

Guiding Principles

The following principles overarch all the Game Management Plans and should be considered in those plans or through Commission policy when warranted. The principles are not prioritized but are grouped into categories based on their primary theme.

Ecosystem and Habitat

- Recommend seasons and bag limits that consider the effects to ecosystem health.
- Recommend seasons and bag limits that consider the effects of climate change on habitat, weather, and populations.

Population Management

- In general, hunting seasons shall be consistent with species planning objectives and provide maximum recreation opportunity while achieving population goals.
- The migratory bird, small game and upland game regulations shall provide maximum hunting opportunity considering federal guidelines, flyway management plan elements, and Department management objectives.
- The goat, sheep, and moose permit hunting rules shall maintain high quality opportunities consistent with resource availability.
- The hunting season closures, and firearm restrictions shall be sufficient to assure resource conservation and public safety.

Social and Economic

- Consider management objectives that are socially derived, as a valid justification for hunting and trapping season recommendations (e.g., Agriculture damage, quality hunt opportunity, address disease, and social tolerance).
- Private landowner hunting issues such as season length, damage control, and trespass should be given consideration when developing hunting season recommendations.

Allocation of Resource

- Hunting rules shall provide separate deer and elk general season recreational opportunities for archers, muzzleloaders, and modern firearm hunters.
- Special deer and elk permit hunt opportunities shall be allocated among three principal user groups (archery, muzzleloader, and modern firearm) using the approved formula of success/participation rate.
- Disabled hunter opportunities shall emphasize equal access consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- For disabled hunters, youth hunters, and hunters over 65, strategies for enhanced opportunity shall include special consideration during general seasons, opportunities for special access, and other incentives rather than special permit hunts.

Fair Chase, Safety, and Regulations

- When setting regulations, the Department should consider high standards of hunter ethics and principles of fair chase.
- In general, hunting seasons and boundaries of game management units should be easy to understand while maintaining hunting opportunity and management options.
- Weapon and Hunting equipment is always evolving. Strive to maintain the primitive aspects of muzzleloaders and archery equipment. Restrictions to all implements should maintain public safety; protect the resource; allow wide latitude for individuals to make equipment choices; be easy to understand and allow effective enforcement.
- Offer the public high quality hunter education and firearm safety training.

Process

- Use a three-year season setting process to address complex issues and provide consistent general seasons from year to year. Annual permit and season changes will be considered to address emergent resource issues; natural disasters; and to meet requirements of federal guideline changes; etc.
- Establishing hunting seasons shall be consistent with the Commission Policy C-3607 regarding cooperatively managing wildlife resources with the tribes.
- The public shall be offered substantial and timely opportunity to make comments on and recommendations for the three-year hunting rules decision-making process. These opportunities must comply with the state's Regulatory Reform Act.
- Public involvement for annual permit season setting shall include at a minimum, a standard written comment period and one public meeting where comments will be considered.
- Continuity in hunting seasons over time is highly valued by the public; therefore, Department recommendations for significant changes to seasons should be adequately explained to the public and should address a resource management need.

Implementing the legislative mandate and the Commission guidelines for game species requires knowledge of game population trends and impacts of hunting regulations, development and management of hunting seasons and actions that support and maximize public recreation, and conservation of wildlife resources. The Fish and Wildlife Commission adopts major hunting seasons every three years. Minor adjustments are made annually, such as modifying permit levels or addressing crop damage or nuisance problems. Migratory waterfowl seasons are adjusted annually in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Pacific Flyway Council.

The process for developing hunting seasons typically includes the following steps:

1. Staff determine the status of game populations and impacts of previous harvest strategies;
2. Staff engage in preliminary discussion of ideas with the tribes, the public, state and federal agencies, and WDFW biologists and managers;
3. Staff develop a set of season and regulation alternatives;
4. Staff prepare formal submissions pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act of the draft regulations and identify the period for public comment;

5. Staff receive, consider, and summarize public comments;
6. Staff develop final recommendations for hunting season rules; and
7. The Fish and Wildlife Commission considers staff recommendations, public comments, and related information and adopts regulations governing hunting seasons.