

**SECTION:** Fur Management

**SUBSECTION: Trapper Licensing** 

**SUBJECT:** Allocation of head trappers for registered traplines

PROCEDURE: WilPr.1.1.7

ISSUE DATE: August 27, 2010

#### **RATIONALE**

The management of wild furbearing mammals on Crown land is regulated through the allocation of registered traplines to head trappers. Traplines are limited in number and there can be considerable interest in acquiring them when they become vacant. To ensure consistency and fairness in allocating registered traplines, this procedure provides provincial direction and criteria for the selection of head trappers for vacant traplines. This procedure is part of a larger program to sustainably manage Ontario's wild furbearer populations (e.g. licensing, quota setting, harvest reporting, monitoring, research, education and training, marketing).

Within the provisions of the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, S. O. 1997* (FWCA), the broader management of Ontario's furbearer populations is in part facilitated by agreements between the Ministry and Provincial Treaty Organizations (Union of Ontario Indians, Nishnawbe Aski Nation and Grand Council Treaty #3) and the Ontario Fur Managers Federation. These agreements provide the basis for Ministry recognition of the importance of trapping and associated organizations as key voices within the fur trapping industry.

### **PROCEDURE**

### **Environmental Assessment Act considerations**

Authorizations made under this policy and procedure are considered a disposition of a right to a Crown resource in that they provide for a person to utilize or obtain a right to a Crown resource. These authorizations must comply with the Environmental Assessment (EA) Act. The ministry complies with the EA Act in the disposition of Crown resources by following the requirements of the Class Environmental Assessment for MNR Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects (Class EA-RSFD) and the Class EA for Provincial Parks and Conservation Reserves (Class EA-PPCR).

Section 2.2.13 of the Class EA-RSFD provides some examples of dispositions that are typically requested and the requirements to support these applications. Staff should refer to these Class EA documents and consult their office EA contact for more specific information.

## **Step 1: Notification**

Subject to this step and step 2 below, districts are to provide adequate notice of registered trapline vacancies to give all potential applicants an opportunity to apply. In January of each calendar year, a notice, generally advising of the potential/periodic availability of registered traplines, will be provided to Aboriginal communities, local trapper's councils and local trappers. Consideration can also be given to the placement of advertisements in local media. Districts will then allow 90 days from the date of this annual notice prior to making any allocation decisions. This general notice shall be made once annually.

To address any local concerns (e.g. human/wildlife conflicts) relating to vacant registered traplines, the district may initiate a separate allocation process to assign a trapper on an interim basis. Such an interim assignment will not affect the scoring in a permanent assignment process.

# Step 2: Consideration of First Nations' family members/trappers that have a documented family claim/connection to a registered trapline.

Pursuant to the Trapping Harmonization Agreements (THAs) with Provincial Treaty Organizations (and consistent with Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*) and where a First Nation member with a documented family claim/connection to a registered trapline has notified the Ministry of their interest in acquiring the registered trapline, the Ministry agrees to grant the First Nation member up to six months to exercise their right of first refusal when that registered trapline next becomes vacant.

Aboriginal harvesters benefiting from this provision must be qualified to trap in Ontario through successful completion of the Fur Harvest, Fur Management and Conservation Course prior to being issued a trapping licence.

Where two or more First Nation members from the same community (band) have expressed interest under this step, a recommendation for allocation of the trapline will be made through the local Aboriginal community (e.g. Band Council Resolution). If there is an expression of interest from two or more First Nation members from separate communities for the trapline, a recommendation for allocation of the trapline will be made by the respective Treaty Organization(s).

# Step 3: Consideration of recommendation of the head trapper for allocation to an existing helper trapper on the registered trapline.

Step 3 applies if the registered trapline has not been allocated in Step 2 of this procedure.

A head trapper who is relinquishing their interest in a given registered trapline may recommend to the local District Manager that another existing licensed helper trapper currently active on that registered trapline be granted the head trapper designation. Where this recommendation and all other qualification/application prerequisites for licensed trappers are met, the Ministry will allocate the trapline according to the retiring head trapper's recommendation. Head trappers relinquishing their interest in a given registered trapline must advise the District of their recommendation for a successor in writing prior to doing so.

# **Step 4: Open Competition**

Step 4 applies if the registered trapline has not been allocated in either Step 2 or Step 3 of this procedure.

Following consideration of Steps 2 and 3 above, registered traplines that remain vacant will be allocated through an open competition among all interested applicants. Applicants will be ranked based on criteria set out below. A separate application form (Form FW1007) is required for each trapline vacancy that an applicant applies for.

While trapping regulations allow a trapper to potentially be allocated more than one registered trapline, priority for vacancies will be given to applicants who are not currently assigned a trapline (as a head trapper) over those who are already assigned a trapline (see WilPp.1.1.5 Authorizing/issuing a secondary trapping licence). Any and all helper trappers seeking to become the head trapper on a vacant trapline will be considered before an existing head trapper (on a registered trapline) is awarded the vacant line as a secondary head trapping licence.

Despite this, if an existing head trapper indicates at the time of application for a vacant trapline, by signed and dated letter, his/her willingness to forfeit their current trapline if successful in obtaining the vacant trapline they are applying for, then the existing head trapper may be included in the competition for the vacant trapline (where there are also applicants applying for their *first* trapline). Refer to procedure WilPr.1.1.5 — 'Authorizing/issuing a secondary trapping licence' for direction on managing multiple trapping licences issued to individual trappers.

The FURMIS computer program may be used to locate information related to applicants' licensing and harvest activity criteria (Step 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.9 below), while CAVRS can assist in identifying FWCA infractions (Step 4.8). The applicant may be requested to provide copies of actual trapping licences, fur auction house (fur dealer) receipts and other documents to verify accuracy of application information. The Outdoor Card Information System (OCIS) may be used to verify applicant's residency information (Step 4.1).

Where there are multiple applicants for a registered trapline vacancy, applicants shall be awarded points using the following criteria. The applicant scoring the most points will be offered the registered trapline:

Item Criteria	Points
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In the case of a tie in points, the district will assign the trapline in as impartial manner as possible, including (as necessary) seeking the recommendation of the local trappers council, Aboriginal community, or harvester's association. Anonymity of the applicants shall be maintained so as to preclude any influences arising out of personal biases, and in accordance with privacy legislation.

### **Further considerations**

Prior to the allocation of any registered traplines, consideration must first be given to the existence of treaty and Aboriginal rights protected by Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982, that may need to be accommodated. As registered traplines become open, districts should consider whether there are Aboriginal communities in proximity to the registered trapline who may have, or assert, a treaty or Aboriginal right to engage in trapping activities and the extent to which notification and accommodation may be required or appropriate.

The ministry has set out criteria to assist in determining an Aboriginal 'significant traditional family claim/connection to a registered trapline' (FWBull.1.1.8 "Criteria for determining an Aboriginal significant family connection"). Additional advice may be solicited from Biodiversity Branch, Aboriginal Branch and Legal Services Branch.

All persons applying for a registered trapline must meet applicable qualifications for holding an Ontario Trapping Licence (including successful completion of the Fur Harvest, Fur Management and Conservation Course within the 5 years prior to the date of application, or have held an Ontario Trapping Licence during the 5-year period immediately prior to the date of application). This requirement applies to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal applicants.

This procedure is not intended to be applied to the selection of "helper" ('02') trappers on registered traplines (as helpers are selected at the discretion of the head trapper), nor to selection of farmer, landowner or private land trappers.

Districts may want to consult with Aboriginal communities, local trapper's councils, the Provincial Treaty Organizations and the Ontario Fur Managers Federation, in the event that an interim trapper may need to be assigned to a vacant trapline to mitigate human/wildlife conflict situations (e.g. beaver damage) before a decision has been made to assign a head trapper on a permanent basis.

Head trappers are responsible for ensuring that their trapline is actively trapped, and that their trapping licence is renewal annually. Where the head trapper fails to renew his/her licence, or the head trapper has not actively trapped the trapline, without just cause, for three consecutive years, consideration will be given to revoking the trapline, with appropriate notification.

# **Trapline Buildings/Improvements**

Placement approval and transfer of ownership for trapline cabins is subject to *Public Lands Act* policy. Trappers should be provided a copy of the Ministry's policy "Trapline Buildings on Public Land" PL 3.03.06.

## **REFERENCES**

## **Legal References**

- Environmental Assessment Act Class EA for RSFD
- Environmental Assessment Act Class EA for PPCR
- Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act
  - Subsection 6(1) no person shall hunt or trap furbearing mammals except with a licence and in accordance with the regulations.
  - Subsection 48(1) no person shall sell the pelt of a furbearing mammal except under the authority of a licence.

## **Related References**

- WilPo.1.1.1 Registered trapline trapping administration and licensing
- WilPp.1.1.5 Authorizing/issuing a secondary trapping licence
- WilPp.1.1.6 How to assign a trapper's licence number
- WilPo.1.2.1 District alpha and numeric codes/township codes
- WilPp.1.3.5 Multiplicity of fur licences/Appeal procedure
- FWBull.1.1.8 Criteria for determining an Aboriginal significant family connection
- PL 3.03.06 Trapline Buildings on Public Land
- PL 3.03.02 Unauthorized Occupations Control and Removal

Form FW1007 – Head trapper application