



**B.C. WILDLIFE FEDERATION
2022 Resolutions**

**To be presented and voted on at the
66th Annual General Meeting
April 23 & 24, 2022**

Prepared for: BCWF Membership

Prepared by:

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING RESOLUTIONS AT CONVENTION

- 1. ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS & WATER BODIES**
- 2. PROHIBITION OF IMPORT AND SALE OF NON-NATIVE FISH SPECIES**
- 3. HELICOPTER USE FOR FISHING ACCESS**
- 4. CHANGES TO LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING (LEH) SYSTEM**
- 5. PRIORITY FOR LICENSED RESIDENT HUNTER FOR WILDLIFE ALLOCATIONS**
- 6. BLACKTAIL DEER SPECIES LICENSE**
- 7. SPECIES LICENSE FOR MERRIAMS WILD TURKEY**
- 8. SIGNING AUTHORITY**
- 9. VALUE OF PENALTIES UNDER THE WILDLIFE ACT**
- 10. ADVOCACY FOR FIREARMS RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES**
- 11. SENIOR FAMILY MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY**
- 12. TO SET THE AMOUNT OF DUES FOR SENIOR FAMILY MEMBERSHIP**

RATIFICATION 2022

PROCEDURES FOR HANDLING RESOLUTIONS AT CONVENTION

The following shall be considered the procedures for handling Resolutions at the Annual General Meeting & Convention:

- All resolutions will be voted on by the assembly of voting delegates.
- Amendments may be move on the floor; amendment form must be used.
- All Resolutions will be debated in general assembly, which can be in the closed session if deemed necessary.
- Only registered delegates are eligible to vote, and they will be required to use the coloured voting card that will be issued to them upon registration.
- Scrutineers will be appointed by the Chair and must **NOT** be voting delegates.

Submission of Resolutions on important matters which were not evident before the December 31st, 2021 deadline, and which, by their very nature, cannot wait until the 2022 Convention **MAY** be considered an **EMERGENCY RESOLUTION** at the discretion of the Resolutions Committee.

These Resolutions must be submitted for consideration, in a readable form, to the Chair of the Resolutions Committee **PRIOR TO** a Resolutions session listed on the Convention Agenda. No Resolutions received during a session will be entertained during that session in order to allow for proper distribution, if appropriate, to the voting delegates.

Respectfully submitted by,

Mark McDonald, Chair
B.C. WILDLIFE FEDERATION Resolutions Committee

1. ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS & WATER BODIES

ACCESS 01/21

WHEREAS public lands and public water bodies in British Columbia belong to the public at large, and

WHEREAS access to public lands and water bodies in British Columbia is often impeded or restricted by private land, and

WHEREAS the Government of British Columbia, both past and present, has not provided adequate legislation to ensure dedicated public access through private lands to access public lands and water bodies, and

WHEREAS recent court decisions in British Columbia have identified the lack of legislation to ensure public lands and water bodies have reasonable access by the public at large, and

WHEREAS the Supreme Court of Canada has declined to hear an appeal of recent British Columbia court decisions on this matter, and

WHEREAS the Government of British Columbia is the only body with the ability and authority to initiate and revise legislation,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the BC Wildlife Federation urge the Government of British Columbia to enact legislation that will ensure reasonable access to public lands and water bodies, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the BC Wildlife Federation urge the Government of British Columbia to examine and revise present legislation (such as The Trespass Act) that affects public access to public lands and water bodies.

Submitted by: Kamloops and District Fish and Game Association

Approved by: Region 3

Passed _____

Defeated _____

Withdrawn _____

Amended _____

Deferred _____

**2. PROHIBITION OF IMPORT AND SALE OF NON-NATIVE FISH SPECIES
FISHERIES 01/21**

WHEREAS goldfish and other freshwater species are being introduced into British Columbia waters as an invasive species in trout and salmon habitat, and

WHEREAS goldfish and other species are very hardy (as their survival in Dragon Lake near Quesnel shows) and are difficult and expensive to remove, and

WHEREAS goldfish can interbreed with native cyprinids and can reproduce every 2 weeks when the water temperature is above 10 C

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the BC Wildlife Federation request that the Government of British Columbia prohibit the import and sale of all non-native fish species that can survive in British Columbia's climate unless they are made sterile

Submitted by: Terrace Rod & Gun Club

Approved by: Region 6

Passed _____

Defeated _____

Withdrawn _____

Amended _____

Deferred _____

Supporting brief:

Goldfish were introduced into several small ponds around Terrace (Lost Lake and Findley Lake are a couple of them) and Dragon Lake near Quesnel. Their survival and reproduction in Dragon Lake has been catastrophic for what was once a trophy trout fishery. Efforts to control this population explosion have proven difficult to impossible without having to poison the lake to kill them off.

WHEREAS steelhead stocks are in decline province wide, and

WHEREAS these migratory fish travel long distances and face many obstacles (pinnipeds, other predators, nets, rods, and loss of or degradation of habitat), and

WHEREAS there is no refuge for these fish once their journey concludes in river, and

WHEREAS it would be a benefit provincially to prohibit the use of helicopters for fishing access

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the BC Wildlife Federation work with the Province to ensure that the Fisheries Act be amended to mirror the Wildlife Act to reflect that the use of helicopters for hunting and fishing is prohibited as per regulation as stated in the Wildlife Act 27(2).

Submitted by: Prince Rupert Rod & Gun Club

Approved by: Region 6

Passed _____

Defeated _____

Withdrawn _____

Amended _____

Deferred _____

Supporting Brief:

Areas such as the Yakoun River have eliminated the use of helicopters to access areas for fishing. This has created areas that are much more difficult to access, creating a refuge zone for fish during their journey to spawning grounds.

“Wildlife Act 27 Use of conveyance

Use of conveyance

- 27 (1) A person who discharges a firearm or wounds or kills wildlife from a motor vehicle or from a boat that is propelled by a motor commits an offence.
- (2) A person commits an offence if the person
 - (a) hunts wildlife from an aircraft, or
 - (b) uses a helicopter for the purposes of transporting hunters or game, or while on a hunting expedition, except as authorized by regulation.
- (3) A person who herds or harasses wildlife with the use of a motor vehicle, aircraft, boat or other mechanical device commits an offence.
- (4) A person who hunts game within 6 hours after being airborne in an aircraft, other than a regularly scheduled commercial aircraft, commits an offence.

4. CHANGES TO LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING (LEH) SYSTEM

LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING 01/21

WHEREAS demand for hunting opportunities in British Columbia is up substantially in recent years (See data in supporting brief), and

WHEREAS Under the current Limited Entry Hunting system new CORE graduates, including new residents to BC, can apply for Limited Entry Hunting tags and have the same odds to be drawn as lifelong hunters who have been applying for decades, and

WHEREAS 59.8% of surveyed hunters indicated that they are not satisfied with the current Limited Entry Hunting System, with many believing that their odds should increase with every unsuccessful year of application (Zeman, 2009), and

WHEREAS wildlife managers err on the side of caution and allocate a conservative number of species permits, and

WHEREAS approximately 1 in 4 successful Limited Entry Hunting applicants do not purchase a species license after being drawn equating to a huge loss in hunting opportunity (See table 2.1),

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the BC Wildlife Federation urge the Province of British Columbia to work with the BC Wildlife Federation Allocations Committee to look into making changes to the current Limited Entry Hunting draw system including, but not limited to, a combination of any or all of the different systems in use throughout North America, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the BC Wildlife Federation urge the Province of British Columbia to look at all other possibilities which will help maximize the use of British Columbia resident Limited Entry Hunting opportunities.

Submitted by: Valley Fish & Game Club

Approved by: Region 1

Passed_____

Defeated_____

Withdrawn_____

Amended_____

Deferred_____

CHANGES TO LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING (LEH) SYSTEM ... cont'd

Recommended reading for all delegates wanting to better understand the Limited Entry Hunting System in BC and other systems in use elsewhere in North America is Jesse Zeman's research paper titled "A Review of British Columbia's Limited Entry Hunting's Impact Upon Recruitment and Retention, October 2009, conducted on behalf of the British Columbia Conservation Foundation by Dynamic Outdoor Solutions, Jesse Zeman, Hon BBA
PO Box 21135, RPO Orchard Park
Kelowna, BC, V1Y 9N8

<https://bccf.com/sites/default/files/LEHReviewOct2009.pdf>

Quotes in the Resolution Changes to LEH System will be noted as (Zeman 2009).

Hunting License Statistics

12 years from 1995 - 2006 46 296 CORE Grads

12 years from 2007 - 2018 98 575 CORE Grads

In 2006: 87180 hunting licenses sold and 377 000 FWID numbers (23.75 %)

185 299 species licenses sold

In 2018: 105 837 hunting licenses sold and 470 000 FWID numbers (22.5 %)

254 944 species licenses sold

In 2021: 106 811 hunting licenses sold and

FWID numbers: 280301 species licenses sold

CHANGES TO LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING (LEH) SYSTEM ... cont'd

Table 2.1 Participation Habits of Successful LEH Applicants

1997 to 2006

73.5% of successful applicants purchased a species license after being drawn and
90.9% of successful applicants purchased a BC Resident Hunting License after being drawn.

Participation Habits of Successful LEH Applicants 1997-2006					
SPECIES	SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS	SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS WHO PURCHASED SPECIES LICENSE	% OF SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS WHO PURCHASED SPECIES LICENSE	SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS WHO PURCHASED A BASIC RESIDENT LICENSE	% OF SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS WHO PURCHASED A BASIC RESIDENT LICENSE
GRIZZLY	13,127	7,406	56.4%	12,026	91.6%
MOOSE	108,648	90,594	83.4%	97,772	90.0%
CARIBOU	1,489	734	49.3%	1,393	93.6%
GOAT	29,503	13,592	46.1%	27,344	92.7%
SHEEP	4,381	2,583	59.0%	4,103	93.7%
ELK	13,855	10,740	77.5%	12,830	92.6%
Total	171,003	125,649	73.5%	155,468	90.9%

2018

(Source: BC MoE, 2007d, 1)

Table 2.1: Participation Habits of Successful LEH Applicants 1997-2006

73% of successful applicants purchased a species license after being drawn and
85.8% of successful applicants purchased a BC Resident Hunting License after being drawn.

SUPPORTING BRIEF:

Most jurisdictions in North America have some type of points or priority system because hunters believe their odds should increase every year, they unsuccessfully apply for an LEH. This is fair for everyone. Keep applying and your odds keep going up. If we want to keep our hunting heritage, we have to get the tags into the hands of the hunters who will value them and utilize the allocation. With our new online system, we can now design and implement the most effective LEH system for BC.

CHANGES TO LIMITED ENTRY HUNTING (LEH) SYSTEM ... cont'd

The Allocations Committee will be able to consult with FLNRO to determine which system or combinations of systems is the best fit with the needs of the various Limited Entry Hunts available in BC.

Changes to LEH System have been discussed at every region 1 meeting since 2017. We picture a system which may include random draws like we have now such as:

- Antlerless deer draws so new hunters have a better chance to draw a drag which is ideally suited for their skill level
- Youth only draws for appropriate species
- Some random draws for Seniors and/or Physically challenged Hunters for an appropriate species

It may be decided a points, priority, or pool system is the best choice for different species with different supply (tags) and different demand (applicants).

Most likely some type of a points system will dominate most of the draws.

There are a variety of points systems in use throughout North America such as:

- Modified Point System - States that use a modified preference point system allocated a certain percentage of tags through a preference point system. The remaining tags are distributed through a completely random drawing, giving first time applicants or applicants without maximum points a chance to draw a tag.
- Bonus Points System - awarded a bonus point every year not drawn, however, it is a random draw so a first-time applicant has 1 chance and a 5 five-time applicant would have 5 chances in the draw.
- Pool System - require a minimum number of years applying before you are eligible to be drawn. For example: three years – only applicants who have applied for three years, or more are entered into a random draw.

It could be combined with a bonus point system which would mean a third-year applicant would have three chances in the draw and a ten-year applicant would have ten chances.

We need to focus on why we need to make changes. If we want to keep our hunting heritage and culture going, we have to get the tags into the hands of the hunters who value them the most and actually use them.

Improving our LEH System is the only thing we can do to help the lifetime hunters. The Hunters who buy a license and hunt every year whether they get a LEH draw or not. Serious hunters who put in for LEH draws every year, many for decades.

The last two Conventions have focused on the dire situation our ungulate species face. Habitat destruction from industry and climate change (too many roads, fire, etc.). Predator populations going up and many ungulate populations crashing.

It is inevitable that we will see more restrictions and closing of general open seasons and more reliance on LEH hunting to manage hunter numbers and harvest allocations. Being drawn for an LEH tag will be more important in the future than it ever has been in the past as there will be less general seasons to hunt if you are not drawn.

5. PRIORITY FOR LICENSED RESIDENT HUNTER FOR WILDLIFE ALLOCATIONS

Limited Entry Hunting 02/21

Whereas, it is important that resident licensed hunters have priority over guided licensed hunters for access to wildlife allocated under the Provincial Wildlife Allocation Policy where Limited Entry Hunting exists. This is crucial where a hunting season is divided into a series of blocks defined by specific dates as established by the province of British Columbia for licensed resident hunter harvest opportunities, and

Whereas, currently disparity and inequality exist for licensed resident hunters for numerous wildlife species where resident hunters are allocated through multiple hunting season blocks for Limited Entry Hunting throughout the province of British Columbia, and

Whereas, the quotas for licensed guided hunters are not similarly defined as being limited to specific time periods within seasons where Limited Entry Hunting exists, and

Whereas, due to decreases in wildlife populations and increased harvest requirements by First Nations, the province is implementing more LEH seasons that may include multiple hunting season blocks for licensed resident hunters thus increasing the current disparity and inequity, and

Therefore Be It Resolved that it becomes the formal position of the BC Wildlife Federation that where licensed resident hunters are placed on multiple hunting season harvest blocks under Limited Entry Hunting season for a species, that the licensed guided hunter quota be similarly distributed over the same multiple hunting season harvest blocks with consideration of differences in harvest success rates at different time frames and with respect to resident licensed hunters' priority as reflected in the provisions of the Provincial Wildlife Allocation Policy, and

Be It Further Resolved that the BC Wildlife Federation approach the appropriate Ministries and strongly request that the formal position of the BC Wildlife Federation on Limited Entry Hunting where there are multiple harvest blocks under Limited Entry Hunting season for a species, that the licensed guided hunter quota be similarly distributed over the same multiple hunting season harvest blocks with consideration of differences in harvest success rates at the different time frames be adopted when distributing resident and guided hunter harvest allocation, and

And Be It Further Resolved that if the appropriate ministries fail to act on this specific request that written rationale is provided to the BC Wildlife Federation for the benefit of informing its membership.

Submitted by: Prince Rupert Rod & Gun Club

Approved by: Region 6

Passed _____

Defeated _____

Withdrawn _____

Amended _____

Deferred _____

PRIORITY FOR LICENSED RESIDENT HUNTER FOR WILDLIFE ALLOCATIONS ... cont'd

SUPPORTING BRIEF:

Currently when licensed resident hunters are put on regulation for split Limited Entry Hunting (LEH) seasons, licensed guided hunters are not restricted to specific time blocks by regulation or through provisions in quota letters. The success rate for harvest can vary greatly during a defined hunting season. For example, a moose season might run from the beginning of September through to the end of November, but success rates are typically higher during the rut period in late September and early October. When there is LEH, these long seasons are commonly divided into two-week periods, each with a separate draw for resident hunters. Success rates vary greatly depending on the two-week period and LEH authorizations are adjusted accordingly with fewer opportunities when the success rate is greater.

Guided licensed hunter opportunities are defined in quota letters that specify the number of a species that can be taken during the season, but the animals can be harvested at any time during the season. The guided licensed hunter quota is not divided into specific time frames, as are licensed resident hunting opportunities, which for moose for example, allows for a majority of the guided hunter harvest to come during the rut.

Under the provisions of the Provincial Wildlife Allocation Policy in the following:

RESIDENT HUNTER PRIORITY POLICY MANUAL **POLICY STATEMENT:**

It is the policy of the Ministry:

That resident hunters' priority in the harvest of big game species will be addressed by:

- (2) creating and maintaining a regulatory framework that maximizes resident hunters' success, enjoyment, and participation;***
- (4) developing and maintaining regulations that will benefit resident hunters' opportunity first;***
- (7) ensuring that when restrictions on harvest are necessary, guided hunters' opportunity is limited before resident hunters' opportunity;***

Three provisions have been highlighted that clearly indicate that resident license hunters should have priority. Resident hunters are restricted to fixed and shorter time frames for when they can take their harvest.

Licensed guided hunters have NO time-based restrictions within a season and for species like moose and elk, can focus on the rut period while resident licensed hunters routinely have reduced opportunities for the same time frame. This is contrary to provision 4 of the *Resident Hunter Priority Policy*.

In addition, licensed guided hunters can hunt every year if they wish, where in and Limited Entry Hunting scenario licensed resident hunters are restricted through a requirement to receive a Limited Entry Hunting Authorization, reduced odds when previously being drawn, and not being successful in the draw.

PRIORITY FOR LICENSED RESIDENT HUNTER FOR WILDLIFE ALLOCATIONS ... cont'd

If you refer to the **Limited Entry Hunting Synopsis for 2021-2022**, the split seasons regulations restricting licensed resident hunters are currently in place for Bison, Elk, Moose, and Sheep:

Bison:	Page 5
Antlerless Mule Deer:	Page 12
Elk:	Pages 6, & 7
Moose:	Pages 8, 9, & 10
Sheep:	Page 12

The inequality that is described above is contrary to the commitment to resident priority as stated provincial government policy for resident hunters. The province of British Columbia needs to ensure that resident priority is maintained for hunting opportunities in British Columbia. Licensed guided hunters must be restricted to the same multiple hunting season blocks when licensed resident hunters are placed on multiple hunting season blocks for Limited Entry Hunting. Considerations for when quotas are very small should be discussed.

Resident hunters should have priority access to season blocks where harvest success rate is the greatest as known by Wildlife Branch. (The guided licensed hunters would be regulated to the same seasons hunting blocks and restricted to a lower harvest allocation percentage than as afforded resident licensed hunters through guide outfitter quota provisions). As we are faced with declining wildlife populations, Licensed Resident Hunters will face more restrictive regulations. We simply want the Ministry of Forests, Land, and Natural Resource Operations to follow the provisions of the Provincial Wildlife Allocation Policy where Guided Licensed Hunters should be restricted first!

6. BLACKTAIL DEER SPECIES LICENSE

WILDLIFE 01/21

WHEREAS Blacktail deer inhabit coastal areas British Columbia from the continental US Border to the Alaska border including Vancouver Island, Haida Gwai and most other islands, and

WHEREAS opportunities exist to manage and harvest Blacktail deer separate from Mule deer provincially, and

WHEREAS the requirement to have an unskinned tail affixed to the carcass make the identification of Blacktail deer possible.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the BC Wildlife Federation request that the British Columbia government to create a Blacktail deer species license (at the same pricing as a mule deer tag) so that separate management and hunting opportunities can be created provincially without impacting provincial Mule deer management

Submitted by: Terrace Rod & Gun Club

Approved by: Region 6

Passed _____

Defeated _____

Withdrawn _____

Amended _____

Deferred _____

SUPPORTING BRIEF:

Blacktail deer inhabit region 6 from Terrace west. Some of the coastal islands have deer populations that may allow for different annual harvest opportunities than the existing one per year as set out by existing regulations. Mule deer bucks in the interior of the province are managed differently with a limit of one in regions 3 through 8.

WHEREAS British Columbia contains the Merriam’s subspecies of wild turkey, one of 5 subspecies and is the most northerly extent of the species in North America, and

WHEREAS turkey hunting has grown over the last two decades in British Columbia as populations of the wild turkey have increased (General Open Season hunt opportunities currently exist in Regions 4 and 8. Some hunters are specializing in turkey hunting (i.e., purchasing equipment specific to turkey hunting) and are travelling to these regions to experience a British Columbia turkey hunt), and

WHEREAS British Columbia is one of the only jurisdictions in North America without a species license for wild turkey making the spring General Open Season difficult for the Conservation Officer Service to enforce and for wildlife managers to effectively manage the species.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the BC Wildlife Federation urge the Province of British Columbia to adopt a Species License for Wild Turkey hunting in British Columbia.

Submitted by: Sparwood and District Fish and Wildlife Association

Approved by: Region 4E (East Kootenay Wildlife Association)

Passed _____

Defeated _____

Withdrawn _____

Amended _____

Deferred _____

SUPPORTING BRIEF

Turkey hunting has grown over the last two decades in BC as populations of the wild turkey have increased. GOS hunt opportunities currently exist in regions 4 and 8. Some hunters are specializing in turkey hunting (i.e., purchasing equipment specific to turkey hunting) and are travelling to and contributing economically to these regions to experience a BC turkey hunt. BC is one of the only jurisdictions in North America without a tag for wild turkey.

The wild turkey is endemic to North America and date back 2 to 3 million years. They have been re-introduced and introduced into almost every ecosystem in North America. Wild turkey in BC is a non-native species, science shows that wild turkey is not invasive nor are they a threat to native flora and fauna or the health of domestic livestock or poultry. Creating a species license will not change the ecology of the wild turkey. Wild turkey is native to Idaho which is where BC’s population immigrated from.

The creation of a species license could re-open the door to engaging the National Wild Turkey Federation in BC again which might stimulate NWTF-BC heritage fund investments for wildlife habitat, research, education, turkey-human conflict resolution and species management in the province. Many other jurisdictions manage the Wild Turkey on a tag system.

A species tag, like all other game species with a tag, will help with enforcement and allow Conservation Officers to verify that a hunter has not exceed bag limit restrictions, it will convey the message that hunting in BC, regardless of the game species, is a lawful practice strictly controlled by regulation and it will support data gathering to ensure sound management of the species.

8. SIGNING AUTHORITY

Special Resolution 02/20

(mistakenly labelled 02/21) tabled at 2021 AGM

WHEREAS the Constitution and By-Laws of the B.C. WILDLIFE FEDERATION Adopted: August 14, 2003 and Amended: 2008, 2009, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2017, and printed May 2019, states on Page 26:

12.2 Signing Authority.

Any two of the President, a Vice-President, Treasurer, or a delegated staff member shall sign all written contracts and obligations of the Federation and affix the seal thereto, if necessary, or shall give power of attorney, as the Board of Directors may determine, for signing such documents and affixing the seal of the Federation, and

WHEREAS the B.C. Wildlife Federation is a member run organization, with the executive and board of directors accountable to the membership, and

WHEREAS employees of the B.C. Wildlife Federation are not accountable to the membership

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

12.2 Signing Authority.

Any two of the President, a Vice-President, or Treasurer shall sign all written contracts and obligations of the Federation and affix the seal thereto, if necessary, or shall give power of attorney, as the Board of Directors may determine, for signing such documents and affixing the seal of the Federation,

Submitted By: B.C. WILDLIFE FEDERATION Region 2, Board of Directors

Approved At: Region 2 AGM, December 5, 2020

Tabled At: BCWF AGM, April 24 & 25, 2021

9. VALUE OF PENALTIES UNDER THE WILDLIFE ACT

ADMINISTRATION 01/21

WHEREAS the monetary value of fines levied under the Wildlife Act should reflect how the citizens of British Columbia value our wildlife, and

WHEREAS many of the monetary penalties levied under the Wildlife Act are directed to the Habitat Conservation Trust Foundation for fish and wildlife enhancement, and

WHEREAS it has been a number of years since monetary penalties levied under the Wildlife Act have been reviewed and adjusted to reflect current monetary values

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the BC Wildlife Federation request that the Government of British Columbia immediately review the monetary value of penalties levied under the Wildlife Act so that they reflect current monetary value and how the citizens of British Columbia value our wildlife and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that there be regular review and update of these monetary penalties (Suggested every 3-5 years) to ensure that they reflect current monetary and social values

Submitted by: BCWF Wildlife Committee

Approved by: BCWF Board of Directors

Passed_____

Defeated_____

Withdrawn_____

Amended_____

Deferred_____

10. ADVOCACY FOR FIREARMS RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES ADMINISTRATION 02/21

WHEREAS firearm rights, privileges, ownership, and legislation are uncertain and under increasing negative scrutiny, and

WHEREAS the administration and function of clubs and their ranges is being overhauled by differing levels of government, and

WHEREAS firearm owners and club members are a large component of society, but largely silent and non-vocal,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the BC Wildlife Federation dedicate a staff member and resources to deal solely with working with and assisting the Firearms Committee, Recreational Shooting Sports Committee, and Member Clubs to submit views and recommendations to all levels of government supporting firearm rights, privileges, and best practices for shooting ranges.

Submitted by: BCWF Recreational Shooting Sports Committee and Firearms Committee

Approved by: BCWF Board of Directors

Passed _____

Defeated _____

Withdrawn _____

Amended _____

Deferred _____

SUPPORTING BRIEF:

1. Previous Membership Resolutions:

1990 – That no further legislation is necessary to control firearms in Canada.

1995 – That the BCWF give top priority to fighting all new restrictive and oppressive firearms legislation with every means at its disposal.

1997 – That BCWF urge the B.C. Government to join Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, & Yukon in taking whatever action necessary to oppose Bill C-68 in full or in part.

2009 – That the BC Wildlife Federation through its Firearms Committee and membership take a lead role in aggressively pursuing our firearms rights including, but not limited to, seeking the repeal of the Firearms Act, seeking the repeal of the long gun registry and seeking the end of licensing.

2010 – That the BCWF Board of Directors and the BCWF Firearms Committee be instructed to use these Rights in their arguments to maintain our collective ownership of Firearms in Canada, and that the BCWF Board of Directors and the BC Wildlife Federation Firearms Committee be instructed to work in cooperation with other organization in Canada that has similar aims and objectives.

2016 – That the BCWF, through the Recreational Shooting Sports Committee, cooperate with other Federal, Provincial and Territorial Shooting, Hunting and Conservation organizations to consult with the Government of Canada in order to maintain reasonable firearms legislation that will support Recreational Shooting Sports while retaining the financial independence and non-partisan political status of the BCWF.

ADVOCACY FOR FIREARMS RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES ... con't

2. RSSC Recommendation For A Firearms Staff Member:

The Firearms Staff Member makes reports to the Executive Director, the Executive Committee, and the Board of Directors minimally at their scheduled meetings.

The Firearms Staff Member shall work in conjunction with, the Firearms Committee and the Recreational Shooting Sports Committee.

The Firearms Staff Member Duties and Responsibilities:

1. To liaise on issues such as firearms, and range procedures with the appropriate Clubs, Regional Presidents, all levels of government, and Interprovincial firearms and hunting organizations.
2. To develop and submit views and recommendations regarding Firearm owner rights, responsibilities, and range operations.
3. To advise, support, and deal with: BCWF Members, Clubs, shooting ranges and their related issues e.g. PAL/PALR/range certification, etc.
4. To support and introduce innovative practises regarding range development, safety, management, and environmental concerns.
5. To work with the Firearms Committee and RSS Committee on issues related to succession planning and continuity within those committees.

Remuneration should be based on the scope of work required, including travel costs, the quality, and the resume of the candidate.

WHEREAS at the 2021 BC Wildlife Federation Annual General Meeting, Special Resolution 01/20 “Senior Family Membership” was passed, directing the BC Wildlife Federation to create a ‘Senior Family’ membership category, and

WHEREAS creating a new membership category requires an amendment to the Bylaws, and

WHEREAS the existing BC Wildlife Federation Bylaws are as follows:

3.2. Branches and Clubs

Each branch and club, excluding the Direct Members branch or branches constituted as Regional Wildlife Associations, shall pay per capita dues to the Federation for each member of the branch or club each year. The per capita dues shall be assessed on:

- a) Individual or regular members.
- b) Family members shall include children 18 or under living at home with parent(s) or guardian(s)
- c) Senior members; members who have reached their 65th birthday.
- d) Junior members who have not reached their 19th birthday.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the BC Wildlife Federation Bylaws Section 3.2 be amended to:

3.2. Branches and Clubs

Each branch and club, excluding the Direct Members branch or branches constituted as Regional Wildlife Associations, shall pay per capita dues to the Federation for each member of the branch or club each year. The per capita dues shall be assessed on:

- a) Individual or regular members.
- b) Family members shall include children 18 or under living at home with parent(s) or guardian(s)
- c) Senior members; members who have reached their 65th birthday.
- d) Senior Family members; two adult spouses who have both reached their 65th birthday.
- e) Junior members who have not reached their 19th birthday.

Submitted by the BCWF Finance Committee

Approved by the BCWF Board of Directors

Passed _____

Defeated _____

Withdrawn _____

Amended _____

Deferred _____

SUPPORTING BRIEF:

This resolution creates the new Senior Family membership category in the BC Wildlife Federation Bylaws in response to the passage of Special Resolution 01/20 Senior Family Membership at the 2020 AGM. This will provide the opportunity to each branch and club to create a corresponding Senior Family membership category. Each branch and club may amend their own bylaws to create the new category as they see fit.

**12. TO SET THE AMOUNT OF DUES FOR SENIOR FAMILY MEMBERSHIP
SPECIAL RESOLUTION 02/21**

WHEREAS the BCWF Bylaws 3.4 state that the amount of annual dues shall be determined from time to time at the Annual General Meeting by resolution as proposed by the Board of Directors, and

WHEREAS the current BCWF Club Dues are as follows:

Family	\$36.50	2 adult spouses and all dependents 18 and under residing in the same household
Regular	\$27.00	Adults aged 19 to 64
Senior	\$22.00	Adults aged 65+
Junior	\$16.50	Young adults 18 and under that are not part of a Family Membership

, and

WHEREAS Special Resolution 01/21 added the Senior Family Membership to the BCWF Bylaws.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the amount of annual dues be set at:

Family	\$36.50	2 adult spouses and all dependents 18 and under residing in the same household
Regular	\$27.00	Adults aged 19 to 64
Senior	\$22.00	Adults aged 65+
Senior Family	\$35.00	2 adult spouses who have both reached their 65 th birthday, residing in the same household
Junior	\$16.50	Young adults 18 and under that are not part of a Family Membership

SUPPORTING BRIEF:

This resolution establishes the dues for the new Senior Family membership category in the BC Wildlife Federation Bylaws. This will provide the opportunity to each branch and club to create a corresponding Senior Family membership category and associated dues. Each branch and club may amend their own bylaws to create the new category and assign dues to their own members as they see fit.

Submitted by: BCWF Finance Committee

Approved by: BCWF Board of Directors

Passed _____

Defeated _____

Withdrawn _____

Amended _____

Deferred _____

RATIFICATION 2022

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that all acts, contracts, resolutions, proceedings, appointments and payments enacted, made, done, and taken by the Officers and Directors of the BC Wildlife Federation since the last Annual General Meeting held April 24 & 25, 2021 via virtual AGM Conference are hereby approved, ratified and confirmed.

SUBMITTED BY:

Mark McDonald
Resolutions Chairman

Passed _____

Defeated _____

Withdrawn _____

Amended _____

Deferred _____

DRAFT