
FISH AND WILDLIFE ACT**PART ONE
GENERAL****Title**

1. This Act shall be cited as the *Fish and Wildlife Act*.

Definitions

2. (1) In this Act,

'authorization' means any license, proof of consent or category 1 trapline certificate issued under this Act;

'director' means the person appointed by the First Nations Council from time to time to be responsible for the administration of this Act;

'dwelling place' means a permanent or temporary camp;

'First Nations' means the people of the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations;

'fishing' means to fish for, catch or attempt to catch fish by any method;

'habitat' means the air, soil, water, food, cover and all the other components of the natural environment of fish and wildlife;

'harvesting' includes hunting and fishing;

'hunt' includes shooting at, attracting, looking for or following wildlife, whether or not wildlife is then or subsequently wounded, killed or captured, while in possession of a firearm or other weapon, but does not include trapping;

'licensee' means a person issued a license under this Act;

- 'officer' means an officer appointed under section 30 of this Act;
- 'outfitter' means a person authorized to outfit under the *Wildlife Act (Yukon)*;
- 'outfitting area' means an area for which an outfitter's concession has been granted under the *Wildlife Act (Yukon)*;
- 'road' includes the traveled portion of the road and if present, any shoulder or ditch immediately adjacent to the traveled portion of the road;
- 'trap' means to capture a furbearer by snare, net or other device used or designed for trapping animals, but does not include trapping undertaken for the purposes of public safety or conservation by an officer or by a conservation officer appointed under the *Wildlife Act (Yukon)*;
- 'traditional territory' includes the geographic area within the Yukon identified in the final agreement as the traditional territory of the First Nations and the area within British Columbia traditionally used by the First Nations;
- 'vehicle' includes truck, automobiles, all-terrain vehicles, boats and any other land or water craft or device used to transport people and things;
- 'weapon' includes a longbow, crossbow, rifle, shotgun, handgun, spring gun and any other device that propels a projectile by means of an explosion, compressed gas or spring; and
- in addition to the meaning of 'wildlife' provided in the final agreement, 'wildlife' includes invertebrate animals of any species or subspecies that are wild in the Yukon.

(2) Unless otherwise defined in subsection (1), words or phrases used in this Act that have been defined in the final agreement have the same respective meaning as provided in the final agreement.

Purposes

3. The purposes of this Act are
- (a) to ensure conservation in the management of fish and wildlife and their habitat;

- (b) to preserve and enhance the renewable resource economy of the First Nations;
- (c) to preserve and enhance the culture, identity and values of the First Nations;
- (d) to integrate all aspects of renewable resource use and management;
- (e) to develop responsibility for renewable resource management by the First Nations;
- (f) to honor fish and wildlife harvesting customs of the First Nations; and
- (g) to provide for the ongoing fish and wildlife needs of the First Nations.

Application

4. Unless otherwise provided for in this Act, this Act applies to the traditional territory.

PART TWO HARVESTING BY CITIZENS

Application of this Part

5. This Part applies only to citizens harvesting within the traditional territory.

Proof of Enrollment

6. (1) In addition to any restrictions that may be provided in regulations, no person shall harvest without proof of enrollment.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a person enrolled under the final agreement who was 55 years of age or older on February 14, 1995 may harvest without proof of enrollment.

PART THREE
HUNTING BY NON-CITIZENS

Application of this Part

7. This Part does not apply to citizens harvesting in accordance with Part One of this Act.

Subsistence Harvesting by Consent

8. No person shall harvest for subsistence within the traditional territory without proof of consent of the First Nations Council.

Harvesting on Settlement Land

9. (1) This section does not apply to a person harvesting for subsistence as authorized by section 8.

(2) No person shall enter and stay upon category A settlement land, developed category B settlement land or fee simple settlement land for the purposes of hunting, except as authorized by a license issued under this Act.

(3) No outfitter shall enter and stay upon settlement land for the purposes of, or in connection with, hunting on settlement land, except as authorized by a license issued under this Act.

(4) Subsection (2) does not apply to those persons hunting with an outfitter who is licensed in accordance with subsection (3).

(5) Except as provided in the final agreement, no person shall enter and stay upon settlement land for the purposes of fishing, except as authorized by a license issued under this Act.

Proof of Consent and Licenses

10.(1) Application for a license or proof of consent shall be made using a form provided by the director and shall state

- (a) the name and mailing address of the applicant;
 - (b) the area in which the person intends to harvest;
 - (c) the proposed dates of the harvesting; and
 - (d) any other information as determined by the First Nations Council.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), an officer may issue a license or proof of consent to an applicant subject to any terms and conditions that the officer considers appropriate or the officer may refuse to issue a license or proof of consent to an applicant.
- (3) It is a condition of every license or proof of consent that the licensee or consent holder, as the case may be, report the results of all harvesting done while harvesting under the authority of the license or consent on a form provided by the director within 30 days from the last day authorized in the license or proof of consent to harvest.
- (4) An officer may refuse to issue a license or proof of consent to a person if that person failed while previously a licensee or consent holder to report as set out in subsection (3), regardless of whether a prosecution has been initiated under the Act in relation to subsection (3), unless that person complies with subsection (3) at the time they apply again for a license or consent.
- (5) Licenses and proof of consent shall be issued in a form approved by the director.
- (6) Fees, as may be set out in regulation from time to time by the First Nations Council, may be collected for licenses or proof of consent issued under this Part.
- (7) The First Nations Council may waive fees if they consider it appropriate in the circumstances.

PART FOUR PROHIBITIONS

Application of this Part

- 11.(1) This Part applies to
- (a) citizens harvesting throughout the traditional territory;

- (b) persons harvesting for subsistence within the traditional territory with the consent of the First Nations Council; and
- (c) to persons who are harvesting on settlement land.

Dangerous Hunting

12. No person shall hunt
- (a) without reasonable consideration for the lives, safety or property of other persons;
 - (b) by discharging a weapon on or across a road that is used by the public;
 - (c) with a weapon that is in an unsafe condition; or
 - (d) while impaired by alcohol or a narcotic within the meaning of the *Narcotic Control Act (Canada)*.

Kills in Defense of Person or Property

- 13.(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a person may wound or kill wildlife if it is necessary to preserve their or another person's life or to protect property.
- (2) Every person who wounds or kills wildlife under subsection (1) shall as soon as is reasonably practical report the wounding or killing to an officer and give the wildlife to the officer or advise the officer of where the wildlife was last seen by the person.
- (3) The officer may attempt to locate any animal reported killed or wounded under subsection (2) and, if located, shall dispose of the wildlife in a manner deemed appropriate by the officer.
- (4) A report of a defense kill made in accordance with the *Wildlife Act (Yukon)* shall be considered a report under subsection (2).

Emergency Kills

- 14.(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a person may hunt or fish for food where it is necessary to prevent their or another person's starvation.
- (2) Every person who relies upon subsection (1) through mismanagement or poor planning commits an offence.

- (3) Every person who kills fish or wildlife under subsection (1) shall as soon as reasonably practical report the kill to an officer.
- (4) A report of an emergency kill made in accordance with the *Wildlife Act (Yukon)* shall be considered a report under subsection (3).

Dangerous Wildlife

- 15.(1) An officer or a person authorized in writing by an officer may kill or destroy wildlife on settlement land at any time and by any means where
- (a) the wildlife is endangering property or public safety; or
 - (b) the wildlife is wounded or diseased or the officer or person reasonably believes that the wildlife is wounded or diseased.
- (2) Every person who kills wildlife under the authority of subsection (1) shall as soon as reasonably practical report the kill to an officer.

PART FIVE CATEGORY 1 TRAPLINES

Category 1 Traplines

- 16.(1) All category 1 traplines shall be allocated by the First Nations Council to a person or to a group of persons for
- (a) a probationary period of one year, with the possibility of renewal; or
 - (b) up to five years, with the possibility of renewal.
- (2) Fees, as may be prescribed from time to time by the First Nations Council, may be collected for allocations or renewals of allocations made under subsection (1).
- (3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a person allocated a category 1 trapline before the date this Act comes into effect shall be deemed to have been allocated a category 1 trapline under this Act.

Application for Category 1 Trapline

17. An application for a category 1 trapline shall be made using a form provided by the First Nations Council and shall include the following information about the applicant or the applicants, if a group trapline is being applied for
- (a) the name and mailing address of the applicant or applicants;
 - (b) whether a group trapline or individual trapline is being applied for;
 - (c) description of any previous trapping experience of the applicant or applicants;
 - (d) whether the applicant or applicants have completed a trapper's training course approved by the First Nations Council and if so, the date of completion;
 - (e) harvest records of the applicant or applicants for the previous three years, if the applicant or applicants trapped in that three year period;
 - (f) a list of the equipment presently available to the applicant or applicants for trapping;
 - (g) whether the applicant or applicants are citizens;
 - (h) whether the applicant or applicants have First Nations' support for the application; and
 - (i) any other information as determined by the First Nations Council.

Trapline Allocation Criteria

18. In addition to any trapline allocation criteria that may be provided in regulations, the First Nations Council shall, to the extent possible, ensure that trapline allocations remain within family groups of the First Nations.

Category 1 Trapline Certificate

- 19.(1) The officer shall issue a category 1 trapline certificate to each person or group of persons allocated a category 1 trapline as set out in section 16.
- (2) Where the First Nations Council allocates a category 1 trapline to a group of persons, each person shall be named on the category 1 trapline certificate.
- (3) The category 1 trapline certificate shall be issued in a form approved by the First Nations Council.

Assistant Trappers

20.(1) A category 1 trapline holder may designate assistant trappers for their category 1 trapline.

(2) Where the First Nations Council holds a category 1 trapline, the First Nations Council may designate those persons eligible to trap on the trapline, including assistant trappers.

Category 1 Trapline Register

21.(1) The director shall establish a category 1 trapline register, to be located in Haines Junction, Yukon Territory, containing the following

- (a) a list of all category 1 traplines;
- (b) a list of all persons eligible to trap on the trapline;
- (c) a copy of the category 1 trapline certificate issued for each trapline;
- (d) identification of whether the trapline is being managed and used as a group or individual trapline;
- (e) where applicable, copies of letters from the original trapline holder who agreed to the designation of the trapline as a category 1 trapline; and,
- (f) a list of any unoccupied traplines.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), persons eligible to trap are the registered category 1 trapline holder and any assistant trappers designated by the category 1 trapline holder as set out in subsection 20(1) or, in the case of a trapline held by the First Nations Council, those persons designated by the First Nations Council as set out in subsection 20(2).

(3) The director shall provide access to the register to all citizens during normal office hours.

Trapping only with Certificate

22. No person shall trap furbearers on a category 1 trapline except as authorized by a category 1 trapline certificate issued under this Act.

PART SIX
KLUANE NATIONAL PARK

Harvest Register

23. The director shall establish a harvest register respecting harvesting in Kluane National Park, to be located in Haines Junction, Yukon Territory, containing
- (a) the allocation of harvesting rights among citizens;
 - (b) a record of what has been harvested; and
 - (c) any other information as determined by the First Nations Council.

Trapping

24.(1) The First Nations Council shall allocate any trapping opportunities within Kluane National Park, to the greatest extent possible, using the same procedures and requirements as stated in Part Four of this Act.

(2) The director shall establish a trapline register regarding trapping in Kluane National Park consistent, to the greatest extent possible, with the category 1 trapline register established in accordance with subsection 21(1).

PART SEVEN
AUTHORIZATIONS

Issuance of authorizations

25. In accordance with this Act, an officer may issue authorizations.

Transfer of authorizations

26. No person shall have physical possession of an authorization or proof of enrollment issued to another person and claim to be that other person or exercise or attempt to exercise any rights or privileges carried by the authorization or proof of enrollment which the person would not otherwise have.

Production of authorizations

27. No person who is the holder of an authorization or proof of enrollment and is exercising or attempting to exercise any rights or privileges associated with the authorization or proof of enrollment shall refuse to show it to an officer upon request.

False Statements

28.(1) No person shall knowingly make any false or misleading statement, either orally or in writing, to the officer.

(2) An authorization is void where it is issued based upon a false statement or false information given orally or writing to an officer.

Duplication of Authorizations

29. No person shall obliterate, alter, imitate or duplicate an authorization or proof of enrollment.

**PART EIGHT
ENFORCEMENT****Designation of officers**

30. The First Nations Council shall
- (a) appoint such officers as may be necessary for the administration and enforcement of this Act;
 - (b) confer on the officer any or all of the powers or authority given to an officer under this Act; and
 - (c) provide the officer with an identification card stating the name and scope of enforcement authority of the person identified.

Cross-Appointment with other jurisdictions

31.(1) The First Nations Council may enter into agreements with other governments or Yukon First Nations

- (a) to enable officers appointed under this Act to enforce designated legislation of the other jurisdiction; or
- (b) to enable designation of any person or class of persons employed by the other government or Yukon First Nation to act as officers for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Where a person or class of persons is designated in accordance with paragraph (1)(b), those persons or classes of persons designated to act as officers for the purposes of this Act shall be provided an identification card by the First Nations Council stating the name, place of employment and the scope of enforcement authority of the person or class of persons identified.

(3) Subject to any limitations respecting enforcement provided for in an agreement made in accordance with subsection (1), every person or class of persons designated in accordance with paragraph (1)(b) shall be deemed an 'officer' for the purposes of enforcing this Act.

Enforcement

32. Subject to section 30, every officer has the authority to enforce the provisions of this Act.

Obstruction

33. No person shall hinder or obstruct an officer in the lawful performance of their duties under this Act.

Requirement to stop

34.(1) The operator of a vehicle shall stop the vehicle when required to do so by an officer who is readily identifiable as such.

(2) Upon request, an officer who exercises a power under subsection (1) shall identify themselves as an officer either by production of the identification card

issued as set out in section 30 or subsection 31(2) or by some other means and shall explain the purposes of the inspection.

Posting of signs and notices

35.(1) Where considered necessary or advisable in order to carry out the provisions of this Act, an officer may post signs or notices on settlement land.

(2) No person shall without lawful authority remove, alter, destroy or damage a sign or notice posted under the authority of this Act.

Officers Exempt

36. The offence provisions of this Act do not apply to an officer engaged in the performance of their duties or to a person assisting an officer in accordance with section 48, if that person is acting under the direction of an officer.

Inspection of premises and records

37.(1) For the purposes of ensuring compliance with any provision of this Act, an officer may, subject to subsection (3), at any reasonable time enter and inspect any place in which the officer believes, on reasonable grounds, there is any thing to which the provision applies or any document relating to its administration and the officer may

- (a) open or cause to be opened any container that the officer believes, on reasonable grounds, contains any such thing or document;
- (b) inspect the thing and take samples free of charge;
- (c) require any person to produce documents for inspection or copying, in whole or in part;
- (d) conduct any tests or analyses and take any measurements;
- (e) use or cause to be used any computer system at the place to examine any data contained in or available to the computer system and reproduce any data record from the computer in the form of a print-out or other intelligible output and remove the print-out or other form of output for copying; and,
- (f) use any copying equipment at the place to make copies of any record or document.

(2) An officer may, without a warrant, seize any thing that is produced to the officer or that is in plain view during an inspection under subsection (1) if the officer reasonably believes that there has been a contravention of this Act and that the thing will afford evidence of the contravention.

(3) The officer may not enter a dwelling-place except with the consent of the occupant or person in charge of the dwelling-place or under the authority of a warrant.

(4) If on application by an officer only, without notice to the person to be affected by the warrant, a justice, as defined in section 2 of the *Criminal Code*, is satisfied by an information on oath that

- (a) the conditions for entry described in subsection (1) exist in relation to a dwelling-place;
- (b) entry to the dwelling-place is necessary in relation to the administration of this Act; and
- (c) entry to the dwelling-place has been refused or there are reasonable grounds for believing that entry will be refused.

the justice may issue a warrant authorizing the officer to enter the dwelling-place subject to any conditions that may be specified in the warrant.

(5) For the purposes of carrying out the inspection, the officer may stop a vehicle or direct that it be moved to a place where the inspection can be carried out.

Search

38.(1) An officer with a warrant issued under subsection (2) may enter and search any place, including any premises, dwelling place or vehicle in which the officer believes on reasonable grounds there is fish, wildlife or other thing in the place that will afford evidence of a contravention of this Act.

(2) Where on application by an officer only, without notice to the person to be affected by the warrant, a justice of the peace is satisfied by information on oath that there are reasonable grounds to believe that there is in any place referred to in subsection (1), fish, wildlife or other thing referred to in subsection (1), the justice may issue a warrant authorizing the officer named in the warrant to enter and search the place for the thing subject to any conditions that may be specified in the warrant.

(3) In carrying out a search of a place under this section, the officer may exercise any power mentioned in subsection 37(1).

Search without a Warrant

39.(1) Notwithstanding section 38, an officer may, without a search warrant, search any place other than a dwelling-place if the officer has reasonable grounds to believe

- (a) that an offence has been committed;
- (b) that there is in the place any thing that will afford evidence as to the commission of the offence; and
- (c) that there are exigent circumstances that make it impractical to obtain a search warrant.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(c), exigent circumstances include circumstances in which the delay necessary to obtain the search warrant would result in danger to human life or safety, irreparable harm to the environment or the loss or destruction of evidence.

(3) An officer may seize any thing that is found by the officer during a search under subsection (1) if the officer reasonably believes that the thing will afford evidence of the commission of an offence.

Custody of Seized Things

40.(1) If an officer seizes any thing under sections 37, 38 or 39 the officer may retain custody of the thing for a maximum of 30 days.

(2) If proper storage facilities are not available or if it appears that storage will be necessary for longer than 30 days or for any other reason the officer cannot properly store the thing, the officer shall appear before a justice of the peace for direction regarding the disposition of the thing seized.

(3) Where any thing is seized and brought before a justice, the justice shall, by order

- (a) detain it or direct it to be detained in the care of a person named in the order; or
- (b) direct it to be returned.

and the justice may in the order authorize the examination, testing, inspection or reproduction of the thing seized upon such conditions as are reasonably necessary and directed in the order, and may make any other provision as in the opinion of the justice is necessary for its preservation.

(4) Nothing shall be detained under an order made under subsection (3) for more than four months after the time of seizure unless, before the expiration of that time period

- (a) upon motion, a justice is satisfied that having regard to the nature of the investigation, its further detention for a specific period is warranted and the justice so orders; or
- (b) a proceeding is instituted in which the thing may be required.

(5) Upon the motion of a person having an interest in a thing detained under subsection (3), and upon notice to the defendant, the person from whom the thing was seized, the person to whom the search warrant was issued and the prosecutor, a justice may make an order for the release of any thing detained to the person from whom the thing was seized where it appears that the thing detained is no longer necessary for the purpose of an investigation or proceeding.

Perishable Items Seized

41.(1) Notwithstanding section 40, if the seized thing is perishable, the officer may dispose of it or destroy it, and any proceeds of its disposition must be

- (a) paid to the lawful owner or person lawfully entitled to possession of the thing, unless proceedings under this Act are commenced within 90 days after its seizure; or
- (b) retained by the officer pending the outcome of the proceedings.

Forfeiture

42.(1) Notwithstanding section 40, if the lawful ownership or of entitlement to a seized thing cannot be ascertained within 30 days after its seizure, the thing or any proceeds of its disposition are forfeited to the First Nations Council.

(2) The owner of any seized thing may abandon it to the First Nations Council

(3) Any thing that has been forfeited or abandoned under this Act is to be dealt with and disposed of as the First Nations Council may direct.

(4) Where a person is convicted of an offence under this Act, the convicting court may, in addition to any punishment imposed, order that any thing detained or seized or any proceeds realized from their disposition be forfeited to the First Nations Council.

No right of action

43. No right of action lies and no right of compensation exists against the First Nations Council, an officer or a person assisting an officer in accordance with section 48, for loss or damage occurring from the disposal of any fish, wildlife or other thing under this Act or from the deterioration of any fish or wildlife during the period when it is under seizure unless the First Nations Council, officer or person was negligent in the care of the fish, wildlife or other thing.

Protection of officers and others

44. No officer or any other person assisting an officer in accordance with section 48 is liable for anything done or omitted in good faith execution of any duty or power under this Act.

Orders

45.(1) The director may order the suspension, withdrawal or cancellation of an authorization issued under this Act where there are reasonable grounds to believe that any of the terms and conditions of the authorization have not been complied with by the holder of the authorization.

(2) Where the director is satisfied that adequate steps have been taken by the person to whom an order is issued under subsection (1) to remedy the conditions which led to the making of the order, the director shall revoke the order and reinstate any suspended authorization or issue a new authorization.

(3) No person shall ignore, disobey or disregard an order issued under subsection (1).

Notice of Non-Compliance

46. (1) An officer may issue a notice of non-compliance to a person where the officer believes that the person is not in compliance with this Act or an authorization issued under this Act.
- (2) The notice under subsection (1) shall state
- (a) the nature of the non-compliance;
 - (b) a request for voluntary compliance;
 - (c) the steps which should be taken to achieve compliance; and
 - (d) the date by which compliance must be effected.
- (3) Where an officer is satisfied that a person to whom a notice of non-compliance was issued has effected compliance as set out in to the notice, the officer shall withdraw the notice of non-compliance.
- (4) No person shall ignore, disobey or disregard a notice of non-compliance issued under subsection (1).

Service

47. An order or notice of non-compliance issued under this Act may be served by
- (a) personally giving the order or notice of non-compliance to the person to whom it is directed; or
 - (b) mailing the order or notice of non-compliance to the person to whom it is directed at the last known address for that person.

Assistance to Officers

- 48.(1) An officer may be assisted in carrying out their duties and powers under this Act by an officer appointed under the *Traditional Activities Protection Act*, a peace officer or a conservation officer appointed under the *Wildlife Act (Yukon)*.
- (2) The owner of and every person found in any place in respect of which an officer is exercising powers or duties under this Act shall
- (a) assist the officer to enable the officer to carry out their duties; and
 - (b) provide all information necessary to the officer to enable the officer to carry out their duties.

PART NINE
OFFENCES

Penalties

49.(1) Every person who violates a provision of this Act commits an offence and is liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or both.

(2) On a court's own initiative or on application by counsel for the prosecution, a court that convicts a person of an offence under this Act, in addition to any other penalty imposed by the court, may order the person to take action necessary to prevent, decrease or eliminate the effects on the environment of the offence, to restore the environment or to enhance fish or wildlife habitat within the period of time specified in the order.

(3) An order under subsection (2) may contain such other conditions relating to the circumstances of the offence and of the person that contributed to the commission of the offence, as the court considers appropriate to prevent similar unlawful conduct or to contribute to rehabilitation or enhancement.

(4) Any fines paid into court under this Act shall be paid to the First Nations Council.

Separate and continuing offences

50.(1) Where a violation of this Act involves more than one wildlife or fish specimen, a separate offence is committed with respect to each specimen.

(2) Where a violation of this Act continues for more than one day, the person shall be deemed to have committed a separate offence for each day the violation continues.

Proof of origin of wildlife

51. In any proceedings under this Act, fish or wildlife found on settlement land or the traditional territory shall be presumed to have been taken on settlement land or the traditional territory, as the case may be, unless the contrary is proven.

Limitation Period

52. Proceedings relating to an offence under this Act shall not be commenced after than two years after the later of
- (a) the day on which the offence was committed; or
 - (b) the day on which evidence of the offence sufficient to justify a prosecution for the offence first came to the knowledge of an officer.

PART TEN
MISCELLANEOUS

Cooperative agreements

53. The First Nations Council may enter into cooperative agreements with other governments, Yukon First Nations or other organizations for
- (a) the purposes of managing fish, wildlife and habitat within the traditional territory;
 - (b) the purposes of enforcing this Act;
 - (c) the purposes of implementing the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards agreed to by the European Community, the Government of Canada and the Government of the Russian Federation, as amended from time to time; or
 - (d) any other matter relating to conservation of the natural environment of the traditional territory.

Delegation of authority

54.(1) The First Nations Council may, in writing, delegate the exercise of any power conferred or duty imposed on the First Nations Council under this Act to the director or to other persons responsible for administering parts of this Act or to any other government and shall specify the terms and conditions under which the delegation is made.

(2) The First Nations Council may, by notice in writing, withdraw the delegation referred to in subsection (1).

(3) On an emergency basis, delegations made under subsection (1) may be withdrawn by the Chief and new delegations made by the Chief until the next meeting of the First Nations Council at which time subsection (2) shall come into effect.

(4) The director may, in writing, delegate the exercise of any power conferred or duty imposed on the Director under this Act to an officer and shall specify the terms and conditions under which the delegation is made.

Regulations

55. The First Nations Council may make regulations prescribing
- (a) any restrictions or qualifications on persons harvesting under the authority of Part One or Part Two, including regulations establishing any age or training requirements for harvesting, allocation of any basic needs level, closing areas to harvesting, establishing quotas or other restrictions on species that can be harvested, prescribing hunting methodologies;
 - (b) criteria for the allocation of category 1 traplines;
 - (c) criteria for the revocation and reassignment of all new, vacant and under-utilized category 1 traplines;
 - (d) requirements for trapper training and the development of curricula for trapper education programs for category 1 trapline holders;
 - (e) content and location of the category 1 trapline register;
 - (f) requirements, duties and responsibilities of category 1 trapline holders to maintain category 1 traplines, including the use of humane trapping methodologies;
 - (g) closure of category 1 traplines, in whole or part; and
 - (h) any other matter which the First Nations considers necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of the Act.