of having their air taxi certificate revoked may make them pause before continuing these actions. This type of action is totally out of control in all areas of Alaska and is a disgraceful practice by only a few unethical guides.

- o -

Due to the recent Supreme Court decision regarding the constitutionality of guide areas, it seems to me the task force should not standardize the commercial hunting industry and require a registered guide's license for anyone involved in assisting any other person for the purposes of pursuing or taking big game animals on a hunt.

- o -

Task force should recommend any activities involving one person assisting another in hunting should require that person have a registered guide license. Recent Supreme Court decision makes moot any argument unlicensed individuals may have had previously against such a requirement.

- o -

I couldn't see my way to do anything else.

- o -

I am not actively guiding so does not affect me personally; however, I would like to see the continuation of flying as incidental to the act of guiding. The effects of requiring guides to get an air taxi license may influence some to continue air taxi operations beyond the hunting season and thus adversely affecting existing air taxi operators as well. For every action, there's a reaction. Leave well enough alone.

- o -

This may stop some of the illegal operators if there were four times the number of protection officers to enforce it. 57 P.O.s for the entire state and most of them behind desks bodes bad times ahead for the game. What good is a law if it can't be enforced.

- o -

The state should not be in the business of enforcing federal regulations. Flying is incidental to guiding; it is not incidental to "transporting!"

- o -

With the recent ruling invalidating guide areas, this requirement may be one way at throttling guide pressure - the large volume operators can obtain a part 135 certificate and those not choosing to do so will be limited in the volume of business by their dependence on air taxis, thereby decreasing pressure on the resource.

- o -

Would like to see the part 135 requirement repealed. I would primarily use an air taxi regardless if I was required to or not, but would like the option of flying clients if situations where an air taxi was unavailable arose.

- o -

Yakutat is about the only place in Southeast planes are used by the guides. One in Haines. Unit 4 is all boats, I believe.

- o -

Using an air taxi service might eliminate some of the illegal game hunting and other illegal practices. I'm all in favor of this part 135 air taxi certificate. I always have employed the services of an established air taxi and believe it to be much safer.

- o -

Southeastern Alaska guides use boats, and sometimes the services of established air taxis.

- o -

I would like to use the services of a pilot. But I don't feel I should have to get a part 135 certificate.

- o -

Would a person (guide) now not be able to transport hunters between his camps? If in fact it is true one cannot transport his own hunters between camps then every effort must be made to amend the statute to allow a guide to transport hunters between camps without part 135.

- o -

The new law requiring anyone transporting hunters to and from the field to have an air taxi certificate is a good one. Not only will it increase the safety factor in commercial hunting, but it should impact the unlicensed "outfitter" with his own plane more adversely than the licensed guide.

- o -

In the future this could affect me, but right now it doesn't. Personally I feel this is some very bad legislation - just more paper work and B.S.

- o -

I certainly like to see guides obtain a part 135 certificate but those who do not fly perhaps they should employ the services of an air taxi as long as they are certified to fly passengers. Again, air taxi operators have been problems to when they became guides when no one is watching.

- o -

I hunt by horseback. But if they had to get a Part 135 certificate and file a flight plan and enforce the flight plan it would help to stop the spotting of game. But the taxi would flood the country with hunters anyway.

- o -

I don't own an aircraft nor am I a pilot.

- o -

Only use charter aircraft so ruling will not affect me.

- o -

From my experience I don't feel making guides conform with Part 135 would be beneficial. The cost of operating for a lot of smaller guiding operations would greatly increase.

- o -

I do not fly my own plane therefore Part 135 does not affect me at the present. I personally do not agree with the requirements as most guides fly only seasonal, not year round. And it would probably be more costly for everyone.

- o -

I have always used air taxi services and will continue to do so in light of the new law.

- o -

I no longer use my own aircraft as there are commercial stops right at camp.

- o -

I think this is a good law and should be extended to all guides: fishing, etc. It regulates flying guides to the same standards as required by air taxi operators. This requirement should have the benefit of added client flying safety.

- o -

Not being in business myself, I haven't been doing much flying while guiding as I'm usually hunting, but I'm very much opposed to the laws. There are times when I've had to fly a client into town or out to camp and (1) the cost of obtaining a 135 certificate is beyond me and (2) I feel guiding should not be considered a 135 operation.

- o -

QUESTIONNAIRE

Regarding Part 135 Requirement for Guides

How do you anticipate the new law will effect the air taxi business in Alaska?

- ☐ There will be more business for established air taxis because more guides and "outfitters" will be using their services.
- ☐ There will be less business for established air taxis because more guides and "outfitters" will obtain their own certificates, and will then compete with existing businesses.
- ☐ The new law will have little effect on existing air taxis.

How do you think the new provision will effect Alaska's wildlife resources?

- ☐ It will be beneficial.
- ☐ It will be detrimental.
- ☐ It will have no significant effect.

Are you a member of the Alaska Air Carriers Association?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Any additional comments: _____

Thank you for your help. Please return the questionnaire to

Senator Ken Fanning
119 N. Cushman, Suite 213
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

AIR TAXI QUESTIONNAIRE - SUMMARY

DRAFT

This questionnaire was mailed to 159 air taxi operators on November 2, from a list of those air carriers who hold current ADCED certificates of compliance. Surveys were not sent to major airlines or to helicopter businesses, as they do not fly hunters to and from the field. As of this tabulation on December 5, a total of 62 responses had been received, for a rate of return of 39%.

For purposes of this analysis, the responses were divided into those who indicated they were members of the Alaska Air Carriers Association (30 respondents), and those who did not (31 respondents). One respondent did not indicate whether he was a member or not.

Of those who said they were members of the AACA, nine thought the new provision in SB 191 would create more business for existing air taxis, while five thought it would create less. Eleven AACA members thought the law would have little effect on business, and another five gave some other response, usually a combination of two of the above answers.

Of those who were not members, eight thought there would be more business, eleven thought there would be less, and ten saw the law as having little effect on business. One gave no response, and one gave another, unquantifiable response.

Regarding what effect the new law would have on the resources, the majority of both members and nonmembers do not think there will be a significant impact. Eight AACA members see the new law as beneficial, two said it would be detrimental, and 13 thought it would have no significant impact. Two gave responses for which there was no category.

Of non-AACA members, four thought the law would be beneficial to wildlife, seven thought it would be detrimental, and 19 saw no significant impact. One other gave no response to the question.

The respondent who did not indicate whether or not he was an AACA member thought there would be more business, and that the law would be beneficial to wildlife.

Although our analysis of this survey is in the preliminary stages, it would seem to indicate that those who are not members of the air carriers association are generally less optimistic about the effects the law will have on both business and wildlife than are those who are members of the AACA.

A summary of the comments will be compiled for the final survey analysis. Many respondents in their comments did not feel that SB 191 was the proper approach to solve the problems air taxis are having with unlicensed carriers offering services for hire, and that a broader approach should have been taken.

DRAFT

Table 2. Responses to air taxi questionnaire

AACA members.....	30
Not AACA members.....	31
No response to question.....	1
Total.....	62

Effect on Business

AACA members responses

More business.....	9
Less business.....	5
Little effect on business.....	11
No response.....	0
Other responses.....	5

Not AACA members

More business.....	8
Less business.....	11
Little effect on business.....	10
No response.....	1
Other responses.....	1

Effect on wildlife

AACA members responses

Beneficial.....	8
Detrimental.....	2
No significant effect.....	13
No response.....	0
Other responses.....	2

Not AACA members

Beneficial.....	4
Detrimental.....	9
No significant effect.....	19
No response.....	1
Other responses.....	0

Respondent who did not indicate AACA relationship

Effect on business = more

Effect on wildlife = beneficial

Totals

Effect on business

More.....	18
Less.....	16
Little Effect.....	21
No response to question.....	1
Other responses.....	6

Effect on Wildlife

Beneficial.....	13
Detrimental.....	9
No Significant effect.....	32
No response.....	1
Other responses.....	2

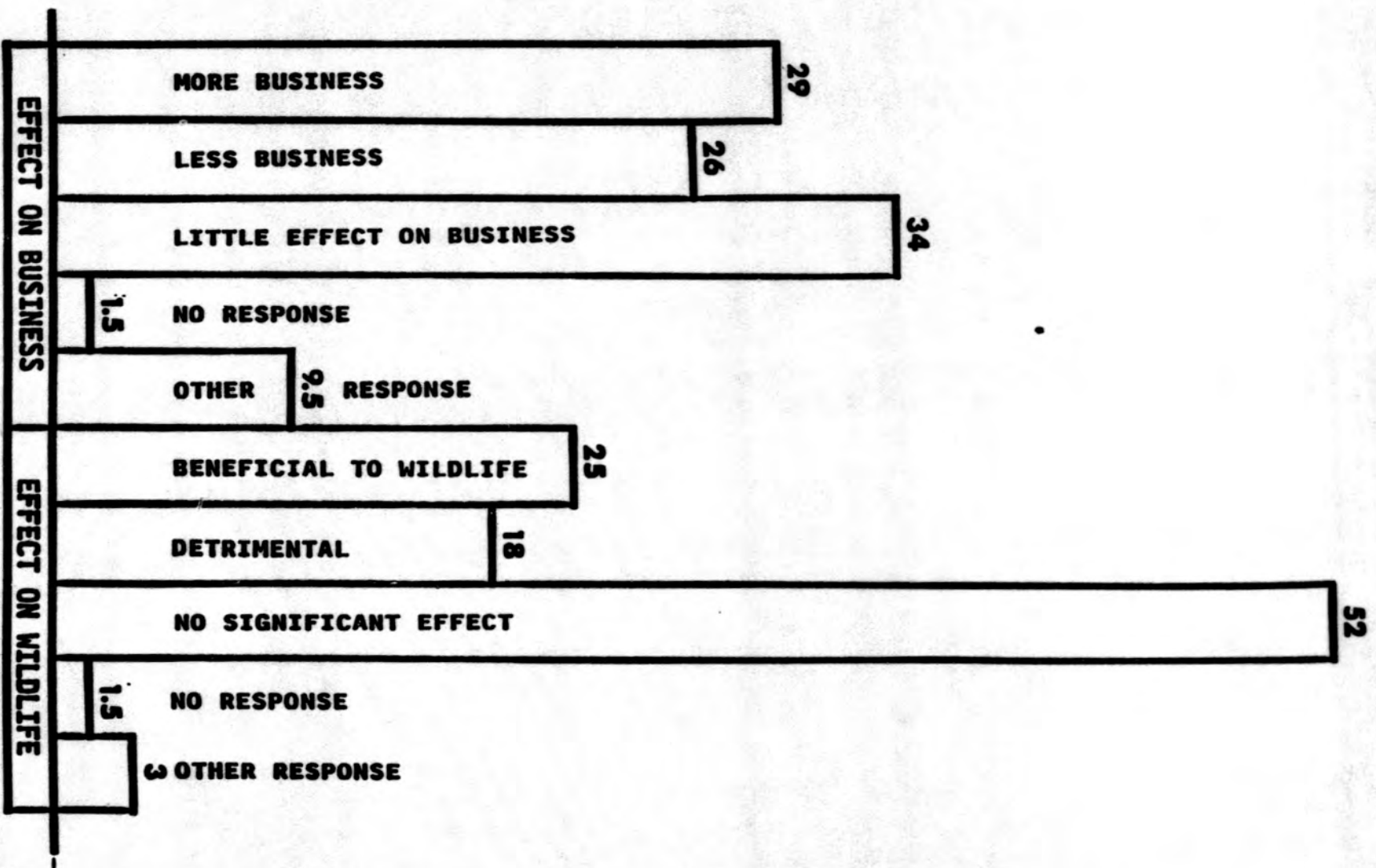


CHART 2. RESPONSE OF AIR TAXIS IN PERCENTAGES.

VERBATIM COMMENTS FROM AIR TAXI QUESTIONNAIRES

- o -

Further, the outfitters and guides will be required to maintain and comply with the minimum safety, training, maintenance and insurance requirements they should have been complying with all along. It should improve air operations in light aircraft throughout Alaska. It's a good idea to have all commercial air operations covered under Part 135. If this (less business for established air taxis) happens that's the free market system which is good. If existing air taxis can't retain their clients then maybe they're doing something wrong or the new entrants are providing a better service which is good for all concerned.

- o -

The traveling public will be safer operating this type of business as an air taxi. There is a chance of additional competition from these outfits; however, the aviation public safety is the primary concern, all competition aside. Please include someone from the AK Air Carriers Association on your task force.

- o -

#2 (there will be more business for established air taxis) has some merit and to some degree will create more 135 operators. However, in the interest of safety anyone in the business of transporting passengers should be a qualified air taxi service, governed by the same safety regulations.

- o -

It will have "little effect" (on existing air taxis) because some guides will increase their use of legitimate air taxis and some guides will increase competition with existing air taxis.

- o -

It would have helped if you would have sent a copy of the law. I think the public should be protected by the insurance requirements required by air taxis.

- o -

This may alter the overloading of small aircraft - this may decrease the wildlife kill. I think Alaska has now more hunters than the country can support.

- o -

None at this time, but glad to see this new law, in force!!

- o -

I feel that if an outfitter or a guide uses an aircraft to move a client from one point to another for the purpose of guiding or making \$ then aircraft used should fall under 135 cert. and the pax should be covered by the same rules and regs. as any other air carriers. Also they should have to have the same insurance minimums. our system is self limiting, it shouldn't hurt the game or air taxi.

- o -

I don't think it will make much difference because the "outlaws" will continue being "outlaws".

- o -

There may be more business, but I imagine some will get their own certificate. It will be much fairer because it may eliminate those "outfitters" who are doing it as a side line, for the fun of it and are not required the expensive insurance we have and other expenses we endure because of being regulated by the FAA. It will also make it safer for the public.

- o -

This is good in theory. It could backfire however, and cause an excessive work load for FAA hurting some of the established air carriers. I really believe the less government involvement the better.

- o -

You just made outlaws out of a lot of good people. No one can handle the new FAA and be legal. So we are just set back 20 years.

- o -

I suggest that law require air taxi except by a guide transporting into his guide area (if reestablished guide areas). The problem is people trying to get in the act that are neither guides nor air taxis. They set themselves up as "outfitters" and avoid the need for air taxi cert. by saying they are using transportation as part of package deal and are therefore operating under FAR Part 91 not 135. They say they are not remaining on the ground and guiding so don't need a guide license. Their ploy is to say we offer gear and transportation as a package deal. They cut in to the business of both guides and air taxis who have to go through complex licensing procedures. They avoid air taxi regulation, this compromises safety. They avoid guide licensing, this is bad

for game management. Your legislator should target these guys, not legitimate guides who are legally guiding. Make the outfitters use an air taxi.

- o -

If the state can discriminate between hunting and guides and outfitters, then what do you plan to do about fishing guides and outfitters. Is the FAA going to give 135 air taxi certificates to every existing part 91 operator or are they going to get tough and make everyone who wishes to fly an aircraft in pursuit of fish and game get the necessary insurance, equipment and certificates to provide safe quality transportation. Who is going to enforce those that snub their noses at the law. There are many part 91 operators in this state who openly defy the concept of part 91 versus part 135 regulations now. What is going to change? Who is going to enforce it? There are many operators who both fish and hunt. How can there be discrimination between transportation in aircraft for hunting versus fishing?

- o -

With the stringent FAA scrutiny, the ADF&G laws will look scrawny by comparison. I do not feel that the requirement for a guide to hold a air taxi certificate is necessary or fair, since his primary business is not a taxi service, but incidental to the hunt. Same goes for fishing lodges, etc.

- o -

Obtaining and maintaining an air taxi certificate is both expensive and time consuming. The guides don't need this added burden. This bill will add unnecessary regulations on an already over-regulated industry. What we need is less gov't - otherwise we BUSH pilots would have voted for Michael Dukakis. Keep Alaska practical. If we want more regulations we'll move to California or New York. If whoever made this regulation won't repeal it - send them to California or New York. Thank you for your interest.

- o -

Deregulation is in place. Any guide today could have a Part 135 certificate, all he has to do is apply. You are missing a very key issue and that is safety of the traveller, i.e. guide clients. You would not find one operator that would like to double or triple his competition but that is not the issue and should not be a concern of this committee or task force. You got your committee members put on the task force and I wonder what is crucial, and success at what? Protecting Guides. Maybe they too should be deregulated. The air taxi industry is not an industry is not an issue assigned to this task force. Stay with the issue.

- o -

The average guide or outfitter will find that there is no way of affording an air taxi license with the amount of people they deal with. Insurance costs, maintenance costs, and regulations will not make it easy. It took me one year to obtain my license back in 83. The FAA is very busy up here. I have to schedule my check rides months in advance and even then I sometimes have to fly up to Anchorage to get these done. I don't feel their present system could handle more air taxis. Somebody better look into this a little farther. There is much more involved in being an air taxi than just holding the certificate.

- o -

It is extremely difficult to predict what currently non-certificated transporters will do under the new laws. We do not feel that most of them will undertake the great expense and overhead costs of fully complying with the part 135 regulations. After a few years there will only be, at most, a few more 135 operators than there are currently. And we feel that the marketplace should determine whether or not those operators wish to continue to fly under the requirements of part 135. Part 135 is designed to protect the flying public.

- o -

Our type of charter (twin engine and a prop-jet and pure jet) is used primarily by CEO-mgmt level personnel for business type flights. We do on occasion transport hunters to remote hub areas such as King Salmon, McGrath, etc. where they connect with their guides in smaller aircraft. I think many guides will hang up their airplanes when they see the amount of paperwork and regulations involved in starting a 135 operation. I'm not sure who pushed this regulation but it does not seem that the guides involved in flying clients for hunting or fishing are involved in a noticeable number of accidents. The FAA seems short on inspectors now but they will certainly have a lot more work to do enforcing this regulation on guides.

- o -

This law will cut down on the accidents by putting FAA controls on the guide bush pilots.

- o -

Alaskan guides have everything sewed up right now. Outfitters should not be restricted as they are now.

- o -

It may make the transporting of hunters safer.

- o -

I believe this will be a fair law. It seems right that all air taxis, outfitters and guides transporting the same kind of people should all meet the same law requirements.

- o -

The biggest problem will be enforcement at existing 135 rules on these new operators. All these other aircraft will now have to play by the same rules we are.

- o -

It will enhance Fish and Game's ability to enforce regs, and rid the Guide Ranks of those who violate with P/C. They simply jerk their 135 cert.

- o -

Over the years many guides have acted as "air taxis" by "dropping off" their clients to hunt on their own. This law will finally make them become legal.

- o -

I feel the new law is fair and overdue. I feel that anyone flying for hire, regardless of how the charges are disguised should be subject to the same costs, and regulations that apply to all air taxis for the safety of the flying public.

- o -

The new law may not affect the wildlife, but it will certainly have a detrimental impact on the income of air taxi operators. At present, air taxis garner a certain percentage of their income from the transport of guides and their clients. Once each guide becomes a part 135 operator, not only will established air taxis lose this income, but you will have a group of basically untrained part 135 operators whose main concern is hunting and guiding and not the operation of a professional flying operation.

- o -

The requirement - All Guides and outfitters must have a 135 cert - in my estimation would be an unenforceable law.

- o -

More "outfitters" who don't want to perform under guide statues or laws will obtain air taxi certificates to conduct hunting activities.

- o -

There's still a lot of people who operate for hire (hunting-fishing-charters-anything basically) that are not certified and can afford to undercut those of us who spend a lot of money on insurance, maintenance, etc. These people will not go away with any new law. They are still going to be there because people seek them out so that they can go as "cheap" as possible. The local Alaskan hunters are in this group too. The non-residents would probably be more likely to utilize a cert. air taxi unless they had contacts that knew one of these "under the table" operators. Money seems to dictate over safety. Air taxi licenses aren't that difficult to obtain (financially) and therefore we believe that the guides will follow through on this route. If this is what the legislature has decided, then perhaps it's time to give the air taxis a break on the ultra-restrictive guiding business so that it's more fair all the way around. These are our personal opinions. P.S. By this, I mean - allow some areas and animals to be opened up to air taxis - or anyone for that matter, to hunt without having a guide.

- o -

I have long questioned in my mind how guides, etc. could carry on air commerce in such a way without being required to comply with safety regs like the rest of us. On the flip side - I do hate to see more government involvement. A full-fledged air taxi operation is so time intensive - in our area - that I don't believe many guides will want to get heavily involved outside their normal needs/uses. I don't know what insurance costs guides/outfitters have been hit with, but part 135 is expensive. This may cause some "new" operators to enter the field to try and offset some additional expenses.

- o -

In summary:

1) In Southeast Alaska - don't believe more 135 operators will find much pie left to the "occasional charter" market.

2) Am all for all of us being accountable to the same operations and maintenance safety stipulations - and those, however, that are realistic for Alaska.

P.S. I run a one plane 135 op. and also do a corporate contract under part 91 - with the pilot on corp. salary - A/C on equipment lease. I have a leg on each side of the fence.

- o -

Since I have a Reg. Guides license and conduct hunt plus operate a part 135 operation also it doesn't regulate me one way or the other. But I would hate to see every guide or outfitter with an air taxi.

- o -

It is hard to answer your first question as written. You are assuming all guides and outfitters will qualify as air taxi operators. If they all can qualify then it will be less business for me as an air taxi operator. If they can't qualify then there may be more business for existing operators. I don't support the requirement that all guides/outfitters need to qualify as part 135 because that is putting the issue to the federal government to resolve. The state should find a solution to the problem between guides/outfitters. Some legislation should be enacted to control outfitters. The existing regulation for guides should be enforced.

- o -

If there is significant increase in guide application for air taxi certificates, then the answer to question #1 changes to b, "there will be less business ..."

- o -

I feel it is inappropriate for our legislature to in effect force more air taxis into existence as a result of the amendments to the guiding/outfitting statutes. Until about 1983, our state government via the Alaska Transportation Commission thoroughly regulated the transportation industry, making it very difficult for new entrants to get started. In my case, flying only one Super Cub with myself as the only pilot, I spent months of paperwork and hearings and \$12,000 in legal fees to get certified as an air taxi operator by the ATC. Now, in 1989, our government is doing the exact opposite, coercing people to get an air taxi certificate. Without government regulation forcing them to do so, these guides/outfitters have shown no desire to get an air taxi operating certificate.

- o -

I readily admit there is a problem with the existing regulations affecting guides and outfitters. However, the legislated solution should not adversely affect a completely different industry. I have worked hard for nearly 10 years creating my own "niche", in our air taxi industry, and resent our legislature forcing competition with me and other established air taxi operators.

- o -

Will probably put guides out of business because they will not have money to get commercial license, instrument rating, bring airplanes up to 135 specs, buy 135 insurance and comply by June of 1989.

- o -

Past president of AACA - left AACA because membership fell drastically. Do not feel organization truly representative of air carrier industry. The most significant result of this law will be the probability of a better level of safety for the unknowing hunter passengers.

- o -

For starters - if guides get air taxi certificates under the "Post Ryan Era" FAA, they won't be those half-assed air taxis certificate that FAA gave out to the lodges in the late 70's. Guides will have to be qualified and certified pilots. Maintain their aircraft to 135 specs. Produce and maintain a full pilot training manual and operations manual. Stop flying any external loads with passengers on board - stay within legal weight and balance. Not fly in any bad weather or break any other FAR's and the list goes on from there. That alone should scare the hell out of any sober guide. I personally only know about a dozen guides and I don't know one that I feel would qualify at this point or could qualify in the next few years - then, even if they did - they couldn't stay in business doing what I know they do in the field and stay legal 135 anyway. So I know the guides don't want 135 certificates and the 135's don't want the guides to have them and possibly compete with them in the future either. Who in the hell's brainstorm was this down in Juneau anyway?

- o -

Due to new FAA regulations effective march 1, 1988, it will be very difficult for guides/outfitters to obtain a 135 license. New law will be almost impossible to enforce. Most major violations by guides seem to involve aircraft. This law might encourage more "fair chase" guided hunts.

- o -

This is in response to your brief questionnaire of November 1, 1988. When I initially began this phase of my business I was faced with the choice of obtaining a part 135 certificate, operating without as many others do now. I fit squarely into the category you are dealing with: I run unguided hunts, I outfit. I choose to go through the certification process. Why? I had nothing to hide and it's not all that difficult to do. In fact I was fully legal and operating 11 days after my initial application. Sure my aircraft had to meet certain standards in regards to minimum installed

equipment, inspections, etc. Sure my pilots had to hold certain minimum operating certificates and take FAA check rides. Sure I had to maintain records of our operations and have those inspected by the FAA during our yearly base inspection. What's wrong with that. I was going to do that anyway, as responsible person would.

- o -

If you examined this segment of the industry, those who operate without certificates, I think your decision would be easy. Yes, many are responsible operators, but many are not. You would find unlicensed aircraft, uninsured operators, and pilots with improper credentials. I've never understood why this has been allowed to go on, it wouldn't have been in the lower 48. I guess we have a unique situation here: an industry that was established before regulation. Will enactment of this bill cause hardship? Certainly, but as you hear the wail, the cry from the wilderness, ask yourself why. Is it because of undue hardship, or lack of willingness or ability to meet the minimum reasonable requirements of the FAA. Enactment of the bill will, in the long run, result in a safer healthier industry. We've experienced similar situations in our state's history, and we have always gone forward, progressed. I feel we should in this matter also. Log me foursquare in support of enactment of this bill.

- o -

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12-12-03
my (Brent Jones)
APHA

APHA Recommendations to the Task Force

The proposals we are recommending should be implemented as follows.

Part I.

- * Limit all commercial users to 2 groups
- * Charge commercial use fees
- * Establish recognized camps
- * Reporting
- * Leave a status quo on the assigned areas for 2 years.
- * Establish a point system for violations
- * Pass emergency regulations for status quo
- * Limit all guides to a maximum of 3 GMUs on license
- * Create a Commercial Game Board (Lets us start with a completely new system)
- * More stringent licensing requirements

These should be implemented immediately. This gives the present area holders on state land the same protection that the Federal Land Managers have given them on Federal Land.

Justification:

By charging concession fees for use of the areas (\$500.00 or 1000.00), a Commerical Hunting Use Permit fee of \$200.00, Regular Guide License fee \$200.00 and a Conservation Tax 25% of the tag fee, would immediately make available the 70 guide areas that were up for minimum use. In addition to these there will be many areas (we estimate 20-30) where the present area holder will not pay these additional fees and drop out of the system. This will allow new guides into the industry, those who want to make guiding a career. By charging the substancial fees, some of the potential new area holders my choose to do something else. Even so they will have had the oportunity to have gotten into the industry, and the choice will have been theirs.

This 1st part of the plan will prevent total chaos in the industry. It will assure the hunters coming to Alaska that there is a viable guiding industry continuing to operate as close to normal as possible and still give the oppurtunity to new guides to start their own guiding business.

Just because there are 440 licensed guides at the present time does not mean that all of these will be jumping for these new areas. Many of the 440 licensed guides can make more money working for other LGO's and many of the older licensed guides will take an early retirement from the industry. We feel that there may be 50-75 new guides

applying for an area under the proposed system. By charging the substantial fees a guide cannot justify the holding of a valuable area just for the sake of taking a couple of hunters on the weekend during the fall season.

2 groups of commercial users.

1. License Guide/Outfitter (LGO)

A. Must have a registered or master guide license.

B. Will continue to fly under part 91.

C. With this license you would be able to guide and/or outfit hunters for big game.

2. Transporters - Providing Transportation only

A. Air taxi operators (Part 135)

B. Boats with living quarters (MBO)
(Motorboat operators license)

C. Horse packing operators

D. 3-wheelers and other ATVs

FEES:

All LGOs must pay a yearly concession fee to the State for the right to operate a hunting concession.

Areas under 100 sq. miles	\$ 500.00
Areas over 100 sq. miles	1000.00

All non-residents must pay a conservation fee to the State for every animal taken. This fee shall be collected by the LGO or Transporter and will go to the Game Division to manage the resources. (example is 25% of tag fees)

Black Bear	\$50.00
Brown/Grizzly	87.50
Bison	87.50
Caribou	75.00
Dall Sheep	100.00
Deer	33.75
Elk	62.50
Moose	75.00
Goat	62.50
Musk OX	275.00
Wolf	37.50
Wolverine	37.50

Any person transporting hunters, or providing any hunting service in the field will be required to purchase a Commerical Hunting Use Permit. This permit shall be \$200.00 and go to the Game Division for manageing the resources.

CAMPS

Licensed Guide/Outfitter's (LGO's) will be the only user group who may have pre-established temporary camps with or without people for the purpose of big game hunting.

Every LGO must have a lawfully established registered base camp in any Game management unit (GMU) or sub-unit in which he operates. The base camp will be marked on a map submitted with the Game harvest and Management Plan.

Transporters can only provide transportation and will not provide any pre-established temporary camps in the field for the purpose of big game hunting.

REPORTS

All LGOs will be required to submit a Game Harvest and Management Plan with his application for an area. An annual report of activities, including harvest data must be filed to the ADF&G Game Division along with all collected

Conservation tax from all successful hunters. This report is due by Dec 31st.

All transporters will be required to provide an annual report of activities including harvest data along with the collected conservation tax from all successful hunters transported during the year. This report is due December 31st.

Anyone who legally operated as an outfitter during the 1988 season in accordance with the reporting requirements in SB191, and can show prior past use for 1987 and 1986, will get the opportunity to take the registered guide exam. The normal 6 month application deadline will be waved to 30 days for this one time. This way they can take the test in March and if they pass they could hunt the fall of 1989.

Point system of violations should be determined by Dept of Public Safety and submitted to the Task Force. This should be implemented ASAP.

Part 2.

- * Assigning new areas for interim of 2 years to new applicants ASAP
- * Review Game Harvest and Management plan and Activities Report to look for problem areas

- * Enforce Minimum use regulation to open up more areas
- * Review the creating of more smaller GMUs and restricting licenses to these GMUs
- * Increase requirements for licensing
- * Create a system for allocating areas that is constitutional
 - A. Protects the resource
 - B. Accessable
 - C. Manageable
 - D. Enforceable
 - E. Pays fees to State
- * Review problem of unlimited hunting pressure created by unregulated Air Taxi dropoff hunts

Part 3.

- * Long term planning for the guiding industry
- * Long term leases or concessions
- * Determine transferability of leases or concessions upon death or retirement

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myr/fhp

**PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN THE INTERIM
TASK FORCE'S REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE**

The Task Force recommends enactment of a statute formally repealing AS 08.54.195, which was invalidated in the Alaska Supreme Court's recent Owsichuk decision, and amending AS 08.54.040(7) to cure its legal infirmity under the decision. In essence, the Task Force's recommendation reaffirms the Guide Board's authority to regulate the number of licensed guides conducting commercial hunting activities in various game management units or subunits, but only to the extent constitutionally permitted under the "Common Use" clause applied in the Owsichuk decision. The intent is to assure that the Guide Board has the statutory authority it needs, while explicitly limiting that authority so that the board's regulations may not exceed the constitutional limits. Determination of exactly where those limits lie, in light of the Owsichuk decision, is a matter best left to the Guide Board and its professional advisors in the Alaska Department of Law and the Division of Occupational Licensing.

In proposing these amendments to revise the Guide Board's statutory authority in light of the Owsichuk decision, the Task Force does not mean to suggest or imply that the Guide Board lacks sufficient rule-making authority under AS 08.54.040(3) and (5) and AS 08.54.050. The newly-revised authority that would be granted to the Board under this proposed amendment, by means of amended AS 08.54.040(7), supplements that existing authority.

7: R 54865

IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE
BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR AND
THE INTERIM TASK FORCE ON
GUIDING AND GAME

HOUSE BILL NO.
IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the regulation of professional hunting guides."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

* Section 1. AS 08.54.195 is repealed.

* Sec. 2. AS 08.54.040(7) is amended to read:

(7) Establish by regulation a system under which commercial guiding activities within designated geographical game units or subunits of the state may be regulated by limiting the number of guides permitted to conduct hunts in such units or subunits, consistent with the requirements and limitations of Article VIII, Section 3, of the Alaska Constitution.

* Sec. 3. This Act takes immediate effect upon its enactment, in accord with Article II, Section 18, of the Alaska Constitution.

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M PPTP

**LEGAL POSITION STATEMENT OF ALASKA PROFESSIONAL
HUNTERS ASSOCIATION ON REGULATION OF COMMERCIAL
GUIDING ACTIVITIES FOLLOWING OWSICHEK DECISION**

The Alaska Professional Hunters Association is a non-profit association of commercial hunting guides. The Association's membership includes more than 75% of all active professional hunting guides in Alaska. For fifteen years, it has served its members as a vehicle for communication of information and advocacy on their behalf concerning public policy issues of importance to commercial hunting guides in Alaska.

The October 21, 1988 Alaska Supreme Court decision in Owsichuk v. State has precipitated a broad public controversy concerning the regulation of professional guiding activities. This controversy has unfolded in the broader context of an ongoing policy review by the Interim Task Force established during the last legislative session by Senate Bill 191. The Association has been actively involved in recent weeks in consultation with the Task Force and with numerous affected state and federal agencies, seeking to develop an appropriate response to the potential crisis presented by the Owsichuk decision. The purpose of this position statement is to explain the legal basis for the Association's recommendations to the Interim Task Force and other state agencies.

**THE OWSICHEK DECISION HAS NOT
UNCONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED APPROPRIATE
REGULATION OF COMMERCIAL GUIDING ACTIVITIES.**

In Owsichuk, the Alaska Supreme Court recognized for the first time that the Alaska Constitution's "Common Use" provision is a limitation on the legislature's power to regulate commercial guiding activities. It is crucial to recognize that this pronouncement about constitutional law, while rejecting the exclusive guiding area system in its present form, does not prohibit all regulation of guiding activity. Many alternative regulatory approaches - including approaches utilizing a limited-use guiding area concept - are permissible within the constitutional framework described by the Owsichuk decision. The Association strongly urges the Task Force to recognize that the decision is limited in this respect, and that many regulatory alternatives are still permissible. We strongly oppose any kneejerk reaction to the decision, that hastily and uncritically rejects alternatives for fear that someone might challenge them under the Owsichuk decision. Uncertainty about what regulatory approaches are constitutional under Owsichuk is not itself a reason to abandon all efforts to regulate guiding activities. The mere threat of litigation should ^{not} discourage the Task Force or the Guide Board. Filing a lawsuit to challenge a law is simply a matter of paying the \$70 court filing fee. Winning in a legal challenge is much more difficult.

**THE LEGISLATURE'S POLICY DECISION TO LIMIT
COMMERCIAL GUIDING ACTIVITY REGIONALLY
THROUGH REGULATIONS PROMULGATED BY
THE GUIDE BOARD SHOULD NOT BE ABANDONED.**

The Owsich decision has not condemned the underlying goals of the exclusive guide area concept, and it should not be interpreted as the death knell for those important goals. The Association trusts that the Task Force will not reject the Legislature's basic policy decision - which survives the Owsich ruling - in its haste to respond in the current atmosphere of controversy.

We wish to express concern that the Attorney General's Office and the Division of Occupational Licensing appear to have substituted their judgment for the will of the legislature. They seem to oppose any program to limit guiding activity on a regional basis, even if the program is consistent with the constitutional dictates of the Owsich decision. They have urged the Guide Board to abandon any regulation of guiding activity other than testing and discipline. They advocate rolling the Guide Board's authority back so that it would be limited strictly to the regulation of professional fitness. We see this as a serious overreaction to the Owsich decision, motivated by a sense that these advisors to the Guide Board know better than the Board members or the Legislature what is best for the public. Their recommendation ignores the Guide Board's statutory mandate to regulate guide "activity" as well as guide

fitness and performance standards. AS 08.54.040(3). They ignore the Legislature's direction to the Guide Board to regulate guiding activities to serve the interests of hunter safety, conservation and the guiding profession itself. AS 08.54.040(5). The Association hopes that all state agencies and officials will maintain an open mind as policy alternatives are examined over the next several weeks.

**THE GUIDE BOARD RETAINS SUFFICIENT
RULEMAKING AUTHORITY TO RESPOND TO THE
OWSICHEK DECISION WITH NEW REGULATIONS,
WITHOUT REQUIRING ENACTMENT OF AMENDING LEGISLATION**

General rule-making authority to regulate guiding activity is granted to the Board by AS 08.54.040(a)(3) and AS 08.54.050. The Supreme Court noted that the original purposes of this authority included not only the regulation of guide fitness but also the protection of fish and game management. Owsichuk, p. 2. It is under this general authority that the original exclusive guide areas and joint-use areas were established as a means to limit commercial guiding of nonresident sport hunters. (AS 08.54.040(5) also makes this clear.)

Legislation specifically addressing the subject was enacted in 1976 [what is now AS 08.54.040(a)(7)] and in 1986 (AS 08.54.195). Those two statutes were stricken as unconstitutional in the Owsichuk decision. In footnote 9 of its opinion (p. 10), the Supreme Court expressly declined to rule on Owsichuk's

challenge to the EGA/JUA system as it existed before the 1976 amendment. For this reason, the Court did not address any question as to the reach of the Board's rulemaking authority under its general statutory powers set forth in AS 08.54.040(a)(3) and AS 08.54.050. The Board therefore retains the power to promulgate regulations limiting guiding activity in order to protect game resources and advance the interests of the profession under these provisions of the statute, so long as its regulations do not run afoul of the "Common Use" provision as interpreted by the Court in the Owsichuk decision.

This does not mean that legislation to clarify the Board's authority after Owsichuk would not be appropriate. The Association intends to work with the Interim Task Force, the Guide Board, and other state agencies to develop an appropriate proposal for consideration by the legislature. In the interim between now and the effective date of new legislation, however, the Guide Board has the authority (and, we feel, the responsibility) to use its existing rulemaking authority to protect the public interest.

**ABANDONING ALL LIMITATIONS UPON COMMERCIAL
GUIDING ACTIVITIES WOULD NOT BE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.**

The Legislature had several good reasons in mind when it decided that the Guide Board should impose limits on the number of guides conducting commercial hunts in guiding areas. These

include the concerns listed in AS 08.54.040(5), a statute unaffected by the Owsichuk case: maintaining sportsmenlike and ethical hunting practices, assuring hunter safety, advancing principles of conservation, protecting the game resources, and upholding the dignity of the guiding profession.

The status quo in Alaska today reflects the ^{RESTRICTED} ~~exclusive~~ guiding area system. A radical change in the status quo, in an overreaction to the Owsichuk decision, would create serious legal and economic problems. In the first place, state and federal land management agencies have developed permitting, leasing or concession programs predicated upon the State's policy of limiting commercial guiding activities. Abandonment of that established policy would in effect pull the rug out from under these federal land management agency programs. If the federal agencies are forced to make radical changes, legal issues are certain to arise under the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") and the Alaska National Interest Lands and Conservation Act ("ANILCA") subsistence provisions. This would be a high price to pay for an unneeded and premature change in state policy.

Second, the State should not lose sight of the economic injury which many perfectly innocent commercial guides and nonresident hunters will suffer if the State does not make an effort to salvage what remains of the system that has been in place for so many years. These people have literally invested

their lives and their families' savings in reliance upon the legal integrity of the status quo. It might be easy for the Attorney General's Office or the Division of Occupational Licensing to be cavalier about these victims of the Owsichuk decision. We hope that the Task Force will weigh their interests carefully as it considers alternative courses of action.

PROPOSED GUIDE BOARD EMERGENCY REGULATIONS

In light of the concerns discussed in this position paper, the Association will strongly urge the Guide Board to consider promulgating emergency regulations to salvage the existing system of commercial guiding regulation to the maximum extent permissible under the Alaska Constitution as interpreted by the Owsichuk decision. The Association is preparing specific proposed regulations for this purpose. We recognize that the Guide Board's authority to promulgate such regulations is the subject of debate in light of the Court's decision. The mere existence of a debate as to its authority should not discourage an honest attempt by the Board to exercise its rulemaking authority. In conjunction with the Board's promulgation of emergency regulations, the Association urges the Interim Task Force to consider submission of legislation to reaffirm the Guide Board's statutory authority on this subject to the maximum extent constitutionally permissible. A proposed bill and accompanying

explanatory message are submitted for the Task Force's consideration with this position statement.

The Association recognizes that, as with other controversial issues of state constitutional law such as local hire, further explanation of the limitations imposed by the "Common Use" provision may be necessary. The prospect of future litigation for that purpose, however, should not discourage the Legislature, the Guide Board and the Interim Task Force from their mission of protecting the game resources, the safety of hunters, and the economic vitality of the guiding profession by every legal means.

seb:JNR543B1

FINDING OF EMERGENCY

The Alaska Guide Licensing and Control Board finds that an emergency exists and that the attached amendment is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety, or general welfare. A statement of the facts constituting the emergency is as follows:

On October 21, 1988, the Alaska Supreme Court issued its decision in the case of Owsichuk v. State of Alaska, Opinion #3389, in which it held that the system of exclusive guide areas and joint use areas established by the Board under existing law is illegal. This decision leaves open the serious possibility that unregulated guided hunting activities could occur in the months following the decision, before permanent Board regulations or amendatory legislation would come into effect. The immediate and severe adverse effects of this regulatory void are described in the State's Motion For Stay of Decision dated November 18, 1988, pending for decision by the Alaska Supreme Court, together with the documents filed in support of that motion. Based upon the facts recited in those documents, the Guide Board finds that immediate amendments to its regulations are necessary to respond to this emergency.

ADOPTION ORDER

Under the authority of AS 46.11.040, the amendment is therefore adopted as an emergency amendment to take effect immediately upon filing by the lieutenant governor, as provided in AS 44.62.180(3).

This action is not expected to require an increased appropriation.

DATE: _____

RAY McNUTT, CHAIRMAN
ALASKA GUIDE LICENSING AND CONTROL
BOARD

FILING CERTIFICATION

I, Stephen McAlpine, Lieutenant Governor for the State of Alaska, certify that on January _____, 1989, at _____ .m., I filed the attached regulations according to the provisions of AS 44.62.

Lieutenant Governor

Effective _____
Register _____

Register __, ____, 1989.

Professional and Vocational Regulations 12 AAC 38.200.

EMERGENCY AMENDMENT TO REGULATION

12 AAC 38.200 - .295 are hereby repealed. New regulations numbered 12 AAC 38.200 - 12 AAC 38.2__ are hereby adopted on an emergency basis as follows:

**Alaska Outfitters Association Inc.
Proposals to Task Force
Work Draft - December 1988**

1. Basic Licensing System

- 1.1 All commercial users will be licensed.
- 1.2 Provide for a license application fee sufficient to cover Occupational Licensing administrative costs.
- 1.3 Qualified license applicants will obtain Alaska business license before receiving license from Occupational Licensing.
- 1.4 Qualified applicants with Alaska business license will purchase a license for a substantial fee per year (\$300-\$500) with non-resident fees set a three to five time multiple of resident fees. The annual fee should be administratively controlled in such a way as to go directly to Dept. of Public Safety and Dept. of Fish and Game.
- 1.5 Occupational Licensing will test applicants and issue licenses. The Guide Board will be allowed to sunset and will no longer exist. Tests will be designed to test knowledge and competency and not to limit access to profession.

2. Types of Licenses, Qualifications and Restrictions.

- 2.1 Individuals presently holding licenses as registered guides or master guides will be licensed as outfitters after successfully passing the written test for outfitters and providing documentation of first aid training and liability insurance.
- 2.2 Individuals presently holding class A assistant guide licenses or assistant guide licenses meeting the criteria for Outfitters or Guides may take the appropriate test to become an Outfitter or Guide.
- 2.3 Individuals wishing to hold an Outfitter License must:
 - 2.3.1 Have ninety days of brown/grizzly bear contracts within five years prior to application.
 - 2.3.2 Pass an exam dealing with survival, trophy judging and care, meat handling, hunter safety and such other subjects Occupational Licensing deems appropriate.
 - 2.3.3 Possess documentation of current first aid competence and liability insurance.
- 2.4 Individuals wishing to hold a Guide License must:
 - 2.4.1 Have ninety days of hunting contracts within five years prior to application.
 - 2.4.2 Pass an exam dealing with survival, trophy

judging and care, meat handling (portions of the Outfitter exam dealing with sheep and bear will be deleted) hunter safety and such other subjects as Occupational Licensing deems appropriate.

2.4.3 Possess documentation of current first aid competence and liability insurance.

2.5 Individuals formerly operating as outfitters must:

2.5.1 Discontinue use of the word Outfitter in connection with advertising hunting services until they are actually licensed as a guide or outfitter in accordance with SB 191.

2.5.2 Obtain a Transporter's license which will enable the individual to provide camp helpers and meat packing services from registered camps. Such licenses will provide a 3-5 year transitional period by the end of this time the individual will be expected to either meet the qualifications for a guide license or to leave the business.

2.5.3 Possess documentation of current first aid competence and liability insurance.

2.6 Individuals wishing to hold an assistant guide's license must:

2.6.1 Have hunted big game in Alaska one year in the previous three years prior to application.

2.6.2 Be employed by and directly supervised by a guide or outfitter.

2.6.3 Possess documentation of current first aid competence.

3. Administration and Enforcement

3.1 Game Management Unit (GMU) Permits

3.1.1 Any Outfitter, Guide or Transporter[?] may operate in any GMU as long as he holds a permit for that GMU.

3.1.2 Permits will be issued for a substantial fee (\$300-\$500) with non-resident fees set at a three to five time multiple of that amount. The fee should be handled in such a way administratively as to go directly to agencies involved.

3.1.3 Hunting in a GMU without a proper permit shall be punishable by substantial (five to eight time multiple of permit fee) fine.

3.1.4 All commercial operators shall be limited to pre-registered permanent or temporary base camps within the GMU for which they hold a permit.

3.1.5 Registration fee for such camps shall be \$200-\$400 with non-resident fees set at a three to five time multiple of the resident amount.

3.2 Reporting Requirements

3.2.1 State agencies will develop reporting requirements for all commercial users.

3.2.2 Failure to comply with reporting requirements will result in a minimum of a one year license suspension.

3.3 Enforcement Guidelines

3.3.1 Establish a point system for violations similar to that used for motor vehicle operators.

3.3.2 Change guiding without a license from a felony to a misdemeanor to bring industry in line with other professions.

3.3.3 Allocate fines received from violators directly to state agencies involved.

3.3.4 State agencies should provide employee guidelines to prevent the conflicts of interest that arise when an individual attempts to be both a professional resource manager/protector and a commercial resource user.

3.4 License and Tag Guidelines

3.4.1 Eliminate interchangeable tags

3.4.2 Raise license and tag fees across the board.

**A PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
GUIDE LICENSING AND CONTROL BOARD**

November 21, 1985

Audit Control Number

08-1253-86-R

**Commissioner, Department of
Commerce and Economic Development**

Loren H. Lounsbury

**Deputy Commissioners, Department of
Commerce and Economic Development**

**Terry Elder
Greg Baker**

**Members of the
Guide Licensing and Control Board**

**Chairman
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member**

**Ray McNutt
Edward J. Shavings, Sr.
Douglas Pope
Charles Weir
Poldine Carlo
Ralph G. Fenner
James Harrower**

STATE OF ALASKA

THE LEGISLATURE BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

AUDIT DIVISION
POUCH W
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

November 22, 1985

Members of the Legislative Budget
and Audit Committee:

In accordance with the provisions of Titles 24 and 44 of the
Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), the attached report is
submitted for your review.

A PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GUIDE LICENSING AND CONTROL BOARD

November 21, 1985

Audit Control Number

08-1253-86-R



Gerald L. Wilkerson, CPA
Legislative Auditor
Division of Legislative Audit

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PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE REPORT

Purpose

In accordance with the intent of Titles 24 and 44 of the Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), we have reviewed the activities of the Guide Licensing and Control Board for the past four fiscal years. Our examination was conducted to determine if the Board has been operating in an efficient and effective manner.

Legislative intent requires consideration of this report during legislative oversight hearings to determine whether the Guide Licensing and Control Board should be reestablished. The law now specifies that the Board will terminate June 30, 1986 and will have one year from that date to conclude its affairs.

Scope

The major areas of our examination were the licensing, examination, administration, complaint, and affirmative action functions of the Board. We reviewed and evaluated the following:

1. Applicable statutes and regulations.
2. Interviews with the license examiners.
3. Tests of files and documents of licensees.
4. Complaints filed with the Division of Occupational Licensing, Human Rights Commission, Equal Employment Opportunity Office, Attorney General's Office, and the Ombudsman Office.
5. Discussions with Board members.
6. Minutes of Board meetings and Division correspondence files.
7. Attorney General Opinions applicable to professional boards.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

The Guide Licensing and Control Board was established by the 1973 Legislature and succeeded the Board of Fish and Game, Department of Fish and Game, which previously had regulated the guiding industry. The seven member Board is appointed by the Governor with confirmation by the Legislature and is restricted to having no more than three members as licensed guides. Board members serve staggered terms of three years or until their successors are appointed.

The Board is organized under the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Occupational Licensing. The Division assists the Board in the performance of their duties by providing administrative, licensure, and investigative support.

By law, a nonresident may not hunt, pursue, or take brown bear, grizzly bear, polar bear, or sheep in Alaska unless personally accompanied by a licensed master, registered, or assistant guide. Nonresidents hunting with an Alaskan relative are exempt from this requirement. The Guide Licensing and Control Board was appointed in part to protect these nonresident hunters from incompetent individuals holding themselves out to be qualified Alaskan guides.

The function of the Board is primarily regulatory, mandated by AS 08.54.040. Accordingly, the Board has the capacity to administer examinations, determine qualifications of guides, establish performance standards and regulate activities, maintain guide registers, prohibit harmful guiding activities, conduct hearings regarding licensure, and establish quotas of guides for specified geographical areas (exclusive guiding areas). The Board, through the assignment of exclusive guiding areas, limits hunting pressure by guides within a specific geographical area.

In addition, the Board licenses "transporters"; a licensed "transporter" is a person who transports hunters for hire.

REPORT CONCLUSION

Policy Issues

This report contains policy issues raised as a result of our evaluation of various Board practices. The final policy decisions affecting these practices are not within the scope of this report but require legislative consideration. In debating these issues, the oversight committees should take into consideration the findings and recommendations presented in this report so the potential impact of policy changes can be evaluated.

Report Conclusion

In our opinion, the Guide Licensing and Control Board should be reestablished. The regulation and licensing of qualified guides is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare. The Board provides this service by establishing minimum qualification and experience requirements that provide reasonable assurance that persons licensed are both capable of safely conducting guided hunts and familiar with their prospective guiding areas. Assurance that those licensed act in a competent manner is also provided by active investigation of complaints and revocation or suspension of licenses where appropriate.

However, the following findings describe areas where weaknesses or conflicts exist. We have made recommendations which, if implemented, will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Board.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No. 1

The Guide Licensing and Control Board (GLCB) should develop a prioritized set of criteria to use in assigning both exclusive and joint-use guiding areas (EGAs).

Alaska Statute 08.54.040(a)(8) allows GLCB to:

Establish a quota of licensed operating guides who may operate within designated geographical units or subunits of the state and provide for an equitable and reasonable procedure for limiting the number of guides to that quota; preference shall be given to qualified available guides who reside within the designated game unit or subunit.

GLCB has implemented this provision through the establishment of both exclusive and joint-use guide areas (EGAs), which limit the number of guides who can conduct hunts in various regions of the State. The GLCB's authority to assign EGAs is supported by an April 1977 Attorney General memorandum which determined that GLCB's regulations and activities implementing exclusive guiding areas were within their statutory powers.

This limitation on the practice of guiding ostensibly provides public benefits by providing for better game management; promotion and enforcement of ethical guiding practices; enhancing the "wilderness" aspect of big game hunting experience by separating guided hunting parties; and allows for the separation of non-compatible forms of hunting. The limits are also designed to provide for a greater degree of safety to the guided hunter by allowing guides to become familiar with the terrain and seasonal weather conditions of their assigned area.

GLCB does not act consistently when considering the assignment of exclusive and joint-use guiding areas. The criteria on which any given area assignment decision is made varies from decision to decision. Additionally, GLCB often does not adequately document the basis on which they make their assignments. We found inconsistencies and contradictions in the way that GLCB applied the following criteria when awarding EGAs:

1. Game Management Information - GLCB does not consistently review game management information in their area assignment decisions. What game information they do consider usually is second hand and anecdotal, provided by applicants or current users (see Recommendation No. 2).

2. Demonstration of Experience - When applying for an EGA, applicants must demonstrate that they have had guiding experience in the applicable game unit. Guides demonstrate their experience through the submittal to GLCB of a Statement of Financial Remuneration (SFR) for each guided hunt. SFRs list the names of hunters, guides assisting in the hunt, game units hunted, and the type of game taken.

Under the Board's regulations, SFRs are the primary evidence of a guide's activity and familiarity with the game unit involved. However, we found instances where the Board awarded EGAs to guides with no SFRs in the appropriate game unit, while denying other EGA applicants because they had no SFRs on file demonstrating their experience or activity.

3. Transfers of guiding areas - GLCB has been essentially approving transfers of guiding areas with little or no consideration of any other criteria such as game management, objections of joint users, or experience of the guide receiving the transferred area (see Recommendation No. 3).

This inconsistency on the part of GLCB in its decision-making, along with the lack of proper documentation of its rationale, ultimately results in a loss of effective control over the activities and policy of the guiding industry.

During the past four years, hearing officers have repeatedly found Board decisions to be arbitrary and capricious with little or no support. In effect, the Board has abdicated much of its control over area assignments through its inconsistent application of criteria. Hearing officer decisions are beginning to effectively replace GLCB in setting quotas for guides. Essentially, GLCB has not fully met its statutory responsibility to adopt an equitable and reasonable procedure for the assignment of guide areas.

We believe GLCB's responsibility would be better met by identifying pertinent criteria to be used in area assignment decisions, assigning some priorities to those criteria, and applying them consistently.

Recommendation No. 2

GLCB should improve methods of obtaining game management information from independent sources, such as the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG).

One of the primary justifications for the whole concept of EGAs is to enhance overall management of the public's game resources. Guides are awarded exclusive or joint-use areas so that they have a long-term interest in managing the game

in their EGA. GLCB has adopted regulations [12 AAC 38.053(d) (1)] that require it to consider an area's ability "... to sustain an additional guided hunting operation, in terms of game populations, terrain, methods of hunting, and use by other guides and hunters."

As stated in Recommendation No. 1, we found that GLCB rarely considers independent information regarding game populations and management concerns when assigning EGAs. GLCB relies on information provided by applicants and guides operating in the region under consideration. Certainly, the assessment of an active registered guide is important and should be considered. However, whether coming from an applicant or current user, it must be recognized that the guide has a vested interest in how the information is presented and interpreted.

Oftentimes, information presented to the Board is conflicting, depending on the desire of the guide. New applicants for areas claim game is plentiful, and the area is underutilized. Current users, on the other hand, emphasize game scarcity and hunting pressures.

If GLCB established better, more formal communications with ADFG they would better meet their regulatory and statutory obligation to enhance the management of the State's game resources. ADFG information may be no better than that of guides; however, it is more independent and more objectively developed. ADFG is charged with management of the State's game resources, and guided, non-resident hunters take up to an estimated 40% of the game in the State. We believe GLCB should attempt to improve communications and coordination with ADFG while taking steps to include their assessment of game populations and hunting pressures when considering assignment of EGAs.

Recommendation No. 3

GLCB should take more responsibility for area assignments by repealing regulations that allow a guide to designate to whom his EGA be reassigned.

Registered and master guides may each have a maximum of three EGAs. Typically, when a guide wishes to retire or perhaps become eligible for another, different ECA, he is allowed to turn back an existing EGA to the Board and designate the recipient of this reassignment. GLCB regulations currently allow, but do not necessarily require, this practice.

We found that these designated transfers override all other area assignment criteria. Essentially, GLCB has been automatically approving transfers of EGAs regardless of game management considerations, demonstration of experience

in the area by the transferee, and over the objections of affected joint users. Whereas GLCB evaluates, albeit inconsistently, regular area assignments, our review indicated they gave transfers much less scrutiny.

We believe that this lack of scrutiny encourages the practice of guides selling their EGAs to other guides in violation of GLCB regulations. With the Board giving little review to transfers, they greatly increase the potential of EGAs being awarded based solely on economic consideration; i.e., can the designated recipient afford to buy the area from its holder? This potential abuse is contrary to GLCB's statutory responsibility of establishing quotas for guide areas in an equitable and reasonable manner. We feel that all qualified guides for the area should receive equal chance at receiving an EGA, regardless of their ability to "buy" the rights from the previous holder.

By not adequately reviewing transfers of guide areas, the GLCB is missing an opportunity to achieve one of its stated policy goals. In the Board's FY 85 annual report, they state one of their policy objectives is to not allow additional joint use in areas that already have enough guides operating.

We feel that it would be better if the EGAs were surrendered to the Board; the Board review pertinent and prioritized criteria to determine if the region would support one or more additional guide operations; then consider all applications for the area under a equitable and reasonable method of allocation. Such a method could take into consideration unique qualifications such as a son or daughter who had worked as an assistant to their father, or perhaps a registered guide, who had "apprenticed" in the region under the surrendering EGA holder and accordingly, is more knowledgeable of the area than other applicants. By following such a procedure the Board would promote compliance with its own regulation restricting the transfer of guiding area permits.

Recommendation No. 4

GLCB should adopt procedures to improve the administration of the oral portion of the registered guide examination.

The oral portion of the registered guide examination is arbitrary and inconsistent in content and grading. This is because the examination content and grading guidelines are left to the discretion of the individual examiners.

To qualify for licensure as a registered guide, an applicant must successfully pass the registered guide examination. This examination, which is prepared and administered by GLCB, is composed of two parts, a written and an oral section. Passage of the examination requires the applicant to obtain a score of 80% on both sections.

GLCB procedures require the oral portion of the registered guide examination to be administered by three examiners, consisting of a Board member and two master guides. Questions asked by the examiners are based on an oral exam sheet, which does not limit examiners to specific questions nor does it provide predetermined question grading values.

This allows individual examiners to emphasize whatever subject areas they wish in the questioning of applicants. Despite the lack of specific grading criteria on which to base examination scores, instances were noted in which applicants narrowly failed exams by combined examiner scores as high as 79%.

The inconsistency of exam content and grading is demonstrated by the following example. In February 1985, an applicant failed the oral portion of the examination. The reason for failure noted by the examiners was that the applicant needed more hunting experience in the field. Examiners recommended the applicant obtain specific area experience along with spring, late fall, and winter experience. One month later, the applicant took the oral examination again, and was passed by an examination committee made up of three different examiners.

GLCB appears to have demonstrated its own doubts regarding the validity of oral examination results. GLCB's regulation 12 AAC 38.010(c), states the failure to achieve a passing score on either section of the examination constitutes failure of the entire examination. However, on several occasions, after having been petitioned by applicants who passed the written portion of the exam while failing the oral portion, the Board waived the requirement that the written portion of the examination be retaken.

The lack of specific guidelines dictating the objective administration of the oral portion of the registered guide examination has resulted in inconsistent content and grading between individual examinations. The likelihood of exam passage is as much affected by who the examiners are and their individual judgement as it is by the knowledge and competence of the applicant.

Structured guidelines governing the administration of the oral portion of the registered guide examination should be implemented by GLCB. These guidelines need to provide examiners with specific directions as to examination questions to be asked and their assigned grading values. If implemented, structured guidelines will provide a more objective means of administering the examination. This will provide the Board with more of a fair and consistent test of applicant competence.

Recommendation No. 5

GLCB should seek both statutory and regulatory changes in order to improve the protection of the public from unethical guiding practices.

One of the primary purposes of licensing and regulating guides is to protect the public from unethical guiding practices. We identified regulations and statutes that serve to block effective consumer protection action on the part of GLCB and serves to protect guides at the expense of the public. We recommend that GLCB enhance its consumer protection responsibilities by taking the following actions:

- A. Pursue amendment of statutes that limit GLCB's authority to discipline guides for unethical activity.
- B. Adopt regulations and/or recommend legislation to require guides to post performance bonds.

Statutory Constraints to Effective Disciplinary Action

Alaska Statute 08.54.200(a)(1) does not allow the Board to consider complaints of unethical or incompetent guiding practices until receiving complaints from "... three or more clients [hunters] of separate [hunting] parties."

In the course of our review we found four instances where guides had two allegations of unethical guiding activity, as defined by GLCB's regulations, but still had not been brought before the Board for review. Law enforcement officials told us that the statute requiring three separate complaints was particularly onerous for effective resolution of consumer complaints. Law enforcement officials are put in the position of consumer ombudsman, trying to mediate and negotiate settlements of hunter-and-guide or guide-and-guide disputes.

GLCB's effectiveness and visibility would be enhanced if all allegations regarding unethical guide practices was brought to it for review on a case-by-case basis. It appears that the intent of the statute was to keep down the number of frivolous and unfounded complaints against guides. Other professional licensing boards listen to, and sort through, all cases and complaints, no matter how trivial, as a means of keeping apprised of the conduct of their licensees. We recommend that GLCB begin doing the same.

Bonding of Guides

Almost all hunters who use guiding services are non-residents, a large number from outside of the United States. As a result, when disputes arise between guides and hunters it is often very difficult and expensive for the complaining

hunter to seek legal remedies or implement administrative action. This difficulty is compounded by the three complaint requirement of the statutes discussed previously.

In the course of our review, we noted four cases where a non-resident hunter and guide were disputing the refundability of a deposit. One example, two out-of-state hunters sent in deposits of \$2,500 six months in advance of a hunt. Just prior to their departure for Alaska, the guide notified them that he would have to cancel their hunt. He offered to apply their deposits to a hunt the next year, but the hunters decided they wanted a refund. The guide did not respond to requests, and due to the statutory three complaint requirement, law enforcement officials were not able to bring the dispute before GLCB. The two hunters retained a Fairbanks attorney to pursue legal remedies, but soon abandoned the effort due to costs of litigation.

We recommend that GLCB pursue the necessary statutory and regulatory changes that would implement a mandatory requirement that guides post performance bonds. Performance bonds would allow hunters with legitimate grievances and claims against guides an easier, less expensive alternative in obtaining settlement of their claims. Guiding is a large industry in the State. It is important that GLCB do all it can to maintain the integrity of the guiding industry and uphold the reputation of the Alaskan guides with hunters outside of the State. The Board should recognize the unique type of consumer for guide services and take steps to adequately protect the interest of the out-of-state hunter/consumer.

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ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC NEED

Limited Analysis

The following analyses indicate both positive and negative factors as they relate to the public need as defined in the "sunset" law. These analyses are not intended to be comprehensive, but to address those areas we were able to cover during our review.

- I. The extent to which the board, commission, or program has operated in the public interest.
 - A. The Board has adopted regulations defining unethical conduct which clarify and strengthen the professional's responsibility to the public.
 - B. The Board does not consistently review the Department of Fish and Game game management information prior to assignment or transfer of an exclusive guiding area (EGA) (see Recommendation No. 1).
- II. The extent to which the operation of the board, commission, or agency program has been impeded or enhanced by existing statutes, procedures, and practices which it has adopted, and any other matter, including budgetary, resource, and personnel matters.
 - A. Regulation 12 AAC 38.054(b) allows an EGA permit holder to designate the qualified guide to whom he wishes to transfer his guide area. These transfers often take precedence over other guide area assignment criteria such as joint user objections, experience in the game unit, or game management considerations (see Recommendation No. 3).
 - B. Alaska Statute 08.54.200(a)(1) does not allow the Board to consider complaints of unethical or incompetent guiding practices until receiving complaints from three or more clients of separate parties regardless of the potential magnitude of the unethical act (see Recommendation No. 5).
- III. The extent to which the board, commission, or agency has recommended statutory changes which are generally of benefit to the public interest.
 - A. Senate Bill No. 294, which was introduced in April 1985 by the Resources Committee, contains the following items which should enhance public protection if ratified:

1. An amendment to AS 08.54.010 would increase game management considerations in regulating guide activities (see Recommendation No. 2).
 2. An amendment to AS 08.54.040 and a proposed new section (AS 08.54.195) would require consistency in procedures used in allocating EGAs (see Recommendation No. 1).
 3. New sections would require those guides that contract with more than one client at a time (an outfitter) to maintain a surety bond of \$5,000 (see Recommendation No. 5).
 4. The bill would require closer supervision over assistant guides while in the field.
 5. Unethical activities would be amended to include unsafe or unsportsmanlike actions that are detrimental to the game resources of the State.
 6. Statutes dictating qualifications for, and restrictions on, transporters would be repealed. Many of the services now being provided by transporters would be subject to the proposed outfitter statutes contained in this bill.
- B. Additional portions of SB 294 which do not appear to us to be in the public's best interest are as follows:
1. Current law limits the number of Board members that have guide licenses to no more than three of the seven members. SB 294's amendment of AS 08.54.010 would require that at least three Board members be active guides. This amendment would increase the potential for expanding the number of industry members on the Board at the expense of public participation.
 2. Currently, AS 08.54.200(a)(1) does not allow the Board to consider complaints of unethical or incompetent guiding practices until receiving complaints from three or more hunters of separate parties. SB 294 contains an amendment of this statute which would require that these complaints be received within five years prior to the hearing date. This would compound those problems outlined in Recommendation No. 5.

3. Currently, AS 08.54.210(a)(6) makes it unlawful for a master or registered guide to employ or supervise more than three assistant guides at the same time.

SB 294 would repeal this statute and could allow a master or registered guide to employ more assistants than they are capable of effectively supervising. The experience and professional judgement of the master or registered guide may not be available to clients when needed.

Alaska Statute 08.54.141 of this bill also provides that assistant guides shall be supervised at all times while in the field on guided hunts. The potential problem noted above will depend on enactment of this new section and on the Board's interpretation of the term "supervised."

4. Enactment of amendments to AS 08.54.200(c)(3) may unnecessarily restrict those hunting statutes or regulations upon which the Board can take disciplinary action.

IV. The extent to which the board, commission, or agency has encouraged interested persons to report to it concerning the effect of its regulations and decisions on the effectiveness of service, economy of service, and availability of service which it has provided.

- A. The public is invited to attend Board meetings and to give their input about the workings of the Board. Notices of meetings are advertised in at least five newspapers throughout the State. In addition, guides are notified by registered mail of meetings that might affect them.
- B. Publication of meeting information does not always precede the meeting by a reasonable time period. We found that the public was given less than a one week notice for two of the last eleven Board meetings.
- C. Teleconference meetings are not being noticed publicly. This limits public input at those meetings and may legally jeopardize Board decisions and actions.

V. The extent to which the board, commission, or agency has encouraged public participation in the making of its regulations and decisions.

- A. As stated under IV, the public is invited, by published notices in newspapers, to attend Board meetings to give their input about Board regulations or submit written testimony.
- B. Those problems noted in IV B and C above also represent potential problems in this public need area.

VI. The efficiency with which public inquiries or complaints regarding the activities of the board, commission, or agency filed with it, with the department to which a board or commission is administratively assigned, or with the Office of the Ombudsman have been processed and resolved.

- A. Since July 1983, ten complaints have been filed with the Ombudsman's Office concerning Board activity. Only one of these complaints, alleging improper denial of a registered guide license, was found to be justified.
- B. Since August 1984, 19 complaints against guides have been submitted to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Occupational Licensing for investigation. These cases appear to have been investigated in a reasonable fashion and are pending Board action or court rulings.
- C. As mentioned in III above and in Recommendation No. 5, AS 08.54.200(a)(1) does not allow the Board to consider complaints of unethical or incompetent guiding practices until receiving complaints from three or more hunters of separate parties.

VII. The extent to which a board or commission which regulates entry into an occupation or profession has presented qualified applicants to serve the public.

- A. As of September 1985, 46 master guides and 361 registered guides were licensed in Alaska. These individuals were required to pass both a written and an oral exam, as well as obtaining practical experience in the field, prior to licensure.
- B. The oral portion of the registered guide examination is arbitrary and inconsistent in content and grading. This is because the examination content and grading guidelines are left to the discretion of the individual examiners (see Recommendation No. 4).

VIII. The extent to which State personnel practices, including affirmative action requirements, have been complied with by the board, commission, or agency to its own activities and the area of activity of interest.

A. The Board established 12 AAC 38.010(c) whereby an applicant for licensure who:

because of a language barrier, is unable to read and competently understand the English language may be excused from taking the written examination, and may be issued a license based on successful completion of the oral portion of the examination and demonstration of his capabilities and experience.

B. Regulations also provide that when assigning guide area permits,

the board will give preference to qualifying guides whose permanent residence is within the district in which the area is located.

IX. The extent to which statutory, regulatory, budgeting, or other changes are necessary to enable the agency, board, or commission to better serve the interests of the public and to comply with the factors enumerated in this subsection.

Please refer to the previous section, Findings and Recommendations.

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APPENDIX A
GUIDE LICENSING AND CONTROL BOARD
REVENUES COMPARED WITH EXPENDITURES
June 30, 1985
(UNAUDITED)
(Note 1)

	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>
Revenues (Schedule 1, Note 2)	\$46,000	\$53,735	\$88,678
Expenditures (Note 3)	<u>21,663</u>	<u>13,483</u>	<u>11,777</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	<u>\$24,337</u>	<u>\$40,252</u>	<u>\$76,901</u>

Schedule 1
Types of Revenues
(Note 4)

<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Collection Time</u>
Master Guide License	\$150	Biennially
Registered Guide License	150	Biennially
Class-A Assistant Guide License	30	Biennially
Assistant Guide License	20	Biennially
Transporter License	10	Biennially
Application For A Guide Examination	25	With Application

Note 1

This revenue/expenditure comparison was prepared from available reports prepared by Occupational Licensing personnel. The records were not audited by us and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the Board's Revenues Compared with Expenditures.

Note 2

Revenue amounts reported do not include revenue obtained from the sale of game tags or hunting licenses. They only include revenue obtained from fees required to obtain and/or renew guide licenses.

Note 3

Expenditures consist of direct costs resulting from Board activities. These include miscellaneous contractual, travel, and per diem costs incurred by Board members and the Board's licensing examiner. The amounts do not include the administrative expenditures of the Division of Occupational Licensing such as employee salaries or the expenditures made to other departments such as the Department of Law, which assist the boards and the Division.

Note 4

Amounts reflected are those established by statute for FY 85. Chapter 37, SLA 1985 provides that the Department of Commerce and Economic Development shall set license fees effective upon adoption of said regulations.

APPENDIX B
GUIDE LICENSING AND CONTROL BOARD
EXAMINATION STATISTICS

Number of Examinations Given in FY 1984-1985 (Note 1)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Written Exam</u>		<u>Oral Exam</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Passes</u>	<u>Fails</u>	<u>Passes</u>	<u>Fails</u>	
1984	22	13	26	7	41
1985	19	9	17	4	30

Note 1

Licensure as a registered guide requires a passing score on both a written and oral examination. Licensure as a master guide requires a passing score on an oral examination only. Licensure as assistant guides and transporters does not require examination.

APPENDIX C
GUIDE LICENSING AND CONTROL BOARD
ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS
September 30, 1985

Currently Licensed

Master Guides	46
Registered Guides	361
Class-A Assistant Guides	139
Assistant Guides	829
Transporters	141

Board Meetings Between
July 1, 1983 and June 30, 1985

July 17-22, 1983
October 25-26, 1983
December 7-13, 1983
March 12-17, 1984
December 13-14, 1984
February 9-17, 1985
March 18-20, 1985

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING

POUCH D
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: (907) 485-2534

December 23, 1985

Mr. Gerald L. Wilkerson
Legislative Auditor
Legislative Audit Division
Pouch W
Juneau, AK 99811

RECEIVED
DEC 24 1985
**LEGISLATIVE
AUDIT**

Dear Mr. Wilkerson:

Re: Preliminary Audit Findings
Guide Licensing and Control Board

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on your preliminary audit report on the Guide Licensing and Control Board.

Our position remains the same from previous correspondence in that, we concur with your findings and recommendations, and also support continuation of the board. We once again offer the following comments regarding your recommendations:

In reference to recommendation #1, it is important to note that many of the actions or decisions made by the Guide Licensing and Control Board were made upon advice and support of counsel from the Department of Law. This is done especially in relation to your finding that hearing officer decisions are replacing that of the Guide Licensing and Control Board where setting quotas for guides are concerned. However, we believe the board has demonstrated an honest effort to act accordingly within the parameters of what they perceived to be correct, based on legal advice.

Regarding recommendation #4, this matter was brought to the attention of the board by staff of the Division of Occupational Licensing during previous board meetings. Although the board did acknowledge the need to address this issue, no time was given to address the oral examination for registered guides.

Mr. Gerald L. Wilkerson

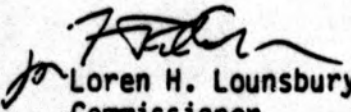
-2-

December 23, 1985

We strongly support your suggestions in recommendation #5 and feel that, although performance bonds posted by master and registered guides may not be entirely adequate to rectify all complaints, it would certainly allow some means of restitution for injured parties from receiving unethical services.

Thank you once again for the opportunity to comment on your findings and for your cooperation.

Sincerely,


Loren H. Lounsbury
Commissioner

LHL/sa1444s
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DEC 19 1985

LEGISLATIVE
AUDIT

Recommendation #1

The Guide Licensing and Control Board (GLCB) uses the Statements of Financial Remunerations as proof of use and experience in areas when assigning Exclusive Guide Areas (EGA). There have been discrepancies in the past, the last year the GLCB have been adhering closely to the criteria of using SFRs. The GLCB seeks biological and Fish & Game surveys when they are available. This cannot always be done. Some areas Fish & Game haven't run surveys or recent surveys. Most of the time, the GLCB doesn't know which areas will be before them until the applicant comes before the GLCB with his application. This doesn't allow enough time to obtain the information. In cases that are held over and coming before the GLCB at a later date do allow time for soliciting biological information from the Fish & Game biologist located in the area involved. I have solicited Fish & Game information in several cases that are coming before the GLCB this next meeting in December 1985. I hope to get a regulation passed that requires an applicant applying for an EGA to obtain this information from the Fish & Game for presentation to the GLCB.

Along these lines there also should be a regulation requiring the same criteria for a transfer be the same as a new applicant. That is to show proof of experience in the area as would a new applicant. And going farther, an applicant for a transfer from an EGA holder to himself show proof of working with the EGA holder for a certain time. One or two years. Co-signing SFRs could be used as proof as well as additional proof, either in EGAS or joint use areas.

Recommendation #2

Regulation (12 AAC 38.053 (n) (1) applies mostly to applications for joint use areas and EGAs being applied for by more than one guide. The proposal to pass a regulation requiring the applicant to obtain Fish & Game biological information on the area applied for will help in this area.

Recommendation #3

I do not agree that an EGA holder should have to surrender his EGA to the GLCB and not have the opportunity to transfer the EGA to a guide of his choice with the approval of the GLCB. There are many cases where an EGA holder has farmed his area, carefully not to over harvest, so has improved both game populations and size of the animals in the area. To enhance game populations and sportsmen enjoyment is one purpose of the GLCB. Financial investments should also be considered in transfers, land, buildings and equipment related to guiding in the area. A guide who has spent many years building up an area with improvements to game populations should certainly have something to say about who's care the area ~~XXXXXX~~ comes under. Son, ~~XXXXXX~~ Daughter, apprentice or aguide who is well qualified to guide in the area.

The GLCB has a policy not to issue a new applicant an area if in joint use. In other words filing over an area that is already in joint use, or use by only one EGA holder. The GLCB is working to eliminate as much joint use as possible. This can only be done through natural attrition. The GLCB cannot choose two permit holders out of six joint users and pull their permits without due cause. I do think, and it has been the GLCB's policy the last two years. A Ega holder is convicted of some violation that merits revoking his area that is in joint use with others, that area will not be reassigned ~~if joint use~~ ..

Where the area is extremely large and doesn't have many joint users some leeway should apply to a new applicant. The guide losing the area should not have a say one way or the other in the matter. However, in cases such as this very careful scrutiny in all criteria must be made. One thing along these lines. At one time the intent of GLCB to review and reassess all EGAS. Considering size, utilization and condition of game populations. This was never done, primarily because time and budget restrictions wouldn't allow it.

Recommendation #4

Oral guide examinations:

There are inconsistencies in administering oral tests. The purpose of the oral test is to determine the applicant's practical field experience and knowledge of game habits, size and the area he is being tested for. Most of this is impossible to determine with a tightly held oral tests with set questions and answers. The examiner should have some flexibility but should not be allowed to wander far afield and asking impertinent questions. There should also be a standard time for the test, say 1 or 1½ hours. One problem that keeps cropping up is first aid. I propose that an applicant be required to have passed a first aid course within the year prior to taking the guide exam.

The GLCB has been trying to upgrade this portion of the guide test. Here again, the increasing number of applications for testing each meeting is also increasing the work load of the GLCB.

Recommendation #5

There should be some changes in Statute 08.54.200 (A) (1). The change should give the GLCB some flexibility on guide complaints. Taking in consideration of the severity of the complaint. Endangering life, flagrant game violations, and unethical practices, etc. The GLCB does have a guiding ethics regulation (12AAC 38.180) The complaints are slowly being corrected since the administration was consolidated in the Department of Commerce, Division of Occupational Licensing. The GLCB investigator is investigating all complaints that come in now.

We are trying to get a section in the new guide bill, (Senate Bill #294) to satisfy the change mentioned above. Bonding is already addressed in S294.

The bill also creates an outfitter's license and repeals the transporters license. This should help to alleviate the wide spread unlicensed guiding. These unlicensed guides are a big factor in guiding complaints.

The bill also goes into more detail on what guiding is. Enforcement people say the present bill doesn't explain guiding enough for them to make a case on ~~unlicensed~~ unlicensed guiding. The new bill should give them the tools they need to enforce that section.

The GLCB would like to conduct more work on all these programs and others as well.

It is very important to the guiding industry that the GLCB not be sun setted. If the guide bill is not extended or a new bill passed, the guiding industry will be plunged into a chaos that it could never recover from. Just about everyone with a super cub or 185 will become instant guides creating an impossible situation for game populations and sportsmen safety.

An addition to recommendation #4.

At this last GLCB meeting we appointed 2 master guides and a registered guide to study the oral test and make up a new one that would standardize the test. These men ~~are~~ all have an educational background.

Comments Regarding Interim Letter #1
Sunset review GLCB

Recommendation # 1.

I agree with all of Mr. McNutt's comments. In addition I might add. There have been a number of meetings to establish a point for awarding and transferring guiding areas. The suggested method that had the most merit was to award points for criteria relating to use of the area, financial investment in the area, residence alternate areas, etc. I would suggest that those who did so much work on this system be contacted and a system be finalized and approved. This will eliminate most of the criticism related to transfers.

Recommendation # 2.

Agree with Mr. McNutt.

Recommendation #3.

I completely agree with Mr. McNutt's comments and would like to add emphasis here. The assigned area concept will do more to elevate the quality of guiding in Alaska than any change in years. It gives the area holders a responsibility toward the area and game. Now through leases from the state and permits from the federal government, it will be possible for guides to build permanent structures in many areas. The guides will continue to increase their investments in areas. As the investment both in time and monetary increases so does the guides financial responsibility increase. After working for years to build a high quality operation it seems only just that upon retirement the permit holder would be able to choose his successor, who in nearly every case would be the most qualified person for the transfer no matter what selection criteria were used. There have been abuses of this in the past as there were some transactions that seemed to be merely real estate sales. The GLCB is aware of this and is taking a firm stance against real estate dealers. It would seem that guiding like any other business would allow a successful and ambitious business man to build some value into his business so that when it came time for retirement he would have something to sell. Because the guiding business involves land and resources that belong to the public, the burden of responsibility upon the area permit holder is great. aside from his investment in property and equipment the value lies in his concessionary right to the area and it's wildlife. If he has treated these right with regard and respect and obeyed all covenants both moral and legal it seems only right that he should be able to sell this right to another qualified individual of his choosing. This would allow him to maximize the return for his investment.

Recommendation #4.

The GLCB commented on this in addition to Mr. McNutt's comments and covered it quite thoroughly.

Recommendation # 5.

Agree with Mr. McNutt.

**A PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
GUIDE BOARD**

December 11, 1987

Audit Control Number

08-1305-88-R

**Commissioner, Department of
Commerce and Economic Development**

J. Anthony Smith

**Deputy Commissioners, Department of
Commerce and Economic Development**

John Williams

**Members of the
Guide Board**

**Chairman
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member
Member**

**Ray McNutt
Edward J. Shavings, Sr.
Ben Ballenger
Charles Weir
Stanley Frost
Edward Gamble, Sr.
Arthur Clark**

STATE OF ALASKA

THE LEGISLATURE BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

AUDIT DIVISION
P.O. BOX W
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-3300

December 18, 1987

Members of the Legislative Budget
and Audit Committee:

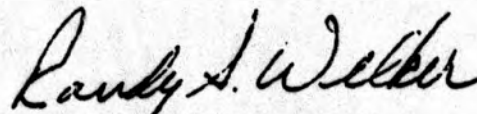
In accordance with the provisions of Titles 24 and 44 of the
Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), the attached report is
submitted for your review.

A PERFORMANCE REPORT ON THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GUIDE BOARD

December 11, 1987

Audit Control Number

08-1305-88-R



Randy S. Welker, CPA
Acting Legislative Auditor
Division of Legislative Audit

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PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE REPORT

Purpose

In accordance with the intent of Titles 24 and 44 of the Alaska Statutes (sunset legislation), we have reviewed the activities of the Guide Board for the past four fiscal years. Our examination was conducted to determine if the Board has been operating in an efficient and effective manner.

Legislative intent requires consideration of this report during legislative oversight hearings to determine whether the Guide Board should be reestablished. The law now specifies that the Board will terminate June 30, 1988 and will have one year from that date to conclude its affairs.

Scope

The major areas of our examination were the licensing, examination, administration, complaint, and affirmative action functions of the Board. We reviewed and evaluated the following:

1. Applicable statutes and regulations.
2. Interviews with the license examiners.
3. Tests of files and documents of licensees.
4. Complaints filed with the Division of Occupational Licensing, Human Rights Commission, Equal Employment Opportunity Office, Attorney General's Office, and the Ombudsman Office.
5. Discussions with Board members.
6. Discussions with licensed guides.
7. Minutes of Board meetings and Division correspondence files.
8. Attorney General Opinions applicable to professional boards.

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ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTION

The Guide Board was established by the 1973 Legislature and succeeded the Board of Fish and Game, Department of Fish and Game, which previously had regulated the guiding industry. The seven member Board is appointed by the Governor with confirmation by the Legislature and is restricted to having no more than three members as licensed guides. Board members serve staggered terms of three years or until their successors are appointed.

The Board is organized under the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Occupational Licensing. The Division assists the Board in the performance of their duties by providing administrative, licensure, and investigative support.

By law, a nonresident may not hunt, pursue, or take brown bear, grizzly bear, polar bear, or sheep in Alaska unless personally accompanied by a licensed master, registered, or assistant guide. Nonresidents hunting with an Alaskan relative are exempt from this requirement. The Guide Board was appointed in part to protect these nonresident hunters from incompetent individuals holding themselves out to be qualified Alaskan guides.

The function of the Board is primarily regulatory, as mandated by AS 08.54.040. Accordingly, the Board has the capacity to administer examinations, determine qualifications of guides, establish performance standards and regulate activities, maintain guide registers, prohibit harmful guiding activities, conduct hearings regarding licensure, and establish quotas of guides for specified geographical areas (exclusive guiding areas). The Board, through the assignment of exclusive guiding areas, limits hunting pressure by guides within a specific geographical area.

It is this last practice and function of the Board which is the most controversial. The Board's method and policy of assigning exclusive guide areas has become an increasingly contentious procedure. The Board has adopted a policy of eliminating previously allowed joint-use areas and is gradually trying to reestablish exclusive guide areas.

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REPORT CONCLUSION

In our opinion, the Guide Board should be reestablished. The regulation and licensing of qualified guides is necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare. The Board provides this service by establishing minimum qualification and experience requirements that provide reasonable assurance that persons licensed are both capable of safely conducting guided hunts and familiar with their prospective guiding areas.

However, we also recommend that the Legislature limit the reestablishment period of the Guide Board to a two year period. The Board's current policy regarding the assignment (see Recommendation No. 1) and transfer of guiding areas (see Prior Audit Recommendation No. 3) along with the pending suit before the Alaska Supreme Court challenging the legal basis of area assignments all involve significant public policy issues.

Resolution of these issues, particularly an adverse ruling in the Supreme Court case, will have an extensive effect on the operations of the Guide Board. We believe that it would be good public policy for the Legislature to limit any statutory extension of the Board to June 30, 1990 in order to provide for formal legislative reevaluation of the Board and its operations within the next two years.

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FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No. 1

The Guide Board should discontinue its blanket policy of eliminating joint-use guiding areas.

Joint-use areas, as the name implies, allow more than one guide to conduct or authorize guided hunts in a given geographical area. In contrast, exclusive guide areas are geographic regions assigned by the Board to one individual. Only that individual may legally conduct or authorize guided hunts in the assigned area. Over the past two years the Guide Board has adopted a policy of eliminating previously approved joint-use areas and encouraging the assignment of only exclusive guide areas.

Such a policy unduly restricts entry into the guiding profession without offering any substantial public benefit. The policy primarily serves the interests of established guides who have previously received exclusive areas. The Board indicated that the primary reason for adopting this policy is to lessen hunting pressure on game resources throughout the State.

The Board adopted this policy without consulting the Division of Game within the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) for that agency's assessment of game populations. The Division reported to us that game populations statewide have generally been stable over the past 5 to 7 years. Even though there may be some justification for having strictly exclusive guide areas in some regions of the State, adoption of a blanket policy on a statewide basis, especially without independent consultation with DFG, is not warranted.

We do not believe that game management is the primary responsibility of the Board. If it were, provisions should be made to place it in an executive branch agency that also has such responsibilities. As part of the Division of Occupational Licensing, its primary purpose is the licensing and regulation of qualified individuals to conduct guided hunts.

Effect of the Policy - Limiting Entry

This policy, in effect, establishes a two-tiered licensing system. Becoming registered is only the first step to becoming an independent, practicing professional guide. An individual must also obtain a viable exclusive guide area in which to conduct business. Essentially, an individual can be licensed but is not allowed to guide in various areas designated as exclusive to other guides.

The implementation of the exclusive area policy; adoption of regulations allowing each guide to have up to three exclusive guiding areas; and the routine approval of guide designated transfers of assigned guiding areas (see discussion in Prior Audit Recommendation 3); all serve to restrict entry into the guiding profession. Such regulations and practices suggest that the Board may be more interested in the protection and development of the proprietary interests of established guides rather than promoting equitable access to the profession for all qualified individuals.

We do not question the Board's legal authority for implementing the exclusive guide area concept, although at the time of this report a lawsuit is pending before the State Supreme Court challenging the Board's authority on this issue. Over the past ten years, the Attorney General has repeatedly stated that assignment of exclusive guide areas is within the Board's statutory authority.

However, the Board should use its authority to the extent necessary to promote hunter safety and consumer protection. Using its authority to restrict effective entry into the profession is not in the best interests of the public. Continued use and even expansion of joint-use guiding areas encourages more competition in the guiding profession and allows an increased number of qualified guides access to viable hunting areas within the State.

Prior Audit Recommendations

In our previous review, "A Performance Report on the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Guide Licensing and Control Board, November 21, 1985," we reported five recommendations. Many of the issues discussed in these prior recommendations still exist although almost all of them have been addressed to some degree by the Board.

Prior Audit Recommendation No. 1

The Guide Board should develop a prioritized set of criteria to use in assigning both exclusive and joint-use guiding areas.

In our previous report we stated that the Board did not act consistently when they considered the assignment of exclusive and joint-use guiding areas. The criteria on which any given area assignment was made varied from decision-to-decision. We also noted that the Board often did not adequately document the basis on which they made assignment decisions.

This inconsistency on the part of the Board in its decision-making, along with the lack of proper documentation of its rationale, resulted in the loss of effective control over

the activities and policy of the guiding industry. We felt that the Board's responsibility would be better met if it would identify pertinent criteria to be used in area assignment decisions, assign some priorities to the criteria, and apply them consistently.

Legislative Audit's Current Position

Alaska Statute 08.54.040(a)(7) was amended in 1986 and now requires that the Board "provide for an equitable, reasonable, and consistent procedure for limiting the number of guides [in an assigned area]." (Emphasis added.) Additionally, AS 08.54.195 (a) was added and directs the Board to "adopt regulations that establish uniform and consistent criteria, including a point system, to be used by the board when it establishes and assigns a restricted guide area."

The Guide Board is currently in the process of implementing this prior recommendation and meeting its statutory responsibility to adopt regulations that provide for uniform and consistent area assignment criteria. A proposed point system is currently being considered by the Board in conjunction with the Division of Occupational Licensing's regulations specialist.

Prior Audit Recommendation No. 2

The Board should improve methods of obtaining game management information from independent sources, such as the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG).

One of the primary justifications for the whole concept of exclusive guiding areas is the enhancement of the overall management of the public's game resources. Guides are awarded exclusive or joint-use areas so that they have a long-term interest in managing the game in their area. The Board has adopted regulations [12 AAC 38.053(d)(1)] that require it to consider an area's ability "... to sustain an additional guided hunting operation, in terms of game populations, terrain, methods of hunting, and use by other guides and hunters."

In our prior audit, we stated that the Board rarely considered independent information regarding game populations and management concerns when assigning areas. The Board relied on information provided by applicants and guides operating in the region under consideration. Although we recognized that the assessment of game populations by an active registered guide was an important consideration, we felt that in many instances it had to be understood that the guide offering such information often had vested interest in how the information was presented and interpreted.

We recommended that the Board establish better, more formal communications with ADFG in order to better meet their regulatory and statutory obligation to enhance the management of the State's game resources. We encouraged the Board to improve communications and coordination with ADFG and take steps to include that agency's assessment of game populations and hunting pressures when considering assignment of guiding areas.

Legislative Audit's Current Position

There has been some improvement by the Board in the use of independent game information from ADFG when making its decisions regarding assignment of guide areas. However, as stated previously, the Board's policy of encouraging the creation of only exclusive guide areas has resulted in making many of the concerns behind this prior recommendation irrelevant. Use of independent game information for specific regions of the State no longer appears to be a significant factor in the Board's decision-making process.

Prior Audit Recommendation No. 3

The Board should take more responsibility for area assignments by repealing regulations that allow a guide to designate to whom their area be reassigned.

Registered and master guides may each have a maximum of three guide areas. Typically, when a guide wishes to retire or perhaps become eligible for another, different guide area, he or she is allowed to turn back an existing area assignment to the Board and designate the recipient of the reassignment. Board regulations allow for, but do not necessarily require, this practice.

In our prior audit we found that these designated transfers overrode all other area assignment criteria. Essentially, the Board automatically approved transfers of guiding areas regardless of game management considerations, demonstration of experience in the area by the transfer recipient, and over the objections of affected joint-users. Whereas, the Board evaluated, albeit inconsistently, regular area assignments, our prior audit indicated they gave transfers much less scrutiny.

This lack of scrutiny encouraged the practice of guides selling their assigned areas to other guides in violation of Board regulations. With the Board giving little review to transfers, they greatly increase the potential of area assignments being awarded based solely on economic considerations. This potential abuse is contrary to the Board's statutory responsibility of establishing quotas for guide areas in an equitable and reasonable manner. All qualified guides for an area should receive equal chance at receiving an area assignment regardless of their ability to buy the rights from the previous holder.

It would be a better administrative practice if area assignments were surrendered to the Board; the Board reviewed pertinent and prioritized criteria to determine if the region would support one or more additional guide operations; and then consider all applications for the area under an equitable and reasonable method of allocation. By following such a procedure the Board would promote compliance with its own regulations restricting the transfer of guiding area permits.

Legislative Audit's Current Position

The Board continues to automatically approve almost all transfers of area assignments regardless of game management considerations, demonstration of experience, and over the objections of affected joint-users. On several occasions the Board approved the transfer of assigned joint-use areas contrary to the Board's own stated policy of eliminating joint-use area assignments.

The Board often approves transfers to individuals who would not qualify to receive the assignment had they been an original applicant for the area. We reviewed 19 transfers approved by the Board over the past two years. In 8 of those 19 transfers (42%) the approved recipient did not have any documented guiding experience in the transferred area. Had the individual been an original applicant for the assignment, he or she would have been required to have at least 2 years of documented guiding experience in the applied for area.

We again recommend that the Board evaluate transfers of area assignments as they would original area assignments. Such an evaluation would enable all qualified guides a more equal opportunity to receive an assigned area.

Prior Audit Recommendation No. 4

The Board should adopt procedures to improve the administration of the oral portion of the registered guide examination.

To qualify for licensure as a registered guide, an applicant must successfully pass the registered guide examination. This examination, which is prepared and administered by the Board, is composed of two parts, a written and an oral section. Passage of the examination requires the applicant to obtain a score of 80% on both sections.

The Board procedures require that the oral portion of the registered guide examination be administered by three examiners, consisting of a Board member and two master guides. In our prior report, we stated that the oral portion of the examination was arbitrary and inconsistent in its content and grading. This was due to the practice of allowing examiners to use their individual discretion in determining examination content and grading guidelines.

We noted that the lack of specific guidelines to dictate the objective administration of the oral examination resulted in inconsistent content and grading between individual examinations. The likelihood of exam passage was as much affected by who the examiners were and their individual judgement as it was by the knowledge and competence of the applicant.

We recommended that the Board adopt structured guidelines for the administration of the oral examination. Any such guidelines needed to provide examiners with specific directions as to examination questions to be asked and their assigned grading values.

Legislative Audit's Current Position

The Board has substantially improved administration of the oral portion of the guide examination. The examination score sheet has been redesigned and now includes predetermined categories and assigned grade values. In addition, all oral examinations are tape-recorded which allows objective review of the questions and responses in instances where an applicant may appeal the scoring or content of his or her questions and responses. These changes in the oral examination process has provided the Board with fairer and more consistent administration of the oral examination.

Recommendation No. 5

The Board should seek both statutory and regulatory changes in order to improve the protection of the public from unethical guiding practices.

One of the primary purposes of licensing and regulating guides is to protect the public from unethical guiding practices. In our prior report, we identified regulations and statutes that serve to block effective consumer protection action on the part of the Board and serves to protect guides at the expense of the public. We recommended that the Board enhance its consumer protection responsibilities by taking the following actions:

- A. Pursue amendment of statutes that limit the Board's authority to discipline guides for unethical activity.
- B. Adopt regulations and/or recommend legislation to require guides to post licensing/payment bonds.

Statutory Constraints to Effective Disciplinary Action

Alaska Statute 08.54.200(a)(1) does not allow the Board to consider complaints of unethical or incompetent guiding practices until receiving complaints from "... three or more clients [hunters] of separate [hunting] parties."

The Board's effectiveness and visibility would be enhanced if all allegations regarding unethical guide practices was brought to it for review on a case-by-case basis. It appears that the intent of the statute was to keep down the number of frivolous and unfounded complaints against guides. Other professional licensing boards listen to, and sort through, all cases and complaints, no matter how trivial, as a means of keeping apprised of the conduct of their licensees. We recommended that the Board follow the same practice.

Bonding of Guides

Almost all hunters who use guiding services are nonresidents; a large number from outside of the United States. As a result, when disputes arise between guides and hunters it is often very difficult and expensive for the complaining hunter to seek legal remedies or implement effective administrative action. This difficulty is compounded by the three complaint requirement of the statutes discussed previously.

We recommended that the Board pursue the necessary statutory and regulatory changes that would implement a mandatory requirement that guides post a licensing or payment bond with the Division of Occupational Licensing. Such a bond would allow hunters, and perhaps even employees of the guides, with legitimate grievances and claims against guides an easier, less expensive alternative in obtaining settlement of their claims.

Guiding is a significant industry in the State. It is important that the Board do all it can to maintain the integrity of the guiding industry and uphold the reputation of the Alaskan guides with hunters outside of the State. The Board should recognize the unique type of consumer for guide services and take steps to adequately protect the interest of the out-of-state hunter/consumer.

Legislative Audit's Current Position

Neither of the two parts of this prior report recommendation have been implemented. The same abuses and conditions which led to our previous recommendation still exist. Currently, the Division of Occupational Licensing has three guides who have two complaints each pending against them, but whose cases are being held back from formal report to the Board until another complaint is received. In addition, the Attorney General's Consumer Protection Office is involved with a legal complaint against a guide for receiving money for a contracted hunt without providing services.

Subsequent Comment

The Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Occupational Licensing indicate in their response to this report that current market conditions have made it extremely difficult to obtain bonding in Alaska. Cost of bonding may be so prohibitive that, if required, it would represent another barrier to entry to the guiding profession. (See the agency's response to our report, pages 30-31 and our final statement on page 37 for further discussion of the issues currently involved in obtaining bonding.)

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC NEED

Limited Analysis

The following analyses indicate both positive and negative factors as they relate to the public need as defined in the "sunset" law. These analyses are not intended to be comprehensive, but to address those areas we were able to cover during our review.

- I. The extent to which the Board, commission, or program has operated in the public interest.
 - A. The Board is unduly restricting entry by adopting a policy of gradually eliminating all joint-use guide areas (see Recommendation No. 1).
 - B. The Board has adopted regulations defining unethical conduct which clarify and strengthen the guide's responsibility to the public.
 - C. The Board has adopted the Alaska Professional Hunters Association (APHA) first aid training course as a requirement for new applicants prior to receiving a license.
- II. The extent to which the operation of the Board, commission, or agency program has been impeded or enhanced by existing statutes, procedures, and practices which it has adopted, and any other matter, including budgetary, resource, and personnel matters.
 - A. Regulation 12 AAC 38.054(b) allows an EGA permit holder to designate the qualified guide to whom he wishes to transfer his guide area. These transfers often take precedence over other guide area assignment criteria such as joint-user objections, experience in the game unit, or game management considerations (see Prior Audit Recommendation No. 3).
 - B. Alaska Statute 08.54.200(a)(1) does not allow the Board to consider complaints of unethical or incompetent guiding practices until receiving complaints from three or more clients of separate parties (see Prior Audit Recommendation No. 5).
 - C. The Board does not consistently review the Department of Fish and Game game management information prior to assignment or transfer of an exclusive guiding area (EGA) (see Prior Audit Recommendations No. 1-3).

III. The extent to which the board, commission, or agency has recommended statutory changes which are generally of benefit to the public interest.

A. At the time this report was being prepared, two pieces of legislation affecting guides and the Guides Board, Senate Bill No. 191 (SB 191) and House Bill 183 (HB 183), were pending before the Legislature. The Guides Board informally supports both pieces of legislation. Although subject to revision, they both would generally require:

1. Larger fees (three times as high) for nonresident guides than resident guides.
2. A broader statutory definition of what would constitute guiding. SB 191 would define guiding as:

being present with, or providing an established camp for, a big game hunter in the field, personally or through an assistant, for compensation or with the intent or an agreement to receive compensation; "guide" or "guiding" does not include accompanying or being present with a hunter (a) in a boat with living quarters; (b) at a permanent lodge or structure; or (c) while providing transportation to or from the field, if the persons providing the transportation and the persons being transported do not stalk, pursue, track, kill, or attempt to kill big game.

3. In a position paper on HB 183 the Department of Public Safety (DPS) states that passage of such legislation would provide the agency with:

an important enforcement tool to investigate and prosecute cases against unlicensed guides in Alaska. [HB 183] should reduce the number of unlicensed guiding activities which will allow us to better utilize our manpower to monitor other resource problems in Alaska. [HB 183] will further allow our uniformed officers to better enforce the laws pertaining to guiding in Alaska. Finally, [HB 183] strengthens the guide bill, making it more enforceable when dealing

with unlicensed guiding activities.... In sum, the passage of the amendments will aid [DPS] in carrying out its responsibilities: The enforcement of state laws and the protection of the fish and wildlife resources in the State of Alaska.

IV. The extent to which the Board, commission, or agency has encouraged interested persons to report to it concerning the effect of its regulations and decisions on the effectiveness of service, economy of service, and availability of service which it has provided.

- A. The public is invited to attend Board meetings and to give their input about the workings of the Board. Notices of meetings are advertised in at least five newspapers throughout the State. In addition, guides are notified by registered mail of meetings that might affect them.
- B. Teleconference meetings are not being noticed publicly. This limits public input at those meetings and may legally jeopardize Board decisions and actions.

V. The extent to which the Board, commission, or agency has encouraged public participation in the making of its regulations and decisions.

- A. As stated under IV, the public is invited, by published notices in newspapers, to attend Board meetings to give their input about Board regulations or submit written testimony.
- B. The problem noted in IV. B. above also represents potential problems in this public need area.

VI. The efficiency with which public inquiries or complaints regarding the activities of the Board, commission, or agency filed with it, with the department to which a board or commission is administratively assigned, or with the Office of the Ombudsman have been processed and resolved.

- A. Since January 1986, nine complaints have been filed with the Ombudsman's Office concerning Board activity. Two of these complaints, (1) alleging guide examination scoring is arbitrary and inconsistent and (2) alleging board's decision to reduce guide area is unfair, are pending administrative proceeding.

B. Since July 1985, 54 complaints against guides have been submitted to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Occupational Licensing for investigation. Thirty-three of these cases have been closed, thirteen are currently in administrative hearing proceedings and nine are still pending investigation. Investigations appear to have been conducted in a reasonable fashion.

C. As mentioned in III above and in Recommendation No. 5, AS 08.54.200(a)(1) does not allow the Board to consider complaints of unethical or incompetent guiding practices until receiving complaints from three or more hunters of separate parties.

VII. The extent to which a Board or commission which regulates entry into an occupation or profession has presented qualified applicants to serve the public.

A. As of October 1987, 51 master guides and 348 registered guides were licensed in Alaska. These individuals were required to pass both a written and an oral exam, as well as obtaining practical experience in the field, prior to licensure.

VIII. The extent to which State personnel practices, including affirmative action requirements, have been complied with by the Board, commission, or agency to its own activities and the area of activity of interest.

A. The Board established 12 AAC 38.010(c) whereby an applicant for licensure who:

because of a language barrier, is unable to read and competently understand the English language may be excused from taking the written examination, and may be issued a license based on successful completion of the oral portion of the examination and demonstration of his capabilities and experience.

B. Regulations also provide that when assigning guide area permits,

the board will give preference to qualifying guides whose permanent residence is within the district in which the area is located.

- IX. The extent to which statutory, regulatory, budgeting, or other changes are necessary to enable the agency, board, or commission to better serve the interests of the public and to comply with the factors enumerated in this subsection.

Please refer to the previous section, Findings and Recommendations.

APPENDIX A
GUIDE BOARD
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES COMPARED WITH EXPENDITURES
For Fiscal Year 1987
(UNAUDITED)
(Note 1)

	<u>FY 87</u>
Revenues (Note 2)	\$153,442
Expenditures (Note 3)	<u>133,205</u>
<u>Excess of Revenues</u> <u>over Expenditures</u>	<u>\$ 20,237</u>

Note 1

The Schedule of Revenues Compared with Expenditures was prepared from available records and discussions with the Division of Occupational Licensing (DOL) personnel. The records were not audited by us and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the Board's Schedule of Revenues Compared with Expenditures.

Note 2

Revenue amounts reported do not include revenue obtained from the sale of game tags or hunting licenses. They only include revenue obtained from fees required to obtain and/or renew guide licenses.

Note 3

Expenditures consist of direct costs resulting from board member activities, (i.e., travel and per diem) and an allocation of direct and indirect costs of DOL. The procedures used by DOL for their allocation were not reviewed by us, and we express no opinion regarding their reasonableness. It should be noted, that represented expenditures do not include expenses incurred by other Departments or other divisions of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development in assisting the Board.

APPENDIX B
GUIDE BOARD
SCHEDULE OF ESTIMATED REVENUES
COMPARED WITH BUDGETED EXPENDITURES
For Fiscal Year 1988
(UNAUDITED)
(Note 1)

Average Revenue (Note 2)	\$ 77,675
Less: Expenditures (Note 3)	<u>148,469</u>
<u>Excess of Expenditures over Revenues</u>	<u>\$(70,794)</u>

Schedule 1
Types of Revenues

<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Collection Time</u>
Master Guide License	\$240	Biennially
Registered Guide License	240	Biennially
Class-A Assistant Guide License	50	Biennially
Assistant Guide License	50	Biennially
Transporter License	50	Biennially
Application Fee	30	
Examination Fee	25	

Note 1

The Division of Occupational Licensing (DOL) prepared the above Schedule of Estimated Revenues Compared with Budgeted Expenditures. The schedule is included for informational purposes only and has not been audited by us. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the Board's Schedule of Estimated Revenues Compared with Budgeted Expenditures.

Note 2

Revenues were estimated based upon the current licensing fees (see Schedule 1) and projected license renewals and application fees for fiscal years 1988 through 1991. Because of a downward trend in Alaska's economy, the projection for revenues includes a factor representing 20% to 30% decline in the number of licensed professionals.

Note 3

Expenditures consist of direct costs associated with Board member activities (i.e., travel and per diem) and an allocation of direct and indirect costs of DOL. It should be noted that represented expenditures do not include expenses incurred by other Departments or other divisions of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development in assisting the Board. Expenditures for the Board represent an allocation of budgeted expenditures for all Boards in the Department for FY 88.

Note 4

The schedule represents the licensing fees currently in effect. Fees were raised in November 1986 in response to legislative intent to make the Boards more self-supporting.

APPENDIX C
GUIDE BOARD
EXAMINATION STATISTICS

Number of Examinations Given in FY 1984-1985 (Note 1)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Written Exam</u>		<u>Oral Exam</u>	
	<u>Passes</u>	<u>Fails</u>	<u>Passes</u>	<u>Fails</u>
1985	22	13	26	7
1986	13	16	18	1
1987	16	24	17	0

Note 1

Licensure as a registered guide requires a passing score on both a written and oral examination. Licensure as a master guide requires a passing score on an oral examination only. Licensure as assistant guides and transporters does not require examination.

APPENDIX D
GUIDE BOARD
ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS
September 30, 1987

Currently Licensed

Master Guides	51
Registered Guides	348
Class-A Assistant Guides	140
Assistant Guides	854

Board Meetings Between
July 1, 1985 and June 30, 1987

December 2-7, 1985

April 7-11, 1986

December 6-13, 1986

April 11-17, 1987

STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

P. O. BOX D
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0800
PHONE: (907) 485-2500

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

January 20, 1988

RECEIVED
JAN 20 1988

LEGISLATIVE
AUDIT

Mr. Randy Welker
Acting Legislative Auditor
Division of Legislative Audit
Budget and Audit Committee
P.O. Box W
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Welker:

This letter is written in response to the Budget and Audit Committee's (hereinafter "Committee") report of its sunset performance review of the Guide Board (hereinafter "Board"). Below is the Department of Commerce and Economic Development's (hereinafter "Department") comments on the Committee's findings and recommendations.

Recommendation No. 1

The Committee has found that "over the past two years, the Guide Board has adopted a policy of eliminating previously approved joint-use areas and encouraging the assignment of only exclusive guide areas." As a result, the Committee recommends that the Guide Board "discontinue its policy of eliminating joint-use guiding areas." After careful consideration, the Department finds that the Committee's recommendation is overbroad. The issues raised by this recommendation are very complicated, and solutions are not readily apparent. In the final analysis, it is our opinion that the very painful and muddled processes that are evident at the meetings of the Guide Board are an accurate reflection of the difficulty in finding any wholly acceptable public solutions to the issues surrounding the assignment of joint-use or restricted guide areas.

For instance, while the Guide Board is created for "the purposes of licensing and regulating the activities of guides in the interest of the state's wildlife resources" (see AS 08.54.010; emphasis added), and while the audit report states that the Committee found the Board adopted this policy without consulting the Division of Game, it is also well known that the Division of Game, for whatever reason(s), is most reluctant to become involved in providing the Guide Board with necessary data. Currently, the Division of Game is under no specific requirement to provide the Board with accurate or pertinent data regarding game populations.

The issue, however, is not simply game "populations," but also the size and quality of the game within each area. While Alaskans most frequently are hunting for subsistence or personal use, with "trophy-sized" game not a prerequisite to a successful hunt, being able to offer large trophy animals is relatively more important to guides whose clients are paying thousands of dollars to come to Alaska from Europe, Asia, and the "Lower 48" for the big game hunt.

Before the Department can reasonably assess the validity of the recommendation that the Guide Board discontinue its policy of eliminating joint-use guiding areas, the Department believes the Legislature must consider the nature of the agency it has created and the concept of requiring nonresidents and nonresident aliens who wish to "hunt, pursue or take" big game to be accompanied by a licensed guide (see AS 16.05.407 and AS 16.05.408).

As recently as 1986, the Legislature saw fit to formalize Alaska's guiding system by specifically providing for the establishment and assignment of "restricted" (or exclusive) guide areas (see Chapter 71, SLA 1986). It seems somewhat contrary to legislative intent to have the Legislature specifically provide for the establishment of restricted guide areas in one year and the Guide Board to be criticized in practically the next year for establishing such areas.

This is not to say that the Department does not appreciate the concerns which have given rise to the Committee's recommendation. Indeed, the Department is particularly sensitive to allegations that the Guide Board is, as suggested, "more interested in the protection and development of the proprietary interests of established guides rather than promoting equitable access to the profession for all qualified individuals." However, the recommendation also seems somehow "too easy." It has not taken into account the ultimate issue: despite Alaska's size, there is not -- and will never be -- sufficient hunting areas or big game animals in those areas to give every registered guide joint-use -- let alone exclusive use -- of an area.

Alaska must realize that big game is a limited resource. A report that states there has been a stable game population statewide for the past five years does not describe -- by guide area -- the impact over the past years in the number, size, and quality of the big game animals found in that area.

The established guiding system creates specific guide areas across the state. A resident hunter, however, may hunt in any area of the state, irrespective of what guide or guides may also have been assigned that area. In addition, "outfitters," unlike Alaska's guides, are not limited to taking clients to particular regions of the state. An outfitter can transport clients anywhere, allow those individuals to hunt in an area until the number, size, or quality of the game coming out seems to be depleted, then move on to other areas which, perhaps, have not been over-hunted. It is important to realize that a guide can conduct hunts only in his or her assigned area(s), and is at the mercy, if you will, of resident hunters and outfitters.

The Department believes that a variety of special and public interests are presently fighting over a limited public resource that generates lucrative business through the provision of wilderness hunting (with outfitters) or guiding experiences. The pressures on the Guide Board have never been higher than right now. In its defense, the Guide Board has never received adequate support from the executive branch, having been avoided by Fish and Game, abandoned by Public Safety, seriously neglected by Commerce and Economic Development, and alternately ignored or criticized by the Department of Law. On the other hand, it is probably equally true that, until very recently, the Guide Board (and the guiding industry) would not have wanted and would have probably attempted to reject any proffered consistent, active administrative oversight of its activities.

The continued implementation of restricted or "exclusive" guide areas has brought the rather fragile guiding industry to a crisis point, with its flaws now being highlighted and focused on by its frustrated critics. But the fact remains, having created the Guide Board and statutorily agreed to regulate the guiding industry, the results of that decision are complex and the recent legislation recognizing the Board's creation of restricted areas only further complicates the matter. The legislation requires the promulgation in regulation of a "point system to be used by the board when it establishes and assigns a restricted guide area" [see AS 08.54.195(a)]. The legislation also establishes criteria that the Board must consider before it may assign a restricted area. These conditions, however, only further indicate that the Legislature recognizes that both resource and economic factors [see AS 08.54.195(b)(2), (3), (4), (5) and (e)] play an important part in determining the viability of the guiding industry.

Therefore, while the Committee's report finds that the Guide Board's actions to encourage the assignment of restricted areas serve to "unduly restrict entry into the guiding profession," the Guide Board can point to AS 08.54.195 as requiring the Board to weigh economic factors in deciding on the "quota of licensed operating guides who may operate within designated geographical game units" [AS 08.54.040(a)(2)]. This language would seem to recognize that the Guide Board may well have to limit the number of guides with assigned areas. We read this to mean, so long as the Board is guided by regulations creating a point system that will provide applicants with protection from subjective or arbitrary Board decisions, that the Guide Board may well limit the number of registered guides holding areas through the assignment of restricted guide areas.

The Department believes the Committee is right to find serious fault with the Guide Board for the Board's failure to develop regulations establishing area quotas and the point system, but we suggest the Committee should hesitate to fault the Board for attempting to solve what the guiding industry sees as an increasingly difficult situation (i.e., the increasing pressure on the big game resource) when the Legislature recently formalized the Board's authority to meet this problem through restricting area assignments.

As you note, the constitutionality of the guide area concept is currently before the court. In the meantime, so long as the Legislature believes the well-being of a guide's economic interest in an area is an important factor in setting quotas for a particular guide area, then the Department is hard put to unqualifiedly support the Committee's broad recommendation that the Guide Board simply "discontinue" the elimination of joint-use guiding areas.

The Department believes, before it can support such a recommendation, that more research needs to be done and regulations need to be put into place establishing proper assessment criteria for guide area assignments, whether joint-use or restricted. There may well be justification for some restricted areas, and there may well be justification for either opening up some presently restricted areas or adding additional users to current joint-use areas. The Department presently has no way of objectively or independently evaluating either the petitions brought before the Board or the validity of the current area assignments.

Until the Division of Occupational Licensing can provide the level of administrative support truly necessary to assist the Guide Board in reaching more objective evaluations, the experience and testimony of Board members and guides who appear before the Board should continue to

be relied upon. It is, after all, the job the statute gives the Board to do. The fact that the executive branch has, up until now, failed to provide the necessary support to the Board to professionalize its activities and decision-making process is no reason to suddenly tie its hands.

Prior Audit Recommendation No. 1

As stated above, the Department concurs in the Committee's recommendation that the Board place in regulation its criteria for establishing guide area quotas. Such regulations are currently being developed. It is expected that this project will be both time-consuming and very controversial. We hope the Board will complete this project by the end of 1988. We believe the Board appreciates the serious need for these guidelines and will work hard to put a quota and point system in place by year's end. The staff of the Division of Occupational Licensing will work closely with the Board in developing these regulations.

Prior Audit Recommendation No. 2

The Department concurs with the recommendation that the Board "improve" its methods of obtaining game management information from independent sources, including the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. However, as you are aware, the Division of Game is most reluctant to become actively involved in this area of game regulation. If the Board is to "improve," then we believe that there must be more than the anticipation of cooperation by executive branch agencies on the part of the Legislature. One possible solution would be statutory language mandating the provision of game management data from Fish and Game to the Guide Board. The data should be made available in ways that are useful to the Board and in a time frame that will meet the Guide Board's needs. The presence of game biologist expertise at Board meetings would also be more than helpful; it would assist in professionalizing Board decisions.

Prior Audit Recommendation No. 3

The Department concurs with the recommendation that the Board prohibit the transfer of an area from one guide to another. The Department fully supports your belief that all qualified guides should receive an equal chance at receiving an area assignment, as long as some mechanism is created that guarantees the guide relinquishing an area adequate compensation for the lawful property improvements he or she made while holding the area.

The current system is no doubt in place because the guide relinquishing an area certainly does not intend to simply walk away from what is, in many cases, tens of thousands of dollars in improvements in the area, leaving it for the next lucky guide who comes along. The statute says that a guide "may sell or otherwise transfer a lodge, camp or other lawful improvement to property located in a restricted guide area. Sales price may not exceed fair market value" [AS 08.54.195(e)]. If the Board could create a system wherein all applicants for a relinquished area were required to post proof of an ability to compensate the former guide for any improvements at fair market value, then all applicants could be considered equally and the area awarded according to the established criteria.

One matter that deserves further discussion, however, concerns the transfer of a guide area to a guide's heir. The guiding industry very much supports transfer to an heir. Whether the Legislature would condone such a practice should be made clear in statute. Otherwise, the Department would most likely continue to believe that all transfers should be prohibited.

Prior Audit Recommendation No. 4

We are pleased by the Committee's finding in this recommendation that the Board has done much to improve the oral examination of the Guide Board. The Department will continue to work with the Guide Board to improve the quality and objectivity of the guide exam.

Prior Audit Recommendation No. 5

The Department concurs with the recommendation that the Board pursue an amendment to AS 18.54, eliminating the need to receive three separate complaints before the Board can pursue an investigation against a guide for unethical or incompetent practices. We would support such action by the Legislature in the bill which reestablishes the Guide Board.

The recommendation that the Board pursue the posting of a performance bond by guides is more difficult to evaluate. On its face, the Department understands the Committee's reasons for seeking such bonding, and concur with the suggestion that such a practice might well provide a more efficient, less expensive claim settlement process. However, the Division of Occupational Licensing's experience with contractor bonding has also led us to recognize that the impact of a bonding requirement on the guiding industry might be very severe.

As you are no doubt aware, the current economic situation in Alaska has made it extremely difficult to get bonding. It is possible, but current bonding companies often require the provision of unencumbered assets totalling in excess of \$100,000 for a \$10,000 bond. The current poor bonding market in Alaska has effectively eliminated some persons from the contractor industry because they cannot meet the requirements imposed by the bonding companies. This would, no doubt, have the same affect in the guiding industry.

This might also mean that guides who are holding little used areas might relinquish the areas rather than meet the bonding requirement, which would be all to the good, as it would free up areas for guides without areas who are seriously interested in guiding. At the same time, the bonding requirement might discourage or keep out some younger, less well-established guides who do not have adequate assets or resources, the very same guides for whom the Committee is interested in providing better access to the system. (This problem is partially countered in the construction area by allowing a contractor to make a cash deposit in the amount of the bond, but often a cash deposit is difficult for the smaller contractor to make.)

The Department appreciates this recommendation by the Committee and believes it certainly deserves consideration, but its potential impact on guides should probably be more thoroughly evaluated prior to any formal action by either the Board (through regulations) or the Legislature (through legislation) to require bonding of guides.

Final Comments

The Department is committed to improving the workings of the Guide Board. We have identified the following as areas where we believe immediate improvements are necessary:

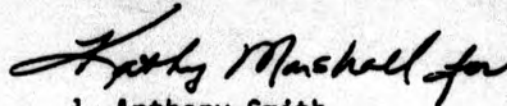
1. the general administrative support provided by the Division of Occupational Licensing;
2. better technical data from the Division of Game;
3. the Board's maps of the guide areas and assignments; and
4. guide area application or guide area transfer procedures.

January 20, 1988

In conjunction with the guiding industry, the Department will be approaching the Legislature for funding to provide more adequate staffing to the Board and for some form of computerized mapping of the guide areas. In the meantime, we are in the process of temporarily transferring the Guide Board's licensing examiner to Juneau so that that position will have the benefit of additional staff assistance and supervisory support while the Department attempts to more adequately support the difficult work of the Guide Board.

This audit has been another mechanism utilized by us to assist the Department in proper administration of the guide statutes and in helping the Guide Board to review its role. We have appreciated its independent evaluation of the Guide Board's performance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Anthony Smith".

J. Anthony Smith
Commissioner

JAS/mst7074m
011988b

cc: All Members of the Guide Board

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING

7TH FLOOR FRONTIER BLDG.
3001 C STREET, SUITE 722
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
PHONE: (907) 581-2878

RECEIVED

February 2, 1988

FEB - 5 1988

Mr. Gerald L. Wilkerson
Legislative Auditor
Legislative Audit Division
Pouch W
Juneau, Alaska 99811

**LEGISLATIVE
AUDIT**

ATTN: Jim Griffin

Recommendation #1

The Guide Board did not adopt a blanket policy of eliminating all joint use guide area permits.

The guide Board did adopt a policy to eliminate joint use guide area permits as much as possible and in situations that involve small overlaps of boundaries. The board will grant transfers to an heir of a guide or to another guide who inherits a guide's permit. In just about all cases when this occurs, the guide inheriting the permit has worked for the guide holding the area for a number of years. This criteria is applied to a retiring guide. In these cases as well as regular transfers small overlaps are eliminated as much as possible. This is the area that brings the criticisms of the board not acting in a consistent manner on reassigning guide area permits. In most cases each transfer is different.

The board has on numerous cases asked the Department of Fish & Game for biological information with limited success. We do ask the applicant for a transfer or a new assignment to get this information if they can. This also isn't always possible because the board doesn't know what areas are to be involved in a given meeting. As Chairman I have asked our Director, Randall Burns, to see what could be done to relieve this situation.

While game management is not the primary responsibility of the guide board, it is in the criteria of issuing guide area permits. 12AAC 38.210 (b) (2) addresses that, not only in the area involved but also adjoining areas.

Regarding the effect of the policy being a limited entry. The situation probably would be better if it was on a limited entry scale such as commercial Fisheries. Both industries involves renewal resources that belong to everyone. Limited entry for the guiding industry would make the guide board's job much easier.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING

7TH FLOOR FRONTIER BLDG.
3001 C STREET, SUITE 722
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
PHONE: (907) 561-2878

Page 2.

Mr. Gerald L. Wilkerson:

We have in the neighborhood of 400 registered and Master Guides and we are licensing around 10 to 15 twice per year. There is just not the clientele or suitable areas available for that number of guides. Federal withdrawals sure haven't helped the situation. Even though we have that demand on areas there are still some open and can be used by any registered guide. Granted, these aren't the best areas for guiding operations but they are a start. I do admit that there are some guides who hold very large areas. I believe these should be looked at closely and should they not be utilized to their potential, divided to make room for some of the younger guides to get into the guiding business. This was a stated policy of the previous board after they had covered the state with assignments. This never happened with the previous board. The work load that this was never attempted. I have wanted to do this ever since I have been a member of the board. Budget and time has precluded that happening. I believe if a value was put on a guiding area permit, we would see guides applying for what they actually need for a realistic use of the area. I realize this will have to be accomplished through the legislature.

Recommendation #2

As mentioned above, I have asked our Director to address this issue.

Recommendation #3

I still do not agree that an area holder should surrender his guide area to the board when he wishes to transfer whether he be retiring getting out because of health or what ever reason. There is no other business that a man can't sell or give it to whoever he wants to. While our statutes and regulations do not allow selling an area permit they do allow for a guide to sell his improvements that supported his guide area permit. The assigned area permit has done more to elevate the quality of the guiding industry in Alaska than anything that's taken place in the past. The responsibility it gives to the permit holder for the game resource, prompts a guide to upgrade their business and increase his investments in the area he has. As investments in both time and monetary increases so does the guides financial responsibility increase. After years working to build a high quality business it's only right that upon retirement the permit holder be able to choose his successor. This^{one} in just about all cases is the most qualified person for the transfer no matter what selection criteria is used. There have been abuses of this in the past as there were transfers that seemed to be nothing

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING

7TH FLOOR FRONTIER BLDG.,
3001 C STREET, SUITE 722
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503
PHONE: (907) 561-2878

Page 3

Mr. Gerald L. Wilkerson:

more than real estate sales. The Guide Board is aware of this situation and is taking a firm stance against these kind of dealings.

If your recommendation is adopted, assigning areas regardless of their ability to buy the rights of the previous holder, Since it is illegal to buy the rights of the holder, I assume that this would take in the previous holder's improvements. Should this be implemented, it could mean a man working to improve the area both resource and monetary wise could lose everything he worked for.

I do agree that in some cases people that weren't as well qualified as others have gotten area permits through transfers. I would like to see a regulation put in that the transferee be required to work with the permit holder a certain number of years to qualify for the transfer. I think this should be for at least two years, would prefer longer.

Recommendation #4

The current oral examination is as fair as an oral examination can be. The oral portion of the examination is the most important of the two parts.

Recommendation #5

The guide board did address this issue during the last guide bill (294) passage to no avail. We also tried to get an outfitter section included. Both were deleted by the legislature. We are faced with getting another bill through the legislature this session. So far none has been introduced to my knowledge. We plan to push for each individual complaint to come before the board for a hearing. I believe this will alleviate the need for bonding guides.

We also need to pursue Senate bill 191 regarding outfitters & unlicensed guiding. This unregulated activity is causing a lot of the complaints against the guiding industry as well as a detriment to the game resources of the state. The resource being the more important. This is one reason the guide board has to limit the guides operating in some areas of the state. The well populated area around King Salmon with moose and caribou is one as well as some areas on the north slope.

One other thought. I don't believe a time limit should be put on the life of the guide board. Changes takes time and some regulations as long as two years.

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STATE OF ALASKA

THE LEGISLATURE

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

AUDIT DIVISION
P.O. BOX W
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-3300

January 29, 1988

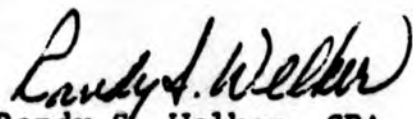
Members of the Legislative Budget
and Audit Committee:

We have reviewed the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Occupational Licensing's response to our preliminary report. Our comments regarding the response follows:

Prior Audit Recommendation No. 5

As pointed out in the Division of Occupational Licensing (DOL's) response, it currently does appear that our prior audit recommendation regarding the bonding of guides is problematical. DOL indicates in their response that imposition of a bonding requirement may have a very severe impact on individuals both in the guiding industry and those trying to enter the profession. One of our primary concerns when evaluating the performance of any professional licensing board is the degree to which the board provides equitable and fair entry into the regulated profession.

Certainly, given DOL's experience in this area with other professions and their assessment of the current market situation for obtaining bonding, their comments regarding the advisability of requiring bonds are well-founded. If current market conditions are so severe that obtaining performance bonding would have an adverse impact on individuals trying to enter or stay in the guiding profession, thus serve to limit competition in the industry, then we concur with DOL's assessment.


Randy S. Welker, CPA
Acting Legislative Auditor
Division of Legislative Audit

Alaska State Legislature

Senate Advisory Council



P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Phone: (907) 465-3114

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM

To: Senator Ken Fanning
Alaska State Senate

Hunting Guide Task Force Members

From: Sheila F. Helgath, Ph.D. *[Signature]*
Senate Advisory Council

Date: September 15, 1988

Re: Permits Required of Guides/Outfitters on Federal and State Lands
Information Request Number 88-003302 (Revision #1)

You have requested that the Senate Advisory Council provide information on the permitting requirements for outfitters and guides operating on Federal and State of Alaska lands and any other information Senate Advisory Council may have on the issue of allocation of scarce resources. I have made the information on laws in other areas and on insurance available to House Research Agency and the Division of Occupational Licensing.

A) Public Policy Objectives

The allocation of scarce resources between private citizens and different commercial user groups has been addressed at many levels by federal and state agencies. For example, allocation of sport and commercial fishing, wilderness use, hunting, and river running are scarce natural resources that have been allocated between the general public and commercial users. Below are summaries of public policy objectives that have re-occurred throughout the federal and state agencies addressing these types of complex resource allocation issues.

The first public policy objective has been to protect the renewable resource. This is usually done by separating the conservation decision i.e. the amount of game available to be harvested from the allocation scheme. This separation is now achieved through the Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game in the management of fish and game in Alaska. Since the different mechanisms to regulate outfitting/guiding effect the ability of management to protect the resource and therefore the conservation of the resource; the

task force may want a specific analysis of the conservation consequences of the different types of regulatory or allocative schemes that are being proposed. The different options are listed below in public policy six.

The second public policy objective has been to insure that the range of hunting experiences be preserved. In recreation management this concept is called the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS). ROS recognizes that different groups of people desire different types of experiences in the outdoors. For example, some people receive great pleasure from thinking about and preparing for a trip, learning to hunt in an area on their own, and having the opportunity for a solitary experience while others prefer to have an experience in which they do not have to participate in any of the preparations. Individuals often move from one part of the recreation spectrum to other parts throughout their lifetime depending on factors such as knowledge, age, socio-economic ability, and opportunity to participate. Public managers involved in the allocation of scarce resources have had as a goal the preservation of a range of opportunities.

The third public policy objective has been to provide some form of economic return to the state to compensate for the cost of managing the natural resource. Most of the federal and state agencies have some permitting fees which capture some of the economic rent for the agencies. Inherent in this concept is also the concern that full utilization of the resource be made. The demand for game hunting opportunities is so great that all sectors will want more than is permitted. However, the system of rationing should be flexible enough to respond if changes in demand occur. It should be emphasized that rationing use is usually only done after all other means of management have been tried.

The fourth public policy objective has been to provide a stable economic base for the commercial users. This economic base is often accomplished by providing a consistent and stable allocation to the commercial groups such as a percentage of the carrying capacity. In other parts of the United States the different commercial providers of recreational services, such as river running or wilderness outfitting, usually prefer some mechanism by which they can anticipate and reserve their allocation base while the non-commercial users prefer a lottery system. Whether a system which would assure a portion of the allowable game harvest is preferred by guides, outfitters, and the general public of Alaska is unknown at this time.

The fifth public policy objective has been to minimize legal challenges to the permitting process. Allocative schemes have withstood constitutional challenges and other legal challenges when the objectives and mechanisms for allocation are clearly laid out. Public administration theory suggests that this can be accomplished through a process in which all parties are allowed to participate and help set the objectives for the actions to be taken. Opportunity for the affected to make input, clearly understood rules, and equity seem to be the key to minimizing legal challenges.

The sixth public policy objective has been to allocate use between types

of users and then to ration use within those groups to individuals. Techniques that have been used in wilderness and river management include rationing by;

- (1) advance reservation,
- (2) lottery,
- (3) queuing,
- (4) price,
- (5) merit, and
- (6) historical use.

Attached in Appendix One is an example of how the Task Force might evaluate the different licensing schemes.

B) Federal and State Statutory Considerations

The State of Alaska has other specific public policy issues to consider as a result of the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA). ANILCA requires the State to consider subsistence. If the State does not meet the requirement of priority preference for subsistence use then the Federal Government has the right to pre-empt game management. As a result there are different requirements by state land management agencies for subsistence hunting camps than for commercial camps, for example, no fees. In the past the Board of Game has had to address issues of conflict between subsistence users and guides or outfitters. One example is the airplane restriction which was placed in a corridor along the Noatak to preserve the caribou hunting opportunity for subsistence users who take the animals as they cross the river¹. Conflicts between rural residents over game, lack of opportunity to be guides, and waste of meat are prompting suggestions that if any new species are added to the guide list that a point system be developed which insures local resident participation. To summarize subsistence users are another class of game users who will be affected by the choice of licensing schemes.

In addition ANILCA gives a priority to Native Corporations in some areas if a revenue producing activity is to occur, allows for hunting, and allows hunting camps in some of the areas. The following section of the Federal statutes provide the context in which hunting and fishing occur on federal lands.

51 Ch. 16.3102 Definitions

- (17) The term "fish and wildlife" means any member of the animal

¹Game taken under Alaska's subsistence law can not be sold only bartered, given away, or used by the hunter. Canada, I believe, has a very different system in which villages are given a combined allocation which can be used for subsistence, or for outfitting and guiding, or leased to a commercial operator.

kingdom, including without limitation any mammal, fish, bird (including any migratory, nonmigratory or endangered bird for which protection is also afforded by treaty or other international agreement), amphibian, reptile, mollusk, crustacean, arthropod or other invertebrate, and includes any part, product, egg, or offspring thereof, or the dead body or part thereof.

(18) The term "take" or "taking" as used with respect to fish or wildlife, means to pursue, hunt, shoot, trap, net, capture, collect, kill, harm, or attempt to engage in any such conduct. (Pub. L. 96-487, Title I ss 102, Dec.22, 1980, 94 Stat. 2375.)

51 Ch. 16.3197 Revenue-producing visitor services

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary, under such terms and conditions as he determines are reasonable, shall permit any persons who, on or before January 1, 1979 were engaged in adequately providing any type of visitor service within any area established as or added to a conservation system unit to continue providing such type of service and similar types of visitor services within such area if such service or services are consistent with the purposes for which such unit is established or expanded.

(b) Preference

Notwithstanding provisions of law other than those contained in subsection (a) of this section, in selecting persons to provide (and in contracting for the provision of) any type of visitor service for any conservation system unit, except sport fishing and hunting guiding activities, the Secretary--

(1) shall give preference to the Native Corporation which the Secretary determines is most directly affected by the establishment or expansion of such unit by or under the provisions of this Act;

(2) shall give preference to persons whom he determines, by rule, are local residents; and

(3) shall, consistent with the provisions of this section, offer to Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated, in cooperation with Village Corporations within the Cook Inlet Region when appropriate, the right of first refusal to provide new revenue producing visitor services within the Kenai National Moose Range or that portion of the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve within the boundaries of the Cook Inlet Region that right to remain open for a period of ninety days as agreed to in paragraph VIII of the document referred to in section 12 of the Act of January 2, 1976 (Public Law 94-204).

(c) Visitor service defined

As used in this section, the term "visitor service" means any service made available for a fee or charge to persons who visit a conservation system unit, including such services as providing food, accommodations, transportation, tours, and guides excepting the guiding of sport hunting and fishing. Nothing in this Act

shall limit or affect the authority of the Federal Government or the State of Alaska to license and regulate transportation services. (Pub. L. 96-487, Title XIII, ss 1307, Dec. 2, 1980, 94 Stat. 2479.)

51 Ch. 16.3201. Administration of national preserves

A National Preserve in Alaska shall be administered and managed as a unit of the National Park System in the same manner as a national park except as otherwise provided in this Act and except that the taking of fish and wildlife for sport purposes and subsistence uses, and trapping shall be allowed in a national preserve under applicable State and Federal law and regulation. Consistent with the provisions of section 3126 of this title, within national preserves the Secretary may designate zones where and periods when no hunting, fishing, trapping, or entry may be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, floral and faunal protection, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations prescribing such restrictions relating to hunting, fishing, or trapping shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate State agency having responsibility over hunting, fishing, and trapping activities. (Pub. L. 96-487, Title XIII ss 1313, Dec. 2, 1980, 94 Stat. 2483.)

51 Ch. 16.32021 Taking of fish and wildlife

(a) Responsibility and authority of State of Alaska

Nothing in this Act is intended to enlarge or diminish the responsibility and authority of the State of Alaska for management of fish and wildlife on the public lands except as may be provided in subchapter II [author note this is the subsistence section] of this chapter, or to amend the Alaska constitution.

51 Ch.16.3204 Allowed uses

(a) Establishment and use of new facilities

On all public lands where the taking of fish and wildlife is permitted in accordance with the provisions of this Act or other applicable State and Federal law the Secretary shall permit, subject to reasonable regulation to insure compatibility, the continuance of existing uses, and the future establishment, and use, of temporary campsites, tent platforms, shelters, and other temporary facilities and equipment directly and necessarily related to such activities. Such facilities and equipment shall be constructed, used, and maintained in a manner consistent with the protection of the area in which they are located. All new facilities shall be constructed of materials which blend with, and are compatible with, the immediately surrounding ... (Pub. L. 96-487, Title XIII, ss 1316)

C) Permit Requirements on Federal Lands

1) United States Forest Service

Regulatory Authority: Forest Service Manual 2721.34 concerning special use permits and Forest Service Manual 2721.34 concerning outfitter and guide services.

The Forest Service requires concession and special use permits of anyone operating on Forest Lands for commercial purposes except that the permit may be waived by the U.S. F. S. for periodic incidental use. The Forest Service has a stated policy of not issuing permits if the same activity can be conducted on private land.

Guiding is defined as "Includes the provision of assistance such as supervision, protection, education, training, transportation, interpretation, and guiding services. It includes such personal services as leading, teaching, cooking, packing, or otherwise assisting recreationists in their pursuit of a natural resource based outdoor recreation experience."

Outfitting is defined as "Includes the provision of equipment, supplies, livestock, and materials. It includes such outfitting services as rental of boats, skis, horses, tents, and other equipment or gear."

Allocation of use is based upon the Forest Service planning process and upon the historical use of the area by the guide/outfitter. Amount of use approved is at the discretion of the authorized officer. Allocation amount authorized is reduced if the holder has consistently failed to use less than 70 percent of assigned amount during the previous 5 years. Permits are issued for up to five years.

Permittees are required to report amount of use, and fees, and if using animals to file a grazing report. They are required to pay estimated fees in advance of the season. Fees are based upon a market rate appraisal.

All guiding and outfitting base camps that are in place on U.S.F.S. lands are required to obtain a special use permit unless the permit is specifically waived at the managers discretion.

2) National Park Service (NPS)

Regulatory Authority: 39 Stat. 535, 16 U.S.C. 3; P. L. 89-249, 79-Stat. 969, 16 U.S.C.; P. L. 94-458, 47 Stat. 412, 40 U.S.C. 303 (b); 67 Stat. 495, 16 U.S.C.; P.L. 87-608 (76 Stat. 405, 40 U.S.C. 303 (c); P.L. 96-514, 94 Stat. 2962, 16 U.S.C. 20 b; 36 Code Federal Regulations, Section 5.3, 36 CFR Part 51; and Management Policies Manual Chapter VIII.

There are three types of permits authorized by the National Park Service. "Contracts" if the visitor service includes a large capital investment by the business. Contracts range from 1 to 30 years and a percentage of the gross receipts is paid to the government. "Permits" are issued with minimal concessioner investment and or the National Park Service

*After Owsatche, NPS has been removed
guide points in Paled*

wishes to control the amount of use or operator numbers. For example, charter boats are given permits. Permits are issued for 5 years and permittees are charged either a flat fee or a percentage. Permits are awarded through a competitive bid process. The third is a commercial use license in which there are no limits. "The types of companies holding commercial use licenses are guiding services for fishing, backpacking, river running, and air taxi operators." The license is for 1-2 years and a processing fee is charged.

The NPS has a policy of not permitting what under state law would be guiding activity such as base camps in the National Park Preserves (see Kaiser letter in Appendix Two). The philosophy is that the preserves are for a wilderness experience and the hunter should have the skills to operate independently. Outfitters under state legislation can now apply to the NPS as "air taxi" operators for commercial use licenses.

3) Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WS)

Regulatory Authority: Special Use Permit Handbook, PL 96-487 (ANILCA Section 810).

The Fish and Wildlife Service requires permits of all commercial guiding activities (ranging from recreational photography to hunting and guiding trips) a \$100 administrative fee to apply for a special use permit. Also require a report of annual operations including number of clients, days, and area of operation, names of assistant guides, the Alaska transporter license, and \$300,000 liability insurance bond. Permits are not transferable or sub-leasable.

The F&WS specifically requires a special use permit for guiding and hunting activities and base camps (see list of requirements in Appendix Two). Temporary camps are allowed but are required to be "kept free of litter, debris, and humane waste, and maintained in a clean and sanitary manner." The type and use of these may be limited at the discretion of the manager. Tent frames are allowed at the managers discretion more permanent structures are not allowed. Basecamps are to be located on durable sites such as gravel bars or are to be rotated every 3 to 5 days if site is not durable. The camp is to be removed at the end of the season. Transporters must have a State of Alaska Transporter license and must report to the refuge manager before entering the refuge.

4) Bureau of Land Management

Regulatory Authority: 43 CFR 8372.1-1 and BLM Manual H-8372-1 Special Recreation Permits for Commercial Use.

"Permits are required for all commercial recreational use of the public lands and related waters including those whose base of operations is off public lands, but who rent equipment or livestock for use on public lands if they, their employees, or agents occupy or use public lands or related waters in connection with their rental program." Any profit making organization is

automatically considered commercial use. This permit would be required of anyone setting up a hunting or a guiding camp.

Permits are issued first come first serve until a desired capacity level is reached. When capacity is reached BLM attempts indirect allocation such as hardening sites or enhancing other opportunities. The method chosen for allocation depends upon the situation and is at the discretion of the manager. Methods chosen include (not all inclusive) lottery, historical use, competitive system, and common pools. Permits are transferable subject to prior approval by the BLM which reserves the right to change the conditions of the permit. Fees are 3% with a \$50 minimum payable in advance. The required insurance liability is the same as the U.S.F.S.

The procedure is to submit an application on BLM Form 8370-1 120 days to one year in advance of the season. A statement of financial capability, operating plan and associated maps, certificates of safety training, list and condition of equipment and livestock, layout and description of facilities, proposed advertising, customer rates, and an insurance policy or certificate of insurance is required in the permit. Permits from other agencies, private land owners approval of use, and all appropriate Federal, State, and local licenses need to be obtained. Permits are issued for up to five years and fees are paid in advance and also include insurance and bonding requirements.

Hunting base camps are included in these special use permit requirements.

5) U. S. Coast Guard

Regulatory Authority: 46 CFR 10.

While not a land management agency the U. S. Coast Guard requires licensing of all boats that carry passengers for hire. There are two classes of licensed boats; those carrying from one to six passengers are licensed as a "Motor Boat Operator" and those licensed for greater than 7 passengers "Masters and Mates". The larger carriers go through extensive inspections and requirements on the hull, motor, radio, and wiring. In addition all boats carrying passengers for hire are required to have lifesaving equipment, fire extinguisher, lights, life jackets, and venting if the gasoline motor is enclosed (see Appendix Two, Coast Guard for the complete list).

The State of Alaska is the only state in the Union that does not have a boater registration program. Because the State does not have a registration program it does not receive Federal money for a boater safety program. The Coast Guard does not enforce standards on lakes and rivers considered to be state territory.

B) Permit Requirements on State Lands

1) Division of Parks and Recreation

Regulatory Authority: 11 AAC 05.010; 11 AAC 12.245 and 250; 11 AAC 18.030 Park Use Permits for Commercial Activities; AS 41.21.

The Division of Parks and Recreation has a concessionaire type of approach to the permit operations similar to the National Park Service. To obtain a permit for operating a guided hunting service in a State Park the guide must;

- (1) have all appropriate Federal, State, and Borough licenses such as an Alaska State Guide License,
- (2) indemnify the state and its officers from liability,
- (3) mark all vehicles being used,
- (4) be present in vehicles used,
- (5) not fish when clients are present in the Kenai River Special Management Area,
- (6) be liable for natural resource damage,
- (7) report accidents,
- (8) have nationally recognized first aid certification,
- (9) have \$100,000/\$300,000 individual/incident insurance,
- (10) report clients served, and
- (11) comply with special conditions of permit.

The permittee pays a non-refundable \$50 application fee and an additional \$250 fee if the permit is granted.

Guiding is defined as the "provision of personal services or assistance to recreationists in their pursuit of a natural or cultural resource based recreation experience of any kind." Outfitting is defined as the "provision of equipment, supplies, or other materials for compensation in any form within a unit of the Alaska Park System."

Provisions for hunting camps are included under the above permit requirements..

2) Division of Land and Water

Regulatory Authority: A.S. 38.05.035; 11 AAC 96.010-.140.

The Division of Land and Water requires a permit if commercial activity is taking place upon State lands. As a general rule of thumb, if less than two weeks of activity is occurring they do not enforce the permit requirements. (This policy may be undergoing revisions) The permit is the same for all uses and requires a \$50 filing fee. The applicants must give their name, address, a map with the location of the activity indicated, and a description of the intended activity.

Hunting camps are provided for under the above permitting process.

3) Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)

Regulatory Authority: 18 AAC 60.

Depending upon the size of the operation, specifically the amount of solid waste generated, the Department's Regional Supervisors and staff have

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the discretion to require a solid waste permit for hunting or outfitting camps.

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Appendix One

Example of Development, Evaluation and Criteria of Rationing Systems

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Appendix Two

Agency Permit Forms, Regulations, and Other Requirements

U.S. Forest Service

U. S. Dept. Interior National Park Service

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

U.S. Dept. Interior Bureau of Land Management

U. S. Coast Guard

State of Alaska Division of Parks and Recreation

State of Alaska Division of Land and Water



ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

P.O. Box Y, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100
Mail Stop 3100
(907) 465-3991

September 30, 1988

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Ben Grussendorf
FROM: David Teal, Director *Teal*
RE: Task Force on Guiding and Game
Research Request 89.006

At the request of Randall Burns, Director of Occupational Licensing, you directed the House Research Agency to monitor the proceedings of the Interim Task Force on Guiding and Game. The task force's charge is to review the operations of the guide board and study problems and issues concerning the commercial taking of big game in Alaska. The purpose of our assignment is to prepare the agency for anticipated discussion of guide/game-related issues during the forthcoming legislative session and to provide limited research assistance to the task force.

At its July 18, 1988 meeting, the task force asked me to gather information regarding other states' approaches to regulation of 1) guides, outfitters and transporters and 2) resident and nonresident hunters. In addition, I was asked to explore general public policy issues related to the responsibilities of the task force. This memorandum responds to those requests and is intended to be a catalyst for discussion at the October 24 and 25 meeting of the task force.

Summary

The degree of regulation of guiding ranges from none (in several states) to Alaska's creation of exclusive guiding rights. Several large states license guides for specific areas, and some limit the number of guides that have access to certain areas, but the Alaska system appears most limiting to effective practice of the profession. Guide boards in other states generally focus on licensing as a means to promote public welfare and safety; Alaska's licensing system appears to lean heavily toward economic protection of a small group of guides.

Alaska's exclusive guiding areas appear to be the root of many of the commercial user conflicts the task force is to address. Other states minimize conflicts between guides, outfitters and transporters by specifying that a guide license is required by those who provide any assistance other than renting equipment out of the field. Other licensing systems reduce conflicts over the roles of various players, but most do little to directly reduce pressure on the game resources.

Discussion of Alaska guiding/game issues generally focuses on user groups rather than on all citizens of Alaska. The Alaska Constitution states that resources of the state are to be used for the maximum benefit of citizens. Game--or the right to hunt it commercially--clearly has value in excess of that now captured by the state. One could argue that the state should capture the fair market value of commercial hunting rights, particularly when those rights are exclusive and involve nonresident hunters.

The merits of subsistence/sport/commercial uses of common property resources could be debated endlessly; there is no action that the task force can take that will satisfy all users fully. One thing is clear--without specification of objectives, action is unlikely to meet those objectives. If we accept the premise that the economic objective of resource conservation policy is to maximize the flow of net social benefits to the people of Alaska, then some actions become more obvious choices. Those actions include 1) requiring nonresident hunters of any big game or trophy species to be accompanied by a licensed guide and 2) devising a system that allows the state to capture some of the fair market value of hunting rights.

Appropriate Roles of Participants in Guiding/Hunting Activities

In recognition of conflicts among commercial user groups in Alaska, the Letter of Intent which accompanied SB 191 (which established the task force) directed the task force to examine other states' laws in order to aid Alaska in determining the appropriate roles of guides, outfitters and transporters. My review of statutes indicates that states typically require all service providers--guides, outfitters, transporters and any others offering assistance to hunters in the field--to obtain a guide license. I found no obvious conflicts in the roles of providers; individuals are generally free to choose what type of services they wish to

provide.¹ However, simply licensing all forms of hunting service providers will not resolve the conflicts among Alaska user groups. I believe that a discussion of the role of the state will help task force members put the roles of service providers in context. The following discussion is an amalgamation of several state and provincial laws as well as literature on the theory of allocation of scarce resources.

Game resources are the common property of the people of the state, to be managed by the state to maximize the flow of net social benefits to the people of the state. The result of this charge is that

- 1) States manage game by the principle of maximum sustainable yield. Such conservation of game resources ensures that benefits will continue to accrue to future citizens.
- 2) State residents are often given preference in the allocation of game resources. Quotas and lower cost licenses are two common methods to ensure resident preference.
- 3) States sometimes require nonresident hunters of big game to be accompanied by a guide. By increasing the cost of hunting for nonresidents, such regulations can have two desirable consequences; they increase the amount of money flowing from other states into the local economy and they reduce pressure on game by reducing the number of nonresident hunters.
- 4) States may make a conscious effort to capture the value of hunting rights and/or to distribute the benefits that accrue to service providers. As a common property resource, game belongs to all citizens, not just to various user groups. The federal and provincial governments recognize that commercial users of common property resources are essentially selling resources they do not own, and often lease access rights to--and/or tax the gross receipts of--commercial users of resources. Most states do not make such obvious attempts to capture the value of commercial access to game resources; they assume that income taxation and/or the "trickle down" theory will adequately redistribute the value of common property game resources to all citizens.

¹It is only fair to say that a reader of Alaska statutes would probably see no conflict in the roles of guides, outfitters and transporters in this state--each has a function that, based on public purchase of services, is apparently appropriate. Conflict also depends on perspective; when I asked about problems in Maine, I was told that the system worked well and that the only thing that might be seen as a problem is public complaints about the quality of guides. The state is considering more stringent qualifications for hunting guides, of which there are about 7,000, all licensed for statewide service. When I asked if they didn't get in each other's way, I was told "sure, but that's their problem."

- 5) States often regulate guiding activities by requiring that guides be licensed. The primary reason for licensing guides is to promote public safety and welfare by ensuring that guides are qualified, bonded and/or insured. Licensing is used by some states to limit commercial access to specific high pressure hunting areas.

In summary, the role of the state is to regulate hunting and guiding in order to protect game resources and promote public welfare and safety. Most states that license guides require anyone assisting hunters for compensation to obtain a guiding license. Guides are often required to 1) demonstrate experience, good character and knowledge of first aid, firearms and other skills; 2) possess or control equipment adequate to accomplish the purpose of their class of license; 3) possess or control a permanent base of operations in each area in which they are licensed; 4) obtain permission and/or permits required to hunt on lands within each area in which they are licensed; and 5) show proof of a surety or performance bond (from \$1,000 to \$5,000) and liability insurance (generally \$300,000). Guiding licenses may be revoked for violating hunting laws or regulations, failing to perform advertised services, or performing any immoral, unethical or dishonorable act toward a client. These licensing requirements are intended to ensure that commercial users of game resources are qualified to provide satisfactory services to the paying public.

In their regulation of hunting service providers, most states follow a principle of rationing theory which states that regulation more restrictive than required to keep impacts within acceptable limits is inappropriate. The result is that 1) licensing requirements are no more restrictive than required to protect the public and 2) guiding activities are no more restrictive than required to protect the game resources.²

Typically, guides, outfitters and transporters can be licensed for multiple areas and share those areas with numerous other commercial users. Areas are closed to additional license applicants only when hunting pressure demands it. In Alaska, guides are granted exclusive guiding areas. This practice severely restricts effective entry to the guiding profession and leaves many qualified potential guides with no area in which to guide hunts. This situation gives rise to the current guide/outfitter conflict in which outfitters infringe upon exclusive guiding rights by offering "catered hunts."

²This statement requires some qualification. A few states noted that the public has expressed dissatisfaction with guiding services. Those states consider current guiding license requirements to be too lenient and intend or desire to raise guiding quality by raising licensing standards.

Based on a comparison of Alaska's regulatory system with other states' and with theoretical ideals, Alaska's regulation of hunting service providers is overly restrictive and, therefore, inappropriate. Note, however, that it is the role of the state, not the roles of the service providers, that appears to be inappropriate. Also note that it is impossible to determine the appropriateness of any roles without clear specification of objectives.

Resident vs. Nonresident Hunters

Residents of most states pay lower fees for hunting rights than do nonresidents. Residents may gain other advantages through lotteries, quotas or other systems that limit nonresident hunting relative to resident hunting. In addition, several states that regulate guiding specify that nonresidents must be guided on some or all big game hunts. The range of activities requiring a guide is extremely broad. Maine requires nonresidents to be guided only on hunts for black bear, and only if dogs are used. Wyoming requires nonresidents to employ a guide for any big game hunt.

Determining the appropriateness of nonresident restrictions cannot be done without specifying objectives. Appropriate policy will depend upon whether the state wishes to maximize the flow of cash from other states into Alaska, provide equal access to game resources, reduce pressure on game resources, or strike a balance between these and other potential objectives.

Other Issues

Alaska's guiding system has several incongruities:

- 1) Alaska requires nonresident hunters to use a guide for some, but not all, big game species;
- 2) Alaska does not license all commercial hunting service providers, yet has relatively stringent requirements for those who are required to obtain a license;
- 3) Alaska has a relatively large variety and number of big game, yet severely restricts the opportunity to practice the profession of guiding; and
- 4) Alaska is constitutionally charged with managing game resources for the maximum benefit of Alaskans, yet does not attempt to capture the fair market value of hunting rights.

Several of the task force members would probably state that the solution to these and other issues which the task force must address is simple, but is politically unacceptable. Ironically, the simple solutions envisioned might differ radically. This should be an indication that the solution is not simple. Focusing on issues in isolation will be unproductive; consensus on policy will be reached only by focusing on a system of opportunities after clearly specifying objectives. In this regard, I can be of little assistance to the task force; I can tell them what is, but not what should be. If the task force chooses to discuss the issues raised in this memorandum, I am prepared to add to those discussions by citing specific state laws and/or papers on the allocation of resources. I am also prepared to explore the advantages and disadvantages of various policy actions and to perform other research which the task force might require.

Alaska State Legislature

Senate Advisory Council



P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Phone: (907) 465-3114

MEMORANDUM

To: Senator Bettye Fahrenkamp
Alaska Senate

From: Richard Rainery *RR*
Senior Analyst

Date: October 20, 1988

Subject: Big Game Guiding Regulations
Research Request 88-003313

You have requested that the Senate Advisory Council provide you with summary information concerning the statutory and regulatory efforts of other states to address the problems of conserving and allocating big game resources. You sent to this office a collection of materials gathered by the Council of State Governments (CSG) to serve as the basis of that analysis. I have surveyed that information, which consisted of statutes, regulations, and informational pamphlets, very briefly in order to meet the deadline of October 24 noted in your memo, restricting my focus to law and regulation applicable to guides and outfitters, per your instructions.

I. Basic Guiding and Outfitting Regulations

Twelve states were represented in the CSG packet: California, Colorado, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Oregon, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Of these twelve, Louisiana and Tennessee do not require the licensing of guides and/or outfitters. Minnesota and North Carolina apparently do license guides (Minnesota only for bear hunts), but the materials provided did not directly address any particulars in that regard. In the remaining eight states, the bulk of regulations were most directly concerned with the competence of licensees and the safety and protection of the consumers of their services.

Most or all states have basic requirements for guide and/or outfitter licensing in the following areas:

1. Minimum age of applicants (18 years in all states except California, 21 years).

2. Certification of first aid training (California requires training in rescue operations and Maine requires cardio-pulmonary resuscitation training or emergency medical technician certification).
3. Applicants must pass written and/or oral examinations.
4. Trip records must be maintained and be available to state regulators.
5. Proof of knowledge (beyond that required for examinations) concerning game species and populations, care of game kills, hunting techniques, and specific geographic areas is commonly required.
6. Five states require that licensed persons obtain liability insurance, most with limits of \$300,000 for bodily injury and \$10,000 or \$25,000 for property damage. Six states demand surety bonds in varying amounts (\$1,000, \$5,000, or \$10,000).
7. Several states require that applicants pass physical examinations.

II. Definitions of Outfitter and Guide

The definitions of the terms "guide" and "outfitter" used in other states for licensing purposes are often different than Alaska's definitions. California and Maine have only guide classifications, from which source all services, facilities, equipment, and transportation are provided to clients. In Oregon a combined nomenclature, "outfitter and guide", is used, which person is empowered to provide the full range of services and materials necessary to mount a hunt. West Virginian outfitters provide all services (outfitters may call themselves guides if so desired). In the remaining states (Colorado, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming), outfitters are licensed to provide the facilities, guiding services and other assistance, transportation, and equipment needed to prosecute a hunt. In each of these states, guides must be licensed but can operate only as employees of outfitters and may only provide their personal services as a guide, i.e. leading clients to and from hunting areas, locating game, caring for kills, etc.

III. Conservation and Allocation Measures

In none of the states surveyed, were game conservation measures directly incorporated into statutes or regulations governing guiding or outfitting activities. Conservation management, as in Alaska, is most commonly expressed in bag limits, season and area closures, and restrictions on the inputs of hunting ventures (such as the equipment that may be employed or the means of transportation allowed). Apparently, no special measures applying only to

hunting professionals are in effect in the eight states for which I was supplied information (except perhaps in West Virginia, which does not allow outfitters to engage in bear hunts). Professionals are, of course, required to have specific and comprehensive knowledge of local wildlife law and regulations and conservation practices in order to become licensed. Restrictions on individual hunters and overall species and area limitations would apply, in any case, on a guided hunt just as on an unguided hunt. Additionally, usually permission must be obtained from public or private land managers to hunt on lands under their jurisdiction.

Several states do employ simple (at least on the surface) allocation mechanisms, which are individually described below:

1. Idaho - Outfitters must apply for licenses for specifically described areas and their activities must be confined to these areas. Areas are not standardized units prescribed by the state, but are individually described by license applicants. No exclusive use is granted. The Idaho Outfitter and Guide Board, which regulates the outfitting and guiding professions, may, at its discretion, adjust the boundaries requested. Such adjustments are permissible to eliminate or ameliorate conflict between users, conservation concerns, and hazards to users. All disputes over areas are settled by the board.
2. Oregon - Outfitters and guides are simply required to describe on license applications the geographic area which they intend to use. No further provisions for regulation are apparent.
3. Montana - Outfitters must file an operations plan and may operate only in specific, non-exclusive areas for which they are licensed. Area transfers are permitted and new areas may be entered provided there will be no conflict with existing uses. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks has authority to determine transfer and conflict issues.
4. Wyoming - Outfitters may operate only in areas approved by application. Areas are not exclusive to a single outfitter. Wyoming Game and Fish Commission district supervisors have the authority to make such approvals and their decisions may be appealed to the commission. The commission may, at its discretion, regulate professional outfitting services in specific areas. The agency can designate district areas and limit the number of outfitters licensed to operate in an area and restrict the species of game that can be taken. Wyoming also requires that all non-resident hunters be accompanied by a licensed professional guide or a resident guide (one guide for every two non-resident hunters). Any resident licensed to hunt big or trophy game may be licensed as a resident guide without additional fees or requirements. Resident guides may not accept any compensation for services.

Senator Fahrenkamp
October 20, 1988
Page 4

I cannot be certain that this synopsis of conservation and allocation measures is complete because the CSG package may have been incomplete. In the cases of four states which do license commercial hunting ventures, statutes only were provided. It is possible that regulations from those states may have additional provisions in these spheres.

In summary, conservation issues can only be addressed by a much broader survey of statutes, regulations, and agency programs, which time does not allow. Allocation measures can be crudely understood by outlining statutes and regulations, but such an approach does not provide any insight into the practical application of such guidelines, nor can their success be even guessed at absent additional information. In order to gauge these elements and assess the relevance of allocation regimes elsewhere for Alaska, it would be necessary, at the very least, to have an understanding of the policy goals of other states and knowledge of the differences between game species and populations, harvest levels and pressures, and user conflicts in each of these states and in Alaska. No other state, for instance, has to construct allocation policy around the subsistence priority use of fish and wildlife resources mandated by both state and federal law in Alaska.

OCTOBER 21, 1988

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF SOURCE MATERIALS WHICH WERE FURNISHED BY COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS (CSG), FORWARDED TO THE SENATE ADVISORY COUNCIL TO SUMMARIZE FOR THE GUIDE TASK FORCE MEMBERS:

CALIFORNIA

EXCERPTS FROM THE CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME CODE CHAPTER 5, HUNTING AND FISHING GUIDES; TITLE 14, PART 745, GUIDE LICENSES; PART 746 PROCEDURES FOR LICENSE OR PERMIT REVOCATIONS OR SUSPENSIONS.

COLORADO

1988 - HB 1139- CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF OUTFITTERS; PERMANENT RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE OFFICE OF OUTFITTERS REGISTRATION, ADOPTED JULY 1988, INCLUDES DEFINITIONS, OUTFITTER REGISTRATION, OPERATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES, COMPLAINTS, DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS AND PENALTIES, OTHER REMEDIES AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

IDAHO

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE IDAHO FISH AND GAME COMMISSION GOVERNING THE TAKING OF BIG GAME ANIMALS IN THE STATE OF IDAHO;

CONTROLLED HUNT REGULATIONS FOR MOOSE, BIGHORN SHEEP, AND MOUNTAIN GOAT;

1988 IDAHO BIG GAME REGULATIONS;

TITLE 36 - FISH AND GAME

-OUTFITTER AND GUIDES ACT

-OUTFITTERS AND GUIDES BOARD RULES AND REGULATIONS

OUTFITTER LICENSE APPLICATION AND OTHER FORMS

GUIDE LICENSE APPLICATION AND OTHER FORMS.

LOUISIANA

1988-89 HUNTING, FISHING AND MOTORBOAT REGULATIONS.

MAINE

MAINE 1988 - 1989 HUNTING AND TRAPPING REGULATIONS SUMMARY; INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE RULES (INCLUDES HUNTING AND TRAPPING, WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS, LICENSED GUIDES--AS WELL AS FISHERIES MANAGEMENT, SCIENTIFIC COLLECTION, CAPTIVITY OF WILD ANIMALS, ETC); INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE LAWS (12MRSA PART 10, CH 701-721, 1979 CH 420, SEC 1 AND AS AMENDED) EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1988.

MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA BIG GAME STATUTES (CH 97B.431) BIG GAME - BEAR GUIDING.

SOURCE MATERIALS LIST
OCTOBER 21, 1988
PAGE TWO

MONTANA

STATE OF MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PARKS 1987:
A COMPILATION OF STATUTES RELATION TO FISH, WILDLIFE, PARKS,
OUTDOOR RECREATION, AND CERTAIN OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE
STATE OF MONTANA: INCLUDES TITLE 87- FISH AND WILDLIFE;
CHAPTER 4- COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES;
BOARD OF OUTFITTERS, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ADMINISTRATIVE
RULES;
CHAPTERS 47 - OUTFITTERS AND GUIDES.

NORTH CAROLINA

1987 STATUTES, CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT CHAPTER 113,
GENERAL PROVISIONS, HUNTING AND FISHING GUIDE LICENSE,
SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF LICENSES AND PERMITS.

OREGON

1987-88 OREGON WILDLIFE AND COMMERCIAL FISHING CODES.

TENNESSEE

1988/89 TENNESSEE HUNTING AND TRAPPING GUIDE (SUMMARY OF
HUNTING AND TRAPPING REGULATIONS.

WEST VIRGINIA

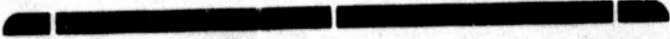
1988 HUNTING AND TRAPPING REGULATIONS
TITLE 47, LEGISLATIVE RULES, DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES,
SERIES 50-HUNTING OR FISHING OUTFITTERS AND GUIDES
20-2-23- OUTFITTERS AND GUIDES--GENERALLY; DEFINITIONS
20-2-24- OUTFITTERS AND GUIDES - QUALIFICATIONS
20-2-26 SAME-LICENSE FEE, BOND, REVOCATION OF LICENSE,
PENALTIES;
APPLICATION FOR OUTFITTER AND GUIDE LICENSE;
COMMERCIAL WHITEWATER ADVISORY BOARD-COMMERCIAL WHITEWATER
OUTFITTERS;
SENATE BILL NUMBER 215---AMENDS ARTICLE 2. WILDLIFE RESOURCES,
CH. 20-2-3. OUTFITTERS AND GUIDES-GENERALLY DEFINITIONS.

WYOMING

1988 WYOMING DEER, ANTELOPE, ELK, AND TROPHY GAME REGULATIONS
(GRIZZLY BEAR, BLACK BEAR, MOUNTAIN LION);
WYOMING STATUTES: GENERAL PROVISIONS; GUIDES AND OUTFITTERS
(INCLUDES FEES); GAME AND FISH COMMISSION REGULATION GOVERNING
OUTFITTERS.

British Columbia Packet:

1. POLICY ON ALLOCATION
2. PROCEDURE FOR GUIDE OUTFITTER LICENCE
3. POLICY ON GUIDING ACTIVITIES
4. GUIDE OUTFITTER'S CERTIFICATE
5. GUIDE OUTFITTER'S LICENCE
6. ASSISTANT GUIDE LICENCE
7. REPORT AND DECLARATION OF GUIDE OUTFITTER
8. NON-RESIDENTS' HUNTING LICENCE APPLICATION
9. 1988/89 HUNTING AND TRAPPING REGULATION SYNOPSIS
10. 1988/89 LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING REGULATION SYNOPSIS
11. 1988/89 GUIDE OUTFITTERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA


APPENDIX J



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment

POLICY MANUAL

VOLUME	SECTION	SUBSECTION	PAGE
4	7	01.01	1 of 2
SUBJECT			
Allowable Harvest			

This policy replaces:

None

Staff, organizations directly affected:

All Wildlife Management Staff
Regional Directors
Conservation Officers
Hunters
Guide Outfitters

Policy statement:

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE MINISTRY

to set allowable harvest limits on animals to be taken from each game population when such limits are needed to achieve an optimum sustained yield and provincial and/or regional wildlife management objectives for hunting and non-hunting use.

Definition:

"Allowable harvest" - means the optimum number of animals that can be removed by man from a herd or population which will be replenished through the populations natural production to meet management objectives.

"Optimum Sustained Yield" - means the maintenance of populations of game capable of producing a desired number of animals for human harvest and other mortality over extended periods of time.

Procedure manual cross-reference:

Volume 4 Section 7 subsection 01.01

Other cross-references:

Ministry Policy Manual Volume 4 Section 7
subsections 01.03 Allocation of hunting privileges
02.01 Capture, possession and use of Raptorial
Birds
03.01 Management of furbearers

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME D.R. Halladay	NAME B.E. Marr
POSITION Dep. Director	POSITION Deputy Minister
Wildlife	SIGNATURE
	DATE EFFECTIVE Sept. 30, 1985
	REVISION NO.



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment

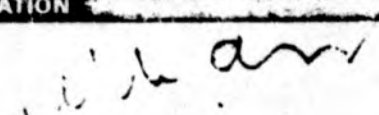
POLICY MANUAL

VOLUME	SECTION	SUBSECTION	PAGE
4	7	01.01	2 of 2

SUBJECT
Allowable Harvest

Reasons for Policy:

1. To state clearly that the position of the Ministry is to recommend limits on the harvest of game animals only when provincial and/or regional objectives or the optimum sustained yield of those animals are not or will not be met.
2. To state clearly that the position of the Ministry is to optimize hunting use of the wildlife resource as an important aspect of integrated management objectives for wildlife.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME D.R. Halladay	NAME B.E. Marr
POSITION Dep. Director	POSITION Deputy Minister
Wildlife	SIGNATURE 
	DATE EFFECTIVE Sept. 30, 1985
	REVISION N°



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
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POLICY MANUAL

VOLUME	SECTION	SUBSECTION	PAGE
4	7	01.02	1 of 2
SUBJECT			
Open Seasons			

This policy replaces:

None

Staff, organizations directly affected:

All Wildlife Management Staff
Regional Directors
Conservation Officers
Hunters
Guide Outfitters

Policy Statement:

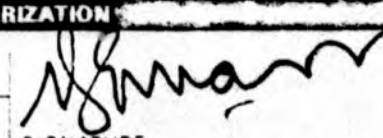
IT IS THE POLICY OF THE MINISTRY

- 1) to recommend open seasons for a game population where it is consistent with management objectives;
- 2) to minimize the regulation of hunter opportunity; and
- 3) to set the allowable harvest for game populations every three (3) years where practicable.

Definitions:

"Open season" - means a specified period of time under the Wildlife Act during which a species of wildlife may be lawfully hunted or taken. It does not include trapping.

"Allowable harvest" - means the optimum number of animals that can be removed by man from a herd or population which will be replenished through the populations natural production to meet management objectives.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME D.R. Halladay	NAME B.E. Marr
POSITION Dep. Director	POSITION Deputy Minister
Wildlife	SIGNATURE 
	DATE EFFECTIVE Sept. 30, 1985
	REVISION NO.



Province of
British Columbia
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VOLUME	SECTION	SUBSECTION	PAGE
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SUBJECT			
Open Seasons			

Procedure Manual cross-reference:

Volume 4 Section 7

Subsections	01.01.1	Allowable harvest
	01.02.1	Open Seasons
	01.03.1	Allocation of hunting privileges
	01.04.1	Permit allocation - Non-resident hunting
	01.05.1	Quota allocation - Guided hunting
	01.06.1	Limited entry hunting

Other cross references:

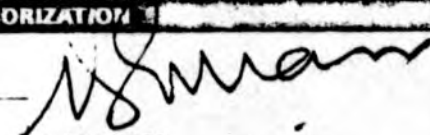
Ministry Policy Manual Volume 4 Section 7

Subsections	01.01	Allowable harvest
	01.03	Allocation of hunting privileges
	01.04	Permit allocation - Non-resident hunting
	01.05	Quota allocation - Guided hunting
	01.06	Limited entry hunting

Wildlife Branch Hunting Regulations Policy and Procedure Manual
Wildlife Act (1982) Sections 110 and 111.

Reason for Policy:

To allow for optimal hunter opportunity consistent with meeting conservation objectives for the resource, and within specific allowable harvest limits.

REPAIRED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME D.R. Halladay	NAME B.E. Marr
POSITION Dep. Director	POSITION Deputy Minister
Wildlife	SIGNATURE 
	DATE EFFECTIVE Sept. 30, 1985
	REVISION NO.



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment

POLICY MANUAL

VOLUME	SECTION	SUBSECTION	PAGE
4	7	01.02.5	1 of 2
SUBJECT			

Sustenance Hunting

This policy replaces:

None

Staff, organizations directly affected:

All Wildlife Management staff
Conservation Officer Service
Federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
--British Columbia region

Policy Statement:

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE MINISTRY:

to issue permits for sustenance hunting of no more than 5 percent of the total available harvest of moose, deer and elk in designated areas and for designated animal types to residents who are qualified to hunt, and are in actual need of wildlife for food, for themselves or of their lawful dependents, as determined by the Ministry of Human Resources or the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

Where a person eligible for a sustenance permit is unable to hunt for valid medical or health reasons, that person may designate a hunter to carry out the provisions of the sustenance permit for him or her.

Definitions:

"Resident" - means a person who makes his or her home in the Province and has been present in the Province for 6 months in the 12 months immediately before making an application under the Wildlife Act or doing another thing relevant to the operation of that Act.

"Sustenance hunting" - means hunting for food for the personal use or for use by dependents of the sustenance permit holder, whether taken by the permittee or by a hunter he or she designates to do so, and it does not include buying, trading or selling wildlife taken under a sustenance permit.

D. R. Halladay

Chief of Wild. Mgt.

B. E. Marr

Deputy Minister

AUTHORIZATION

SIGNATURE

DATE EFFECTIVE
Nov. 17, 1983

REVISION NO.
1



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment

POLICY MANUAL

VOLUME	SECTION	SUBSECTION	PAGE
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SUBJECT			

Sustenance Hunting

"Qualified to hunt" - means a person who is qualified to hunt under the Wildlife Act.

"Actual need" - means where other sources of food are insufficient to meet nutritional or food requirements of the permit applicant or his dependents and the need for sustenance has been confirmed in writing by an authorized representative of the Ministry of Human Resources or a Band Social Service Worker.

"Lawful dependents" - means dependents as defined under the Canadian Income Tax Act, s. 109.

Procedure Manual cross-reference:

Volume 4, Section 7, subsection 01.02.5

Other cross-references:

Ministry Policy Manual - Volume 4, Section 7

	01.00	Sustained yield harvest
subsections	01.01	Allowable harvest
	01.02	Allocation of hunting privileges
	12.0	Uses of wildlife

B.C. Reg. 337/82, O.C. 1488, sections 1(b)(iii), 1(1) and 1(s)
(Permit Regulations)

Wildlife Act, ss.12, 18, 20, 110

Reasons for policy:

1. To allow residents of the Province the opportunity to take wildlife when in need of sustenance.
2. To state the position of the government on the use of wildlife for sustenance.

D.R. Halladay

Chief of Wildlife Mgt.

B.E. Marr

Deputy Minister

Nov. 17, 1983

1



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment

POLICY MANUAL

VOLUME	SECTION	SUBSECTION	PAGE
4	7	01.03	1 of 3
SUBJECT			
Allocation of Hunting Privileges			

This policy replaces:

Previous policy "Allocation of Hunting Privileges",
February 29, 1980.

Staff, Organizations directly affected:

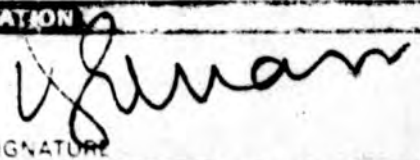
All Wildlife management staff
Regional Director
Hunters
Guide outfitters

Policy statement:

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE MINISTRY:

that, when the Regional Manager has determined that the upper limit of hunter numbers or of the allowable harvest for a game population has been, or may be, reached, hunting privileges are allocated in order to:

- A) maintain the resource to meet management objectives; and
- B) prevent or reduce causes for conflict between hunter residency groups such that:
 - 1) residents are given first priority;
 - 2) non-residents and non-resident aliens are given second priority;
 - 3) as a general provision non-residents are given a higher priority than non-resident aliens through having their basic hunting licence costs the same as for residents and through having a more liberal option of being accompanied by a resident while hunting under permit; and
 - 4) changes of allocation between residents, non-residents and non-resident aliens are gradual and reflect wildlife population status and past use.

PREPARED BY		AUTHORIZATION	
NAME D.R. Halladay	NAME B.E. Marr		
POSITION Dep. Director	POSITION Deputy Minister		
Wildlife			
		DATE EFFECTIVE Sept. 30, 1985	REVISION NO.



Province of
British Columbia
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Allocation of Hunting Privileges

Definitions:

"Allowable harvest" - means the number of animals that can be removed each year by man from a herd or population which will be replenished through that population's natural production to meet management objectives.

"Hunter Residency Group" - means either residents, non-residents or non-resident aliens.

"Resident" - means a person who makes his home in the province and has been present in the province for 6 months in the 12 months immediately before making an application under the Wildlife Act or doing another thing relevant to the operation of that Wildlife Act.

"Non-Resident" - means a person who is not a resident of B.C., but who

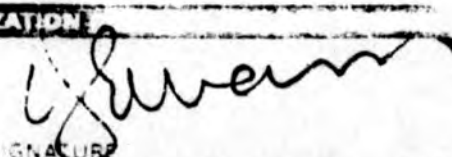
- a) is a Canadian Citizen, or
- b) makes his or her home and is ordinarily present in Canada and who has resided in Canada for the 12 month period immediately before an application under the Wildlife Act or its regulations or the doing of another thing relevant to the operation of the Wildlife Act.

"Non-Resident Alien" - means a person who is neither a resident nor a non-resident.

"Regional Manager" - means a Regional Fish and Wildlife manager, Ministry of Environment.

Procedure Manual Cross-Reference:

Volume 4 Section 7
Subsection 01.02.1 Allocation of hunting privileges

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME D.R. Halladay	NAME B.E. Marr
POSITION Dep. Director	POSITION Deputy Minister
Wildlife	SIGNATURE 
	DATE EFFECTIVE Sept. 30, 1985
	REVISION NO.



Province of
British Columbia
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Environment

POLICY MANUAL

VOLUME	SECTION	SUBSECTION	PAGE
4	7	01.03	3 of 3
SUBJECT			
Allocation of Hunting Privileges			

Cross-References:

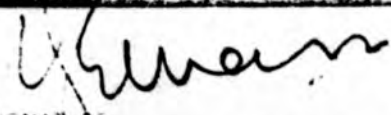
Policy Manual Volume 4 Section 7

Subsections	01.01	Allowable Harvest
	01.02	Open Seasons
	01.04	Permit Allocation - Non-resident hunting
	01.05	Quota Allocation - Guided Hunting
	01.06	Limited Entry Hunting

Wildlife Act (1982), Sections 20, 60, 71, 110 and 111

Reasons for Policy:

1. To state clearly the position of the Ministry on the allocation of hunting privileges in B.C.
2. To ensure the harvest of the wildlife resources of the province falls within the limits necessary to meet management objectives.
3. To provide Ministry personnel with guidelines that allow equitable and uniform allocation of hunting privileges to meet stated management objectives.
4. To maintain the opportunity for non-residents (Canadian and Aliens) to enjoy a hunting experience in British Columbia.
5. To support the economic viability of the guiding industry where consistent with the Wildlife Act and Ministry Wildlife Management objectives, policies and procedures.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME D.R. Halladay	NAME B.E. Marr
POSITION Dep. Director	POSITION Deputy Minister
Wildlife	SIGNATURE 
	DATE EFFECTIVE Sept. 30, 1985
	REVISION NO.



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
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POLICY MANUAL

VOLUME	SECTION	SUBSECTION	PAGE
4	7	01.04	1 of 2

SUBJECT
Permit Allocation - Non-Resident (Canadian and Alien) Hunting

This policy replaces:

None

Staff, Organizations directly affected:

All Wildlife Management Staff
Conservation Officers
Regional Directors
Hunters
Guide Hunters

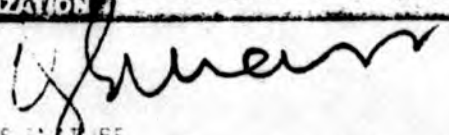
Policy statement:

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE MINISTRY:

to issue permits to residents wishing to accompany non-residents, and to residents wishing to accompany closely related non-resident aliens in lieu of a guide, while hunting for big game, only in areas where the harvest of the species applied for is not allocated under Limited Entry Hunting or quota and where no remuneration or other compensation is or will be paid.

Definitions:

1. "Resident" - means a person who makes his home in the Province and has been present in the Province for 6 months in the 12 months immediately before making an application under the Wildlife Act or doing another thing relevant to the operation of the Wildlife Act.
2. "Non-Resident" - means a person who is not a resident of B.C. but who:
 - a) is a Canadian Citizen; or
 - b) makes his home, and is ordinarily present in Canada and has resided in Canada for the 12 month period immediately before an application under the Wildlife Act or the regulations or the doing of another thing relevant to the operation of the Wildlife Act.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME D.R. Halladay	NAME B.E. Marr
POSITION Dep. Director	POSITION Deputy Minister
Wildlife	SIGNATURE 
	DATE EFFECTIVE Sept. 30, 1985
	REVISION NO.



Province of
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POLICY MANUAL

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SUBJECT			
Permit Allocation - Non-Resident (Canadian and Alien) Hunting			

Definitions Continued:

3. "Non-Resident Alien" - means a person who is neither a resident nor a non-resident.
4. "Guide" - means a person who, for compensation or reward received or promised, accompanies and assists another person to hunt wildlife or angle for fish.
5. "Quota" - means the total number of a big game species specified by the regional manager that non-resident clients (Canadian and alien) of a guide outfitter may kill in a licence year. (See procedure 01.05.1; Quota Allocation - Guided Hunting.)

Procedure Manual Cross-Reference:

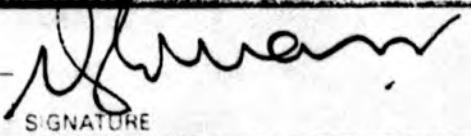
Volume 4 Section 7
Subsection 01.04.1 Permit Allocation - Non-Resident Hunting.

Other Cross-References:

Policy Manual Volume 4 Section 7
Subsections 01.05 Quota Allocation - Guided Hunting
01.06 Limited Entry Hunting
Wildlife Act (1982) Section 20

Reasons for Policy:

1. To prevent overharvest of big game populations in areas where limits have already been set, and to allow all hunters participating in those special hunting situations a fair opportunity for success.
2. To allow non-residents and non-resident aliens the opportunity to hunt wildlife in British Columbia with friends or relatives, respectively, without the use of the services of a licenced guide outfitter.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME D.R. Halladay	NAME B.E. Marr
POSITION Dep. Director	POSITION Deputy Minister
Wildlife	SIGNATURE 
	DATE EFFECTIVE Sept. 30, 1985
	REVISION NO.



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment

POLICY MANUAL

VOLUME	SECTION	SUBSECTION	PAGE
4	7	01.05	1 of 2
SUBJECT			
Quota Allocation-Guided Hunting			

This Policy Replaces:

None

Staff, Organizations Directly Affected:

All Wildlife Management Staff
Regional Directors
Hunters
Guide Outfitters

Policy Statement:

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE MINISTRY

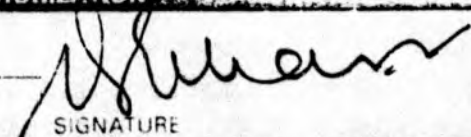
- 1) where the anticipated harvest may exceed the allowable harvest for a big game population or where the Regional Manager determines quotas are required where the allowable harvest has not been reached, that the allocation of hunting privileges to non-resident hunters for killing big game animals in a specific guide outfitter territory is set under quota as a condition of the licence of the guide outfitter; and
- 2) that the Regional Manager will consult with guides affected by proposed quotas, guide outfitter representatives and resident hunter representatives before setting a quota.

Definitions:

"Allowable Harvest" - means the optimum number of animals that can be removed by man from a herd or population which will be replenished through the populations natural production to meet management objectives.

"Director" - means the Director of the Wildlife Branch, Ministry of Environment.

"Guide Outfitter" - means a person who is licenced as a guide outfitter under the authority of the Wildlife Act and its Regulations.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME D.R. Halladay	NAME B.E. Marr
POSITION Dep. Director	POSITION Deputy Minister
Wildlife	SIGNATURE 
DATE EFFECTIVE Sept. 30, 1985	
REVISION NO.	



Province of
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POLICY MANUAL

VOLUME	SECTION	SUBSECTION	PAGE
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SUBJECT			
Quota Allocation-Guided Hunting			

Definitions cont'd:

"Quota" - means the total number of a big game species specified by the regional manager that non-resident clients (Canadian and alien) of a guide outfitter may kill in a licence year.

"Resident" - means a person who makes his home in the province and has been present in the province for 6 months in the 12 months immediately before making an application under the Wildlife set or during another time relevant to the operation of the Wildlife Act.

"Non-resident" - means a person who is not a resident.

Procedure Manual Cross-Reference:

Volume 4 Section 7 Subsection 01.05.1

Other Cross-References:

Policy Manual Volume 4 Section 7
Subsections 01.01 Allowable Harvest
01.03 Allocation of Hunting Privileges
01.04 Permit Allocation - Non-Resident Hunting
01.06 Limited Entry Hunting
Wildlife Act (1982) Section 20
Hunting Regulations Procedure Manual

Reasons for Policy:

1. To ensure that hunting privileges for big game in B.C. are available to all hunter residency groups (residents, non-resident Canadians, non-resident aliens).
2. To set down a clear statement of the Ministry of Environment's position regarding the allocation of hunting privileges by the use of a quota.
3. To provide Ministry of Environment personnel with guidelines for granting quota allocations in an appropriate and uniform manner.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME D.R. Halladay	NAME B.E. Marr
POSITION Dep. Director	POSITION Deputy Minister
Wildlife	SIGNATURE
	DATE EFFECTIVE Sept. 30, 198
	REVISION NO.

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment

POLICY MANUAL

VOLUME	SECTION	SUBSECTION	PAGE
4	7	01.05	2 of 2
SUBJECT			
Quota Allocation-Guided Hunting			

Definitions cont'd:

"Quota" - means the total number of a big game species specified by the regional manager that non-resident clients (Canadian and alien) of a guide outfitter may kill in a licence year.

"Resident" - means a person who makes his home in the province and has been present in the province for 6 months in the 12 months immediately before making an application under the Wildlife set or during another time relevant to the operation of the Wildlife Act.

"Non-resident" - means a person who is not a resident.

Procedure Manual Cross-Reference:

Volume 4 Section 7 Subsection 01.05.1

Other Cross-References:

Policy Manual Volume 4 Section 7
Subsections 01.01 Allowable Harvest
01.03 Allocation of Hunting Privileges
01.04 Permit Allocation - Non-Resident Hunting
01.06 Limited Entry Hunting
Wildlife Act (1982) Section 20
Hunting Regulations Procedure Manual

Reasons for Policy:

1. To ensure that hunting privileges for big game in B.C. are available to all hunter residency groups (residents, non-resident Canadians, non-resident aliens).
2. To set down a clear statement of the Ministry of Environment's position regarding the allocation of hunting privileges by the use of a quota.
3. To provide Ministry of Environment personnel with guidelines for granting quota allocations in an appropriate and uniform manner.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME D.R. Halladay	NAME B.E. Marr
POSITION Dep. Director	POSITION Deputy Minister
Wildlife	SIGNATURE
	DATE EFFECTIVE Sept. 30, 198
	REVISION NO.



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment

POLICY MANUAL

VOLUME	SECTION	SUBSECTION	PAGE
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SUBJECT			
Limited Entry Hunting			

This policy replaces:

None

Staff, Organizations Directly Affected:

All Wildlife Management Staff
Regional Directors
Wildlife Branch Administration Staff
Hunters
Guide Outfitters

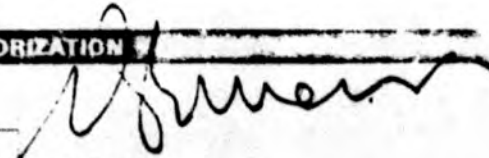
Policy Statement:

IT IS THE POLICY OF THIS MINISTRY:

- 1) to control resident harvest in a given area for a given population through limited entry hunting where it is deemed that other methods of regulation are inadequate for maintaining or increasing hunting opportunity to meet management objectives for hunting and non-hunting uses;
- 2) to make Limited Entry Hunts available only to residents of B.C.; and
- 3) to conduct the allocation of limited entry hunting authorizations by a random drawing of applications.

Definitions:

"Authorizations" - means limited Entry Hunting authorizations as defined in the Wildlife Act, S.B.C., Chapter 57, 1982, Sections 1 and 17.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME D.R. Halladay	NAME B.E. Marr
POSITION Dep. Director	POSITION Deputy Minister
Wildlife	SIGNATURE 
	DATE EFFECTIVE Sept. 30, 1985
	REVISION NO.



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment

POLICY MANUAL

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Limited Entry Hunting			

Definitions Continued:

"Limited Entry Hunting" - means hunting in an area where Limited Entry hunting authorizations are issued by means of a Lottery or other random selection.

"Resident" - means a person who makes his home in the Province and has been present in the Province for 6 months in the 12 months immediately before making an application under the Wildlife Act or doing another thing relevant to the operation of the Wildlife Act.

Procedure Manual Cross-Reference:

Volume 4 Section 7 Subsection 01.06.1

Other Cross-References:

Policy Manual Volume 4 Section 7
Subsections 01.03 Allocation of Hunting Privileges
01.04 Permit Allocation - Non-resident Hunting
Wildlife Act Sections 12, 14, 17 & 110(2), (c)

Reasons for Policy:

1. To continue to provide B.C. residents with the opportunity to enjoy hunting privileges when specific limits have been set on harvest.
2. To assure that allowable harvest is not exceeded by controlling the numbers and kinds of animals to be harvested, or hunters to hunt, from a specific population or area.
3. To allow Ministry of Environment Wildlife Management Staff to control hunter numbers and the harvest of wildlife to ensure recreational quality.
4. To set down a clear statement regarding the attitude and intent of the Ministry toward the allocation of hunting privileges to residents by the use of Limited Entry Hunts.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME D.R. Halladay	NAME B.E. Marr
POSITION Dep. Director	POSITION Deputy Minister
Wildlife	SIGNATURE
	DATE EFFECTIVE Sept. 30, 1985
	REVISION NO.



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment

POLICY MANUAL

VOLUME	SECTION	SUBSECTION	PAGE
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SUBJECT			
Wildlife Harvest			

This policy replaces:

None

Staff, organizations directly affected:

All Wildlife management staff
Regional Directors
Hunters
Guide Outfitters

Policy statement:

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE MINISTRY

- 1) that there will be an overrun allocation for mountain sheep,
- 2) that there will be no overrun allocation for other game species
 - (a) under quota, or
 - (b) in Limited Entry Hunting areas;
- 3) that the "stockpiling" of unharvested animals for hunting in subsequent years will not be allowed; and
- 4) that an overrun allocation for mountain sheep is made as part of a quota where;
 - the overrun is limited to one animal or 10% of the quota for that species in any calendar year; and
 - the quota is reduced the following year where it is necessary to compensate for the harvest of a mountain sheep taken under quota as an overrun. The quota and overrun is reinstated on the second year.

Definition:

"Allowable harvest" - means the optimum number of animals that can be removed by man from a herd or population which will be replenished through the population's natural production to meet management objectives.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME D.R. Halladay	NAME B.E. Marr
POSITION Dep. Director	POSITION Deputy Minister
Wildlife	SIGNATURE
DATE EFFECTIVE Sept. 30, 1985	
REVISION NO.	



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment

POLICY MANUAL

VOLUME	SECTION	SUBSECTION	PAGE
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SUBJECT			
Wildlife Harvest			

Definition cont'd:

"Overrun allocation" - means the allocation of the opportunity to harvest game animals beyond the intended harvest level in one year with the intent of reducing the allowable harvest in a subsequent year.

"Quota" - means the total number of a big game species specified by the Regional Manager that non-resident clients (Canadian and alien) of a guide outfitter may kill in a licence year.

"Stockpiling" - means deferrment of harvesting wildlife in one year to accumulate an increased number of animals for harvest in a subsequent year.

Volume 4 Section 7 subsection 01.01.1

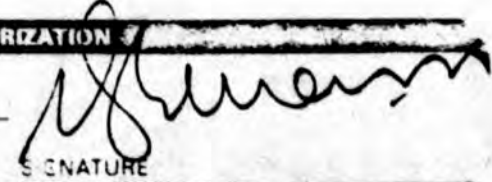
Other cross-references:

Ministry Policy Manual Volume 4 Section 7
Subsection 01.01 Allowable Harvest
01.05 Quota Allocation - Guided Hunting
01.06 Limited Entry Hunting

Policy statement on the Management of Thinhorn Sheep and the Calculation of Allowable Harvest. March 1, 1979.

Reasons for policy:

1. To prevent unbalanced harvest of wildlife populations by prohibiting "stockpiling" of unharvested animals for harvest in a subsequent hunting year. Stockpiling of unharvested animals can rarely be exercised and for most species only where the uncertainties of other causes of mortality can be predicted (i.e. weather, disease, accident, predation or poaching).
2. To clarify the Ministry's position regarding harvest overruns of wildlife populations. To encourage a safe, and predictable level of harvest where annual harvest allocations are set under Quota or Limited Entry Hunts.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME D.R. Halladay	NAME B.E. Marr
POSITION Dep. Director	POSITION Deputy Minister
Wildlife	SIGNATURE 
DATE EFFECTIVE Sept. 30, 1985	
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Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment

PROCEDURE MANUAL

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SUBJECT			

Guide Outfitter Licence
First Issuance

This Procedure Replaces:

None

Staff, Organizations Directly Affected:

Victoria and Regional Fish and Wildlife Staffs
Conservation Officer Service Staff

Policy Cross-Reference:

Volume 4	Section 1	Subsection 01.01	Guiding Activities
Volume 4	Section 1	Subsection 01.02	Exclusive Guide Area
Volume 4	Section 1	Subsection 01.03	Refusal to Issue a Guide Outfitter Licence for an Inappropriate area

Other Cross-References:

Wildlife Act, Sections 1, 51, 52, 60, 63, 67, 102, 103, and 110
B.C. Reg. 338/82

Purpose:

To delineate procedures for the first issuance of guide-outfitter licences.

Procedure:

1. On receiving an Application for Guide Outfitter Licence form from a first time applicant in his Region the Regional Manager shall satisfy himself from documentation supplied by the applicant and by interviewing the applicant that:
 - 1.1 the applicant is a Canadian Citizen or has the status of a permanent resident of Canada (e.g. a landed immigrant).

PREPARED BY	NAME
	J.N. Bone
POSITION	Guides Officer

NAME	D.J. Robinson
POSITION	Director

D.J. Robinson

DATE EFFECTIVE
June 8, 1983

REVISION NO.



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment

PROCEDURE MANUAL

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SUBJECT			

Guide Outfitter Licence First Issuance

- 1.2 the applicant has held assistant guide licences for a total of 24 months and has actively guided during that time or, if the applicant has not fulfilled either of these requirements, that the Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch has judged that special circumstances exist and has subsequently, with reference to these requirements, given written authorization to issue a guide outfitter licence to the applicant.
- 1.3 the applicant can demonstrate that he will have \$500,000 public liability insurance applicable to his guiding business in full force and effect at the time of licence issuance and for the period for which he has paid his licence fee.
- 1.4 the applicant has a working knowledge of the Wildlife Act and its regulations.

Note - The standard Provincial Wildlife Act Test for Guide Outfitters with four additional questions devised by the Regional Manager shall be applied to test the applicant's knowledge of the Wildlife Act and its regulations. The four additional questions shall be designed to test the guides knowledge of special Regional or Management Unit Wildlife Act regulations applied to his guide area. The test answers shall be written except where the applicant is not sufficiently proficient at reading or writing English then the answers may be given orally. A passing mark on this test shall be not less than 75%. Where an applicant fails the test it may be rewritten.

- 1.5 the applicant has not been recently convicted of an offence under the Wildlife Act or its regulations or failed to adhere to conditions contained in a guide licence certificate held in another Region.

Note 1. It is recommended that the Regional Manager, where he is not familiar with the recent activities of the applicant, query all other Regions and the Conservation Officer Service with respect to any record they may have of the applicant.



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
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PROCEDURE MANUAL

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SUBJECT			

Guide Outfitter Licence
First Issuance

2. The Regional Manager, if he has satisfied himself that the applicant is qualified to be licenced as a guide outfitter, shall then examine the guide area with respect to exclusivity of the right to guide for big game. If the Regional Manager is not satisfied that the applicant is qualified to be licenced as a guide outfitter than refer to 5. below.

Two area situations may occur and the applicable procedures are as follows:

- 2.1 the guide area does not overlap the boundaries of adjacent guide areas.

This guide area adheres to the policy "Exclusive Guide Areas" (see 4.1.1.02). The guide area must be outlined on a map and described using metes and bounds terminology as demonstrated in the publication "Descriptions of Land" (Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing) p. 18 et. seq. Note: This area may be certificated on application by the guide outfitter. (See 04.1.05)

- 2.2 the guide area overlaps one or more guide areas. This guide area does not adhere to the policy "Exclusive Guide Areas" and the overlap(s) must be resolved. The Regional Manager shall, in this situation, enjoin a meeting of the concerned guide outfitters to establish a mutually agreeable boundary giving consideration to historic and recent use of the overlapped area(s).

If agreement is reached on a modified boundary then each guide area affected must be outlined on a map and described using metes and bounds terminology as demonstrated in the publication "Description of Lands" (Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing) p. 16 et seq.

If a boundary agreement cannot be reached then the Regional Manager shall determine and delineate the area boundaries.

DATE EFFECTIVE	REVISION NO.
June 8, 1983	



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Ministry of
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Guide Outfitter Licence First Issuance

3. Having approved the application for the licence and the guide area boundary, and after consultation with the Regional Wildlife Biologist with respect to wildlife management conditions, the Regional Manager shall issue the licence. The following should be typed on the licence form or appended to the licence:
 - 3.1 The full name of the licensee (eg. Raymond James Carter).
 - 3.2 The complete address with postal code.
 - 3.3 The date of issue and location.
 - 3.4 The expiry date of the licence.
 - 3.5 Signatures of the guide outfitter and issuer.
 - 3.6 Conditions of the licence (including species, age(s), sex, horn or antler limitations, temporal or spatial conditions or any other conditions authorized by the Ministry).
 - 3.7 The full legal description of the guide area using metes and bounds terminology.
4. After the fee has been paid the original of the licence form shall be given to the guide outfitter, the duplicate (pink) shall accompany Form "L" to the Government Agent, the triplicate with a copy of the guide area map and description shall go to Victoria and the quadruplicate shall be retained in the Regional office.
5. If, for reason, the Regional Manager decides to refuse issuance of a licence to an applicant then the following procedure must be followed:

The Regional Manager shall, within a reasonable time period, send by double registered mail or by hand delivery a letter containing, in formal terms, the following elements:

- 5.1 notice that the application has been refused
- 5.2 a clear statement of the reason(s) for refusing to issue the licence citing the authority
- 5.3 notice that pursuant to s.103 Wildlife Act, 1982 the applicant may appeal the Regional Manager's decision to refuse issuance of a licence to the Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch, Victoria within 30 days of service of notice.



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Ministry of
Environment

PROCEDURE MANUAL

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SUBJECT			

Renewal of Annual Guide
Outfitter Licence

This Procedure Replaces:

None

Staff, Organizations Directly Affected:

Victoria and Regional Fish and Wildlife Staffs
Conservation Officer Service Staff

Policy Cross-Reference:

Volume 4 Section 1 Subsection 01.01 Guiding Activities

Other Cross-References:

Wildlife Act, Sections 1, 49, 52, 58, 60, 62, 67, 103, 110.
B.C. Regs. 338/82

Purpose:

To outline the procedure for the renewal of Guide
Outfitter Licences.

Procedure:

1. By March 1st annually the Guides Officer shall mail the form "Application for Renewal of Guide Outfitter Licence" (form FW 10282 appended) to all currently licenced Guide Outfitters.
2. The Guide Outfitter must then complete the form and mail or deliver the original copy with the appropriate fee to the Regional Manager having jurisdiction over the guide outfitter's area.
3. The Regional Manager after receiving the completed original copy of the "Application for Renewal of the Guide Outfitter Licence" (form FW 10282) may consult with the Regional Wildlife Biologist or Regional Fisheries Biologist, the Conservation Officer Service and such other agencies deemed necessary with respect to the following:

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME J.N. Bone	NAME D.J. Robinson
POSITION Guides Officer	POSITION Director
SIGNATURE 	
DATE EFFECTIVE June 8, 1983	
REVISION NO.	



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment

PROCEDURE MANUAL

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SUBJECT			

Renewal of Annual Guide Outfitter Licence

Procedure Continued:

- 3.1 quotas
 - 3.2 area boundary changes
 - 3.3 any conditions of the licence peculiar to the guide area
 - 3.4 the level of utilization of the guide area
 - 3.5 the record of the applicant with respect to convictions of offences against the Wildlife Act or its regulations, or the Firearm Act, or breach of or failure to fulfill any condition contained in his current Guide Outfitters Licence or, if the guide area is certificated, breach of any conditions or agreements contained in his Guide Outfitter's Certificate.
4. The Regional Manager, with respect to 3.4 and 3.5 above, may:-
 - 4.1 renew the licence with such condition(s) appended requiring specific performance by the applicant
 - 4.2 refuse to renew the licence. (See Procedures 4.1.1.09 and 4.1.1.10)
 5. The Regional Manager, after having satisfied himself that the applicants licence may be renewed, must then without undue delay, issue the licence with the guide area description and condition(s) typed on the licence or appended to the licence. The licence may be delivered to the applicant by mail or by hand delivery.
 6. Pursuant to s 1.12 B.C. Reg. 338/82 the Regional Manager shall collect a late payment fee (Schedule 1.10 B.C. Reg. 338/82) from a guide outfitter who pays his annual fee after May 31, in any year.
 7. The Regional Manager shall then disperse copies of the licences to designated recipients.



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

APPENDIX A Vol. 4, Sect. 1, Subsect. 01.02

APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF GUIDE OUTFITTER LICENCE — INFORMATION

TO THE GUIDE OUTFITTER APPLYING FOR RENEWAL OF HIS ANNUAL LICENCE

- 1 THE ATTACHED APPLICATION FORM MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE YOUR NEW LICENCE MAY BE ISSUED.
- 2 THIS APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF YOUR ANNUAL LICENCE MAY BE PERSONALLY DELIVERED TO ANY OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT OR SENT BY MAIL TO THE REGIONAL MANAGER FISH & WILDLIFE BRANCH AT THE REGIONAL OFFICE HAVING JURISDICTION OVER YOUR GUIDE TERRITORY (SEE ADDRESSES BELOW) INCLUDE THE TOTAL FEE OF THE GUIDE OUTFITTER LICENCE PLUS SURCHARGE WITH YOUR APPLICATION.

- NOTE**
- 1 DO NOT SEND CASH BY MAIL — SEND THE TOTAL OF YOUR LICENCE FEE PLUS SURCHARGE BY CHEQUE, BANK MONEY ORDER OR DRAFT OR POSTAL MONEY ORDER.
 - 2 YOU MUST BE **IN POSSESSION** OF A CURRENT GUIDE OUTFITTER LICENCE BEFORE YOU COMMENCE GUIDING OPERATIONS. FAILURE TO RENEW YOUR ANNUAL LICENCE MAY RESULT IN LOSS OF YOUR TERRITORY. OR, IF YOU ARE THE HOLDER OF A CERTIFICATED GUIDE TERRITORY, CANCELLATION OF YOUR GUIDE OUTFITTER'S CERTIFICATE IN EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES YOU MAY APPLY IN WRITING TO THE REGIONAL MANAGER AT THE REGIONAL OFFICE HAVING JURISDICTION OVER YOUR GUIDE TERRITORY FOR PERMISSION TO TEMPORARILY DISCONTINUE THE ACTIVE USE OF YOUR TERRITORY FOR A SEASON. IF APPROVAL IS GRANTED YOU ARE NOT REQUIRED TO PURCHASE AN ANNUAL LICENCE.
 - 3 YOU MUST BE IN POSSESSION OF AN EFFECTIVE \$500,000 PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE POLICY WHEN YOU APPLY FOR RENEWAL OF A GUIDE OUTFITTER LICENCE.

REGIONAL OFFICE ADDRESSES ARE:

REGION 1

2569 KENWORTH ROAD
NANAIMO, B.C.
V9T 3P7

REGION 2

10334 - 152A ST.
SURREY, B.C.
V3R 7P8

REGION 3

1255 DALHOUSIE DRIVE
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5Z5

REGION 4

310 WARD STREET
NELSON, B.C.
V1L 4S4

REGION 5

540 BORLAND STREET (BOX 9000)
WILLIAMS LAKE, B.C.
V2G 3W2

REGION 6

BAG 5000 - 3726 ALFRED ST.
SMITHERS, B.C.
V0J 2N0

REGION 7

3RD FLOOR - PLAZA 400
1011 FOURTH AVE.
PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.
V2L 3H9

REGION 8

3547 SKAHA LAKE RD.
PENTICTON, B.C.
V2A 7K2

SUB-REGIONAL OFFICES:

REGION 4

#201, 44 - 6TH AVE. S.
CRANBROOK, B.C.
V1C 2H3

REGION 7

10142 - 101ST AVE.
FORT ST. JOHN, B.C.
V1J 2B3



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF GUIDE OUTFITTER LICENCE

(TO BE USED ONLY FOR RENEWAL OF ANNUAL LICENCE)

FW 10282

TO: REGIONAL MANAGER, FISH & WILDLIFE BRANCH, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AT _____, B.C.
(LOCATION OF REGIONAL OFFICE)

I, _____ OF _____
(APPLICANT'S NAME — PRINT) (STREET ADDRESS — POSTAL BOX NUMBER)
_____, B.C. _____
(LOCATION — PRINT) (POSTAL CODE)

APPLY FOR RENEWAL OF MY GUIDE OUTFITTER LICENCE FOR THE SEASON APRIL 1, 19____, TO MARCH 31, 19____, AND FOR WHICH I ENCLOSE THE LICENCE FEE OF \$_____ PLUS THE SURCHARGE FEE (FOR HABITAT CONSERVATION FUND) OF \$_____ (TOTAL \$_____).

AS REQUIRED BY THE WILDLIFE ACT AND GUIDING REGULATIONS, I CERTIFY THAT I AM A CANADIAN CITIZEN, RESIDENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND HAVE NOT LESS THAN \$500,000 PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE EFFECTIVE FOR THE ABOVE MENTIONED SEASON. WRITTEN BY _____ BEARING POLICY NUMBER _____
(INSURANCE COMPANY — PRINT)

DATED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 19____
(SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT)

WHITE ORIGINAL: TO REGIONAL MANAGER
YELLOW DUPLICATE: RETAINED BY GUIDE OUTFITTER



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment

PROCEDURE MANUAL

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SUBJECT			

Relinquishment of Guide
Area

This Procedure replaces:

None

Staff, Organizations directly affected:

Fish and Wildlife Regional Managers
Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Guides Officer
Guides

Policy cross-references:

Vol. 4 Section 1 Subsection 1.01 Guiding Activities
Vol. 4 Section 1 Subsection 1.02 Exclusive Guide Outfitter Areas

Other cross-references:

None

Purpose:

To establish standard procedures to be followed when a guide

1. wishes to relinquish his guide area or a portion or his guide area to the Crown, or
2. wishes to relinquish his guide area to another qualified person, or
3. wishes to relinquish his guide area or a portion of his guide area to an adjacent guide.

Procedure:

1. The guide wishes to relinquish his area or a portion thereof to the Crown:
 - 1.1 The guide must complete and have notarized a Guide Territory Relinquishment Form (Form FW 10182A - appended) and submit it to the Regional Manager, Fish and Wildlife.
 - 1.2 The Regional Manager shall forward a copy of the relinquishment form to the Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch. The Guides Officer shall adjust the Guide Outfitter List and records accordingly.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME J.N. Bone	NAME D.J. Robinson
POSITION Guides Officer	POSITION Director
DATE EFFECTIVE June 8, 1983	



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

APPENDIX A Vol. 4, Sect. 1, Subsect. 01.02

APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF GUIDE OUTFITTER LICENCE — INFORMATION

TO THE GUIDE OUTFITTER APPLYING FOR RENEWAL OF HIS ANNUAL LICENCE

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- NOTE**
- 1 DO NOT SEND CASH BY MAIL — SEND THE TOTAL OF YOUR LICENCE FEE PLUS SURCHARGE BY CHEQUE, BANK MONEY ORDER OR DRAFT OR POSTAL MONEY ORDER
 - 2 YOU MUST BE **IN POSSESSION** OF A CURRENT GUIDE OUTFITTER LICENCE BEFORE YOU COMMENCE GUIDING OPERATIONS. FAILURE TO RENEW YOUR ANNUAL LICENCE MAY RESULT IN LOSS OF YOUR TERRITORY, OR, IF YOU ARE THE HOLDER OF A CERTIFICATED GUIDE TERRITORY, CANCELLATION OF YOUR GUIDE OUTFITTER'S CERTIFICATE. IN EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES YOU MAY APPLY IN WRITING TO THE REGIONAL MANAGER AT THE REGIONAL OFFICE HAVING JURISDICTION OVER YOUR GUIDE TERRITORY FOR PERMISSION TO TEMPORARILY DISCONTINUE THE ACTIVE USE OF YOUR TERRITORY FOR A SEASON. IF APPROVAL IS GRANTED YOU ARE NOT REQUIRED TO PURCHASE AN ANNUAL LICENCE.
 - 3 YOU MUST BE IN POSSESSION OF AN EFFECTIVE \$500,000 PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE POLICY WHEN YOU APPLY FOR RENEWAL OF A GUIDE OUTFITTER LICENCE.

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REGION 1

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V9T 3P7

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SURREY, B.C.
V3R 7P8

REGION 3

1255 DALHOUSIE DRIVE
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 5Z5

REGION 4

310 WARD STREET
NELSON, B.C.
V1L 4S4

REGION 5

540 BORLAND STREET (BOX 9000)
WILLIAMS LAKE, B.C.
V2G 3W2

REGION 6

BAG 5000 - 3726 ALFRED ST
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V2L 3H9

REGION 8

3547 SKAHA LAKE RD
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SUB-REGIONAL OFFICES:

REGION 4

#201, 44 - 6TH AVE. S.
CRANBROOK, B.C.
V1C 2H3

REGION 7

10142 - 101ST AVE.
FORT ST. JOHN, B.C.
V1J 2B3

FA 10282



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF GUIDE OUTFITTER LICENCE

(TO BE USED ONLY FOR RENEWAL OF ANNUAL LICENCE)

TO: REGIONAL MANAGER, FISH & WILDLIFE BRANCH, MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AT _____, B.C.
(LOCATION OF REGIONAL OFFICE)

I, _____ OF _____
(APPLICANT'S NAME — PRINT) (STREET ADDRESS — POSTAL BOX NUMBER)
_____, B.C. _____
(LOCATION — PRINT) (POSTAL CODE)

APPLY FOR RENEWAL OF MY GUIDE OUTFITTER LICENCE FOR THE SEASON APRIL 1, 19____, TO MARCH 31, 19____, AND FOR WHICH I ENCLOSE THE LICENCE FEE OF \$_____ PLUS THE SURCHARGE FEE (FOR HABITAT CONSERVATION FUND) OF \$_____ (TOTAL \$_____).

AS REQUIRED BY THE WILDLIFE ACT AND GUIDING REGULATIONS, I CERTIFY THAT I AM A CANADIAN CITIZEN, RESIDENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND HAVE NOT LESS THAN \$500,000 PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE EFFECTIVE FOR THE

ABOVE MENTIONED SEASON. WRITTEN BY _____ BEARING POLICY NUMBER: _____
(INSURANCE COMPANY — PRINT)

DATED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 19____
(SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT)

WHITE ORIGINAL: TO REGIONAL MANAGER
YELLOW DUPLICATE: RETAINED BY GUIDE OUTFITTER



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment

PROCEDURE MANUAL

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Relinquishment of Guide Area

- 1.3 If the guide relinquishes a portion of his area, then the Regional Manager shall cause to be produced using the terminology in the publication "Description of Land (Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing, p. 18 et seq.).
- 1.4 The Regional Manager, in the case of 1.iii) above shall forward a copy of the modified guide area map and description to the Guides Officer, Victoria for central records.
2. The guide wishes to relinquish his area to another qualified person:

The guide must complete and submit to the Regional Manager a relinquishment form as in 1. above.

The procedure 4.1.1.01 must then be followed.
3. The guide wishes to relinquish his area or a portion of his guide area to an adjacent guide's area:
 - 3.1 The guide must complete and submit a relinquishment form as in 1. above, and if the area to be transferred is a portion of his guide area include a detailed description of the area with a map outline.
 - 3.2 At the same time the guide acquiring the area or portion of the area must make written application to have the relinquished area included as a condition of his licence and if his area is certificated, included in a revised Schedule A of his certificate. Approval of the amendment of a certificated area must be obtained from the Regional Manager, Fish and Wildlife.

The Regional Manager after having assessed and approved the transaction, shall, for both guide areas cause to be produced a revised map and metes and bounds description using the terminology in the publication "Description of Land (Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing, p.18 et seq.)".



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Relinquishment of Guide Area

3.3 A copy of each guide area map and description and the relinquishment form shall be forwarded to the Guides Officer for central records, Victoria.

3.4 The Guides Officer shall adjust the Guide Outfitter list and records accordingly.

NOTE 1. Where either guides area is certificated then the procedure 4.1.1.07 must be consulted.

RELINQUISHMENT OF GUIDE AREA

To: Regional Manager, Fish and Wildlife Branch,
_____ British Columbia.

I, _____
(Full Name)

of _____, B.C.

hereby agree to relinquish the right, as granted in my annual
licence and/or Guide Outfitter's Certificate No. _____
to guide in the area described on or appended to my
annual licence and/or Schedule A of Guide Outfitter's
Certificate No. _____.

to: _____
(Full Name)

of _____, B.C.

who I believe is qualified to be licenced as a Guide Outfitter
in British Columbia.

(Signature of Relinquishing Guide)

Witnessed this _____ day of _____, 19____

at _____, B.C.

by _____.

Notary Public

Commissioner for taking
affidavits



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Disposition of an Unallocated Guide Area

This procedure replaces:

None

Staff, organizations directly affected:

Director, Fish & Wildlife Branch
Fish & Wildlife Managers
Guides Officer
Guides

Policy cross-reference:

Volume 4 Section 1 Subsection 01.01 Page 1, "Guiding Activities"

Other cross-references:

Wildlife Act 1982. s.66, s.58, s.62, s.64, s.65

Purpose:

To establish standard procedures for the allocation of a designated guide area or a guide area which became vacant through:

- 1) non-renewal of a guide outfitter licence and/or certificate;
- 2) cancellation or refusal to renew a guide outfitter licence;
- 3) cancellation of a guide outfitter licence and surrender of certificate;
- 4) death of a licenced Guide Outfitter where the guide area is not certificated;
- 5) non-disposal of a Guide Outfitter area by the heirs or administrators of a deceased Guide Outfitter within the time period set by regulation where the deceased Guide Outfitter was the holder of a Certificate;
- 6) relinquishment of a guide area to the Crown;

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZED BY
NAME J.N. Bone	NAME D.J. Robinson
POSITION Guides Officer	POSITION Director
ALL EFFECTIVE June 8, 1983	
REVISION NO.	



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Disposition of an Unallocated Guide Area			

Definitions

designated guide area - an area assigned to the activity of guiding.

unallocated guide area - a designated guide area not assigned to a guide outfitter

Procedure:

1. The Regional Manager prepares to sell by sealed tender or by open auction the unallocated designated guide area as follows:
 - 1.1 he describes the guide area using metes and bounds terminology as demonstrated in the publication "Descriptions of Land" (Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing p. 18 et seq.)
 - 1.2 he outlines the bounds of the area on a base map of suitable scale.
 - 1.3 he ensures that the guide area is free of overlaps by adjacent guide areas and does not itself overlap adjacent guide areas.
 - 1.4 he determines an upset price for the guide area as follows:
 - a) he estimates a total annual value for guided hunts for game species on quota in the guide area based on average prices for guided hunts for those species in the Region.
 - b) he estimates a total annual value for guided hunts for game species not on quota in the guide area based on
 - a) species availability
 - b) a reasonable number of hunts for those species of game by comparing guiding activity in similar guide areas in the Region and
 - c) a reasonable average price for guided hunts for those species in the Region.
 - c) he calculates the upset price using the formula:-
"total annual estimated value for all guided hunts for game species X 5 (years) X 0.15 = upset price (to nearest \$100.00)."



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Procedure (continued):

- Note:**
1. The calculated upset price ensures a return to the Crown for the right to guide for big game in the area based on a reasonable 5 year gross income from anticipated successful guided hunts with the value discounted to net.
 2. The calculated upset price is an estimate only and does not bear scrutiny (i.e. the Regional Manager is not held accountable where other persons may disagree with his estimate).
 - 1.5 he makes up information packets for potential bidders. The details to be included are as follows:

Part 1:

- a) a heading "Notice for Intending Tenderers for Guide Area named (use name of prominent geophysical feature or community within the guide area).
- b) the statements:
 - i) If the sale is to be by sealed tender:
"Pursuant to the Wildlife Act and its regulations the Regional Manager, Fish and Wildlife, Ministry of the Environment at _____, B.C. invites sealed and _____ location properly identified tenders from persons presently qualified to be a licenced Guide Outfitter in the Province of British Columbia until _____ am/pm _____ hour on the _____ day of _____ 19_____
(date) (Month) (Year)
for the right to guide only for species of big game in the designated guide area named _____ as described (geophysical feature, community) hereafter and as shown in Schedule A and the map outline attached.



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Guide Area

Procedure (continued):

The upset price for this guide area is \$ _____

The tender must be accompanied by certified cheque or money order payable to the Minister of Finance in the amount equal to ten percent (10%) of the upset price. The certified cheque or money order must accompany the sealed tender.

2. If the sale is to be by open auction:

"Pursuant to the Wildlife Act and its regulations the Regional Manager, Fish and Wildlife, Ministry of Environment at _____

(location)

B.C. will accept bids at open auction from persons presently qualified to be a licenced Guide Outfitter in the Province of British Columbia commencing at _____ am/pm on the _____ day of

(hour)

(date)

_____ 19 _____ at the office of the Regional Manager
(month) (year)

for the right to guide only for species of big game in the designated guide area named Guide Area _____

(geophysical feature, community

as described hereafter and as shown in Schedule A and the map outline attached.

The upset price for this guide area is \$ _____

The intending bidder must, prior to bidding, tender to the Regional Manager cash, a certified cheque or a money order payable to the Minister of Finance in the amount of ten percent (10%) of the upset price".

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Disposition of an Unallocated Guide Area

Procedure (continued):

- c) the following statements are to be included in the information packets for both sale methods:

"The highest or any tender (bid) may not necessarily be accepted. The successful tenderer (bidder), on being notified of acceptance of his tender (bid), if not already so licenced, must immediately purchase a current British Columbia Guide Outfitter licence and may apply for a Guide Outfitter Certificate for the area. The acquisition of a licence or Certificate does not give the holder proprietary rights to any species of wildlife.

The game species to be included in the Guide Outfitter Licence/Certificate are: _____. (List game species-usually all species for which there is an open season.)

The following conditions will be attached to the Guide Outfitter licence for the current year: _____.
(List-quotas etc.)

Annual changes may be made in the conditions attached to subsequent annual licences consistent with the policies, objectives and strategies for fish and wildlife management".

Part 2:

A metes and bounds description of the area titled Schedule A -
(name of the designated guide area).

Part 3:

An outline map of the guide area titled (name of the designated guide area).



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Disposition of an Unallocated Guide Area

Procedure (continued):

1.6 the Regional Manager must place the following notice, in legal format, in the B.C. Gazette Part 1 for one issue, in a local paper for two successive issues within 30 days, in a regional paper for 3 successive issues and in a major Vancouver paper for one issue or in the B.C. Gazette for one issue and in such publications deemed necessary to provide province-wide distribution of the notice consistent with the estimated value of the guide area:

a) if the Regional Manager opts for sale by sealed tender:

"Notice inviting tenders for a designated Guide area."

Pursuant to the Wildlife Act and its regulations the Regional Manager, Fish & Wildlife, at _____

postal address)

will accept sealed and properly identified tenders from persons presently qualified to be a licenced Guide Outfitter in the Province of British Columbia for the right to guide only for species of game in an area named "Guide Area - _____

_____ prominent geophysical
feature, community

The upset price of this area is \$ _____.

The tender must be accompanied by certified cheque or money order payable to the Minister of Finance in the amount of ten percent (10%) of the upset price.

Tenders will be accepted until _____ am/pm on the
(hour)

_____ day of _____ 19 _____.
(date) (Month) (year)

Clearly identify the tender by marking the sealed envelope "Tender for guiding area - _____

_____ prominent geophysical
feature, community

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Disposition of an Unallocated
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Procedure (continued):

Procedure (continued):

The highest tender or any tender may not necessarily be accepted.

Further details of the designated guide area and tendering procedure may be obtained during business hours at the office of the Regional Manager, Fish and Wildlife, Ministry of Environment, _____ or at the office of the Guides
(City)

Officer, Fish and Wildlife Branch, Ministry of Environment,
780 Blanshard Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X5.

b) if the Regional Manager opts for sale by public auction:-

"Notice inviting bids at public auction for a designated Guide area.

Pursuant to the Wildlife Act and its regulations the Regional Manager, Fish and Wildlife at _____
(Regional Office, postal address will, at his office, offer for sale at public auction the right to guide only for species of game in a guide area named "Guide area - _____ on the
_____ prominent geophysical feature, community
(date) day of _____, 19____ at _____ am/pm.
(month) (year)

Bidding is restricted to persons presently qualified to be licenced as a Guide Outfitter in the Province of British Columbia.

The upset price for this guide area is \$ _____

Potential bidders must, prior to bidding, tender cash or a certified cheque or money order payable to the Minister of Finance in the amount of ten percent (10%) of the upset price to the Regional Manager."



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Disposition of an Unallocated
Guide Area

Procedure (continued):

The highest bid or any bid may not necessarily be accepted. Further details of the designated guide area and open auction procedure may be obtained, prior to the auction during business hours at the office of the Regional Manager _____ or at the office of the

(City)

Guides Officer, 780 Blanshard Street, Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X5."

2. The Regional Manager sells the guide area by sealed tenders using the following procedure.

2.1 The Regional Manager must, on receiving tenders:

- a) ensure that sealed and correctly identified tenders are not opened by staff,
- b) refuse and return by the same means as received all tenders not sealed and identified with a letter of transmittal notifying the tenderers of the reason for rejection,
- c) maintain continuity of possession by keeping the tenders in sole possession in a secure location.

2.2 The Regional Manager must, immediately prior to the time, date and at the place appointed for the opening of tenders assemble the following:

- a) a person appointed as recorder
- b) a person appointed by him as a witness who is not a tenderer
- c) any person wishing to view the tender openings
- d) the sealed tenders

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Procedure (continued):

2.3 The Regional Manager at the time, date and place appointed for the opening of tenders, as he opens each tender must clearly read aloud:

- a) the name of the tenderer
- b) the amount of the tender
- c) the amount enclosed with the tender (certified cheque or money order).
- d) ensure that the recorder enters on the form "Record of Tenders/Bids received" (FW 20182) the name of the tenderer, the amount of the tender and that each entry is witnessed.

2.4 The Regional Manager, after opening the tenders, must finalize the allocation of the guide area as follows:

- a) if he has certain knowledge that the successful tenderer presently holds a Guide Outfitter licence or is presently qualified to obtain a Guide Outfitter licence then he may announce the name of the successful tenderer.

- Note:**
1. If a Guide Outfitter is licenced to guide in an area not adjacent to the guide area he has just successfully acquired by bid, then he must relinquish his former area before approval can be given to overtake the new area.
 2. If the Guide Outfitter who has acquired the guide area by being successful tenderer already has a guide area adjacent to that guide area then he must apply to amalgamate those guide areas.



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Disposition of an Unallocated Guide Area

Procedure (continued):

- b) if he does not have certain knowledge that the successful tenderer is qualified to be a licenced Guide Outfitter then he may reserve his decision until the successful tenderer shows that he is qualified to be a licenced Guide Outfitter.
 - c) if a tenderer is found to be not qualified to be licenced as a Guide Outfitter then the Regional Manager may award the guide area to another tenderer who is qualified.
 - d) the Regional Manager must then, by double registered mail, notify the successful tenderer that he has been awarded the guide area and that he must tender the remaining amount of his tender within 30 days of receiving the notice.
 - e) the Regional Manager must then return all deposits from unsuccessful tenderers and give them notice that they were unsuccessful.
3. The Regional Manager sells the guide area at open auction using the following procedure:
- 3.1 The Regional Manager at the time, date and place of the the open auction:
 - a) designates a recorder
 - b) announces that the auction for the right to guide only in the _____ guide area is about to begin (Name)
 - c) asks for the name, proof of eligibility to qualify for a Guide Outfitter licence of persons intending to bid and receives their tendered cash, certified cheque or money order in the amount of ten percent (10%) of the upset price and enters their name on the record form (FW21182 - appended).



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Procedure (continued):

- d) ensures that all names of qualified bidders present are entered on the record (FW21182) by asking aloud "Does anyone else wish to bid?"
 - e) announces aloud - a reminder that the auction is for the right to guide only in the guide area.
 - bidding will begin at the upset price.
 - bidding will proceed in increments of not less than \$100.00.
 - that the total amount of the bid by the successful bidder must be tendered to the Regional Manager within 30 days after the close of bidding or the area will be reaucted.
 - f) auctions the guide area by:
 - announcing aloud "I am now prepared to take bids."
 - on receiving each bid announces aloud the name of the bidder and the amount of the bid for the recorder to enter on "Record of tender/bids received" form (FW20182)
 - at the end of bidding announces aloud "Are there any further bids...once...twice...three times."
- announces aloud "The guide area is awarded to
(Name of successful bidder) subject to approval of the
Director.
- announces aloud that unsuccessful bidders may have their deposits back at once. Unsuccessful bidders must sign a Form 10682 acknowledgement of receipt of returned bid/tender deposit.



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Disposition of an Unallocated Guide Area

- Note 1. The Regional Manager may order to leave the auction, and disallow the bid of, any person who acts in an unduly belligerent manner or persistently bids out of turn or who acts in an unbusinesslike manner.
2. If, during the bidding, the Regional Manager deems the amounts being bid are becoming unreasonably high then the Regional Manager may stop the bidding and caution the participants to consider the amounts being bid. He may then continue receiving bids.
 3. An otherwise qualified bidder in error may, 1) make his cheque payable to a payee other than the Minister of Finance 2) fail to certify his cheque 3) insert an amount less than the required 10% of the upset price. A cheque is an instrument of the payor and he is responsible for its correctness, however, in some instances the following action may be taken:-
 - a) in case 1. above if the cheque is made out to the Province of B.C., Provincial Government, P.B.C. or similar anomaly the cheque is usually acceptable by a bank and therefor by Treasury. If the cheque is made out to Fish and Wildlife or District Manager then it is acceptable for the Regional Manager to endorse the cheque making it payable to the Minister of Finance.
 - b) in case 2. above if the tenderer/bidder is successful then he should be allowed reasonable time (30 minutes) to have his cheque certified.
 - c) in case 3. above then the successful bidder/tenderer should be allowed a similar reasonable time to produce a cheque in the correct amount.
 4. The Regional Manager must then follow the procedures "Issuance of Guide Outfitter Licence" and "Issuance of Guide Outfitter Certificate."



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APPENDIX A Vol. 4, Sect. 1, Subsect. 01.04

Fish and Wildlife Branch
Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

FORM 20182

Sale of Guide Outfitter Area

Sealed tender ☐

Auction ☐

Title of guide area _____ Upset Price \$ _____

Time _____ Hrs. _____ Date _____ Place _____

Record of bids received

Bid No.	Received from	Amount of bid
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
0		

Bid No. _____ accepted Amount of bid \$ _____

Amount & form of payment \$ _____
Cash, Certified Cheque, Money Order

Sale held by me at _____ at _____ hrs. on the _____
(Place)

day of _____ 19____.

In the presence of:

Witness' name _____

Recorder _____

Regional Manager



Province of
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APPENDIX B Vol. 4, Sect. 1, Subsect. 01.04
Ministry of
Environment

Fish and Wildlife Branch
Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

FORM 21182

SALE AT AUCTION OF GUIDE AREA

Record of Bidders

Guide area name _____

No.	Name of Bidder	Qualifications Shown	Deposit Received
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
0.			

Sale at open auction held by me at _____
at _____ hrs. on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____



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APPENDIX C Vol. 4, Sect. 1, Subsect. 01.04

Fish and Wildlife Branch
Parliament Buildings
Victoria
British Columbia
V8V 1X4

FORM 10682

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF RETURNED BID/TENDER DEPOSIT

I, _____, hereby acknowledge receipt of
(print name)

\$ _____ cash certified cheque money order
being my bid/tender deposit tendered for the auction of Guide
Area - _____ at _____ B.C. on
(place) (city)

_____, 19__.
(month) (date)

(signature)

Date _____, 19__.
(month) (date)



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Issuance of Guide Outfitter
Certificate

This Procedure replaces:

None

Staff, Organizations directly affected:

Regional Managers, Fish & Wildlife Branch
Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Guides Officer
Guides

Policy Cross-Reference:

Volume 4 Section 1 Subsection 01.01 Guiding Activities

Other Cross-References:

Procedure for Guide Outfitter Licence - First Issuance
Procedure for Guide Outfitter Licence - Subsequent Issuance
Wildlife Act, Section 59 and 103.

Purpose:

To establish standard procedures to be followed when a guide applies to have his area certificated.

Procedure:

1. The Guide Outfitter applying for certification of his area must complete an "Application for Guide Outfitter's Certificate" (FW - 10) and submit it to the Regional Manager, Fish and Wildlife.
2. On considering the application for certification the Regional Manager shall:
 - 2.1 determine that the applicant possesses a current Guide Outfitter licence. If the applicant does not hold a current licence then the procedure 04.1.1.01 or 04.1.1.02 must be followed.

PREPARED BY		AUTHORIZED	
NAME	J.N. Bone	NAME	D.J. Robinson
POSITION	Guides Officer	POSITION	Director
		SIGNATURE	
		DATE EFFECTIVE	REVISION NO.
		June 8, 1983	



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Issuance of Guide Outfitter Certificate

Procedure Continued:

2.2 The Regional Manager must ensure there are no area boundary conflicts or overlaps of any sort. Should any such conflicts or overlaps occur they must be cleared up before the process of certification can continue. In the event of boundary conflict or overlap the Regional Manager must attempt to create an exclusive guide area by enjoining a meeting of the concerned Guide Outfitters to establish a mutually agreeable boundary, giving consideration to historic and recent use of the overlap area.

If agreement is reached on a new boundary then each guide area affected must be outlined on a map and described using metes and bounds terminology as demonstrated in the publication "Descriptions of Land" (Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing)p. 18 et seq. If an exclusive guide area cannot be worked out then no certificate can be issued.

3. The Regional Manager, without undue delay, having established that the area has no boundary overlaps or conflicts and after consultation with the Regional Wildlife Biologist and such other agencies as he may deem necessary (eg. Conservation Officer Service) may approve or refuse certification as follows:

3.1 If the Regional Manager approves the application then he shall

a) cause three copies of the form Guide Outfitter Certificate to be completed paying particular attention to the following:

i) include the full name of the grantee and his address



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Issuance of Guide Outfitter Certificate			

Procedure continued:

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- ii) the list of big game animals (section 8) that are to be included in the agreement.
- iii) the Schedule A which must be a description of the boundary of the area using metes and bounds terminology as demonstrated in the publication "Descriptions of Land" (Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing) p. 18 et seq. The Schedule A must conclude with the following "and including all intervening territory and unless permission is granted", private land, Provincial and Federal parks, or Indian Reserves.
- iv) the Schedule B which must include the following "The Grantor provides to the Grantee only the exclusive right to guide for the species of big game described in Section 8 within the area described in Schedule A of this Guide Outfitter's Certificate.
- b) attach a copy of a map delineating the guide area to each copy of the Certificate.
- c) by double registered mail, with a letter of transmittal, send the three copies of the certificate to the applicant for his signature and requesting the return of all three copies after they are signed.
- d) after the grantee has returned the Certificates, sign the Certificate as Grantor.
- e) then disperse the copies along with the appended map as follows:
 - a copy to the Grantee with a letter of transmittal by double registered mail.
 - a copy to Regional files.
 - a copy to the Guides Officer for central records in Victoria.



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Issuance of Guide Outfitter
Certificate

Procedure Continued:

Note: The Regional Manager may instruct the Guides Officer, Victoria, to prepare the necessary documents including Schedules A and B and the letters of transmittal.

3.2 If the Regional Manager refuses to certificate the area then he shall so notify the applicant by double registered or hand delivered letter. The letter shall, in formal terms, contain the following elements:

- a) notice that the application for certification has been refused.
- b) a clear statement of the reason(s) for refusing to certificate the area citing the authority.
- c) notice that pursuant to s.103 Wildlife Act 1982, the applicant may appeal the Regional Manager's decision to refuse certification to the Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch, Victoria, within 30 days of service of this notice.

DATE EFFECTIVE
June 8, 1983

REVISION NO.



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SUBJECT			

Non-Renewal of a Guide Outfitter's
Licence by a Non-Certificated
Guide Outfitter

This Procedure Replaces:

None

Staff, Organizations Directly Affected:

Fish and Wildlife Regional Managers
Director, Fish & Wildlife Branch
Guides Officer
Guide Outfitter, Guides

Policy Manual Cross-Reference:

Vol. 4 Section 1 Subsection 01.01 Guiding Activities

Other Cross References:

None

Purpose:

To establish standard procedures to be followed when a non-certificated guide outfitter fails to renew his guide outfitter's licence by August 1 in any year.

Procedure:

If by August 1 in any licence year, a non-certificated Guide Outfitter has failed to renew his annual Guide Outfitter's licence, the Regional Manager shall, by double registered mail or by service by a Conservation Officer, send the following notice to the Guide Outfitter:

"Your interest in the guide territory allocated to you as a condition of your annual Guide Outfitter licence is effective only when you possess a current Guide Outfitter licence.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME J.N. Bone	NAME D.J. Robinson
POSITION Guides Officer	POSITION Director
DATE EFFECTIVE June 8, 1983	
REVISION NO.	



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Non-Renewal of a Guide Outfitter's Licence by a Non-Certificated Guide Outfitter			

Procedure Continued:

Therefore, take notice that if you do not obtain a current Guide Outfitters licence within 30 days computed from the date endorsed by the postal authorities as the date of delivery of this notice or from the date of service of this notice by a Conservation Officer, you will no longer be considered to have or hold any interest in the guiding territory formerly allocated to you.

However, you may, in some circumstances, apply to the Regional Manager, Fish and Wildlife, for permission to temporarily discontinue the active use of your territory. If such permission is granted your interest in the territory will be retained for a period of discontinuance of up to one year and you will not be required to hold a licence during that period."

NOTE: The Regional Manager usually may grant permission to "temporarily discontinue" for a first season (or remaining part of that season) and a second season but except in exceptional circumstances the Guide Outfitter should be warned (by letter) at the time of granting permission for the second season that he may lose the right to guide unless he actively guides in his area during the season following (i.e the third season).



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Ministry of
Environment

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SUBJECT			

Transferring a Certificated
Guide Area

This Procedure replaces:

None

Staff, Organizations directly affected:

Fish and Wildlife Regional Managers
Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Guides Officer
Guides

Policy cross-reference:

Vol. 4 Section 1 Subsection 01.01 Guiding Activities

Other cross references:

Wildlife Act 1982, s.63
Guide Outfitter's Certificate General Conditions, Clause 1.04

Purpose:

To establish the standard procedure to be followed in transferring
a certificated guide area.

Procedure:

1. A guide wishing to transfer his certificated guide area to another qualified guide must complete and have notarized a Guide Area Relinquishment Form (FW10182A) and submit it to the Regional Manager together with his copy of the Guide Outfitter Certificate.
2. The guide acquiring the guide area must make application to the Regional Manager for:
 - 2.1 A Guide Outfitter licence (using the form "Application for a Guide Outfitter Licence (FW 10282)
 - 2.2 Certification of the area (using the form "Application for Guide Outfitters Certificate" - (FW-10).

PREPARED BY		AUTHORIZATION	
NAME	J.N. Bone	NAME	D.J. Robinson
POSITION	Guides Officer	POSITION	Director
		SIGNATURE	
			
		DATE EFFECTIVE	REVISION NO.
		June 8, 1983	



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Transferring a Certificated
Guide Area

3. The Regional Manager then follows the procedure 04.1.1.01.
4. The Regional Manager then follows the procedure 04.1.1.05.



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SUBJECT			

Transferring a portion of a
Certificated Guide Outfitter's
area to an Adjacent Guide
Outfitter's Area.

This Procedure replaces:
None

Staff, Organizations directly affected:
Fish and Wildlife Regional Managers
Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Guides Officer
Guides

Policy cross-reference:

Vol. 4 Section 1 Subsection 01.01 Guiding Activities

Other cross-references:

Wildlife Act 1982 s.63.

Guide Outfitter's Certificate General Conditions, Clause 1.08

Purpose:

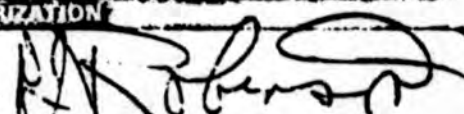
To establish standard procedure for transferring a portion of a
certificated Guide Outfitter's area to an adjacent Guide Outfitter
area.

Procedure:

1. The Guide Outfitter wishing to relinquish a portion of his
certificated Guide Outfitter area must apply in writing
to the Regional Manager, Fish and Wildlife, for approval
of the transaction.
2. The Regional Manager shall consider the application and
approve or reject the transfer. If the Regional Manager
decides to refuse the application then he shall follow
Procedure 4.1.1.09.
3. On receiving approval from the Regional Manager the guide
relinquishing a portion of his area must then complete and
have notarized a Guide Area Relinquishment form (FW 10182A)
accompanied by a detailed description and map outline of the
area to be relinquished and submit the documents to the
Regional Manager.

PREPARED BY	
NAME	J.N. Bone
POSITION	Guides Officer

AUTHORIZATION	
NAME	D.J. Robinson
POSITION	Director


SIGNATURE

SIGNATURE

DATE EFFECTIVE

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Transferring a portion of a
Certificated Guide Outfitter's
area to an Adjacent Guide
Outfitter's Area.

4. The guide acquiring the relinquished area must make written application to the Regional Manager to have the relinquished area included as a condition of his licence and, if his area is certificated, included in a revised Schedule A of his certificate.
5. The Regional Manager, after approving the transaction and the application from the guide acquiring the portion of the certificated area, shall, for both guide areas, cause to be produced a revised map and metes and bounds description using the terminology in the publication "Descriptions of Land" (Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing, p.18 et seq.). The revised guide area description must then be appended as a condition of of the Guide Outfitter licence.
6. The Regional Manager shall, on completion of the revised maps and descriptions, where the revised area(s) is/are certificated, mail a dated and signed revised Schedule A by registered mail to the guide(s) holding the certificated area(s) with a copy for the Regional files and a copy for the maintained Certificated Area Guide Outfitter file in Victoria (Attention Guides Officer).



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SUBJECT			
Action When a Regional Manager Makes a Decision that Affects a Guide Licence, Permit or Guide Outfitter's Certificate or Application therefor.			

This Procedure replaces:

None

Staff, Organizations directly affected:

Fish and Wildlife Regional Managers
Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Guides Officer
Guides

Policy Manual cross-reference:

Volume 4 Section 1 Subsection 01.01 Guiding Activities

Other cross-references:

Wildlife 1982 s.103, s.58, s.62, (s.52, s.53, s.54, s.57,
s.59, s.60, s.63, s.64, s.71).

Purpose:

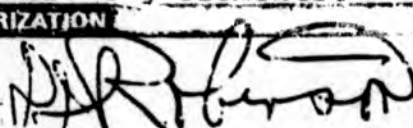
To establish a standard procedure when making a decision that affects a guide licence, permit or guide outfitters certificate or an application therefor.

Procedure:

1. The Regional Manager, prior to making a decision to suspend, cancel or refuse to renew a guide outfitter's or angling guide's licence or to amend a guide outfitter's certificate or guide outfitter's or angling guide's licence for non use of an area or for failure to fulfill the conditions of a licence or certificate shall, without undue delay, follow the procedure "Giving notice and holding a hearing when taking action against a guide licence, permit or guide outfitter's certificate" (4.1.1.10).
2. A Regional Manager in all other cases where he makes a final decision that affects a guide licence, permit or certificate or an application therefor shall, without undue delay, give notice to the person in writing by double registered mail or by hand delivery. The notice shall contain the following elements:

PREPARED BY	
NAME	J.N. Bone
POSITION	Guides Officer

AUTHORIZATION	
NAME	D.J. Robinson
POSITION	Director


SIGNATURE

DATE EFFECTIVE
June 8, 1983

REVISION NO.



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SUBJECT

Action When a Regional Manager
Makes a Decision that Affects
a Guide Licence, Permit or
Guide Outfitter's Certificate
or Application therefor.

- 2.1 a clear statement of his decision
- 2.2 sufficient explanation of the reason(s) that led to the decision so that the person may make a reply
- 2.3 notice that the decision may be appealed within 30 days to the Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch, Victoria.

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SUBJECT			

Giving Notice and Holding a
Hearing When Taking Action
Against a Guide Licence, Permit
or Guide Outfitter's Certificate

This Procedure replaces:

None

Staff Organizations directly affected:

Regional Managers - Fish & Wildlife
Director - Fish & Wildlife Branch
Guides Officer
Guides

Policy cross-reference:

Vol. 4 Section 1 Subsection 01.01 Guiding Activities

Other cross-references:

Wildlife Act 1982 s25(3), s52, s62, s103
B.C. Reg. 338/82

Purpose:

To establish a standard procedure for giving notice of an intention to conduct a hearing to establish whether a guide should continue to enjoy the privileges afforded him by a guide licence or Guide Outfitter's Certificate and to conduct such a hearing.

Preamble:

Preamble - A Wildlife Act hearing is a quasi-judicial function and so may be subject to an application for judicial review pursuant to the Judicial Review Procedure Act. It is quasi-judicial because a Regional Manager, Fish & Wildlife or the Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch have the power to deprive an individual of his rights. In addition to being subject to judicial review the decision of a Regional Manager may be appealed to the Director by the person affected by the decision if he is aggrieved. Similarly, a decision by the Director may be appealed to the Environmental Appeal Board.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME J.N. Bone	NAME D.J. Robinson
POSITION Guides Officer	POSITION Director
SIGNATURE 	
DATE EFFECTIVE June 8, 1983	REVISION NO.



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Giving Notice and Holding a
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or Guide Outfitter's Certificate

Preamble continued:

A body of rules has developed at common law to protect an individual's rights in administrative hearings. Breach of these rules may cause a decision to be quashed. The basic rules are as follows:

1. Conformity to enabling statute
 - a decision may be made only within the authority granted by the Wildlife Act.
2. Jurisdictional fact doctrine
 - jurisdiction to make a decision is spelled out in the relevant section of the Wildlife Act.
3. Abuse of power
 - the Regional Manager/Director must conduct the hearing and render his decision in good faith and in the absence of dishonesty, fraud or malice. Also under this heading is the notion of abuse of power by basing a decision on irrelevant considerations or improper purpose i.e., the intent upon which the decision maker's power pursuant to the relevant section of the Wildlife Act is based.
4. Rules of Natural Justice
 - the 4th rule is of utmost importance. That is, the Regional Manager or Director must adhere to the rules of natural justice. In essence there are two basic rules of natural justice. The first dictates that both parties to the dispute must be heard (the audi alteram partem rule). Basic elements are as follows:
 - 4.1 notice of the intention to make a decision must be given to the person whose rights may be affected
 - 4.2 he should be sufficiently informed of the allegations against him to make a reply
 - 4.3 a formal hearing must be held at which he may reply to the allegations
 - 4.4 he (or his counsel) must be allowed to cross-examine the person giving evidence against his interest
 - 4.5 he must be allowed (and know beforehand that he is allowed) to be represented by counsel
 - 4.6 a reasonable request for adjournment should be granted to allow the affected party to properly prepare his case.

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Preamble continued:

The second basic rule of natural justice requires that all forms of bias be excluded from consideration in reaching a decision (nemo iudex in sua causa rule). The decision of the Regional Manager must be derived from fact, law or mixed fact and law as fairly presented at the hearing. In the context of this rule, and in part rule 3, it is recommended that once a hearing is considered to be likely, the Regional Manager or Director refrain from correspondence relative to any facts of the case with any other person (except advisory counsel) until the case is completed.

5. Error of law on the face of the record
 - error on the face of the record may be subject to a writ of certiorari effectively voiding the decision. Past experience in conducting hearings where the resulting decision may affect a guides licence strongly indicates that the proceedings must be recorded.

Procedure:

1. The Regional Manager or Director must, by double registered mail or by hand delivery by a Conservation Officer, give notice to the person whose rights may be affected (i.e. the licensee). The notice shall contain the following elements:

- 1.1 notice of his intent to conduct a hearing on a date to establish whether the guide should continue to enjoy the privileges afforded him by his guide licence and/or Guide Outfitter's Certificate.

Note 1. The date may be set at any reasonable time but is usually at least 30 days hence plus a reasonable time for delivery of the notice).

2. Where applicable, the language of the notice should follow the language of the relative statute as closely as possible.

- 1.2 sufficient information of allegations against the licensee so that he may make a reply.
- 1.3) notice that at the hearing the licensee may be represented by counsel.



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Giving Notice and Holding a
Hearing When Taking Action
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or Guide Outfitter's Certificate

Procedure continued:

2. The Regional Manager or Director may, on receipt of a reasonable request for adjournment, set another convenient time for the hearing.
3. The Regional Manager or Director shall arrange to hold a hearing in a room of sufficient size and in a way that:
 - 3.1 the Regional Manager or Director is seated at a table facing and at a distance from both parties.
 - 3.2 the parties are seated opposite one another and in front of the Regional Manager or Director.
 - 3.3 a desk with chair placed so that a Court Recorder may hear and identify speakers.
 - 3.4 there is sufficient seating for witnesses and a reasonable number of other interested persons.

Note the hearing will be held in public in the absence of an order of the Minister under s 62(3).
4. The Regional Manager or Director shall arrange for the following to attend the hearing:
 - 4.1 a Court Recorder.
 - 4.2 an advisory counsel for himself if he wishes.
 - 4.3 a person to make the case for the Ministry of Environment. This may be a lawyer, Regional Conservation Officer, Senior Conservation Officer, other officer or Guides Officer.
5. The Regional Manager or Director, prior to the hearing, shall inform the licensee or his counsel and the person making the case for the Ministry that it is the responsibility of each party to arrange for the attendance of their own witnesses and that no witness fees or other costs will be paid by the Regional Manager, Director or the Ministry. He will also provide any procedural information (see 7 and 8 below) requested.
6. The Regional Manager or Director shall commence the hearing as follows:
 - 6.1 ask that the hearing come to order
 - 6.2 ask that the Court Reporter activate the tape recorder



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or Guide Outfitter's Certificate

Procedure continued:

- 6.3 introduce himself and his counsel (if he has one) but making it clear that any decision made will be his alone. He shall then introduce the licensee, his counsellor and the person making the case for the Ministry
 - 6.4 ask that all participants speak slowly and clearly and identify themselves before speaking
 - 6.5 ask that all statements be made to himself with only one person speaking at a time.
7. The Regional Manager or Director, in his opening remarks, shall then advise the participants of the following procedural points:
- 7.1 the swearing of witnesses is not required
 - 7.2 advise both sides that they are free to call any witnesses or enter any document subject to rulings on its relevance in support of their case
 - 7.3 note that all documents, if entered, will be recorded with individual exhibit numbers, will be retained as part of the record and if either side wishes the return of a document (documents) it (they) will be readily available at the expiration of the appeal date
 - 7.4 advise that the person making the case for the Ministry will be called upon first
 - 7.5 direct that once the case for the Ministry is complete the licensee or his counsel will be heard
 - 7.6 note that at the conclusion of the direct examination of each witness, if any, the party of the other side may question that witness and the Regional Manager or Director may question that witness as well
 - 7.7 state that once a party's case is made there will be no other opportunity to call evidence without leave of the Regional Manager or Director and that once a witness has stood down there will be no other opportunity to cross examine that witness
 - 7.8 advise that the person making the case for the Ministry will be first to summarize followed by the other party and also give notice that no new evidence may be entered in summary but that case law, if any, may be cited. If case law is to be referred to, then a copy must be provided for the Regional Manager or Director and the other party.



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Giving Notice and Holding a
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or Guide Outfitter's Certificate

Procedure continued:

8. The Regional Manager or Director shall then hear the case. The following procedural sequence shall be followed:

8.1 Ministry's case

- a) Opening remarks, if any
- b) Witnesses
 - i) examination by Ministry
 - ii) cross-examination by licensee
 - iii) re-examination by Ministry but only with respect to points arising on cross-examination.

8.2 Licensee's case

- a) Opening remarks, if any
- b) Witnesses
 - i) examination by the licensee
 - ii) cross-examination by the Ministry
 - iii) re-examination by the licensee but only on points arising out of cross-examination.

8.3 Ministry's closing remarks or summary

8.4 Licensee's closing remarks or summary

Note 1. The Regional Manager or Director shall base his decision on matters of fact, law or mixed fact and law as fairly presented by the person making the case for the Ministry and the person making the case for the licensee. In a hearing it is not required that the judicial rules of evidence be followed (Evidence Act, R.S.B.C. 1979 c.116). Each case will differ but as a general guide evidence that is acceptable is listed below in an order such that decreasing weight may be accorded the evidence:

- 1) evidence that the licensee has been convicted of offences pursuant to the Wildlife Act or its regulations, the Firearm Act, the Migratory Birds Convention Act, the Fisheries Act (Canada) or its regulations or the Criminal Code respecting the use or possession of firearms while the person is hunting.
- 2) evidence of any infractions of the above Acts where charges may have been stayed or withdrawn. Such evidence must be of a quality such that it may be presented to a court.

DATE EFFECTIVE

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Procedure continued:

3) corroborated hearsay evidence.

Note 2. Where either party presents a motion in respect to procedure or evidence then the Regional Manager may (if he wishes) consult in private with both parties present. Such motions will ordinarily arise from either party's legal counsel. Such a motion may arise prior to the hearing or during the hearing, in which case the Regional Manager or Director shall briefly adjourn the hearing and withdraw to a private room. The Regional Manager or Director shall only concur with the motion where both parties agree and if he agrees.

Note 3. The Regional Manager or Director may question witnesses.

9. When the hearing is concluded the Regional Manager or Director may make his decision and announce the decision immediately or he may reserve his decision. In either case the Regional Manager or Director shall, upon making his decision, give notice in writing by double registered mail to the licensee (and/or to his counsel if instructed). In the notice the licensee shall, if it is an adverse decision, also be advised that if he is aggrieved by the decision he may appeal pursuant to s 103 Wildlife Act.
10. The Regional Manager or Director shall also provide a copy of the written decision to the Guides Officer. This copy will be retained, with other decisions, to provide Ministry personnel with a base for predictability, stability and consistency in decision-making and to provide for growth in decision-making as new factual circumstances occur.

Note 1. A hearing must be held with dignity and decorum but not in so formal a manner as to inhibit the licensee. The purpose of the hearing is to search out the truth on which to base or maintain a decision.

2. The advice or active assistance of the Guides Officer may be solicited.

3. Where a licensee (or his representative or his counsel) does not appear at a hearing then the hearing shall proceed in his absence. The Regional Manager or Director cannot take action against a licence pursuant to s.25(3), s.58, s.62 or s.103 Wildlife Act without conducting a hearing.

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SUBJECT

Dispersal of Copies of Guide
Outfitter Report and Declaration
Form and Subsequent Determination
of Extracted Data

This procedure replaces:

None

Staff, organizations directly affected:

Regional Managers, Fish and Wildlife
Conservation Officer Service Staff
Guides Officer
Guides

Policy cross-reference:

Volume 4 Section 1 Subsection Guiding Activities

Other cross-references:

Wildlife Act, Section 55

Purpose:

To establish standard procedures for disposition of copies of the "Guide Outfitter Report and Declaration" form and the subsequent storage and extraction of data.

Procedure:

1. The designated Regional personnel, on receipt of copy 1 (white) copy 2 (canary) and copy 3 (blue) of the Guide Outfitter Report and Declaration shall immediately date stamp the form.
2. Once the form is date stamped then:
 - 2.1 copy 1 (white) shall be sent immediately to the Guides Officer in Victoria.
 - 2.2 copy 2 (canary) shall be given to the appropriate Regional personnel (as designated by the Regional Manager).
 - 2.3 copy 3 (blue) shall be sent to the appropriate Conservation Officer.

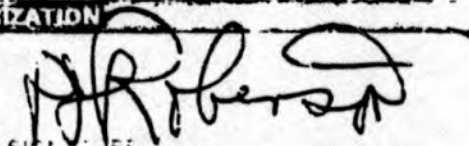
PREPARED BY

NAME	J.N. Bone
POSITION	Guides Officer

AUTHORIZATION

NAME	D.J. Robinson
POSITION	Director

SIGNATURE



DATE EFFECTIVE
June 8, 1983

REVISION NO.



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Dispersal of Copies of Guide
Outfitter Report and Declaration
Form and Subsequent Determination
of Extracted Data

- Note 1. It is anticipated that old issues of this report form may be used by Guide Outfitters through 1983. In this case the dispersal designation and colors will not conform to the above. In any event copy 1, whatever its' designation, must immediately be sent to the Guides Officer, Victoria and sufficient copies shall be made to conform with 2.2 and 2.3 above.
- Note 2. Every effort should be made to supply Guide Outfitters with the latest issue of the Guide Outfitter Report and Declaration form.
- Note 3. Copy 4 (green) is retained by the Guide Outfitter and copy 5 (pink) is given by the Guide Outfitter to the hunter.
3. The Guides Officer on receipt of a copy of the Guide Outfitter Report and Declaration shall edit, collate, sort, batch and submit for key entry and computer processing.
4. The Guides Officer shall:
- 4.1 maintain a file of copy 1 of Guide Outfitter Report and Declaration and summaries of extracted data as required.
 - 4.2 make annual and other reports as required
 - 4.3 provide extracted data in such form as Regions may require from time to time.

DATE EFFECTIVE
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POLICY MANUAL

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SUBJECT			

Guiding Activities

This Policy replaces:

None

Staff, Organizations directly affected:

Victoria and Regional Fish & Wildlife Staffs
Conservation Officer Service Staff
Guide Outfitter Associations

Distribution:

Ministry Policy Manual

POLICY STATEMENT

It is the Policy of the Ministry:

to support the guiding industry in the Province of British Columbia consistent with the policies, objectives and strategies for fish and wildlife management.

Reason for Policy:

This Ministry, under authority of the British Columbia Wildlife Act, is assigned rule-making, administrative and quasi-judicial functions relative to guiding activities in British Columbia. A clear statement of policy is required for guidance of both management staff and the public.

Procedure Manual cross-references:

Volume 3 Section 1 Subsection 01.01 et seq.
Volume 4 Section 1 Subsection 01.01 et seq.

PREPARED BY		AUTHORIZATION	
NAME	J. N. Bone	NAME	B. E. Marr
POSITION	Guides Officer	POSITION	Deputy Minister
		SIGNATURE	
		DATE EFFECTIVE	April 24, 1984
		REVISION NO.	



Province of
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Ministry of
Environment

POLICY MANUAL

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SUBJECT			

Exclusive Guide Outfitter Areas

This policy replaces:

None

Staff, Organizations directly affected:

Fish and Wildlife Regional Managers
Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Guides Officer
Guide Outfitters

Distribution:

Ministry Policy Manual

POLICY STATEMENT

It is the Policy of the Ministry:

to convert wherever possible all guide outfitter areas to exclusive guide areas, that is, guide areas that do not overlap an adjacent guide area and that are allocated to an individual guide outfitter.

Procedure Manual Cross Reference:

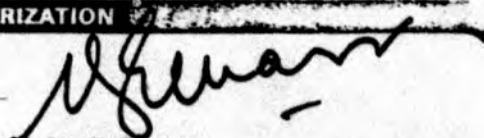
Volume 4 Section 1 Subsection 01.01, 01.03, 01.04, 01.05

Other Cross References:

Wildlife Act 1982
B.C. Reg. 338/82 et seq.

Reason for Policy:

- 1.0 In the past we have experienced administrative and management problems where guide areas overlap.
- 2.0 Overlapped areas may not be certificated.
- 3.0 Guide outfitters in overlapped areas are frequently unable to manage their areas from an economic or resource aspect.
- 4.0 This policy gives guidance to Ministry staff but still allows the use of discretion where needed.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME J. N. Bone	NAME B. E. Marr
POSITION Guides Officer	POSITION Deputy Minister
SIGNATURE 	
DATE EFFECTIVE April 24, 1984	REVISION NO.



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Environment

POLICY MANUAL

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Refusal to Issue a Guide
Outfitter Licence for an
Inappropriate Area.

This policy replac

None

Staff, Organizations directly affected:

Fish and Wildlife Regional Managers
Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch
Guides Officer
Guide Outfitters

Distribution:

Ministry Policy Manual

POLICY STATEMENT

It is the Policy of the Ministry:

to issue a Guide Outfitter Licence only where, in the opinion of the Regional Manager, the area to which the application applies is an area wherein guiding is demonstratively feasible having regard to available game species, their numbers and size of territory.

Procedure Manual Cross Reference:

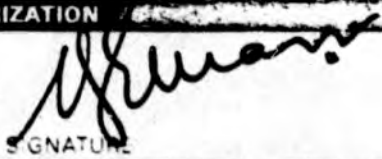
Volume 4 Section 1 Subsection 01.01

Other Cross References:

Wildlife Act
B.C. Reg. 338/82 et seq.

Reason for Policy:

In the past, Guide Outfitter licences have been issued for allocated areas in which performance of guiding activities is not possible. The Wildlife Act and its regulation do not address this area situation. This policy will provide guidance to licence issuers.

PREPARED BY	AUTHORIZATION
NAME J. N. Bone	NAME B. E. Marr
POSITION Guides Officer	POSITION Deputy Minister
SIGNATURE 	
DATE EFFECTIVE April 24, 1984	
REVISION NO.	



Province of
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Environment and Parks

POLICY MANUAL

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SUBJECT			

Refusal to transfer the right to
guide where charges are laid.

This policy replaces:

None

Staff, organizations directly affected:

Fish and Wildlife Regional Managers
Director, Wildlife Branch
Guides Office
Guide Outfitters

Policy statement:

IT IS THE POLICY OF THE MINISTRY

Where a guide outfitter is charged under the Wildlife Act with violations of a nature such that, upon conviction, a hearing under section 62 is indicated, then the Regional Manager or Director shall not authorize the transfer of the right to guide under the guide outfitter licence or certificate until a decision is made by the Regional Manager.

If the decision of the Regional Manager is to cancel or refuse to renew the licence then the right to guide under the guide outfitters licence is forfeited to the Crown. For any other decision under section 62 the Regional Manager may authorize transference of the right to guide under the guide outfitter's licence or certificate.

Procedure manual cross-reference:

Volume 4, Section 1, Subsection 01.01

Other cross-reference:

Wildlife Act 1982, SBC ch. 57

Purpose:

A guide outfitter having been convicted of offences under the Wildlife Act of a nature such that, after a hearing, a Regional Manager may decide that the guide outfitter shall not continue to enjoy the privileges afforded by his guide outfitter licence or certificate should not profit from those rights or privileges.

PREPARED BY
NAME
Jack Bone
POSITION
Guides, Regulations
and Appeals Officer

APPROVED BY
NAME
T.R. Johnson
POSITION
Deputy Minister
Environment and Parks

SIGNATURE
T.R. Johnson
DATE EFFECTIVE
May 15, 1987
REVISION NO.

GUIDE OUTFITTER'S CERTIFICATE

Province of British Columbia	WILDLIFE BRANCH	Ministry of Environment
---------------------------------	--------------------	----------------------------

Management Unit _____

Region _____

Certificate No. _____

This Indenture, made the _____ day of _____ 19 ____

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN RIGHT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, represented herein by her Minister of Environment and acting by her Regional Manager of Fish and Wildlife and his authorized representatives (hereinafter called the "Grantor"), OF THE ONE PART,

AND

together with his executors, administrators, successors, and assigns (hereinafter called the "Grantee"), OF THE OTHER PART.

WITNESSETH that, in consideration of the payments to be made and the conditions and procedures to be complied with herein by and on the part of the Grantee and subject to the provisions of the Wildlife Act and regulations pursuant thereto, the Grantor does hereby grant unto the Grantee a Guide Outfitter's Certificate in respect to guiding for big-game animals specified herein for a period ending March 31, 1987.

1. GENERAL CONDITIONS AND APPLICATION

1.01 This certificate is issued subsequent to receipt of and approval by the Regional Manager of an "Application for Guide Outfitter's Certificate."

1.02 The conditions contained in this certificate shall be subject to a review at such times as may be prescribed by the Regional Manager.

1.03 If, after he has held a hearing, the Regional Manager considers that the conditions and requirements contained in this certificate, the Wildlife Act, or regulations pursuant thereto are not being fulfilled, the following action may be taken:-

- (a) The Regional Manager may suspend this certificate for a period to allow the Grantee to fulfil the conditions prescribed in the Guide Outfitter's Certificate. If, at the conclusion of the period prescribed the conditions of the Guide Outfitter's Certificate are being complied with, then the Regional Manager may reinstate the Guide Outfitter's Certificate to the holder thereof. If, at the conclusion of the period prescribed, the conditions of the Guide Outfitter's Certificate are not being complied with, then the Regional Manager may cancel the Guide Outfitter's Certificate.
- (b) The Regional Manager may amend this certificate so as to restrict the Grantee to a smaller territory and (or) to certain species of game only.
- (c) The Regional Manager may cancel this certificate.

1.04 This certificate may not be transferred to another guide outfitter without approval of the Regional Manager.

1.05 Only one Guide Outfitter's Certificate shall be held by a guide outfitter at one time.

1.06 Cancellation of a Guide Outfitter's Licence shall mean termination of the privileges in and to this Certificate which shall be surrendered to the Regional Manager.

1.07 The privileges conveyed by this certificate shall be deemed to be part of the estate of a deceased guide outfitter and, subject to approval of the Regional Manager, shall be transferred within two years of the death of the Grantee to a succeeding guide outfitter by the heirs or administrators of the deceased.

1.08 The territory to which this certificate applies may be amended, but only upon approval of the Regional Manager.

1.09 If this Certificate is cancelled, the guide area delineated in Schedule A may be advertised and may be sold to the highest public bidder qualifying as a guide outfitter.

1.10 Failure of a guide outfitter to renew his licence for a period of more than one year shall result in cancellation of his Guide Outfitter's Certificate, unless otherwise permitted by the Regional Manager.

1.11 A royalty prescribed by regulation on each animal taken by his clients shall be paid by the Grantee within the time prescribed by regulation.

1.12 The Grantee agrees to such additional conditions in respect to this Indenture as may be set forth in Schedule B.

2. CERTIFICATE SUBJECT TO OTHER RIGHTS

2.01 The holder of this Guide Outfitter's Certificate (Grantee) covenants with the Grantor that in carrying out his operations in respect to this certificate he will in no way block, obstruct, or damage any road, trail, watercourse, or other property, and any obstruction caused or damage done by him or his employees or hunters by whom he is engaged will be removed and repaired forthwith by the Grantee at his own expense.

2.02 The Grantee agrees to respect the rights and privileges of resident hunters in the legal pursuit of fish and game within the area covered by this certificate.

3. CONTROL OF PREDATORY ANIMALS

The control of nuisance game animals (predators) for the protection of wildlife and domestic animals shall remain the sole responsibility of the Wildlife Branch.

4. PASSAGE TO GUIDE OUTFITTERS

The Grantee agrees to allow free passage to other guide outfitters or their employees or their hunters across the area described in this agreement for the purpose of reaching their guide area beyond.

5. DESCRIPTION OF AREA

The area covered by this Guide Outfitter's Certificate is described as set out in Schedule A.

6. UTILIZATION OF BIG GAME

When economically feasible, the Grantee hereby agrees to properly harvest the species of big-game animals to which this certificate applies in accordance with advice which may be received from time to time from the Regional Manager or his authorized agents.

7. BIG-GAME ANIMALS INCLUDED IN THIS AGREEMENT ARE LISTED AS FOLLOWS:-

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

8. DECISION OF THE MINISTER FINAL

The decision of the Minister of Environment will be final in the interpretation of any of the terms, covenants, and conditions of this Certificate.

9. RENEWAL

The Grantee shall, within the final six months prior to March 31, 1987, being the expiry date of this certificate, make application to the Regional Manager for renewal.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Grantee has hereunto set his hand this _____ day
of _____ 19____.

Signed in the presence of:

_____	)	_____
	)	
	)	
	)	
	)	Grantee
	)	
Witness)		

The Grantor has hereunto executed these presents this _____ day of _____ 19____.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN THE RIGHT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

_____	By _____
Witness	Authorized Representative of Grantor

NOV 21 '88 13:34

P.2 2



Province of British Columbia
Ministry of Environment
Fish & Wildlife Branch

GUIDE OUTFITTER LICENCE

G0103011

LICENCE	\$	.00	TOTAL
HABITAT CONSERVATION FUND	\$	.00	.00

(PRINT NAME IN FULL) OF _____ (P.O. ADDRESS) B.C.

WHO, BY HIS SIGNATURE BELOW, STATES HE IS A CITIZEN OF CANADA OR HAS THE STATUS OF A PERMANENT RESIDENT OF CANADA, IS OTHERWISE QUALIFIED TO BE LICENSED AS A GUIDE OUTFITTER AS REQUIRED BY THE BRITISH COLUMBIA WILDLIFE ACT AND ITS REGULATIONS, AND HAS NOT LESS THAN \$500 000 PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE APPLICABLE TO HIS BUSINESS, IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED TO PROVIDE THE SERVICE OF GUIDING A PERSON TO HUNT ONLY ENDORSED SPECIES OF GAME ONLY IN THE AREA PRESCRIBED UPON THE REVERSE OF THIS LICENCE

GAME SPECIES APPROVED _____

THIS LICENCE DOES NOT CONFER ANY PROPRIETARY RIGHTS TO WILDLIFE, NOR AUTHORIZE THE LICENSEE TO PROVIDE GUIDING SERVICES FOR THE PURPOSE OF TAKING BIG GAME IN EXCESS OF ANY QUOTA INCLUDED IN THE PROVISIONS OF THIS LICENCE

LICENSEE SHALL NOT GUIDE MORE THAN TWO (2) PERSONS AT ONE TIME AND SHALL BE IN THE IMMEDIATE COMPANY OF SUCH PERSONS WHILE HUNTING BIG GAME.

THE ISSUER RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REVIEW AND REVISE ANY LICENCE QUOTA UPON NOTICE WITHOUT PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

THIS LICENCE IS NOT VALID UNLESS SIGNED BY THE GUIDE OUTFITTER. MUST BE CARRIED WHEN GUIDING, IS NOT TRANSFERABLE, AND EXPIRES MARCH 31, 19____.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 19____, AT

_____, B.C.

(SIGNATURE OF LICENSEE)

REGIONAL MANAGER FISH & WILDLIFE
(SIGNATURE)

Recovery - Victoria (804) 389-6121

ORIGINAL - TO LICENSEE



Province of
British Columbia

ASSISTANT GUIDE LICENCE
NON TRANSFERABLE / NON REFUNDABLE

GA109324

THIS LICENCE IS VALID FROM:

1. DATE OF ISSUE or 2. APRIL 1, 19____

UNTIL: MARCH 31, 19____

LICENCE FEE \$ _____

HAB CONS FD \$ _____

The licensee confirms by his signature on this licence that he is a Canadian citizen or has the status of a permanent resident of Canada, is nineteen years of age, or older, (except as permitted by Section 102 Wildlife Act) and has been accepted for employment as an:

ISSUER CHECK (✓) - Validate licence for
ONLY ONE Assistant category - GAME or
ANGLING - NOT Both

☐ ASSISTANT GUIDE (GAME)

☐ ASSISTANT ANGLING GUIDE

ISSUE DATE		
YEAR	MO	DAY

BIRTH DATE		
YEAR	MO	DAY

SIGNATURE OF ISSUER _____

PRINT — DO NOT WRITE

LAST NAME										FIRST NAME										INITIAL	
NUMBER										STREET											
TOWN CITY												PROVINCE									
												POSTAL CODE									

SIGNATURE OF LICENCEE _____

CONDITIONS OF LICENCE

ASSISTANT GUIDE (GAME): LICENCEE SHALL NOT GUIDE MORE THAN TWO HUNTERS AT ANY ONE TIME AND HE MUST ALWAYS BE IN THEIR IMMEDIATE COMPANY WHILE THEY ARE HUNTING

LICENCEE SHALL ONLY GUIDE UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS 'EMPLOYING GUIDE' AND ONLY WITHIN THE 'GUIDE AREA' OF HIS 'EMPLOYING GUIDE'.

ASSISTANT ANGLING GUIDE: LICENCEE SHALL ONLY GUIDE ANGLERS ON THE NON-TIDAL WATERS OF THE PROVINCE.

EMPLOYING GUIDE (S)

1. NAME _____

GUIDE LIC. No. _____ SIGNATURE _____

2. NAME _____

GUIDE LIC. No. _____ SIGNATURE _____

3. NAME _____

GUIDE LIC. No. _____ SIGNATURE _____

LICENCEE COPY

75604

CRAINSET
R L CRAIN INC

Province of
British Columbia**NON-RESIDENTS'
HUNTING LICENCE APPLICATION****PRINT CLEARLY - DO NOT WRITE**

LAST NAME										FIRST NAME									
NUMBER										STREET									
TOWN/CITY										PROVINCE/STATE									
AREA CODE					TELEPHONE NUMBER										ZIP/POSTAL CODE				

Applicants UNDER 19 YEARS OLD
Have you passed a North American
(Government Sponsored) Hunter
Safety Training Program?

Please check (✓) Yes ☐ No ☐

SEX	
☐	☐
M	F

BIRTHDATE		
YEAR	MO	DAY

PERSONS UNDER 10 YEARS OF AGE ARE NOT ELIGIBLE TO HUNT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

**ADDITIONAL SPECIES LICENCES WILL NOT BE ISSUED UNLESS APPLICANT PRESENTS HIS HUNTING LICENCE (ALL GAME)
FOR RECORDING PURPOSES - COPY IS NOT ACCEPTABLE. IN ADDITION TO A PROVINCIAL LICENCE A FEDERAL PERMIT
IS REQUIRED FOR HUNTING MIGRATORY BIRDS - OBTAINABLE FROM ANY POST OFFICE.**

USE (✓) TO INDICATE LICENCES REQUIRED LICENCES REQUIRED PREFIX LICENCE SERIAL NO.

HUNTING LICENCE _____

NON-RESIDENT (CANADIAN)	- ALL GAME	☐
NON-RESIDENT (ALIEN)	- ALL GAME	☐

NRH

----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

- * BLACK BEAR _____
- CARIBOU _____
- * COUGAR _____
- * MULE DEER (Includes Black-tailed & Fallow Deer) _____
- * WHITE-TAILED DEER _____
- * QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS DEER _____
- ELK _____
- GRIZZLY BEAR _____
- MOOSE _____
- MOUNTAIN GOAT _____
- MOUNTAIN SHEEP _____
- * WOLF _____

NRS

NRS

NRS

NRS

NRS

NRS

NRS

NRS

NRS

NRS

NRS

NRS

* MORE THAN ONE LICENCE MAY BE PURCHASED FOR THESE SPECIES.

To apply for more than one - substitute for species not required (e.g. strike out CARIBOU and insert BLACK BEAR)

ANGLING LICENCE (Annual) _____

A

SD

SIX DAY ANGLING LICENCE _____

MONTH DAY

(6 consecutive days - enter start date here)

----------------------	----------------------

LICENCE FEES \$ _____ ENCLOSED - MAKE PAYABLE TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE. PAYMENT MUST BE IN CANADIAN FUNDS

BY BANK MONEY ORDER OR DRAFT ON A CANADIAN BANK. HUNT WILL TAKE PLACE IN M.U. NO.'S: _____

NAME OF GUIDE OUTFITTER/PERMITTEE: _____ PERMIT NO. _____

HUNT DATES: FROM _____ TO _____

SIGNATURE OF HUNTER OR AGENT

DATE

RETURN ALL COPIES OF THIS APPLICATION WITH YOUR LICENCE PAYMENT - DO NOT SEPARATE

LICENCES ISSUED BY: _____ AT: _____ ON: _____ 19 _____

British Columbia

1988-89

Hunting

and Trapping
Regulations Synopsis

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BC

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STEEP TERRAIN

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rockier it gets, the more this 4X4 digs in.

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with independent front suspension, fully sealed front and rear drum brakes, tight turning radius, low weight. And a great price.

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FOURTRAX 300 4x4

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Wildlife Administration
Regulation in British Columbia



A Message from Bruce Strachan,
Minister of Environment and Parks

On behalf of the Government of British Columbia and the Ministry of Environment and Parks, welcome to this year's Hunting and Trapping Regulations Synopsis.

The Synopsis is an indispensable tool for ensuring that we continue to have healthy game populations in B.C. We hope the brighter, clearer format introduced this year will make it even more useful and appealing.

Please do your part to maintain the quality of your recreation by reading and following these regulations, by cooperating with provincial wildlife and enforcement staff, and by considering the rights of other hunters, private landowners and the public. Because our wildlife resource is so vital to British Columbia lifestyles, to our natural heritage and our economy, it has an important place in the province's policy of sustainable development. By taking part in wildlife patrols and habitat projects, many sportsmen are in the vanguard of programs to maintain and enhance the resource. I urge all hunters to participate in these activities and help make them better known in their communities.

Bruce Strachan
Minister of Environment and Parks

DEFINITIONS

Antlered Animal — means a member of the deer family over one year of age bearing visible bony antlers.

Antlerless Animal — means a female of the deer family or young animals of the deer family bearing no visible antlers. The small skin- or hair-covered protuberances of fawns and calves do not constitute antlers.

Arrow — means a slender shaft, which may be pointed at one end and may be feathered at the opposite end, for shooting from a bow.

Bait — means anything, including meat, cereals, cultivated crops, restrained animal or any manufactured product or material, that may attract wildlife and includes plastic or other imitation foods but does not include a decoy as described under these regulations.

B.C. Resident — means a person who maintains a permanent residence in the Province, and who has been in actual residence therein for six (6) months in the previous twelve (12) months prior to any application under the Wildlife Act.

Big Game — means any mountain sheep, mountain goat, caribou, elk, moose, deer, grizzly bear, black bear, cougar, wolf or other mammal designated by regulation.

Bolt — means a shaft or missile designed to be shot from a crossbow or catapult.

Bow — means a longbow or a crossbow.

Bevel Tip — means the first line projecting forward in the lower 1/4 of the antler of a moose, caribou, elk or deer.

Bucks and Bells — are males of the deer family over one year of age which bear visible bony antlers.

Call — means a moose, elk or caribou less than twelve (12) months of age.

Cancelled Species License — means a Species License that has been cancelled as indicated on the license. The Species License must be cancelled immediately upon killing the animal.

Compound Crossbow — means a crossbow on which the bow string runs through pulleys.

Crossbow — means a bow fixed across a stock with a groove for the arrow or bolt and a mechanism for holding and releasing the string. (Note: The use of crossbows is permitted during special Bow and Arrow seasons unless otherwise indicated under the regional schedules.)

Decoy — means any material or manufactured product that simulates the appearance or has the form of wildlife.

Deer Family — means moose, caribou, deer and elk.

Firearm — includes a device that propels a projectile by means of an explosion, compressed gas or spring and includes a rifle, shotgun, handgun or spring gun but does not include a bow.

Full Carl Elphinstone Ram — means any male bighorn mountain sheep which has attained the age of eight (8) years as determined by the horn annuli or whose horn tip extends upwards beyond a straight line drawn between the centre of the nostril and the lowest hindmost portion of the base of the horn.

This is not a resume of all changes in the regulations for this year. Major changes from last year's regulations are shown in coloured type, in the following pages.

As evident in the new format of this publication, the Hunting and Trapping Regulations Synopsis has been privatised this year. As in past years, it contains a summary of these regulations under the Wildlife Act pertaining to hunting and trapping in B.C. For further information on regulations, contact the Wildlife Branch in Victoria.

Limited Entry Hunting maps and hunter information are published in the 1989-90 Limited Entry Hunting Synopsis. This year all Limited Entry Hunting areas have been printed in a centre section to allow easy separation from the rest of the Synopsis.

A new regulation requiring hunters to submit the confirmed lower portion of caribou legs in effect this year will enable wildlife staff to determine the presence of a microscopic parasite of significance to the health of caribou in the province. (2 or more leg portions)

Note that under requirements to remove wildlife portions of meat, the Ministry of Environment and Parks regards "a place of consumption" as a person's permanent residence and not a hunting camp or other type of temporary camp.

Hunters may be contacted by telephone following the moose season to discuss their hunting activity. The Wildlife Branch is investigating the suitability of surveying hunters by telephone instead of the traditional mail questionnaire. Please keep a record of hunting locations, dates and success. Your cooperation is vital to the management of wildlife and the sport of hunting.

Full Carl Elphinstone Ram — (Junction limited entry area and Mt. U. 5-3 only) means any male bighorn mountain sheep which has attained the age of six (6) years as determined by the horn annuli or whose horn tip extends upwards beyond a straight line drawn between the centre of the nostril and the lowest hindmost portion of the base of the horn.

1/4 Carl Elphinstone Ram — means any male bighorn mountain sheep which has attained the age of six (6) years as determined by the horn annuli or whose horn tip, when viewed from the side extends beyond a straight line drawn through the centre of the eye and at right angles through a line drawn between the centre of the nostril and the lowest hindmost portion of the base of the horn.

Full Carl Elphinstone Ram — means any male bighorn mountain sheep which has attained the age of eight (8) years as determined by yearly horn growth annuli or whose horn tip extends upwards beyond the forehead-nose bridge when viewed from the side.

Far-bearing Animal — means a fox, badger, beaver, black bear, marten, fisher, Canada lynx, bobcat, mink, muskrat, land otter, raccoon, skunk, red squirrel, sea otter, weasel, wolverine, wolf or coyote. Game bird — means any grouse, partridge, quail, pheasant, ptarmigan, migratory game bird, or bird designated by regulation.

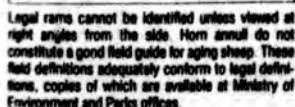
Game — includes all big game, small game, game birds and fur-bearing animals.

Hunt and Hunting — includes shooting at, attracting, searching for, chasing, pursuing, following after or on the trail of, stalking, or lying in wait for wildlife or attempting to do any of those things, whether or not the wildlife is then or subsequently wounded, killed or captured.

(a) with intention to capture the wildlife, or (b) while in possession of a firearm or other weapon.

License Year — means the period from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Loaded Firearm — means any firearm containing live ammunition in either the breach or the magazine. A clip containing live ammunition, when attached to the firearm, is considered as the magazine.



Small Game — includes fox, raccoon, lynx, bobcat, coyote, skunk, wolverine and game birds.

Spike Beak — means a male deer having antlers that are composed of a main beam from which there are no bony projections greater than 1 inch in length.

Wildlife — means raptors, threatened species, endangered species, game and other species of vertebrates prescribed as wildlife by regulation.

1. to enter, hunt over or trap in enclosed land or private property without the owner's permission.
2. to make a false statement to an Officer, Conservation Officer, or Constable.
3. hunt at any time during the year except within the open season, or by authority of a permit issued under the Wildlife Act.
4. to use another person's licence or permit, or to loan or transfer any licence or permit under any circumstances.
5. to be in possession of a big game animal without a properly cancelled species licence or otherwise by licence or permit.
6. for a hunter to continue to hunt game species on any day in which he has taken his daily bag limit of that species of game, or to continue to hunt game species subsequent to any day on which he has taken his seasonal bag limit for that species of game.
7. to hunt moose, elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat, caribou or grizzly bear with a shotgun (Shotguns may be used only for the hunting of deer, black bear, cougar, coyote, wolf, game birds and small game. NOTE: A person using a shotgun for hunting deer, black bear, cougar and wolf must: (a) use a bore size of 20 gauge or larger; and (b) use shells of shot size SG, or larger.)
8. to hunt game birds with a rifle, except grouse and starling.

9. to hunt migratory game birds using a rifle, or a shotgun loaded with a single bullet, or any other weapon except a bow and arrow or a shotgun not larger than number 10 gauge.
10. to use, while hunting migratory game birds, more than one shotgun, unless each shotgun in excess of one, is disassembled or unloaded and encased.
11. to hunt with a set gun, or to hunt with a pump, repeating or auto-loading shotgun without a plugged magazine incapable of holding more than two shells.
12. to use full metal jacketed, non-expanding, tracer, incendiary or explosive bullets for hunting game.
13. to use rifle cartridges for hunting big game.
14. to hunt migratory birds from a power boat.
15. to shoot wildlife from a motor vehicle or boat propelled by a motor.
16. to discharge, carry or have in possession a firearm containing live ammunition in its breach or in its magazine, in or on a railway car, motor vehicle, sleigh, aircraft, or bicycle.
17. to discharge a firearm on or across the travelled portions of an arterial or secondary highway.
18. to hunt or transport hunters or wildlife by helicopters.
19. to use a power boat, aircraft, or motor vehicle to disturb game for the purpose of driving them towards another hunter.
20. to hunt game from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

- 21 to have migratory game birds from 1/6 hour after sunset to 1/6 hour before sunrise
- 22 to hunt, take, wound or kill big game while it is swimming unless it has been previously wounded
- 23 to use poison for the taking or killing of any wildlife
- 24 to possess or keep in captivity any wildlife without a permit
- 25 to possess or wantonly take, injure or destroy a bird, egg, or the nest of a bird except the nests and eggs of crows, English sparrows, magpies, Rock doves or European starlings as designated by regulation
- 26 to buy or sell migratory birds or their eggs or nests
- 27 for a person who has taken a furbearing animal under a hunting license in a prescribed open season, to offer for sale the pelt or skin from the animal unless he has paid a royalty to the Province on the pelt or skin (NOTE: See Royalty Fees Section on Page 53)
- 28 to traffic or offer to do so in wildlife meat except as authorized by permit
- 29 to kill wildlife (with the exception of grizzly bear, black bear, cougar and furbearers) and fail to remove the edible portions of the carcass to a place of consumption or to a cold storage locker or a meat cutting plant. The Ministry of Environment and Parks regards "a place of consumption" as a person's permanent residence and eat a hunting camp or other type of temporary camp. Of Mountain sheep, mountain goat and caribou, no less

Please avoid shooting collared moose, elk, caribou, deer, mountain goat, mountain sheep, wolf, black bear, and grizzly bear. Collared animals carry radio transmitters and are used for research purposes. The death of one of these animals represents a substantial loss in terms of time and money. If a radio-collared animal is inadvertently killed, please return the collar to an office of the Ministry of Environment and Parks.

A burnt forest can be a sorry sight. Uncontrolled fire can damage important wildlife habitat, destroy valuable timber and threaten people using the woods, like you:

So please, take care of your campfires. Be careful with cigarettes and matches. And if you spot a fire anywhere in our province, report it by getting to a phone fast. Dial Operator and ask for:

ZENTH 5555

Ministry of Forests and Lands

H. Bull/M. Andrews	926-1946
M. Trinchok	939-3446
D. Soure	939-7762
B. Charlesworth	299-6673
Bill Lowery	326-8070
V. Bushong	874-7311

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the Responsible Hunter**

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EXP. DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____

Send to: B.C. Wildlife Federation
5559 176th St. Surrey, B.C. V3S 4C5

36. to place bait for the purpose of attracting a migratory game bird, except under permit, or to hunt a migratory game bird within 402 meters (1/4 mile) of any baited area
37. to use live birds as decoys, or recorded bird calls to hunt game birds
38. to discharge, dump, discard or dispose of litter on any land or fresh water
39. to shoot or capture any hawk, falcon, owl or eagle
40. to deface any notice posted under authority of the Wildlife Act
41. to damage or interfere with a lawfully set trap to act as, or offer to act as, a guide for fish or game for compensation or reward unless licensed to do so
42. to place bait for the purpose of attracting black bear or grizzly bear
43. to unintentionally kill a big game animal and fail to report the kill to a Conservation Officer
44. to carry a cocked crossbow in or on a vehicle or to hunt with a bow or discharge a bow from a vehicle of any kind.

PENALTIES

- (1) There is an automatic cancellation of a migratory game bird hunting permit upon conviction of an offence under the Migratory Birds Convention Act. There are many offences under the Wildlife Act which result in automatic licence cancellations for minimum of one to five years.
- (2) A person convicted of an offence under the Wildlife Act, the Migratory Birds Convention Act (Canada), the Fisheries Act (Canada) or the Criminal Code (respecting the possession or use of firearms while hunting) may automatically, or by order of the Director of Wildlife Branch, have his licence and all privileges granted under it cancelled and his eligibility to obtain a hunting, firearm or fishing licence suspended for a period of up to five years. A fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for up to six months may be imposed for offences committed under the Wildlife Act.

LICENCE REQUIREMENTS

Anyone wishing to hunt or carry firearms in B.C. must obtain the required licence.

To be eligible to obtain a resident hunting licence, a person must make his home in British Columbia and be present in the Province for 6 months in the 12 months immediately before applying for the licence.

A member of the R.C.M.P. or Canadian Armed Services enrolled in continuing full time military service is eligible to obtain a resident hunting licence after making his home in British Columbia for one month immediately before applying for the licence.

A B.C. resident 14 years of age or older must possess a B.C. Resident Hunter Number Card to purchase a Resident Hunting Licence. A Hunter Number Card may be obtained in either of two ways:

1. By the successful completion of the C.O.R.E. (Conservation and Outdoor Recreation Education) safe firearms handling test and written examination or other North American government sponsored hunter safety training program completed while resident in that state or province.

To obtain information concerning the availability of the C.O.R.E. textbook or C.O.R.E. examinations, contact the office of the Government

Agent or the Ministry of Environment and Parks. Although not compulsory, classroom instruction in C.O.R.E. is recommended and may be obtained through courses in adult education, community colleges, and rod and gun clubs or advertisements in the local media.

Note that the C.O.R.E. graduate card issued to C.O.R.E. graduates will not be accepted for the purchase of a hunting licence. Residents who have only a C.O.R.E. card may obtain a B.C. Resident Hunter Number Card free of charge by presenting the C.O.R.E. card at any Government Agent's office.

2. A Hunter Number Card can also be obtained by signing an affidavit that the applicant has previously held a resident hunting licence legally issued to him on or after his 14th birthday, in British Columbia or another province of Canada or a state of the United States.

A resident 14 years of age and under 19 must apply for a hunting licence in person in the presence of his parent or guardian, who must sign an "Acknowledgement of Responsibility" for his/her son, daughter or ward. Hunters under the age of 19 must be accompanied and closely supervised while hunting by a person who is 19 years of age or older and who holds a hunting licence.

No one under the age of 10 may hunt or carry a firearm.

A Junior Hunting Licence can only be issued to a parent or guardian on behalf of his/her child or ward, resident in B.C., who is 10 years of age or older and under the age of 14. The Junior Hunter need not have completed a hunter training program. Wildlife taken by the Junior under this licence is included in the bag limit of the licensed adult who must accompany and supervise him while hunting. No species licences or Limited Entry Hunting applications may be purchased with the Junior Licence, however, during the 1988/89 hunting season a licensed junior hunter may accompany and hunt with an adult holder of a valid Limited Entry Hunting authorization and a valid species licence. Any big game animal taken by the junior hunter is included in the bag limit of the accompanying adult. (Non-resident qualifications for a Junior Licence differ. Consult a Government Agency or Ministry of Environment and Parks regional office).

Indians as defined under the Indian Act (Canada) who are residents of British Columbia are not required to obtain any type of hunting licence. Indians however are not exempt from the requirements of the Limited Entry Hunting regulations.

FIREARMS ACQUISITION CERTIFICATE

All persons (except a juvenile accompanied by a licensed adult) are required to obtain a Firearms Acquisition Certificate before taking possession of a gun whether they plan to buy, borrow or trade to obtain it. Application forms are available at firearms dealers or from local police. The price of a certificate is \$10.00. For further information, consult the Criminal Code.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT HUNTERS

Non-residents of British Columbia hunting big game must be accompanied by a licensed B.C. guide. On the completion of the hunt non-residents must obtain a completed form of declaration from their guide. Failure to do so constitutes an offence on the part of the hunter and the guide. A non-resident of

B.C. who is a resident of Canada may be accompanied by a resident of B.C. in place of a licensed B.C. guide, provided the B.C. resident is a Canadian citizen and has also obtained the required permit from the Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment and Parks of the Region in which he intends to hunt. A non-resident of Canada may also be eligible under this procedure providing that he qualifies under one of the required relationship categories (i.e. if accompanied by a father, brother, son, uncle, nephew, grandson, grandfather, mother, sister, daughter, aunt, niece, granddaughter, grandmother, spouse, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law). Application for the permit must be made at least one month prior to hunting.

Headgame

There are special handgun restrictions in Canada. Please contact the R.C.M.P. for details before bringing a handgun into Canada.

Small game

HUNTING LICENCE FEES

The following fees apply province-wide. Additional licence requirements are indicated under certain regional schedules.

A person to carry a firearm (8 year)	\$10.00
A resident of British Columbia to hunt all game and carry firearms who is a Canadian citizen 65 years of age or over to hunt all game and carry firearms	19.00
A resident of Canada (not British Columbia) to hunt all game and carry firearms	1.00
A non-resident to a person not a resident in Canada to hunt small game and game birds only and carry firearms	19.00
A person not a resident in Canada to hunt all game and carry firearms	53.00*
Supplemental Hunting and Species Licence	118.00*
to a person who can satisfactorily prove his hunting and/or species licences have been lost or destroyed (an affidavit is required). For each	4.00
A person to hunt in the Fraser Valley Special Area	10.00
A person to hunt in the Gulf Islands Special Area	1.00
All islands in M.U. 1-1 except Vancouver Island	1.00
A Junior Hunting Licence to a resident of B.C. 10 years of age or older and under 14	5.00
Canadian Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit	10.00

When hunting or transporting migratory game birds, you must carry with you a valid Canadian Migratory Game Bird hunting permit in addition to any required provincial hunting licence. The permit is available at the Post Office.

*Includes \$3.00 surcharge for the HABITAT CONSERVATION FUND.

HABITAT CONSERVATION FUND

The \$3 surcharge on all hunting, angling, trapping and guiding licences provides revenue for the Habitat Conservation Fund to be used for the enhancement of fish and wildlife.

Enhancement projects for wildlife include use of prescribed fire to rejuvenate winter ranges for sheep, elk, deer and moose, wetland improvement to establish productive breeding and nesting areas for waterfowl and other upland species, thinning and planting techniques to increase forage for elk and grizzly bear, and introduction or mountain goat, elk and burrowing owl to repopulate historic ranges.

SPECIES LICENCE FEES

Species licences are required for the hunting of the following big game animals and are required in addition to the basic licences listed above.

Licence	B.C. Resident	Non-B.C. Resident
Black Bear	\$ 8.00	\$ 50.00
Caribou	20.00	120.00
Cougar	20.00*	120.00
Deer (mule and white-tailed)	8.00	60.00
Elk	20.00	120.00
Grizzly Bear	70.00*	320.00
Moose	20.00	120.00
Mountain Goat	30.00*	130.00
Mountain Sheep	50.00*	300.00
Wolf	No Licence Required	25.00

* Resident licences for these species are not valid until the second day after the date of issue.

Any person who kills any of the above big game species must immediately cancel the appropriate species licence. All hunting and species licences expire March 31.

LICENCE AVAILABILITY

Resident hunting licences are available at all Government Agents' Offices, some Ministry of Environment and Parks Offices and many sporting goods stores. Non-resident hunting licences are only available from Regional Ministry of Environment and Parks Offices, Government Agents, and Wildlife Branch, 780 Blenheim Street, Victoria, B.C., V8W 1X3. Non-residents may also obtain their licences by mail.

Duplicates for misplaced, lost, stolen or accidentally destroyed licences are only available from Government Agents' offices for a fee of \$4.00 each. DO NOT purchase another original licence from a sporting goods store or similar non-government licence issuer, as this will automatically show on our records that you have been issued more than the legal limit of current licences which is an offence under Wildlife Act regulations.

ROYALTY FEES

Every holder of a valid hunting licence who kills a fur-bearing animal is exempt from paying the prescribed

royalty fee unless he offers the pelt for sale. See current Trapping Regulations on page 53 for royalty fees. Payment of a royalty fee is required only upon the initial sale of the pelt. Furbearers may only be hunted where an open hunting season is declared.

OPEN SEASONS

For the purpose of defining the open seasons for big game, small game and game birds, the province is divided into Management Units (M.U.'s) under B.C. Regulation 415/75. For the purpose of these hunting regulations, A and B parts of a Management Unit shall be considered as a single unit except for Units 6-17A and 6-17B which are considered as separate units. The open seasons for the hunting of each species of game are shown in regional schedules on the following pages. All dates mentioned therein are inclusive.

UNLESS SEASONS ARE INDICATED, THERE ARE NO OPEN SEASONS ON ANY GAME ANIMAL. Where open seasons do not apply to the entire Management Unit, reference is given to detailed maps showing the area and describing the pertinent regulations. The open seasons declared by these regulations shall cease to be in effect in any area covered by a closure order issued by the Forest Service of the Ministry of Forests and Lands and shall continue to be ineffective during the period covered by such forest closure order. Dates for hunting seasons may be changed by order of the Minister only in unusual circumstances. Such changes will be given local publicity.

BAG LIMITS AND POSSESSION LIMITS

Season bag limits for big and small game and daily bag limits for game birds for each Management Unit are shown in the regional schedules on the following pages directly following the date of the open season. Where special restrictions exist as to species, sex or age, they are shown on detailed maps.

These bag limits are printed in bold type, e.g. 3. Where no bag limit is in effect, the abbreviation NBL appears.

An entry such as "2(1)" for ungulates in the schedules means the season bag limit is two animals of that species in the aggregate, one of which may be antelope.

An entry such as "2" for big game (except ungulates) and small game in the schedules means the season bag limit and possession limit is two animals.

An entry such as "10(28)" for upland game birds and migratory game birds in the schedules means the daily bag limit is 10 while the possession limit is 20. (Turkey bag limit is one per year.)

"Possession limit" means the maximum number of a species or type of wildlife a person may have in his possession while hunting or returning from hunting. Subject to exceptions in the regional schedules following, the maximum number of each species of small game and big game (with the exception of mountain sheep) which a hunter may take in the province during one licence year (the season bag limit) is one. Provincial bag limits may be achieved by hunting in one or more regions provided the regional bag limits are not exceeded.

- (1) Bear: The maximum number which a hunter may take in one licence year is two (2) of which one may be antelope.
- (2) Black Bear: The maximum number which a hunter may take in one licence year is two (2).
- (3) Cougar: The maximum number which a hunter may take in one licence year is two (2).
- (4) Wolf: The maximum number which a hunter may take in one licence year is three (3).
- (5) Coyote, Weasels, Skunk and Fox: There is no maximum number which a hunter may take in one licence year (No bag limit - NBL).
- (6) Wolverine and Lynx: The maximum number which a hunter may take in one licence year is one (1) of each species.
- (7) Bobcat: The maximum number which a hunter may take in one licence year (the season bag limit) is five (5).
- (8) Game Birds: No person, while in the field either actually hunting or returning from hunting, shall have in his possession upland game birds in excess of three times the daily limit. For possession limits on migratory game birds see regional schedules. The daily bag limit for all grouse in aggregate is five (5), possession limit (10).

PROTECTED MAMMALS

Sportsmen are reminded that the following mammals are protected by regulation under the Wildlife Act (hunting is prohibited):

1. Badger.

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- 2 Mountain Cottontail (found in the Stikine and Omineca Valleys).
- 3 White-tailed Jackrabbit (confined to the South Okanagan Valley).

RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

The following species are designated as endangered in B.C. and may not be killed for any reason.

- 1 Vancouver Island Marmot.
- 2 Sea Otter.
- 3 White Pelican.
- 4 Burrowing Owl.

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT

Detailed information is available at Ministry of Environment and Parks offices.

Evidence of Species and Sex

Big Game: Anyone who possesses or transports the carcass or part of the carcass of elk, moose, mule (black-tailed) deer, white-tailed deer or fallow deer must leave attached to one portion of the carcass:

- to identify the species, a readily identifiable part of the hide which is not less than 6 square centimeters (1 inch by 1 inch) in size, and
- to identify the sex, either
 - a testicle or part of the penis or
 - a portion of the udder or teats or
 - the antlers

Anyone who possesses or transports the carcass or part of the carcass of caribou or grizzly bear must leave attached to one portion of the carcass:

- to identify the species, a readily identifiable part of the hide which is at least 6 square centimeters (1 inch by 1 inch) in size, and
- to identify the sex, either
 - a testicle or part of the penis or
 - a portion of the udder or teats

Anyone who possesses or transports only the hide of elk, moose, mule (black-tailed) deer, white-tailed deer, fallow deer, caribou or grizzly bear must leave attached to the hide:

- a testicle or part of the penis or
- a portion of the udder or teats

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Game Rules:

Anyone who possesses or transports a game bird must leave attached to the carcass one wing and the plumage thereof.

Rules:

Leaving evidence of species and sex on the carcass will not spoil or in any way contaminate the meat. Evidence of species and sex may be removed from the carcass or the hide of game:

- when it arrives at a person's normal dwelling place and is butchered and stored there for consumption on the premises,
- when it is taken to a cold storage locker or meat cutting plant, or
- after it has been inspected by an employee of the Ministry of Environment and Parks.

Anyone who possesses or transports big game within the Province of British Columbia must possess:

- the species licence under which the animal was taken or
- a record of receipt of the wildlife showing
 - the date and place of receipt,
 - the name and address of the person who killed the animal,
 - the B.C. Resident Hunter Number of the person who killed the animal,
 - the species licence number under which the animal was taken, and
 - the species and sex of the animal taken.

Anyone having a carcass butchered and packaged should obtain from the butcher a receipt which indicates:

- the hunter number,
- the species licence number,
- the species, and
- the sex of the animal taken.

GAME CHECK

The Ministry of Environment and Parks operates several checking stations throughout the Province. All hunters, with or without game, are required by law to stop and report. At certain locations sportsmen are checked to determine their compliance with wildlife and firearms laws and encouraged to comment on or ask questions about hunting regulations and wildlife management.

EXPORT PERMITS

All hunters (resident and non-resident), in order to export game from the Province, must obtain a permit for this purpose unless the export permit which is valid for 30 days is included in his species licence or his compulsory inspection data sheet.

Hunters planning to hunt in M.U.'s 7-19 or 7-20 and accessing by way of the Alberta border should contact the local Conservation Officer Service in Fort St. John, Chetwynd or Dawson Creek to obtain export permits prior to starting their hunt.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The "Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species" (C.I.T.E.S.) requires that a special Convention export permit be obtained for the export from Canada of all grizzly bear, cougar, lynx,

bobcat and wolf or parts of these animals. Such permits bearing Canada directly from British Columbia, may be obtained by making an appointment during normal working hours at the Ministry of Environment and Parks offices in the following locations:

Vancouver Island Region: Nanaimo, Campbell River (animals may be checked at any Conservation Officer Service by appointment only).
Lower Mainland Region: Surrey, Chilliwack.
Thompson-Nicola Sub-region: Kamloops.
Kootenay Region: Cranbrook, Creston, Nelson.
Cariboo Sub-region: Williams Lake.
Steeles Sub-region: Smithers, Ashcroft, Burns Lake, Terrace, Dawson Lake, and Watson Lake, Yukon.
Golden-Peace Sub-region: Fort Nelson, Dawson Creek, Prince George, Fort St. John, and Watson Lake, Yukon.
Okanagan Sub-region: Penticton, Vernon.

COMPULSORY REPORTING

The following species of game must be reported at the designated compulsory reporting centres for each region or sub-region:

- caribou,
- grizzly bear,
- cougar,
- mountain sheep,
- mountain goat,
- wolf taken in M.U.'s 1-1 to 1-13 and the Kootenay Region,
- elk taken in the Okanagan and Omineca-Peace Sub-regions,
- bobcat,
- lynx, and
- wolverine.

Designated Compulsory Inspection Centres

Compulsory reporting centres are open during working hours (8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.), Monday to Friday, unless otherwise specified. If two or more animals are to be checked, 24 hours notice (by phone) should be given to the staff of the centres. Designated centres are listed below:

Vancouver Island Region: Nanaimo (animals may be checked at any Conservation Officer Service office by appointment only).

Lower Mainland Region: Surrey, Powell River, Chilliwack (all other district offices by appointment only).

Thompson-Nicola Sub-region: Kamloops (all other district offices by appointment only).

Kootenay Region: Castlegar, Cranbrook (mornings only; all other district offices by appointment only).

Cariboo Sub-region: Williams Lake (all other district offices by appointment only). Special note: All hunters must present the antlers of caribou harvested within Cariboo Sub-region to the Ministry of Environment and Parks office in Williams Lake.

Steeles Sub-region: Smithers (all other district offices by appointment only). Hunters wishing to have their game inspected at Watson Lake, Yukon, may obtain a permit to do so from the Regional Manager at Prince George.

Special note: A person who has legally killed a grizzly bear, mountain sheep, cougar, caribou or mountain goat and transports it (or part of it) in

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Haines Junction, Yukon Territory or on the following highways:

Highway 3 Haines Road
Highway 2 Klondike Highway
Highway 8
Highway 7

Highway 37 between the British Columbia-Yukon Territory border and Highway 1 Alaska Highway, or Highway 1 Alaska Highway between Haines Junction, Yukon Territory and Frieside, British Columbia, while travelling to a compulsory reporting centre to report this animal is exempt from holding an export permit during the time allowed for compulsory reporting.

Ontario-Prince Sub-region: Prince George, Fort St. John (all other district offices by appointment only). An appointment must be made to have grizzly bear taken during the spring season inspected at the Prince George office. Hunters wishing to have their game inspected at Watson Lake, Yukon, may obtain a permit to do so from the Regional Manager at Prince George.

Ontario-Prince Sub-region: Pantheon (all other district offices by appointment only).

All compulsory reported species must be submitted to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks for the purpose of taking measurements or parts of the animal required for management (i.e. teeth) within 10 days of the kill, except in the case of:

- (1) Persons who gain the written approval from a Conservation Officer, Wildlife Biologist, Wildlife Technician or Official at a game check station of the Ministry of Environment and Parks prior to hunting can submit such animals for inspection within 10 days after the last day of the hunt.
- (2) Persons who use the services of a licensed guide for the purpose of killing a caribou, grizzly bear, mountain goat or mountain sheep can submit such animals for inspection within 10 days after the last day of the continuous season in which the animal was taken (i.e. fall killed grizzly bear must be submitted after the end of the fall season), or
- (3) Persons who take a cougar or a wolf in the Kootenay Region. These two species must be submitted to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks in the Kootenay Region within 4 days of the kill.

Parts required for compulsory inspection include:

- for caribou:
 - The unbleached lower portion (at least 18 inches or 45 cm) of 2 or more caribou legs (taped together and frozen as soon as possible after the kill).
 - the hide or part of it bearing a testicle or part of the penis.
 - the lower jaw bearing the incisor teeth.
 - the antlers for all caribou taken in the Cariboo and Omineca-Peace Sub-regions.

- for grizzly bear:
 - the hide or part of it bearing in the case of males, a testicle or part of the penis and in the case of females, a portion of the testis or mammary glands
 - the skull with the lower jaw (preferably skinned out)

- for cougar:
 - the skull with the lower jaw (preferably skinned out)
 - the hide or part of it bearing in the case of males, a testicle or part of the penis and in the case of females, a portion of the testis or mammary glands

•for mountain sheep (i.e. Dall's, Stone's, Callisto and Rocky Mountains):

- the portion of the skull including nasal bones, the eyesocket, the horns and the associated connective bone structure

•for mountain goat:

- the horns and the jaw bearing the incisor teeth.

•for wolf taken in B.C.'s 1-1 to 1-13 and the Kootenay Region:

- the skull with the lower jaw.
- the hide or part of it bearing (Kootenay Region only)
 - in the case of males, a testicle or part of the penis.
 - in the case of females, a portion of the testis or mammary glands.

•for elk taken in the Omineca and Omineca-Peace Sub-regions:

- the lower jaw bearing the incisor (front) teeth.
- for males, the antlers attached to a portion of the upper skull.
- for females, the upper portion of the skull or a portion of the testis or mammary glands.

- for bobcat, lynx and wolverine:
 - a canine tooth (Kootenay Region only).
 - the hide.



The head portions required to be submitted for inspection are shaded gray in this diagram.

Information required for compulsory inspection includes:

- (a) the location where the animal was killed,
- (b) the date the animal was killed,
- (c) the number of days the licensee hunted before killing the animal and
- (d) the sex of bobcat, lynx and wolverine.

HUNTING METHODS

Specific restrictions on the use of firearms for a given management unit are outlined under the detailed maps on the following pages.

Archery Hunting

Bows and arrows and crossbows and bolts (quarrels) may be used for hunting all big game, small game and game birds except a crossbow is prohibited to hunt migratory game birds. The following restrictions apply to the use of bows and crossbows province-wide. Check regional schedules for open seasons and additional restrictions.

Crossbows

- (1) No person shall hunt big game, other than deer, with a crossbow (does not include compound crossbows) having a pull of less than 88 kg (195 lbs.) or a bolt (quarrel) weighing less than 16.2 grams (250 grains).
- (2) No person shall hunt deer, small game, or game birds with a crossbow (does not include compound crossbows) having a pull of less than 55 kg (120 lbs.) or a bolt (quarrel) weighing less than 16.2 grams (250 grains).
- (3) No person shall hunt wildlife with a compound crossbow having a pull of less than 45 kg (100 lbs.) at peak weight or a bolt weighing less than 16.2 grams (250 grains).
- (4) No person shall hunt big game with a crossbow having a bolt (quarrel) other than one having a broadhead of at least 2.22 centimeters (7/8 of an inch) at the widest point.

Long Bow and Arrow

No person shall hunt big game with a long bow having a pull of less than 16 kg (40 lbs.) within the archer's draw length and an arrow other than one having a broadhead of at least 2.22 centimeters (7/8 of an inch) at the widest point.

No person shall hunt small game with a long bow having a pull of less than 10 kg (40 lbs.) within the archer's draw length.

Muzzle Loaders

A muzzle loader containing powder and shot in the barrel but UNPRIMED (i.e. no powder in the pan of a flint lock or no cap in the nipple of a percussion lock) does not constitute a loaded firearm.

Dogs

The use of dogs is permitted in the hunting of all game except mountain sheep, mountain goat and caribou.

Dogs must be on leash when used to hunt mule deer, black-tailed deer, white-tailed deer, fallow deer, elk and moose.

Any person may train dogs by allowing them to pursue game birds under supervision from August 1 to April 30.

Firearms

Licensed hunters may hunt game birds (migratory and upland) by the use of or with the aid of rifles throughout the Province during the regular open seasons subject to the applicable bag limits as indicated in the regional schedules.

Retrieval

It is lawful for a person to retrieve a dead or injured game animal with the assistance of a power boat provided no person in the power boat is in possession of a loaded firearm. No person shall kill, cripple or wound game without making all reasonable effort to retrieve and include it in his bag limit. The retrieved game shall be killed immediately and included in the hunter's bag limit.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

Detailed maps of various parts of the Province may be purchased from a Government Agent or the Director, Surveys and Mapping Branch, Ministry of Environment and Parks, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1K5.

BEAR MEAT

To prevent possible infection by trichinosis, bear meat should not be consumed unless it has been cooked at a temperature and for a time sufficient to allow all parts of the meat to reach a minimum internal temperature of 68.3°C (155°F).

PARKS RESTRICTIONS

National Parks

Hunting is prohibited in all National Parks. The law requires that all firearms transported in National Parks be dismantled, carried in a closed case or wrapped and tied securely in such a manner as not to expose any part of the firearm.

Provincial Parks and Recreation Areas

Hunting and/or the discharge of firearms is not permitted in any Class "C" park or nature conservancy area, nor in the majority of Class "A" or "B" parks and recreation areas. Only those parks and recreation areas listed in the following regional schedules are open to hunting and/or the discharge of firearms. These parks and recreation areas are only open during the legal hunting season as described in the regional schedules.

When a park or recreation area is closed to hunting or there is no open season for any species, the possession, as well as the discharge of a firearm, is prohibited by Park Act Regulation except by Letter of Authority, Park Use Permit, or when the firearm is carried unloaded in a vehicle that is in transit to or from a lawful hunting area.

A Letter of Authority from the nearest District Parks Office is required to use horses in any provincial park.

Ecological Reserves

Hunting, trapping or fishing is not permitted in any ecological reserve in British Columbia. A complete list of reserves is available from: Outdoor Recreation Division, Planning and Ecological Reserves, Ministry of Environment and Parks, 4000 Seymour Place, Victoria, B.C. V8V 0X4.

MUNICIPALITIES

Most municipalities have local bylaws restricting and controlling the use of firearms within their boundaries. Consult municipal charts for details of closures. The Ministry of Environment and Parks publishes the Fraser Valley Special Area brochure which depicts provincial and municipal firearm regulations in the Fraser Valley.

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING

Limited Entry Hunting seasons, open only to hunters who have drawn Limited Entry Hunting authorizations, are additional to general open hunting seasons. Although a general open season may coincide with an LEH hunt for the same species and in the same area, the "clear" of animal available during the general open season will be different from the "clear" of animal available during the LEH season. In the following pages the "STOP" symbol is a caution to hunters that special restrictions apply in Limited Entry Hunting areas within certain management units. Hunters should refer to the 1988-89 Limited Entry Hunting Synopsis for LEH maps. Note also that big game seasons in most parts are subject to LEH restrictions.

HIGHWAY NO SHOOTING AREAS

The discharge of firearms is prohibited within 0.4 km (1/4 mile) of either side of the centerline of the following highways:

- Highway 5 (Fraser Valley Highway) between Hope and the junction of Highway 1 and 5 at Kamloops between Bench Creek and Bawling Creek.
- Highway 6 between Prince Rupert and British Columbia/Alberta border.
- Highway 20 between Bella Coola and the east-west boundary of Teesdale Park.
- Highway 37 between Kamloops and Terrace.
- Highway 29 between Chetwynd and Highway 97 (northwest of Fort St. John).
- Highway 35 between Francois Lake and Burns Lake.
- Highway 37 between Kitwanga and British Columbia/Yukon border.
- Highway 37A between the boundary of the District of Stewart at Bitter Creek and its intersection with Highway 37.
- Highway 97 between the Cottonwood River and Lower Post.

Hunting and the discharge of firearms is prohibited within 0.4 km (1/4 mile) either side of the centerline of the following highways:

- Highway 3 between Manning Park and Princeton.
- Coquihalla Phase III (Fraser Canyon Highway) between its junction with Highway 97 near Peachland and its junction with Highway 5 near Appleton.



The discharge of firearms is prohibited within 50 meters of either side of the centerline of the following highways on the Queen Charlotte Islands:

- 016 Yellowhead Highway between Skidegate and Masset.
- District Road 51: Low Hill Road between Masset and Low Hill.
- District Road 33: Queen Charlotte City and Skidegate Road between Queen Charlotte City and Skidegate.
- District Road 61: Allford Bay Road, between Allford Bay and Sandspit.
- District Road 44: Port Clements Street, between Port Clements and Port Clements.

The discharge of all firearms is prohibited within 50 meters and the discharge of firearms using a single projectile is prohibited within 150 meters of the following highways:

- Highway 1 between Chilliwack and Spuzzum.
- Highway 7 between Mission and Highway 1.
- Highway 3 between Hope and Manning Provincial Park.

The discharge of firearms is prohibited within 0.4 km west and 1 km east of the centerline of Highway 99 between West Vancouver and Squamish.

The discharge of firearms is prohibited within 150 meters of the travelled portion of Highway 99 between Squamish and Pemberton.

The discharge of firearms is prohibited within 25 meters of the travelled portion of any paved public road in Vancouver Island Region or Lower Mainland Region and paved and unpaved public roads on the Gulf Islands.

HUNTERS, WATCH YOUR IMAGE

Your game will have less chance to spoil and your public image will suffer less if you remember to transport your game properly — and in good taste. Other hunters may be impressed, but openly displayed big game carcasses can be offensive to many people, so give some consideration to others, and watch your image!

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Hunters are reminded that the Game is an open season on every day, the species and size of their target being observed.

Every person who has a firearm in his possession or under his control shall ensure that it is safe for the safety of other persons and property.

1. Remember SST - stop, sit and think. Stay safe, wait to be rescued.
2. Use stock of your shotgun and your resources, don't panic.
3. Priorities are first aid, fire, shelter, water and food in that order.
4. There is an internationally accepted and widely used distress signal.
5. If you must move, indicate your direction of travel so rescuers can follow.

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1. Reduce your chances of getting lost, and increase your chances for being found if lost. Before these simple rules:
2. Let someone know where you are going and when you will be back.
3. Make a map of the area and a compass and know how to use them.
4. Make sure the lighting materials are a must.
5. Have some emergency, provisions, first aid supplies and a survival booklet.
6. Dress for the weather and prepare for the unexpected.
7. Go where you said you were going, return when you said you were.

There is no shame in getting lost in the woods, preparation and a cool head will prevent you from getting lost. Be prepared ahead of time with an outdoor survival course or book.

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The Wildlife Officer is responsible for the enforcement of wildlife regulations, but the job is an enormous one. British Columbia is a large and rugged province, and many hunting activities take place in remote areas. This means that officers may be confronted, and damage done, without the officers always being apprehended. When the hunters, both wildlife and the sport of hunting, suffer the consequences.

As important goal of enforcement is the prevention of poaching. The Wildlife Officer is responsible for the prevention of poaching. The Wildlife Officer is responsible for the prevention of poaching. The Wildlife Officer is responsible for the prevention of poaching.

Remember: Do NOT confront a suspected violator. You cannot make a "citizen's arrest" or take private property as evidence. Only a Conservation Officer or a constable is legally authorized to do this. Instead:

- (1) Calling game during a closed season.
- (2) Killing animals or young animals during a mate only season.
- (3) Exceeding the daily bag limit.

THE WILDLIFE OFFICER
Surrey
10071 King George Hwy.
Surrey
601-3240 504-2113

KNAWEED ALERT TO HUNTERS

Over 100,000 acres of protected land are in British Columbia. These lands are managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the management of these lands. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the management of these lands.



On the ground (sometimes purple) white flowers (sometimes purple) white spots on flower heads



Spotted Ringwood white flowers (sometimes purple) white spots on flower heads

POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION

The Wildlife Officer is responsible for the enforcement of wildlife regulations, but the job is an enormous one. British Columbia is a large and rugged province, and many hunting activities take place in remote areas. This means that officers may be confronted, and damage done, without the officers always being apprehended. When the hunters, both wildlife and the sport of hunting, suffer the consequences.

1. When a hunter is responsible for the management of the wildlife, he or she must be in possession of the wildlife. The Wildlife Officer is responsible for the management of the wildlife. The Wildlife Officer is responsible for the management of the wildlife.
2. (A) A hunter may acquire or have someone else acquire a third party to ship or transport wildlife on his or her behalf and in such a case the person carrying the wildlife must have the Wildlife Officer's permission. (B) The Wildlife Officer is responsible for the management of the wildlife. The Wildlife Officer is responsible for the management of the wildlife.

MOOSE HUNTERS

Please note that the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the management of the wildlife. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the management of the wildlife. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the management of the wildlife.

HUNTERS NEED REMEDIAL VEHICLES

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4x4s are the most reliable vehicles by the day, week or month. Why? Because they are built to last. They are built to last. They are built to last.

CONSERVATION AND OUTDOOR RECREATION EDUCATION

CORE is an educational program designed to ensure that prospective new hunters meet acceptable standards of knowledge and skill for safe and ethical participation in hunting.

Classroom instruction is recommended as preparation for CORE examinations. Written and computerized CORE courses may be obtained from instructors associated with educational institutions or from pen clubs in your community.

For those who wish to prepare at home for the CORE exam, the course requires about 21 hours of self study and practice using the CORE text.

The firearms handling text emphasizes the practical knowledge and skill required for the safe use of firearms and ammunition used in hunting. Information not included in the CORE text will also be tested and the student must be able to do the following:

1. Determine the appropriate size and type of ammunition that a shotgun or rifle is designed to use by reading this information printed on the firearm and ammunition.
2. Determine from examples of shotgun and rifle ammunition:
 - (a) the gauge or caliber,
 - (b) and size, rifled slug, expanding tip or ribbed lead point,
 - (c) rimfire or centerfire delineation,
 - (d) standard and magnum shotshell ammunition.
3. Demonstrate safe loading and unloading procedures:
 - (a) safe loading procedure;
 - (b) release action;
 - (c) open action;
 - (d) ensure barrel is clear;
 - (e) load correct ammunition in chamber or magazine;
 - (f) close action;
 - (g) engage safety.

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Safe unloading procedures:

- (a) release safety;
- (b) open action;
- (c) clear chamber and magazine.

The written examination is based upon the following six topics in the CORE text: Ethics, Firearms Safety Regulations, First Aid and Survival, and Animal and Bird Identification. While the members and characteristics of the deer group should be known, it is not necessary to be able to identify individual deer as it is with other birds described in the text. There is a 37.50 fee for each of the written and practical examinations payable to the examiner.

CORE examiners operate on their own schedule and are independent volunteers certified by the Wildlife Branch Examiners may be contacted from lists available at the office of the Government Agent, or Ministry of Environment and Parks.

HUNTING IS YOUR SPORT — HELP MANAGE IT!

To manage British Columbia's wildlife, the Ministry of Environment and Parks relies heavily upon information only the sportsman and sportspeople of the province can supply. Because thousands of people must be contacted, and because this contact takes several forms, the process of gathering information is often supported by computer and special reporting procedures. The purpose of three of the major data collection procedures with which the B.C. hunter will come in contact is explained here.

Member Surveys

The single largest source of hunter activity and game harvest information is the annual Member Sample Questionnaire. Every January, a large portion of the B.C. residents who have purchased a hunter's license in the previous year are sent a questionnaire. In 1987, some 63,500 questionnaires were mailed. Each questionnaire refers to the species for which a particular license was purchased and is designed for easy response. Hunters who have purchased several species licenses may receive questionnaires for more than one species.

All hunters receiving a questionnaire are asked to respond. Replies from sportsmen who did not get out hunting that season, or who were unsuccessful, are just as valuable to wildlife managers as the information from hunters who did bag an animal. Responses to these questionnaires are statistically expanded to represent the hunting activity of all licensed sportsmen for the past year. In addition to the standard questionnaire procedure, the Wildlife Branch will be testing telephone contact with some hunters this season.

Compulsory Inspections

To manage wildlife we need population, age, sex, time and site specific information. Obtaining this information is critical for some species due to change in their populations, high public demand for their use and, in a few areas, their reliance impact. Species of particular concern include those with low numbers relative to demand by hunters and those with a relatively low natural reproduction potential (e.g. grizzly bear, mountain goat, mountain sheep). The questionnaire can supply only part of the essential information. Local game checks can help, but are expensive to operate and have sampling limitations. The most efficient and effective way of getting

needed information at the present time is a compulsory inspection system.

The mandatory tagging and inspection system for all inspected fawns, adult or fawns is required to facilitate verification of inspection of such animal parts in private or commercial (landowner) possession for enforcement purposes.

Tagging Returns

Prices set/age classification of the harvest is vital to good game management. In the past, game checks were the primary source of age information for most other species from compulsory inspection. However, game checks do not provide for sufficient information to allow managers to make decisions on a subadult or fawn basis in some areas. In addition, game checks are labor intensive and expensive, comparing for limited available resources. To gain more information at less cost, the voluntary tagging return program is now operating on a province-wide basis.

New Information is Used

Information derived from contact with the sportsman, through questionnaires, license purchases, both returns and compulsory inspection is collected in numerous ways to provide a diagnosis of the status and health of animal herds.

The information tells the wildlife manager who is hunting, where they are hunting, how long they spend in the area, where animals are taken, and the age and sex as well as other biological information about the animal. In total the information tells the wildlife manager a lot about the population of animals in a given area of the province and also reveals habitat habits and shows when periods of heavy harvest occur within a season in a given area. With this kind of information, managers can be very specific in plotting out hunting regulations for each year to reduce periods of heavy harvest in some areas, adjust open seasons in other areas, and balance the needs of the animal population against the demands of the hunting public. The information may also point to areas where more investigation or more detailed monitoring is needed.

The Wildlife Program needs all the information it can obtain from sportsmen. The carefully designed mail-out surveys, compulsory inspection and voluntary both returns programs are critical to managing our game animals well. Failure of sportsmen to assist and cooperate leaves few alternatives for setting hunting season and bag limits. Without adequate data, managers have to set very conservative seasons to ensure an over-harvest will not occur. The manager's choices are then limited to restricting harvest by closing areas, reducing season lengths, or applying Limited Entry hunting. Allowing open hunting without sufficient information is unacceptable. It risks over-harvesting and jeopardizing the conservation of the resource.

Good information makes for good game management and good hunting!

HUNTER TIPS

- Leave all game as you find them.
- Store firearms and ammunition securely and separately.
- Be sure of your target and beyond.
- Stop and look again.

MAJOR REGULATION CHANGES

- A new No Shooting Area has been established at C.F.S. Highway Station Site in M.U. 1-13.
- A new No Shooting or Hunting Area has been established at Lash Mouth in M.U. 1-6.
- M.U. 1-11 is now open to hunting Canada geese. Please note the closed portions of this M.U. shown on Map A24.

VANCOUVER ISLAND REGION (M.U.s 1-1 to 1-18)

- Regional Headquarters — 2509 Newsworld Road, Nanaimo, B.C. V9T 4P7
- District Offices — Campbell River, Duncan, Port Alberni, Port Hardy

Limited Entry Hunting
There are special restrictions for areas which are part of Limited Entry Hunting systems. See Limited Entry Hunting section on page 11.

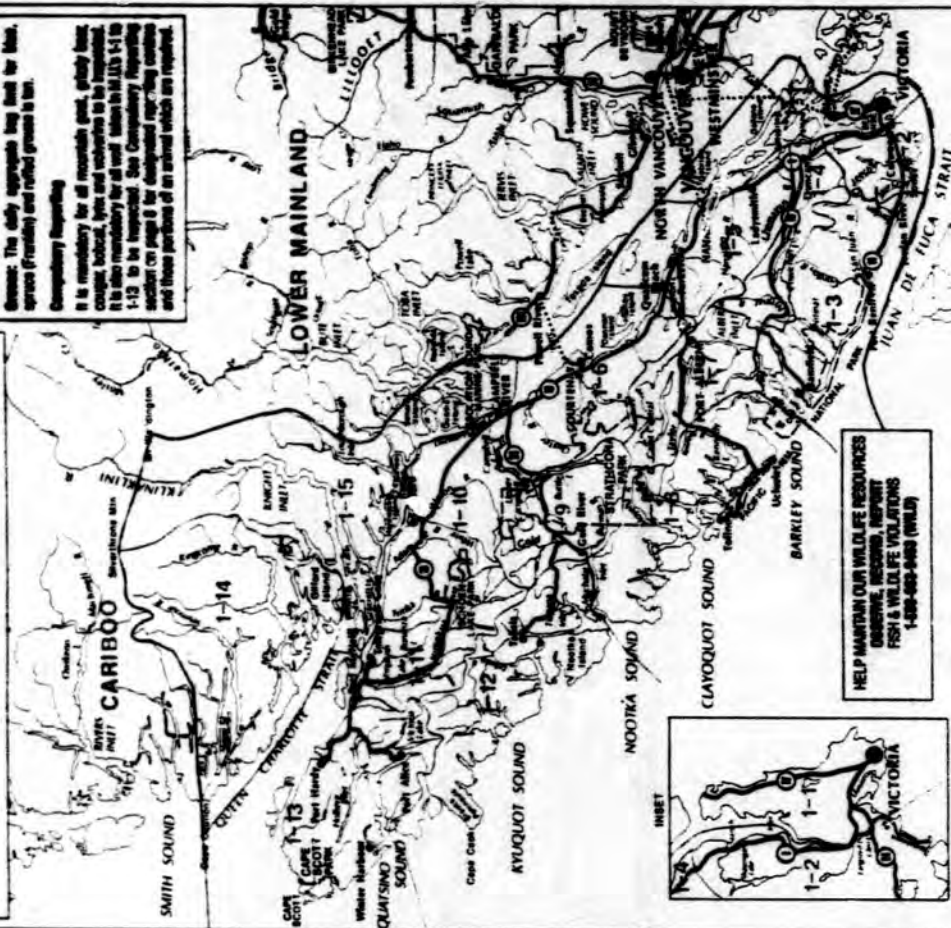
Bag Limits

Deer: The bag limit for male black-tailed deer is three, one of which may be a subadult, in M.U.s 1-1 to 1-13. The bag limit for female black-tailed deer is two in M.U.s 1-1 to 1-13. The bag limit for male black-tailed deer is one in M.U.s 1-4 to 1-18.

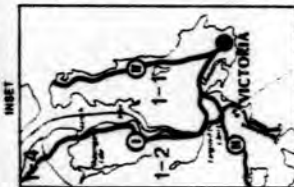
Seasons: The daily aggregate bag limit for deer, species (firearm) and red deer is two.

Compulsory Tagging

It is mandatory for all residents past, present, and future, to tag and return to the Ministry of Environment and Parks, or to a designated reporting station on page 8 for designated reporting sections and those portions of an animal which are required.



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Notes to Hunters

• Provision on International Trade-Export permits not issued for grizzly bear, cougar, lynx, bobcat and wolf. See Convention on International Trade section on page 8.

• In Region 1, hunting and the discharge of firearms are prohibited within 100 meters of a church, school building, school yard, playground, Regional District Park or dwelling house, farm building or ranch building that is occupied by persons or domestic animals (except by the owner or occupier of a dwelling house, ranch or farm, or his agent, for the protection of crops or domestic animals). For further details contact the Ministry of Environment and Parks office in Vancouver.

• The use of rifles for hunting is prohibited in M.U. 1-1 except on Valdes Island, Sidney Island (outside the exterior boundaries of Sidney Spit Marine Park, and above the high water mark), James Island (above the high water mark) and except by permit elsewhere.

• Quilcum National Wildlife Area — Hunting, trapping, fishing and the possession of any firearm (Canada Wildlife Act) are prohibited in this area. For further details contact the Canadian Wildlife Service office in Delta (Ph: 945-8548).

• The Vancouver Island Marmot is protected and should not be disturbed in its natural habitat.

• Humeau/Quilcum Bays — Waterfowl hunters will be required to obey special access restrictions while hunting in these areas. Additional enforcement will be carried out by the Conservation Officer Service during the open season.

• Please avoid shooting collared deer in Vancouver Island Region. See Collared Mule Deer section on page 5.

• The use of falcons for hunting is permitted in Vancouver Island Region during all bow and arrow seasons. Licensed falconers may hunt waterfowl, pheasant and quail on the Saanich Peninsula during the regular open seasons for M.U. 1-1. See Map A9.

• On Sidney Island and James Island the open season for antlered and antlerless male (black-tailed) deer and fallow deer is August 27 to December 24. The bag limit for each species is 3(3). Hunters must obtain permission from landowners before hunting on private land on Sidney Island or James Island.

• Deer hunting is prohibited within the exterior boundaries of Sidney Spit Marine Park.

• The discharge of a firearm using a single projectile is prohibited within the exterior boundaries of Sidney Spit Marine Park, and between the mean high water mark and the mean low water mark of Sidney Island and James Island. Hunters must obtain permission from landowners before hunting on private land on Sidney Island or James Island.

• No Shooting Areas: Hunters should note the Highway No. Shooting Areas as outlined on page 11.

• Gulf Islands Special Licence Hunting Area: All persons hunting on an island in M.U. 1-1 (except

Vancouver Island) are required to purchase a Gulf Islands Special Licence. Evidence of \$100,000 Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance valid while in the field for the regular hunting season will be required.

Parks and Recreation Areas

Hunters should note that big game seasons in most parks are under Limited Entry Hunting restrictions. Consult the current Limited Entry Hunting Synopsis for map details.

The following Parks and Recreation Areas are only open to the discharge of firearms from September 10 to June 15 during a lawful game hunting season:

Brooks Recreation Area (M.U. 1-12)
Cape Scott Park (M.U. 1-13)
Chemsun River Park (M.U. 1-5)
Gleason Marine Park (shotguns only) (M.U. 1-8)
Hastings River Park (M.U. 1-4)
Morton Lake Park (M.U. 1-10)
Mount Maxwell Park (shotguns with shot only) (M.U. 1-1)

Octopus Island Marine Park (shotguns only) (M.U. 1-15)

Octopus Islands Recreation Area (shotguns only) (M.U. 1-15)

Sandy Island Park (shotguns only) (M.U. 1-8)

Schoen Lake Park (M.U. 1-10, 1-11)

Sidney Spit Marine Park: closed to all hunting except for waterfowl using shotguns with shot only (M.U. 1-1)

1-1) Hunting and the discharge of firearms are prohibited on Transport Canada lands located within the exterior boundaries of the park.

Sooke Mountain Park (M.U. 1-2)

Thurslon Bay Marine Park (shotguns only) (M.U. 1-15)

Parks and recreation areas not listed above are closed to hunting and closed to the discharge of firearms.

All Regional District Parks are closed to hunting and closed to the discharge of firearms.

VANCOUVER ISLAND REGION — OPEN SEASONS

MULE (Black-tailed) DEER

Management Unit: 1-1

Bucks: Sept. 10 — Nov. 27 3(1)

Antlerless: Nov. 5 — Nov. 13

*Bucks: Nov. 26 — Dec. 11 3

Management Units: 1-1 to 1-15

Bucks: Sept. 10 — Nov. 27 2

*Bucks: Nov. 26 — Dec. 11

*Open only for deer having 2 or more points (tines) on one antler, each of which is at least 8 cm (3 in.) in length.

The head and antlers of all mule (black-tailed) deer taken during the season Nov. 26 — Dec. 11 must remain attached to the carcass, and must accompany the species licence.

See special area maps.

Bow and Arrow Only Season

Management Units: 1-1 to 1-15

Bucks: Aug. 27 — Sept. 9 2

(Bag Limit: 3 in M.U. 1-1)

There is no bow and arrow only season on the Gulf Islands in M.U. 1-1 or in zone B of M.U. 1-8 (See Map A10).

MOUNTAIN GOAT

Management Units: 1-14, 1-15

Sept. 10 — Nov. 27 1

See Map A7.

GRIZZLY BEAR

Management Unit: 1-14

Apr. 1 — May 31/89 1

Management Unit: 1-15

Apr. 1 — May 1/89 1

See Maps A8, A22 and A23.

BLACK BEAR

Management Units: 1-1 to 1-15

Sept. 10 — June 15 2

Bow and Arrow Only Season

Management Units: 1-1 to 1-15

Aug. 27 — Sept. 9/89 2

There is no bow and arrow only season on the Gulf Islands in M.U. 1-1 or in zone B of M.U. 1-8 (See Map A10).

COYOTE

Management Units: 1-14, 1-15

No Closed Season NBL

RACCOON, SKUNK

Management Units: 1-1 to 1-15

No Closed Season NBL

COUGAR

Management Units: 1-1 to 1-7

Dec. 12 — Feb. 28 1

*Mar. 1 — May 31 Permit only

Management Units: 1-8 to 1-15

Dec. 12 — Apr. 30 1

*May 1 — May 31 Permit only

*Shooting at or killing cougar is prohibited during the "Permit only" season.

Hunters are requested not to shoot female cougar with kittens.

WOLF

Management Units: 1-1 to 1-15

No Closed Season 3

All wolf taken in M.U.'s 1-1 to 1-13 must be checked at a compulsory check centre within 10 days of the date of kill.

FOX

Management Units: 1-1 to 1-13

No Closed Season NBL

BOBCAT

Management Units: 1-14, 1-15

Nov. 15 — Feb. 15 2

LYNX, WOLVERINE

No Open Season

RAVEN

*Management Unit: 1-1

No Closed Season 6

*Private lands on Salt Spring Island only

Hunters must obtain permission from landowners before hunting on private land.

GROUSE

Blue, Spruce (Franklin) and Ruffed

Management Units: 1-1 to 1-15

Sept. 3 — Dec. 31 10(30)

Bow and Arrow Only Season

Management Units: 1-1 to 1-15

Aug. 27 — Sept. 2 10(30)

There is no bow and arrow only season on the Gulf Islands in M.U. 1-1 or in zone B of M.U. 1-8 (See Map A10).

PTARMIGAN

Management Units: 1-14, 1-15

Sept. 3 — Dec. 31 9(10)

CALIFORNIA QUAIL

Management Units: 1-1 to 1-8

Oct. 1 — Nov. 13 9(10)

No open season on mountain quail.

PHEASANT (Coots Only)

Management Units: 1-1 to 1-8, 1-11 to 1-13

Oct. 1 — Nov. 13 9(9)

DUCKS, COOTS, COMMON SNIFE, SNOW GEESE, ROSS' GEESE

Management Units: 1-1 to 1-13, 1-15

Oct. 6 — Jan. 22

Management Unit: 1-14

Sept. 15 — Dec. 15

Bag Limits:

Ducks: 6(10)

Coots: 10(30)

Common snife: 10(30)

Snow geese: 6(10)

Ross' geese: 6(10)

Please take note of the provincial daily bag limit for geese on page 7.

CANADA GEESE

Management Unit: 1-5

Sept. 15 — Oct. 10

Dec. 3 — Jan. 22 9(10)

Management Units: 1-1 to 1-4, 1-8 to 1-13, 1-15

Oct. 6 — Jan. 22 9(10)

Management Unit: 1-14

Sept. 15 — Dec. 15 9(10)

Please take note of the provincial daily bag limit for geese on page 7.

See Map A24.

BLACK BROWN, WHITE-THROATED GEESE

No Open Season

BAND-TAILED PIGEONS

Management Units: 1-1 to 1-15

Sept. 1 — Oct. 31 10(30)

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Campbell River

670 Island Highway,

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238 Government St.,

VIC 1A6, 746-6183

Duncan

Nanaimo

Port Alberni

Port Hardy

2969 Harwood Rd.,

VOT 4P7, 756-3861

4515 Elizabeth St.,

VFW 6LS, 724-0200

Box 1290, VON 2P0,

646-8272

VANCOUVER ISLAND SPECIAL AREAS, CLOSED AREAS, NO SHOOTING AREAS



Map A1 Sooke — Marchoon Highlands — City of Colwood. No Shooting Area and No Shooting or Hunting Areas (shaded in M.U.'s 1-1, 1-2).



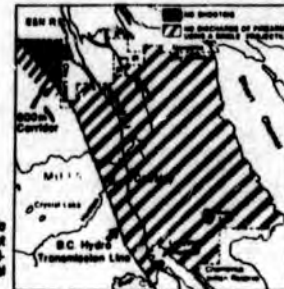
Map A2 Courtenay — Campbell River. Special Area (shaded in M.U. 1-8). The discharge of a rifle or a shotgun using a single projectile is prohibited, with the exception of those hunting under the authority of a Limited Entry Hunting Authorization during the lawful Limited Entry hunting seasons. The special season for antlerless male (black-tailed) deer only is from Nov. 1 to Nov. 15. Bag Limit: 9(7).



Map A3 Port Hardy — Port Hardy. Shotguns with Shot Only Area (shaded in M.U.'s 1-8, 1-9). The discharge of a rifle or a shotgun using a single projectile is prohibited.



Map A4 Nanaimo. No Shooting and Shotguns with Shot Only Area (shaded in M.U. 1-9).



Map A5 Nanaimo — Ladysmith. No Shooting and Shotguns with Shot Only Area (shaded in M.U. 1-9). No Shooting on Michael Lake to the high water mark.

HUNTER TIPS

Unload your firearm when crossing a fence, creek or area of insecure footing.

Open the action of any firearm as soon as you pick it up. Look to see that it is unloaded.

British Columbia Wildlife Branch, Hunting and Trapping Regulations Synopsis 1989/90

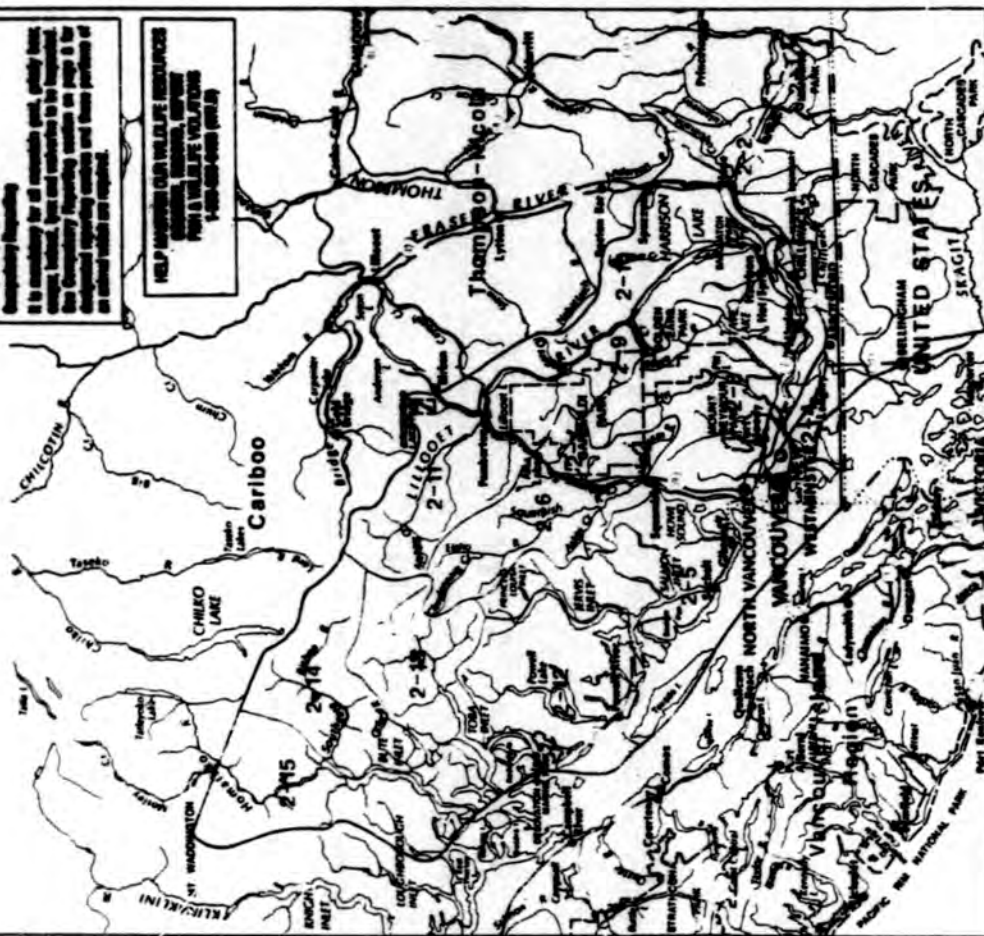
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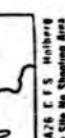
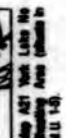
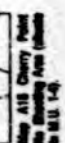
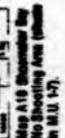
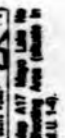
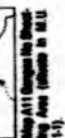
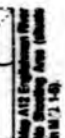
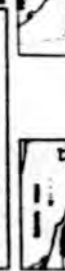
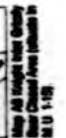
- The empty column has been extended 2 months to M.U.'s 2-4 to 3-4 and 3-4 to 3-10.
- A new column for California youth is open in M.U. 2-4.

Regional Headquarters - 10204 - 152A Street,
Surrey, V3R 7Y9
District Offices - Chilliwack, Maple Ridge, Powell
River, Sooke, Squamish

**HELP MAINTAIN OUR WILDLIFE RESOURCES
DONATE, MONITOR, REPORT
FOR A WILDLIFE VIOLATION**



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19

Hunting in Watersheds

• **Fraser Valley Special Area** — Hunters should take note of the special licence area in the Fraser Valley. Information is provided on detailed Map 82. A special Fraser Valley brochure with further information on open areas is available where licences are purchased. These special licences are available through the regional Ministry of Environment and Parks office, Government Agents and selected private outlets. For further information contact the Survey of Fish, Ministry of Environment and Parks, 8-30-4 30, Monday to Friday (Phone: 584-8822).

• Hunting and the discharge of firearms are prohibited in M.U. 2-1 (Morning Park).

• Convention on International Trade-Export permits will be issued for grizzly bear, cougar, lynx, bobcat and wolf. See Convention on International Trade section on page 8.

• **BLACK BRANT REGULATIONS** — In that portion of M.U. 2-4 lying west of a line drawn south from 72nd Street (Benson Road) to the permanent range marker in the International Boundary that is situated approximately 1200 meters (1400 yards) east of the shore of Boundary Bay, no person shall:

- place a flock or set of brant decoys within 180 meters (200 yards) of any other flock or set of brant decoys;
- set out a flock or set of brant decoys that exceeds fifty (50) in number;
- use more than one blind for each flock or set of brant decoys; such blind to contain no more than five persons at any one time; and
- set out more than one flock or set of brant decoys.

• **No Shooting Areas:** Hunters should note the following No Shooting Areas as outlined on page 11.

- **Swansea Harbour:** The discharge of firearms is prohibited in Burrard Inlet east of a straight line drawn from Point Grey to Point Atkinson (Lighthouse Park).
- **In Lower Mainland Region,** hunting and the discharge of firearms are prohibited within 100 meters of a church, school building, school yard, playground, Regional District park or dwelling house, farm or ranch building that is occupied by persons or domestic animals (except by the owner or occupant of a dwelling house, ranch or farm, or his agent, for the protection of crops or domestic animals). For further details, contact the Ministry of Environment and Parks office in Surrey.

Parks and Recreation Areas

Hunters should note that big game seasons in most parks are under Limited Entry Hunting re-

strictions. Consult the current Limited Entry Hunting Synopsis for map details.

The following Parks and Recreation Areas are only open to the discharge of firearms from September 10 to June 15 during a lawful game hunting season:

Garfield Park (M.U. 2-7, 2-8, 2-9) See Map 83B
International Ridge Recreation Area (M.U. 2-3)
Mount Judge Hovey Recreation Area (M.U. 2-8) See Map 817
Simson Park (M.U. 2-5)
Slaght Valley Recreation Area (A.U. 2-2)

Parks and Recreation Areas not listed above are closed to hunting and closed to the discharge of firearms.

All Regional District Parks are closed to hunting and closed to the discharge of firearms.

LOWER MAINLAND REGION OPEN SEASONS

MOUNTAIN GOAT

Management Units: 2-12 to 2-15

Sept. 10 — Oct. 23 1

Management Units: 2-8 to 2-9

Sept. 10 — Sept. 25 1

Management Unit: 2-5

Sept. 10 — Oct. 10 1

See Maps 814, 816, 818, 817, 819.

MULE (Black-tailed) DEER

Management Units: 2-4, 2-6 to 2-10, 2-12 to 2-15

Bucks: Sept. 12 — Dec. 6 2

Management Units: 2-2, 2-3, 2-11

Bucks: Sept. 12 — Dec. 13 2

Management Unit: 2-5

Bucks: Sept. 12 — Dec. 6 2

**Antlerless: Nov. 7 — Nov. 22 1

*In that portion of M.U. 2-5 being Tweed Island, the bag limit for deer is 2(1).

**No open season for antlerless deer on the mainland portion of M.U. 2-5

See Map 83B.

Special Weapons Seasons:

Management Units: 2-2 to 2-15

Bucks: Sept. 3 — Sept. 9 2

Open only for those using longbows, crossbows and muzzle loading weapons.

BLACK BEAR

Management Units: 2-2

to 2-15

Sept. 10 — Dec. 31/88

Apr. 1 — June 15/89 2

Special Weapons

Seasons:

Management Units:

2-2 to 2-15

Sept. 3 — Sept. 9/88 2

Open only for those using

longbows, cross-

bows and muzzle load-

ing weapons.

COUGAR

Management Units: 2-2 to 2-4, 2-8 to 2-15

Nov. 1 — Mar. 31 2

Management Unit: 2-5

No Closed Season 3

WOLF

Management Units: 2-5, 2-8, 2-11 to 2-15

No Closed Season 3

COYOTE, RACCOON, SKUNK

Management Units: 2-2 to 2-15

No Closed Season NBL

BOBCAT

Management Units: 2-2 to 2-15

Nov. 1 — Mar. 31 8

PHEASANT (Cocks Only)

Management Units: 2-4, 2-8

Oct. 6 — Nov. 13 2(1)

Hunting permitted from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset

CALIFORNIA QUAIL

Management Unit: 2-4

Oct. 8 — Nov. 13 2(1)(1)

PTARMIGAN

Management Units: 2-2, 2-3, 2-9 to 2-11

Sept. 10 — Dec. 18 2(1)(1)

Management Units: 2-5 to 2-8, 2-12 to 2-15

Sept. 10 — Dec. 4 2(1)(1)

GROUSE

Blue, Spruce (Franklin) and Ruffed

Management Units: 2-2, 2-3, 2-9 to 2-11

Sept. 10 — Dec. 18 2(1)(1)

Management Units: 2-4 to 2-8, 2-12 to 2-15

Sept. 10 — Dec. 4 2(1)(1)

Special Weapons Seasons:

Management Units: 2-2 to 2-15

Sept. 3 — Sept. 9 2(1)(1)

Open only for those using longbows, crossbows and muzzle loading weapons.

BLACK BRANT

Management Unit: 2-4

Mar. 1 — Mar. 10 2(1)

Please take note of the provincial daily bag limit for geese on page 7.

DUCKS, COOTS, COMMON SNIFE

Management Units: 2-2 to 2-10, 2-12 to 2-15

Oct. 8 — Jan. 22

Management Unit: 2-11

Sept. 20 — Dec. 28

Bag Limits: Ducks: 2(1)(1)

Coots: 10(2)(1)

Common snipe: 10(2)(1)

See special area maps.

CANADA GEESE

Management Unit: 2-11

Sept. 20 — Dec. 28 2(1)(1)

Management Units: 2-2 to 2-4, 2-8 to 2-10

Oct. 8 — Jan. 22 2(1)(1)

Management Units: 2-5 to 2-7, 2-12 to 2-15

Oct. 8 — Jan. 22 2(1)(1)

Please take note of the provincial daily bag limit for geese on page 7.

See special area maps.

SNOW BIRD, WOOD' GEESE

Management Units: 2-4, 2-6

Oct. 8 — Nov. 27 2(1)(1)

and 2(1)(1)

Jan. 14 — Mar. 10

See the provincial daily bag limit for geese on page 7.

See special area maps.

BAND-TAILED PHEASANT

Management Units: 2-2 to 2-15

Sept. 1 — Oct. 31 10(1)(1)

LOWER MAINLAND SPECIAL AREAS, CLOSED AREAS, NO SHOOTING AREAS



Map 81 Pitt Water Management Area (Shute in M.U. 2-8). No Hunting or Shooting Area (year-round closure). Public Shooting Area: Shotgun with shot only. Hunting permitted on Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays from Oct. 8 to Jan. 22 only. Seasonal No Shooting Area: Shotgun with shot only from Sept. 1 — Jan. 31.



Map 82 Fraser Valley Special Licence Hunting Area (Shute in M.U. 2-4, 2-8). All persons hunting within these portions of M.U.'s 2-4 and 2-8 known as the Municipalities of Richmond, Delta, Surrey (including offshore areas), Langley, Abbotsford, Matsqui, Chilliwack, Maple Ridge, Pitt Meadows, Mission, Coquitlam and Electoral Area A of the Central Fraser Valley Regional District (Dumas Mtn. and Hurdington) are required to purchase a Fraser Valley Special Licence Hunting Area (210.00) in addition to other Provincial licences and for hunting migratory game birds, the Migratory Bird Licence. Evidence of \$1,000,000 Public Liability and Property Damage Insurance valid while in the field for the regular hunting season will be required. Hunters are reminded to obtain a Fraser Valley Special Licence Hunting Area brochure prior to entering the field. The brochure provides notification of closures, hunting boundaries, etc., not shown in this synopsis.



Map 83 Kootenay Island (Shute in M.U. 2-8). The discharge of rifles is prohibited.



Map 84 Chilliwack Valley Shotgun with Shot Only Area (Shute in M.U. 2-8). The discharge of firearms using a single projectile is prohibited.



Map 85 Sumas River Shotgun with Shot Only Area (Shute in M.U. 2-8). The discharge of firearms using a single projectile is prohibited.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER SERVICE DISTRICT OFFICES

Lower Mainland

Chilliwack 9055 160 St., V1P 4W9, 795-0422
Maple Ridge 28400 Cowichan Trunk Rd., V1X 8E3, 465-0311
10-2000 Abbott St., V1A 2H6, 465-0304
Powell River 1004 20th, V8B 2A8, 895-0304
895-0304
Squamish 800 107, V8B 2H6, 895-0371
Surrey 10804-108A St., V3V 7P6, 894-8822



Map 86 Pemberton Shotgun with Shot Only Area (Shute in M.U. 2-8, 2-10, 2-11). The discharge of firearms using a single projectile is prohibited.



Map 87 Powell River Shotgun with Shot Only Area (Shute in M.U. 2-12). The discharge of firearms using a single projectile is prohibited.

BLACK OR GRIZZLY BEAR?

BLACK BEAR

1. Highest point of back to well back of shoulders. No prominent shoulder hump.
2. In profile, muzzle is long and straight.
3. Front claws dark coloured, relatively short and well-curved.

GRIZZLY BEAR

1. Highest point of back to muscular hump over front shoulders.
2. In profile, lower jaw "dished" back to face. Not as well defined in young.
3. Front claws up to 4" long or longer, slightly curved. Front claws light colored and can sometimes be observed from great distances.

Colour

Colour and size are not good identifying characteristics. Colour of both species may range from light brown (blonde) to very dark black. Many grizzlies have light tipped hairs which give them a distinctive sheen.

BE SURE BEFORE YOU SHOOT

From: Peter Pegg, Ministry of Environment and Parks, British Columbia Wildlife Branch.



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ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILE 8672
1688 SCOMM 67: GUIDING AND GAME TASK FORCE, 1989-1990 1256



Map 80 Sacchar No Shooting Area and Shotgun with Shot Only Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 814 Goat Island Mountain Goat Closed Area (situate in M.U. 2-12)



Map 815 Howe Sound Mountain Goat Closed Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 816 Ashli - Squamish River Mountain Goat Closed Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 817 Stave - Mt. Judge Howey Mountain Goat Closed Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 818 Lois River Mountain Goat Closed Area (situate in M.U. 2-12)



Map 819 Poplar Mountain No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 82 Nassar No Shooting Area, Shotgun with Shot Only Area and No Discharge of Rifle Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 820 Provincial Golf Camp No. 1 No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-3)



Map 821 Burton Lake No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 822 Elbow Lake No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 823 Yale No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-10)



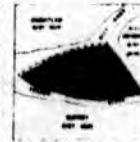
Map 824 Hope No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-2)



Map 810 Cultus Lake Shotgun with Shot Only Area (situate in M.U. 2-3). The discharge of firearms using a single projectile is prohibited. See also Map 842.



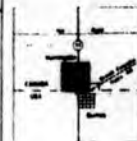
Map 811 Burien Island Shotgun with Shot Only Area (situate in M.U. 2-4). The discharge of firearms using a single projectile is prohibited.



Map 812 Douglas Island Shotgun with Shot Only Area (situate in M.U. 2-4). The discharge of firearms using a single projectile is prohibited.



Map 813 Sacchar No Shooting Area and Shotgun with Shot Only Area (situate in M.U. 2-5)



Map 825 Huntington No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 826 Sumas Mountain No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 827 Venado No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 828 Lund No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 829 Shubler Bay No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



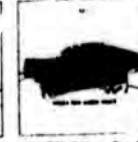
Map 830 Bowen Island No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-5)



Map 831 Wough Lake - Shadmoor No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



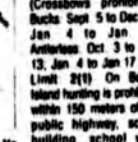
Map 832 Office Bay No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 833 Saltery Bay No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-12)



Map 834 Squamish No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 835 Addington Marsh No Shooting or Hunting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 836 Caribou Park (situate in M.U. 2-4, 2-7, 2-8). Within the Park hunting and the discharge of firearms is prohibited within the watershed of Green River (including Wedge Creek and Fitzsimmons Creek), Cheakamus River, Chehalis River and Merrim River and within the Black Lake Nature Conservancy Area. Within the remainder of the Park, the discharge of firearms is prohibited between January 1 and August 31.



Map 840 Boundary Bay Seasonal No Shooting or Hunting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4). Hunting and the discharge of firearms are prohibited from Nov. 7 to Feb. 28.



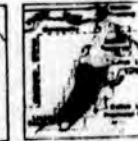
Map 836 Humboldt Valley No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 838 Evans Lake No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 841 North Thompson Island No Shooting or Hunting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4)



Map 842 Cultus Lake Seasonal No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-3). The discharge of firearms is prohibited from February 1 to September 30.



Map 837 Whistler No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 2-4, 2-7, 2-11)

HUNTER TIP

Store firearms and ammunition securely and separately

HUNTER TIP

Carry with you only the ammunition appropriate for your firearm.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Wildlife Management Areas are areas of special importance to fish or wildlife, administered for the purposes of conservation and intensive management. On June 8, 1987, the first six Wildlife Management Areas were designated to commemorate the Wildlife Centennial. The areas are:

1. **Jessieville Wildlife Management Area**, 5,300 hectares of grassland at the confluence of the Fraser and Chilcotin Rivers, provides year-round habitat for the world's largest population of non-migratory California Bighorn Sheep. The area supports 2,000 to 3,000 visitor days annually, for limited-entry hunts, seasonal hunts and wildlife viewing.
2. **Pitt-Addington Marsh**, 2,821 hectares in the lower Pitt River Valley about 60 km east of Vancouver, is comprised of wetlands in close association with agricultural land and forest habitat. The area attracts a wide range of wetland wildlife species, in large numbers and diversity. Extensive enhancement work has been done to encourage public use.
3. **Upper Caribou River**, 3,000 hectares 100 km northeast of Williams Lake in the upper Caribou River Valley, provides the best moose winter range in the region, and habitat for other wildlife and fish species. There are numerous recreational opportunities, trapping and guiding.
4. **Chilcats Marsh**, 883 hectares, located near Puntzi Lake about 135 km west of Williams Lake, is important to waterfowl as well as other wildlife species associated with productive wetland areas. The area will be developed for public viewing and hunting will be allowed.
5. **Deedee-Reesees Creek**, on the north side of Kamloops Lake, is excellent range for mule deer and California bighorn sheep, and supports a wide variety of other wildlife species. It is popular with naturalists in the spring and hunters in the fall.
6. **Brasquille**, 253 hectares on the floodplain of the Thompson River at the head of Kamloops Lake. lies

within the Kamloops city boundaries. The area provides excellent wetland habitat for abundant migratory waterfowl, song birds, and other wildlife species. Easily accessible by Kamloops residents, it is a popular area for bird-watching. Hunting is prohibited.

within the Kamloops city boundaries. The area provides excellent wetland habitat for abundant migratory waterfowl, song birds, and other wildlife species. Easily accessible by Kamloops residents, it is a popular area for bird-watching. Hunting is prohibited.

B.C. RESIDENT HUNTER NUMBER

It is important for the Wildlife Branch to have your current mailing address recorded with your Resident Hunter Number. To assist wildlife management programs, we contact you throughout the year to determine your hunting activity and success. Please inform us of any change in your address/telephone number or name. Write (quoting your Resident Hunter Number) to: Hunter Number, Wildlife Branch, Ministry of Environment and Parks, Parliament Buildings, 780 Blanshard Street, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X5

PHEASANT (Cocks only)

Management Units: 3-12 to 3-15, 3-17 to 3-20, 3-26 to 3-31, 3-34 to 3-37
Oct. 7 - Nov. 15 9(10)
Hunting of pheasant is permitted only between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

Management Units: 3-12, 3-13, 3-17 to 3-20, 3-26 to 3-31
Oct. 1 - Dec. 11 9(10)

CHUKAR PARTRIDGE

Management Units: 3-12, 3-13, 3-16 to 3-20, 3-26 to 3-31
Oct. 1 - Dec. 11 9(10)

PTARMIGAN

Management Units: 3-13 to 3-17, 3-31 to 3-36, 3-41 to 3-44
Sept. 1 - Dec. 11 9(10)
Management Unit: 3-46
Sept. 29 - Dec. 11 9(10)

DUCKS, COOTS, WHITE-FRONTED GESE, SNOW GESE, ROSS' GESE, CANADA GESE, COMMON SHUPE

Management Units: 3-30, 3-31
Sept. 15 - Dec. 15
Management Units: 3-12 to 3-20, 3-26 to 3-29, 3-32 to 3-44, 3-46
Sept. 29 - Dec. 26
Bag Limits:
Ducks: 6(10)
Coots: 10(20) Common snipe: 10(20)
Snow geese: 6(10)
Ross' geese: 6(10)
Canada geese: 6(10)
White-fronted geese: 6(10)
Please take note of the provincial daily bag limit for geese on page 7.

MOURNING DOVES

Management Units: 3-12 to 3-20, 3-26 to 3-44
Sept. 1 - Nov. 30 10(20)

BAND-TAILED PIGEONS

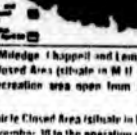
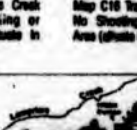
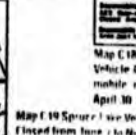
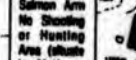
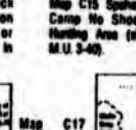
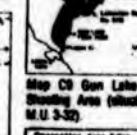
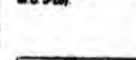
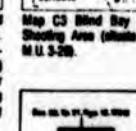
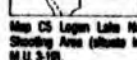
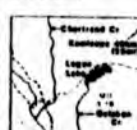
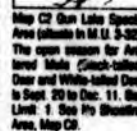
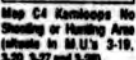
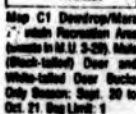
Management Units: 3-13 to 3-17
Sept. 1 - Oct. 31 10(20)

CONSERVATION OFFICER SERVICE DISTRICT OFFICES

Thompson-Nicola
Clearwater Box 480, V1C 1N0,
874-5722
Clinton Box 226, V1K 1N0,
489-2341
Kamloops 1259 Columbia Dr.,
V2C 5Z6, 874-6717
Lillooet Box 700, V1K 1V0,
286-4075
Merrill Box 1120, V0K 2B0,
370-6577



THOMPSON-NICOLA SPECIAL AREAS, CLOSED AREAS, NO SHOOTING AREAS



KOOTENAY REGION

(M.U.'s 4-1 to 4-8, 4-14 to 4-40)

Regional Headquarters - 310 Ward Street, Nelson, V1L 5G4
Sub-regional office - 108-5th Ave. S., Cranbrook, V1C 2S2
District Office - Castlegar, Cranbrook, Creston, Fernie, Golden, Invermere, Kelowna and Nelson.

MAJOR REGULATION CHANGES

- Males (black-tailed) and white-tailed deer buck seasons are open in M.U.'s 4-30 and 4-39.
- The season for bull moose opens Oct. 15, in M.U.'s 4-30 and 4-39.
- The "rotten fall out" regulation for mountain sheep in M.U. 4-23 is removed for the 1988-89 season.
- A bow and arrow season for 3 point or better bull elk is open in the East Kootenays. Compulsory inspection of antlers is required.

Limited Entry Hunting

There are special restrictions for areas which support Limited Entry Hunting seasons. See Limited Entry Hunting section on page 11.

Bag Limits

Deer: The aggregate bag limit for deer is two in Kootenay Region. In M.U.'s 4-1 to 4-8, 4-30 to 4-35, 4-34 to 4-37, 4-40, the bag limit for white-tailed deer is one and the bag limit for male (black-tailed) deer is one. In M.U.'s 4-9 to 4-13, 4-14 to 4-19, 4-27 to 4-30, 4-36 and 4-38, the aggregate bag limit for deer is two, only one of which may be a male (black-tailed) deer. Both deer may be antlerless, but only one antlerless deer of each species may be taken.

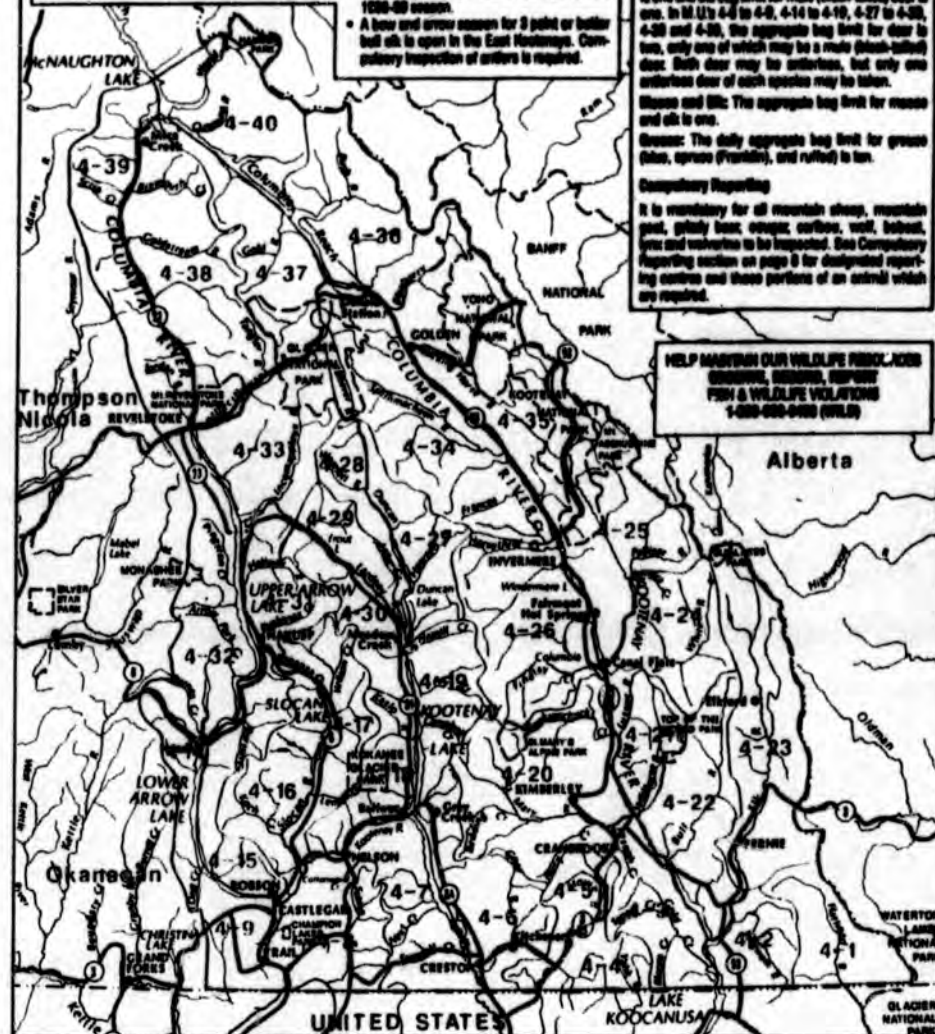
Moose and Elk: The aggregate bag limit for moose and elk is one.

Goats: The daily aggregate bag limit for goats (ibex, alpine (ibex), and ruffed) is ten.

Compulsory Reporting

It is mandatory for all mountain sheep, mountain goat, gaily bent, caribou, caribou, wolf, bobcat, lynx and wolverine to be reported. See Compulsory Reporting section on page 8 for designated reporting centres and those portions of an animal which are required.

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V2N 3N4

BASHOPHORN MOUNTAIN SHEEP

(Fawns only)
Full antler or greater

Management Units: 4.1, 4.21 to 4.24, +35
Sept. 10 - Oct. 25 1
Management Units: 4.2, 4.25*

MOOSE

Management Units: 4.30, 4.39
*Bulls Oct. 15 - Nov. 5 1
Management Units: 4.1 to 4.5, 4.50 to 4.56, 4.54 to 4.58

COWTIE

Management Units: 4.1 to 4.9, 4.14 to 4.40
Oct. 15 - Feb. 25 10

RACCOON, SKUNK

Management Units: 4.1 to 4.9, 4.14 to 4.40

All wolves harvested in the Roanoke Region must be checked at a compulsory check centre in this Region within 4 days of the kill.

All wolves harvested after this season's breeding success) have been reached, the season in M U 4 & 2 will be closed

1

BUSCH

Management Units: 4-1 to 4-8, 4-14 to 4-40
Nov 15 - Feb 28 9

LYNE

Management Units: 4-1 to 4-8, 4-14 to 4-40
Nov 15 - Feb 28 1

WOLFENB

Management Units: 4-1 to 4-8, 4-14 to 4-40
Nov 15 - Feb 15 1

RUFEN

Management Units: 4-1 to 4-8, 4-14 to 4-40
No Close Season
Hunting of rosen is limited to private land only in
M.U.'s 4-1, 4-4, 4-5, 4-8, 4-9, 4-14 to 4-19, 4-23,
4-27 to 4-33 and 4-37 to 4-40.

PHEASANT (Cocks Only)

Management Units: 4-8, 4-7
Oct 15 - Nov 15
Daily Limit: 3
Possession Limit: 6
Season Limit: 12

BOUSE

Blue, Spruce (Franklin) and Redpoll
Management Units: 4-1 to 4-8, 4-14 to 4-40
Sept 10 - Nov 30 1999

PIAFINGAN

Management Units: 4-1 to 4-8, 4-14 to 4-40
Sept 10 - Nov 30 1999

DUCKS, COOTS, COMMON SNIPES, SNOW GEESE, ROSS' GEESE

Management Units: 4-8 to 4-8, 4-14 to 4-19, 4-27 to
4-33, 4-38, 4-39
Oct 1 - Dec 31
Management Units: 4-1 to 4-5, 4-20 to 4-26, 4-34 to
4-37, 4-40
Sept 10 - Dec 15
Bag Limits:
Ducks: 6(19)
Coots: 10(19)
Common snipe: 10(19)
Snow geese: 6(19)
Ross' geese: 6(19)
Please take note of the provincial daily bag limit for
geese on page 7.

CANADA GEESE, WHITE-FRONTED GEESE

Management units: 4-8 to 4-8, 4-14 to 4-19, 4-27 to
4-33, 4-38, 4-39
Oct 1 - Dec 31 9(19)
Management Units: 4-1 to 4-5, 4-20 to 4-26, 4-34 to
4-37, 4-40
Sept 1 - Nov 30 9(19)
Please take note of the provincial daily bag limit for
geese on page 7.
See Map 87.

MOURNING DOVES

Management Units: 4-1 to 4-8, 4-14 to 4-40
Sept 1 - Nov 30 19(19)

CONSERVATION OFFICER SERVICE DISTRICT OFFICES

Reynolds	2205-14th Ave., VIN 3M7, 395-8822
Crabbrook	188-8th Ave. S., VIC 282, 426-1480 (or call collect 488-4225)
Creston	Box 1550, V08 1G0, 426-3220
Fernie	Box 1000, V0B 1M0, 426-7561
Golden	Box 1315, V0A 1H0, 344-7101
Invermere	Box 233, V0A 1K0, 342-4286
Holup	Box 183, V0G 1R0, 286-3522
Nelson	310 Ward St., V1L 6S4, 354-8387

The operation of motor vehicles is
prohibited except on roads shown as open
on Maps 82, 84, 86 and 88.

KOOTENAY SPECIAL AREAS, CLOSED AREAS, NO SHOOTING AREAS



Map 81 Creston Special White-tailed Deer
Season Area (altitude in M.U. 4-6).
White-tailed deer bow and arrow only season:
Dec 1 - Dec 31 1



Map 82 Picturing Hills Vehicle Restricted Area
(altitude in M.U. 4-22).



Map 83 Duncan - Landau
Vehicle Restricted Area (altitude
in M.U. 4-30). The operation of
motor vehicles is prohibited
except on Highway 31.



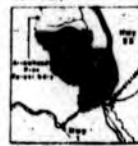
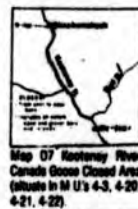
Map 84 Premier Ridge Vehicle
Restricted Area (altitude in M.U. 4-21).



Map 85 Dutch-Fordley Vehicle
Restricted Area (altitude in M.U. 4-38).
Roads shown as
solid lines are open
year round, roads
shown as dashed
lines are open Jan
1 to March 31



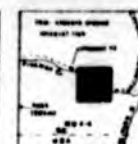
Map 86 Sheep Mountain Vehicle
Restricted Area (altitude in M.U.
4-22).



Map 88 Jordan River
Caribou Closed Area
(altitude in M.U. 4-30).



Map 89 Crown River Reservoir, Fording Coal, Waterfall,
Grosvenor and Fording Mountain No Shooting
Areas and Line Creek No Shooting or Hunting
Area (altitude in M.U. 4-23). No Shooting Areas
and No Shooting or Hunting Areas are situated on
private property and permission from companies is
required prior to entry.



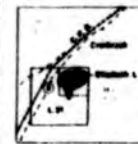
Map 90 Fraser Creek
No Hunting Area (altitude in
M.U. 4-8).



Map 91 Blackfoot Poly Hill
No Shooting Area (altitude in M.U. 4-28).



Map 92 Williams Park No Shooting Area (altitude in M.U. 4-24).



Map 93 Elizabeth Lake No
Shooting Area (altitude in
M.U. 4-3).



Map 94 Columbia Lake
Vehicle Closed Area
(altitude in M.U. 4-25).
Closed year round to the
operation of all motor
vehicles. Roads shown as
dashed lines are open May
1 to November 30.



Map 95 Byron Creek Caribou No
Shooting Area (altitude in M.U. 4-25).
This closure has been established to protect endangered
mountain caribou. Incorporation Stages
Park.



Map 96 Walter Cough
Wildlife Management Area No
Shooting or Hunting Area
(altitude in M.U. 4-17).



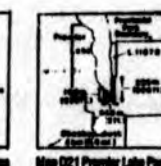
Map 97 Argenta Marsh
Wildlife Management Area No
Shooting or Hunting Area
(altitude in M.U. 4-19).



Map 98 Kananaskis Park No
Shooting or Hunting Area
(altitude in M.U. 4-22). Closed area is
portion inside internal
range fence.



Map 99 Marbury Lakes
Park No Shooting or
Hunting Area (altitude in
M.U. 4-22).



Map 100 Premier Lake Park
No Shooting or Hunting
Area (altitude in M.U. 4-21).



Map 101 Mount
Assiniboine Park No
Hunting Area (altitude in
M.U. 4-25).



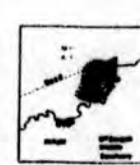
Map 102 McDonald Creek
Park No Shooting or
Hunting Area (altitude in
M.U. 4-15).



Map 103 Columbia Lake
and River Wildlife
Sanctuary (altitude in M.U.'s
4-25, 4-26). No hunting,
trapping or discharge of
firearms.



Map 104 Shaw Creek
Wildlife Sanctuary (altitude
in M.U. 4-7). No hunting,
trapping or discharge of
firearms.



Map 105 McDougall
Wildlife Sanctuary (altitude
in M.U. 4-1). No hunting,
trapping or discharge of
firearms.



Map 106 Burnham and
Shabery Marsh Wildlife
Sanctuary (altitude in
M.U. 4-38). No hunting,
trapping or discharge of
firearms.



Map 107 Wase Slough
Wildlife Sanctuary (altitude
in M.U. 4-21). No hunting,
trapping or discharge of
firearms.



HELP AVAILABLE FOR WILDLIFE RESEARCHERS
**GRANTING, RESEARCH, AND
 A WILDLIFE VOLUNTEER**
1-800-666-6666 (toll-free)

12

With increasing demands on our resources by the water, water quality issues have been implemented in the Kentucky Region.

Resource Management Planning

Integrated planning with other resource users.

protect the fish and shell

provides for public involvement

increased staff and water habitat enhancement

improves water habitat

enhances fishing techniques

limited only by habitat and trophy regulations

improve fish game populations

restores size and age ratios

increases harvest success

restores habitats in wildlife management

Access Management

Selected roads have been closed to

provide for recreational diversity

prevent vehicular harassment

restores wildlife habitat

200,000 MC/acre/foot days on the northern

200,000 MC/acre/foot days on the northern

SECTION IN 1977-78

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT +

HUNTING SUPPORT =

QUALITY HUNTING



OUR WILDLIFE HERITAGE
100 YEARS OF WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT

book on the history of wildlife use and management in British Columbia. This is a lasting record of the people, the agencies and the philosophy of wildlife use, written by 13 people who have been working associated with wildlife management, including past directors of the Fish and Wildlife Branch, wildlife biologists, outdoor writers, a trap and a publisher (Sodt Cove), send \$10.00 to: c. 32-135 West Broadway, Vancouver, V6H 4A5. c. Wildlife Federation, Box 1179, Surrey, BC V4N 4P8.

HUNTER TIP

Respect the sensibilities of others or don't make an unnecessary display of firearms or freshly killed game.

has any doubt or questions about how to proceed under any circumstances which are not covered in the foregoing, he or she should contact the Ministry of Environment and Parks as soon as possible.

When a hunter or trapper (owner or possessor) reports the animal to the appropriate authority, the animal must be inspected by an officer of the Ministry and a numbered tag inserted in one of the horns before the animal can be exported, or re-imported here the animal originated outside the province.

British Columbia is part of a North American system of recording wild sheep identification and hence all sheep horns that are taken in the province by a

Inspection Unit Sheet may serve as an export permit in the case of an animal requiring a CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora) permit. This permit may also be required for giraffe, bear, cougar, lion or

The animal is reported more than 30 days from the date of import. If imported less than 30 days from the date of import, either the species license or (where compulsory inspection is required) the Compulsory

When a big game animal has been procured by a hunter, a farmer or a stockman, it may be reported to the hunter who lives in another province or in another country. An amount is then to be paid to the hunter.

agents occur often enough that lawyers should take special care to ensure all information is available to an assisting officer.

documentations is complete. Criticisms in such instances may be settled by the Ministry until all the claims outstanding in the case of a non-resident, then the claimant can be produced by the agent, who may also be a resident or a citizen of the host country.

can by an officer of the Ministry, where the hunter is unable to do so personally. In such cases it is mandatory that the hunter provide the landowner with all the information required for the inspection.

act as agents for their clients and present the neces-

There are open May 1 to
made known as dated
first are open year round
November 30

Map 002 Western Falls
Mt Greenwood Vnity
Closed Area (Circle in M
4-2) Closed Area (Circle in M
Roads shown as white

TAXIDERM TANNING
AND MEATCUTTING

Any business with a live fax machine must have the business number displayed in that format, or to have the business number on the letter and other articles, with no telephone number. These businesses are required under the Freedom of Information Act (1972) and the regulations to have a record of their transactions. The regulations state that the following information must be recorded:

- The total number of faxes or parts of them
- The date of receipt of the faxes or parts of them
- The date of receipt of the faxes or parts of them

1. the name and address of the person from whom the material or parts of them were acquired, and
2. the serial number, date and type of license under which the material or part of it was taken
either to build these requirements the hunter, who is taking the parts of the animal he wishes to place in the hunting documentation.
The hunting license
The species license booklet with the appropriate hunting license

United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20260. The permit is required in reciprocal areas where such an inspection is required. The trapping license, if the animal was taken under that authority.

The wild permit that allows possession of the animal if a permit is required in reciprocal areas.

Chromolautes

ing a master would not be required to have a trapping license or a permit for a big game animal, in addition to items 1 to 4.

question is frequently asked: "Why do I need that 'documentation'?" The answer is simply that the use of the ladder, banner or mascot, as defined, is the trademark for Royal possession. It is required for prosecution for Royal possession. It is required that a "major trademark" exists should an investigation be required. In addition, some laddermarks are used as "major trademarks" should an investigation be required.

THESE ARE THE NAMES OF THE
 PEOPLE WHO WERE KILLED
 IN THE BOMBING OF THE
 LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Call 1-800-828-8282 for more information.



7-11-1964

CARIBOO SPECIAL AREAS, CLOSED AREAS, NO SHOOTING AREAS



Map E1 Cariboo Mts (Black-ash) Deer Sub-unit (Black-ash) (altitude in M.U. 5-4 and 5-5).
Season: Sept. 1 - Nov. 27 (17)
Antelope: Oct. 22 - Oct. 30
5-4 and 5-5
Season: Sept. 23 - Nov. 27 (17)
Antelope: Oct. 22 - Oct. 30



Map E2 Bella Coola Mountain Goat Special Season Area (altitude in M.U. 5-4, 5-5).
Special Season: Sept. 1 - Sept. 17
Big Limit: 1



Map E3 Eureka Peak Vehicle Restricted Area (altitude in M.U. 5-15).
Closed year-round to the operation of all vehicles.



Map E4 Portina Peak Mountain Goat Closed Area (altitude in M.U. 5-4, 5-5).



Map E5 Goose Range Mountain Goat Closed Area (altitude in M.U. 5-15).



Map E6 Teasdale Lakes Mountain Goat Closed Area (altitude in M.U. 5-4).



Map E7 Eureka-Corral Mountain Goat Closed Area (altitude in M.U. 5-15).



Map E8 Potato Mountain Goat Closed Area (altitude in M.U. 5-4). For vehicle restriction, see page 32.



Map E9 Gosses Orkney Bear Closed Area (altitude in M.U. 5-7).



Map E10 Deep-Heart Shady Bear Closed Area (altitude in M.U. 5-4).



Map E11 Sundberg Vt. White Restricted Area (altitude in M.U. 5-2, 5-15).
Closed year-round to the operation of self-propelled motor vehicles for hunting purposes.



Map E12 Highway 30 No Shooting Area (altitude in M.U. 5-4, 5-15).
extends 6.4 km either side of the intersection from Bella Coola to the easterly boundary of Teasdale Park. The hunting of all wildlife species is prohibited.

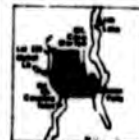


Map E13 Rose Lake No Shooting Area (altitude in M.U. 5-2).

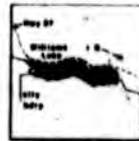
CONSTRUCTION OFFICER'S DISTRICT OFFICE

Stations

Alaska Creek	VOL. 146, 204-400
Hagerberg	Box 100, Vt. 100, 200-400
100 Mile House	Box 107, Vt. 100, 200-400
Chowen	200-400, Vt. 100, 200-400
Williams Lake	200-400, Vt. 100, 200-400



Map E14 Queen Falls No Shooting Area (altitude in M.U. 5-4).



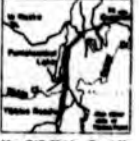
Map E15 Williams Lake No Shooting Area (altitude in M.U. 5-2).



Map E16 Glenora Altona No Shooting Area (altitude in M.U. 5-2).



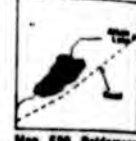
Map E17 Wells No Shooting Area (altitude in M.U. 5-15).



Map E18 Tibbels Road No Shooting Area (altitude in M.U. 5-13).



Map E19 Williams Lake River No Shooting Area (altitude in M.U. 5-2).



Map E20 Faldensville Wildlife Sanctuary (altitude in M.U. 5-2). No hunting, trapping or discharge of firearms.



Map E21 Vellon Creek Vehicle Restricted Area (altitude in M.U. 5-4).



Map E22 Churn Creek Vehicle Restricted Area (altitude in M.U. 5-15).



Map E23 Ghost Lake Vehicle Restricted Area (altitude in M.U. 5-15).



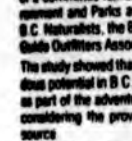
Map E24 West Fraser Road Restricted Area (altitude in M.U. 5-12, 5-14).
The hunting of big game is prohibited.



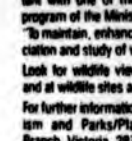
Map E25 Horn-Shall Lakes Road Restricted Area (altitude in M.U. 5-5).
The hunting of big game is prohibited.



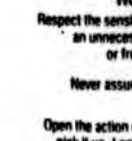
Map E26 Haldensville Wildlife Sanctuary (altitude in M.U. 5-2). No hunting, trapping or discharge of firearms.



Map E27 Mt. Springer Mountain Goat Closed Area (altitude in M.U. 5-15).



Map E28 Junction Road Closed Area (altitude in M.U. 5-14).
The use of dogs to hunt all wildlife except game birds is prohibited.



Map E29 Junction Road Closed Area (altitude in M.U. 5-14).
The use of dogs to hunt all wildlife except game birds is prohibited.



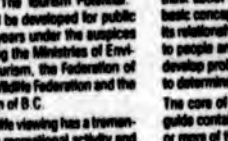
Map E30 White Creek Canyon Closed Area (altitude in M.U. 5-3, 5-4, 5-14).



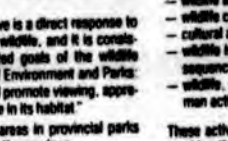
Map E31 Junction Road Closed Area (altitude in M.U. 5-14).
The use of dogs to hunt all wildlife except game birds is prohibited.



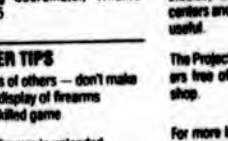
Map E32 Junction Road Closed Area (altitude in M.U. 5-14).
The use of dogs to hunt all wildlife except game birds is prohibited.



Map E33 Junction Road Closed Area (altitude in M.U. 5-14).
The use of dogs to hunt all wildlife except game birds is prohibited.



Map E34 Junction Road Closed Area (altitude in M.U. 5-14).
The use of dogs to hunt all wildlife except game birds is prohibited.



Map E35 Junction Road Closed Area (altitude in M.U. 5-14).
The use of dogs to hunt all wildlife except game birds is prohibited.

WATCHABLE WILDLIFE

Over 300 potential wildlife viewing sites in British Columbia have been inventoried as part of a study commissioned by the governments of Canada and B.C. and documented in a recent report entitled, "Wildlife Viewing in B.C.: The Tourism Potential". Up to 51 of these sites will be developed for public viewing over the next five years under the auspices of a committee representing the Ministries of Environment and Parks, the Federation of B.C. Naturalists, the B.C. Wildlife Federation and the Guide Outfitters Association of B.C.

The study showed that wildlife viewing has a tremendous potential in B.C., as a recreational activity and as part of the adventure travel industry, particularly considering the province's world-class wildlife resource.

The wildlife viewing initiative is a direct response to growing public interest in wildlife, and it is consistent with one of the stated goals of the wildlife program of the Ministry of Environment and Parks: "to maintain, enhance and promote viewing, appreciation and study of wildlife in its habitat".

Look for wildlife viewing areas in provincial parks and at wildlife sites across the province.

For further information, contact: Nancy Wilkin, Tourism and Parks/Planning Coordinator, Wildlife Branch, Victoria, 387-9785.

HUNTER TIPS

Respect the sensibilities of others — don't make an unnecessary display of firearms or freshly killed game.

Never assume a firearm is unloaded.

Open the action of any firearm as soon as you pick it up. Look to see that it is unloaded.

PROJECT WILD

Project WILD is being introduced in B.C. as part of the environmental education program of the Ministry of Environment and Parks. Project WILD teaches young people from kindergarten to Grade 12 how to think about wildlife, not what to think. They learn basic concepts about wildlife, its needs for survival, its relationship to the ecosystem, and its importance to people and the environment. The program helps develop problem-solving and decision-making skills to determine responsible human action.

The core of Project WILD is an activity guide. The guide contains 81 activities, designed to teach one or more of the following concepts:

- awareness and appreciation of wildlife
- human values and the wildlife resource
- wildlife and ecological systems
- wildlife conservation
- cultural and social interaction with wildlife
- wildlife issues and trends, alternatives and consequences
- wildlife, ecological systems and responsible human action

These activities are designed as a supplement for teaching the required curriculum, and can be used to teach basic skills not only in science, but in social studies, language arts, math, art and P.E. Natural centers and youth groups will also find Project WILD useful.

The Project WILD activity guide is available to teachers free of charge only when they attend a workshop.

For more information on the workshops or content of the program, write: Project WILD, c/o Information Services Branch, Ministry of Environment and Parks, Parliament Buildings, 780 Blanshard Street, Victoria, B.C. V8W 1X5.

FOR MANY PEOPLE THE OPPORTUNITY TO HUNT IS ONE OF THE GREATEST BENEFITS OF HUNTING.

Others, out of envy and past experience, consider game must be "unavailable". Which is it? — "game" or "gamey"? The difference depends much less on the skill of the qualified hunter who may cut the steaks and roasts for your table than it does on the care you take as a hunter in your initial treatment of the carcass. The basic rules:

- Place your shot carefully for a quick, clean kill with little damaged meat.
- Clean the animal as soon as possible.
- Keep the meat free of hair dirt and other contaminants.
- Cool the carcass out, and keep it cool. Don't expose it to heat from a car motor, furnace or road dust.

For a free illustrated pamphlet giving detailed instructions on field dressing deer, write the Wildlife Branch, Ministry of Environment and Parks, 780 Blanshard Street, Victoria, V8W 1X5, requesting "Care of Game Meat".

NOTICE TO HUNTERS NON-GAME SPECIES

Nearly all native species of mammals, reptiles and amphibians will probably be declared Wildlife and protected by the Wildlife Act and Regulations by the 1988 hunting season. Several species of small mammals, which have been traditionally hunted as pests or "vermin" will no longer be allowed to be taken on Crown land. When these animals are designated as "Wildlife," they may only be taken on private land where they may be doing damage to agricultural crops or private property. Hunters should be aware that the Wildlife of the province must be protected and should treat it accordingly.

KEEPING OF LICENCES AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

A question often asked is "How long should I keep my hunting licence?" The answer depends on what is done with the animal. Most commercial businesses dealing with animals are required to keep records for a minimum of two years, by law, but there is no similar requirement for hunters to do so. However, it is probably a good idea for hunters to keep all the documents under which an animal was taken until the animal has been consumed. In the case of a mounted trophy of a tanned hide, the hunter should keep his or her licence and Compulsory Inspection Data Sheet indefinitely. Why? If a person wishes at some future date to transfer the trophy to someone else or requires an export permit to move it out of the province, the production of the original documentation makes the transfer or the issuance of a permit much easier. It will greatly assist Ministry staff, if, when a hunter disposes of a trophy, the licences and other documentation are transferred with the trophy, to the new owner. No, this is not compulsory, but it certainly makes the Ministry's administration much easier, and will save the owner considerable time. So, licences and other documentation for a trophy should be kept in a safe place, until it is disposed of.

SKEMA SUB-REGION

(M.U. 6-1 to 6-10)

Regional Headquarters - Phone 425-1011 4th Ave.
P.O. Box 1000, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2R9
Sub-regional Office - 3778 Alford Avenue,
Surrey, B.C. V4A 2B9
SPECIAL CRIME - 485, Ross Lane, Duncan Lake
Headquarters, Queen Charlotte City, Terrace and
Surrey.

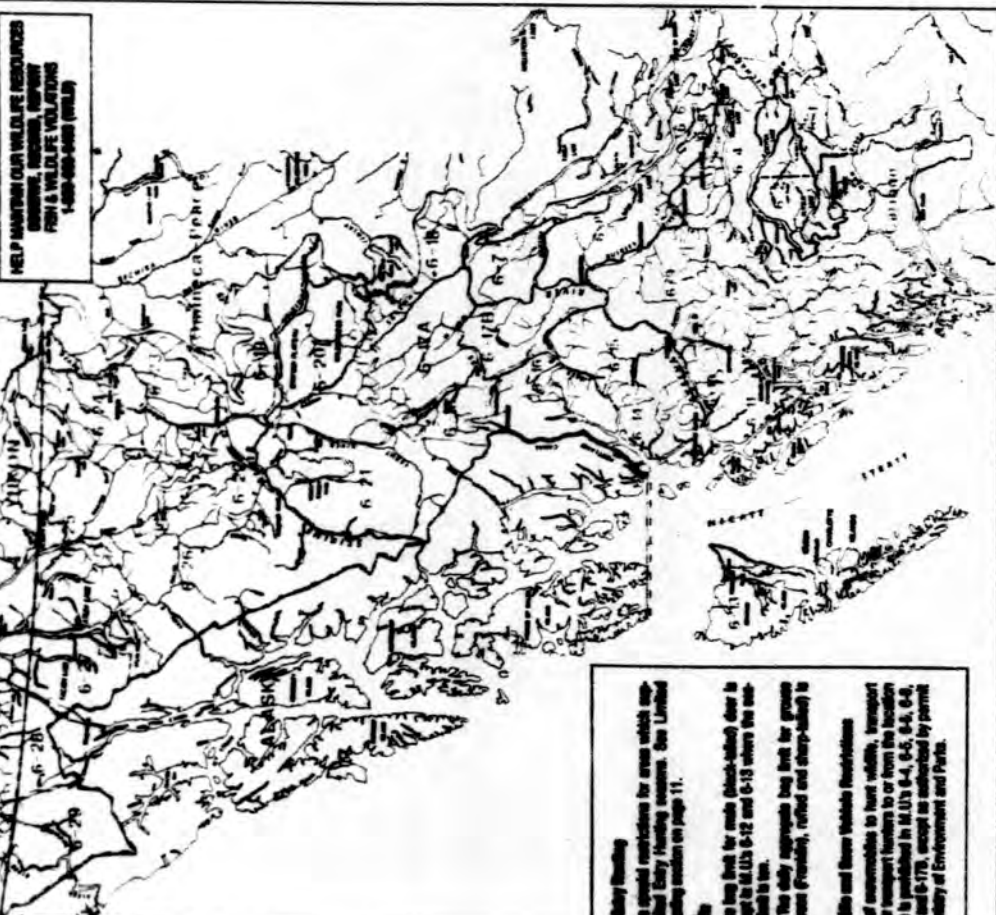
MAJOR REGULATION CHANGES

- The trophy book system for each black-tailed deer has been extended to include M.U. 6-1 to 6-11 and 6-14 to 6-15.
- Responsible good season has been opened in M.U. 6-7, 6-14 and 6-15.
- A special season extends from October 24 to November 1.

The east side of Skema Lake to M.U. 6-4 and 6-5, See Map 725.

- Please note the extension to the last surface of M.U. 6-1 to 6-11 and 6-14 to 6-15.
- Seasonal good season has been opened in M.U. 6-7, 6-14 and 6-15.
- A special season extends from October 24 to November 1.

HELP MAINTAIN OUR WILDLIFE RESOURCES
GROWING, RECREATION, HUNTING
FISH & WILDLIFE VOLUNTARIES
1-800-495-5445 (TOLL FREE)



Wildlife Hunting

There are special restrictions for areas which support Limited Entry Hunting seasons. See Limited Entry Hunting section on page 11.

Regulations

When the bag limit for each black-tailed deer is set at 10, M.U. 6-12 and 6-13 where the bag limit is 10.

When the daily aggregate bag limit for grouse (dark green) (Pheasant), ruffed and sharp-shinned is 10.

Responsible and Season Vehicle Restrictions

The use of responsible to hunt wildlife, responsible vehicles, or transport hunters to or from the boundaries of wildlife is prohibited in M.U. 6-4, 6-5, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 6-9 and 6-10, except as authorized by permit by the Ministry of Environment and Parks.

Vehicle Restrictions

- The use of motorized vehicles to hunt wildlife, transport hunters to or from the boundaries of wildlife is prohibited in M.U. 6-4, 6-5, 6-6, 6-7, 6-8, 6-9 and 6-10, except as authorized by permit by the Ministry of Environment and Parks.
- B.C. Highway Corridor Vehicle Closed Area - The use of motor vehicles to transport wildlife or hunters to or from the boundaries of wildlife is prohibited in the area parallel to and 2 km perpendicular distance from the right-of-way of the B.C. Highway right-of-way from the confluence of the Skeena River and Chilkoot Creek in the south to the intersection of the B.C. Highway right-of-way with Highway 37 in the north. See Map F11.

Compulsory Reporting

It is mandatory for all mountain sheep, mountain goat, grizzly bear, cougar, caribou, bobcat, lynx and wolverine to be reported to the B.C. Wildlife Reporting section on page 11 for designated reporting categories and those portions of an animal which are required.

Notes to Hunters

- The hunting of big game (see definition) is prohibited within 4 km (1/4 mile) of either side of the boundaries of the following roads:
 - Equity Mine Road, north and south from the intersection of the Equity Mine Road and the Skeena River.
 - Equity Mine Road, north and south from the intersection of the Equity Mine Road and the Skeena River.
 - Equity Mine Road, north and south from the intersection of the Equity Mine Road and the Skeena River.

Equity Mine Road, north and south from the intersection of the Equity Mine Road and the Skeena River.

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Equity Mine Road, north and south from the intersection of the Equity Mine Road and the Skeena River.

Equity Mine Road, north and south from the intersection of the Equity Mine Road and the Skeena River.

Mountain Range

Management Units: 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-7, 6-11, 6-14 to 6-16, 6-17A, 6-18 to 6-20
See Map 725

See Notice to Hunters

See special area maps

Special Area and Areas Only Season, See Map 725

See Map 725

See Map 725

See Map 725

See Map 725

See Map 725

See Map 725

See Map 725

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Responsible Rules

Fly In Hunting
Air Transport
Covers, Books
Maps
Hunting Gear
Hunting Partners

Henderson's Flying Service
Ph. 567-4114

Open seasons for black bear have been extended to several areas. Opportunities are encouraged to utilize this animal as a meat source. An adult black bear will yield 35 to 45 kg of saleable meat with a flavor similar to pork and venison combined. Always use a good thermometer when cooking. Bear meat is safe for consumption when the internal temperature reaches 68.3°C (155°F). If salmon runs occur in your area, take a midsummer or spring bear; otherwise take one during the berry season for best flavor.

WOLF

Management Units: 6-1 to 6-29
No Closed Season 10

In that portion of M.U.: 6-1 and 6-2 being Threadneedle Park, the open season for wolf is Sept. 1 to May 31.

Bag Limit: 10

COYOTE

Management Units: 6-1 to 6-11, 6-14 to 6-29
Sept. 1 — Mar. 31 10L

RACCOON

Management Units: 6-12, 6-13
No Closed Season 10L

LYNX

Management Units: 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-9, 6-16 to 6-18
Nov. 15 — Feb. 15 1
Management Units: 6-19 to 6-29
Mar. 1 — Feb. 28 1

SKENA SPECIAL AREAS, CLOSED AREAS, NO SHOOTING AREAS



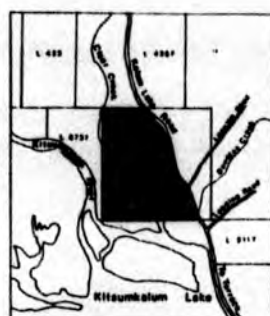
Map F1 Grindstone Road Subdivision No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 6-9).



Map F2 Short Mountain Special Area (situate in M.U. 6-8). The open season for bow hunting of mountain goat is August 15 to October 15.



Map F3 Lakelse Lake No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 6-9).



Map F4 North Kitumbakum Lake No Shooting or Hunting Area (situate in M.U. 6-15).



Map F5 Cameron Mountain Goat Closed Area (situate in M.U. 6-27).



Map F6 Adlin Mountain Goat Closed Area (situate in M.U. 6-25).

Hunters are reminded that open season is compulsory bagged.

WOLVERINE

Management Units: 6-1 to 6-11, 6-14 to 6-29
Oct. 15 — Nov. 15 1

Hunters are reminded that wolverine must be compulsory bagged.

BLUE, SPRUCE (Franklin) and RUFFED GROUSE

Management Units: 6-1 to 6-29
Sept. 10 — Nov. 15 10(20)

SHARP-TAILED GROUSE

Management Units: 6-19 to 6-29
Sept. 10 — Nov. 15 10(20)

Hunters are reminded that the daily aggregate bag limit for all grouse is 10.

PTARMIGAN

Management Units: 6-1 to 6-11, 6-14 to 6-29
Aug. 15 — Feb. 28 10(20)

BAND-TAILED PIGEONS

Management Units: 6-3, 6-11 to 6-14
Sept. 1 — Oct. 31 10(20)

DUCKS, COOTS, COMMON SHNPE, CANADA GEESE, WHITE-FRONTED GEESE, SNOW GEESE, ROSS' GEESE

Management Units: 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10, 6-15 to 6-29
Sept. 1 — Nov. 30

Management Units: 6-3, 6-11, 6-14
Oct. 2 — Jan. 2

Management Units: 6-12, 6-13
Oct. 2 — Jan. 10

Bag Limit:

Ducks: 6(10)

Coots: 10(20)

Common snipe: 10(20)

Canada goose: 6(10)

White-fronted geese: 6(10)

Snow geese: 6(10)

Ross' geese: 6(10)

Please take note of the provincial daily bag limit for geese on page 7.

There is no open season for black brant in Region 6.

CONSERVATION OFFICER SERVICE DISTRICT OFFICES

Blaine	Box 180, VOW 1A0, 951-7501
Adlin	Box 285, VOW 1E0, 692-7777
Burns Lake	General Delivery, VOC 1L0, 771-3508
Deane Lake	Box 308, VOW 2J0, 842-5319
New Hazelton	Box 370, VOW 1S0, 598-8431
Queen Charlotte City	Box 5000, 3728 Alfred St., VOW 2N0, 847-7303
Smithers	4625 Keith Ave., V8G 1K7, 698-3279
Terrace	



Map F7 Transition and Coastal Grizzly Bear Closed Areas (situate in M.U. 6-3, 6-9, 6-14, 6-15).



Map F8 Adlin Park Mountain Sheep and Caribou Closed Area (situate in M.U. 6-25, M.U. 6-20).



Map F9 Spotted Mountain Goat Closed Area (situate in M.U. 6-25, M.U. 6-20).



Map F10 Turedsmuir Park No Hunting Areas (situate in M.U. 6-10, 6-11, 6-1, 6-7).



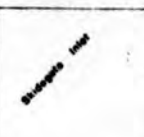
Map F11 British Columbia Railway Corridor No Hunting Area (situate in M.U. 6-17A, 6-18, 6-19, 6-20). British Columbia Railway Corridor Vehicle Closed Area. See Vehicle Restrictions, page 38.



Map F12 Adlin Park No Hunting Area (situate in M.U. 6-25, 6-27).



Map F13 Queen Charlotte City No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 6-13).



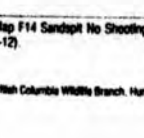
Map F14 Sandpit No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 6-12).



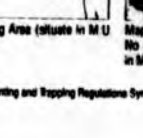
Map F15 Masset No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 6-13).



Map F16 Port Clements No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 6-13).



Map F17 Todgin Mountain No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 6-20).



Map F18 Escalade River No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 6-11).



Map F19 Alsea Arm No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 6-14).



Map F20 City of Terrace No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 6-9, 6-15).



Map F21 Kulkyn Lake No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 6-9).



Map F22 Driftwood No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 6-8).



Map F23 Spotted (Cold Fish Glades) Lake Ecological Reserve No Hunting Area (situate in M.U. 6-20).



Map F24 Oolichan Slough Wildlife Sanctuary (situate in M.U. 6-13). No hunting, trapping or discharge of firearms.



Map F25 Bahine Special Area Moose Hunting Area (situate in M.U. 6-6, 6-8). Open season for hunting bull moose is October 21 to November 3. Bag limit 1.



Map F26 Mosquito Hills Moose Closed Area (situate in M.U. 6-4). Closed to general open season moose hunting.



Map F27 Equity Mine Property No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 6-1).



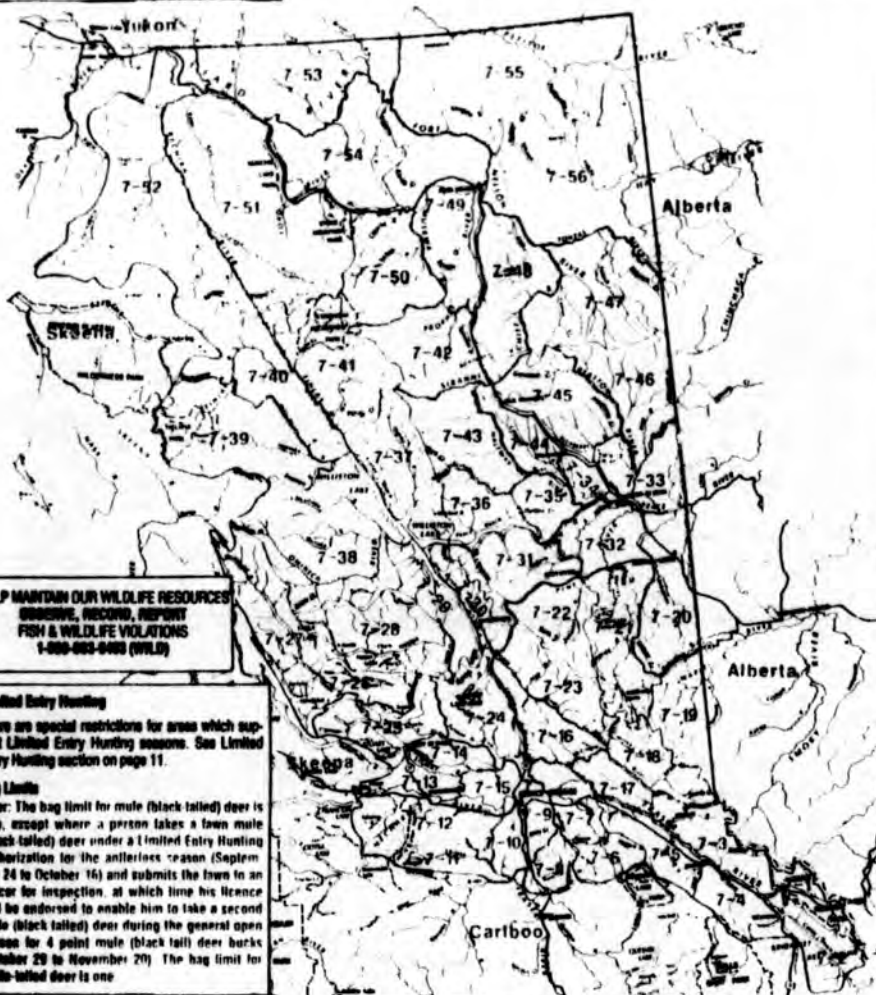
Map F28 Kulkyn Park No Shooting or Hunting Area (situate in M.U. 6-13). Hunters should note the 50 meter strip along the banks of the Tyeil River are open for Shotgun with Shell only as indicated on map.

OMINECA-PEACE SUB-REGION

Regional Headquarters — Plaza 400, 1011-4th Ave., Prince George, V2N 2N9
Sub-regional Office — 10142 - 101st Ave., Fort St. John, V1J 2B5
District Offices — Dawson Creek, Fort Nelson, Vanderhoof, Chetwynd, Fort St. John

MAJOR REGULATION CHANGES

- A new season for bull moose opens October 7 in M.U.'s 7-19 to 7-22, 7-31 to 7-36 and 7-43 to 7-47
- Please note the change to the blue grouse season.
- A new season for bull caribou (5 points above the rear point) opens October 3 in M.U.'s 7-48, 7-49, 7-55 and 7-58.
- A No Shooting Area has been established in Alworth in M.U. 7-16. See Map G48.



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1-800-663-6663 (WILD)

Limited Entry Hunting

There are special restrictions for areas which support Limited Entry Hunting seasons. See Limited Entry Hunting section on page 11.

Big Limits

Over: The bag limit for mule (black-tailed) deer is one, except where a person takes a town mule (black-tailed) deer under a Limited Entry Hunting authorization for the antlerless season (September 24 to October 16) and submits the town to an officer for inspection, at which time his licence will be endorsed to enable him to take a second mule (black-tailed) deer during the general open season for 4 point mule (black-tail) deer bucks (October 29 to November 20). The bag limit for white-tailed deer is one.

Grass: The regional daily bag limit for grouse (blue, spruce (Franklin), ruffed, sharp-tailed and partridge) is ten of each species.

Compulsory Reporting

It is mandatory for all elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat, grizzly bear, cougar, caribou, bobcat, lynx and wolves to be inspected. See Compulsory Reporting section or page 9 for designated reporting centres and those portions of an animal which are required.

Snowmobile and Vehicle Restrictions

- The use of snowmobiles to hunt wildlife, transport wildlife, or transport hunters to or from the location of wildlife is prohibited in M.U.'s 7-2 to 7-16, 7-23 to 7-30 and 7-37 to 7-39 from March 31 to September 15.
- The use of motorcycles and all terrain vehicles to hunt wildlife, transport wildlife or transport hunters to or from the location of wildlife is prohibited in M.U.'s 7-18 and 7-38.
- The use of snowmobiles or all terrain vehicles is prohibited on Mt. Le Huetelle Ridge above the 1524 metre elevation contour in M.U. 7-77.
- The operation of all vehicles to hunt wildlife, transport wildlife or transport hunters to or from the location of wildlife is prohibited:
 - in that portion of M.U. 7-3 being the drainages between East Twin and Flat Creek (see Map G12). Vehicular access boundary signs will be posted.
 - in the Quintette Mountain vehicle restricted area above the 1200 metre elevation contour. Transport of firearms is prohibited. See Map G11.

Notice to Hunters

- No Shooting Areas: Please note the Highway No. Shooting Areas outlined on page 11.
- The discharge of firearms is prohibited on the west half of Lot 1323, Peace River District, on which Highway Elementary School is located. See Map G22.
- The discharge of firearms is prohibited within 3.0 km both sides of the centreline of the Omineca Mining Road extension in M.U.'s 6-18 and 7-39. See Map G9.
- Convention on International Trade-Export permits will be issued for grizzly bear, cougar, lynx, bobcat and wolf. See Notice to Non-Resident Hunters section on page 9, and Convention on International Trade section on page 8.
- Export Permits — Hunters planning to hunt in M.U.'s 7-19 to 7-20 and accessing by way of the Alberta border should note special recommendation in Export Permits section on page 8.

Parks and Recreation Areas

Hunters should note that big game seasons in most parks are under Limited Entry Hunting re-

strictions. Consult the current Limited Entry Hunting Synopsis for map details.

The following Parks and Recreation Areas are only open to the discharge of firearms during a lawful game hunting season:

- Carp Lake Park (M.U. 7-24). See Map G38.
- Elfers (M.U. 7-15).
- Keweenaw Recreation Area (M.U. 7-41).
- Keweenaw Wilderness Park (M.U.'s 7-41, 7-42, 7-50).
- Mormon Park (M.U. 7-21). See Keweenaw Falls Map G44.
- Murcho Lake Park (M.U.'s 7-51, 7-54). See Map G24.
- Stone Mountain Park (M.U.'s 7-50, 7-51, 7-54). See Map G36.
- Stuart Lake Park (M.U. 7-25).
- Tule Lake Park (No open season for mountain sheep) (M.U. 7-39).
- Wapash Recreation Area (M.U. 7-51).
- Ka-ya Recreation Area (M.U.'s 7-18, 7-19).

OMINECA-PEACE SUB-REGION — OPEN SEASONS

MULE (Black-tailed) DEER and MOOSE Buck and Arrow Only Season

Management Unit: 7-15

Bucks: Sept. 1 — Sept. 9 1

Bucks: Sept. 1 — Sept. 9 1

*Open only to bull moose having no more than 2 tines on one antler. The antlers must accompany the species licence.

MULE (Black-tailed) DEER

Management Units: 7-6 to 7-15

Bucks: Sept. 10 — Nov. 15 1(1)

Bucks: Nov. 24 — Dec. 3 1

Antlerless: Oct. 14 — Oct. 17

Management Units: 7-2 to 7-5

Bucks: Sept. 10 — Nov. 3 1

Management Units: 7-19 to 7-22, 7-31 to 7-36, 7-43 to 7-47

Bucks: Oct. 29 — Nov. 20 1

Management Units: 7-42, 7-48 to 7-52, 7-54

Bucks: Oct. 22 — Nov. 8 1

*Open only for bucks with 4 or more points (tines) on one antler. Antler points (tines) must be at least 8 cm (3 in.) in length. The antlers must accompany the species licence.

Hunters are required to submit the antlers of all deer taken in M.U.'s 7-2, 7-3 or 7-4 to the Chetwynd District Office in Vanderhoof while returning from hunting.

WHITE-TAILED DEER

Management Units: 7-2, 7-3, 7-4

Bucks: Sept. 10 — Nov. 15 1

Management Units: 7-19 to 7-22, 7-31 to 7-36, 7-43 to 7-48

Bucks: Oct. 29 — Nov. 20 1

Hunters are required to submit the antlers of all deer taken in M.U.'s 7-2, 7-3 or 7-4 to the Chetwynd District Office in Vanderhoof while returning from hunting.



LEGAL IMMATURE BULL MOOSE

Management Units: 7-2 to 7-18, 7-23 to 7-30, 7-38

MOOSE

Management Units: 7-2 to 7-5, 7-7 to 7-18, 7-23 to 7-30, 7-38

**Cakes: Oct. 4 — Oct. 26 1

*Bucks: Oct. 24 — Nov. 3 1

Management Units: 7-2 to 7-18, 7-23 to 7-30, 7-38

*Bucks: Sept. 10 — Nov. 3 1

Management Units: 7-39 to 7-41

Bucks: Aug. 15 — Nov. 15 1(1)

Antlerless: Oct. 1 — Oct. 31

Management Unit: 7-37

Bucks: Aug. 15 — Nov. 3 1(1)

Antlerless: Oct. 1 — Oct. 18

Management Units: 7-19 to 7-22, 7-31 to 7-36, 7-42 to 7-48, 7-55, 7-58

Bucks: Aug. 15 — Sept. 30 1

Oct. 16 — Oct. 31

Management Units: 7-19 to 7-22, 7-31 to 7-36, 7-43 to 7-47

**Cakes: Oct. 7 — Oct. 16 1

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Management Units: 750 to 754

Bulls: Aug 15 - Oct 31 1

Now and Arrow Only Season

Management Units: 742 to 744, 746, 749, 756

Bulls: Oct 7 - Dec 15 1

*Open only for bull moose having no more than 2 points (lines) on one antler. Antlers must accompany the species licence.

**Open only for bull moose less than 12 months of age.

*Hunters are requested to submit antlers of bull moose taken during this season in M.U.'s 77, 79, 710, 712A and B, 715 and 716 for inspection within 10 days of the kill to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks.

See special area maps.

— M.U.'s 7-2 to 7-10, 7-23 to 7-30, 7-30, 7-30

ELK

Management Units: 741, 742

*Bulls: Aug 15 - Oct 31 1

Management Units: 749, 750

*Bulls: Sept 11 - Oct 31 1

*Bulls: Aug 15 - Sept 10 1

Management Units: 753, 754

*Bulls: Sept 1 - Sept 10 1

Management Units: 719, 721

*Bulls: Sept 1 - Oct 31 1

*Open only for bulls with at least one branched antler. A branched antler is one with at least 3 points (lines), each of which is at least 8 cm (3 in.) in length. Antlers must accompany the species licence.

**Open only for bulls with at least one 6-point antler, each point (line) being at least 8 cm (3 in.) in length. Antlers must accompany the species licence.

See diagram on page 29.

See page 8 for compulsory inspection details.

THIMMORN MOUNTAIN SHEEP

(Rams Only)

Full curl or greater

Management Units: 736, 742, 743, 750 to 752, 754

Aug 1 - Oct 15 1

COW AND CALF MOUSE

COW: Shoulder Height: 6 feet

Weight: 600 lbs.

CALF: Shoulder Height: 5 feet

Weight: 150 - 250 lbs.

Hunters are requested to select the calf when encountering a cow-calf pair.

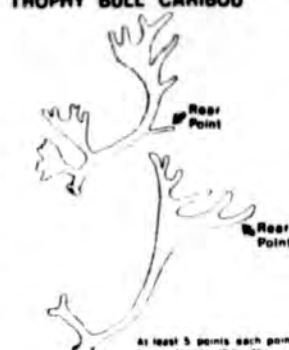


Management Units: 737, 738 to 741

Aug 1 - Oct 20 1

See special area maps

TROPHY BULL CARIBOU



At least 5 points, each point being longer than the breadth of its base above the rear point.

LENGTH

BASE

See diagram on page 29.

See page 8 for compulsory inspection details.

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

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— M.U. 7-30

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

MOUNTAIN GOAT

Mountain goat are sensitive to harvest. Hunters are requested to select male mountain goat when hunting.

Management Units: 72 to 75, 717, 718, 727 to 730, 738 to 741

Aug 15 - Oct 15 1

Management Units: 730, 737

Sept 1 - Sept 30 1

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-3

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-3

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-3

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-3

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See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-3

LYNX

Management Units: 72 to 741, 743 to 747

Nov 15 - Feb 15 1

Management Units: 742, 748 to 756

Nov 1 - Feb 28 1

WOLVERINE

Management Units: 72, 717, 718, 737 to 742, 748 to 756

Oct 15 - Jan 15 1

Management Units: 719 to 722, 731 to 736, 743 to 747

Nov 1 - Feb 15 1

BLUE GROUSE

Management Units: 72 to 77, 717, 718, 723, 727, 728, 730, 737 to 741

Sept 10 - Nov 15 10000

Management Units: 721, 722, 731, 736, 742, 743, 750 to 752, 754

Sept 1 - Nov 15 10000

SPRUCE (Franklin) and RUFFED GROUSE

Management Units: 72 to 718, 723 to 730, 737 to 741

Sept 10 - Nov 15 10 of each (50 of each)

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

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See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

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See special area maps.

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See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

Management Units: 719 to 722, 731 to 736, 742 to 756

Sept 1 - Nov 15 10 of each (50 of each)

SHARP-TAILED GROUSE

Management Units: 720 to 722, 732 to 735, 744 to 749, 752 to 756

Sept 1 - Nov 15 10000

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

See special area maps.

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See special area maps.

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See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30

See special area maps.

— M.U. 7-30



Map G11 Quabbin Mountain Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-21). See MU's 7-21. See MU's 7-21.



Map G12 East Hole Creek Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-3). See MU's 7-3. See MU's 7-3.



Map G13 Kine Creek Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-4). See MU's 7-4. See MU's 7-4.



Map G14 Mount Thompson Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-2). See MU's 7-2. See MU's 7-2.



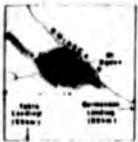
Map G15 Dundas Castle Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-4). See MU's 7-4. See MU's 7-4.



Map G16 Holmes River Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-3). See MU's 7-3. See MU's 7-3.



Map G17 Chubb Mountain Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-3). See MU's 7-3. See MU's 7-3.



Map G18 Mt. Ogden Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-38). See MU's 7-38. See MU's 7-38.



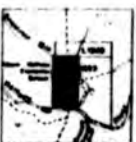
Map G19 Glarus-Mulholland Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-43). See MU's 7-43. See MU's 7-43.



Map G20 Caribou Pass Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-2). See MU's 7-2. See MU's 7-2.



Map G21 Kiaschew Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-50). See MU's 7-50. See MU's 7-50.



Map G22 Upper Highway No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 7-44). See MU's 7-44. See MU's 7-44.



Map G23 Damsel River Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-54). See MU's 7-54. See MU's 7-54.



Map G24 Munch Park Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U.'s 7-51, 7-54). See MU's 7-51, 7-54. See MU's 7-51, 7-54.



Map G25 Peace River Duck, Coon, Snow Goose, Canada Goose, White-fronted Goose and Common Snipe Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-33). See MU's 7-33. See MU's 7-33.



Map G26 Edson Wildlife No Hunting Area (situate in M.U. 7-38). See MU's 7-38. See MU's 7-38.



Map G27 McConnell Creek Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-33). See MU's 7-33. See MU's 7-33.



Map G28 Lay Creek Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-38). See MU's 7-38. See MU's 7-38.



Map G29 Bellinwood Mine No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 7-21). See MU's 7-21. See MU's 7-21.



Map G30 Quabbin Coal No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 7-21). See MU's 7-21. See MU's 7-21.



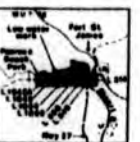
Map G31 Mt. Burgen-Tumblers Ridge No Shooting or Hunting Area (situate in M.U. 7-21). See MU's 7-21. See MU's 7-21.



Map G32 Valer Mount No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 7-2). See MU's 7-2. See MU's 7-2.



Map G33 Charlie Lake No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 7-33). See MU's 7-33. See MU's 7-33.



Map G34 Pearson's Beach No Shooting Area (situate in M.U.'s 7-13, 7-25). See MU's 7-13, 7-25. See MU's 7-13, 7-25.



Map G35 Red Rock Seed Orchard No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 7-10). See MU's 7-10. See MU's 7-10.



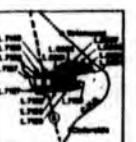
Map G36 Stone Mountain Provincial Park No Shooting or Hunting Area (situate in M.U.'s 7-50, 7-51, 7-54). See MU's 7-50, 7-51, 7-54. See MU's 7-50, 7-51, 7-54.



Map G37 Labor Mountain No Shooting or Hunting Area (situate in M.U. 7-9). See MU's 7-9. See MU's 7-9.



Map G38 Carp Lake Park No Shooting or Hunting Area (situate in M.U. 7-24). See MU's 7-24. See MU's 7-24.



Map G39 Robert W. Starratt Wildlife Sanctuary (situate in M.U. 7-2). See MU's 7-2. See MU's 7-2.



Map G40 Upper Highway Special EH Area (situate in M.U. 7-43). The open season for hunting 8 point elk is to be announced.



Map G41 Muskegon Plate Special EH Area (situate in M.U. 7-42). The open season for hunting 3 point elk is from Aug. 15 to Sept. 10 and 8 point elk from Sept. 11 to Oct. 31. See MU's 7-42.



Map G42 Hardie Creek Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-51). See MU's 7-51. See MU's 7-51.



Map G43 Mowat No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 7-15). See MU's 7-15. See MU's 7-15.



Map G44 Fish Mountain Special Archery Area (situate in M.U. 7-44). The open season for trophy bull caribou is from Aug. 23 to Sept. 27 with a bow and arrow only.



Map G45 Kiaschew Falls No Shooting Area (situate in M.U. 7-21). See MU's 7-21. See MU's 7-21.



Map G46 Kiaschew Wildlife Restricted Area (situate in M.U. 7-19). See MU's 7-19. See MU's 7-19.

POACHING NEEDS ATTENTION!

The Orinco Wildlife Patrol, a volunteer group of local sportsmen, needs your assistance to reduce poaching losses of big game in the Prince George area.

If you suspect poaching, please report the incident immediately to the Conservation Officer Service at 885-6148 or after hours at 885-6288.

Alternatively, follow the Observe, Record, Report procedure outlined elsewhere in this synopsis.



Mule (black-tailed) Deer

Tall small, not bushy, but with some white trim and surrounded by a large white rump patch. NOT HELD ERECT when animal runs. Antlers branched upward into one or more forks. Body colour gray to brown gray. Gait: a series of stiff four-legged bounds or a trotting walk.



White-tailed Deer

Tall large, bushy with white underside on a small white rump patch. Tail HELD ERECT or "FLAGGED" when animal runs. Antlers with individual tines upward off forward facing main beam. Body colour gray to reddish brown. Gait: a series of short, running dashes and bounds.

Limited Entry Hunting

There are special restrictions for areas which support Limited Entry Hunting seasons. See Limited Entry Hunting section on page 11.

Bag Limits

Deer: The season limit for deer is two, only one of which may be a male (black-tailed) deer.

Mountain sheep: Persons who have been successful in taking a mountain sheep in the Okanagan Sub-region since January 1, 1984 are not eligible to hunt for mountain sheep in the Okanagan Sub-region during the 1988-89 season.

Grouse: The daily aggregate bag limit for grouse (blue, spruce (Franklin), and ruffed) is five.

Compulsory Reporting

It is mandatory for all elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat, grizzly bear, cougar, caribou, lynx, bobcat and wolverine to be inspected. See Compulsory Reporting section on page 8 for designated reporting centres and those portions of an animal which are required.

Seasonable Restrictions

The use of snowmobiles to hunt wildlife is prohibited in the Okanagan Sub-region from April 1 to November 30.

Vehicle Restrictions

* The operation of all motor vehicles is prohibited from June 1 to October 31 in the Gallatin Hills Area except for the primary roads leading to Lightening Peak and the peak of Mt. St. Elias. See Map H13.

* The operation of all motor vehicles for the purpose of hunting, to transport wildlife or to transport hunters to or from the location of wildlife is prohibited in that portion of M.U. 8-5 on the Levee-Jacobson Lake Forest Service Road (Project 5104-05) south of the point where it crosses Vetch Creek.

* The transport of firearms in a motorized vehicle for the purpose of hunting on the Kibara Mountain Road from its junction with Highway 3 to Mile 12 at the summit is prohibited.

* The operation of motor vehicles is restricted to established roadways in the Osoyoos motor vehicle restricted area. See Map H11.

* The operation of all motor vehicles is prohibited within the Underdown Creek area of M.U. 8-1. See Map H14.

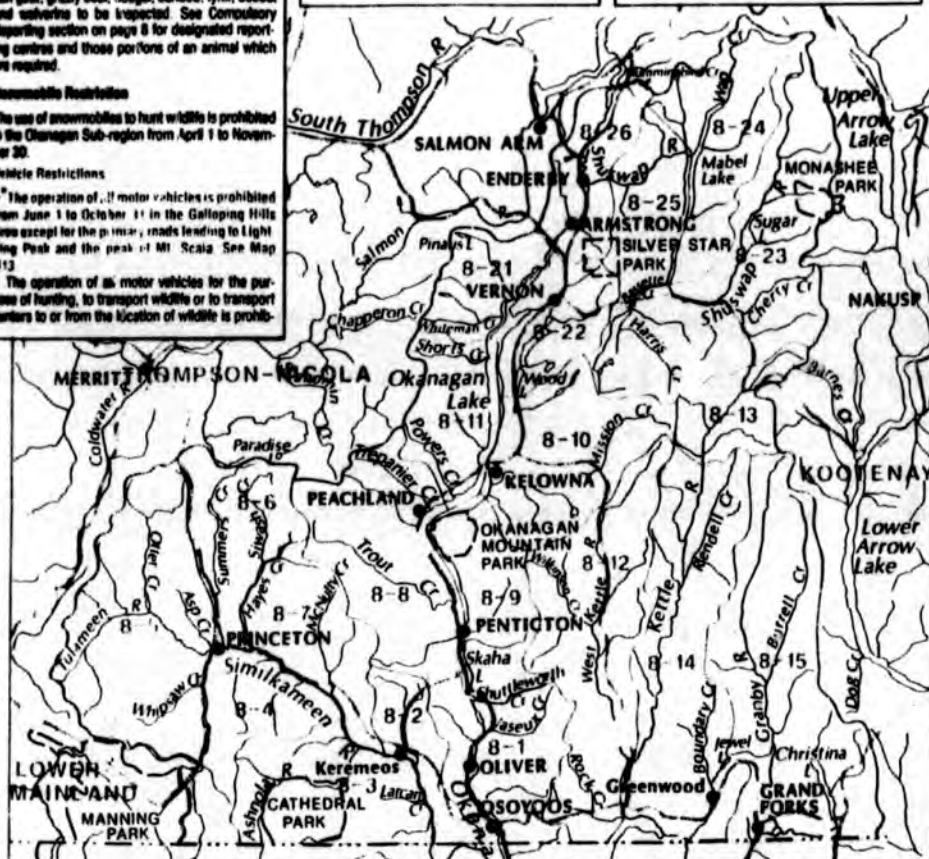
**HELP MAINTAIN OUR WILDLIFE RESOURCES
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OKANAGAN SUB-REGION (M.U.'s 8-1 to 8-15, 8-21 to 8-26)

Regional Headquarters — 1299 Dufresne Drive, Kamloops, V2C 5Z5
Sub-regional Office — 3547 Shale Lake Road, Princeton, V2A 7K2
District Office — Vernon, Princeton

MAJOR REGULATION CHANGES

- A year-round vehicle closure is in effect in the Underdown Creek area of M.U. 8-1. See Map H14.
- The open season for bull moose opens October 10, a month later than last year.
- All grouse seasons run from September 10 to November 15.



Notice to Hunters

* Convention on International Trade-Export permits will be issued for grizzly bear, cougar, lynx, bobcat and wolf. See Convention on International Trade section on page 8.

* White-tail: jackrabbit, mountain cottontail and badger are protected under the authority of the Wildlife Act (Hunting is prohibited).

* No Shooting Areas: Hunters should note the Highway 16 B-11 signs as outlined on page 11. Note also that the closures for Highway 3 between Manning Park and Princeton and for the Capetown Phase III (Okanagan Connector) Highway are No Shooting and No Hunting closures.

Parks and Recreation Areas

Hunters should note that big game seasons in most parks are under Limited Entry Hunting restrictions. Consult the current Limited Entry Hunting Synopsis for map details.

The following Parks and Recreation Areas are only open to the discharge of firearms from September 1 to April 15 during the lawful game hunting season: Cascade Recreation Area (M.U. 8-5)

Corral Lake Park (M.U. 8-12) See Map H10.
Doris Lake Park (M.U. 8-8)
Eneas Lake Park (M.U. 8-8)
Karamoos Column Park (M.U. 8-1)
Nickel Plate Park (M.U. 8-7)
Okanagan Mountain Park (M.U. 8-9)
Silver Star Recreation Area (M.U. 8-22, 8-25, 8-26) See Map H14.

Cathedral Park (M.U. 8-3) is open to the discharge of firearms from August 25 to April 15.

Parks and Recreation Areas not listed above are closed to hunting and closed to the discharge of firearms.

OKANAGAN SUB-REGION — OPEN SEASONS

MULE (Black-tailed) DEER and WHITE-TAILED DEER Bow and Arrow Only Season

Management Units: 8-1, 8-2, 8-4 to 8-15, 8-21, 8-23 to 8-26

Either Sex: Sept. 1 — Sept. 9

Management Unit: 8-22

Either Sex: Sept. 1 — Sept. 9

Either Sex: Nov. 16 — Nov. 30

Management Units: 8-1, 8-2, 8-8 to 8-11, 8-21, 8-24 to 8-26

Bucks: Nov. 16 — Nov. 30

Management Units: 8-12 to 8-15, 8-23

White-tailed Bucks Only: Nov. 22 — Nov. 30

See regional bag limit for deer.

MULE (Black-tailed) DEER and WHITE-TAILED DEER

Management Units: 8-1, 8-2, 8-8 to 8-11, 8-21, 8-22, 8-24 to 8-26

Bucks: Sept. 10 — Nov. 15

Management Unit: 8-3

*Bucks: Sept. 1 — Oct. 18

Management Units: 8-12 to 8-15, 8-23

Bucks: Sept. 10 — Oct. 31

Management Units: 8-4 to 8-7

Bucks: Sept. 1 — Nov. 9

Management Unit: 8-15

*Bucks: Sept. 1 — Sept. 9

*Open only for bucks having 4 or more points (lines) on at least one antler. Each point (line) must be at least 8 cm (3 in.) in length. The antlers must accompany the species licence.

See regional bag limit for deer.

WHITE-TAILED DEER

Management Units: 8-12 to 8-15, 8-23

Bucks: Nov. 7 — Nov. 21

See regional bag limit for deer.

MOOSE

Management Units: 8-4 to 8-8, 8-11

Bulls: Oct. 10 — Oct. 31

ELK

Management Units: 8-1, 8-9, 8-10, 8-12

*Bulls: Sept. 10 — Nov. 15

Management Units: 8-4 to 8-7

*Bulls: Sept. 10 — Oct. 31

*Open only for bulls with at least one branched antler. A branched antler is one with at least 3 points (lines) each of which is at least 8 cm (3 in.) in length. See diagram on page 50. The antlers must accompany the species licence.

All elk taken in the Okanagan Sub-region must be inspected. Portions required for compulsory inspection are described on page 8.

See Map H12.

BIGHORN MOUNTAIN SHEEP (Horns Only)

*A curl or greater

Management Units: 8-1, 8-9

Sept. 10 — Sept. 18

See regional bag limit for mountain sheep.

BLACK BEAR

Management Units: 8-1 to 8-15, 8-21 to 8-26

Sept. 1 — Nov. 30/88

Apr. 1 — June 15/89

COUGAR

Management Units:

8-1, 8-2, 8-8 to 8-10

Dec. 1 — Feb. 28

Management Units:

8-3 to 8-7, 8-11 to 8-15,

8-21 to 8-26

Dec. 1 — Mar. 31

Hunters are requested not to shoot feeding cougar, cougar in the company of lactating cougar, or cougar kittens.

COYOTE, SKUNK, RACCOON

Management Units: 8-1 to 8-15, 8-21 to 8-26

No Closed Season

FOX

Management Units: 8-21 to 8-26

Nov. 1 — Feb. 15

LYNX

Management Units: 8-1 to 8-15, 8-21 to 8-26

Nov. 15 — Feb. 15

BOBCAT

Management Units: 8-1 to 8-15, 8-21 to 8-26

Nov. 1 — Feb. 15

GROUSE

Blue, Spruce (Franklin) and Ruffed

Management Units: 8-1 to 8-15, 8-21 to 8-26

Sept. 10 — Nov. 15

See page 48 for the regional daily aggregate bag limit for grouse.

PHEASANT

Management Units: 8-1 to 8-3, 8-8 to 8-12, 8-14,

8-15, 8-23 to 8-26

Cocks only: Oct. 7 — Nov. 15

Management Units: 8-21, 8-22

Hens only: Nov. 6 — Nov. 15

Daily Limit: 2 (only 1 hen)

Possession Limit: 6 (only 3 hens)

Hunting is permitted only between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

PTARMIGAN

Management Units: 8-3 to 8-5, 8-12 to 8-15, 8-23 to

8-25

Sept. 10 — Nov. 15

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WON'T BE UNDERCUT

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(804) 438-3836

Antler tines must be at least 8cm in length



ELK
3 point
antler

HUNGARIAN PARTRIDGE

Management Units: 8-1 to 8-4, 8-7 to 8-10, 8-22, 8-26
Oct 7 - Nov 22 8(10)
Hunting is permitted only between the hours of 8 00 a.m. and 4 00 p.m.

OKANAGAN SPECIAL AREAS, CLOSED AREAS, NO SHOOTING AREAS



Map H1 Okanagan Outdoors Motor Vehicle Restricted Area (situate in M U 8-1). The operation of motor vehicles is restricted to established roadways.



Map H2 Similkameen Mining Co. Ltd. No Shooting or Hunting Area (situate in M U 8-4, 8-5).



Map H3 Swan Lake No Shooting or Hunting Area (situate in M U 8-22).



Map H4 Overton Moody Elk Special Area (situate in M U 8-15). Open season for either sex, any age elk, Nov 7 to Nov 15 1(1). Hunter success is expected to be low in this area.



Map H5 Brenda Mines No Shooting or Hunting Area (situate in M U 8-8).



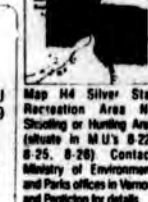
Map H6 Conkle Lake Park No Shooting or Hunting Area (situate in M U 8-12).



Map H7 Naramata No Shooting Area and Shotgun with Shot Only Area (situate in M U 8-9).



Map H8 Ward Lake No Hunting, No Shooting and No Trapping Area (situate in M U 8-15).



Map H9 Silver Star Recreation Area No Shooting or Hunting Area (situate in M U 8-22, 8-25, 8-26). Contact Ministry of Environment and Parks offices in Vernon and Penticton for details.



Map H10 Mascot Gold Mines No Shooting Area (situate in M U 8-7).



Map H11 Gallop Hills Vehicle Restricted Area (situate in M U 8-15).



Map H12 Okanagan Landing No Shooting or Hunting Area (situate in M U 8-22).



Map H13 Underdown Park Vehicle Restricted Area (situate in M U 8-1).



Map H14 Kaledon, Penticton and Okanagan Falls No Shooting Area and State Lake Shotgun with Shot Only Area (situate in M U 8-1, 8-8, 8-9).



Map H15 Vernon Lake Migratory Bird Sanctuary (situate in M U 8-1).

CHUKAR PARTRIDGE

Management Units: 8-1 to 8-4, 8-7 to 8-9
Oct 7 - Nov 22 8(10)
Hunting is permitted only between the hours of 8 00 a.m. and 4 00 p.m.

QUAIL

Management Units: 8-1 to 8-4, 8-7 to 8-11, 8-21, 8-22
Oct 7 - Nov 22 10(20)
Hunting is permitted only between the hours of 8 00 a.m. and 4 00 p.m.

PIOURNING DOVES

Management Units: 8-1 to 8-15, 8-21 to 8-26
Sept 1 - Nov 30 10(20)

DUCKS, COOTS, WHITE-FRONTED GEESE, SNOW GEESE, ROSS' GEESE, COMMON SHNPE

Management Units: 8-1 to 8-15, 8-21 to 8-26
Oct 1 - Dec 31
Bag Limits:
Ducks: 8(10)
Coots: 10(20)

White-fronted geese: 8(10)
Snow geese: 8(10)
Ross' geese: 8(10)
Common snipe: 10(20)

Please take note of the provincial daily bag limit for geese on page 7.

CANADA GEESE

Management Units: 8-1 to 8-15, 8-21 to 8-26
Oct 1 - Dec 31 8(10)
Management Units: 8-1, 8-8 to 8-11, 8-21, 8-22
Feb. 20 - Feb. 28 8(10)
Please take note of the provincial daily bag limit for geese on page 7.

CONSERVATION OFFICER SERVICE DISTRICT OFFICES

Okanagan
Penticton 3547 Shale Lake Rd.,
V2A 7K2, 463-8261
Vernon 5-4320 29th St., V1T 5B6,
549-5558
Princeton Box 1000, 151 Vermilion
St., V0X 1W0, 295-6343
Okanagan Toll Free Number to report violations:
1-800-642-6256 (Okanagan Region only)

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S WILD FUR PROGRAM

With the assistance of the B.C. Trappers Association, the Ministry of Environment and Parks initiated a revitalized fur program in 1987. It has three main components, described below.

Management

Guidelines are being prepared for all major furbearing species, detailing how best to manage them and their habitat on registered trappings. They will be distributed to trappers through trapper education courses, through the Trappers Association, and at the ministry's regional offices.

Habitat mapping for inventories of furbearers, begun in 1987, is being expanded. As well, a new harvest inventory system has been designed and implemented.

Research

To provide the technical knowledge needed for management of furbearers and their habitat, a fur research program has been established under the direction of a committee with representation from the Ministries of Environment and Parks and Forests and Lands and the academic community. Funding for the program comes from these agencies, the B.C. Trappers Association and the Habitat Conservation Fund.

There are two main research projects currently underway on Vancouver Island, to assess the suitability of second-growth coastal forests for marten, and in the Smithers area to evaluate the impacts of different forest management practices on marten habitat in northern interior forests.

Education

The Trappers Education Program has been compulsory for new trappers since 1983 and is delivered through the B.C. Trappers Association. The topics covered include humane trapping, skinning and pelt handling techniques, marketing and fur management. There are 20 trained instructors who conduct courses throughout the province. The Ministry of Environment and Parks provides an annual grant of \$8,000 to offset the costs of the program, and a ministry representative chairs the committee which administers the program and sets course content.

The program was expanded in 1987 to include a course of continuing education for licensed trappers. As well, all program instructors were recently re-certified. A public display explaining the role of trapping in B.C. has been in constant circulation since its introduction at the annual convention of the Trappers Association, and is available to Trappers Locals on a first-come, first-served basis.

Those wishing more information about trapper education should contact the B.C. Trappers Association, 5-595 Ongman Road, Williams Lake, B.C. V2K 4L1.

HUNTER TIP

Always take a first aid survival kit and compass with you

THE ECONOMICS OF TRAPPING IN B.C.

Although trapping has a long and rich history in British Columbia, information about its contribution to the provincial economy is sparse. To correct this shortcoming, the Wildlife Branch sponsored a survey of all licensed trappers in the province to determine the economic value associated with trapping during the 1986/87 season. The survey was also designed to provide information about the characteristics of trapping.

Information gained from the survey made it easier to represent the value of impacts of land use decisions on trapping, to prepare any regulatory claims that might be put forward, and to evaluate enhancement proposals that affect furbearers.

Of the 2,858 trappers surveyed about their trapping activity during the 1986/87 season, approximately 30 per cent returned a completed questionnaire. Based on their responses, it was found that slightly over 80% of license holders spent time trapping in the 1986/87 season. Among active trappers, 58.5% were holders of registered trappings who had held their trappings for an average of 12.4 years. Of the remaining trappers, some trapped on private property while others trapped on registered trappings with the consent of the trappings holder. The main reasons for trapping were: to earn a livelihood (51.6%), recreation (31.6%), wildlife control (9.1%) and tradition (7.2%).

The main source of revenue for trappers is the sale of pelts. The vast majority of pelts are sold directly by British Columbia trappers to the auction houses, with a relatively small number of pelts being sold to fur traders and taxidermists. For the 1986/87 season, the sale of marten represented over 50% of the gross revenue from pelt sales. Beaver and lynx pelts were the most important sources of revenue.

Trappers also earned almost \$150,000 in revenue from the sale of beaver castors which are used in making perfumes, bear galls used in eastern natural medicine and bear claws used to make jewellery and ornaments. Frequently, trappers use furbearers such as beaver, lynx and muskrat for human and

several consumption. The total estimated replacement value of furbearers used by trappers for food (excluding \$200,000). Trappers who used furbearers for human consumption reduced their outlays for meat by an average of over \$130 each while trappers feeding furbearers to dogs saved an average of almost \$100 on dog food.

The licensed trappers of British Columbia are estimated to have spent over \$5.3 million on the purchase of capital items to be used directly in trapping during the 1986/87 season. The largest capital expenditures were for snowmobiles, vehicles and boats, and the purchase of trappings, which respectively made up 27%, 20% and 23% of total capital costs. In addition, provincial trappers incurred annual operating costs for the 1986/87 season for almost \$3.3 million. This includes the costs of travel, working and maintaining the trappings and the selling costs of pelts.

Capital and operating expenditures made by trappers stimulate economic activity throughout the provincial economy. That is, spending on trapping not only affects the business sectors that trappers directly and with but also has repercussions or ripple effects that are felt throughout the economy. It is estimated that spending by trappers supports 84 man-years of employment where a man-year is the equivalent of a full working year. This employment, in turn, generates almost two million dollars in wages and salaries for provincial households.

People engage in trapping for many reasons other than the income to be earned from it — recreation, tradition, animal control. Among those who do trap for a livelihood, there appears to be a good deal of variation in the amount of effort devoted to trapping and dependence on trapping as a source of income. Nevertheless, it is estimated that licensed trappers in British Columbia earned a total net revenue after costs of almost \$3.5 million during the 1986/87 season. This represents an average net revenue of over \$1,500 per active licensed trapper in the province. Since the vast majority of trapping takes place outside the Lower Mainland, the employment and economic activity supported by these expenditures are spread throughout many rural parts of the province where job opportunities are often limited.



MAJOR REGULATION CHANGES

- It is unlawful to trap on private property without the written permission of the owner.
- A minimum weight of 150 grams (5 oz.) is now required to be securely attached to all outward communicating sets smaller than size 7/8 - 1/8.

DEFINITIONS

trapping — means the act of setting or placing a trap in an operative position

leg-hold trap — means a trap or device, other than a snare, which is set in such a way as to capture the animal for which it is set by the leg or foot.

fur-bearing — means any fox, badger, beaver, marten, fisher, Canada lynx, bobcat, mink, muskrat, and other, sea otter, raccoon, skunk, red squirrel, weasel (ermine), wolverine, wolf, coyote and black bear.

killing trap — means any trap or trapset that is designed to kill an animal.

modified leg-hold trap — means a trap which has a minimum space of 5 mm between the jaws of the trap when in a closed position or has manufactured pads made of a rubber-like substance fastened to the trap jaws.

snare — means a snare that is designed to capture the animal for which it is set by the neck.

foot snare — means a snare that is designed to capture the animal for which it is set by the foot or leg.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

These regulations apply to all ungranted Crown land in the Province.

- A person commits an offence where he sets a trap for fur-bearing animals or captures a fur-bearing animal in any area of the Province unless he is:
 - the registered holder of the trap-line for that area, or
 - authorized by the regulations or a permit.
- Registration of a trap-line on Crown land may only be granted to a person 19 years of age or older who is a citizen of Canada or has the status of a permanent resident of Canada.

No more than one trap-line shall be registered to a person. Registration of a trap-line does not:

 - give the holder of a trap-line any proprietary rights in wildlife, or
 - restrict the rights of another person
 - to hunt, or
 - to capture wildlife where authorized by regulations or a permit.
- The boundaries of a registered trap-line are defined by the Regional Manager. The relinquishment or transfer of a trap-line must be approved by the Regional Manager.
- No person shall continue to hold a registered trap-line unless he is in possession of a valid licence to trap and either:
 - carries on active trapping on his registered trap-line to the satisfaction of the Regional Manager, or
 - obtains permission from the Regional Manager to temporarily discontinue the active

use or partially discontinue the use of his registered trap-line for a period not exceeding 2 years.

- Where the holder of a registered trap-line fails to:
 - renew his licence annually, or
 - use his trap-line,
 the Regional Manager shall cancel the registration of his trap-line.

A person fails to use his trap-line, where within a year he fails to take from the trap-line:

 - fur-bearing animals of a value of \$200, or
 - 50 pelts,
 except where it is unreasonable to expect that value of animals or pelts to be harvested from the trap-line.
- A person who knowingly damages or interferes with a lawfully set trap commits an offence.
- A person who leaves a trap set after the last day of the open season for the trapping of fur-bearing animals commits an offence.
- A licensed person trapping on private property outside the boundaries of a registered trap-line does not require a permit.

TRAPPING REGULATIONS

- A person commits an offence where he traps unless he:
 - has held a trapping licence prior to August 1, 1983,
 - is authorized to trap, or
 - has completed a trapper education course which is approved by the Director.
- A person commits an offence where he:
 - uses a leg-hold trap (except a leg-hold trap designed for wolves) which is fastened solidly, if there is more than 30 cm of chain between the trap and the point to which it is fastened,
 - uses a leg-hold trap designed to trap wolves which is fastened solidly, if there is more than 80 cm of chain between the trap and the point to which it is fastened,
 - traps beaver, otter, mink or muskrat on land by means of a leg-hold trap, unless the trap is equipped with a submerging device,
 - uses a leg-hold trap which has teeth or other projections on the jaws of the trap,
 - uses a killing snare on land unless the snare is:
 - equipped with a locking device, or
 - designed to catch squirrels,
 - traps a wolverine, marten, fisher, weasel, skunk, squirrel or raccoon except by means of a killing trap or a live box trap,
 - sets spring poles or running poles unless they are equipped with a killing trap,
 - uses a trap equipped with a spearing device, traps, hunts, kills or takes a black bear, except by the use of a rifle, shotgun, or bow,
 - traps a wolf, fox, coyote, lynx or bobcat, except by means of a killing trap, a modified leg-hold trap, a live box trap or a foot snare,
 - uses a snare made of wire heavier than 2.0 gauge unless licensed or authorized to trap,
 - uses a snare made of braided wire unless licensed or authorized to trap, or
 - uses any Conibear trap larger than, but not including, #220 for land sets within any municipality in Region 2.

- (a) A holder of a licence, permit or other authorization to trap commits an offence unless he examines the holding or non-killing traps he has set on his trap-line at least once every 72 hours.
 - A holder of a licence, permit or other authorization to trap on private property commits an offence unless he examines the holding or non-killing traps he has set on private property at least once every 24 hours.
- A person commits an offence unless he uses:
 - if trapping on land, a live box trap, or
 - if trapping on or in water,
 - a Conibear trap not larger than size No. 330, or equivalent,
 - leg-hold traps not larger than size No. 2, or
 - submarine traps,
 when trapping within 200 m of a dwelling.
- A person commits an offence where he traps on private property without a trapping licence and the written permission of the property owner.

MODIFICATION OF LEG-HOLD TRAPS

A modified leg-hold trap is a leg-hold trap with padded or offset jaws.

Trappers can modify existing leg-hold traps to comply with the trapping regulations. Standard coil spring or long-spring can be modified by the following methods:

- The jaws must be modified to allow a minimum of 5 mm or 3/16 inch space between the jaws when closed, or
- A type of shim may be fastened between the jaws (near the sides of the jaws) causing the trap to remain open a minimum of 5 mm or 3/16 inch when in the "closed" position.

Various wolf trapping sets are illustrated in the Canadian Trappers' Manual on pages 7, 7A and 7B.

Some existing leg-hold traps may be modified by replacing standard jaws with offset jaws or padded jaws and replacement lever. Replacement levers are required with padded jaws as standard levers will not close the trap properly.

LICENCE FEES

The fees payable for the issuance of a trapping licence shall be:

- For a trapping licence issued to a resident in the Province to trap game 15.00*
- For a duplicate licence issued to a person who, upon satisfactory proof, shows that his trapping licence has been lost or destroyed 4.00

Trapping licences shall be valid from the date of issuance to June 30 following.

* Includes \$3.00 Impost for Habitat Conservation Fund.

COMPULSORY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Any wolf taken by trapping on Vancouver Island or in the Kootenay Region and any bobcat, lynx and wolverine taken by trapping in the Kootenay Region must be submitted for inspection to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks for the purpose

of collecting information required for management of these species.

Reporting must occur on a monthly basis (by the end of each calendar month).

Information required for compulsory inspection includes:

- the location where the animal was trapped
- the date the animal was killed
- the number of traps used and days set before the animal was killed
- the sex of the animal
- a tooth from all bobcat and lynx taken in the Kootenay Region
- the skull from all wolf taken in the Kootenay Region and on Vancouver Island

Note: Gloves should be worn while handling wolf carcasses as a precaution against contracting hydatid disease.

TRAPPING IN PROVINCIAL PARKS

Registered trap-line tenures within Provincial parks are subject to the provisions of the Park Act and Park Regulations.

Trappers are required to obtain a Park Use Permit to trap that part of their trap-line occurring within a Provincial Park. The permit can be obtained for a fee of \$12.

TRAP-LINE CAMERAS

Trappers should register their trap-line cabins on Crown land. Contact the Wildlife Branch of the Ministry of Environment and Parks for further information.

FUR TRADING REGULATIONS

- Licensed fur traders must submit a full and complete return of all wildlife that has been or is in his possession for each calendar month, within 30 days of the last day of the month to which the report relates. A Fur Trader's Return Form is provided for that purpose.
- The Assigned Trapper Number of every trapper from whom furs are received (except furs taken under a hunting licence, permit or on a reserve) must be recorded on the monthly return.
- All licensed fur traders are now required to measure any lynx pelt acquired by them at the end of every calendar month and to submit all measurements on prescribed forms.

FUR ROYALTIES

- Where a person in possession of a pelt or skin of a fur-bearing animal not raised in captivity on which a royalty has not already been paid under this section, fails to pay to the Minister of Finance a royalty on each pelt or skin in his possession, as prescribed by regulation, he commits an offence.
- Section (1) above does not apply to the holder of a trapping licence, or a person exempted from holding a trapping licence when selling pelts, lawfully taken by him, to the holder of a fur trader's licence.
- A person who kills a fur-bearing animal under the authority of a licence to hunt wildlife is exempt from paying a royalty in relation to the pelt or skin of that animal, unless he intends to offer the pelt or skin for sale.

Schedule of Royalties

(a) On each beaver	0.30
(a) On each bobcat	0.30
(a) On each coyote	1.75
(a) On each fisher	0.37
(a) On each fox	1.40
(a) On each lynx	14.25
(a) On each marten	1.75
(a) On each muskrat	0.37
(a) On each otter	0.12
(a) On each skunk	1.00
(a) On each weasel	0.61
(a) On each wolverine	0.60
(a) On each wolf	0.63
(a) On each wolverine	0.67
(a) On each wolf	3.20
(a) On each wolverine	6.30
(a) On each black bear	1.84

A MESSAGE TO THE TRAPPER

- The ASSIGNED TRAPPER NUMBER (A.T.N.) is required by the Fur Trader when exporting fur, selling fur, and paying fur royalties.

Please run, write or write your Assigned Trapper Number on a slip of paper or letter when shipping your fur to a fur trader. This will prevent delays in getting your furs to market and cash returns to you.

For traders cannot ship or sell your fur without recording your Assigned Trapper Number.

- The Wildlife Branch reserves the right to remove nuisance animals from Crown land, whether or not the Crown land in question is under a trap-line registration.
- Trapping within ecological reserves is prohibited.
- You are reminded that under Sections 231 and 402 of the Criminal Code of Canada it is an offence for anyone to wilfully cause or permit to be caused unnecessary pain, suffering, or injury to an animal or injury to any person.
- As approved humane traps become available, trapping regulations restricting or prohibiting the use of certain other traps in the capture of various animals will be brought into effect.
- Any ear pelt or skin of a fur-bearing animal shipped out of the Province must be accompanied by a Royalty Fur Export Permit.
- Any trapper accidentally capturing a weasel on the Queen Charlotte Islands (M.U.'s 6-12 and 6-13) is requested to forward the animal to the Ministry of Environment and Parks Office.

OPEN SEASONS

NOTE: UNLESS SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT UNITS ARE STATED, THE FOLLOWING OPEN SEASONS APPLY TO THE ENTIRE REGION.

VANCOUVER ISLAND REGION

Management Units 1-1 to 1-15

BEAVER, LAND OTTER, RACCOON, SKUNK.

NOV 15 - FEB 28

MUSKRAT

OCT 15 - FEB 28

WOLVERINE

Management Units 1-14, 1-15

NOV 15 - FEB 15

Management Units 1-1 to 1-13

No Open Season

MARTEN, FISHER, MINK, WEASEL,

BOBCAT, SKUNK, FOX, COYOTE, LYNX

NOV 15 - FEB 15

BLACK BEAR

No Open Season

WOLF

No Open Season

NOV 1 - APR 30

LOWER MAINLAND REGION

Management Units 2-1 to 2-15

BEAVER, LAND OTTER, MUSKRAT, SKUNK.

NOV 15 - FEB 28

Management Units 2-2 to 2-15

WEASEL, BOBCAT, RACCOON, SKUNK,

FOX, COYOTE, LYNX, WOLVERINE,

MARTEN, FISHER

Management Units 2-2 to 2-15

NOV 15 - FEB 15

BLACK BEAR

No Open Season

WOLF

Management Units 2-2 to 2-4, 2-6 to 2-11:

No Open Season

Management Units 2-5, 2-12 to 2-15:

NOV 1 - FEB 15

THOMPSON-NICOLA SUB-REGION

Management Units 3-12 to 3-20, 3-28 to 3-48

BEAVER, LAND OTTER, MUSKRAT

Management Units 3-16, 3-17, 3-27 to 3-48:

OCT 15 - APR 30

Management Units 3-12 to 3-15, 3-18 to 3-20, 3-28:

NOV 1 - APR 15

SQUIRREL

NOV 1 - MARCH 15

WOLVERINE, MARTEN, FISHER, MINK,

WEASEL, BOBCAT, RACCOON, SKUNK,

FOX, COYOTE

NOV 1 - FEB 15

LYNX

NOV 15 - FEB 15

BLACK BEAR

No Open Season

WOLF

Management Units 3-29 to 3-31, 3-38 to 3-41:
Nov 1 - Feb 15

Management Units 3-12 to 3-20, 3-26, 3-27, 3-32 to 3-37, 3-42 to 3-48:
No Open Season

KOOTENAY REGION

Management Units 4-1 to 4-9, 4-14 to 4-18

BEAVER, LAND OTTER, MUSKRAT

Oct 15 - Apr 15

SQUIRREL

Nov 1 - Mar 15

MARTEN, MINK, WEASEL, RACCOON, SKUNK, FOX

Nov 1 - Feb 15

FISHER

No Open Season

LYNX, BOBCAT

Nov 15 - Feb 28

COYOTE

Oct 15 - Feb 28

BLACK BEAR

Management Units 4-36 to 4-40:

Oct 15 - May 15

Management Units 4-1 to 4-9, 4-14 to 4-35:
No Open Season

WOLF

Management Units 4-1, 4-2:

No Open Season

Management Units 4-3 to 4-9, 4-20 to 4-40:

Nov 1 - Feb 28

WOLVERINE

Nov 15 - Feb 15

CARIBOO SUB-REGION

Management Units 5-1 to 5-16

BEAVER, LAND OTTER, MUSKRAT

Management Units 5-7 to 5-9, 5-11:

Nov 15 - Feb 28

Management Units 5-1 to 5-6, 5-10, 5-12 to 5-15:
Oct 15 - Apr 30

SQUIRREL

Management Units 5-7 to 5-9, 5-11:

Nov 15 - Feb 28

Management Units 5-1 to 5-6, 5-10, 5-12 to 5-15:
Nov 1 - Mar 15

WOLVERINE, MARTEN, FISHER, MINK, WEASEL, BOBCAT, RACCOON, SKUNK

Management Units 5-7 to 5-9, 5-11:

Nov 15 - Feb 15

Management Units 5-1 to 5-6, 5-10, 5-12 to 5-15:
Nov 1 - Feb 15

COYOTE, WOLF, FOX

Management Units 5-1 to 5-15:
Oct 15 - Feb 28

LYNX

Management Units 5-1 to 5-15:

Nov 15 - Feb 15

BLACK BEAR

Management Units 5-1 to 5-15:

Oct 15 - May 15

SKEENA SUB-REGION

Management Units 6-1 to 6-29

BEAVER, MUSKRAT

Management Units 6-12, 6-13:

Nov 15 - Apr 30

Management Units 6-1 to 6-29:

Oct 1 - May 31

Management Units 6-3, 6-11, 6-14:

Oct 15 - Mar 31

Management Units 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10, 6-15 to 6-18:

Oct 15 - May 24

LAND OTTER

Management Units 6-12, 6-13:

Nov 15 - Feb 28

Management Units 6-19 to 6-29:

Oct 1 - May 31

Management Units 6-3, 6-11, 6-14:

Oct 15 - Mar 31

Management Units 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10, 6-15 to 6-18:

Oct 15 - May 24

SQUIRREL

Management Units 6-3, 6-11, 6-14:

Nov 15 - Feb 28

Management Units 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10, 6-12, 6-13, 6-15 to 6-29:

Nov 1 - Mar 31

WOLVERINE, MARTEN, FISHER, MINK

Management Units 6-3, 6-11, 6-14:

Nov 15 - Feb 15

Management Units 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10, 6-12, 6-13, 6-15 to 6-29:

Nov 1 - Feb 28

WEASEL

Management Units 6-12, 6-13:

No Open Season

Management Units 6-3, 6-11, 6-14:

Nov 15 - Feb 15

Management Units 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10, 6-15 to 6-29:

Nov 1 - Feb 28

BOBCAT, RACCOON, SKUNK, FOX, COYOTE

Management Units 6-3, 6-11, 6-14:

Nov 15 - Feb 15

Management Units 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10, 6-12, 6-13, 6-15 to 6-29:

Nov 1 - Feb 28

LYNX

Management Units 6-19 to 6-29:

Nov 1 - Feb 28

Management Units 6-1 to 6-18:

Nov 15 - Feb 15

BLACK BEAR

Management Units 6-3, 6-11, 6-14:

Oct 15 - May 15

Management Units 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10, 6-12, 6-13, 6-15 to 6-29:

Oct 15 - May 31

There is no open season on the white (Hermite) or blue (Minister) colour phases of black bear.

WOLF

Management Units 6-3, 6-11, 6-14:

Nov 15 - Feb 15

Management Units 6-12, 6-13:

No Open Season

Management Units 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10, 6-15 to 6-29:

Nov 1 - Feb 28

OMINECA-PEACE SUB-REGION

Management Units 7-1 to 7-58

BEAVER, LAND OTTER, MUSKRAT

Management Units 7-42, 7-47 to 7-58:

Oct 1 - May 31

Management Units 7-1 to 7-41, 7-43 to 7-46:

Oct 15 - May 24

SQUIRREL

Nov 1 - Mar 31

WOLVERINE, MARTEN, FISHER, MINK, WEASEL, BOBCAT, RACCOON, SKUNK, FOX, COYOTE, WOLF

Nov 1 - Feb 28

LYNX

Management Units 7-42, 7-47 to 7-58:

Nov 1 - Feb 28

Management Units 7-1 to 7-41, 7-43 to 7-46:

Nov 15 - Feb 15

BLACK BEAR

Oct 15 - May 31

OKANAGAN SUB-REGION

Management Units 8-1 to 8-15, 8-21 to 8-28

BEAVER, LAND OTTER, MUSKRAT

Nov 1 - Apr 15

SQUIRREL

Nov 1 - Mar 15

WOLVERINE, MARTEN, FISHER, MINK, WEASEL, BOBCAT, RACCOON, SKUNK, FOX, COYOTE

Nov 1 - Feb 15

LYNX

Nov 15 - Feb 15

BLACK BEAR

Oct 15 - May 15

WOLF

No Open Season

THIS IS A SUMMARY OF THE LAW —
FOR FULL DETAILS CONTACT WILDLIFE
BRANCH, VICTORIA, B.C.

**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND PARKS
REGIONAL OFFICES**

Vancouver Island	2880 Renfrew Rd., Nanaimo, V8T 4P7, 779-3851	Shasta	Box 9000, 5726 Alford Ave., Smithers, V0J 2R0, 847-7285
Lower Mainland	1680-168A St., Surrey, V3R 7P6, 864-8822	Omineca-Peace	Plan 408, 1011 Fourth Ave., Prince George, V2L 3K6, 895-6145
Thompson-Nicola	1280 Lakeside Dr., Kelowna, V1Y 6Z5, 874-4717	Chanagan	10145-101 Ave., Fort St. John, V1J 2S3, 757-2885
Kootenay	310 West St., Nelson, V1L 2S4, 895-8211, 854-8330		3047 Steine Lane Rd., Penticton, V2A 7K2, 488-8351
Cariboo	100-100 Ave. 5, Kamloops, V1C 2S5, 768-4489	VICTORIA	Wildlife Branch, 780 Blanchard St., V8W 1X3, 387-8737
	640 Richard St., Whistler, V8N 1W5, 388-4889		

A TOOTH FOR THE TRUTH**The Harvest Card
Tooth Return
Program****Harvest Data Card**

We'd like to know the exact age of the moose, deer or elk you have successfully hunted this season. If you send us a tooth sample along with your completed Harvest Card, our technicians will analyse it. We'll tell you the age of your animal and we'll send you a "Management Participant" crest as a token of our appreciation for your help. Special Harvest Data Card envelopes (postage paid) will be provided at the time of licence purchase, or will be mailed with Limited Entry Hunting authorizations.

RECORD OF HUNT

Many hunters are interested in recording their hunting experiences. The Ministry of Environment and Parks is also interested in such information and each year mails out Hunter Questionnaires and requires compulsory checks and reports on certain harvested game. We therefore recommend each hunter keep a record of his hunts as indicated below, and that he keep his synopsis until April 1989 as an aid to completing his Hunter Questionnaire.

Sex and Age	Species	Harvested	Days	Harvested	Sex and Age	Harvested	Days	Harvested

BRITISH COLUMBIA LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING REGULATIONS SYNOPSIS 1988 - 1989

ONLY RESIDENTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA MAY APPLY

APPLICATIONS MUST REACH THEIR VICTORIA ADDRESS BY...JUNE 15, 1988
DATE OF DRAW RESULT NOTIFICATION...JULY 6, 1988

APPLICATION CARDS ARE \$3.00 EACH — THESE FEES ARE NOT REFUNDABLE
— RETAIN THE CENTRE SECTION OF THIS BOOKLET FOR MAP REFERENCES —
TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH HUNTING & TRAPPING REGULATIONS SYNOPSIS

INFORMATION FOR SPRING 1989 KOOTENAY, NASS & OMINECA
GRIZZLY BEAR HUNTS ON PAGES 4, 15 and 16
(Retain this booklet if entering the October 1988 Draw)



PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND PARKS
HON. Bruce Strachan, MINISTER

THE LIMITED ENTRY DRAW: COMMON CONCERNS AND QUESTIONS

The following question and answer section is intended to address some of the more common concerns and questions which have been expressed by sportsmen about the Limited Entry Hunting draw.

QUESTION: Are the chances of being drawn affected by the date on which the Wildlife Branch receives your application?

ANSWER: No. As long as an application is received by the deadline date, it has the same chance of being drawn as any other application.

QUESTION: Does success or lack of success in previous draws affect the chances of being successful in this draw?

ANSWER: No. Each draw is independent of all previous draws.

QUESTION: Is there any difference in my chances of being drawn if I apply as a member of a group versus applying as an individual?

ANSWER: All applications of a 'Group' enter the draw together as a 'single' entry, therefore the odds of being drawn are the same as an individual entry. However, when a 'Group' is drawn, there must be sufficient authorizations available for the entire group at that time. For example, if a group of four applications is drawn at a time when only two authorizations remain to be allocated, the entire group is rejected. There must be sufficient authorizations available for all members of a group.

QUESTION: Why are some people repeatedly successful while others are not?

ANSWER: This is the most common question. The odds of being drawn vary considerably between hunts. Examination of our records shows that sportsmen who are repeatedly drawn are continually applying for hunts of low popularity. Those who are repeatedly unlucky are usually applying for very popular hunts, and face stiffer competition. For the years 1982-1984, only 18% of all applicants were drawn twice and only 5% were drawn three years in a row. Almost all of those drawn two or three times were applying for hunts of low popularity.

QUESTION: Why is it that several members of the same family sometimes get drawn?

ANSWER: There are two reasons for this happening. It may be that several family members all applied for a hunt of low popularity, or they may have applied as a group (see GROUP HUNT INSTRUCTIONS elsewhere in this publication).

QUESTION: Does a person's place of residence affect his chances of being drawn?

ANSWER: No. All applicants have the same chance of being drawn regardless of who they are or where they live. Our records show that the majority of applications for each Limited Entry Hunt come from people who live in the vicinity of the hunt area and as a result, the majority of authorizations drawn go to local people. The only exceptions are for very popular hunts with low numbers of available authorizations (Junction sheep hunts, for example). Only B.C. residents may apply for Limited Entry Hunts.

QUESTION: Why not restrict successful applicants from applying the next year in order to give unlucky applicants a better chance?

ANSWER: As stated above, the only people who are repeatedly successful are those who apply for unpopular hunts. It does not make sense to restrict them in subsequent years because they are simply taking something which few others are interested in. Restricting previously successful hunters would make little difference to the odds in the more popular hunts. Because so many people apply for them, the odds of being repetitively drawn are very low. Such a restriction would entail keeping track of over 20,000 authorizations assigned each year, and would be extremely difficult and expensive to administer. Even minor errors on application forms could result in many people being wrongfully restricted from applying. For these reasons, no such restrictions have been imposed.

QUESTION: How can I improve my chances of being drawn for a Limited Entry Hunt?

ANSWER: As a general rule, hunts in areas with easy access tend to be heavily subscribed. You can improve your chances of being drawn by applying for hunts in more remote areas.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING

REGULATIONS SYNOPSIS 1988 - 1989

GENERAL INFORMATION

The information in this booklet is a summary of the regulations which apply to Limited Entry Hunts. Applicants who are successful in the draw are required to enter in the 1988-89 Hunting and Trapping Regulations Synopsis, available in July, for those "General" Hunting Regulations affecting their Limited Entry Hunt.

The purpose of Limited Entry Hunting is to achieve wildlife management objectives without resorting to such measures as shooting seasons or completely closing areas. It is only introduced where it has become necessary to limit the number of hunters, and the number of animals that may be taken, or limit the harvest to a certain "class" of animal.

Although, in some instances, "General" open seasons may precede or coincide with Limited Entry Hunts, for the same species and in the same areas, the "Class" of animal available during the "General" open season will be different from the "Class" of animal available during the Limited Entry Hunting season.

ELIGIBILITY

Any person who legally possesses a B.C. Resident Hunter Number Card and whose hunting licence privileges are not under suspension or cancellation may apply.

Information on how to obtain a B.C. Resident Hunter Number Card is available from any Government Agent's office.

NEW REGULATIONS: THE JUNIOR HUNTER

The new limited entry hunters are permitted to accompany and hunt with an adult holder of a valid Limited Entry Hunting Authorization and a valid hunting licence. Any big game animal killed by the junior hunter is counted as the bag limit of the accompanying adult.

NEW SMALL GAME SEASON: TURKEY
Limited Entry "Hunting season for banded turkey" is offered in Kootenay Region for the 1988-89 year. See details on page 2.

SPECIES

The term "Species" as used in this booklet refers to the type of game animal, e.g., Moose, Elk, Caribou, etc. When a species name is used, e.g., "Moose", it means ALL MOOSE regardless of whether they are bulls, cows or calves - they all belong to the species "Moose".

The explanation is given for those applicants who have been under the wrong impression in thinking that if they were to apply for a bull moose hunt and an antelope moose hunt on the same application card, they would be applying for two different species.

THE NINE SPECIES OF GAME ANIMAL AVAILABLE UNDER LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING ARE: CARIBOU, ELK, MOOSE, GREY/BLACK BEAR, MOUNTAIN GOAT, MOUNTAIN SHEEP, BULL (BAND-NECKED) DEER, WHITE-TAILED DEER, and TURKEY.

NOTE: Mule Deer and White-tailed Deer are two separate species.

DO NOT ENTER HUNT CODES ON THE SAME APPLICATION CARD FOR DIFFERENT SPECIES, e.g., "MOOSE & ELK", "MULE DEER & WHITE-TAILED DEER", etc.

SAS LIMITS

A Limited Entry Hunting "Authorization" does not permit a person to exceed the "Regulated" season bag limit of any species of game. Provincial and Federal big game laws still apply as shown in the 1988-89 Hunting and Trapping Regulations Synopsis. Please note that any big game animal taken by a Limited Entry Hunter is counted as the bag limit of the accompanying adult holder of a Limited Entry Hunting Authorization.

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING "AUTHORIZATIONS"

There is no fee for a Limited Entry Hunting Authorization. Authorizations, when issued, cannot be transferred to another person - please do not place or return them regarding this fee.

APPLICATIONS CARDS

Application cards may be obtained in person from any branch of hunting licenses. They may also be obtained, by mail, from the Government Office and hunting licenses branch.

An application card can be obtained in person without presenting to the hunter year B.C. Resident Hunter Number Card.

If requesting an application card by mail be sure to quote your B.C. Resident Hunter Number.

The production of a B.C. Resident Hunter Number Card does NOT apply to Resident hunters - see "Notice to Indian Applicants".

ONLY OFFICIAL APPLICATION CARDS ARE ACCEPTABLE

The fee for an Application Card is \$2.00 - this fee is NOT REFUNDABLE.

CONDITIONS OF APPLICATION

A person may submit ONLY ONE APPLICATION CARD FOR EACH SPECIES. i.e., 1 card for a Moose, 1 card for an Elk, etc.

A person is forbidden from submitting not more than 8 application cards, i.e., 1 card for each of the 8 species of big game and 1 card for the single species of small game (turkey) available under "Limited Entry".

For better organization - there are, for instance, several classes of the species B.C. Antelope, Antelope, Caribou, etc. It is incorrect to think that you can submit one application card for an Antelope B.C. Hunt, another card for an Antelope B.C. Hunt and yet another card for a Caribou B.C. Hunt. You may only submit one application card for an Elk hunt regardless of the type (Class) of Elk or the number of the hunt.

A person submitting more than one application card for the same species, then all his applications for that species will be disqualified.

APPLICATIONS MUST REACH THEIR VICTORIA ADDRESS BY...JUNE 15, 1988

- RETAIN THE CENTRE SECTION OF THIS BOOKLET FOR MAP REFERENCES - TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH HUNTING & TRAPPING REGULATIONS SYNOPSIS

NAME CHANGE

If for any reason your name has changed, please enter your previous name in brackets above your present name.

COMPLETION OF APPLICATION CARDS

Please use a pen or typewriter to make the entries on your card. PRINT your name CLEARLY in CAPITAL LETTERS and commence your "Last Name" in the first box at the top left of the card.

When entering your address, be sure it is your "MAILING ADDRESS" and also that it is your COMPLETE ADDRESS, not merely the postal code or box number.

Each application card presents an opportunity for the applicant to make TWO SPECIFIC HUNT CHOICES. Applicants MUST complete the FIRST CHOICE before - the other choices are optional. Each card also provides for the applicant to state whether or not he is willing to accept an "Alternative" hunt should his first two choices be unsuccessful.

The HUNT CODE NUMBERS to be entered in the FIRST CHOICE and SECOND CHOICE boxes are those numbers shown in RED in this booklet and are positioned immediately before each AREA name.

Do not enter Management Unit numbers in these boxes.

Before an applicant checks (✓) the YES box for an "Alternative" hunt, he should be aware of the fact that this choice is made randomly by the computer and may result in allocating a hunt to a location which will be unfamiliar to him and possibly for a "Class" of animal that he rarely does not want.

To assist you in the completion of your applications, examples are given on the last page of this booklet.

Be sure to DOUBLE CHECK all your entries on each card BEFORE MAILING. Especially your B.C. Resident Hunter Number and Hunt Codes.

PLEASE DO NOT USE "LOUD WHISTERS" to make any alterations on application cards as they do not completely dry to a hard surface and may cause an application card to adhere to another card. This could result in the altered card being misread during processing. PRINT CORRECTIONS ABOVE THE INCORRECT ENTRY.

An incorrect, incomplete or illegible application may not be accepted for the draw.

MAILING INSTRUCTIONS

For persons sending only ONE APPLICATION:

1. DO NOT enclose your card in an envelope - it has been designed as a Post Card for ease of handling in Victoria.

For persons sending more than ONE APPLICATION:

1. Place sufficient postage on your card.
2. Remove the "Group Hunt" section of the card before mailing - tear off at the perforation line indicated by the red arrows.

For persons sending MORE THAN ONE APPLICATION:

1. You may send your applications either as single Post Cards or enclosed in an envelope.
2. DO NOT STAPLE, PIN or TAPE cards together.
3. DO NOT SEND MONEY, LICENSES, etc., with your cards.
4. Apply sufficient postage.
5. Remove the "Group Hunt" section of the card before mailing - tear off at the perforation line indicated by the red arrows.

For persons applying for a "GROUP HUNT":

See the instructions relating to "Group Hunts".

APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED IN VICTORIA BY THE CLOSING DATE JUNE 15, 1988. Proof of postage, i.e., postmarks, cannot be taken into consideration for late arrival.

If you send in your application by courier, be sure it is enclosed in an envelope before you give it to the courier.

TRY TO MAIL YOUR APPLICATIONS AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE - DON'T LEAVE THEM UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE.

If, after mailing your application, you realize you have made an error which will render it ineligible for the draw, DO NOT SEND ANOTHER APPLICATION CARD TO REPLACE IT. Just telephone 387-8728 and explain your problem. Your application will then be corrected in Victoria.

It is regretted that this service CANNOT be extended to cover a "change of mind", e.g., to change antelope Hunt Codes, to place a single application together with a Hunter's to make a "Group Hunt", etc.

GROUP HUNTS

In order to combine these hunters who prefer to hunt with their friends rather than on their own, a limited number of "Group Hunts" are offered whereby they could combine their applications and have their card entered in the draw as ONE application. Should this ONE application be drawn then each hunter within the "Group" would receive an Authorization.

Persons applying as a "Group" should, of course, only apply for those hunts that have sufficient Authorizations available to allow for each applicant in the "Group" to receive an Authorization. All "Group" applicants should be aware of the possibility that their "Group" application could be drawn at a time when there are insufficient Authorizations remaining to permit the allocation of an Authorization to each member of the "Group" - See "Examination of the Draw". Should the situation occur NO AUTHORIZATIONS WILL BE ISSUED TO THE GROUP.

A "Group Hunt" shall not consist of more than FOUR persons. When submitting "Group Hunt" applications with ALL the cards of the "Group" sent be submitting TOGETHER IN ONE AND THE SAME ENVELOPE and the entire "GROUP HUNT" must be clearly printed on the bottom left corner on the FRONT of the envelope. The "GROUP HUNT" mailing is most helpful when sending the standards of envelopes are received.

"Group Hunt" applications that are not combined together in a single envelope but are sent as post cards will be recognized as "Single Hunt" applications. When completing the "GROUP HUNT" section of the application card be sure to enter the APPLICATION CARD SERIAL NUMBERS in the boxes numbered 1, 2 and 3 - DO NOT enter your Hunter Numbers here.

The HUNT CODE NUMBERS entered in the FIRST and SECOND CHOICE boxes must be exactly the same on EACH CARD in the "Group" and the YES/NO boxes must be indicated (✓) exactly the same on EACH CARD.

Applications which are not identical in these respects may result in their selection and entry as individual applications instead of as a "Group Hunt". All "Group" entries MUST be entered onto the application in order for it to be accepted as a "Group" entry.

IMPORTANT - DO NOT REMOVE THE "GROUP HUNT" SECTION FROM THE APPLICATION CARDS AND SUBMIT THEM SEPARATELY - THESE REQUIREMENTS MUST REMAIN ATTACHED TO THE APPLICATION CARDS OF ALL "GROUP HUNT" ENTRIES.

THE WILDLIFE BRANCH CANNOT ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY APPLICATION CARD WHICH IS NOT ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED IN THIS BOOKLET OR FOR THE NON-ARRIVAL OF AN APPLICATION AT ITS VICTORIA ADDRESS.

EXPLANATION OF THE DRAW

The Draw for all Limited Entry Hunting Authorizations will be made by a computer located in Victoria.

The allocations of Authorizations for EACH SPECIES is determined by the following procedures, all of which are carried out by the computer:

1. Each application is allocated a randomly selected number from a series ranging from 1 to 2,000,000,000.
2. Applications are then arranged in their numerical order according to the randomly allocated number.
3. The first application to be drawn is the one with the lowest number and an Authorization is allotted to it according to the Hunt Code Number in its First Choice column.
4. Applications continue to be selected in this manner, i.e. the lowest numbers first, until either:
 - (a) all the available Authorizations have been allotted, or
 - (b) all the applications FIRST CHOICES have been checked yet there still remain additional Authorizations to be allotted.
5. If all the Authorizations have not been allotted by checking all the FIRST CHOICES then the same procedure is repeated using the SECOND CHOICES.
6. After all the SECOND CHOICES have been checked and there still remain unallotted Authorizations then the same procedure is repeated once again, this time selecting those applications checked (✓) as "YES" agreeing to accept a "Substitute" Hunt.

At the conclusion of the Draw ALL APPLICANTS, both successful and unsuccessful, will be notified of their Draw results by mail. This notification should be received by July 8, 1988. Please do not telephone for draw results before this date unless you have applied for a hunt that starts in August.

SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS

This is a reminder that although you have drawn a Limited Entry Hunting Authorization you are still required to possess and carry while hunting your valid B.C. Resident Hunting Licence and the appropriate valid B.C. Species Licence(s).

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

- Before completing your application form, read the "INSTRUCTIONS" very carefully.
- Double check to make sure you have correctly entered your B.C. Resident Hunter Number on your application card. Failure to enter this number, or any incorrect entry, will result in the rejection of your application card by the computer and may disqualify your application.

THE YEAR ALL APPLICANTS ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE "ADDRESS SECTION". Use your MAILING ADDRESS and include your POSTAL CODE. Many Authorizations and notices are required in this office each year mailed "undeliverable" due to persons using either an incomplete or incorrect mailing address.

Applicants who draw Limited Entry Hunting Authorizations for ELK or MOOSE hunts in Region 4 (Kootenays) should be aware that some of these hunts also contain conditions that will prevent them from taking part in the "General" Hunting season for those species within Region 4 (Kootenays).

In the following pages, where a "zone" is specified, the entire Management Unit(s) listed is the area of the Limited Entry Hunt. You may refer to the current B.C. Hunting and Trapping Regulations Synopsis for exact Management Unit boundaries.

COMPULSORY REPORTING

- It is mandatory for all moose, sheep, caribou, goat, goshawk, bear and antelope hunters to be reported. It is also mandatory that all killed be reported to the Wildlife Branch and Game and Fish Department. Designated Compulsory Reporting centres and the persons of these animals which are reported are listed in the current Hunting and Trapping Regulations Synopsis.
- Please refer to the current Hunting and Trapping Regulations Synopsis for the following information which may apply to Limited Entry Hunts:
 - No Shooting and No Hunting Area
 - Special Closed Area
 - Wildlife Sanctuaries
 - Overlaps and detailed descriptions of order and term restrictions
 - Compulsory inspection directions

Anyone who kills a bull elk or a bull moose under the authority of a Limited Entry Hunting Authorization must, while returning from the hunt, keep the owners of the animal available for inspection by an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks.

NOTICE TO INDIAN APPLICANTS

Under the Wildlife Act "Indian" means a person who is defined as an Indian under the Indian Act (Canada).

In order for Resident Indians to hunt those species of big game animals controlled by Limited Entry Hunting they are required to submit application for a Limited Entry Hunting Authorization, via the OIAH.

When completing your application card, please enter "INDIAN" in the space where you enter your Hunter Number. This is required as a means of identification to prevent computer rejection of an incomplete application card. Indian applicants must enter their complete mailing address including the postal code on the application card.

PRIVATE LAND

Please remember that it is illegal to hunt on private land without the consent of the owner.

Indian Reserves are private land. Permission must be obtained from the local Indian Business office in order to hunt on or across these lands.

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING - TERMINOLOGY

SPECIES	In this booklet "species" refers to 8 species of big game animals (mountain goat, elk, moose, mountain sheep, grizzly bear, caribou, mule (black-tailed) deer and white-tailed deer) and 1 species of small game (turkey).
AREA	This term is used in conjunction with a place name to denote a specific land area within British Columbia. It can consist of a number of Management Units, a single Management Unit or a portion of a Management Unit. For instance, the ASHNOVA AREA is comprised of a single Management Unit, 5-05. This particular area has also been subdivided into two Zones, A and B. Other examples are SPATSIS/PARK AREA which consists of only a portion of Management Unit 6-20 and KETTLE AREA which is comprised of several complete Management Units.
MANAGEMENT UNIT (M.U.)	A specific land area denoted by the initials "M.U." and a hyphenated number, i.e. M.U. 4-24, M.U. 3-14, etc. If the Management Unit has been subdivided into Zones this will appear as M.U. 4-24A, M.U. 3-14B, etc.
SEASON DATES	Refer to the period of time that hunting may take place. All dates are inclusive, e.g. September 1 to September 30 means that hunting may commence on September 1 and continue through to and include September 30.
CLASS OF ANIMAL	This term refers more specifically to the sex, age or antler/horn conformation of the animal for which an Authorization is available.

VANCOUVER ISLAND REGION

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASONS

MULE (Black-tailed) DEER

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
7001	Vancouver Island	1-05	A	Nov. 5-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	100
7002	Vancouver Island	1-05	B	Nov. 1-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	100

ELK

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
2001	Vancouver Island	1-05	A	Sept. 10-Sept. 25	Either sex, any age	2
2002	Vancouver Island	1-05	A	Oct. 1-Oct. 15	Either sex, any age	2
2003	Vancouver Island	1-05	A	Oct. 22-Nov. 5	Either sex, any age	2
2004	Vancouver Island	1-05	A	Nov. 15-Nov. 27	Either sex, any age	2
2005	Vancouver Island	1-05	A	Dec. 3-Dec. 15	Either sex, any age	2

Hunter success is expected to be low for elk in Zone A of M.U. 1-05.

2006	Vancouver Island	1-10	D	Sept. 10-Sept. 25	Antlerless only	2
2007	Vancouver Island	1-10	E	Sept. 10-Sept. 25	Antlerless only	1
2008	Vancouver Island	1-10	D	Oct. 1-Oct. 15	Antlerless only	2
2009	Vancouver Island	1-10	E	Oct. 1-Oct. 15	Antlerless only	1
2010	Vancouver Island	1-10	D	Oct. 22-Nov. 5	Antlerless only	2
2011	Vancouver Island	1-10	E	Oct. 22-Nov. 5	Antlerless only	1
2012	Vancouver Island	1-10	D	Nov. 15-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	2
2013	Vancouver Island	1-10	E	Nov. 15-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	1
2014	Vancouver Island	1-10	D	Dec. 3-Dec. 15	Antlerless only	2
2015	Vancouver Island	1-10	E	Dec. 3-Dec. 15	Antlerless only	1
2016	Vancouver Island	1-05	A	Dec. 3-Dec. 15	Antlerless only	6
2017	Vancouver Island	1-05	B+	Dec. 3-Dec. 15	Antlerless only	15
2018	Vancouver Island	1-05	A	Dec. 3-Dec. 15	Antlerless only	6
2019	Vancouver Island	1-05	B	Dec. 3-Dec. 15	Antlerless only	6
2020	Vancouver Island	1-05	F	Dec. 3-Dec. 15	Antlerless only	5
2021	Vancouver Island	1-10	F	Dec. 3-Dec. 15	Antlerless only	5
2022	Vancouver Island	1-11	B	Dec. 3-Dec. 15	Antlerless only	5
2023	Vancouver Island	1-05	A	Oct. 8-Nov. 20	*Spike bull or at least 5 points	10
2024	Vancouver Island	1-05	B	Oct. 8-Nov. 20	*Spike bull or at least 5 points	10
2025	Vancouver Island	1-05	C	Oct. 8-Nov. 20	*Spike bull or at least 5 points	12
2026	Vancouver Island	1-10	A	Oct. 8-Nov. 20	*Spike bull or at least 5 points	12
2027	Vancouver Island	1-10	B	Oct. 8-Nov. 20	*Spike bull or at least 5 points	12
2028	Vancouver Island	1-10	C	Oct. 8-Nov. 20	*Spike bull or at least 5 points	12
2029	Vancouver Island	1-10	F	Oct. 8-Nov. 20	*Spike bull or at least 5 points	5
2030	Vancouver Island	1-10	G	Oct. 8-Nov. 20	*Spike bull or at least 5 points	5
2031	Vancouver Island	1-11	A	Oct. 8-Nov. 20	*Spike bull or at least 5 points	10
2032	Vancouver Island	1-11	B	Oct. 8-Nov. 20	*Spike bull or at least 5 points	10
2033	Vancouver Island	1-12	A	Oct. 8-Nov. 20	*Spike bull or at least 5 points	10
2034	Vancouver Island	1-12	B	Oct. 8-Nov. 20	*Spike bull or at least 5 points	10
2035	Vancouver Island	1-13	A	Oct. 8-Nov. 13	*Spike bull or at least 5 points	10
2036	Vancouver Island	1-13	A	Nov. 14-Dec. 15	*Spike bull or at least 5 points	10
2037	Vancouver Island	1-13	B	Oct. 8-Nov. 20	*Spike bull or at least 5 points	3

+ Also includes Zone C of M.U. 1-05.

* A spike bull elk is any elk having antlers with only main beams with no points (tines) larger than one inch (2.5 cm). A 5 point bull elk must have at least five points (tines) on one antler, each tine being larger than one inch (2.5 cm).

** Also includes M.U. 1-11, Zone C.

2038	Vancouver Island	1-10	D	Oct. 8-Nov. 20	Adult bull only	10
2039	Vancouver Island	1-10	E	Oct. 8-Nov. 20	Adult bull only	5

Successful hunters must, within 10 days of the kill, submit the lower jaw or one of the lower incisor teeth (including the crown and root) of any elk killed on Vancouver Island to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks. The following information must be supplied at the same time: *location of the kill *date of the kill *numbers of days hunted *sex of the animal taken.

GRIZZLY BEAR

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
2001	Knight/Kingsome	1-14	A	Oct. 1-Nov. 15/88	Adult only	3
2002	Knight/Kingsome	1-14	B	Oct. 1-Nov. 15/88	Adult only	3
2003	Knight/Kingsome	1-18	A	Oct. 1-Nov. 15/88	Adult only	3
2004	Knight/Kingsome	1-18	B	Oct. 1-Nov. 15/88	Adult only	3
2005	Knight/Kingsome	1-18	C	Oct. 1-Nov. 15/88	Adult only	3

There is no open season on female or other grizzly bear in the company of two year old or younger grizzly bear, or on two year old or younger grizzly bear. Do not shoot any grizzly bear when observed in a family unit.

LOWER MAINLAND REGION

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASONS

MULE (Black-tailed) DEER

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
7003	Hope	2-02		Oct. 22-Dec. 15	Antlerless only	100
7004	Chilliwack	2-03		Oct. 22-Dec. 15	Antlerless only	100
7005	Harrison West	2-06		Oct. 22-Dec. 15	Antlerless only	100
7006	Harrison East	2-10		Oct. 22-Dec. 15	Antlerless only	100
7007	Lillooet Valley	2-11		Oct. 22-Dec. 15	Antlerless only	100

Successful hunters are required to submit the lower jaw or incisor tooth of antlerless deer killed to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks in Lower Mainland Region within 10 days of the kill. The following information must be supplied at the same time: *location of the kill *date of the kill *number of days hunted *sex of the animal taken.

GRIZZLY BEAR

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
2006	Toba River (fall)	2-13	A	Oct. 8-Nov. 13/88	Adult only	5
2007	Toba River (spring)	2-13	A	Apr. 1-May 31/88	Adult only	5

No person shall hunt grizzly bear within 1.6 km (1 mile) of any garbage dump.

There is no open season on female or other grizzly bear in the company of two year old or younger grizzly bear, or on two year old or younger grizzly bear. Do not shoot any grizzly bear when observed in a family unit.

MOUNTAIN GOAT

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
2021	Chasm Ridge	2-01	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 20	Adult only	4
2022	Mt. Meager	2-01	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 20	Adult only	5

Kids and adults in the company of kids may not be taken. Kids are defined as being those animals with a horn length of 3 inches (76 mm) or less.

Successful hunters are required to make the horns and lower jaw of any mountain goat taken available for measurement at a Ministry of Environment and Parks compulsory inspection station within 10 days of the last day of the hunt.

NANNY AND KID MOUNTAIN GOAT



THOMPSON/NICOLA SUB-REGION

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASONS

ELK

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
2008	Lytton	3-14		Nov. 15-Nov. 23	Antlerless only	10
2001	Lytton	3-14		Dec. 3-Dec. 11	Antlerless only	10

Successful hunters are required to submit, within 10 days of the kill, the lower jaw or one of the incisor teeth (including the crown and root) of elk killed to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks. The following information must also be supplied at that time: *location of the kill *date of the kill *number of days hunted *sex of the animal taken.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
0001	Kamloops Lake	3-29	A	Sept. 4-Sept. 11	Ram only	2
0002	Kamloops Lake	3-29	A	Jan. 9-Jan. 13	*Ewe only	2

*Successful hunters are required to inspect, within 24 hours of the kill, the carcass and reproductive tract of sheep killed to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks at Kamloops.

MOOSE

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
0001	Wells Gray Park	3-46	A	Jan. 7-Jan. 13	Either sex, any age	25
0002	Wells Gray Park	3-46	B	Jan. 7-Jan. 13	Either sex, any age	25
0003	Kamloops	3-12*	A	Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	50
0004	Kamloops	3-12*	B	Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	5
0005	Kamloops	3-13		Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	4
0006	Kamloops	3-17		Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	5
0007	Kamloops	3-18		Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	50
0008	Kamloops	3-19*	A	Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	35
0009	Kamloops	3-19*	B	Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	20
0010	Kamloops	3-20*		Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	25
0011	Kamloops	3-25*		Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	10
0012	Kamloops	3-27		Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	10
0013	Kamloops	3-28*	A	Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	10
0014	Kamloops	3-28*	B	Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	10
0015	Kamloops	3-29*	A	Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	30
0016	Kamloops	3-29*	B	Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	20
0017	Kamloops	3-30*	A	Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	35
0018	Kamloops	3-30*	B	Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	40
0019	Kamloops	3-30*	C	Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	5
0020	Kamloops	3-31*	A	Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	20
0021	Kamloops	3-31*	B	Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	22
0022	Kamloops	3-32		Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	5
0023	Kamloops	3-36		Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	10
0024	Kamloops	3-37		Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	0
0025	Kamloops	3-38		Nov. 21-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	30

Successful hunters are required to submit, within 10 days of the kill, the lower jaw or one of the lower incisor teeth of any moose taken in this hunt. From those management units marked with an asterisk (*) above, successful hunters must also submit the complete reproductive tract to the Kamloops office of the Ministry of Environment and Parks within 3 days of the kill. The following information must be supplied at the same time: *location of the kill *date of the kill *number of days hunted *sex of the animal taken.

Anyone who hunts moose in the Wells Gray Park Limited Entry Hunting area must report to an official at the checkpoint located at Hump Creek immediately before and immediately after his hunt regardless of success. Successful hunters are required to submit at this time the lower jaw or one of the incisor teeth (including the crown and root) of moose killed to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks. The following information must also be supplied at the same time: *location of the kill *date of the kill *number of days hunted *sex of the animal taken.

MOUNTAIN GOAT

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
0003	Kamloops	3-12*	B	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	2
0004	Kamloops	3-16	A	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	4
0005	Kamloops	3-16	B	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	4
0006	Kamloops	3-16	C	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	2
0007	Kamloops	3-16	D	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	2
0008	Kamloops	3-16	E	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	4
0009	Kamloops	3-16	F	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	2
0010	Kamloops	3-22	A	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	2
0011	Kamloops	3-22	B	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	2
0012	Kamloops	3-22	C	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	2
0013	Kamloops	3-23	A	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	2
0014	Kamloops	3-23	B	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	4
0015	Kamloops	3-23	C	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	4
0016	Kamloops	3-26	A	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	4
0017	Kamloops	3-26	A	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	4
0018	Kamloops	3-43	A	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	5
0019	Kamloops	3-43	B	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	5
0020	Kamloops	3-43	C	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	5
0021	Kamloops	3-44	A	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	4
0022	Kamloops	3-44	B	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	4
0023	Kamloops	3-44	C	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	4
0024	Kamloops	3-44	D	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	2
0025	Kamloops	3-46	A	Sept. 22-Oct. 31	Either sex, any age	2

*Also includes M.U. 3-14, Zone A.

KOOTENAY REGION

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASONS

TURKEY

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
0001	Goat River	6-08		Apr. 29-May 10/87	Boarded turkey only	30

THE USE OF CENTREFIRE RIFLES IS PROHIBITED DURING THE KOOTENAY REGION LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASON FOR TURKEY.

MULE (Black-tailed) DEER

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
7000	Kootenay	4-01		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	100
7001	Kootenay	4-02		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	100
7002	Kootenay	4-03		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	220
7003	Kootenay	4-04		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	95
7004	Kootenay	4-05		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	100
7005	Kootenay	4-06		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	345
7006	Kootenay	4-07		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	210
7007	Kootenay	4-08		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	100
7008	Kootenay	4-14		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	100
7009	Kootenay	4-16		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	100
7010	Kootenay	4-17		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	80
7011	Kootenay	4-18		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	50
7012	Kootenay	4-19		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	100
7013	Kootenay	4-20		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	220
7014	Kootenay	4-21		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	140
7015	Kootenay	4-22		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	400
7016	Kootenay	4-23		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	415
7017	Kootenay	4-24		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	100
7018	Kootenay	4-25		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	100
7019	Kootenay	4-26		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	100
7020	Kootenay	4-27		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	30
7021	Kootenay	4-28		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	10
7022	Kootenay	4-29		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	50
7023	Kootenay	4-30		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	35
7024	Kootenay	4-31		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	60
7025	Kootenay	4-32		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	100
7026	Kootenay	4-33		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	25
7027	Kootenay	4-34		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	75
7028	Kootenay	4-35		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	70
7029	Kootenay	4-36		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Antlerless or spike buck only	10

Those authorized to hunt for antlerless deer in Kootenay Region are requested to take a fawn rather than a doe if possible. This will help to maintain a stock of prime breeding female deer necessary for the continuance of a healthy deer population.

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASONS

WHITE-TAILED DEER

[illegible]

Those authorized to hunt for antelope deer in Kootenay Region are requested to make a lawn rather than a stock of prime breeding female deer necessary for the maintenance of a healthy deer population.

MOOSE

Year	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Autopsies Available
1955	Keweenaw	4-81		Nov. 20-Nov. 26	"Cow (or calf or "spike built) only	14
1955	Keweenaw	4-85		Nov. 20-Nov. 26	"Cow (or calf or "spike built) only	5
1955	Keweenaw	4-86		Nov. 20-Nov. 26	"Cow (or calf or "spike built) only	14
1955	Keweenaw	4-84		Nov. 20-Nov. 26	"Cow (or calf or "spike built) only	7
1955	Keweenaw	4-85		Nov. 20-Nov. 26	"Cow (or calf or "spike built) only	14
1955	Keweenaw	4-86		Nov. 20-Nov. 26	"Cow (or calf or "spike built) only	7
1955	Keweenaw	4-85		Nov. 20-Nov. 26	"Cow (or calf or "spike built) only	0
1955	Keweenaw	4-86		Nov. 20-Nov. 26	"Cow (or calf or "spike built) only	25
1955	Keweenaw	4-82		Nov. 20-Nov. 26	"Cow (or calf or "spike built) only	11
1955	Keweenaw	4-83		Nov. 20-Nov. 26	"Cow (or calf or "spike built) only	20
1955	Keweenaw	4-83	A	Nov. 20-Nov. 26	"Cow (or calf or "spike built) only	24
1955	Keweenaw	4-84		Nov. 20-Nov. 26	"Cow (or calf or "spike built) only	5
1955	Keweenaw	4-85		Nov. 20-Nov. 26	"Cow (or calf or "spike built) only	3
1955	Keweenaw	4-85		Nov. 20-Nov. 26	"Cow (or calf or "spike built) only	12
1955	Keweenaw	4-84		Nov. 20-Nov. 26	"Cow (or calf or "spike built) only	17
1955	Keweenaw	4-84		Nov. 20-Nov. 26	"Cow (or calf or "spike built) only	5
1955	Keweenaw	4-85	B	Oct. 25-Nov. 5	"Mature bull moose	5

Runners are requested to submit any cows (cows without calves). A split bull record is any bull bearing calves with no lines (points), the length of the longest antler being equal to or less than the length of the ear.

Bulls with at least one palmaris antler, the longest antler being longer than 38 cm, from which protrude a brow bone or brow palm which is at least 15 cm in length. The antlers must accompany the species *leucurus*.

[illegible]

an all-Cow (or bull or spina bull) only' hunts listed above successful hunters are required to submit, within 5 days of the bill, the complete reproductive tract and the lower jaw or one of the molar teeth of any specimen to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks in Kootenay Region. The hunting in question must be completed at the same time. Submission of the bill adds to the bill number of days listed on the bill.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP

Code	Area	H. U. Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Antelope
0001	St. Asaphville Park	4-25	F	Oct 21-Oct 26	At least full cwt
0002	St. Asaphville Park	4-25	F	Oct 21-Oct 26	At least full cwt
0003	Phillips Creek	4-25	A	Nov 1-Nov 25	At least full cwt
0004	Stony	4-25	Reg.	16-Oct 25	Any bighorn ram mountain
0005	Keokau	4-25	Reg.	16-Oct 25	Unwed over 1 year old
0006	Keokau	4-25	D	Reg. 16-Oct 25	Two only
0007	Keokau	4-25	E	Reg. 16-Oct 25	Two only
0008	Keokau	4-25	E	Reg. 16-Oct 25	Two only
0009	Keokau	4-25	A	Reg. 16-Oct 25	Two only

Do not submit your application for this hunt until AFTER JULY 21, 1981. Deadlines in October 13, 1981. You have made application for any other Limited Entry Grizzly hunt for the 1980-81 season, you are NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY FOR THIS HUNT.

SPRING 1989 GRIZZLY BEAR HUNT

to not submit your application for this hunt until AFTER JULY 21, 1968. Deadline is October 12, 1968.

GRIZZLY BEAR

Area	U.S. Zone	Season Date	Class of Subject
West			
East			

[illegible]

to agree number of representatives. Any necessary changes will be based on the results of the 1988 spring grizzly bear hunt. A special draw will be held on or before October 22, 1988, for this hunt. Applications must be received in Victoria by October 12, 1988.

KOOTENAY REGION

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASONS

ELK

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
2842	Creston	4-08	A	Nov. 15-Dec. 15	Either sex, any age	50
2843	Creston	4-08	A	Dec. 16-Jan. 15	Either sex, any age	50

Please note that Creston is largely rural-residential.

2844	Kootenay	4-08		Sept. 10-Oct. 31	*At least three points	10
2845	Kootenay	4-09		Sept. 10-Oct. 31	*At least three points	5
2846	Kootenay	4-10		Sept. 10-Oct. 31	*At least three points	10

* Open only for bulls with at least one branched antler. A branched antler is one with at least 3 points (tines), each of which is at least 8 cm in length. The antlers must accompany the species licence.

2847	Kootenay	4-01		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	40
2848	Kootenay	4-02		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	86
2849	Kootenay	4-03		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	86
2850	Kootenay	4-04		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	30
2851	Kootenay	4-05		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	30
2852	Kootenay	4-06		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	50
2853	Kootenay	4-06*	B	Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	10
2854	Kootenay	4-07	A	Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	20
2855	Kootenay	4-08		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	20
2856	Kootenay	4-09		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	15
2857	Kootenay	4-10		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	10
2858	Kootenay	4-11		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	170
2859	Kootenay	4-12		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	185
2860	Kootenay	4-13	A	Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	80
2861	Kootenay	4-14	B	Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	75
2862	Kootenay	4-15		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	100
2863	Kootenay	4-16		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	95
2864	Kootenay	4-17		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	5
2865	Kootenay	4-18		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	5
2866	Kootenay	4-19		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	2
2867	Kootenay	4-20		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	45
2868	Kootenay	4-21		Nov. 15-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	30
2869	Kootenay	4-22		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Cow or calf only	15

* Also includes a portion of M.U. 4-07.

Persons who draw a 'Cow or Calf only' elk authorization for Kootenay Region are not permitted to hunt for or take any other elk in Region 4 during the general open season for elk in Region 4.

2873	Kootenay	4-01		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	400
2874	Kootenay	4-02		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	300
2875	Kootenay	4-03		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	240
2876	Kootenay	4-04		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	120
2877	Kootenay	4-05		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	200
2878	Kootenay	4-06		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	200
2879	Kootenay	4-06*	B	Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	60
2880	Kootenay	4-07	A	Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	80
2881	Kootenay	4-08		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	100
2882	Kootenay	4-09		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	30
2883	Kootenay	4-10		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	30
2884	Kootenay	4-11		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	40
2885	Kootenay	4-12		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	100
2886	Kootenay	4-13	A	Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	700
2887	Kootenay	4-14	B	Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	440
2888	Kootenay	4-15		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	500
2889	Kootenay	4-16		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	440
2890	Kootenay	4-17		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	40
2891	Kootenay	4-18		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	20
2892	Kootenay	4-19		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	40
2893	Kootenay	4-20		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	230
2894	Kootenay	4-21		Nov. 15-Nov. 30	Calf only	150
2895	Kootenay	4-22		Oct. 10-Nov. 30	Calf only	150

* Also includes a portion of M.U. 4-07.

Persons who draw a 'Calf only' elk authorization for Kootenay Region are permitted to hunt bull elk in the regular open season.

A calf elk is less than 12 months of age. It may be distinguished from yearling and adult cow elk by a short, blunt nose and a neck that appears shorter and heavier than that of an adult cow. A calf elk has a rounded fuzzy patch of hair on its forehead and appears to be from one half to two thirds the size of an adult cow elk.

SPECIAL EARLY SEASON

Holders of early season 'Cow or calf only' Limited Entry authorizations for M.U.'s 4-02, 4-03, 4-05, 4-21, 4-22 and 4-25 may participate in an early hunt for elk as specified on their authorization from September 16 to that portion of the M.U. for which they were drawn depicted on the map entitled KOOTENAY ELK - EARLY SEASON ZONES. Retain the colour map section of this synopsis for reference during hunting.

COW AND CALF ELK

A calf elk is less than 12 months of age. It may be distinguished from yearling and adult cow elk by a short, blunt nose and a neck that appears shorter and heavier than that of an adult cow. A calf elk has a rounded fuzzy patch of hair on its forehead and appears to be from one half to two thirds the size of an adult cow elk.



MOUNTAIN GOAT

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
2896	Kootenay	4-01	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	8
2897	Kootenay	4-01	B	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	1
2898	Kootenay	4-01	C	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	3
2899	Kootenay	4-01	D	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	3
2900	Kootenay	4-01	E	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	7
2901	Kootenay	4-02	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	8
2902	Kootenay	4-03		Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	7
2903	Kootenay	4-14		Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	5
2904	Kootenay	4-18		Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	9
2905	Kootenay	4-17	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	3
2906	Kootenay	4-17	B	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	2
2907	Kootenay	4-18		Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	12
2908	Kootenay	4-20	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	3
2909	Kootenay	4-20	B	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	14
2910	Kootenay	4-20	C	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	3
2911	Kootenay	4-21	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	5
2912	Kootenay	4-21	B	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	12
2913	Kootenay	4-22	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	9
2914	Kootenay	4-22	B	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	21
2915	Kootenay	4-22	C	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	30
2916	Kootenay	4-22	D	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	14
2917	Kootenay	4-22	E	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	52
2918	Kootenay	4-22	F	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	10
2919	Kootenay	4-22	G	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	1
2920	Kootenay	4-23	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	24
2921	Kootenay	4-23	B	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	108
2922	Kootenay	4-23	C	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	6
2923	Kootenay	4-23	E	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	1
2924	Kootenay	4-23	G	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	4
2925	Kootenay	4-23	J	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	14
2926	Kootenay	4-24	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	12
2927	Kootenay	4-24	B	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	42
2928	Kootenay	4-24	C	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	14
2929	Kootenay	4-24	D	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	19
2930	Kootenay	4-24	E	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	12
2931	Kootenay	4-24	F	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	23
2932	Kootenay	4-25	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	8
2933	Kootenay	4-25	B	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	4
2934	Kootenay	4-25	C	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	82
2935	Kootenay	4-25	D	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	44
2936	Kootenay	4-25	E	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	23
2937	Kootenay	4-26	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	6
2938	Kootenay	4-26	B	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	6
2939	Kootenay	4-26	C	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	30
2940	Kootenay	4-26	D	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	11
2941	Kootenay	4-27		Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	18
2942	Kootenay	4-28		Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	29
2943	Kootenay	4-29		Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	12
2944	Kootenay	4-30		Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	20
2945	Kootenay	4-31	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	3
2946	Kootenay	4-31	B	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	2
2947	Kootenay	4-32		Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	10
2948	Kootenay	4-33		Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	23
2949	Kootenay	4-34	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	8
2950	Kootenay	4-34	B	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	12
2951	Kootenay	4-34	C	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	34
2952	Kootenay	4-35	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	29
2953	Kootenay	4-36	B	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	48
2954	Kootenay	4-36	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	26
2955	Kootenay	4-36	B	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	30
2956	Kootenay	4-37	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	17
2957	Kootenay	4-38	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	21
2958	Kootenay	4-38	B	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	25
2959	Kootenay	4-38	C	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	22
2960	Kootenay	4-38	A	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	18
2961	Kootenay	4-38	B	Sept. 10-Nov. 30	Either sex, any age	38

CARIBOO SUB-REGION

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASONS

MULE (Black-tailed) DEER

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
7908	Shuff Lake	4-08	A	Nov. 12-Nov. 27	Antlerless only	40

CARIBOO SUB-REGION

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASONS

MOOSE

Hunt Code	Area	M.U. Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
486	Cariboo	5-41	Oct. 15-Oct. 31	Antlerless only	5
481	Cariboo	5-41	Nov. 15-Dec. 11	Antlerless only	15
482	Cariboo	5-42	Oct. 15-Oct. 31	Antlerless only	21
483	Cariboo	5-42	Nov. 15-Dec. 11	Antlerless only	21
484	Cariboo	5-42	Oct. 15-Oct. 31	Antlerless only	22
485	Cariboo	5-42	Nov. 15-Dec. 11	Antlerless only	22
486	Cariboo	5-42	Oct. 15-Oct. 31	Antlerless only	21
487	Cariboo	5-42	Nov. 15-Dec. 11	Antlerless only	21
488	Cariboo	5-43	Oct. 15-Oct. 31	Antlerless only	10
489	Cariboo	5-43	Nov. 15-Dec. 11	Antlerless only	10
490	Cariboo	5-43	Oct. 15-Oct. 31	Antlerless only	26
491	Cariboo	5-43	Nov. 15-Dec. 11	Antlerless only	26
492	Cariboo	5-44	Oct. 15-Oct. 31	Antlerless only	10
493	Cariboo	5-44	Nov. 15-Dec. 11	Antlerless only	10
494	Cariboo	5-13	Oct. 15-Oct. 31	Antlerless only	16
495	Cariboo	5-13	Nov. 15-Dec. 11	Antlerless only	16
496	Cariboo	5-13	Oct. 15-Oct. 31	Antlerless only	10
497	Cariboo	5-13	Nov. 15-Dec. 11	Antlerless only	22
498	Cariboo	5-13	Oct. 15-Oct. 31	Antlerless only	32
499	Cariboo	5-13	Nov. 15-Dec. 11	Antlerless only	10
500	Cariboo	5-14	Oct. 15-Oct. 31	Antlerless only	15
501	Cariboo	5-14	Nov. 15-Dec. 11	Antlerless only	15
502	Cariboo	5-15	Oct. 15-Oct. 31	Antlerless only	20
503	Cariboo	5-15	Nov. 15-Dec. 11	Antlerless only	20
504	Yahelita	5-44*	Sept. 1-Oct. 25	Bull moose	5

* Also includes Zones C, D, E, F, G, and H of M.U. 5-04. See Yohetta Mountain Goat and Moose map on page 11.

Successful hunters are required to submit to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks in Cariboo Sub-region the complete reproductive tract and one of the two central incisor teeth of moose harvested within 3 days after the kill. The following information must be supplied at the same time: •location of the kill •date of the kill •number of days hunted •sex of the animal taken.

GRIZZLY BEAR

Hunt Code	Area	M.U. Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
506	Kaslo	5-46	Sept. 10-Dec. 4/88 4 Apr. 1-May 31/88	Adult only	2

There is no open season on female or other grizzly bear in the company of two year old or younger grizzly bear or on two year old or younger grizzly bear. Do not shoot any grizzly bear when observed in a family unit.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP

Hunt Code	Area	M.U. Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
507	Junction	5-14	Aug. 25-Aug. 26	At least full curl (or 6 yrs.)	1
508	Junction	5-14	Aug. 28-Sept. 2	At least full curl (or 6 yrs.)	1
509	Junction	5-14	Aug. 25-Sept. 2	At least full curl (or 6 yrs.)	1
510	Junction	5-14	Aug. 25-Sept. 2	At least full curl (or 6 yrs.)	1
511	Junction	5-14	Aug. 25-Sept. 2	At least full curl (or 6 yrs.)	1
512	Junction	5-14	Aug. 25-Sept. 2	At least full curl (or 6 yrs.)	1
513	Junction	5-14	Aug. 25-Sept. 2	At least full curl (or 6 yrs.)	1
514	Junction	5-14	Aug. 25-Sept. 2	At least full curl (or 6 yrs.)	1
515	Junction	5-14	Aug. 25-Sept. 2	At least full curl (or 6 yrs.)	1
516	Junction	5-14	Aug. 25-Sept. 2	At least full curl (or 6 yrs.)	1
517	Junction	5-14	Aug. 25-Sept. 2	At least full curl (or 6 yrs.)	1
518	Junction	5-14	Aug. 25-Sept. 2	At least full curl (or 6 yrs.)	1
519	Junction	5-14	Aug. 25-Sept. 2	At least full curl (or 6 yrs.)	1
520	Junction	5-14	Aug. 25-Sept. 2	At least full curl (or 6 yrs.)	1
521	Junction	5-14	Aug. 25-Sept. 2	At least full curl (or 6 yrs.)	1
522	Junction	5-14	Aug. 25-Sept. 2	At least full curl (or 6 yrs.)	1

Anyone who kills a mountain sheep in the Junction Limited Entry Hunting area must submit the animal for inspection to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks at Williams Lake.

CARIBOU

Hunt Code	Area	M.U. Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
1001	Itala-Ilgahaz	5-12	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	Either sex, any age	25

Those authorized to hunt for caribou in Cariboo Sub-region are requested to select a cow if possible.

MOUNTAIN GOAT

Hunt Code	Area	M.U. Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
502	Yohetta	5-41	Sept. 1-Oct. 30	Either sex, any age	5
503	Yohetta	5-41	Sept. 1-Oct. 30	Either sex, any age	5
504	Yohetta	5-41	Sept. 1-Oct. 30	Either sex, any age	5
505	Yohetta	5-41	Sept. 1-Oct. 30	Either sex, any age	5
506	Yohetta	5-41	Sept. 1-Oct. 30	Either sex, any age	5
507	Yohetta	5-41	Sept. 1-Oct. 30	Either sex, any age	5
508	Yohetta	5-41	Sept. 1-Oct. 30	Either sex, any age	5
509	Yohetta	5-41	Sept. 1-Oct. 30	Either sex, any age	5
510	Yohetta	5-41	Sept. 1-Oct. 30	Either sex, any age	5
511	Cherry Creek	5-48	Sept. 1-Oct. 30	Either sex, any age	5
512	Johanna-Closhy	5-48	Sept. 1-Oct. 30	Either sex, any age	5
513	Johanna-Closhy	5-48	Sept. 1-Oct. 30	Either sex, any age	5
514	Boss-Deception	5-18	Sept. 1-Oct. 30	Either sex, any age	5
515	Eureka	5-18	Sept. 1-Oct. 30	Either sex, any age	5

SKEENA SUB-REGION

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASONS

MULE (Black-tailed) DEER

Hunt Code	Area	M.U. Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
700	Smithers	5-44	Nov. 1-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	5
701	Smithers	5-44	Nov. 1-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	5
702	Smithers	5-44	Nov. 1-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	5

Successful hunters are required to submit, within 15 days of the kill, the lower jaw or one of two incisors (including the crown and root) of any deer killed to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks in Skeena Sub-region. The following information must be supplied at the same time: •location of the kill •date of the kill •number of days hunted •sex of the animal taken.

CARIBOU

Hunt Code	Area	M.U. Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
1002	Spatsizi	5-20	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult bull only	5
1003	Keewi	5-25	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult bull only	5
1004	Telchuck	5-41*	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	Adult bull only	5
1005	Telchuck	5-41**	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	Adult bull only	5
1006	Telchuck	5-44	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	Adult bull only	5

* Also includes M.U. 5-02, Zone A.
** Also includes M.U. 5-02, Zone B.

GRIZZLY BEAR

Hunt Code	Area	M.U. Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
2008	Meziadin	5-16	Sept. 15-Oct. 26/88	Adult only	5
2010	Meziadin	5-21	Sept. 1-Oct. 26/88	Adult only	5
2011	Spatsizi	5-20	Apr. 15-June 15/88	Adult only	5
2012	Spatsizi	5-20	Apr. 15-June 15/88	Adult only	5

There is no open season on female or other grizzly bear in the company of two year old or younger grizzly bear or on two year old or younger grizzly bear. Do not shoot any grizzly bear when observed in a family unit.

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASONS CONTINUED ON PAGE 15

A detailed map of the Queen Charlotte Strait region. The map shows the strait between the mainland and the islands of Haida Gwaii. Key locations include Cape Scott, Port Hardy, Port Alice, and Port Moresby. The map also shows the Quatsino Sound, the Skeena River, and the Skeena Delta. The map is labeled with various geographical features and locations, including Cape Scott, Port Hardy, Port Alice, Port Moresby, and the Skeena River. The map is oriented with North at the top.

KNIGHT/KINGCOME - GRIZZLY BEAR

Map of the Knight/Kingcome - Grizzly Bear Range in British Columbia, Canada. The range area is shaded in black. Key geographical features labeled include Queen Charlotte Strait, Port Hardy, Vancouver Island, Johnstone Strait, and the Skeena River. A note on the right side of the map reads "NOTE CLOSED AREAS".

Whakamoa Sound

Whakamoa Sound marine logging road

M: 1: 10

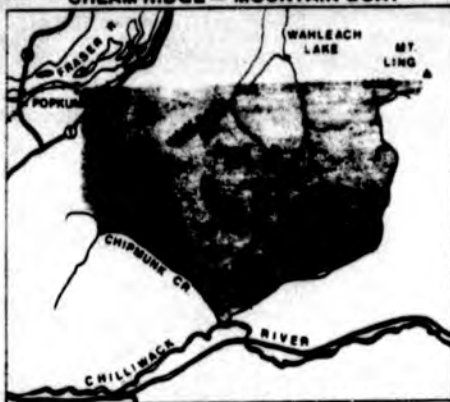
[illegible]

A map of the study area in California. It shows the location of the study site, represented by a black area, relative to Mt. Waddington, China Lake, and the Mt. of land. The map includes a scale bar and a north arrow.

Map of the Klamath River area. The main bridge crossing is shown on the Klamath R. near Mt. Glass. Other features include Valley Cove, Costello Peak, Swampy Pt., and various creeks like Freshwater Cr. and Branta Cr. The map also indicates the location of the MU 1-15.

MAP SECTION — RETAIN FOR USE DURING HUNTING

CHEAM RIDGE — MOUNTAIN GOAT



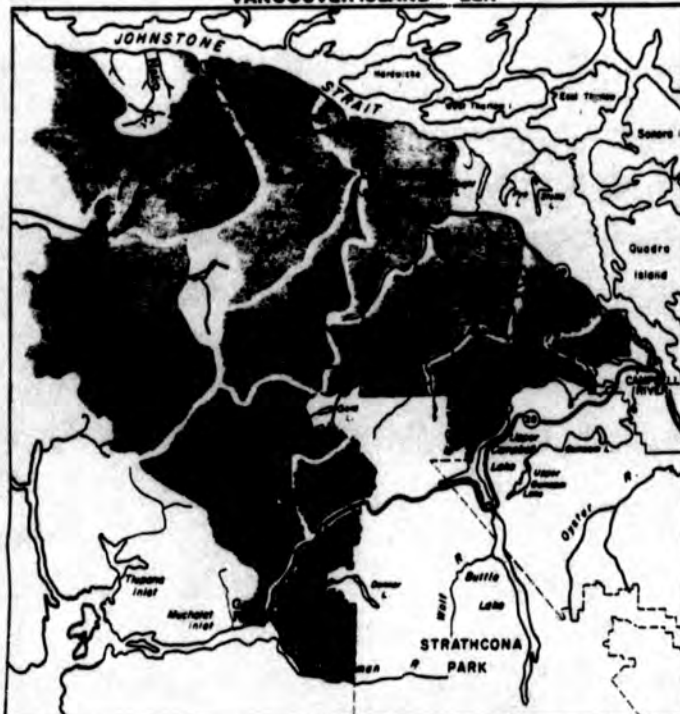
MT. MEAGER — MOUNTAIN GOAT



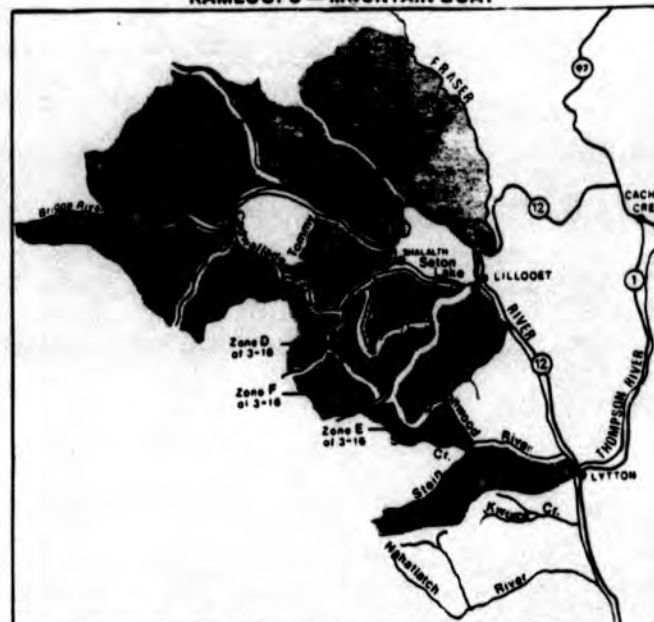
KAMLOOPS — MOUNTAIN GOAT



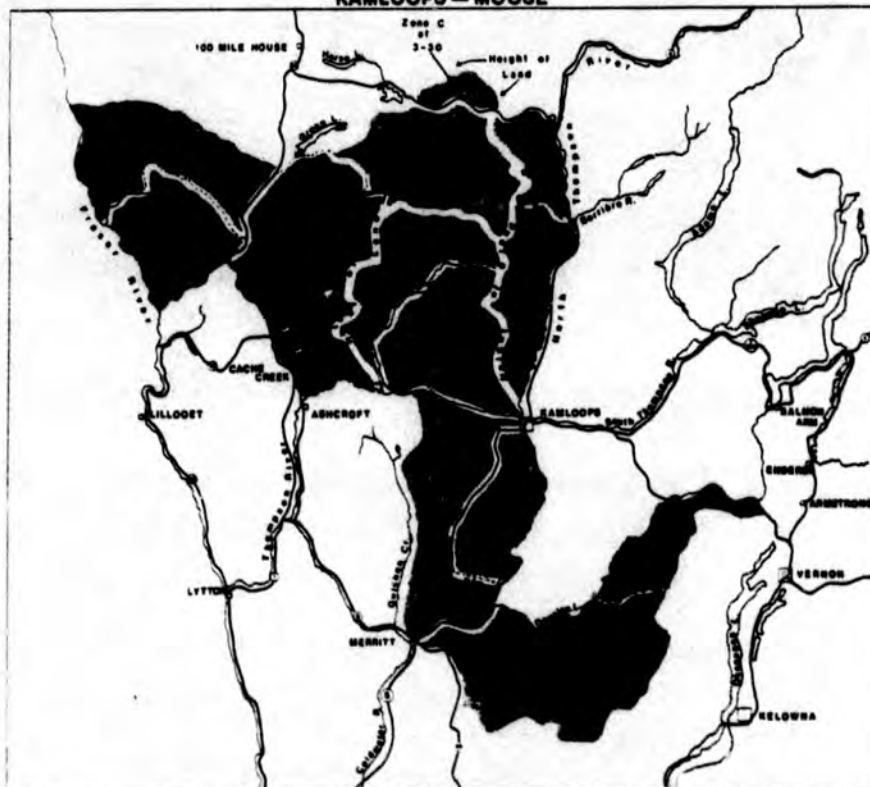
VANCOUVER ISLAND — ELK



KAMLOOPS — MOUNTAIN GOAT

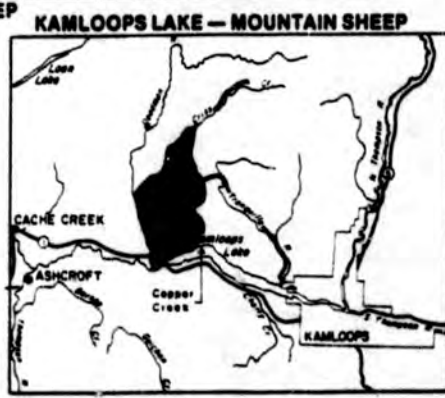
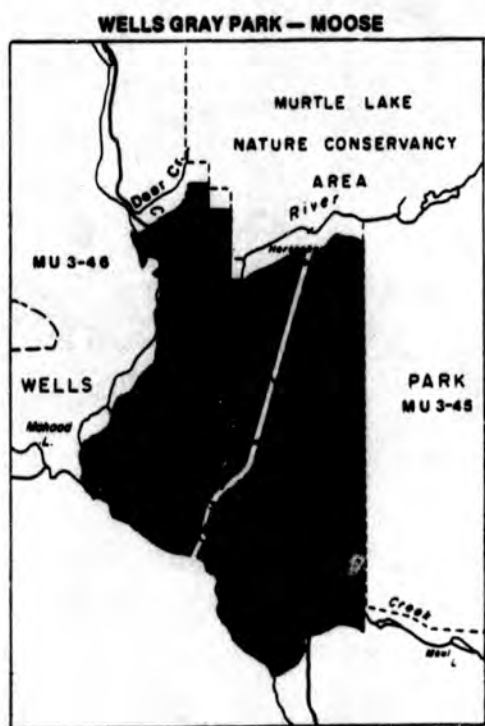
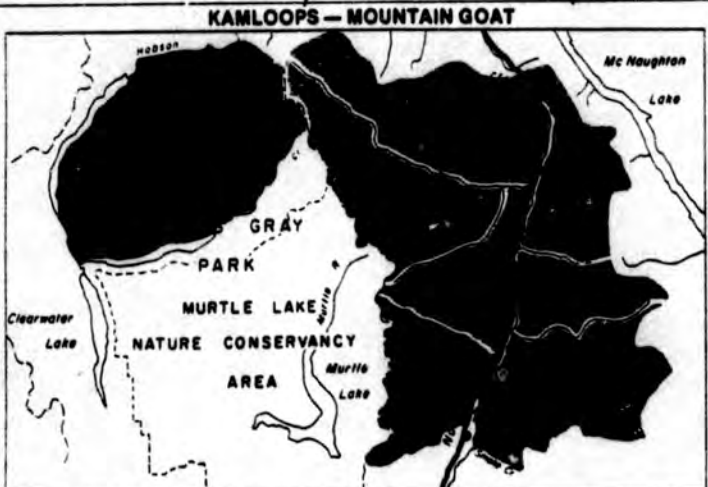
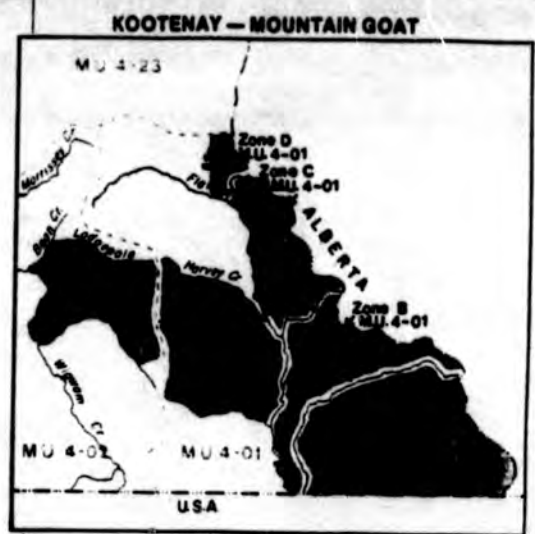
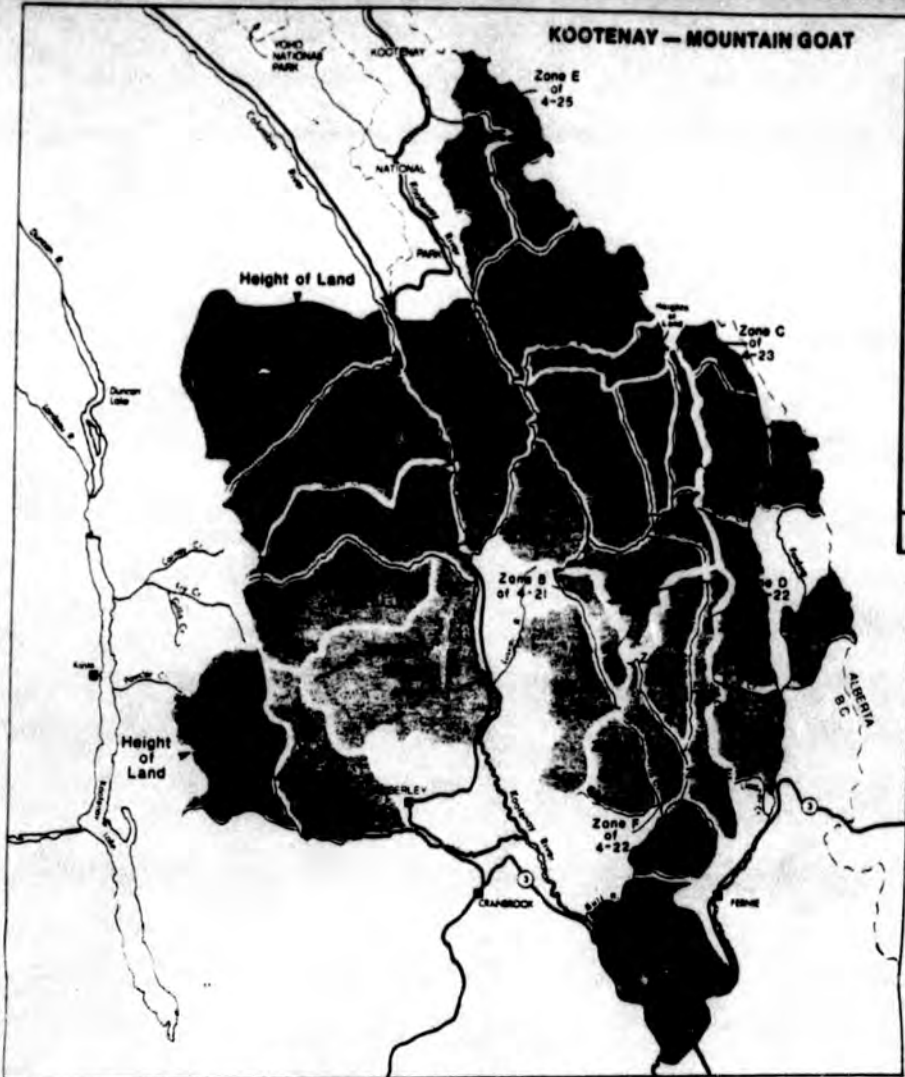


KAMLOOPS — MOOSE



KAMLOOPS — MOUNTAIN GOAT



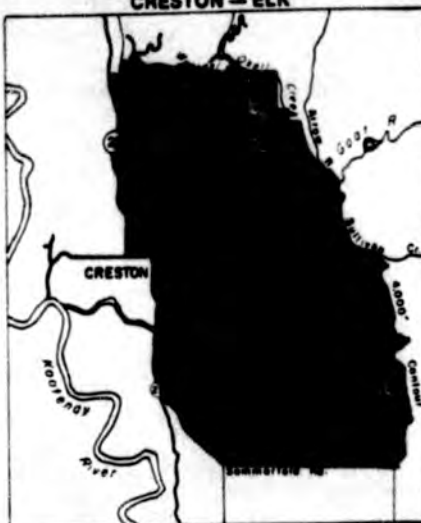


Anyone who hunts moose in the Wells Gray Park Limited Entry Hunting area must report to an official at the checkpoint located at Hump Creek immediately before and immediately after their hunt regardless of success. Successful hunters are required to submit at this time the lower jaw or one of the molar teeth (including the crown and root) of moose killed, to an official at the Ministry of Environment and Parks. The following information must also be supplied at the same time: location of the kill, date of the kill, number of days hunted, sex of the animal taken.

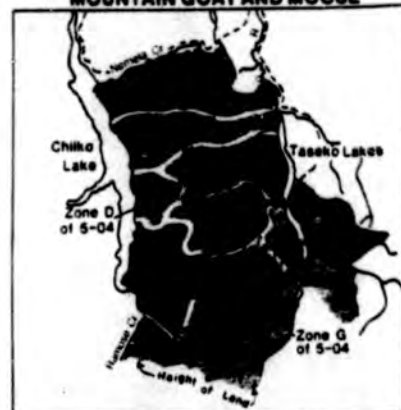
BLUFF LAKE — MULE (Black-tailed) DEER



CRESTON — ELK



YONETTA — MOUNTAIN GOAT AND MOOSE



KWATNA — GRIZZLY BEAR



CHERRY CREEK — MOUNTAIN GOAT



JOBIN - McCLINCHY — MOUNTAIN GOAT



EUREKA/BOSS-DECEPTION — MOUNTAIN GOAT



CARIBOO — ANTLERLESS MOOSE



JUNCTION — MOUNTAIN SHEEP



PHILLIPS CREEK — MOUNTAIN SHEEP



MAP SECTION — RETAIN FOR USE DURING HUNTING

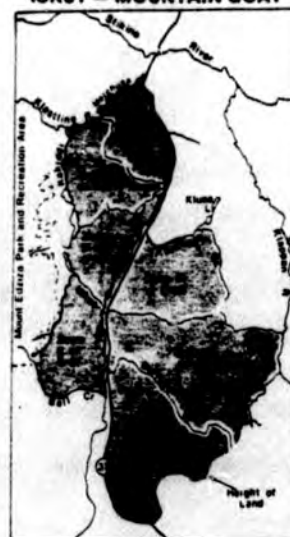
SPATSIZI — MOUNTAIN GOAT



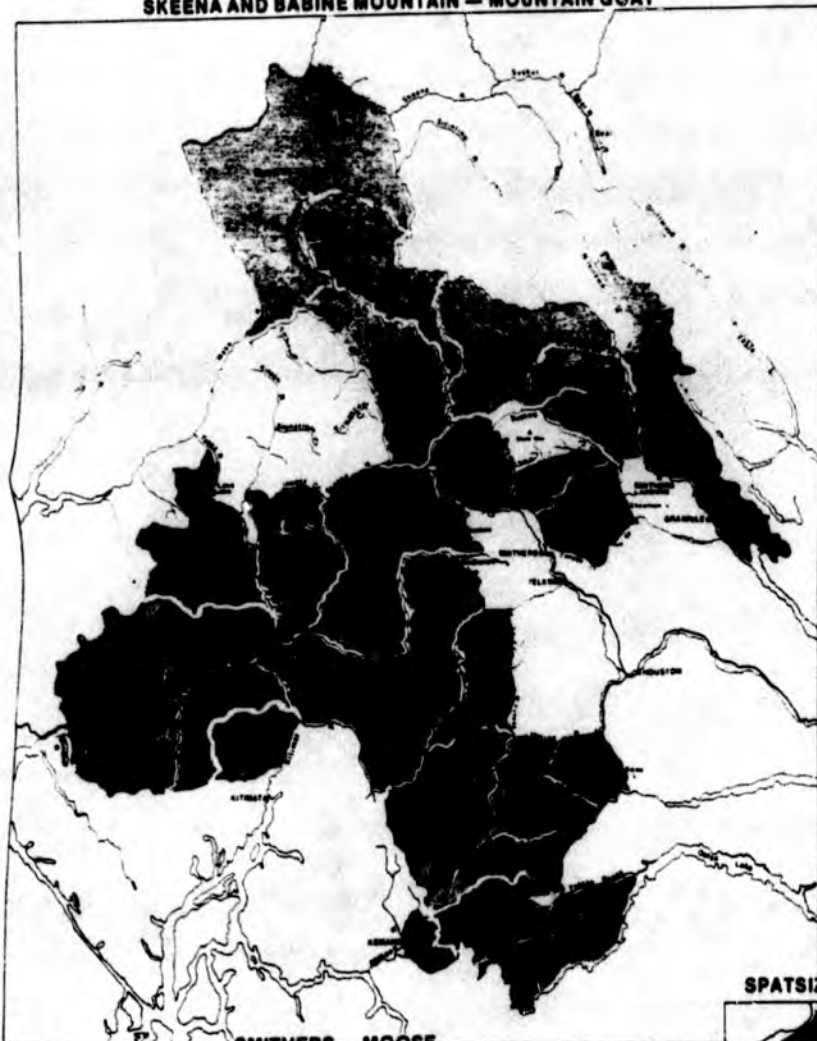
TATSHENSHINI — MOUNTAIN SHEEP



ISKUT — MOUNTAIN GOAT



SKEENA AND BABINE MOUNTAIN — MOUNTAIN GOAT

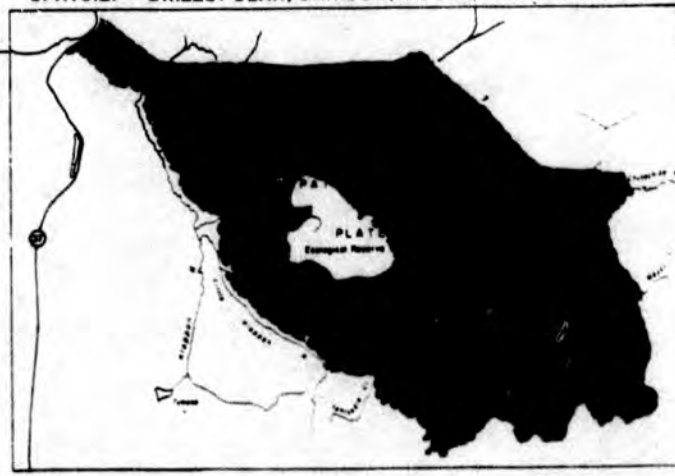


ATLIN — MOUNTAIN SHEEP

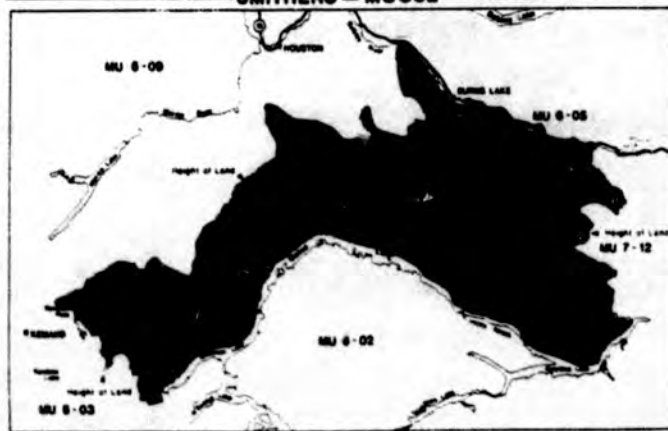


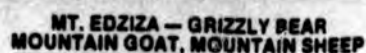
SPATSIZI WILDERNESS PARK:
There is no road access to Spatsizi Park. Before applying for hunts in this area please investigate means of transportation and costs involved.

SPATSIZI — GRIZZLY BEAR, CARIBOU, MOOSE, MOUNTAIN SHEEP

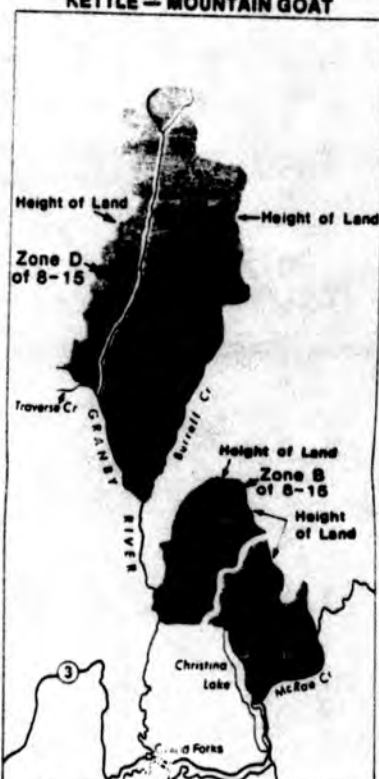
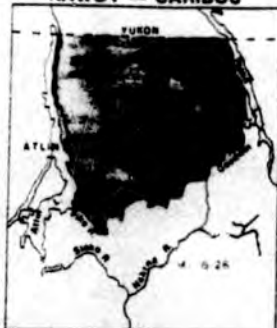


SMITHERS — MOOSE

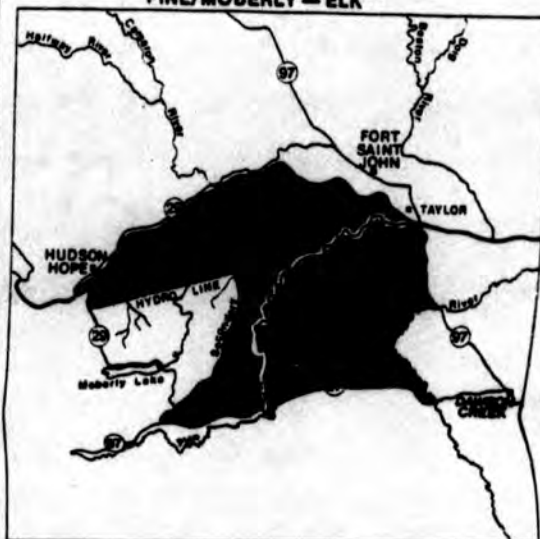




KETTLE — MOUNTAIN GOAT



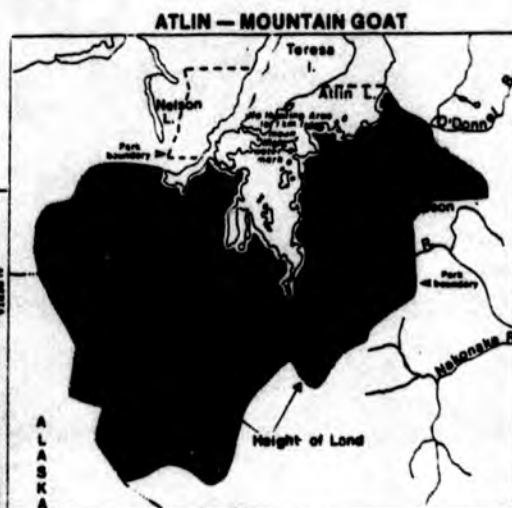
PINE/MOBERLY — ELK



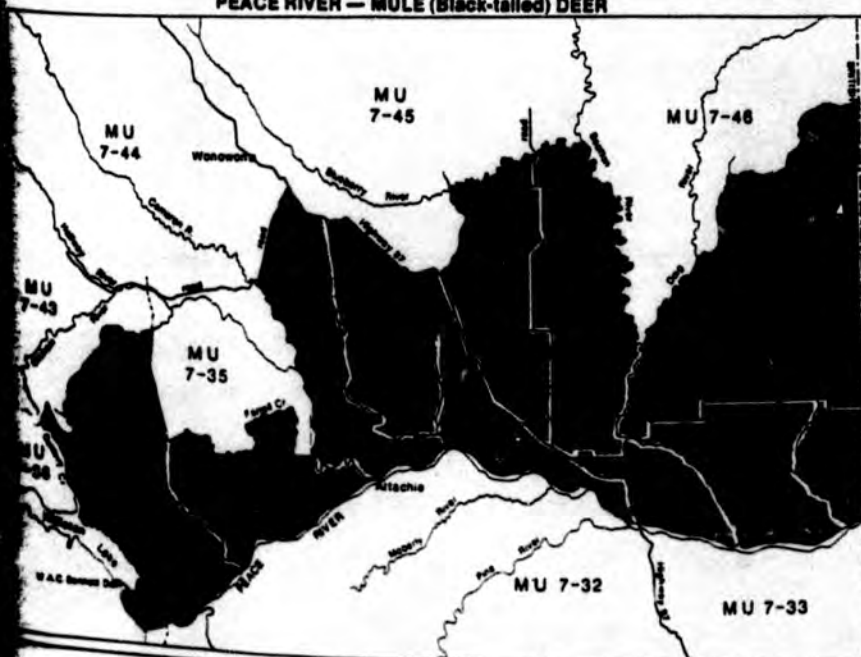
MEZIADIN — GRIZZLY BEAR



PEACE RIVER — MULE (Black-tailed) DEER



ATLIN — MOUNTAIN GOAT



NOTICE TO PEACE RIVER MULE (Black-tailed) DEER HUNTERS

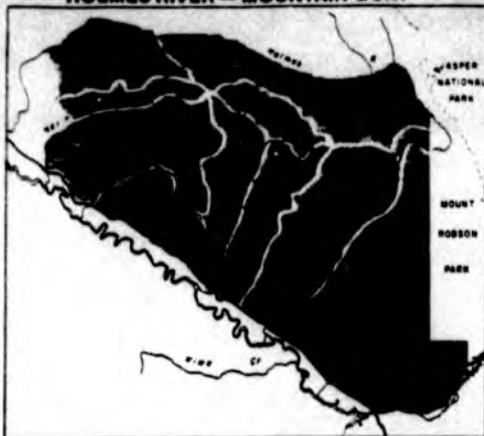
Anyone taking a fawn (less than one year of age) in the Peace River Limited Entry Hunt for mule (black-tailed) deer may be eligible to take an additional mule (black-tailed) deer in the general open season for 4-point bucks in M.U.'s 7-19 to 7-22, 7-31 to 7-38 and 7-43 to 7-47.

To become eligible, the hunter must submit the fawn for inspection and the cancelled species licence for endorsement at one of the following Ministry of Environment and Parks offices:

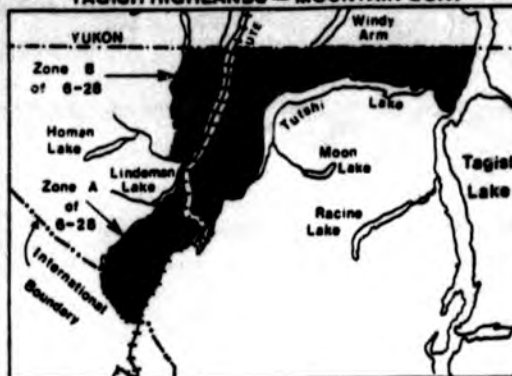
Fort St. John — Monday to Friday - 8:30 to 4:30
Dawson Creek — Monday to Friday by appointment
Chetwynd — Monday to Friday by appointment

MAP SECTION — RETAIN FOR USE DURING HUNTING

HOLMES RIVER — MOUNTAIN GOAT



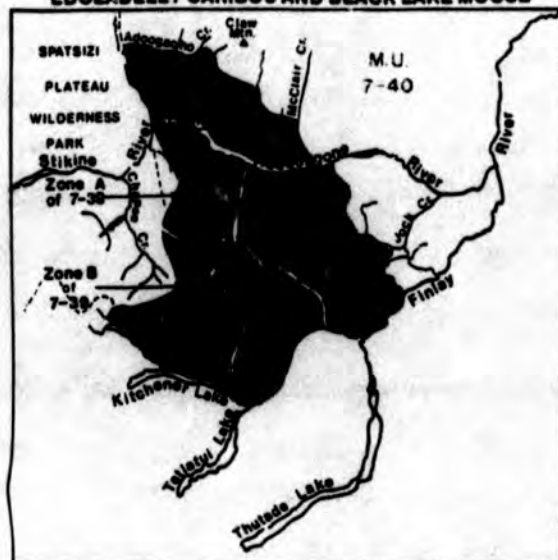
TAGISH HIGHLANDS — MOUNTAIN GOAT



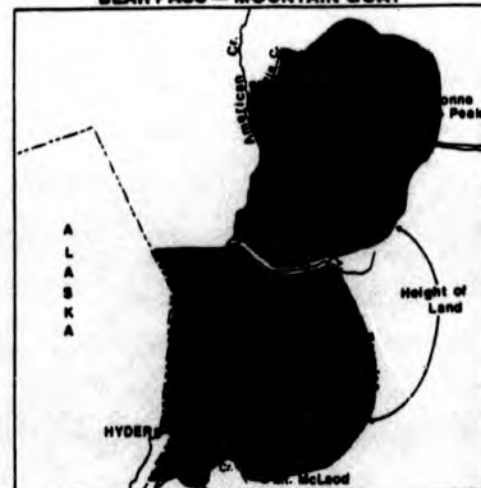
ASHNOLA — MOUNTAIN SHEEP



EDOZADELLY CARIBOU AND BLACK LAKE MOOSE



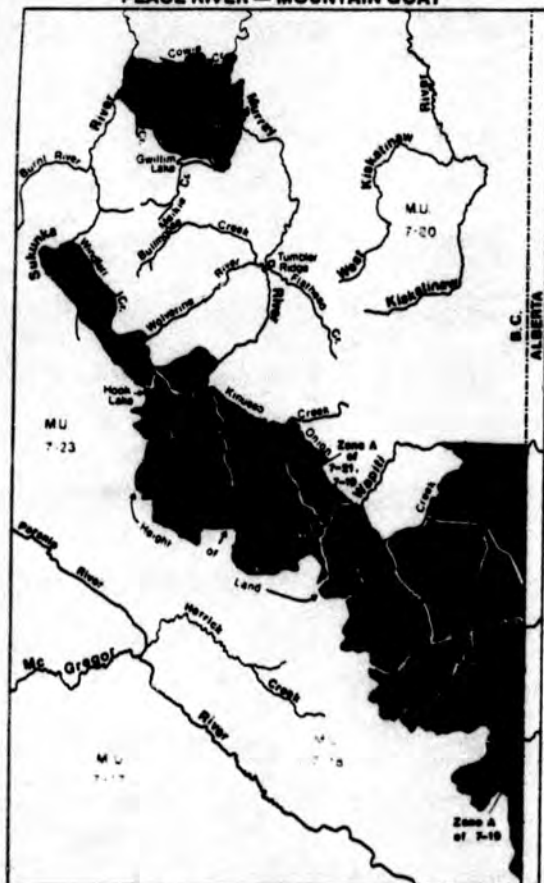
BEAR PASS — MOUNTAIN GOAT



PRINCE GEORGE — ANTLERLESS MOOSE



PEACE RIVER — MOUNTAIN GOAT



SIMILKAMEEN — MOUNTAIN GOAT



No person shall hunt mountain goat within 8.4 km of the northern boundary of Highway No. 3 between Hedley and Keremeos.

SUGAR LAKE — MOUNTAIN GOAT



SKEENA SUB-REGION

MOUNTAIN GOAT

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASONS CONTINUED

SPRING 1989 GRIZZLY BEAR HUNT

Do not submit your application for this hunt until AFTER JULY 31, 1988. Deadline is October 13, 1988.

If you have made application for any other United Entry grizzly hunt for the 1988-89 season, you are NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY FOR THIS DRAW.

GRIZZLY BEAR

Musl Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season	Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
502	Nash	8-18*		Apr. 15-	June 15/80	Adult only	5

*Also includes M.U. 6-17A.

The above number of authorizations are tentative. Any necessary changes will be based on the results of the 1955 spring grizzly bear hunt. A special draw will be held on or before October 25, 1955 for this hunt. Applications must be received in Victoria by October 13, 1955.

There is no open season on female or other grizzly bear in the company of two year old or younger grizzly bear, or on two year old or younger grizzly bear. Do not shoot any grizzly bear when observed in a family unit.

MOOSE

Case	Area	M.U.	Zone	Session Date	Class of Animal	Number of Antlerless Does Available
001	Seithers	5-44	A	Nov 23-Nov 30	Antlerless only	36
002	Seithers	5-46		Nov 23-Nov 30	Antlerless only	5
003	Seithers	5-46		Nov 23-Nov 30	Antlerless only	10
004	Seithers	5-47		Nov 23-Nov 30	Antlerless only	13
005	Seithers	5-48		Nov 23-Nov 30	Antlerless only	36
006	Seithers	5-48		Nov 23-Nov 30	Antlerless only	35
007	Seithers	5-48		Nov 23-Nov 30	Antlerless only	42
008	Seithers	5-18		Nov 23-Nov 30	Antlerless only	5
009	Seithers	5-18		Nov 23-Nov 30	Antlerless only	5

C67	Southern		A-17B	Nov. 23-Oct. 30	Antlerless only	39
C68	Southern	B-1		Sept. 10-Oct. 17	Bull only	30
C69	Southern	B-2		Sept. 10-Oct. 17	Bull only	30
C70	Southern	B-3		Sept. 10-Oct. 17	Bull only	30
C71	Southern	B-4	A	Sept. 10-Oct. 17	Bull only	226
C72	Southern	B-5		Sept. 10-Oct. 17	Bull only	44
C73	Southern	B-6		Sept. 10-Oct. 17	Bull only	35
C74	Southern	B-7		Sept. 10-Oct. 17	Bull only	35
C75	Southern	B-8		Sept. 10-Oct. 17	Bull only	176
C76	Southern	B-9		Sept. 10-Oct. 17	Bull only	248
C77	Southern	B-10		Sept. 10-Oct. 17	Bull only	33
C78	Southern	B-11		Sept. 10-Oct. 17	Bull only	99
C79	Southern	B-12		Sept. 10-Oct. 17	Bull only	55
C80	Southern	B-13		Sept. 10-Oct. 17	Bull only	75
C81	Southern	B-14		Sept. 10-Oct. 17	Bull only	
C82	Special	B-20	A	Aug. 15-Nov. 15	Antlered only	

Successful hunters are required to submit, within 3 days of the kill, the complete reproductive tract and the head or one of the lower incisor teeth (including the crown and root) of any female moose taken under the "Antlerless only" authorization to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks at Terraces. New residents, Southern or Burns Lake. The following information must be supplied at the same time: •location of the animal; •sex of the animal.

The total number of kills during the season will be limited by the quota set by the Minister of Natural Resources Canada.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP

Area	M.U. Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
Special	B-28	Aug. 1-Oct. 28	At least full curd	37
Mount Embs	B-21	Aug. 1-Oct. 28	At least full curd	6
Alm.	B-28	Aug. 1-Oct. 28	At least full curd	26
Alm.	B-28	Aug. 1-Oct. 28	At least full curd	12
Alm.	B-28	Aug. 1-Oct. 28	At least full curd	26
Alm.	B-27	Aug. 1-Oct. 28	At least full curd	26
Alm.	B-27	Aug. 1-Oct. 28	At least full curd	26
Truckeeville	B-28	Aug. 1-Oct. 28	At least full curd	18
Truckeeville	B-28	Aug. 1-Oct. 28	At least full curd	12

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number Authorized to Hunt
5106	Allen	6-23*	C	Aug. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	36
5107	Mount Edzard	6-21	A	Aug. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	10
5108	Spatsizi	6-20	B	Aug. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	36
5109	Robson Mountains	6-20	F	Sept. 1-Nov. 15	Adult only	16
5110	Star Pass	6-14	A	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	20
5111	Star Pass	6-14	B	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	20
5112	Stenoos	6-20	A	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	10
5113	Stenoos	6-20	A	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	15
5114	Stenoos	6-20	B	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	15
5115	Stenoos	6-20	A	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	20
5116	Stenoos	6-20	B	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	8
5117	Stenoos	6-20	C	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	5
5118	Stenoos	6-20	D	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	5
5119	Stenoos	6-20	E	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	10
5120	Stenoos	6-20	A	Sept. 1-Feb. 28	Adult only	5
5121	Stenoos	6-20	B	Sept. 1-Feb. 28	Adult only	12
5122	Stenoos	6-20	C	Sept. 1-Feb. 28	Adult only	12
5123	Stenoos	6-20	D	Sept. 1-Feb. 28	Adult only	15
5124	Stenoos	6-20	E	Sept. 1-Feb. 28	Adult only	3
5125	Stenoos	6-20	F	Sept. 1-Feb. 28	Adult only	5
5126	Stenoos	6-20	G	Sept. 1-Feb. 28	Adult only	5
5127	Stenoos	6-20	H	Sept. 1-Feb. 28	Adult only	10
5128	Stenoos	6-20	A	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	15
5129	Stenoos	6-18	B	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	15
5130	Stenoos	6-11	A	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	15
5131	Stenoos	6-11	A	Aug. 15-Nov. 1	Adult only	30
5132	Stenoos	6-18	B	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	50
5133	Stenoos	6-18	C	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	50
5134	Stenoos	6-18	H	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	24
5135	Stenoos	6-17B	A	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	24
5136	Stenoos	6-17B	B	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	24
5137	Stenoos	6-17B	C	Aug. 15-Feb. 28	Adult only	8
5138	Iskut	6-20	D	Aug. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	8
5139	Iskut	6-20	E	Aug. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	8
5140	Iskut	6-20	F	Aug. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	8
5141	Iskut	6-21	B	Aug. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	8
5142	Iskut	6-21	C	Aug. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	12
5143	Iskut	6-21	D	Aug. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	8
5144	Iskut	6-21	E	Aug. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	8
5145	Tegish Highlands	6-27**	A	Aug. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	8
5146	Tegish Highlands	6-28	B	Aug. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	8

* Also includes M. U. 6-26, Zone C and M. U. 6-27, Zone C.
 ** Also includes M. U. 6-28, Zone C and M. U. 6-29, Zone A.

* Also includes M.U. 6-26, Zone C and M.U. 6-27, Zone C

* Also includes M.U. 6-28, Zone C

OMINECA/PEACE SUB-REGION

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASONS

ELK

Herd Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
2191	Pine/Mobility	7-32	A	Oct. -Oct. 15	"At least 3 points	5
2192	Pine/Mobility	7-32	B	Oct. -Oct. 15	"At least 3 points	5
2193	Pine/Mobility	7-32	B	Oct. -Oct. 15	"At least 3 points	10
2194	Pine/Mobility	7-32	B	Oct. -Oct. 15	"At least 3 points	10
2195	Pine/Mobility	7-32	B	Oct. -Oct. 15	"At least 3 points	10
2196	Pine/Mobility	7-32	B	Oct. -Oct. 15	"At least 3 points	10
2197	Pine/Mobility	7-32	B	Oct. -Oct. 15	"At least 3 points	10
2198	Pine/Mobility	7-32	B	Oct. -Oct. 15	"At least 3 points	10
2199	Pine/Mobility	7-32	B	Oct. -Oct. 15	"At least 3 points	10
2200	Pine/Mobility	7-32	B	Oct. -Oct. 15	"At least 3 points	10

* Open only for bulls with at least one branched antler. A branched antler is one with at least 3 points (tines), each of which is at least 5 cm (3 inches) in length. The antlers must accompany the species licence.

+ Open only for bulls with at least one 6 point antler, each point (line) being at least 6 cm (3 inches) in length.

Successful hunters are required to submit, within 10 days of the kill, the lower jaw or one of the incisor teeth (including the crown and root) and the antlers of any elk killed to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks at Fort St. John. The following information must be supplied at the same time: location of the kill, date of the kill, number of days hunted, sex of the animal taken.

CARIBOU

Hunt Code	Area	Ill. U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
1877	Edgewater	1-39	A	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult bull only	8
1885	Edgewater	1-39	A	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult bull only	8
1895	Edgewater	1-39	B	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult bull only	4
1905	Edgewater	1-39	C	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult bull only	4
1915	Edgewater	1-39	D	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult bull only	4
1925	Edgewater	1-39	E	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult bull only	4
1935	Edgewater	1-39	F	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult bull only	4

OMINECA/PEACE SUB-REGION

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASONS

MOUNTAIN GOAT

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
5147	Hoimes River	7-63	A	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	4
5148	Hoimes River	7-63	B	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	3
5149	Hoimes River	7-63	C	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	1
5150	Hoimes River	7-63	D	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	2
5151	Hoimes River	7-63	E	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	3
5152	Hoimes River	7-63	F	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	3
5153	Hoimes River	7-63	G	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	1
5154	Hoimes River	7-63	H	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	6
5155	Hoimes River	7-63	I	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	2
5156	Hoimes River	7-63	J	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	Adult only	2
5157	Peace River	7-19	A	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	5
5158	Peace River	7-19	B	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	6
5159	Peace River	7-19	C	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	10
5160	Peace River	7-19	D	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	3
5161	Peace River	7-19	E	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	6
5162	Peace River	7-19	F	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	3
5163	Peace River	7-19	G	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	3
5164	Peace River	7-19	H	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	4
5165	Peace River	7-21*	A	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	6
5166	Peace River	7-21	K	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	2
5167	Peace River	7-21*	B	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	3
5168	Peace River	7-21	F	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	3
5169	Peace River	7-21	C	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	3
5170	Peace River	7-21	D	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	3
5171	Peace River	7-22**	A	Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	3
5172	Peace River	7-31		Aug. 15-Oct. 15	Adult only	10

*Also includes a portion of M.U. 7-19.

**Also includes a portion of M.U. 7-21.

MULE (Black-tailed) DEER

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
ARCHERY ONLY SEASON						
7842	Peace River	7-29		Sept. 1-Sept. 18	Either sex, any age	5
7843	Peace River	7-21		Sept. 1-Sept. 18	Either sex, any age	4
7844	Peace River	7-32		Sept. 1-Sept. 18	Either sex, any age	10
7845	Peace River	7-33	A	Sept. 1-Sept. 18	Either sex, any age	4
7846	Peace River	7-33	B	Sept. 1-Sept. 18	Either sex, any age	4
7847	Peace River	7-33	C	Sept. 1-Sept. 18	Either sex, any age	6
7848	Peace River	7-33	D	Sept. 1-Sept. 18	Either sex, any age	6
7849	Peace River	7-33	E	Sept. 1-Sept. 18	Either sex, any age	12
7850	Peace River	7-33	F	Sept. 1-Sept. 18	Either sex, any age	5
7851	Peace River	7-34	A	Sept. 1-Sept. 18	Either sex, any age	9
7852	Peace River	7-34	B	Sept. 1-Sept. 18	Either sex, any age	8
7853	Peace River	7-34	C	Sept. 1-Sept. 18	Either sex, any age	8
7854	Peace River	7-35		Sept. 1-Sept. 18	Either sex, any age	8
7855	Peace River	7-45		Sept. 1-Sept. 18	Either sex, any age	5
7856	Peace River	7-46		Sept. 1-Sept. 18	Either sex, any age	5

REGULAR LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASON

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
7857	Peace River	7-29		Oct. 20-Oct. 24	Bucks only	20
7858	Peace River	7-21		Oct. 20-Oct. 24	Bucks only	20
7859	Peace River	7-32		Oct. 20-Oct. 24	Bucks only	30
7860	Peace River	7-33	A	Oct. 20-Oct. 24	Bucks only	10
7861	Peace River	7-33	B	Oct. 20-Oct. 24	Bucks only	10
7862	Peace River	7-33	C	Oct. 20-Oct. 24	Bucks only	15
7863	Peace River	7-33	D	Oct. 20-Oct. 24	Bucks only	15
7864	Peace River	7-33	E	Oct. 20-Oct. 24	Bucks only	30
7865	Peace River	7-33	F	Oct. 20-Oct. 24	Bucks only	15
7866	Peace River	7-34	A	Oct. 20-Oct. 24	Bucks only	20
7867	Peace River	7-34	B	Oct. 20-Oct. 24	Bucks only	15
7868	Peace River	7-34	C	Oct. 20-Oct. 24	Bucks only	20
7869	Peace River	7-36	A	Oct. 20-Oct. 24	Bucks only	10
7870	Peace River	7-36	B	Oct. 20-Oct. 24	Bucks only	10
7871	Peace River	7-45		Oct. 20-Oct. 24	Bucks only	10
7872	Peace River	7-46		Oct. 20-Oct. 24	Bucks only	10
7873	Peace River	7-29		Sept. 24-Oct. 16	Antlerless only	30
7874	Peace River	7-21		Sept. 24-Oct. 16	Antlerless only	30
7875	Peace River	7-32		Sept. 24-Oct. 16	Antlerless only	40
7876	Peace River	7-33	A	Sept. 24-Oct. 16	Antlerless only	25
7877	Peace River	7-33	B	Sept. 24-Oct. 16	Antlerless only	25
7878	Peace River	7-33	C	Sept. 24-Oct. 16	Antlerless only	30
7879	Peace River	7-33	D	Sept. 24-Oct. 16	Antlerless only	80
7880	Peace River	7-33	E	Sept. 24-Oct. 16	Antlerless only	150
7881	Peace River	7-33	F	Sept. 24-Oct. 16	Antlerless only	65
7882	Peace River	7-34	A	Sept. 24-Oct. 16	Antlerless only	65
7883	Peace River	7-34	B	Sept. 24-Oct. 16	Antlerless only	65
7884	Peace River	7-34	C	Sept. 24-Oct. 16	Antlerless only	70
7885	Peace River	7-36	A	Sept. 24-Oct. 16	Antlerless only	20
7886	Peace River	7-36	B	Sept. 24-Oct. 16	Antlerless only	15
7887	Peace River	7-45		Sept. 24-Oct. 16	Antlerless only	23
7888	Peace River	7-46		Sept. 24-Oct. 16	Antlerless only	17

Successful hunters are required to submit, within 10 days of the kill, the lower jaw or one of the incisor teeth (including the crown and root) of deer killed, to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks in Fort St. John, Dawson Creek or Chetwynd. The following information must be supplied at the same time: location of the kill • date of the kill • number of days hunted • sex of the animal taken.

NOTICE TO PEACE RIVER MULE (Black-tailed) DEER HUNTERS

Anyone taking a fawn (less than one year of age) in the Peace River Limited Entry Hunt for mule (black-tailed) deer may be eligible to take an additional mule (black-tailed) deer in the general open season for 4-point bucks in M.U.'s 7-19 to 7-22, 7-31 to 7-36 and 7-43 to 7-47.

To become eligible, the hunter must submit the fawn for inspection and the cancelled species licence for endorsement at one of the following Ministry of Environment and Parks offices:

Fort St. John — Monday to Friday, 8:30 to 4:30
Dawson Creek — Monday to Friday by appointment
Chetwynd — Monday to Friday by appointment

GRIZZLY BEAR

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
3810	Omineca	7-22		Sept. 10-Nov. 15/88	Adult only	5
3811	Omineca	7-23		Sept. 10-Nov. 15/88	Adult only	5
3812	Omineca	7-44		Sept. 10-Nov. 15/88	Adult only	3
3813	Omineca	7-46		Sept. 10-Nov. 15/88	Adult only	3
3814	Omineca	7-47		Sept. 10-Nov. 15/88	Adult only	2
3815	Omineca	7-16		Sept. 10-Nov. 15/88	Adult only	4
3816	Omineca	7-17		Sept. 10-Nov. 15/88	Adult only	5
3817	Omineca	7-18		Aug. 15-Oct. 23/88	Adult only	6
3818	Omineca	7-23		Aug. 15-Oct. 23/88	Adult only	6

There is no open season on female or other grizzly bear in the company of two year old or younger grizzly bear, or on two year old or younger grizzly bear. Do not shoot any grizzly bear when observed in a family unit.

SPRING 1989 GRIZZLY BEAR HUNT

Do not submit your application for this hunt until AFTER JULY 31, 1988. Deadline is October 13, 1988.

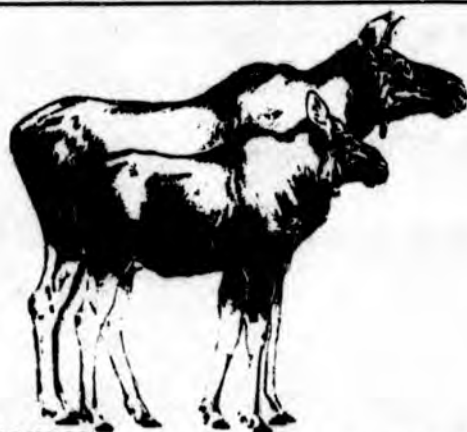
If you have made application for any other Limited Entry grizzly hunt for the 1988-89 season, you are NOT ELIGIBLE TO APPLY FOR THIS DRAW.

GRIZZLY BEAR

Hunt Code	Area	M.U.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
3863	Omineca	7-22		Apr. 15-June 15/89	Adult only	5
3864	Omineca	7-23		Apr. 15-June 15/89	Adult only	5
3865	Omineca	7-44		Apr. 15-June 15/89	Adult only	3
3866	Omineca	7-46		Apr. 15-June 15/89	Adult only	3
3867	Omineca	7-47		Apr. 15-June 15/89	Adult only	2
3868	Omineca	7-16		Apr. 15-June 15/89	Adult only	4
3869	Omineca	7-17		Apr. 15-June 15/89	Adult only	5
3870	Omineca	7-18		Apr. 15-June 15/89	Adult only	6
3871	Omineca	7-23		Apr. 15-June 15/89	Adult only	6

The above number of authorizations are tentative. Any necessary changes will be based on the results of the 1988 spring grizzly bear hunt. A special draw will be held on or before October 25, 1988 for this hunt. Applications must be received in Victoria by October 13, 1988.

There is no open season on female or other grizzly bear in the company of two year old or younger grizzly bear, or on two year old or younger grizzly bear. Do not shoot any grizzly bear when observed in a family unit.



COW AND CALF MOOSE

Those hunting on a 'Cow or Calf' moose Limited Entry Hunting Authorization are requested to take the calf when encountering a cow and calf together. By doing so you help to maintain the stock of prime breeding female moose which are essential for the continuance of a healthy moose population.

OMINECA/PEACE SUB-REGION

OKANAGAN SUB-REGION

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASONS

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASONS

MOOSE

Neat Credo	Area	M. U	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number Authorizations Available
4603	Prince George	7-42		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	30
4604	Prince George	7-43		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	40
4605	Prince George	7-44		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	30
4606	Prince George	7-45		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	45
4607	Prince George	7-46		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	50
4608	Prince George	7-47		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	30
4609	Prince George	7-48		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	50
4610	Prince George	7-49		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	50
4611	Prince George	7-10		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	50
4612	Prince George	7-11		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	80
4613	Prince George	7-12		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	110
4614	Prince George	7-13		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4615	Prince George	7-14		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4616	Prince George	7-15		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	80
4617	Prince George	7-16		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	80
4618	Prince George	7-17		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	80
4619	Prince George	7-18		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	80
4620	Prince George	7-23		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	60
4621	Prince George	7-24		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4622	Prince George	7-25		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4623	Prince George	7-26		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4624	Prince George	7-27		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4625	Prince George	7-28		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4626	Prince George	7-29		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4627	Prince George	7-30		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4628	Prince George	7-31		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4629	Prince George	7-32		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4630	Prince George	7-33		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4631	Prince George	7-34		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4632	Prince George	7-35		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4633	Prince George	7-36		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4634	Prince George	7-37		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4635	Prince George	7-38		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4636	Prince George	7-39		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4637	Prince George	7-40		Oct. 7-Oct. 23	Cow or calf only	90
4638	Prince George	7-41		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	80
4639	Prince George	7-42		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	80
4640	Prince George	7-43		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	80
4641	Prince George	7-44		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	80
4642	Prince George	7-45		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	75
4643	Prince George	7-46		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	120
4644	Prince George	7-47		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4645	Prince George	7-48		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	120
4646	Prince George	7-49		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4647	Prince George	7-50		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4648	Prince George	7-51		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4649	Prince George	7-52		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4650	Prince George	7-53		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4651	Prince George	7-54		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4652	Prince George	7-55		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4653	Prince George	7-56		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4654	Prince George	7-57		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4655	Prince George	7-58		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4656	Prince George	7-59		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4657	Prince George	7-60		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4658	Prince George	7-61		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4659	Prince George	7-62		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4660	Prince George	7-63		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4661	Prince George	7-64		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4662	Prince George	7-65		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4663	Prince George	7-66		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4664	Prince George	7-67		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4665	Prince George	7-68		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4666	Prince George	7-69		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4667	Prince George	7-70		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4668	Prince George	7-71		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4669	Prince George	7-72		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4670	Prince George	7-73		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4671	Prince George	7-74		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4672	Prince George	7-75		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4673	Prince George	7-76		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4674	Prince George	7-77		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4675	Prince George	7-78		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4676	Prince George	7-79		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4677	Prince George	7-80		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4678	Prince George	7-81		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4679	Prince George	7-82		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4680	Prince George	7-83		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4681	Prince George	7-84		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4682	Prince George	7-85		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4683	Prince George	7-86		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4684	Prince George	7-87		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4685	Prince George	7-88		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4686	Prince George	7-89		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4687	Prince George	7-90		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4688	Prince George	7-91		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4689	Prince George	7-92		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4690	Prince George	7-93		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4691	Prince George	7-94		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4692	Prince George	7-95		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4693	Prince George	7-96		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4694	Prince George	7-97		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4695	Prince George	7-98		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4696	Prince George	7-99		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4697	Prince George	7-100		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4698	Prince George	7-101		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4699	Prince George	7-102		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4700	Prince George	7-103		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4701	Prince George	7-104		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4702	Prince George	7-105		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4703	Prince George	7-106		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4704	Prince George	7-107		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4705	Prince George	7-108		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4706	Prince George	7-109		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4707	Prince George	7-110		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4708	Prince George	7-111		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4709	Prince George	7-112		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4710	Prince George	7-113		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4711	Prince George	7-114		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4712	Prince George	7-115		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4713	Prince George	7-116		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4714	Prince George	7-117		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4715	Prince George	7-118		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4716	Prince George	7-119		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4717	Prince George	7-120		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4718	Prince George	7-121		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4719	Prince George	7-122		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4720	Prince George	7-123		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4721	Prince George	7-124		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4722	Prince George	7-125		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4723	Prince George	7-126		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4724	Prince George	7-127		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4725	Prince George	7-128		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4726	Prince George	7-129		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4727	Prince George	7-130		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4728	Prince George	7-131		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4729	Prince George	7-132		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4730	Prince George	7-133		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4731	Prince George	7-134		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4732	Prince George	7-135		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4733	Prince George	7-136		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4734	Prince George	7-137		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4735	Prince George	7-138		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4736	Prince George	7-139		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4737	Prince George	7-140		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4738	Prince George	7-141		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4739	Prince George	7-142		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4740	Prince George	7-143		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4741	Prince George	7-144		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4742	Prince George	7-145		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4743	Prince George	7-146		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4744	Prince George	7-147		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4745	Prince George	7-148		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4746	Prince George	7-149		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4747	Prince George	7-150		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4748	Prince George	7-151		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4749	Prince George	7-152		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4750	Prince George	7-153		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4751	Prince George	7-154		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4752	Prince George	7-155		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4753	Prince George	7-156		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4754	Prince George	7-157		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4755	Prince George	7-158		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4756	Prince George	7-159		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4757	Prince George	7-160		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4758	Prince George	7-161		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4759	Prince George	7-162		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4760	Prince George	7-163		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4761	Prince George	7-164		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4762	Prince George	7-165		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4763	Prince George	7-166		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4764	Prince George	7-167		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4765	Prince George	7-168		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4766	Prince George	7-169		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4767	Prince George	7-170		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4768	Prince George	7-171		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4769	Prince George	7-172		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4770	Prince George	7-173		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4771	Prince George	7-174		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4772	Prince George	7-175		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4773	Prince George	7-176		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4774	Prince George	7-177		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4775	Prince George	7-178		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4776	Prince George	7-179		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4777	Prince George	7-180		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4778	Prince George	7-181		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4779	Prince George	7-182		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4780	Prince George	7-183		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4781	Prince George	7-184		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4782	Prince George	7-185		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4783	Prince George	7-186		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4784	Prince George	7-187		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4785	Prince George	7-188		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4786	Prince George	7-189		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4787	Prince George	7-190		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4788	Prince George	7-191		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4789	Prince George	7-192		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4790	Prince George	7-193		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4791	Prince George	7-194		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4792	Prince George	7-195		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4793	Prince George	7-196		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4794	Prince George	7-197		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4795	Prince George	7-198		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130
4796	Prince George	7-199		Sept. 18-Oct. 23	Bull only	130

The entries of bull moose taken in M.U.'s 7-07, 7-08, 7-10, 7-12, 7-15 and 7-16 must be submitted within 10 days of the kill to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks for measurement.

of the bill is an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks for measurement.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

* The complete reproductive tract of any female moose taken on the Prince George 'Antlerless only' authorization must be submitted within 3 days of the kill to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks at Prince George or Vanderhoof.

Successful hunters are required to submit, within 10 days on the kill, the lower jaw or one of the incisor teeth (including the crown and root) of moose killed, to an official at the Ministry of Environment and Parks. The following information must be supplied at the same time: «location of the kill «date of the kill «number of days hunted «sex of the animal taken.

6144	Passer River	1-49	Nov. 24-Nov. 26	Antares only
6145	Passer River	1-51	Nov. 24-Nov. 26	Antares only
6146	Passer River	1-52	Nov. 24-Nov. 26	Antares only
6147	Passer River	1-53	Dec. 1-Dec. 3	Antares only
6148	Passer River	1-54	Dec. 1-Dec. 3	Antares only
6149	Passer River	1-55	Dec. 1-Dec. 3	Antares only
6150	Passer River	1-56	Dec. 1-Dec. 3	Antares only
6151	Passer River	1-57	Dec. 1-Dec. 3	Antares only
6152	Passer River	1-58	Dec. 1-Dec. 3	Antares only
6153	Passer River	1-59	Dec. 1-Dec. 3	Antares only
6154	Passer River	1-60	Dec. 1-Dec. 3	Antares only

The complete representative tract and the lower jaw or one of the incisor teeth of any female moose taken under the "Pelage" or "Antlerless only" authorization must be submitted within 3 days of the kill to an official of the Ministry of Environment and Parks at Ft. John, Oregon Creek or Chetwynd. The following information must be supplied at the same time: -location of the kill -date of the kill -number of days hunted -sex of the animal taken.

ELK

Hunt Code	Area	U. S.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
P155	Grady		5-15	Sept. 15-Nov. 15	*At least 3 points	30
P156	Christian Valley		5-14	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	*At least 3 points	20

* Open only for bulls with at least one branched antler. A branched antler is one with at least 3 points (tines), each of which is at least 8 cm in length. The antlers must accompany the species licence.

Successful hunters are required to submit, within 10 days of the kill, both entries attached to a portion of the skull and the lower jaw or one of the incisor teeth (including the crown and root) of elk killed in an official hunt of the Ministry of Environment and Parks. The following information must be supplied at the same time: location of the kill; date of the kill; number of days hunted; name of the animal taken.

MULE (BLACK-TAILED) DEER



MULE (Black-tailed) DEER

Host Code	Arvo	M.S.	Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Authorizations Available
Changes	Changes	8-97		Oct. 10-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	150
Red	Red	8-98		Oct. 10-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	130
Changes	Changes	8-99		Oct. 10-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	130
Changes	Changes	8-00		Oct. 10-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	150
Park	Park	8-01		Oct. 10-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	50
Changes	Changes	8-02		Oct. 10-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	150
Changes	Changes	8-03		Oct. 10-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	150
Changes	Changes	8-04		Oct. 10-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	40

Tail small, not bushy, but with some white trim and surrounded by a large white rump patch. NOT HELD ERECT when animal runs. Antlers branched ~~seem~~ into one or more forks. Body colour grey to brown grey. Gait a series of stiff 4 legged bounds or a trotting walk.

OKANAGAN SUB-REGION

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING SEASONS

WHITE-TAILED DEER



Tail large, bushy with white underside on a small rump patch. Tail held erect or "FLAGGED" when animal runs. Antlers with individual lines appear off forehead facing male beam. Body colour grey to reddish brown. Gait a series of short, running dashes and bounds.

WHITE-TAILED DEER

Hunt Code	Area	M.U. Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
881	Okanagan	B-1	Oct. 15-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	100
882	Okanagan	B-2	Oct. 15-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	10
883	Okanagan	B-3	Oct. 15-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	50
884	Okanagan	B-4	Oct. 15-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	50
885	Okanagan	B-5	Oct. 15-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	100
886	Okanagan	B-6	Oct. 15-Nov. 15	Antlerless only	100

MOUNTAIN SHEEP

Hunt Code	Area	M.U. Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
887	Ashcroft	B-3	Aug. 25-Aug. 31	At least 1/2 cur	4
888	Ashcroft	B-4	Sept. 1-Sept. 7	At least 1/2 cur	4
889	Ashcroft	B-5	Sept. 8-Sept. 14	At least 1/2 cur	4
890	Ashcroft	B-6	Sept. 15-Sept. 21	At least 1/2 cur	4
891	Ashcroft	B-7	Aug. 25-Aug. 31	At least 1/2 cur	10
892	Ashcroft	B-8	Sept. 1-Sept. 7	At least 1/2 cur	10
893	Ashcroft	B-9	Sept. 8-Sept. 14	At least 1/2 cur	10
894	Ashcroft	B-10	Sept. 15-Sept. 21	At least 1/2 cur	20

No person shall hunt for or take more than one mountain sheep in any five year period commencing on January 1 of the year of his last Okanagan Sub-region mountain sheep kill. Persons who have been successful in taking a mountain sheep in the Okanagan Sub-region since January 1, 1984, are not eligible to apply for an authorization for the Ashcroft area for the 1988/89 season.

NANNY AND KID MOUNTAIN GOAT



MOUNTAIN GOAT

Hunt Code	Area	M.U. Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
917	Kettle	B-12	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
918	Kettle	B-13	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
919	Kettle	B-14	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
920	Kettle	B-15	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
921	Kettle	B-16	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
922	Kettle	B-17	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
923	Kettle	B-18	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
924	Kettle	B-19	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
925	Kettle	B-20	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
926	Kettle	B-21	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
927	Kettle	B-22	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
928	Kettle	B-23	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
929	Kettle	B-24	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
930	Kettle	B-25	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
931	Kettle	B-26	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
932	Kettle	B-27	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
933	Kettle	B-28	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
934	Kettle	B-29	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
935	Kettle	B-30	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
936	Kettle	B-31	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
937	Kettle	B-32	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
938	Kettle	B-33	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
939	Kettle	B-34	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
940	Kettle	B-35	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
941	Kettle	B-36	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
942	Kettle	B-37	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
943	Kettle	B-38	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
944	Kettle	B-39	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
945	Kettle	B-40	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
946	Kettle	B-41	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
947	Kettle	B-42	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
948	Kettle	B-43	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
949	Kettle	B-44	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
950	Kettle	B-45	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
951	Kettle	B-46	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
952	Kettle	B-47	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
953	Kettle	B-48	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
954	Kettle	B-49	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
955	Kettle	B-50	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
956	Kettle	B-51	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
957	Kettle	B-52	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
958	Kettle	B-53	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
959	Kettle	B-54	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
960	Kettle	B-55	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
961	Kettle	B-56	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
962	Kettle	B-57	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
963	Kettle	B-58	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
964	Kettle	B-59	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
965	Kettle	B-60	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
966	Kettle	B-61	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
967	Kettle	B-62	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
968	Kettle	B-63	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
969	Kettle	B-64	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
970	Kettle	B-65	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
971	Kettle	B-66	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
972	Kettle	B-67	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
973	Kettle	B-68	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
974	Kettle	B-69	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
975	Kettle	B-70	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
976	Kettle	B-71	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
977	Kettle	B-72	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
978	Kettle	B-73	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
979	Kettle	B-74	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
980	Kettle	B-75	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
981	Kettle	B-76	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
982	Kettle	B-77	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
983	Kettle	B-78	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
984	Kettle	B-79	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
985	Kettle	B-80	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
986	Kettle	B-81	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
987	Kettle	B-82	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
988	Kettle	B-83	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
989	Kettle	B-84	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
990	Kettle	B-85	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
991	Kettle	B-86	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
992	Kettle	B-87	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
993	Kettle	B-88	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
994	Kettle	B-89	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
995	Kettle	B-90	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
996	Kettle	B-91	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
997	Kettle	B-92	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
998	Kettle	B-93	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
999	Kettle	B-94	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2
1000	Kettle	B-95	Sept. 15-Oct. 31	Adult only	2

No person shall hunt mountain goat within 0.4 km of the northern boundary of Highway No. 1 between Hasty and Kamloops.

GRIZZLY BEAR

Hunt Code	Area	M.U. Zone	Season Date	Class of Animal	Number of Authorizations Available
999	Kettle	B-12	Apr. 1-June 15/88	Adult only	5
1000	Kettle	B-13	Apr. 1-June 15/88	Adult only	5

* Also includes M.U. B-14.

Hunters are reminded that the number of authorizations available for the hunts listed above may be subject to change without notice.

No person shall hunt for or take more than one grizzly bear in Okanagan Sub-region in any five year period commencing on January 1 of the year of his last Okanagan Sub-region grizzly bear kill. Persons who have been successful in taking a grizzly bear in Okanagan Sub-region since January 1, 1985, are not eligible to apply for an authorization in Okanagan Sub-region for the 1988/89 season.

Do not shoot any grizzly bear when observed in a family unit. There are no open seasons on female or other grizzly bear in the company of two year old or younger grizzly bear, or on two year old or younger grizzly bear.

1987 LIMITED ENTRY ODDS

The following is a list of odds on being drawn for each hunt in the 1987 Limited Entry draw. These odds pertain to hunts that were indicated as 'First Choice' selections on the 1987 application cards. They are a measure of the number of people who applied in relation to each authorization available.

You can use this list to determine which ongoing hunts are more or less popular and to see what the odds were for hunts you applied for last year.

The hunt codes listed here refer to those in the 1987/88 Limited Entry Hunting Synopsis. They do not refer to the hunt codes listed in this brochure. Therefore, in order to use the 'Hunt Code' column in this list you will need a copy of last year's brochure (1987/88 Limited Entry Hunting Synopsis). Next year we will print the odds of this year's draw so keep this brochure for future reference.

1987 CARIBOU HUNTS

HUNT CODE	MANAGEMENT UNIT	FIRST CHOICE ODDS
1001	5-12	3.4:1
1002	6-20A	4.4:1
1003	6-25A	6.8:1
1004	6-01A	6.8:1
1005	6-01B	5.8:1
1006	6-04A	10.8:1
1007	7-30A	1.8:1
1008	7-30B	1.0:1
1009	7-30C	1.3:1
1010	7-30D	3.5:1
1011	7-30E	1.9:1

1987 ELK HUNTS

HUNT CODE	MANAGEMENT UNIT	FIRST CHOICE ODDS
2001	1-08A	32.5:1
2002	1-08A	14.5:1
2003	1-08A	24.5:1
2004	1-08A	25.5:1
2005	1-08A	15.5:1
2006	1-10D	13.5:1
2007	1-10E	52.0:1
2008	1-10D	18.0:1
2009	1-10E	11.0:1
2010	1-10D	15.5:1
2011	1-10E	15.0:1
2012	1-10D	13.0:1
2013	1-10E	34.0:1
2014	1-10D	12.5:1
2015	1-10E	10.0:1
2016	1-09B	33.8:1
2017	1-10A	29.4:1
2018	1-10B	21.7:1
2019	1-10C	39.5:1
2020	1-10F	20.8:1
2021	1-13B	15.2:1
2022	1-09A	56.8:1
2023	1-08B	30.1:1
2024	1-09C	29.2:1
2025	1-10A	44.8:1
2026	1-10B	51.7:1
2027	1-10C	58.6:1
2028	1-10D	58.6:1
2029	1-10E	31.2:1
2030	1-11A	47.0:1
2031	1-11B	30.6:1
2032	1-12A	14.6:1
2033	1-12B	13.2:1
2034	1-13A	8.7:1
2035	1-13A	5.4:1
2036	1-13B	29.0:1
2037	1-10D	20.2:1
2038	1-10E	18.4:1
2039	3-14	30.0:1
2040	3-14	31.1:1
2041	4-08A	5.3:1
2042	4-08A	4.7:1
2043	4-08B	47.1:1
2044	4-09	13.4:1
2045	4-15	42.7:1
2046	4-01	7.0:1
2047	4-01	2.2:1
2048	4-02	5.8:1
2049	4-02	5.1:1
2050	4-03	9.5:1
2051	4-03	5.9:1
2052	4-04	8.0:1
2053	4-04	1.7:1
2054	4-05	2.8:1
2055	4-05	1.8:1
2056	4-06B	6.9:1
2057	4-06C	6.0:1
2058	4-07A	3.1:1
2059	4-08	11.5:1
2060	4-18	4.2:1
2061	4-19	2.3:1
2062	4-20	0.1:1
2063	4-20	0.9:1
2064	4-21	18.8:1
2065	4-21	8.7:1
2066	4-22	9.2:1
2067	4-22	7.0:1
2068	4-23A	9.5:1
2069	4-23A	4.2:1
2070	4-23B	7.7:1
2071	4-23B	3.7:1
2072	4-24	12.5:1
2073	4-24	15.2:1
2074	4-25	12.2:1
2075	4-26	7.3:1
2076	4-27	5.2:1
2077	4-27	2.2:1
2078	4-28	0.7:1
2079	4-29	1.7:1
2080	4-30	5.3:1
2081	4-34	18.4:1
2082	4-34	6.2:1
2083	4-35	5.4:1
2084	4-36	5.4:1
2085	4-36	4.4:1
2086	4-01	0.4:1
2087	4-02	0.8:1
2088	4-03	1.4:1
2089	4-04	0.3:1
2090	4-05	0.1:1
2091	4-06D	0.9:1
2092	4-06C	0.4:1
2093	4-07A	0.3:1
2094	4-08	1.7:1
2095	4-09	0.5:1
2096	4-15	1.1:1
2097	4-18	0.3:1
2098	4-20	0.3:1
2099	4-21	1.1:1
2100	4-22	1.6:1
2101	4-23	2.1:1
2102	4-23A	1.4:1
2103	4-23B	1.1:1
2104	4-24	1.1:1
2105	4-25	0.9:1

HUNT MANAGEMENT FIRST CHOICE ODDS

HUNT CODE	MANAGEMENT UNIT	FIRST CHOICE ODDS
2106	4-26	1.2:1
2107	4-27	0.2:1
2108	4-28	0.0:1
2109	4-29	0.2:1
2110	4-30	0.4:1
2111	4-34	1.8:1
2112	4-35	0.5:1
2113	4-36	0.8:1
2114	7-32A	26.0:1
2115	7-32B	32.8:1
2116	7-32C	29.4:1
2117	7-32C	10.3:1
2118	7-32C	1.3:1
2119	8-15	19.4:1
2120	8-14	12.1:1

1987 GRIZZLY HUNTS

HUNT CODE	MANAGEMENT UNIT	FIRST CHOICE ODDS
3001	1-14A	14.7:1
3002	1-14B	5.7:1
3003	1-15A	13.4:1
3004	1-15B	21.7:1
3005	1-15C	10.7:1
3006	2-13A	18.4:1
3007	2-13A	10.2:1
3008	5-08A	22.0:1
3009	6-16A	29.4:1
3010	6-21B	3.0:1
3011	6-20A	12.0:1
3012	7-18	15.7:1
3013	7-17	20.7:1
3014	7-18	21.8:1
3015	7-23	8.3:1
3016	8-13	5.2:1
3017	8-15	1.4:1

SPRING 1988 GRIZZLY HUNTS

HUNT CODE	MANAGEMENT UNIT	FIRST CHOICE ODDS
3018	4-01	7.0:1
3019	4-02	4.1:1
3020	4-05	2.8:1
3021	4-08	3.9:1
3022	4-07	2.0:1
3023	4-10	0.7:1
3024	4-18	1.4:1
3025	4-17	3.3:1
3026	4-18	7.0:1
3027	4-19	1.4:1
3028	4-20	6.0:1
3029	4-21	3.9:1
3030	4-22	10.2:1
3031	4-23	19.8:1
3032	4-24	5.3:1
3033	4-25	9.3:1
3034	4-26	3.5:1
3035	4-27	8.7:1
3036	4-28	5.4:1
3037	4-29	2.7:1
3038	4-30	2.8:1
3039	4-31	1.0:1
3040	4-32	2.3:1
3041	4-33	3.8:1
3042	4-34	2.8:1
3043	4-35	9.5:1
3044	4-36	3.2:1
3045	4-37	1.8:1
3046	4-38	6.7:1
3047	4-39	4.4:1
3048	4-40	2.5:1
3049	6-16	2.8:1

1987 MOOSE HUNTS

HUNT CODE	MANAGEMENT UNIT	FIRST CHOICE ODDS
4001	3-08A	14.0:1
4002	3-08B	5.2:1
4003	3-12A	13.0:1
4004	3-12B	6.1:1
4005	3-13	4.9:1
4006	3-17	2.2:1
4007	3-18	5.3:1
4008	3-18A	9.4:1
4009	3-19B	6.8:1
4010	3-20	9.8:1
4011	3-27	4.8:1
4012	3-27	7.4:1
4013	3-28A	7.4:1
4014	3-28B	4.3:1
4015	3-29A	6.9:1
4016	3-29B	4.9:1
4017	3-30A	7.1:1
4018	3-30B	12.9:1
4019	3-30C	2.9:1
4020	3-31A	5.5:1
4021	3-31B	3.2:1
4022	3-32	4.0:1
4023	3-36	7.2:1
4024	3-37	3.5:1
4025	3-38	2.7:1
4026	4-01	21.7:1
4027	4-02	36.8:1
4028	4-03	36.2:1
4029	4-04	24.0:1
4030	4-05	36.9:1
4031	4-06	32.0:1
4032	4-22	30.3:1
4033	4-23A	31.4:1
4034	4-23B	36.8:1
4035	4-25	41.3:1
4036	4-25	33.3:1
4037	4-26	36.9:1
4038	4-34	34.2:1
4039	4-06D	38.6:1
4040	5-01	18.2:1

HUNT MANAGEMENT FIRST CHOICE ODDS

HUNT CODE	MANAGEMENT UNIT	FIRST CHOICE ODDS
4041	5-01	14.1:1
4042	5-02A	16.5:1
4043	5-02A	16.0:1
4044	5-02B	16.4:1
4045	5-02B	13.4:1
4046	5-02C	16.8:1
4047	5-02C	18.1:1
4048	5-03	9.6:1
4049	5-03	5.8:1
4050	5-04A	5.9:1
4051	5-04B	10.0:1
4052	5-13A	11.3:1
4053	5-13A	8.1:1
4054	5-13B	21.2:1
4055	5-13B	14.4:1
4056	5-13C	7.7:1
4057	5-14	6.5:1
4058	5-14	1.8:1
4059	5-15	8.7:1
4060	5-15	8.2:1
4061	5-04B	6.8:1
4062	6-01	3.0:1
4063	6-02	1.3:1
4064	6-04A	5.4:1
4065	6-05	3.8:1
4066	6-06	3.8:1
4067	6-07	0.8:1
4068	6-08	4.8:1
4069	6-09	5.0:1
4070	6-10	4.8:1
4071	6-15	4.5:1
4072	6-17B	1.7:1
4073	6-20A	1.2:1
4074	6-20A	0.4:1
4075	7-02	2.1:1
4076	7-03	1.2:1
4077	7-04	1.3:1
4078	7-05	1.2:1
4079	7-06	1.3:1
4080	7-07	4.5:1
4081	7-08	3.3:1
4082	7-08	3.7:1
4083	7-09	4.0:1
4084	7-11	3.3:1
4085	7-12	7.0:1
4086	7-13	3.4:1
4087	7-14	3.3:1
4088	7-15	4.3:1
4089	7-16	3.2:1
4090	7-17	2.1:1
4091	7-18	0.4:1
4092	7-23	1.8:1
4093	7-24	3.1:1
4094	7-25	2.5:1
4095	7-26	7.2:1
4096	7-27	0.4:1
4097	7-28	1.1:1
4098	7-29	2.2:1
4099	7-30	1.8:1
4100	7-31	1.5:1
4101	7-02	1.7:1
4102	7-03	1.3:1
4103	7-04	1.0:1
4104	7-05	1.5:1
4105	7-06	0.7:1
4106	7-07	3.0:1
4107	7-08	1.8:1
4108	7-09	2.2:1
4109	7-10	2.4:1
4110	7-11	2.0:1
4111	7-12	4.1:1
4112	7-13	2.5:1
4113	7-14	2.4:1
4114	7-15	3.4:1
4115	7-16	4.1:1
4116	7-17	3.5:1
4117	7-24	3.7:1
4118	7-25	2.8:1
4119	7-26	1.2:1
4120	7-18	1.4:1
4121	7-20	2.0:1
4122	7-27	0.5:1
4123	7-28	1.2:1
4124	7-29	2.7:1
4125	7-30	2.4:1
4126	7-38	1.4:1
4127	7-39E	0.4:1
4128	7-07	2.2:1
4129	7-10	3.2:1
4130	7-12A	5.2:1
4131	7-12B	2.1:1
4132	7-16	2.1:1
4133	7-15	2.7:1
4134	7-18	3.1:1
4135	7-24	1.0:1

1987 GOAT HUNTS

HUNT CODE	MANAGEMENT UNIT	FIRST CHOICE ODDS
5001	3-03A	69.8:1
5002	2-11A	16.2:1
5003	3-12B	19.0:1
5004	3-18A	4.5:1
5005	3-18B	12.6:1

EXAMPLES OF HOW TO COMPLETE YOUR APPLICATION CARD(S)

GROUP APPLICATION (2 PERSONS)

APPLICATION FOR A LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING AUTHORIZATION

NAME: AMERSON, TERENCE
 ADDRESS: 783 CLAREMONT
 CITY: VICTORIA
 PHONE: 594 318
 DATE: 09/11/88

NAME: KIRBY, PETER J.
 ADDRESS: 214-1033 Pendergast
 CITY: VICTORIA
 PHONE: 707 007
 DATE: 09/11/88

Serial Number of hunting partner's application card has been entered here as these two cards are for two people wishing to hunt together. Group Hunt Serial Numbers are located at the top of the cards.

APPLICATION FOR A LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING AUTHORIZATION

NAME: KIRBY, PETER J.
 ADDRESS: 214-1033 Pendergast
 CITY: VICTORIA
 PHONE: 707 007
 DATE: 09/11/88

NAME: AMERSON, TERENCE
 ADDRESS: 783 CLAREMONT
 CITY: VICTORIA
 PHONE: 594 318
 DATE: 09/11/88

SINGLE APPLICATION

APPLICATION FOR A LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING AUTHORIZATION

NAME: JEFFREY B
 ADDRESS: 6-330 TYDE RD
 CITY: VICTORIA
 PHONE: 576 492
 DATE: 09/11/88

Those entering a Day, Month or Year which has only one digit, place a '0' in front of the single digit, i.e. '08' and not '8'.

Names PRINTED IN CAPITAL LETTERS and entered in the first space as required by the instructions.

This section of the application has been left blank as the applicant is not a 'Group Hunt'.

This portion of the application card has been removed (to be discarded) prior to mailing as this application is not for a 'Group Hunt'.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING REGULATIONS SYNOPSIS 1988 - 1989

ONLY RESIDENTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA MAY APPLY

APPLICATIONS MUST REACH THEIR VICTORIA ADDRESS BY...JUNE 15, 1988
 DATE OF DRAW RESULT NOTIFICATION...JULY 6, 1988

APPLICATION CARDS ARE \$3.00 EACH — THESE FEES ARE NOT REFUNDABLE
 — RETAIN THE CENTRE SECTION OF THIS BOOKLET FOR MAP REFERENCES —
 TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH HUNTING & TRAPPING REGULATIONS SYNOPSIS

INFORMATION FOR SPRING 1989 KOOTENAY, NASS & OMINECA
 GRIZZLY BEAR HUNTS ON PAGES 4, 15 and 16
 (Retain this booklet if entering the October 1988 Draw)



PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
 MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND PARKS
 HON. Bruce Strachan, MINISTER

THE LIMITED ENTRY DRAW: COMMON CONCERNS AND QUESTIONS

The following question and answer section is intended to address some of the more common concerns and questions which have been expressed by sportsmen about the Limited Entry Hunting draw.

QUESTION: Are the chances of being drawn affected by the date on which the Wildlife Branch receives your application?

ANSWER: No. As long as an application is received by the deadline date, it has the same chance of being drawn as any other application.

QUESTION: Does success or lack of success in previous draws affect the chances of being successful in this draw?

ANSWER: No. Each draw is independent of all previous draws.

QUESTION: Is there any difference in my chances of being drawn if I apply as a member of a group versus applying as an individual?

ANSWER: All applications of a 'Group' enter the draw together as a 'single' entry, therefore the odds of being drawn are the same as an individual entry. However, when a 'Group' is drawn, there must be sufficient authorizations available for the entire group at that time. For example, if a group of four applications is drawn at a time when only two authorizations remain to be allocated, the entire group is rejected. There must be sufficient authorizations available for all members of a group.

QUESTION: Why are some people repeatedly successful while others are not?

ANSWER: This is the most common question. The odds of being drawn vary considerably between hunts. Examination of our records shows that sportsmen who are repeatedly drawn are continually applying for hunts of low popularity. Those who are repeatedly unlucky are usually applying for very popular hunts, and face stiffer competition. For the years 1982-1984, only 19% of all applicants were drawn twice and only 5% were drawn three years in a row. Almost all of those drawn two or three times were applying for hunts of low popularity.

QUESTION: Why is it that several members of the same family sometimes get drawn?

ANSWER: There are two reasons for this happening. It may be that several family members all applied for a hunt of low popularity, or they may have applied as a group (see GROUP HUNT INSTRUCTIONS elsewhere in this publication).

QUESTION: Does a person's place of residence affect his chances of being drawn?

ANSWER: No. All applicants have the same chance of being drawn regardless of who they are or where they live. Our records show that the majority of applications for each Limited Entry Hunt come from people who live in the vicinity of the hunt area and as a result, the majority of authorizations drawn go to local people. The only exceptions are for very popular hunts with low numbers of available authorizations (Junction sheep hunts, for example). Only B.C. residents may apply for Limited Entry Hunts.

QUESTION: Why not restrict successful applicants from applying the next year in order to give unlucky applicants a better chance?

ANSWER: As stated above, the only people who are repeatedly successful are those who apply for unpopular hunts. It does not make sense to restrict them in subsequent years because they are simply taking something which few others are interested in. Restricting previously successful hunters would make little difference to the odds in the more popular hunts. Because so many people apply for them, the odds of being repeatedly drawn are very low. Such a restriction would entail keeping track of over 20,000 authorizations assigned each year, and would be extremely difficult and expensive to administer. Even minor errors on application forms could result in many people being wrongfully restricted from applying. For these reasons, no such restrictions have been imposed.

QUESTION: How can I improve my chances of being drawn for a Limited Entry Hunt?

ANSWER: As a general rule, hunts in areas with easy access tend to be heavily subscribed. You can improve your chances of being drawn by applying for hunts in more remote areas.

GUIDE OUTFITTERS in British Columbia 1988-89



Province of
British Columbia
Ministry of
Environment and Parks

Printed in Canada

GUIDE OUTFITTERS in British Columbia

All non-residents are required to be accompanied by a licenced guide while hunting deer, mountain sheep, mountain goat, moose, caribou, elk, cougar, wolf, grizzly bear, and black bear. Guides are not required while hunting game birds, migratory game birds, or coyote.

A list of the big game animals guided for successfully in the previous three hunting seasons is shown after each entry.

BB: black bear MG: mountain goat
GB: grizzly bear ML: mountain lion
E: elk (cougar)
C: caribou M: moose
D: deer S: sheep
WF: wolf

Guide outfitters employ licenced assistant guides to assist in providing guiding services. Guide outfitters set their own guiding fees. It is suggested that you write several guide outfitters in the area of your choice to obtain full particulars regarding the species of game available, the recommended period to hunt, rates, services provided, and reservations. The assurance of a successful and enjoyable hunt is most dependent upon a clear understanding between the hunter and guide outfitter as to what each expects from the other.

A licenced guide may not have more than two hunters in the field at one time.

The province is divided into eight regions, having a total of 218 management units for the purpose of efficient game management. The following guide outfitters are listed in the region and management units in which they operate. Refer to the British Columbia Hunting Regulations Synopsis for maps showing boundaries of management units, regions, and other pertinent information.

Before you hunt:

1. Make sure you have:

- a) Your resident or non-resident hunting licence.
- b) Species licence for those species you intend to hunt. (Also make sure the species you wish to hunt are in the area of your planned hunt).

Applications for non-resident hunting and species licences are available from Government Agent offices, Wildlife Branch Regional Offices, or Wildlife Branch, Ministry of Environment, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X5.

2. Your licence application, accompanied by your remittance in **Canadian Funds** by Bank Money Order or Draft on a Canadian Bank, should be sent to a Government Agent or Wildlife Regional or Victoria office 60 days in advance of your hunting trip. Alternatively you may purchase your licences at these offices during business hours.

REGION 1 - VANCOUVER ISLAND Management Units 1-1 to 1-15

1-1
HATTER, James
3911 Tudor Road
Victoria, B.C.
VRN 4L5 604-477-3863 D

1-14, 1-15
INNES, John D.
1520 Perkins Road
Campbell River, B.C.
V9W 4R9 604-286-6435 BB, GB

1-3 to 1-5
OLSON, Fred
Box 707
Lake Cowichan, B.C.
VOR 2G0 604-749-6947 BB

1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-5
PEURNEAULT, George
1655 Whiffin Spit Road, P.R.#2
Sooke, B.C. V0S 1N0
604-642-3625 BB, E, D, ML

1-3, 1-5 to 1-7
WEISH, Dawn M.
9308 - 112th Ave.
Fort St. John, B.C. V1J 2V9
BB

1-6 to 1-13, 1-15
WIEBE, Wayne N.
Box 1251, Postal St. A
Port Alberni, B.C. V9Y 2M1
604-723-9312 BB, E, GB

REGION 2 - LOWER MAINLAND Management Units 2-1 to 2-15

2-9, 2-10
MOHR, James S.
1155 Boundary Road,
Yarrow, B.C. V0X 2A0
604-823-4657 BB

2-2, 1-14, 1-15, 1-16
OUELLET, Leo
Box 494, Hope, B.C. V0X 1L0
604-869-9512
ML, BB, D, MG

2-14, 2-15
PARRISH, Ronald
R.R.#2, Craig Road
Campbell River, B.C. V9W 5T7
D, BB

2-5, 2-12, 2-13
WOLL, Friedbert E. (Rob)
Brem River, Toba Inlet, Box 392
Powell River, B.C.
V9A 5C2 BB, MG, ML

REGION 3 - THOMPSON-NICOLA Management Units 3-1 to 3-46

3-32, 3-33
REYSON, Layton
Box 821
Lillooet, B.C. V0K 1V0
604-256-7105 S

3-32, 3-33
CHRISTY, Thomas
Box 75
Lillooet, B.C. V0K 1V0
604-256-4510 S, D, MG, BB

3-32, 5-3
COLWELL, Henry W.
General Delivery,
Clinton, B.C. V0K 1K0
D, S

3-10
ELLIS, Douglas K.
1866 Parkhill Drive
Kamloops, B.C. V2C 4M8
604-372-9696 M

3-12, 1-31
GARRARD, Patrick W.
Box 12,
Goldbridge, B.C. V0K 1P0
604-238-2274
M, D, S, BB, MG, ML, WF

3-10
GRINDER, Floyd
Box 7, Clinton, B.C.
V0K 1K0

3-31
GRINDER, Philip A.
Box 278, Clinton, B.C.
V0K 1K0 M

3-12, 3-20, 3-26
HAMILTON, Jack E.
R.R.#2, Kamloops, B.C.
V2C 2J3 D

3-29, 3-30
METHOT, Frank
#102 - 960 Bernard Avenue
Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 6P8
M

3-10, 5-1
MUSSFELD, Eberhard
Box 353
Clinton, B.C.
V0K 1K0 BB, D, M

3-14, 3-15, 3-16, 2-02
OUELLET, Leo
Box 494, Hope, B.C.
V0X 1L0, 604-869-9532
ML, BB, D, MG

3-31
PIGEON, Albert
Box 250
Clinton, B.C. V0K 1K0
M, D

3-36, 3-37, 3-42, 4-38, 4-39
SCHEWM, Volker
Box 295H, Revelstoke, B.C.
V0E 2S0, 604-837-3538
BB, GB, MG, ML, M

REGION 4 - KOOTENAY
Management Units 4-1 to 4-40

4-24
AASLAND, Odd
2200 Kimberley Hwy. #95A,
Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 4H4
D, E, MG, BB, ML

4-26
ANDERSON, C. Dixon
Box 92
Windermere, B.C. V0B 2L0
604-342-6604 BB, GB, E, MG, D

4-20
BECKLEY, Jeff
Box 29
Fort Steele, B.C. V0B 1N0
BB, GB, E, MG, D

4-34
BIDDLECUMBE, Raymond
S.S.#1, Site 5, Comp. 56
Cranbrook, B.C.
V1C 4H4 604-429-3387
BB, GB, MG, E

4-22
BOARDMAN, Wilfrid T.
S.S.#1, Site 15, Box 75
Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 4H4
BB, MG, E, D, GB, M

4-26
CAMPSALL, Artha Rose
Fort Steele, B.C. V0B 1N0
604-426-4483
BB, E, MG, D, GB, M

4-20, 4-21
CARRY, Raymond J.
216 - 8th Avenue South
Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 2K8
604-426-3500 E, D, BB, MG, S, M

4-25
CHRISTENSEN, Charles P.
Box 111
Edgewater, B.C. V0A 1E0
604-347-9673 E, MG, BB, S, GB, D

4-25
COOPER, Albert B.
Box 125
Invermere, B.C. V0A 1K0
604-342-6490 S, E, MG, BB, D

4-6, 4-7, 4-19
CORBEIL, Robert
Box 1392
Creston, B.C. V0B 1G0
BB, GB, D, E, MG

4-21
CRETNEY, Edward S.
Fort Steele, B.C. V0B 1N0
MG, GB

4-1, 4-23
CUTTS, Robert J.
Box 577
Ferne, B.C. V0B 1M0
F, BB, D, M, S, MG, GB

4-35
DOUGLAS, John B.
Box 216
Golden, B.C.
V0A 1H0, MG, BB, E, GB, D

4-2
FERCHO, Henry
711 - 12th Ave. S.,
Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 2T3
BB, E, D, GB, ML, S, M

4-21
FONTANA, Robert B.
Box 414, #16B Mt. Herchmer
Ferne, B.C. V0B 1M0
BB, GB, E, MG, D, S, M

4-20
HANSEN, Gary
S.S.#1, Kimberley, B.C.
V1A 2Y3, 604-427-7295
E, BB, MG, GB

4-36, 4-37
HARK, Richard
14210 Marine Drive
White Rock, B.C.
V4B 1A8 604-536-6281
BB, MG, E, GB

4-26
HARVEY, Lloyd E.
304 - 9th Avenue South
Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 2M5
M, D, F, MG, BB, GB

4-22
HICKS, Frank J.
R.R.#1, Ferne, B.C. V0B 1M0
604-423-7162
E, MG, BB, GB, D, ML

4-25
JOSEPH, Alfred W.
Box 72
Fairmont, B.C. V0B 1L0
S, MG, BB, ML, D

4-3, 4-4
KJENDIENST, Frank
415 - 17th Avenue South
Cranbrook, B.C. V1C 3B3
BB, D, E, ML

4-5, 4-20
FLEISCHOFF, John
P.R.#2, Site B
Cranbrook, B.C. VIC 4H3
604-426-5523 BB, E, D

4-1
LEITCHER, Donald F.
Box 25
Grasmere, B.C. VOB 1R0
BB, E, M, D, MG

4-1, 4-2
LEIBENBERGER, Harry
General Delivery
Wardner, B.C. VOB 2J0
BB, GB, S, E, D, ML, MG

4-5, 4-6
LONGHEAD, David
R.R.#1, Site 47, Box 20
Creston, B.C. VOB 1G0
604-428-2853 BB, D, E

4-3R
NEALY, David M.
Box 2153
Revelstoke, B.C. VOE 2S0
604-837-4735 BB, GB, M, MG

4-1
NORMANDEAU, Neil
Box 876, Elko, B.C. VOB 1J0
604-529-7271
E, D, M, BB, MG

4-22
PHILLIPS, Billy G.
Box 1, Grasmere, B.C.
VOB 1R0
M, BB, E, S, GB, MG

4-14, 4-32
ROBINS, Kenneth J.
Box 443
Nakusp, B.C.
VOG 1R0 BB, D, ML, GB

4-3R, 4-39, 3-36, 3-37, 3-42
SCHERM, Volker
Box 2958
Revelstoke, B.C. VOE 2S0
604-837-353R BD, CB, MG, ML, M

4-22
SCHMIDDER, Karl
S.S. #1, Site 17-37
Cranbrook, B.C.
VIC 4H4 BB, GB, MG, D, E

4-22
SCOTT, James B.
Box 65, Wardner, B.C.
VOB 2J0
MG, GB, E, D, BB, S, ML

4-25
TEGART, H. Cody
Box 238
Radium, B.C. VOA 1M0
604-347-9274 E, MG, D, M, BB

4-21
TOFFOLO, Lawrence D.
Box 233
Cranbrooke, B.C. VIC 4H7
BB, E, MG, D, GB, S

4-35, 4-36
WOLFENDEN, Donald
Brisco, B.C. VOA 1R0
D, E, BB, MG, GB, M

4-34
ZORN, Wayne
Box 808, Cranbrook, B.C.
VIC 4J3
BB, MG, GB, D, E

REGION 5 - CARIBOO
Management Units 5-1 to 5-16

5-2
BILTZAN, Gene
Box 236
Lac La Hache, B.C.
VOK 1T0 M, D

5-7
BLEWETT, Richard
Box 321
Bella Coola, B.C. VOT 1C0
604-982-2257 GB, BB

5-2, 5-15A
BOWDEN, Bradley R.
Box 4010, Quesnel, B.C. V2J 3J2
R/T Quesnel 3 R04R
M, BB, D

5-5
BRACEWELL, Gerry
Tatlayoko Lake, B.C. VOL 1W0
D, BB, MG

5-4
BRENNER, Robert L.
Box 4685,
Williams Lake, B.C. V2G 2V7
S

5-12
BRECKNOCK, Donald
Alexis Creek, B.C. VOL 1A0
604-394-4310 M, C, BB

5-2
BURGHARDT, Werner
2409 - 123 A Street
Surrey, B.C. V4A 6M7
BB

5-6, 5-10 to 5-12
CAHOOSE, Andy
Box 3547
Anahim Lake, B.C.
VOL 1C0 M, C

5-12
CAHOOSE, Danny
Nimpko Lake, B.C. VOL 1R0
M

5-3A
CHOATE, Edward D.
General Delivery
Riske Creek P.O., B.C.
VOL 1T0 M, S, D

5-3, 3-32
COLWELL, Henry W.
General Delivery, Clinton, B.C.
VOK 1K0 D, S

5-13
CONSTANTINI, Armand S.
R.R.#5,
Gilles Crossing, Quesnel, B.C.
V2J 3H9 M

5-12, 5-13
COPELAND, Andrew T.
Box 120, Montney, B.C.
VOC 1Y0 GB, BB

5-15A
COX, Glynis
Box 4484
Williams, Lake, B.C., V2G 2V5
604-993-4422 M, MG, GB, BB, C

5-13, 6-1, 7-11
DAVIS, Douglas A.
R.R. #1, Stump Road
Vanderhoof, B.C.
VOJ 3A0 604-567-4993
M, BB

5-15A, 7-6, 7-8
DOERN, Walter M.
566 Edkins St., Quesnel, B.C.
V2J 1X9 604-992-2287
M, GB, BB, WF

5-12
 PORSEY, David
 Anahim Lake, B.C. VOL 1C0
 M

5-13
 EIKINS, Lawrence
 Alexis Creek, B.C. VOL 1A0
 604-394-4282 M

5-2, 5-15A
 ELLIOTT, Gordon M.
 Box 4631
 Williams Lake, B.C. V2G 2V4
 604-392-7868 M, D, BB, C

5-9, 6-1
 ELJIS, Leonard
 Box 717
 Ocean Falls, B.C. VOT 1P0
 BB, MG, D

5-2
 EMMERIKAMP, Ron
 Box 16
 Horsefly, B.C.
 VOL 1L0 BB, M

5-12
 FADENRECHT, Donald F.,
 General Delivery,
 Chilanko Forks, B.C. VOL 1H0 M

5-1, 5-2
 FASSLER, Charles J.
 R.R. #1
 Lone Butte, B.C. VOK 1X0
 604-593-3736 M, D

5-1, 5-2
 FRANK, Jim
 Box 1030
 100 Mile House, B.C.
 VOK 2E0 M

5-12, 5-13
 FRASER, Beverleigh H.,
 Box 4211, Quesnel, B.C.
 V2J 3J3 M, BB, C
 604-992-8274

5-14
 GENTLES, Warren
 #11 - 112 Broadway North
 Williams Lake, B.C.
 V2G 2X8 M

5-2, 5-15A
 GIESBRECHT, Lawrence
 Box 102, Horsefly, B.C. VOL 1L0
 M, D

5-3, 7-11, 7-12
 GROVE, Norman
 R.R. #1, Blackwater Road
 Vanderhoof, B.C.
 V0J 3A0 M

5-13, 5-14
 HEATON (Sr.), William
 Box 13, Skyline Road
 Quesnel, B.C.
 V2J 3H6 M

5-4
 HENRY, Sherwood
 Box 4834
 Williams Lake, B.C. V2G 3W2
 604-392-3501 D, S, MG, BB, GB

5-8, 5-9
 HODSON, Darryl W.
 Box 397
 Bella Coola, B.C. VOT 1C0
 604-982-2322 BB, MG, GB

5-13
 ISNARDY, Amedee G.
 Box 46, R.R.#1, Chimney Lake Road
 Williams Lake, B.C. V2G 2P1 M

5-7, 5-8
 JUOZAITIS, Joseph W.
 14 - 21st Ave. S.
 Cranbrook, B.C. 604-426-2834
 VIC 3H1 GB, BB, WF

5-12
 LEHMAN, Michael William
 Box 145
 Pritchard, B.C.
 V0E 2P0 M

5-2, 5-15A
 LOWRY, Violet L.
 Box 40
 Horsefly, B.C. VOL 1L0
 R/T Lowry's Lodge
 M, GB, BB, MG, D

5-6
 McDONOUGH, Michael
 Box 4045
 Williams Lake, B.C.
 V2G 2V2 M, BB, D

5-15A, 7-6
 MCKITRICK, James R.
 672 Walkem Street
 Quesnel, B.C. V2J 2J7
 604-992-2733 M, BB

5-4, 5-5
 MCLEAN, Lloyd
 Box 4663, Williams Lake, B.C.
 V2G 2V7 M, BB, MG, D, GB

5-2
 MCNEIL, Daniel G.
 Box 131, Canim Lake, B.C.
 VOK 1J0 M, D

5-2, 5-15, 5-15A
 MAITLAND, Stuart G.
 Box 1332,
 100 Mile House, B.C. VOK 2E0
 M, D, BB, GB, MG, C

5-13
 MERCER, Thomas
 R.R.#3, Blackwater Road
 Quesnel, B.C. V2J 3H7

5-12, 5-13
 MULVAHILL, Roy C.
 Box 4634, Williams Lake, B.C.
 V2G 2V6 M, C

5-12, 5-13
 MULVAHILL, William
 Redstone, B.C. VOL 1S0 M

5-15B, 7-6
 MUNTAU, Fred
 8110 Hart Hwy.
 Prince George, B.C.
 V2K 3B5, M, BB, WF

5-1, 3-30
 MUSSFELD, Eberhard
 Box 353, Clinton, B.C.
 VOK 1K0 BB, D, M

5-3, 5-4
 NELSON, Ronald C.
 Hanceville, B.C. VOL 1K0
 M, D

5-13
 PALEY, Robert G.
 R.R.#3, Quesnel, B.C. V2J 3H7
 604-249-5324 M

5-13
 PALEY, Wallace J.
 Box 4147
 Quesnel, B.C. V2J 3J2 M, BB

5-13, 5-14
PETAL, Tony
Alexis Creek, B.C. VOL 1A0
604-394-4363 M

5-2
RIDLEY, Gerald
Box 76
Horsefly, B.C.
VOL 110 D, M, BB

5-6, 5-12
ROSS, Lorena
Box 4
Tatla Lake, B.C.
VOL 1V0 M, BB

5-4
SCHUPFRHOLZ, Goetz
Box 69
Duncan, B.C. V9L 3X1
M, D, BB, MG, S, GB

5-5
SCHUK, Doug
General Delivery
Tatla Lake, B.C. VOL 1V0
M, D, MG, BB, ML

5-2
SEARIS, Max K.
Buffalo Creek, B.C.
V0K 1G0 M, BB, D

5-6, 5-12
SILL, Frank
Box 3471
Anahim Lake, B.C.
VOL 1C0 M, BB, C, GB

5-2
SIMMONS, Charles H.
Box 141
Horsefly, B.C. VOL 1L0
604-620-3521 M, D, BB

5-4
SMITH, Frank C.
Box 28
Big Creek, B.C. VOL 1K0
M

5-13
SMITH, Howard P.
R.R.#5, Gillies Crossing
Quesnel, B.C. V2J 3H9

5-4
SMITH, Steve
General Delivery
Hanceville, B.C.
VOL 1K0 M, D

5-6, 5-12
SQUINAS, Mack
Anahim Lake, B.C. VOL 1C0
M

5-8, 5-9
STRANAGHAN, Kenneth
Box 33, Hagensborg, B.C.
V0T 1H0
604-982-2260 GB, BB

5-12
SULLIN, Larry
Nimpo Lake, B.C. VOL 1R0
M

5-13
TELFORD, Norman
Alexis Creek, B.C.
VOL 1A0
604-394-4269 M

5-2
TFRHUNE, Randall G.
Box 211
Coombs, B.C.
V0R 1M0

5-13
THOMPSON, George W.
Box 42, R.R. #5
Tibbles Road
Quesnel, B.C. V2J 3H9 M

5-12
TIMOTHY, Tommy
Chilanko Forks, B.C.
VOL 1H0 M

5-2
WESTWICK, F.
Box 4629
Williams Lake, B.C.
V2G 2V6

5-12
WILKINS, Philip O.
c/o 234 Reid St.
Quesnel, B.C. V2J 2M1
M

5-4
WILLIAMS, Boyce J.
Nemaiah Valley, B.C.
VOL 1X0
S

5-6, 5-10 to 5-12
WILLIAMS, Roger
General Delivery
Anahim Lake, B.C.
VOL 1C0 M

5-12, 5-13
WILLIAMS, Theodore L.
R.R. #5, Box 18
Gilles Crossing, Quesnel, B.C.
V2J 3H9 M, BB, GB

5-4
YOUNG, Grant
465 E. Carlo Road
Kelowna, B.C.
V1X 2R5 M, D

5-15A
ZIMMER, William C.
Box 10
Horsefly, B.C. VOL 1L0

5-13, 7-11
ZORN, Gary
Box 4208, Quesnel, B.C.
V2J 3J3
BB, M

REGION 6 - SKEENA
Management Units 6-1 to 6-29

6-26, 6-27
ANTTILA, Guy
Box 268
Atlin, B.C. V0W 1A0
M, BB, C, MG, GB, WF, S

6-6, 7-25
BADEY, Herbert H.
1297 Jarvis Street
Prince George, B.C.
V2M 4J3 M, BB

6-21
BALL, Robert E. A.
4716 Straume Avenue
Terrace, B.C. V8G 2C5
P/T Fort Nelson Meehaus Channel
JJ3 7079 M, BB, GB, S, MG

6-17A
BELFORD, Kenneth L.
Box 544
New Hazelton, B.C.
V0J 2N0

6-4, 6-5, 6-6, 6-8
BERG, Stewart
Box 11, S.S.#1
Topley Landing, B.C.
V0J 1W0 M, BB

6-4

BLACKWELL, Gary E.
R.R.#2, Burns Lake, B.C.
VOJ 1E0
M, BB

6-1

BLACKWELL, John
General Delivery
Anahim Lake, B.C.
VOL 1C0 GB, M, C, BB

6-2, 6-4

BLACKWELL, Reginald
Box 821, Burns Lake, B.C.
VOJ 1E0
M, BB, MG

6-3, 9 to 11, 14 to 17

BOOT, Shawn D.
P.O. Box 34
Smithers, B.C. V0C 2N0
MG, BB, GB, M

6-23, 7-52

BRADFORD, Myles
Box 44
Dease Lake, B.C. V0C 1L0
R/T YJ2 5849
M, C, MG, S, GB, WF, BB

6-16, 6-17A, 6-20, 6-21

CARSON, Vernon H. E.
6821 Lilac Crescent,
Prince George, B.C. V2K 3H3
604-962-7995
M, GB, BB, MG, S

6-8

CHAPLIN, Malcolm
Box 2938
Smithers, B.C. V0J 2N0
604-847-3485 BB

6-20

COLLINGWOOD, Raymond Lynn
Box 3070, Smithers, B.C. V0J 2N0
604-847-9692 (O), 846-9196 (h)
M, C, MG, S, BB, GB, WF

6-7

COLLINGWOOD, Reginald N.
Box 2476, Smithers, B.C.
VOJ 2N0 604-847-9692 (O),
847-9790 (h)
M, BB, GB, MG, WF

6-4

COMEAU, Joseph R.
Moose Horn Rd.,
Southbank, B.C. V0J 2P0
604-694-3539 BB, M

6-4

COMEAU, Michael James
General Delivery
Southbank, B.C. V0J 2P0
BB, M, MG

6-19, 6-20, 7-39, 7-40

CONNORS, B. Keith
R.R. #4, Site 19, Comp. 12
Prince George, B.C. V2H 2J2
M, GB, MG, C, BB, WF, S

6-23, 7-51, 7-52

COOKE, William M.
929 - 102nd Ave.
Dawson Creek, B.C. V1G 2B5
M, BB, GB, MG, S

6-20, 6-21

CREYKE, Bruce D.
Iskut, B.C. V0J 1K0
604-778-7365
M, GB, MG, S, C

6-1, 5-13, 7-11

DAVIS, Douglas A.
R.R. #1, Stump Road,
Vanderhoof, B.C. V0J 3A0
604-567-4993 M, BB

6-22, 6-26

DAY, Fletcher F.
General Delivery
Telegraph Creek, B.C.
VOJ 2W0 604-235-3401
M, BB, GB, MG, S, C, WF

6-25

DOLHAN, Edward G.
General Delivery, Teslin Lake, Y.T.
Y0A 1V0 Mobile No. JJ3 6454
Swift River Yukon Channel
M, GB, MG, S, C, BB, WF

6-19, 6-23, 7-52

EGELER, Eugen
R.R. #6, Site 5, Comp. 18
4696 Westridge Drive
Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 8R3
M, GB, S, C, MG, BB, WF

6-3, 5-9

ELLIS, Leonard
Ocean Falls, B.C. V0T 1P0
BB, MG, D

6-13

ERNST, Walter
Box 52, Sandspit, B.C.
V0T 1T0 BB, D

6-9

FITCH, Ronald D.
P.O. Box 452, Houston, B.C.
VOJ 1Z0
M, BB

6-18, 7-39

FLEMING, Ronald G.
R.R.#1, Kispitox Road,
Hazelton, B.C. V0J 1Y0
M, BB, GB, MG, C, WF, S

6-8

FONTAINE, Jean I
Reno Avenue, Topley, B.C.
VOJ 2Y0 M, BB

6-3

FORD, Cyril
Box 492, Ft. St. James, B.C.
VOJ 1P0 604-996-8410
BB, GB, MG, WF

6-28, 6-29

GOODWIN, David A.
Box 72, Atlin, B.C.
V0W 1A0 604-Atlin-751
M, BB, MG, GB, S, WF

6-4, 6-9

GOURDEAU, Joseph R.
Box 19, Burns Lake, B.C.
VOJ 1E0 604-692-7472
M

6-4

HARRISON, Alford J.
Box 160, Burns Lake, B.C.
VOJ 1E0 604-695-6565
M, BB

6-19, 7-52

HOLMES, Glen T.
Box 742
Prince George, B.C. V2L 4T3
M, GB, MG, S, C, WF, BB, ML

6-8, 7-27

HOOPER, David
Box 3693, Smithers, B.C.
VOJ 2N0 M, BB, MG

6-1, 6-4, 7-12

IRVINE, Mark
Box 547, Vanderhoof, B.C.
VOJ 3A0 604-567-2693 M, BB

6-25, 6-26

JACK, Sylvester
Box 37, Atlin, B.C. V0W 1A0
604-Atlin-941 GB

6-1

JIMMIE, Robert
319 North Fraser Drive
Quesnel, B.C.
V2J 1Y9 M

6-3
KNOCKE, Cornelia
R.R. #1, Beadle Road, Box 2R
Burns Lake, B.C. VOJ 1E0
BB, MG, WF

6-4, 6-5, 6-6
KNOCKE, Klaus
R.R. #1, Box 2R, Burns Lake, B.C.
VOJ 2E0 M, BB, D

6-22 to 6-25
LANCASTER, Stanley
Box 2047, Smithers, B.C.
VOJ 2N0
604-847-2785
M, C, WF, S, GB, MG

6-5, 6-6, 7-13, 7-25
LA ROCQUE, Leo A.
Box 17, Ft. Fraser, B.C.
VOJ 1N0 604-690-7455
M, BB

6-12
LJHL, Adolph
Box 13, Sandspit, B.C.
VOJ 1T0 604-617-2265
BB, D

6-9
McINTYRE, Donald W.
Box 1245
Smithers, B.C.
VOJ 2N0
M, GB, MG, WF, BB

6-8
McTAGUE, Gerald
R.R. #1, Lake Kathleen
Smithers, B.C. VOJ 2N0
GB, BB, D, M, MG, WF

6-7, 6-8
MADSEN, Karl V.
Box 1060, Smithers, B.C.
VOJ 2N0 604-847-2700
M

6-25, 6-26
MATAROZZO, James
P.O. Box 297
Atlin, B.C. VOW 1A0
M, MG, S, C

6-21, 6-22, 6-26
MOYNIHAN, William F.
Box 224
Gleichen, Alberta
TOJ 1N0 BB, GB, C, M, S, MG

6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-6, 7-12, 7-13
NIELSEN, Robert J.
Box 569
Vanderhoof, B.C. VOJ 3A0
M, BB, MG, C

6-17A, 6-18, 6-20
OYSMUELLER, Karl
Box 4150
Smithers, B.C. VOJ 2N0
M, C, MG, BB, GB, WF, S

6-4, 6-9
PEDEN, Mrs. Barbara
R.R. #2
Burns Lake, B.C. VOJ 1E0
M, BB, MG

6-4, 7-12
PLOWMAN, Gerald
Box 429
Fraser Lake, B.C.
VOJ 1S0

6-7, 6-18, 7-27
POLARD, Maurice
117 Kingham Place
Victoria, B.C. V9B 1L9
M, BB, MG

6-19, 6-22 to 6-24
QUOCK, Jerry
General Delivery
Iskut, B.C. VOJ 1K0
MG, GB, M, WF, S

6-9
RIDENNOURE, Ben
R.R. #1, Smithers, B.C.
VOJ 2N0 M

6-9
SHEPERT, John W.
Box 216, Houston, B.C.
VOJ 1Z0 604-845-7355
M, BB

6-27, 6-28
SMITH, Ed D.
P.O. Box 161
Atlin, B.C. VOW 1A0
M, GB, MG, S, C, WF, BB

6-25
SMITH, Richard
Box 165, Atlin, B.C.
VOW 1A0
M, GB, MG, S, C, WF, BB

6-4, 6-5
STEARN, Kenneth G.
R.R. #1, Burns Lake, B.C.
VOJ 1E0 M, BB

6-8, 6-17, 6-18
STECIW, Igor
Box 2665, Smithers, B.C.
VOJ 2N0 604-847-3055
M, MG, BB, GB, C, WF

6-18, 7-39
STEFFEY, Ronald
General Delivery
Germansen Landing, B.C.
VOJ 1T0 M, C, MG

6-5, 6-6
STEINER, Ray
Box 238, Fraser Lake, B.C.
VOJ 1S0 M, BB

6-4, 6-8, 6-9
THOM, Harold H.
Box 46, Topley, B.C.
VOJ 2Y0 M, BB, D

6-1, 6-4
TOLL, Darryl
Box 823, Vanderhoof, B.C.
VOJ 3A0 M

6-1, 6-2
VANTINE, James
R.R. #2, Burns Lake, B.C.
VOJ 1E0 604-694-3359
M

REGION 7 - OMINECA-PEACE
Management Units 7-1 to 7-56

7-12, 7-13
ANDERSON, Colonel
Box 42, Fort Fraser, B.C.
VOJ 1N0 M, BB, D

7-25, 6-6
BADEY, Herbert H.
1297 Jarvis Street
Prince George, B.C.
V2N 4J3 M, BB

7-37, 7-41, 7-42, 7-43
BEATTIE, Donald
General Delivery,
Pink Mountain, B.C.
VOC 2R0 604-785-2737
M, BB, GB, MG, S, E, C

7-49, 7-54
BEHN, George
Box 325, Ft. Nelson, B.C.
VOC 1R0 604-775-2282
M, BB

7-24
BRACEY, Arthur
R.R.#3, Site 27, Comp 1,
Prince George, B.C.
V2N 2J1 604-967-4261 M

7-52, 6-23
BRADFORD, Myles
Box 44, Dease Lake, B.C.
VOC 1L0 R/T YJ2 5849
M, C, MG, GB, S, WF, BB

7-35, 7-43
BROOKS, Graham B.
S.S. #2, Comp. 9, Site 20
Fort St. Joh, B.C.
V1J 4M7 M, BB, C

7-38, 7-39
BURR, David L.
Box 1138, Creston, B.C.
V0B 1G0 604-223-8470
M, MG, C, S, GB

7-16, 7-23, 7-24
CHINGEE, Harry
McLeod Lake, B.C.
V0J 2G0
M, BB

7-53
COBBETT, Edward N. (Ted)
Box 15H1, Ft. Nelson, B.C.
V0C 1R0
M, C, GB, WF, BB

7-10
COLERANK, Frederick
P.O. Box 1436
Prince George, B.C. V2L 4V4
BB, D, M

7-39, 7-40, 6-19, 6-20
CONNORS, B. Keith
R.R.#4, Site 19, Comp. 12
Prince George, B.C.
V2N 2J2
M, GB, MG, C, BB, WF, S

6-23, 7-51, 7-52
COOKE, William M.
929 - 102nd. Ave.
Dawson Creek, B.C.
V1G 2B5
M, GB, BB, MG, S

7-52, 7-53
COPELAND, George Dale
Mile 496, Alaska Hwy.,
Lower Liard, B.C. V1G 4J8
M, BB, S, GB, C

7-5A, 7-5B, 7-6
CUSHMAN, Timothy A.
Box 25, Wells, B.C.
V0K 2R0
M, GB

7-13, 7-14
DAVIDSON, Charles R.
Box 886, Vanderhoof, B.C.
V0J 3A0 604-567-4101
M

7-11, 6-1, 5-13
DAVIS, Douglas A.
R.R.#1, Stump Road
Vanderhoof, B.C. V0J 3A0
604-567-4993 M, BB

7-32
DHENIN, Rene G.
Box 6608, Ft. St. John, B.C.
V1J 4J1 604-785-3906
M, BB

7-19, 7-20, 7-21
DICKINSON, David
Box 597
Pouce Coupe, B.C.
V0C 2C0 BB, GB, E, M, MG, WF

7-6, 7-8, 5-15A
DOERN, Walter M.
566 Edkins Street
Quesnel, B.C. V2J 1X9
604-992-2287 M, GB, BB, WF

7-51, 7-54
DRINKALL, Glen R.
Mile 422, Alaska Hwy. B.C.
V1G 4J8
M, BB, GB, S, MG, E

7-2, 7-3, 7-4
DUNCAN, William J.
Box 202, Valemount, B.C.
V0E 2Z0 604-566-4584
M, MG, BB, D

7-52, 6-19, 6-23
EGELER, Eugen
R.R. #6, Site 5, Comp. 18
4696 Westridge Drive
Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 8R3
M, GB, S, C, MG, WF, BB

7-28, 7-38
ERICKSON, Larry E.
Manson Creek, B.C.
V0J 2H0

7-38
ETHIER, Dale
Takla Landing, B.C.
V0J 2T0 M, C, GB, MG

7-39, 6-18
FLEMING, Ronald G.
R.R.#1, Kispiox Road
Hazelton, B.C. V0J 1Y0
M, BB, GB, MG, C, WF, S

7-42, 7-48
FOLEY, Hank
Box 6884
Fort St. John, B.C.
V1J 4H7
M, S, GB, WF, BB, E, C

7-52
FUNNELL, Robert K.
Box 7, Watson Lake, Y.T.
Y0A 1C0 M, MG, S, BB

7-23
GIBSON, Kelly
R.R.# 2, Site 14, Comp. 24
Prince George, B.C.
V2N 2H9 M

7-48, 7-56
GILLIS, Paul G.
R.R.#1, Mile 308, Box 30
Fort Nelson, B.C. V0C 1R0
M, BB, GB

7-49
GILLIS, Phil
Box 1664
Fort Nelson, B.C.
V0C 1R0 M, BB

7-26, 7-27, 7-28
GRAINGER, Martin
Box 1239
Fort St. James, B.C.
V0J 1P0 M, BB, MG, GB, WF

7-25, 7-26
GREMAUD, Guido
1123 Ewert Street
Prince George, B.C.
V2M 3B3
M, BB, GB, WF

7-11, 7-12, 5-3
GROVE, Norman
Blackwater Road, R.R.#1
Vanderhoof, B.C. V0J 3A0
M

7-18
HAGBERG, Andy
P.O. Box 1656
Prince George, B.C.
V2L 4V6 GB

7-52
HANSEN, Hans Martin
R.R. #6, Paret Road
Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 8P3
BB, GB, M, S, MG, C

7-24, 7-25, 7-28
HASLINGER, Richard S.
Box 135, Ft. St. James, B.C.
VOJ 1P0 604-996-7050
M, BB, WF

7-28
HOGAN, Clarence L.
Box 1968, Vanderhoof, B.C.
VOJ 3A0
M, BB, MG, GB, WF

7-52, 6-19
HOLMES, Glen T.
Box 742, Prince George, B.C.
V2L 4T3
M, GB, MG, S, C, WF, BB, ML

7-5
HOOKER, Glen R.
Dome Creek, B.C.
VOJ 1H0
M, MG, BB

7-17
HOOKER, Kenneth W.
General Delivery
Dome Creek, B.C.
VOJ 1H0 BB, M

7-27, 6-8
HOOPER, David
Box 3693, Smithers, B.C.
VOJ 2N0 M, BB, MG

7-24, 7-28, 7-29
HUBLE, Albert J.
4159 Davis Road
Prince George, B.C.
V1E 1E4 604-964-4771
M

7-12, 6-1, 6-4
IRVINE, Mark
Box 547, Vanderhoof, B.C.
VOJ 3A0 604-567-2693
M, BB

7-25
JOSEPH, Alfred J. M.
Box 456
Ft. St. James, B.C.
VOJ 1P0

7-28, 7-29, 7-38
KRIEBS, Juergen
2481 Lisgar Crescent
Prince George, B.C.
V2N 1C4
M, BB, C, WF, GB

7-31, 7-35
KYLLO, David E.
Box 260, Hudson Hope, B.C.
V0C 1V0 604-783-5727
M, BB, C

7-37, 7-41
KYLLO, Kenneth P.
Box 238, Hudson Hope, B.C.
V0C 1V0 604-783-5248
M, BB, GB, MG, C

7-11, 7-12, 7-13
LAFRANCE, Dan
Box 1326
Vanderhoof, B.C.
VOJ 3A0 M, BB

7-40, 7-41
LAMOREUX, Martin
General Delivery
Fort Ware, B.C. V0J 3B0
M, C, S, MG, BB, WF, GB

7-13, 7-25, 6-5, 6-6
LA ROCQUE, Leo A.
Box 37, Fort Fraser, B.C.
VOJ 1N0 604-690-7455
M, BB

7-12
LARSON, Hill O.
Box 98, Fort Fraser, B.C.
VOJ 1N0 604-690-7208
M

7-42
LEAKE, Herbert
General Delivery
Pink Mountain, B.C.
V0C 2B0
M, BB, GB, S, E, C

7-3, 3-4
MACKINNON, William J.
General Delivery,
Dunster, B.C. V0J 1J0
M, MG, BB, S

7-8, 7-9
MAIDA, Ralph G.
3590 Willowdale Drive
Prince George, B.C.
V2K 1X5 M, BB

7-6, 5-15A
McKITTRICK, James R.
672 Walkem Street
Quesnel, B.C. V2J 2J7
604-992-2733 M, BB

7-3, 7-4
MONROE, Michael A.
Box 202, McBride, B.C.
VOJ 2F0 604-569-2451
BB, M

7-41, 7-51
MOORE, Gary F.
Box #1
Dawson Creek, B.C.
V1G 4E9 604-782-2908
M, BB, GB, MG, S, C

7-12
MOORE, Gary Lynn
Box 1421
Vanderhoof, B.C.
VOJ 3A0 M

7-21, 7-22
MORRISON, Donald
Box 2189, Dawson Creek, B.C.
V1G 4H8 BB, E, M, GB

7-5, 7-7, 7-17
MUELLER, Wayne R.
Sinclair Mills, B.C.
VOJ 3M0 604-966-2354
M, GB, BB

7-20, 7-21
MULVAHILL, Michael J.
Progress, B.C. V0C 2E0
604-843-7535
GB, BB, M, MG

7-16, 5-15B
MUNTAU, Fred
8110 Hart Hwy.
Prince George, B.C.
V2K 3B5 M, BB, WF

7-12, 7-13, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-6
NIELSEN, Robert J.
Box 569
Vanderhoof, B.C. V0J 3A0
M, BB, MG, C

7-38
O'MEARA, Thomas A.
Box 367
Vanderhoof, B.C.
VOJ 3A0 604-567-2694
M, C, MG, GB, BB

7-16, 7-23
PATTISON, Gerald M.
Box 1805
Bear Lake, B.C.
VOJ 3G0 M, BB, GB

7-16, 7-24
PATTISON, Roy
Box 1837
Bear Lake, B.C.
VOJ 3G0 M, BB, GB

7-41, 7-50, 7-51
PECK, Ross
Box 6397
Ft. St. John, B.C. V1J 4H8
604-785-2112
M, BB, GB, MG, S, E, C

7-17, 7-18
PENDERGRAFT, Mark
R.R.#1, Osoyoos, B.C.
VOR 1V0
M, GB

7-3, 7-17
PHILLIPS, Albert W.
Box 158, McBride, B.C.
V0J 2E0
BB, GB

7-7, 7-16
PICHETTE, John W.
930 Wellington Drive
North Vancouver, B.C.
V7K 1K9 604-987-7964 M, BB

7-23
PICKERING, Leonard
Box 825, Prince George, B.C.
V2L 4S1 604-296-3527
M, BB, GB, WF

7-12, 6-4
PIZMAN, Gerald
Box 429
Fraser Lake, B.C.
V0J 1S0

7-27, 6-7, 6-18
POLARD, Maurice
117 Kingham Place
Victoria, B.C.
VOR 1L9 M, BB, MG

7-18, 7-21
PRINZ, Gebhard Karl
7649 Moncton Crescent
Prince George, B.C. V2N 3M2
604-964-9186
M, MG, GB, BB, WF

7-19
PRUCKL, Frank J.
Box 88, Chetwynd, B.C.
V0C 1J0 R/T Pruckl Ranch
BB, M, D

7-12
RAY, Stewart A.
Box 20, Ft. Fraser, B.C.
V0J 1N0 604-690-7289
M, BB

7-31, 7-32
RENAUER, Randy S.
Box 515, Hudson Hope, B.C.
V0C 1V0 604-781-5485
M, BB, GB, MG, C, WF

7-37, 7-43, 7-44
ROSS, P. Lynn
Box 25, Pink Mountain, B.C.
V0C 2B0 604-787-7245
M, BB, GB, MG, S, C, D

7-20, 7-21, 7-35, 7-33
SAMPLE, Richard H.
Box 385
Dawson Creek, B.C.
VIG 4H3 M, BB, GB, D

7-10, 7-11, 7-12, 7-15
SCHWARTZ, Arnold
S.S.#3, Upper Mud River
Prince George, B.C. V2N 2S7
604-560-5582 M

7-45, 7-46, 7-47
SMITH, Calvin R.
General Delivery
Pink Mountain, B.C.
V0C 2B0 M, BB, GB, D

7-5, 7-7
SMITH, Dennis D.
General Delivery
Sinclair Mills, B.C. V0J 3M0
M, BB

7-22
SMITH, Donald D.
Box 821, Chetwynd, B.C.
V0C 1J0 M, BB, GB, WF

7-51
SORENSEN, Norman B.
Box 49, Mincho Lake, B.C.
V0C 1Z0 R/T Ft. Nelson SU 143
604-785-6473 M, MG, S, WF, C, BB, GB BB, M, WF

7-25, 7-26
STANTON, William Jack
Site 325, Comp. 23, R.R.#3
Parksville, B.C.
V0P 2S0 604-563-1068 M, BB

7-39, 6-18
STEFFEY, Ronald
General Delivery
Germansen Landing, B.C.
V0J 1T0
M, C, MG

7-38, 7-39
STRICKER, Charles
Box 354, Wildwood, Alberta
T0E 2M0
M, MG, S, C, GB, WF, BB

7-21
TERRY, John W.
Box 536, Chetwynd, B.C.
V0C 1J0
M, BB

7-51
THOMPSON, Arthur
P.O. Box 449
Caroline, Alberta
T0M 0M0
M, S, MG, C, GB, WF

7-49, 7-50
TOMPkins, Barry
10532 Alaska Rd.
Fort St. John, B.C., V1J 1B3
M, BB, GB, MG, S, E, C, WF

7-12, 7-13, 7-15
TOUDAL, Grace N.
R.R. #1, Finmoor Road
Site 16, Box 19
Vanderhoof, B.C.
V0J 3A0

7-25, 7-26, 7-28
TRELEAVEN, Don
R.R. #1, Site 123, Comp. 1
Port Alberni, B.C. V9Y 7L5

7-41, 7-42, 7-49, 7-50
VINCE, Robert Gary
Box 6488, Ft. St. John, B.C.
V1J 4H9 604-785-4681
YJ3-7009 Minaker Channel
M, BB, GB, MG, S, E, C, WF, D

7-36, 7-37, 7-43
WATSON, Darwin
Box 6640, Ft. St. John, B.C.
V1J 4J1 Ft. Nelson M/R SU 458
604-787-9624
M, BB, GB, MG, S, C

7-49, 7-50, 7-51, 7-54
WIENS, David J.
Mile 422, Alaska Hwy, B.C.
VIG 4J8 604-232-5469
M, BB, GB, MG, S, E, C

7-14, 7-15, 7-24
WILLIAMS, Monty L.
R.R.#3, Site 27, Comp. 11
Prince George, B.C. V2N 2J1
604-967-4305 M, BB

7-26
WILSON, Benjamin
R.R. #3, Site 16, Comp. 11
Prince George, B.C.
V2N 2J1 M, BB, WF

7-24
WILSON, Randy R.
R.R.#3, Site 23, Comp. 2
Prince George, B.C.
V2M 2J1 M, BB

7-36, 7-37
YOUNG, Alan G.
S.S. #2, Site 12, Comp. 120
Fort St. John, B.C.
V1J 4M7
M, BB, GB, MG, S, C

7-11, 5-11
ZORN, Gary
Box 4208
(Quesnel, B.C.)
V2J 3J1 BB, M

REGION 8 - OKANAGAN
Management Units 8-1 to 8-15 and
8-21 to 8-26

8-14, 8-15
BRANDOW, Barry
R.R.#1, Grand Forks, B.C.
VOH 1H0 604-442-2849
BB, MG, D, ML, F, GR

8-8, 8-10, 8-11
FENTON, Clarence B.
R.R.#1, Glenrosa Road
Westbank, B.C. V0H 2A0
604-768-5521 ML, BB

8-23
FUISY, Eugene K.
R.R.#1, Lumby, B.C.
VOE 2G0 604-547-6698
D, ML, BB, MG

8-1 to 8-1, 8-6 to 8-9
HOCHSTEINER, Albin
R.R.#1, Osoyoos, B.C.
VOH 1V0
ML, BB, D

8-8
HUBBARD, Marc
Site 44, Comp. 4, R.R.#1,
Penticton, B.C. V2A 6J6
604-493-6291 BB, D, ML

8-12, 8-13, 8-14
KIRBACK, Melvin G.
R.R.#1, Oliver, B.C.
VOH 1T0
BB, D, ML, MG

8-2
MARSFL, Kenneth G.
Box 19, Keremeos, B.C.
VOX 1H0
D

8-12
McKENZIE, Lewis
Box 4659
(Quesnel, B.C.)
V2J 3J8 BB, D, MG

8-5, 8-6
OUELLET, Doris B.
Box 494
Hope, B.C. VOX 1L0
BB, D, ML, M

8-3, 8-4, 8-5, 8-7
SCHNEIDER, Clarence D.
Box 122, Keremeos, B.C.
VOX 1N0 604-499-5853
S, D, ML, MG, BB

8-1
STELKIA, Aaron
Box 765
Oliver, B.C.
VOH 1T0 S

8-1, 8-2, 8-6 to 8-9
WICKS, Lorne
General Delivery
Revelstoke, B.C.
VOE 2S0
BB, S, D, ML

3. Be familiar with hunting regulations as outlined in the current Hunting Regulations Synopsis (available from the same sources as the hunting application).

During your hunt

1. Properly cancel the appropriate species licence immediately after you make your kill. This cancelled species licence must accompany the carcass or cape when it is being shipped.

2. Ensure that evidence of sex remains on the carcass when required. See the Hunting Regulations Synopsis.

3. Compulsory inspection by a Wildlife Branch or Conservation Officer Service employee is mandatory for several species. See the Synopsis for details.

After your hunt

1. A correctly completed Report and Declaration of the Guide Outfitter form signed by the guide outfitter must also be signed by you, the hunter.

2. Arrange for compulsory inspection, Export Permit and Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species documentation (none or all of which may be applicable). When you present the required parts of your kill for compulsory inspection ensure that your copy of the Report and Declaration of Guide Outfitter, your hunting licence and your species licence are handy for inspection.