

**OVERVIEW OF REGULATIONS AND ORDERS  
UNDER THE NUNAVUT WILDLIFE ACT  
COMING INTO FORCE JULY 1, 2015**

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## INTRODUCTION

### New regulations

On July 1, 2015, several regulations and orders under the *Wildlife Act* will come into force. They are as follows:

- a) *Assignment Regulations*
- b) *Conservation Areas Regulations*
- c) *Game Harvesting and Possession Limits Order*
- d) *Harvesting Regulations*
- e) *Licences and Tags Regulations*
- f) *Open Seasons Order*
- g) *Reporting Regulations*
- h) *Summary Conviction Procedures Regulations*
- i) *Fees Regulations*

These regulations and orders will be discussed in this document.

### Repealed regulations

On July 1, 2015, several existing regulations under the *Wildlife Act* will no longer be in force. These regulations are listed in Appendix A.

### Abbreviations

In this document the following abbreviations are used:

- NLCA, which means the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*
- The Act, which means the *Wildlife Act*
- RWO, which means a Regional Wildlife Organization
- HTO, which means a Hunters and Trappers Organization
- DIO, which means a Designated Inuit Organization
- NIRB, which means the Nunavut Impact Review Board
- NPC, which means the Nunavut Planning Commission

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## A) The Assignment Regulations

### **What is an assignment?**

An assignment means the transfer of a right from one person to another. The person transferring the right to another is called an “assignor”, while the person receiving the right is called an “assignee”.

### **The Assignment Regulations**

The *Assignment Regulations* deal with the following topics:

- 1) Necessary information to support an assignment registration,
- 2) The registration process, and
- 3) The assignment register.

#### 1) Necessary information to support an assignment registration

The regulations set out in detail what information must be put in the document supporting an assignment. For a complete list of these requirements, please see Appendix B. There are different requirements for verbal assignments. Please see the bottom of Appendix B.

#### 2) Registration process

In short, the regulations state that the assignment is considered registered when the appropriate documentation is delivered to a conservation officer or the Superintendent. The document must contain all required information and be clear.

#### 3) The assignment register

The Superintendent is required to keep a digital register to record each assignment. The regulations contain further rules about the register that the Superintendent must follow.

### **Assignments under the NLCA and the Wildlife Act**

The NLCA and the Act provide for the main rules about assignments. In short, if certain conditions are met, an Inuk, a RWO or a HTO may assign a right to harvest a quantity of wildlife within Nunavut to:

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- an Inuk,
- the spouse of an Inuk, or
- a person cohabiting as the spouse of an Inuk.

If all the conditions of the assignment are fulfilled, no licence is needed to harvest wildlife in Nunavut. An Inuk, an RWO or an HTO may also, based on certain conditions, assign a part or all of a share of the total allowable harvest to a person permitted to harvest wildlife under a licence.

Though there are some exceptions for verbal assignments, the Act requires that:

- An assignment is supported by a document containing information that is set out in the *Assignment Regulations*.
- The assignee register the assignment as set out in the *Assignment Regulations*.
- The assignee register the assignment before harvesting wildlife based on the assignment or, if that is impracticable, as soon as possible afterwards.
- The Superintendent and each RWO and HTO distribute copies of the supporting documents to each other.

## B) Conservation Areas Regulations

### **What do the regulations deal with?**

The *Conservation Areas Regulations* deal with Wildlife Sanctuaries and Special Management Areas.

### **Wildlife Sanctuaries**

As for Wildlife Sanctuaries, the regulations confirm the continued existence of the following sanctuaries:

1. The Bowman Bay Wildlife Sanctuary,
2. The Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary, and
3. The Twin Islands Wildlife Sanctuary.

### **Special Management Areas**

As for Special Management Areas, the regulations confirm the continued existence of the following areas:

1. The James Bay Preserve, entitled the "James Bay Special Management Area",
2. The N/CW/01 - Qamanirjuaq Calving Area, entitled the "Qamanirjuaq Calving Area",
3. The N/CW/02 - Beverly Calving Area, entitled the "Beverly Calving Area #1",
4. The N/CW/03 - Beverly Calving Area, entitled the "Beverly Calving Area #2",
5. The N/CW/04 - Bathurst Calving Area, entitled the "Bathurst Calving Area",
6. The N/CW/05 - Longstaff Calving Area, entitled the "Longstaff Calving Area",
7. The N/CW/06 - Dewar Calving Area, entitled the "Dewar Calving Area",
8. The N/CW/07 - Baird Calving Area, entitled the "Baird Calving Area", and
9. The N/CW/08 – Bluenose Calving Area, entitled the "Bluenose Calving Area"

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## **Boundaries**

The regulations specify the boundaries of Wildlife Sanctuaries in Schedule A and of Special Management Areas in Schedule B. If you need to know the exact boundaries of a Wildlife Sanctuary or of a Special Management Area, please consult Schedule A or B of the *Conservation Areas Regulations*.

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## C) Game Harvesting and Possession Limits Order

### **Background**

Under the Act, the Minister has the power to establish limits on the quantity of wildlife that may be harvested or possessed under certain conditions. This is the basis for the *Game Harvesting and Possession Limits Order*.

### **What does the Order deal with?**

The *Game Harvesting and Possession Limits Order* provides for rules about the quantity of a certain species that may be harvested.

### **When does the order not apply?**

The Order does not apply to species for which a total allowable harvest is established.

### **Rules in Order**

The Order states that no resident, non-resident or non-resident foreigner is allowed to:

- during the one year period from July 1 to June 30 the next year, harvest more of a species than is specified in Table 1 of the Schedule.
- in a day, harvest more of a species than is specified in Table 2 of the Schedule.
- at any time, possess more of a species than is specified in Table 3 of the Schedule.

Please see Appendix C for the above-mentioned tables.

## D) Harvesting Regulations

The *Harvesting Regulations* deal with the following topics:

- 1) Acceptable Biological Evidence of Sex and Age
- 2) Types, Methods and Technologies of Harvesting
- 3) Special Harvesting Rules for Birds
- 4) Special Harvesting Rules for Bears
- 5) Emergency Kills and Humane Kills
- 6) Illegal Bycatch
- 7) Collars
- 8) Certification and Disposal of Wildlife
- 9) Total Allowable Harvest Rules
- 10) Conservation Area Prohibitions

### 1) Acceptable Biological Evidence of Sex and Age

The regulations state that acceptable biological evidence of the sex or age of game is determined in accordance with the *Reporting Regulations*.

### 2) Types, Methods and Technologies of Harvesting

The regulations provide for rules about types, methods and technologies of harvesting, such as the use of jaw-type leg hold restraining traps. Please see Appendix D for further detail.

### 3) Special Harvesting Rules for Birds

Under the regulations, the main rule is that no person is allowed to kill a bird of prey. However, this rule does not apply to the following persons:

- Inuit;
- if the person is exercising his or her right to harvest wildlife under section 12, 13 or 14 of the Act;
- if the person is an assignee exercising his or her right to harvest a quantity of wildlife under section 16 of the Act; or
- if the person is exercising an aboriginal or treaty right to harvest birds of prey, in an area outside the Nunavut Settlement Area.

### 4) Special Harvesting Rules for Polar Bears

Under the regulations, the following rules exist with respect to polar bears:

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- No person is allowed to harvest a polar bear that is under three years of age unless:
  - it appears to be abandoned by its mother; or
  - its mother was killed or harvested as an emergency kill in accordance with section 97 of the Act and there is little likelihood of it surviving.
- No person is allowed to harvest a female polar bear that is accompanied by a bear that is or appears to be under three years of age.
- No person is allowed to harvest a female polar bear that is in a den or that is constructing a den.
- Other than an Inuk or an assignee exercising his or her right to harvest under section 16 of the Act, no person is to hunt a polar bear within 6 hours of being transported to a place outside a municipality or settlement in preparation for a hunt. This does not apply if the transportation is a sled pulled by dogs.
- No guide may use a vehicle or other conveyance to assist a polar bear hunter with hunting activities. The guide may use transportation to get the bear once it has been harvested.

## **5) Emergency Kills and Humane kills**

### *Emergency kills*

The regulations allow a person to use any way to kill or harvest wildlife where it is necessary to preserve a human life, protect a person's property or prevent starvation in accordance with section 97 of the Act.

### *Humane Kills*

For humane reasons, the regulations allow a person to kill wildlife that:

- has little likelihood of surviving because it is suffering from a life-threatening disease,
- is dying, or
- was naturally abandoned by its mother and is too young to survive on its own.

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The person may kill the wildlife by the quickest method available and may do so even if he or she has no authority to harvest that wildlife. The person is to deliver the wildlife to a conservation officer for certification and disposal in accordance with the regulations.

## **6) Illegal Bycatch**

Illegal bycatch means wildlife that is caught in a trap, wildlife that was harvested contrary to certain sections in the Act, by mistake or otherwise.

A person in control of a trap who discovers illegal bycatch alive must:

- release the illegal bycatch if it would result in a reasonable likelihood of it surviving with little or no danger to the person releasing it; or
- kill the illegal bycatch if
  - there is little likelihood of it surviving after release,
  - a conservation officer authorizes it, or
  - the person would be in danger if he or she released it and the bycatch would be unlikely to survive the time it would take for a conservation officer to come and release it.

Unless the wildlife is released, the person in control of the trap is to deliver the wildlife to a conservation officer for certification and disposal under the regulations.

## **7) Collars**

A person who finds a radio telemetry transmitter or satellite collar on an animal or on the land or ice must deliver it to a conservation officer as soon as practicable.

## **8) Certification and Disposal of Wildlife**

The regulations contain rules about what to do with dead wildlife. These rules only apply to dead wildlife that is

- an emergency kill;
- a humane kill;
- an illegal bycatch that is not released; or
- found by a person and no one claims it.

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Even if a person does not have the right to harvest the wildlife, the person who killed or found the wildlife may take possession of it if he or she delivers it to a conservation officer as soon as possible. A conservation officer is to give the person who delivers the wildlife a receipt. The officer may take specimens or samples of the wildlife. The regulations state how a conservation officer may dispose of the wildlife.

A conservation officer may issue a certificate certifying the wildlife as lawfully acquired and possessed. The person who received the certificate may possess and export the wildlife without a licence or permit.

## **9) Total Allowable Harvest Rules**

### 9.1 Circumstances when RWO must decide allocation

The RWO is responsible for deciding which allocation of the total allowable harvest should be used when the wildlife:

- is harvested by a person with no allocation of the total allowable harvest for that wildlife;
- is subject to a total allowable harvest and there is no surplus for that species; and
- belonged to a stock or population allocated to more than one community or Aboriginal group.

If the RWO does not decide within 45 days after the date of the harvest being reported to the RWO, the harvested wildlife is to be attributed to the total allowable harvest allocated to the above-mentioned community or Aboriginal group located nearest the place where the wildlife was killed.

### 9.2 Rules when total allowable harvest is established

The following rules apply to any species of wildlife for which a total allowable harvest is established:

- Every dead member of that species of wildlife must be accounted for in the manner set out here when administering, calculating and enforcing the provisions of the Act and regulations respecting the total allowable harvest for that species' population.
- Every dead member of that species of wildlife is considered to have been harvested, whether it was killed intentionally or not, unless it
  - (a) died from natural causes; or

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- (b) was a humane kill and certified as lawfully acquired and possessed under subsection 15(5) of the regulations.
- A member of that species of wildlife which is harvested in a location that is not in any area recognized for a population of that species is to be considered harvested from the population for that species closest to that location.

### 9.3 Harvesting of female polar bear accompanied by bear under 3 years old

- If a female polar bear is harvested and she is together with another bear that is under 3 years old, that other bear is considered to be harvested at the same time as the female bear.
- A harvested polar bear is to be counted towards the total allowable harvest as only one-half a polar bear if
  - (a) the bear is less than 2 years old; and
  - (b) the bear, at the time of the harvest, was together with a female polar bear that was an emergency kill.

## **10) Conservation Area Prohibitions**

No person is allowed to harvest or possess wildlife in the

- (a) Bowman Bay Wildlife Sanctuary;
- (b) James Bay Special Management Area;
- (c) the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary; or
- (d) Twin Islands Wildlife Sanctuary.

The above rule does not apply to

- (a) an Inuk;
- (b) a person who is exercising his or her right to harvest wildlife under section 12, 13 or 14 of the Act;
- (c) a person who is an assignee exercising his or her right to harvest a quantity of wildlife under section 16 of the Act; or
- (d) a person who is exercising an aboriginal or treaty right to harvest, in an area outside the Nunavut Settlement Area.

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## E) Licences and Tags Regulations

The *Licences and Tags Regulations* consist of 4 parts:

- Part 1: General matters
- Part 2: Licences
- Part 3: Tags
- Part 4: Transitional matters

### **PART 1 - GENERAL MATTERS**

#### **1) Definitions**

Part 1 starts with definitions of words that are used in the regulations.

#### **2) Types of Licences and Permits**

The regulations state that the following licences and permits are established or continued for the purposes of the *Wildlife Act*:

- (a) an animal husbandry licence;
- (b) a big game guide licence;
- (c) a big game outfitter's licence;
- (d) a commercial harvesting licence;
- (e) a dealer's licence;
- (f) an exemption permit;
- (g) an export permit;
- (h) a harvesting licence;
- (i) a harvesting instruction licence;
- (j) an import permit;
- (k) a live possession licence;
- (l) a species at risk licence;
- (m) a research permit;
- (n) a tanning licence,
- (o) a taxidermy licence;
- (p) a wildlife observation licence.

Both the *Wildlife Act* and the *Licences and Tags Regulations* have rules that apply to the above-mentioned licences and permits. All these rules should be followed.

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### 3) Information required when applying for a Licence

An applicant for a licence must provide the following information:

- (a) the applicant's contact information and, when the applicant is an individual, his or her date of birth;
- (b) the type of licence requested;
- (c) the specific types of activity to be licensed;
- (d) a description of any business or facility to be operated by the applicant under the licence;
- (e) the species of wildlife that the licence relates to;
- (f) a declaration whether the applicant is eligible to hold the licence and evidence of eligibility where specific eligibility criteria are applicable;
- (g) in the case of a harvesting licence, details of the applicant's share of the total allowable harvest in the case of a species for which a total allowable harvest applies;
- (h) an activity outline where required by these regulations;
- (i) the period during which the licensed activity is to be carried out;
- (j) in the case of an application by a corporation, a copy of its certificate of status under its incorporating statute.

Fees that must be paid are set out in the *Fees Regulations*. Some licences and permits are free of charge.

The eligibility criteria for a licence that are required by these regulations are in addition to those in the Act.

### 4) Activity Outlines

#### 4.1 Which licences require an activity outline?

The regulations require an activity outline as part of the application for the following licences:

- (a) a commercial harvesting licence;
- (b) an animal husbandry licence;
- (c) a harvesting instruction licence, unless the course is sponsored by a HTO;
- (d) a research permit;
- (e) a wildlife observation licence, unless the Superintendent is satisfied that the potential impact on wildlife will be minimal.

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#### 4.2 Information to be included in the activity outline

Every activity outline must include the following information:

- (a) the purpose of the proposed activity;
- (b) the contact information of the sponsor of the activity, if any;
- (c) the contact information of all persons who will be acting under the authority of the licence, including the activity co-ordinator or leader and any trainees, instructors or assistants;
- (d) all sources of financial support for the activity;
- (e) the extent of any sponsor participation in the activity;
- (f) the methods to be used to conduct the proposed activity;
- (g) the relevant experience of the applicant and others involved in the activity;
- (h) a description of additional licences or permits that the applicant requires for the activity under Nunavut law or federal law, and permission to release information in the application to the person or entity that considers the additional licence or permit.

#### 4.3 Extra information for commercial harvesting licence

For an application involving a commercial harvesting licence, the activity outline must also include a description of

- (a) the proposed harvesting methods; and
- (b) the proposed manner of waste disposal.

#### 4.4 Extra information for research permit

For an application involving a research permit, the activity outline must also include

- (a) an estimate of the quantity of wildlife to be harvested or handled; and
- (b) a statement whether or not there is an intent to export any wildlife, and an estimate of the quantity that may be exported.

#### 4.5 Time to submit the activity outline for a live possession licence

For an application for a live possession licence, unless an extension is granted by the Superintendent, the activity outline must be submitted no later than May 1 in the year in which possession of the wildlife is to begin.

#### 4.6 Activity outline and involvement of NWMB and HTO

Where an activity outline is required, the regulations set out a process about the involvement of the NWMB and HTOs. Please see Appendix E for more detail.

### **5) Participation by NWMB, NIRB and NPC**

#### 5.1 When accepted decision of NWMB is required before issuing licence

If an accepted decision of the NWMB is required before a licence is issued,

- (a) the applicant must, in a way that follows the rules of the NWMB, request the NWMB to make the required decision;
- (b) the Superintendent must ensure that the NWMB is fully informed of the details of the application; and
- (c) the Superintendent is not allowed to issue the licence until the required decision is made.

The above also applies to NWMB decisions that may be required but that are not included in the definition of “accepted decision of the NWMB” in section 2 of the Act.

#### 5.2 When review, decision, approval or authorization is required from NIRB or NPC before issuing licence

If a review, decision, approval or authorization is required from the NIRB or the NPC before a licence is issued,

- (a) the applicant must request it, in a way that follows the rules of the NIRB or NPC;
- (b) the Superintendent must ensure that the NIRB or NPC is fully informed of the details of the application;
- (c) the Superintendent is not allowed to issue the licence until the request is granted; and
- (d) the licence must include any conditions in a NIRB project certificate in a way that follows with the NLCA.

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## **6) Consent of HTO before issuing licence**

If the Act or the regulations require the consent of an HTO to issue a licence, the Superintendent is not allowed to issue the licence unless the Superintendent

- (a) fully informs the HTO of the details of the application; and
- (b) receives evidence of the HTO's consent to the application.

These rules do not apply if the applicant is an HTO.

## **7) Refusals**

If an activity outline is required for a licence or if the licence is a commercial licence, the Superintendent may refuse to issue the licence if he or she thinks that issuing the licence would:

- (a) be inconsistent with the values set out in subsection 1(2) of the Act or be inconsistent with the conservation principles set out in subsection 1(3) of the Act;
- (c) be inconsistent with the principles of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit applicable under section 9 of the Act;
- (d) pose a risk to public safety or public health; or
- (e) not be in the public interest.

The power to refuse a licence under this part is in addition to any other power to refuse to issue a licence under these regulations or section 32 of the Act.

## **8) Notice of Issuance of Licence**

The Superintendent must give notice when he or she issued a licence for which an activity outline was required for:

- (a) any HTO in the locality where the licensed activity will be taking place; and
- (b) the NWMB, NIRB or NPC if it reviewed, made a decision, approved or authorized the licence.

The obligation to give notice is in addition to any other notice requirement in the Act or regulations.

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## **9) Preferences and Rights of First Refusal**

### **9.1 Preference under the Act**

The Superintendent must ensure that preference is given as set out in section 113 of the Act when allocating commercial licences. If a DIO has the right of first refusal respecting the issuance of a licence, then the Superintendent must ensure that the procedures about the right of first refusal as set out in section 104 of the Act are followed.

The following licences are subject to the right of first refusal:

- (a) animal husbandry licence;
- (b) dealer's licence;
- (c) tanning licence;
- (d) taxidermy licence.

Appendix F sets out which steps must be followed when exercising a right of first refusal.

## **10) Replacement of Licences or Tags**

A person who wants to replace a licence or tag that is lost or destroyed is required to provide the Superintendent with:

- (a) a declaration explaining the loss or destruction in a form approved by the Minister; and
- (b) the replacement fee.

## **11) Reissuing Commercial Licences**

If a commercial licence holder wants to renew the licence, the holder is entitled to have that licence renewed each subsequent year for a period of up to 10 years, unless the holder becomes ineligible to hold that licence. The licence holder must ensure to apply for a licence renewal each year before the licence expires. Once 10 years have passed, a new licence will have to be applied for. The 10 year period starts on the date on which the commercial licence is first issued.

## **12) Commission for vendors**

A vendor is to be paid commission as established under the *Fees Regulations*.

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## **PART 2 - LICENCES**

Part 2 deals with different categories of licences and permits and sets out detailed requirements for these licences and permits.

The categories and corresponding licences and permits are:

### **1) Harvesting related activities**

- Harvesting Licence
- Hunting Licence
- Commercial harvesting licence
- Non-Inuk aboriginal harvesting licence
- Live Possession Licence

For more details about the requirements for these licences, please refer to appendix G.

### **2) Imports and exports**

- Import and export permits
- Export permits

For more details about the requirements for these permits, please refer to Appendix H.

### **3) Commercial activities**

- Dealer's licence
- Tanning Licence
- Taxidermy Licence
- Animal Husbandry Licence
- Big Game Outfitting Licence
- Big Game Guide Licence
- Harvesting Instruction Licence

For more details about the requirements for these licences, please refer to Appendix I.

### **4) Other licences and permits**

- Research Permit
- Wildlife Observation Licence
- Species at Risk Licence

For more details about the requirements for these licences and permits, please refer to Appendix J.

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## **PART 3 - TAGS**

### **Form**

A species authorization tag and a fur tag must be in a form approved by the Superintendent.

### **Necessary information to apply for tag**

For purposes of the Act, an applicant for a tag must provide the following information:

- (a) the applicant's contact information;
- (b) the species of wildlife to which the tag relates;
- (c) details of any share of the total allowable harvest allocated to the applicant.

### **Combination with licence**

A tag application may be combined with an application for a licence.

### **Combination fur tag with a species authorization tag**

If a fur tag is issued in combination with a species authorization tag, the person issuing the tag must record the number of the fur tag on the species authorization tag.

### **Expiry dates**

- 1) A species authorization tag expires at the end of June in any year.
- 2) A fur tag that is not attached to a hide or pelt expires at the end of June in any year.

### **Requirements for Species Authorization Tags & Fur Tags**

For specific requirements for Species Authorization Tags and Fur Tags, please refer to Appendix K.

## **PART 4 - TRANSITIONAL**

The regulations deal with transitional matters such as when licences or permits were issued before these regulations come into force. Please consult the regulations for transitional matters.

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## F) Open Seasons Order

### **When is the open season?**

The *Open Seasons Order* states that, unless otherwise specified, the open season for harvesting a species of wildlife or a population of a species of wildlife is July 1 to June 30.

### **When is the closed season?**

Based on the current *Open Seasons Order*, currently there is no closed season. The *Open Seasons Order* states that any time which is not an open season is a closed season for the applicable species of wildlife or a population of a species of wildlife, during which it is prohibited to harvest that wildlife.

## G) Reporting Regulations

The *Reporting Regulations* deal with the following:

1. General requirements
2. Biological Evidence of Sex and Age
3. Commercial Record Keeping and Reporting

### **1) General requirements**

The regulations lay out several general requirements about the following:

#### **1.1 Approval forms**

Each record or report must be in a form approved by the Superintendent (unless otherwise provided).

#### **1.2 To whom must a report be submitted?**

A report must be submitted to a conservation officer (unless otherwise provided).

#### **1.3 Duty of conservation officer when receiving report**

A conservation officer who receives a report must forward it to the Superintendent.

#### **1.4 How long must a record or report be kept?**

A record or written report must be kept by the person who was required to prepare it until the later of:

- three years after the creation of the record or report; or
- the end of a proceeding to which the report or record may be relevant.

### **2) Biological Evidence of Sex and Age**

The regulations lay out what evidence is acceptable for determining the sex and age of certain wildlife.

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## 2.1 Determination of sex of game

Type of wildlife	Acceptable biological evidence for male sex	Acceptable biological evidence for female sex
Big game	1) the antlers or horns; 2) the penis, testicles or baculum	1) the antlers or horns; 2) the uterus or udder

## 2.2 Presumption of sex

If no evidence of sex is presented, then the following wildlife are considered to be female:

- (a) grizzly bear;
- (b) muskox, if the muskox was harvested from a population where the total allowable harvest is based on the sex of the muskox;
- (c) caribou, if the caribou was harvested from a population where the total allowable harvest is based on the sex of the caribou;
- (d) polar bear.

## 2.3 Determination of age of game

Type of wildlife	Acceptable biological evidence of age
Polar bear & grizzly bear	1) the degree of canine tooth eruption for a bear under one year of age; 2) counting the annual growth rings of an undamaged post-canine tooth for bears older than one year of age.

## 2.4 Age of polar bears

A polar bear is considered to be 3 years old on the first day of the January that follows the 3<sup>rd</sup> summer after its birth.

## 2.5 Expert testimony regarding sex or age of game

The expert testimony of a wildlife biologist, or other scientist, or a *Qaujimanilik* may be used as evidence of the sex or age of game, if no acceptable biological evidence of the sex or age of game is available.

This document is intended to provide an overview of the regulations and is therefore not complete. For further detail, please consult the regulations or get legal advice.

### **3) Commercial Record Keeping and Reporting**

#### **3.1 Persons with reporting duties**

The regulations provide for several reporting duties that apply to a variety of persons. These persons are:

1. The holder of taxidermist licence, tanning licence or dealer's licence
2. The holder of a harvesting instruction licence
3. The holder of a research permit
4. The holder of a live possession licence
5. The holder of an animal husbandry licence
6. The holder of live possession licence or animal husbandry licence
7. Vendors
8. Big game outfitters
9. Persons who harvest any species for which a total allowable harvest has been established

For details about the reporting requirements for different persons, please refer to Appendix L.

#### **3.2 Valuable parts of an animal**

For purposes of section 100 of the Act, the valuable parts of an animal that must be delivered or reported to a conservation officer are the parts that are not to be wasted, destroyed, abandoned or allowed to spoil under subsection 76(2) of the Act.

## H) Summary Conviction Procedures Regulations

### **Changes to the *Summary Conviction Procedures Regulations***

Summary conviction offences are considered “less serious” offences compared to indictable offences (which include offences such as murder). Tickets can be issued for summary conviction offences when the offences are listed under the *Summary Conviction Procedures Regulations*.

The *Summary Conviction Procedures Regulations* list offences committed under the *Wildlife Act* and certain regulations under the *Wildlife Act*. This list has been changed and the revised list comes into force on July 1, 2015. For the revised list, please refer to Appendix M.

## I) Fees Regulations

### **Purpose of *Fees Regulations***

The *Fees Regulations* set out the amount of the fees and surcharges payable on application for each licence and permit and tag under the *Licences and Tags Regulations*.

### **Surcharge**

A surcharge is payable on every fee.

### **Free licences and permits**

There are no fees or surcharges for the following:

- (a) a species at risk licence;
- (b) a big game guide licence - community;
- (c) an import permit;
- (d) an export permit;
- (e) a harvesting instruction licence;
- (f) a research permit;
- (g) an exemption permit;
- (h) a fur tag.

### **Different fees for applicants**

The amount of the fee or surcharge depends on whether the applicant is a resident, a non-resident or a non-resident foreigner. Unless section 10 of the Act applies, any fee payable by an Inuk is the same as for a resident.

### **Fees for corporations**

The fee for a corporation is determined as follows:

- (a) the fee for a corporation incorporated under Nunavut or federal laws but with a head office in Nunavut is the same as for a resident;
- (b) the fee for a corporation incorporated under the laws of another province or territory or federal laws but with a head office outside Nunavut is the same as for a non-resident; and
- (c) the fee for a corporation incorporated under non-Canadian law, is the same as for a non-resident foreigner.

This document is intended to provide an overview of the regulations and is therefore not complete. For further detail, please consult the regulations or get legal advice.

## Schedules

The regulations contain 7 schedules showing the fees that are required to be paid:

<u>Schedule A:</u>	Licence & permit fees A harvesting licence may require the payment of fees and surcharges for each additional species for which authorization to harvest is required
<u>Schedule B:</u>	Licence & permit surcharges
<u>Schedule C:</u>	Live possession licence surcharges The surcharge on the fee for a live possession licence is payable only on the successful capture of the wildlife
<u>Schedule D:</u>	Total of fees and surcharges
<u>Schedule E:</u>	Species authorization tag fees
<u>Schedule F:</u>	Species authorization tag surcharges
<u>Schedule G:</u>	Total of species authorization tag fees & surcharges

The schedules can be found in Appendix N.

### **Replacement cost licence or species authorization tag**

The fee to replace a licence or species authorization tag is \$10.

## APPENDIX A

### LIST OF REPEALED REGULATIONS

As of July 1 2015, the following regulations are no longer in force:

1. *Big Game Hunting Regulations*, except for section 1, subsections 8(1) and (3), columns I-VI of Part XIIA and Part XIIB of the Schedule.
2. *Birds of Prey Regulations*;
3. *Certification and Disposal of Wildlife Regulations*;
4. *Critical Wildlife Areas Regulations*;
5. *Polar Bear Defence Kill Regulations*;
6. *Sale of Wildlife Regulations*;
7. *Small Game Hunting Regulations*;
8. *Special Management Areas Regulations*;
9. *Trapping Regulations*;
10. *Wildlife Business Regulations*;
11. *Wildlife Export Regulations*;
12. *Wildlife General Regulations*;
13. *Wildlife Licenses and Permits Regulations*;
14. *Wildlife Management Barren-Ground Caribou Areas Regulations*;
15. *Wildlife Management Grizzly Bear Areas Regulations*;
16. *Wildlife Management Outfitters Areas Regulations*;
17. *Wildlife Management Units Regulations*;
18. *Wildlife Management Zones Regulations*;
19. *Wildlife Preserves Regulations*;
20. *Wildlife Region Regulations*;
21. *Wildlife Sanctuaries Regulations*; and the
22. *Wildlife Transitional Regulations*.

This document is intended to provide an overview of the regulations and is therefore not complete. For further detail, please consult the regulations or get legal advice.

## APPENDIX B

### Necessary information for document supporting an assignment under section 1 of the *Assignment Regulations*

#### Written assignment

- a) the assignor's full name and mailing address and, in the case of a HTO or RWO, the name of that organization's representative;
- b) an indication of whether the assignor has the right to make the assignment under section 5.7.34(a)(i) or (ii) or 5.7.34(b) of the NLCA;
- c) the assignee's full name and mailing address;
- d) an indication of whether the assignee has the right to receive the assignment under section 5.7.34(a)(i) or (ii) or 5.7.34(b) of the NLCA;
- e) the enrolment number of the assignee and assignor, if applicable;
- f) the hunting licence number of the assignee, if applicable;
- g) the date the assignment is made;
- h) the date the assignment is to take effect, if other than the date the assignment is made;
- i) the date the assignment expires, if less than the maximum duration allowed under the NLCA;
- j) the species to which the assignment relates;
- k) the identity of the stock or population of the species being assigned, if there is a total allowable harvest on the species being assigned;
- l) the share of the assignor's allocation of the total allowable harvest for the species being assigned, if there is a total allowable harvest for the species to which the assignment relates;
- m) the number of animals being assigned;
- n) the numbers of any tags issued to the assignor for the animals to which the assignment relates;
- o) an acknowledgment signed by both the assignor and the assignee that the contents of the document, to the best of their knowledge, contains no false or misleading information.

#### Verbal assignment

The following paragraphs apply to a verbal assignment:

- a) an indication of whether the assignor has the right to make the assignment under section 5.7.34(a)(i) or (ii) or 5.7.34(b) of the NLCA;
- b) an indication of whether the assignee has the right to receive the assignment under section 5.7.34(a)(i) or (ii) or 5.7.34(b) of the NLCA;
- c) the date the assignment is made;
- d) the numbers of any tags issued to the assignor for the animals to which the assignment relates;

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## APPENDIX C

### Schedule under *Game Harvesting and Possession Limits Order*

Table 1

Annual Harvesting Limits			
Species	Resident	Non-Resident	Non-Resident Foreigner
Black Bear	No limit	1	1
Caribou	5	2	2
Moose	1	1	1
Muskox	1	1	1
Reindeer	0	0	0
Wolf	No limit	2	2
Wolverine	No limit	1	1

Table 2

Daily Harvesting Limits			
Species	Resident	Non-Resident	Non-Resident Foreigner
Grouse & Ptarmigan	10	5	5

Table 3

Possession Limits			
Species	Resident	Non-Resident	Non-Resident Foreigner
Grouse & Ptarmigan	40	10	10

This document is intended to provide an overview of the regulations and is therefore not complete. For further detail, please consult the regulations or get legal advice.

## APPENDIX D

### Types, methods and technologies of harvesting under the Harvesting Regulations

#### **Jaw-type leg hold restraining traps**

No person is allowed to use a jaw-type leg hold restraining trap on land to harvest the following game:

- (a) beaver;
- (b) otter;
- (c) marten;
- (d) fisher;
- (e) muskrat;
- (f) badger

#### **Conventional steel-jawed leg hold restraining traps**

No person is allowed to use a conventional steel-jawed leg hold restraining trap on land to harvest the following game:

- (a) coyote;
- (b) wolf;
- (c) bobcat;
- (d) lynx;
- (e) raccoon.

#### **Live capture trap**

A person who uses a live capture trap to harvest furbearers must inspect the trap at least once every 72 hours and remove any animal found in the trap. The regulations have separate rules when the animal in the trap is illegal bycatch.

#### **Dogs**

A person is not allowed to use a dog to kill or otherwise harvest game, except for:

- small game,
- a bear, a muskox or
- a wolverine.

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A person may use a dog to chase, drive, flush, attract, pursue, worry, follow, search for or retrieve small game or a bear, muskox or wolverine and use dogs to pull a sled as transportation in the course of harvesting game.

### **Means of harvesting game**

No person is allowed to harvest game with

- (a) a shotgun with a gauge number of 8 or less;
- (b) a trap with metal teeth or serration on the jaws of the trap;
- (c) a foothold trap with a spring pole;
- (d) a trap that is not in a mechanically fit condition;
- (e) a trap that is not securely fastened to an anchor or drag;
- (f) a handgun<sup>1</sup>;
- (g) anything prescribed, under section 84 of the *Criminal Code*, as a “prohibited firearm”, “restricted firearm”, “prohibited weapon”, “prohibited device” or “prohibited ammunition”; or
- (h) a weapon operated by remote control from another location.

No person is allowed to harvest big game with

- (a) a muzzle-loader of less than .44 calibre;
- (b) shotgun ammunition with pellets smaller than 00 buck or SSG;
- (c) a crossbow, other than a compound crossbow, with a pull of less than 68 kg at full draw;
- (d) a compound crossbow with a pull of less than 45 kg at full draw;
- (e) a crossbow quarrel with a broadhead less than 2.22 cm at its widest point;
- (f) a crossbow quarrel weighing less than 16.2 g;
- (g) a snare made of brass or stainless steel wire;
- (h) a snare made of a single strand of wire; or
- (i) a snare without a locking device that prevents the snare from loosening once the animal is caught.

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<sup>1</sup> The regulations define a handgun a firearm that is designed or modified to be aimed and fired with one hand or a firearm with a barrel less than 305 mm in length.

## APPENDIX E

### Activity outline and involvement of NWMB and HTO under section 5 of the *Licences and Tags Regulations*

1. The Superintendent must send a copy of the application to the NWMB and to any HTO in the area where the licensed activity will be conducted.
2. The NWMB, and any HTO that receives a copy of the application, may submit its comments to the Superintendent within 40 days after the date of receipt of the copy of the application.
3. The Superintendent must send a copy of any comments received by the NWMB and the HTO to the applicant and the applicant may, within 21 days after the date of receipt of the comments, respond to any issues arising from those comments, and may change or withdraw the application.
4. Before issuing the licence, the Superintendent must consider any comments received from the NWMB or the HTO within the 40 day period; and any response from the applicant within the 21 day period.
5. The Superintendent may require the applicant to make changes to or provide additional information in the activity outline before the licence is issued.
6. Unless the Superintendent considers it necessary, the application does not need to be submitted again to the NWMB or the HTO if the activity outline is changed under the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> paragraph.
7. Information provided in the application and any changes made to the activity outline are considered to be conditions on the licence.

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## APPENDIX F

### Required steps when exercising right of first refusal under the *Licences and Tags Regulations*

- (a) the Superintendent must notify the DIO in writing when he or she receives a letter of interest from an individual, other than an Inuk, or an organization, other than the DIO, to establish a facility, business or venture to which the right of first refusal applies,
- (b) the DIO has 120 days after receiving a notice from the Superintendent to inform him or her of its intent to exercise the right of first refusal;
- (c) the Superintendent has 21 days after receiving the written notice of its intent from the DIO to notify the original applicant of the DIO's intentions;
- (d) the DIO has a period of 120 days after providing written notice of its intent within which to complete any required community consultations and to submit a site specific project proposal with the Superintendent;
- (e) the Superintendent has 60 days after the completion of the requirements of paragraph (d) to approve the project proposal, with or without conditions, or to reject the proposal;
- (f) if the project proposal is approved, the DIO has 230 days after approval within which to get any required building permits and to submit copies of all building plans and specifications;
- (g) once the DIO has complied with the requirements of paragraph (f), the DIO has a further 590 days within which to complete all construction and to secure the approval of the appropriate building inspection agencies;
- (h) the Minister may extend any time period listed in this section if requested to do so by the DIO.

## **APPENDIX G**

Licences related to harvesting related activities:

1. Harvesting Licence
2. Hunting Licence
3. Commercial harvesting licence
4. Non-Inuk aboriginal harvesting licence
5. Live Possession Licences

### **1) Harvesting Licence**

#### **When is a harvesting licence necessary?**

A harvesting licence is required under the Act for a person to harvest game or other prescribed wildlife.

#### **Classes of harvesting licences**

Harvesting licences are subdivided into the following classes:

- (a) a hunting licence - resident;
- (b) a hunting licence - non-resident;
- (c) a hunting licence - non-resident foreigner;
- (d) a general hunting licence, continued by section 244 of the Act;
- (e) a non-Inuk aboriginal harvesting licence;
- (f) a commercial harvesting licence.

#### **Conditional licence**

A harvesting licence is conditional on the holder of the licence

- (a) harvesting in accordance with the Act and the regulations and orders made under that Act;
- (b) where a total allowable harvest is applicable to the wildlife being harvested, acquiring a share of the total allowable harvest for that wildlife and not exceeding the amount of that share; and
- (c) where a tag is required for the harvesting or possession of the wildlife being harvested or possessed, holding the appropriate tag for that wildlife.

### **2) Hunting licence**

#### **Wildlife that may be harvested with hunting licence**

A hunting licence allows the holder of the licence to harvest

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- (a) upland game birds;
- (b) any furbearer that is not big game, with the consent of the HTO in the locality where the licensed activity will occur;
- (c) white tailed deer; and
- (d) members of another species that is authorized by a species authorization tag issued to the licence holder.

### **Prohibitions**

No person is allowed to buy, sell or barter any meat of wildlife harvested under a hunting licence. You may however give the meat to someone.

### **3) Commercial harvesting licence**

#### **Activities permitted licence**

A commercial harvesting licence allows the holder to harvest game for commercial purposes in an amount not exceeding the amount permitted by the licence.

### **4) Non-Inuk aboriginal harvesting licence**

#### **Activities permitted under licence**

A non-Inuk aboriginal harvesting licence allows the licence holder to harvest game in accordance with the holder's aboriginal or treaty rights to harvest wildlife.

#### **Individual and collective licences**

The Superintendent may issue a non-Inuk aboriginal harvesting licence individually to a person entitled to hold it or collectively to the band or group representing those persons.

#### **Persons entitled to licence**

A non-Inuk aboriginal harvesting licence may only be issued to the following persons:

- (a) an Inuk of Northern Quebec;
- (b) a member of an aboriginal people of the Northwest Territories;
- (c) a member of a Manitoba Band or a Saskatchewan Band;
- (d) any other aboriginal person with an aboriginal or treaty right to harvest game or other prescribed wildlife in Nunavut.

NOTE: The Licences and Tags Regulations do not require a person to obtain a licence to harvest game or other prescribed wildlife if he or she has a right referred to in section 10, 12, 13, 14 or 16 of the Act to harvest that game or other prescribed wildlife without a licence.

This document is intended to provide an overview of the regulations and is therefore not complete. For further detail, please consult the regulations or get legal advice.

## **5) Live Possession Licences**

### **When is a licence necessary?**

A live possession licence is required under the Act for a person to possess, keep captive and feed live wild animals.

### **Activities permitted under licence**

A live possession licence permits the holder to possess, keep captive and feed live wild animals of the species and number authorized by the licence.

### **Conditional licence**

A live possession licence is conditional on the holder of the licence:

- (a) doing any harvesting in a way that follows the Act and the regulations and orders made under the Act;
- (b) acquiring a share of the total allowable harvest for that wildlife, where a total allowable harvest is applicable to the wild animal being captured; and
- (c) holding the appropriate tag for each member of that species, where a species authorization tag is required for the harvesting or possession of a species.

NOTE: If the species of wild animal to be possessed is a furbearer, the applicant requires the permission of the HTO in the locality where the licensed activity will occur.

### **No separate harvesting licence needed**

A live possession licence automatically authorizes the holder of the licence, who does not otherwise have the right to harvest the wild animal, to capture the animal without a separate harvesting licence.

### **No export**

A live possession licence does not permit exporting any animal possessed under the licence.

## APPENDIX H

Permits related to imports and exports:

1. Import and export permits
2. Export permits

### **1) Import and Export Permits**

#### **When is an import permit required?**

An import permit is required under the Act for a person to import the following into Nunavut:

- (a) any live wildlife;
- (b) any prescribed live domestic animal;
- (c) any prescribed dead wildlife.

#### **For which animals is no import or export permit required?**

No import or export permit is required for the following live animals:

- (a) guinea pig;
- (b) hamster;
- (c) gerbils;
- (d) house mouse;
- (e) rabbit;
- (f) a pet reptile;
- (g) a pet bird.

#### **Activities permitted under import permit**

An import permit allows the holder of the licence to import the wildlife or domestic animal of the species, sex and number and to the location that is allowed by the permit.

#### **Certificate from a veterinarian**

An import permit for live wildlife or a live domestic animal may only be issued to an applicant if the applicant provides a certificate from a veterinarian confirming that the wildlife or animal is in good health.

#### **Notice to HTO**

The HTO of the area where the wildlife will be brought to must be notified of the permit application to import live wildlife.

This document is intended to provide an overview of the regulations and is therefore not complete. For further detail, please consult the regulations or get legal advice.

## **Animals forbidden to be imported**

It is not allowed to import the following animals:

- (a) *Alopex* - for example white fox and arctic fox;
- (b) *Arvicolinae* - for example vole and lemming;
- (c) *Cervidae* - for example deer;
- (d) *Cynomys* - for example prairie dog;
- (e) *Leporidae* other than *Oryctolagus* - for example hare and rabbit;
- (f) *Marmota* - for example marmot, groundhog and woodchuck;
- (g) *Mephitis* - for example striped skunk;
- (h) *Myocastor coypus* - nutria;
- (i) *Neotoma* - for example wood rat;
- (j) *Nyctereutes procyonoides* - raccoon dog;
- (k) *Peromyscus* - for example deer mouse;
- (l) *Procyon lotor* - raccoon;
- (m) *Rattus* - for example rat;
- (n) *Sigmodontinae* - for example new world rat and mouse;
- (o) *Spilogale putorius* - spotted skunk;
- (p) *Tamias* - for example chipmunk;
- (q) *Vulpes* - for example red, cross, black and silver fox.

## **Duty of refusal superintendent**

An import permit must be refused if the Superintendent believes that the import would create an appreciable risk of disease to wildlife or damage to habitat.

## **2) Export Permits**

### **When is an export permit required?**

An export permit is required under the Act for a person to export wildlife from Nunavut.

### **Activities permitted under export permit**

An export permit allows the holder of the permit to export wildlife of the species, sex and quantity authorized by the licence.

### **When permit may be issued**

An export permit may only be issued to an applicant who

- (a) presents the wildlife to be exported to a conservation officer for inspection;
- (b) provides the applicant's harvesting licence number or enrolment number;
- (c) provides a tag, statutory declaration or other evidence that the wildlife to be exported was lawfully harvested or acquired; and
- (d) provides the contact information of the consignee.

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## **Refusal permit**

In addition to the criteria in section 32 of the Act (which section sets out grounds for refusing a licence), an export permit may be refused if

- (a) the export of the wildlife would be illegal;
- (b) the wildlife was harvested unlawfully;
- (c) the wildlife is possessed unlawfully;
- (d) the wildlife is an extinct species or a listed species;
- (e) the importation of the wildlife into the destination jurisdiction would be illegal; or
- (f) in the case of wildlife to be exported alive, the HTO in the area where the wildlife will be harvested objects to the export.

## **Need for export permit: holder of commercial harvesting licence**

The holder of a commercial harvesting licence also requires an export permit to export wildlife harvested under the commercial harvesting licence.

## **When export permit not required**

An export permit is not required to export wildlife where

- (a) the amount being exported is less than 20 kg;
- (b) the wildlife is deceased;
- (c) the wildlife is being exported for the purpose of consumption as meat;
- (d) the export of the wildlife is otherwise legal;
- (e) the wildlife was harvested and possessed lawfully;
- (f) the wildlife is not an extinct or a listed species; and
- (g) the importation of the wildlife into the jurisdiction is legal.

## APPENDIX I

Licences related to commercial activities:

1. Dealer's Licences
2. Tanning Licences
3. Taxidermy Licences
4. Animal Husbandry Licences
5. Big Game Outfitting Licences
6. Big Game Guide Licences
7. Harvesting Instruction Licences

### **1) Dealer's Licences**

#### **What is a dealer's licence?**

A dealer's licence is a licence required under the Act for a person to:

- operate a business or facility to traffic in game meat.
- purchase wildlife as a commercial activity or above the prescribed rate or quantity.
- buy raw hides or pelts above the prescribed quantity.

#### **Activities permitted under a dealer's licence**

A dealer's licence permits the holder to conduct the specific activities authorized by the licence and is conditional on the holder not trafficking in unlawfully harvested wildlife.

#### **When licence may be issued**

A dealer's licence may only be issued to an applicant who provides to the Superintendent a description of the source of the wildlife in which the applicant intends to traffic and evidence that the source has the right to harvest and provide that wildlife.

#### **Applicable laws and safety of meat**

The holder of a dealer's licence who traffics in meat is required to follow applicable laws that relate to the safety of meat. The fact that the licence holder has been issued a dealer's licence is not a guarantee or certification to the public that the meat is safe.

#### **When Inuk an does not require a dealer's licence**

For clarity purposes the regulations state that an Inuk who carries on a business as a sole proprietor, or in a partnership consisting exclusively of Inuit partners, does not require a dealer's licence to dispose of lawfully harvested wildlife. The Inuk however is required to follow the *Reporting Regulations* when he or she is conducting a commercial activity.

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## **2) Tanning Licences**

### **What is a tanning licence?**

A tanning licence is the licence required under the Act for a person to tan, dye or preserve the pelt or hide of wildlife for compensation.

### **Activities permitted under a tanning licence**

A tanning licence permits the holder to tan, dye or preserve the pelt or hide of wildlife for compensation.

### **When is a tanning licence not required?**

A tanning licence is not required if the person tans, dyes or preserves:

- (a) a pelt or hide by a traditional Inuit method;
- (b) raw caribou hides with a fair market value less than \$ 5,000 per year before being dyed or preserved; or
- (c) any raw hides or pelts, other than caribou, with a fair market value less than \$ 2,000 per year before being dyed or preserved.

## **3) Taxidermy Licences**

### **What is a taxidermy licence?**

A taxidermy licence is the licence that is required under the Act for a person to prepare, preserve, stuff or mount wildlife for compensation.

### **Activities permitted under a taxidermy licence**

A taxidermy licence permits the holder to prepare, preserve, stuff and mount wildlife for compensation.

### **Not permitted to traffic in raw pelts**

The holder of the licence is not permitted to traffic in raw pelts or raw hides until they have been preserved or prepared by processes authorized under his or her licence.

## **4) Animal Husbandry Licence**

### **When is an Animal Husbandry Licence required?**

A person requires an animal husbandry licence to establish and operate facilities for the purpose of indigenous wildlife and reindeer propagation, cultivation or husbandry.

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## **Activities permitted under an Animal Husbandry Licence**

An animal husbandry licence allows the holder to get or harvest the species and establish and operate facilities for the species at the specific location authorized by the licence.

### **Possession of wildlife**

An animal husbandry licence automatically allows the licence holder to possess the wildlife that is authorized under the animal husbandry licence.

### **Licence is conditional**

An animal husbandry licence is conditional on the holder

- (a) protecting against unnecessary suffering by the wildlife;
- (b) providing suitable and adequate food, water, shelter and care for the wildlife;
- (c) preventing the escape of the wildlife;
- (d) ensuring the safe and sanitary cleaning of the wildlife enclosures; and
- (e) preventing members of the public from coming into direct contact with the wildlife.

## **5) Big Game Outfitting Licence**

### **When is a big game outfitting licence required?**

A big game outfitter's licence is required under the Act for a person to provide or agree to provide guides, personnel or equipment to persons harvesting or wishing to harvest big game.

### **Activities permitted under a big game outfitting licence**

A big game outfitter's licence allows the holder of the licence to provide guides, personnel and equipment to persons harvesting big game in the areas authorized by the big game outfitter's licence.

### **Travel and Tourism Act**

The holder of a big game outfitter's licence does not require an outfitter's licence under the *Travel and Tourism Act* for those specific activities authorized under the big game outfitter licence.

### **Information needed to apply for licence**

An application for a big game outfitters licence must include the following information:

- (a) the location of the applicant's place of business and the area in which he or she intends to operate as a big game outfitter;

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- (b) the name, address and position of each employee who may be employed in the applicant's outfitting business or service;
- (c) evidence that the applicant has public liability insurance coverage in respect of the licensed activities in an amount not less than \$2,000,000.

### **Refusal of application licence**

An application for a big game outfitter's licence must be refused where the Superintendent thinks that

- (a) the clients who would be hunting a species, for which a total allowable harvest is established, would not be able to get a share of the total allowable harvest for that species; or
- (b) the application does not have the consent of the HTO.

### **Duty of outfitter with respect to guide**

The holder of a big game outfitter's licence must ensure that each guide working for the outfitter holds a big game guide licence and carries it while performing guiding services.

### **Public liability insurance**

The holder of a big game outfitter's licence is required to maintain public liability insurance and coverage must remain in effect for the term of the licence. If the coverage ends during the term of the licence, the big game outfitter's licence is automatically revoked.

### **Duty of licence holder to report certain contraventions**

A holder of a big game outfitter's licence must report without delay to the appropriate authority a contravention by his or her staff, guides or clients of

- (a) the Act and the regulations and orders made under the Act;
- (b) the *Fisheries Act* (Canada) or regulations made under that Act; or
- (c) the *Historical Resources Act* or the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations* (Canada) or regulations made under that Act.

### **Rules about advertising big game outfitting services**

- Only persons who have a big game outfitter's licence may advertise or promote his or her availability to act as a big game outfitter.
- No person is allowed to advertise or promote big game outfitting services in a way that contains false or misleading statements, illustrations or photographs.
- No person is allowed to advertise or promote the availability of someone else to act as a big game outfitter if he or she knows, or should know, that the other person does not have a big game outfitter's licence.

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## **6) Big Game Guide Licences**

### **When is a big game guide licence required?**

A big game guide licence is required under the Act for a person to act as a guide, for compensation, to a person harvesting game.

### **Classes of big game guide licence**

There are 2 classes of big game guide licences:

- (a) community big game guide;
- (b) professional big game guide.

### **Activities permitted under a community big game guide licence**

A community big game guide licence allows the holder of the licence to act as a guide, for compensation, to the holder of a resident hunting licence who is harvesting game.

### **Activities permitted under a professional big game guide licence**

A professional big game guide licence allows the licence holder to act as a guide, for compensation, to the holder of one of the following licenses:

- (a) a resident hunting licence;
- (b) a non-resident hunting licence; or
- (c) a non-resident foreigner hunting licence who is harvesting game.

### **Necessity of approval from HTO**

No big game guide licence may be issued unless an applicant for the licence provides the Superintendent with evidence that the applicant is approved by a HTO.

### **Limit of number of persons to whom guiding services may be provided**

A big game guide is not allowed to provide guiding services to more than two hunters at a time.

Section 111 of the Act applies to services provided by a big game guide.

## **7) Harvesting Instruction Licence**

### **When is a harvesting instruction licence required?**

A harvesting instruction licence is required under the Act for a person to establish, offer or provide any organized course of instruction during which game is to be harvested.

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### **Activities permitted under a harvesting instruction licence**

A harvesting instruction licence allows the holder and instructors hired by the holder of the licence to establish, offer or provide any organized instruction course on the harvesting of game authorized by the licence.

### **Other requirements of the Wildlife Act**

Instructors and students also require the appropriate licence or other authority referred to in the Act to harvest the game.

## APPENDIX J

Other activities requiring a license or permit:

1. Research Permit
2. Wildlife Observation Licence
3. Species at Risk Licences

### **1) Research Permit**

#### **When is a research permit required?**

A research permit is required subsection 117(1) of the Act for a person to conduct research on wildlife or collect wildlife specimens for research.

#### **Activities permitted under a research permit**

A research permit allows the permit holder to conduct the specific research on the species of wildlife authorized by the permit and to collect wildlife specimens for the purposes of that research.

#### **Permit may be conditional**

Based on the Act, the Superintendent may make the issuance of a research permit conditional on the applicant providing financial security to ensure

- (a) proper observance of the Act, the regulations and orders made under the Act and any terms and conditions applicable to the licence; and
- (b) restoration of any habitat affected by the applicant's activities.

#### **Included authority**

For purposes of clarity, the regulations state that a research permit may include authority equivalent to

- (a) the appropriate licence or other authority referred to in section 18 of the Act if the research involves harvesting the wildlife;
- (b) a licence for the live possession of any wildlife as part of the research,
- (c) an exemption permit if the research involves the use of any weapon, equipment, technique, procedure or activity that would otherwise be contrary to the Act and the regulations and orders made under the Act;
- (d) an export permit if any wildlife that would otherwise require an export permit is to be exported as part of the research; and
- (e) any other licence or permit required under the Act that the Superintendent considers necessary as part of the research.

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## **Time period limit**

No research permit may be issued for a period exceeding five years from the date of its issue.

## **2) Wildlife Observation Licence**

### **When is a wildlife observation licence required?**

A wildlife observation licence is required under the Act for a person to establish, offer or provide any organized activity in which wildlife is the object of interaction, manipulation or close observation, including the making of a film or the provision of an expedition, safari or cruise.

### **Activities permitted under a wildlife observation licence**

A wildlife observation licence authorizes the holder to establish, offer or provide the specific activity authorized by the licence.

### **When no licence needed**

If from time to time you happen to observe wildlife during the course of travelling by foot or by vehicle or other transportation you do not require a wildlife observation licence.

## **3) Species at Risk Licences**

### **When is a species at risk licence required?**

A species at risk licence is required under the Act for a person to engage in an activity for education or research that is otherwise forbidden under the Act in respect of an extinct species or a listed species.

### **Activities permitted under a species at risk licence**

A species at risk licence allows the licence holder to engage in the specific activities in respect of the species authorized by the licence.

## APPENDIX K

### Species Authorization Tags & Fur tags

#### **1) Species Authorization Tags**

##### **Persons who require a licence to harvest**

If a person requires a licence to harvest wildlife, he or she may only harvest the following wildlife if he or she holds a species authorization tag allowing it:

- (a) big game, other than white tailed deer;
- (b) furbearers;
- (c) any wildlife prescribed for the purposes of subsection 18(1) of the Act.

##### **Eligibility application tag**

A person is eligible to apply for a species authorization tag permitting the harvest of big game that is a furbearer if the person:

- (a) meets the requirements of section 24 of the Act; or
- (b) is an Inuk who wants to harvest furbearers from the surplus portion of the total allowable harvest allocated to him or her.

##### **Conditions**

A species authorization tag authorizing the harvest of big game that is a furbearer is conditional on:

- (a) any total allowable harvest established for the furbearer and any presumption as to needs in respect of that furbearer under the NLCA; and
- (b) the provisions of subsection 30(4) of the Act.

##### **Attachment of tag to licence**

Once the holder of a harvesting licence purchases a species authorization tag, he or she must attach that tag to his or her licence in a manner that is approved by the Superintendent.

##### **Cancelation of tag after harvest**

When a species authorization tag holder has harvested wildlife based on that tag, the holder of the tag must immediately cancel the tag by cutting notches in the page of the licence to which the tag is attached to indicate the date when the harvest occurred.

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## **2) Fur Tags**

### **Duty to attach fur tag**

A person who harvests a furbearer, for which a total allowable harvest is established, must attach a fur tag to the hide or pelt in the manner explained below.

### **Reuse to be prevented**

The fur tag must be attached in a way that it cannot be reused.

### **Permitted delay in attaching tag**

The fur tag must be attached to the raw hide or pelt as soon as practicable, but the attachment of the fur tag may be delayed until the hide or pelt is fleshed. The tag must then be attached immediately.

### **Prohibition to export or traffic without tag**

Unless the fur tag is attached to the hide or pelt, no person is allowed to:

- (a) export the pelt or hide from Nunavut; or
- (b) traffic the pelt or hide.

### **Situations when tag may be removed**

A person may remove a fur tag from a pelt or hide only when making a manufactured product or if authorized by a conservation officer.

### **Tag only to be attached to hide or pelt**

A fur tag may not be attached to anything other than the hide or pelt for which it was issued.

## APPENDIX L

Persons who have duties under the *Reporting Regulations*:

### **1) Holder of taxidermist licence, tanning licence or dealer's licence**

#### Preparation of record

When the licence holder receives wildlife, he or she must immediately prepare a record of what was received and describe the following:

- a) the total number of wildlife of each species acquired;
- b) the date when the wildlife was received;
- c) the full name, address and telephone number of the person from whom wildlife or parts of them were acquired; and
- d) the type of licence and its number, or the enrolment number, of the harvester and any tag number, under which the wildlife was harvested. The duty under (d) is not required when a person purchases wildlife from a person other than the person who harvested the wildlife.

#### Written report

The license holder must submit a monthly written report summarizing the record in respect of the licensed activity that occurred during the month.

The report must be submitted within 10 days after the end of the month, even if no transactions are carried out in the month.

#### Application to Inuit

The above applies to a person who is an Inuk if the person

- (a) is operating a business or facility to traffic in wildlife; and
- (b) would be required to hold a dealer's licence if the person were not an Inuk.

### **2) Holder of a harvesting instruction licence**

#### Written report

A harvesting instruction licence holder must submit a written report containing the following information:

- (a) the results of the course;
- (b) a description of the sex, location, species and quantity of any wildlife that was harvested;
- (c) the disposition of any wildlife harvested during the course; and

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- (d) such further information as the Superintendent may require.

Time to submit report

The report must be submitted, within 30 days after the end of the harvesting instruction course, to the HTO in the locality where the course took place and to a Conservation Officer.

**3) The holder of a research permit**

Written report

The permit holder must prepare and submit a written report containing:

- (a) an account of the research conducted under the licence;
- (b) a description of the sex, location, species and quantity of any wildlife that was harvested or handled or from which specimens were taken; and
- (c) such further information as the Superintendent may require.

Time to submit report

The report must be submitted, within such time as the permit requires, to the HTO in the locality where the research took place and to a Conservation Officer.

Submission of copy of publication

If the results of the research are published, the permit holder must submit a copy of the publication to the Superintendent as soon as practicable.

**4) The holder of a live possession licence**

Written report

The licence holder is to submit a written report with the following information:

- (a) a description of how the wildlife came into possession and any attempt at taking possession of wildlife;
- (b) a description of the sex, location or source, species and quantity of the wildlife taken into possession;
- (c) the method of capture; and
- (d) other information that the Superintendent may require.

Time to submit report

The report must be submitted, as soon as practicable after the earlier of

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- (a) the last date of any capture of wildlife possessed under the licence; or
- (b) the date the licence expires.

## **5) The holder of an animal husbandry licence**

### **Written report**

The licence holder is to submit a written report about the wildlife held under the licence containing:

- (a) the common name of the wildlife;
- (b) the number, sex, age and condition of the wildlife;
- (c) the name and address of the person or organization who provided the wildlife;
- (d) the contact information of the person or organization to whom the wildlife was provided, if any;
- (e) the number of the licence, or enrolment number, and tag numbers under which the wildlife was captured;
- (f) the number of any licence under which the wildlife was transported or imported;
- (g) the manner, form, location and date of marking of wildlife taken from the wild; and
- (h) a description of any loss or disposition of wildlife.

### **Time to submit report**

The report must be submitted at the time shown in the licence.

## **6) The holder of live possession licence or animal husbandry licence**

The holder of a live possession licence or animal husbandry licence must, no later than five days after an escape of wildlife possessed under the authority of the licence, provide a written report of the escape.

## **7) Vendors**

A vendor must keep a record of each transaction that he or she is authorized to make based on his or her vendor's agreement.

A vendor must submit a monthly written report of each transaction containing:

- (a) the number of each type of licence or tag issued by the vendor during that month;
- (b) a financial statement that accurately states the amount of each transaction the vendor made during the month; and
- (c) such further information as the Superintendent may require.

The report must be submitted within 10 days after the end the month, even if no transactions are carried out in the month.

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## **8) Big game outfitter**

A big game outfitter must keep a record about each client containing:

- (a) the contact information and harvesting licence number of the client;
- (b) the name of each guide used by the client;
- (c) the number, species, sex, date of harvest and location of any big game harvested by the client; and
- (d) the tag numbers of any big game harvested by the client.

A big game outfitter must submit, within 30 days after the date the licence expires, a copy of the record to the Superintendent.

## **9) Any person who harvests any species for which a total allowable harvest has been established**

### When rules do not apply

The requirements below do not apply to a person who engages in commercial harvesting or large scale harvesting above the prescribed rate or quantity.

### Report

A person harvesting wildlife must submit a report containing

- (a) the person's contact information;
- (b) the person's hunting licence number or enrolment number;
- (c) the tag numbers, if any;
- (d) the date and location where the wildlife was harvested;
- (e) acceptable biological evidence of the sex of the wildlife; and
- (f) such further information as the Superintendent may require.

### Submission report

The report may be submitted either orally or in writing and must be submitted as soon as reasonably practicable after the wildlife is harvested.

### Preparation report by guide

A person who harvests the wildlife with the assistance of a guide may authorize the guide to prepare and submit the report on his or her behalf.

## APPENDIX M

### Schedule under the *Summary Conviction Procedures Regulations*

#### Schedule (Section 3)

Part 13 - Wildlife Act					
Item	Provision	Fine \$	Surcharge \$	Specified Penalty \$	General Description of the Offence
1.	19(1)	200	30	230	Engaging in regulated activity without a licence
2.	36(3)	200	30	230	Purporting to transfer a licence or tag that is not transferable
3.	36(4)	200	30	230	Soliciting or receiving a transfer of a licence or tag that is not transferable
4.	40(1)	200	30	230	Failure to properly register the assignment
5.	42(1)	100	15	115	Failure to carry or possess a copy of a required licence while harvesting wildlife or engaging in licensed activity
6.	42(2)	100	15	115	Failure to carry proper ID
7.	42(3)	100	15	115	Failure to carry copy of assignment document while harvesting wildlife
8.	42(4)	100	15	115	Failure to display or show licence for commercial activity
9.	43(1)	100	15	115	Failure to produce the licence or document upon the request of a conservation officer
10.	43(2)	300	45	345	Failure to cease activity upon the request of a conservation officer

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11.	54(1)	200	30	230	Applying for, obtaining or holding a licence, or a document that purports to be a licence, knowing that he or she is ineligible
12.	54(2)	200	30	230	Applying for or holding more than one licence of the same type at the same time
13.	54(3)	200	30	230	Possession of licence or document that does not identify the holder or is undated, improperly dated, incomplete, false, defaced, altered or void
14.	54(4)	200	30	230	Using, displaying or allowing to be displayed a void licence
15.	54(5)	200	30	230	Contravening any term or condition of a licence
16.	55(1)	200	30	230	Wrongful use of a licence or tag
17.	55(2)	300	45	345	Defacement or alteration of a licence or document
18.	56(1)	200	30	230	Issuing an incomplete licence
19.	56(2)	200	30	230	Possessing a blank licence
20.	57(1)	300	45	345	Knowingly making a false or misleading statement
21.	57(2)	300	45	345	Obliterating, altering, imitating or duplicating a stamp, tag, seal, brand, mark or signature
22.	57(3)	200	30	230	Knowingly creating a document evidencing an assignment with false or misleading information
23.	58(3)	200	30	230	Failure of parent or guardian to ensure child respects Act, regulations or orders
24.	59(1)	200	30	230	Harvesting game or other prescribed wildlife without a

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					licence or other authority
25.	59(2)	500	75	575	Doing anything requiring the authority of a licence with a void, cancelled or suspended licence
26.	60(1)	200	30	230	Interfering with or obstructing a person lawfully engaged in harvesting wildlife or in guiding
27.	60(2)	100	15	115	Removing, springing or otherwise interfering with a lawfully set trap without consent
28.	62(1)	500	75	575	Engaging in unlawful activity respecting an extinct or extirpated species
29.	63(1)	500	75	575	Engaging in unlawful activity during period of interim protection for an endangered or threatened species
30.	65(1)	300	45	345	Contravening a regulation or order respecting a critical habitat, wildlife sanctuary or special management area
31.	65(2)	400	60	460	Substantially altering, damaging or destroying habitat
32.	66(1)	500	75	575	Engaging in prohibited activities in a critical habitat
33.	67	100	15	115	Depositing waste or litter in or near a habitat
34.	68	200	30	230	Harvesting wildlife in excess of the amount allocated to him or her or allowed under the <i>Wildlife Act</i>
35.	69	200	30	230	Harvesting wildlife contrary to any licence, regulation or order restricting harvesting in relation to location

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36.	70(1)	200	30	230	Harvesting wildlife contrary to any licence, regulation or order restricting harvesting in relation to the characteristics of that wildlife
37.	71	200	30	230	Killing swimming big game
38.	72(1)	200	30	230	Injuring, molesting or destroying bird's egg
39.	72(2)	300	45	345	Injuring, molesting or destroying bird's nest
40.	73(1)(a)	300	45	345	Significantly disturbing a substantial number of wildlife
41.	73(1)(b)	300	45	345	Breaking into, destroying or damaging any abode of a bear, fox, beaver, muskrat, weasel, wolf or wolverine
42.	74(1)	500	75	575	Chasing, wearying, harassing or molesting a wild animal
43.	76(1)	300	45	345	Failure to retrieve dead or wounded game
44.	76(2)	500	75	575	Wasting, destroying, abandoning or allowing meat, etc. to spoil
45.	78(1)	100	15	115	Feeding the edible portions of game to any domestic animal or to a captive wild animal
46.	80(1)	300	45	345	Using or having illegal weapons, etc. in his or her possession while harvesting wildlife
47.	80(2)	300	45	345	Using prohibited weapons and methods for big game
48.	81(1)	300	45	345	Failure to comply with regulations on harvesting equipment, methods, etc.
49.	82(1)	200	30	230	Harvesting game using a non-certified trap

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50.	83	200	30	230	Possessing wildlife in excess of the quantity allowed under the Act
51.	84	400	60	460	Possessing, keeping captive or feeding any live wild animal contrary to the regulations
52.	85(1)	400	60	460	Illegal possession of dead wild animal
53.	86	200	30	230	Possessing a wild animal without complying with the tagging requirements
54.	87(1)(a)	300	45	345	Harvesting game from a vehicle or other conveyance
55.	87(1)(b)	300	45	345	Discharging a weapon within or from a vehicle or other conveyance
56.	87(1)(c)	300	45	345	Having a loaded weapon in or on a vehicle or other conveyance
57.	87(1)(d)	300	45	345	Using a vehicle or other conveyance to harass wildlife
58.	87(1)(e)	500	75	575	Using a vehicle or other conveyance as a weapon to harvest wildlife
59.	87(3)	500	75	575	Harvesting a polar bear by vehicle or other conveyance
60.	88(1)	500	75	575	Using an aircraft to spot, etc.
61.	88(2)	500	75	575	Using a helicopter to transport wild animals or people without authority
62.	88(3)	500	75	575	Breach of 12 hour aircraft rule
63.	89(1)	300	45	345	Dangerous harvesting
64.	90(1)	100	15	115	Intentionally feeding a wild animal
65.	90(2)	300	45	345	Improperly placing or depositing attractants

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66.	91(1)	200	30	230	Releasing a captive wild animal or a domestic animal, or allowing it to escape
67.	91(2)	500	75	575	Releasing an invasive species
68.	91(3)	200	30	230	Failure to make every effort to recover the escaped or released animal or member of the species
69.	93(5)	300	45	345	Failure to comply with dangerous wildlife protection order
70.	94(4)	400	60	460	Contravening a closure or stop harvesting order
71.	95(2)	200	30	230	Failure to surrender weapons and other articles
72.	99	200	30	230	Harvesting out of season
73.	100(1)	200	30	230	Failure to report emergency kills, etc.
74.	101	200	30	230	Unlawful removal or posting or signs
75.	102	200	30	230	Failure to provide information and specimens on request
76.	103	200	30	230	Failure to provide individual harvesting report
77.	105(1)	200	30	230	Importing without a licence
78.	105(2)	200	30	230	Importing without proper documentation
79.	106(1)	200	30	230	Exporting without a licence
80.	106(3)	200	30	230	Exporting more than prescribed limit
81.	106(5)	200	30	230	Exporting without proper licence attached
82.	108(1)	500	75	575	Operating a meat business without a licence
83.	108(2)	500	75	575	Trafficking in prescribed

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					wildlife.
84.	109	500	75	575	Buying wildlife commercially or above prescribed rate or quantity without a licence
85.	110	500	75	575	Buying raw pelts or hides without a licence
86.	111(1)(a)	500	75	575	Non-resident harvesting big game without a licensed big game outfitter
87.	111(1)(b)	500	75	575	Non-resident harvesting big game without a big game guide
88.	111(3)	500	75	575	Resident hunting big game without a big game guide
89.	111.1(1)	500	75	575	Big game outfitting without a licence
90.	111.1(2)	500	75	575	Not ensuring guides or clients are licensed
91.	112(1)	500	75	575	Guiding without a licence
92.	112(2)	500	75	575	Guiding for an unlicensed person
93.	112(3)	200	30	230	Unauthorized harvesting by guide
94.	115(1)	200	30	230	Tanning without a licence
95.	115(2)	200	30	230	Taxidermy without a licence
96.	116(1)	200	30	230	Organizing harvesting instruction courses without a licence
97.	117(1)	200	30	230	Conducting research on wildlife or collect wildlife specimens for research without a licence
98.	117(2)	200	30	230	Organizing activity to interact, manipulate or closely observe wildlife without a licence
99.	118(1)	200	30	230	Failure by outfitter to give special report

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100.	118(2)	200	30	230	Failure by big game guide to give special report
101.	119	300	45	345	Failure to provide commercial report

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## APPENDIX N

### Schedules under the *Fees Regulations*

#### Schedule A (*subsection 3(1)*)

<b>Licence / Permit Fees</b>			
<b>Licence / Permit</b>	<b>Resident</b>	<b>Non-resident</b>	<b>Non-resident Foreigner</b>
1. All Harvesting Licences	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
2. Live Possession Licence	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
3. Dealer's Licence	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00
4. Tanning Licence	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00
5. Taxidermy Licence	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00
6. Animal Husbandry Licence	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
7. Big Game Guide Licence - Professional	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00
8. Wildlife Observation Licence	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00
9. Big Game Outfitter Licence	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$200.00

#### Schedule B (*subsection 3(3)*)

<b>Licence / Permit Surcharges</b>			
<b>Licence / Permit</b>	<b>Resident</b>	<b>Non- resident</b>	<b>Non-resident Foreigner</b>
1. All Harvesting Licences	\$5.00	\$20.00	\$50.00
2. Live Possession Licence	\$5.00	\$20.00	\$50.00
3. Dealer's Licence	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$50.00
4. Tanning Licence	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$50.00
5. Taxidermy Licence	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$50.00
6. Animal Husbandry Licence	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
7. Big Game Guide Licence - Professional	\$20.00	\$40.00	\$80.00
8. Wildlife Observation Licence	\$75.00	\$150.00	\$150.00
9. Big Game Outfitter Licence	\$100.00	\$200.00	\$200.00

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Schedule C (subsection 3(4))

<b>Live Possession Licence Surcharges</b>			
<b>Species</b>	<b>Resident</b>	<b>Non-resident</b>	<b>Non-resident Foreigner</b>
1. Black Bear	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
2. Grizzly Bear	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
3. Polar Bear	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
4. Caribou/Reindeer	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
5. Gyrfalcon	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
6. Moose	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
7. Muskox	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
8. Wolf/Coyote/Wolverine	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
9. Hare	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
10. Ptarmigan/Grouse	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
11. Other Birds of Prey	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
12. Any Other Furbearer	\$300.00	\$300.00	\$300.00

Schedule D (subsection 3(5))

<b>Total of Fees &amp; Surcharges</b>			
<b>Licence or Permit</b>	<b>Resident</b>	<b>Non-resident</b>	<b>Non-resident Foreigner</b>
1. Harvesting Licence	\$15.00	\$30.00	\$60.00
2. Live Possession Licence	\$100.00 + surcharge for species set out in Schedule C	\$100.00 + surcharge for species set out in Schedule C	\$100.00 + surcharge for species set out in Schedule C
3. Dealer's Licence	\$75.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
4. Tanning Licence	\$75.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
5. Taxidermy Licence	\$75.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
6. Animal Husbandry Licence	\$150.00	\$200.00	\$200.00
7. Big Game Guide Licence - Professional	\$40.00	\$60.00	\$100.00
8. Wildlife Observation	\$100.00	\$175.00	\$175.00

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Licence			
9. Big Game Outfitter Licence	\$300.00	\$400.00	\$400.00

Schedule E (subsection 4(1))

<b>Species Authorization Tag Fees</b>			
<b>Species</b>	<b>Resident</b>	<b>Non-resident</b>	<b>Non-resident Foreigner</b>
1. Black Bear	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$50.00
2. Grizzly Bear	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$50.00
3. Polar Bear	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$50.00
4. Caribou	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$50.00
5. Moose	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$50.00
6. Muskox	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$50.00
7. Wolf	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$50.00
8. Wolverine	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$50.00
9. Fox	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$50.00
10. Hare	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
11. Any other furbearer	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$20.00

Schedule F (subsection 4(2))

<b>Species Authorization Tag Surcharges</b>			
<b>Species</b>	<b>Resident</b>	<b>Non-resident</b>	<b>Non-resident Foreigner</b>
1. Black Bear	\$5.00	\$200.00	\$250.00
2. Grizzly Bear	\$25.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,100.00
3. Polar Bear	\$25.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,200.00
4. Caribou	\$5.00	\$250.00	\$250.00
5. Moose	\$10.00	\$250.00	\$250.00
6. Muskox	\$10.00	\$400.00	\$500.00
7. Wolf	\$5.00	\$120.00	\$120.00

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8. Wolverine	\$5.00	\$120.00	\$120.00
9. Fox	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
10. Hare	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$20.00
11. Any other furbearer	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$20.00

Schedule G (*subsection 4(3)*)

<b>Total of Species Authorization Tag Fees &amp; Surcharges</b>			
<b>Species</b>	<b>Resident</b>	<b>Non-resident</b>	<b>Non-resident Foreigner</b>
1. Black Bear	\$15.00	\$220.00	\$300.00
2. Grizzly Bear	\$35.00	\$1,020.00	\$1,150.00
3. Polar Bear	\$35.00	\$1,020.00	\$1,250.00
4. Caribou	\$15.00	\$270.00	\$300.00
5. Moose	\$20.00	\$270.00	\$300.00
6. Muskox	\$20.00	\$420.00	\$550.00
7. Wolf	\$15.00	\$140.00	\$170.00
8. Wolverine	\$15.00	\$140.00	\$170.00
9. Fox	\$15.00	\$30.00	\$70.00
10. Hare	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$40.00
11. Any other furbearer	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$40.00

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