



## **2018-2019 Hopi Hunting and Trapping Regulations**



Photo Taken By: H. Kayquoptewa

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## INTRODUCTION

The Hopi Tribe Wildlife & Ecosystem Management Program (WEMP) of the Hopi Tribe's Department of Natural Resources (DNR) are pleased to continue deer and elk hunting, furbearer and mountain lion hunting and to introduce other game and migratory bird and waterfowl hunting on the Hopi Reservation. These Regulations have been adopted by DNR and approved by the Hopi Tribal Council on **June 26, 2018** through **Resolution #H-057-2018** in accordance with and under the authority and scope of Hopi Tribal Ordinance #48 (Ordinance 48).

This approved regulation is applicable to the Hopi Indian Reservation lands north of Interstate 40 **ONLY** and **DOES NOT** include the Trust Lands within the Hopi 3 Canyon Ranches and other acquired lands: Hart/Drye, Clear Creek, Aja, and 26 Bar Ranch Lands located with Tribal and Arizona State Checkerboard held Trust Lands.

Only species and season dates specifically authorized in these Regulations may be hunted. Participation in these hunts is allowed only by obtaining the appropriate Hopi Tribal hunting

permit(s) as described and required by these regulations. Permit fees collected will be deposited in the Hopi Tribal Ordinance #48 (Wildlife) Section 10.00 Wildlife Fund and used by DNR and WEMP to administer the hunting program and to manage and preserve the wildlife resource, including conducting surveys, providing funding for law enforcement activities and improving and enhancing habitat for wildlife.

**By obtaining a permit, hunters and trappers agree to abide by all Hopi Tribal Laws, Codes and Ordinances and these Regulations.**

Considering the free range nature of wildlife, WEMP does not guarantee that any of the species covered by these regulations will be located or harvested in the permitted hunting area(s) during the scheduled season(s). The Hopi Tribe assumes no liability for hunter safety. Hunt at your own risk.

Thank you for your interest and support.

### **Violations, Penalties and Enforcement Authority**

In accordance with the Hopi Tribal Ordinance #48 the Hopi Resource Enforcement Services (HRES) and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Law Enforcement Services have the law enforcement authority to enforce these Regulations and all applicable Hopi Tribal Laws, Codes, and Ordinances.

DNR has the authority to impose the civil remedies described in Hopi Tribal Ordinance #48. Those civil remedies include suspension or revocation of the privilege to take wildlife, recovery of civil and/or punitive damages, and forfeiture. **Permits can be revoked immediately by law enforcement for any violation of these regulations.**

In addition, criminal sanctions are available for violations of the Hopi Code enacted August 28, 2012. All fees, seizures, forfeitures and other fines and penalties assessed will be deposited in the Wildlife Fund in accordance with Hopi Tribal Ordinance #48.

**Without limiting any available legal remedy of the Tribe, violation of the following General Regulations, Big Game Regulations, Other Hunting Regulations, Methods of Take or Field Regulations may result in the Tribe seeking an award for damages from the Hopi Tribal Courts pursuant to Hopi Tribal Ordinance #48 in an amount calculated to closely approximate the cost of providing equitable restitution to the Tribe for the damage caused by each violation.**

**In addition, violation of the following General Regulations, Methods of Take or Field Regulations may result in DNR seeking an award of Punitive Damages from the Hopi Tribal Courts pursuant to Hopi Tribal Ordinance #48 in the amount of \$50.00 to \$5,000.00, or more depending on the severity, or wanton, willful or malicious nature, of the violation.**

## **2018 - 2019 HOPI HUNTING AND TRAPPING PERMITS FEES**

<b>Permit Type</b>	<b>Hopi Tribal Member</b>	<b>NON-Hopi Member</b>
<b>Deer Permit+</b>	<b>\$75.00*</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Elk Permit+</b>	<b>\$100.00*</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Non-Hopi Elk Permit#</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$200.00*#</b>
<b>Minor Deer Permit+</b>	<b>\$35.00*</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Minor Elk Permit+</b>	<b>\$50.00*</b>	<b>\$65.00*#</b>
<b>Hunting and Trapping Permit</b>	<b>\$25.00</b>	<b>\$100.00</b>
<b>Minor Hunting and Trapping Permit</b>	<b>Free</b>	<b>\$25.00</b>
<b>Bobcat Permit</b>	<b>\$5.00</b>	<b>\$10.00</b>
<b>Bobcat Permanent Tag</b>	<b>FREE</b>	<b>FREE</b>
<b>Mountain Lion Permit</b>	<b>\$40.00</b>	<b>\$150.00</b>
<b>Contest Permit</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$100.00</b>
<b>Trap Registration Number Permit</b>	<b>\$5.00</b>	<b>\$20.00</b>
<b>Mail Application Processing Fee</b>	<b>\$5.00</b>	<b>\$5.00</b>

**+ IF YOU FAILED TO SUBMIT A POST-HUNT SURVEY FORM BY THE DEADLINE FOR EACH DEER AND ELK HUNT YOU OBTAINED A PERMIT FOR THE 2017 HUNTS, YOU WILL NOT BE ELIGIBLE TO HUNT IN 2018 .**

**\* A \$15.00 non-refundable processing fee is included in the price of each permit fee. The processing fee will be held from any refund processed.**

**# Only members of a federally recognized Native American Tribe are eligible to apply for this permit.**

## **1.0 GENERAL REGULATIONS**

### **1.1 General Requirements**

#### **All Hunters/Trappers:**

1. Must be enrolled with the Hopi Tribe and have a Hopi Tribal enrollment number or card, or Certificate of Indian Blood (CIB) to apply for or purchase a Tribal Member Permit.
2. Members of Federally recognized Tribes must provide documentation of their enrollment with a Federal recognized Tribe to apply for a Non-Hopi General Elk Hunt, Depredation Elk Hunts and Non-Hopi Minor Elk Permit.
3. Non-Tribal Members shall provide a valid State Driver Licenses and/or Identification card to apply for and purchase a Non-Tribal hunting or trapping permit.
4. In accordance with historical Hopi traditional cultural teachings and values, women are encouraged to abstain from hunting.

5. **Shall not have been convicted of any wildlife violations by any State or Tribe within 5 years prior to the permit application deadline or be listed on the Wildlife Violator Compact list.**
6. **Must not be a convicted felon where your rights to possess a firearm have been revoked or a current prohibited firearms possessor by any court order.**
7. **Big game hunt applicants must be in good standing with WEMP and must be current on their post-hunt reporting. See section 4.1 “Eligibility (Big Game Permits)” for more information.**
8. **Prior to issuing any permit, WEMP will submit identification information to law enforcement to verify eligibility to obtain an applicable Tribal Hunting and Trapping Permit. Please be aware there may be delays in processing permits.**
9. Must have a valid permit for the species and season which they are hunting and must carry their hunting permit and valid photo identification while hunting.
10. You may not hunt with a tag permit that has been removed from its adhesive backing or one that has had any of the date notches removed.

#### **Minor Hunters:**

1. Ages 14-17 years old (at the time of the hunt) may apply for minor permits.
2. May apply for a permit if they are 13 years old, however, they must turn 14 before they can hunt.
3. 14 years to 17 years old, must carry proof of having completed an approved hunter education course while in the field participating in the hunt.
4. From 13-17 years old may apply for a permit without having taken a hunter education course, **however the permit will not be issued and they may not hunt until they have completed the course.**
5. Must be accompanied (within sight and hearing distance) by a responsible adult 18 years or older while hunting.
6. **ONLY** the permitted Minor hunter will be authorized to be in possession of the firearm.

## **1.2 Prohibited Firearms/Devices**

A person may not use any weapon to take wildlife other than those expressly allowed by these Regulations.

A person may not use or possess while taking or attempting to take wildlife:

- A firearm capable of being fired fully automatically;
- Fully jacketed, tracer or armor piercing ammunition.
- Any device designed to silence, muffle or minimize the report of a discharged firearm;
- Any light enhancement device or aiming device that casts a visible beam of light. This does not include laser range finding equipment.
- Thermal imaging equipment or night vision equipment;
- Scopes or other aiming devices with self-illuminating reticles or other self-illuminating sights;
- a crossbow;
- arrows or other projectiles that are chemically treated or explosive;

- a mechanical device for holding a bow at any increment of draw;
- a release aid that is not hand held or that supports the draw weight of the bow; or
- a bow with an attached electronic range finding device or a magnifying aiming device.

### **1.3 Range Units and Other Areas Open**

**Designated Wildlife Protection Areas:** Range Units 254, 263, 573 and the Blue Canyon area are open to hunting and trapping during the Hunting and Trapping seasons.

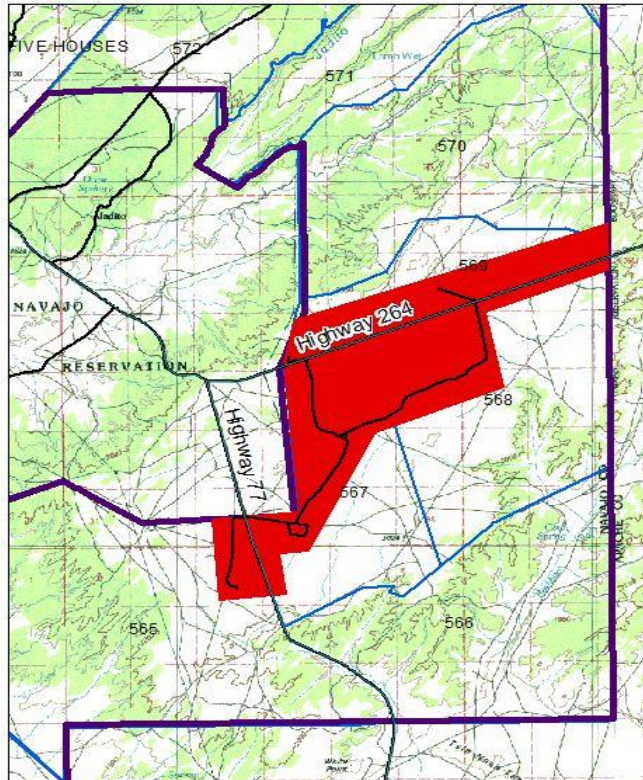
### **1.4 Closed Areas**

The Spider Mound Community (Yu Weh Loo Pahki) residential area and Moenkopi residential areas including Pasture Canyon Park and Reservoir are closed to hunting and trapping. See map below. Access roads leading to residences are closed to hunting access unless written permission is obtained from the resident. Residential road closure signs will be posted and signs indicating the Spider Mound community will be posted. The maps below are for visual reference only. A larger map can be located on page **35** and **36**.

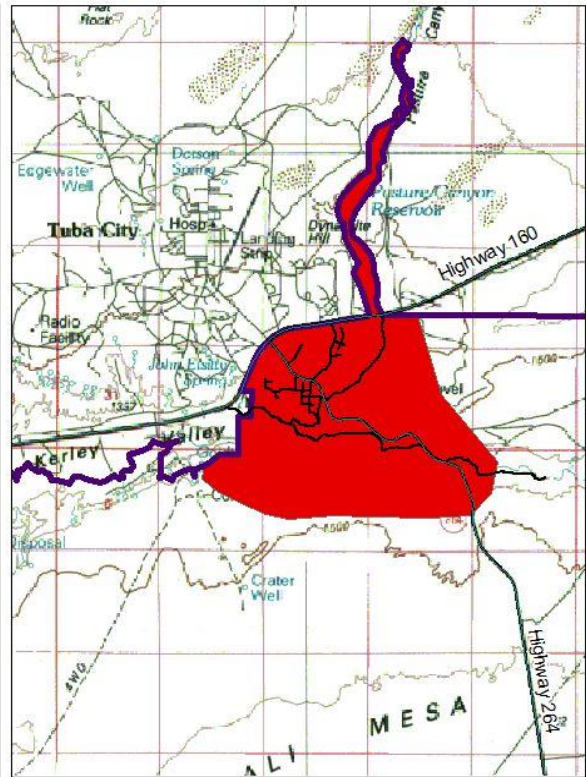
For further information and details on the closed areas in Spider Mound Community, please contact (928) 738-8201, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (MST).

For further information and details on the closed areas in Upper Moenkopi, please contact (928) 283-8051, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (MST).

For further information on the closed areas in Lower Moenkopi community, please contact (928) 283-5212/5213, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (MST).



- Spider Mound (No Hunting)
- Hopi Reservation Boundary



- Moenkopi Village (No Hunting)
- Moenkopi District Boundary



## **2018 HOPI BIG GAME HUNTING SEASONS**

### **DEER AND ELK ARCHERY SEASONS**

#### **FOR ENROLLED HOPI TRIBAL MEMBERS ONLY**

##### **Antlered Deer**

Hunt #	Season Dates	Game Management Unit(s)	Permits
110	Sept. 8 - Sept. 30 2018 & Nov. 17 – Dec. 9, 2018	1 & 2	UNLIMITED

##### **Any Elk**

Hunt #	Season Dates	Game Management Unit(s)	Permits
210	Sept. 8 – Sept. 30, 2018	1 & 2	UNLIMITED

### **GENERAL SEASONS**

#### **DEER - ENROLLED HOPI TRIBAL MEMBERS ONLY**

ELK - ANY ENROLLED MEMBER OF A FEDERAL RECOGNIZED TRIBE MAY APPLY FOR A PERMIT THROUGH THE LEFT-OVER PROCESS.

##### **Antlered Deer**

Hunt #	Season Dates	Game Management Unit(s)	Permits
101	Dec. 26 – Dec. 31, 2018	1	35
102	Dec. 26 – Dec. 31, 2018	2	35

##### **Antlered Elk**

Hunt #	Season Dates	Game Management Unit(s)	Permits
201	Nov. 3 – Nov. 11, 2018	1	10
202	Nov. 3 – Nov. 11, 2018	2	20

##### **Antlerless Elk**

Hunt #	Season Dates	Game Management Unit(s)	Permits
220	Oct. 13 – Oct. 21, 2018	1 & 2	20

##### **Minor Antlered Deer**

Hunt #	Season Dates	Game Management Unit(s)	Permits
131	Oct. 27 – Nov. 2, 2018 & Dec. 26 – Dec. 31, 2018	1	5
132	Oct. 27 – Nov. 2, 2018 & Dec. 26 – Dec. 31, 2018	2	5

##### **Minor Antlerless Elk**

ANY MINOR ENROLLED WITH A FEDERAL RECOGNIZED TRIBE MAY APPLY FOR A PERMIT THROUGH THE LEFTOVER PROCESS.

Hunt #	Season Dates	Game Management Unit(s)	Permits
230	Oct. 6 – Oct. 21, 2018	1 & 2	10



### **MOUNTAIN LION (AVAILABLE TO NON-TRIBAL MEMBERS)**

Hunt #	Season Dates	Game Management Unit(s)	Permits
700 (Tribal)	Jul. 1, 2018 – Jun. 30, 2019	1 & 2	UNLIMITED
701 (Non-Tribal)	Jul. 1, 2018 – Jun. 30, 2019	1 & 2	UNLIMITED

## **2.0 2018 - 2019 HOPI BIG GAME HUNTING PERMITS**

**New This Year:** Leftover General Elk and Leftover Minor Elk Permits are available to any enrolled member of a federally recognized Native American tribe through the leftover process. (See Section 4.5, Leftover Permits, on page 15.)

If you hunted last year and WEMP did not receive your post-hunt survey by the deadline or not at all, **your privileges to hunt in 2018 are denied per 2017-2018 Hopi Hunting and Trapping Regulations Section 5.0 HOPI BIG GAME REGULATIONS, Subsection 5.1 Mandatory Reporting/Tooth Submission- Deer and Elk Hunters.**

### **2.1 Archery Deer and Elk Permits**

All archery deer and elk permits are available for purchase Over-the-Counter (OTC). No entry into any drawing is required. Any eligible person may purchase an archery permit and may hunt using only archery equipment specifically authorized in these Regulations.

If you obtain an archery permit, you may use it to hunt only during the archery season: September 8, 2018 to September 30, 2018 for elk and deer and November 17, 2018 to December 9, 2018 for deer only. You may hunt in any Game Management Unit reservation-wide. You may harvest one antlered deer with an archery deer permit. You may harvest one any elk with an archery elk permit. **Permitted archery hunters are not required to attend the mandatory orientation.**

### **2.2 General Season Deer and Elk Permits**

General season Elk and Deer permits are only available to Hopi Tribal members through the draw process (See Page 15) and through the leftover permits process (See page 15). Non-Hopi Tribal members enrolled with another federally recognized Tribe are eligible to apply for Leftover General Season Elk Permits including Minor Elk Permits. (See page 15).

Only eligible minors, ages 14-17 years old at the time of the hunt may apply for minor permits. If you obtain a general season deer or elk permit, you may harvest one animal of the species and sex specified on your permit, and may hunt only during the dates and for the species specified on your permit. You may hunt using any legal method of take specifically authorized in these Regulations. **Hunters shall hunt only in the Game Management Unit(s) specified on your permit. Hunting in a Game Management Unit other than the Game Management Unit specified on your permit is prohibited.**

### **2.3 Depredation Deer and Elk Permits**

Should deer or elk become a nuisance and depredate crop fields, WEMP will consider a designated hunt designed to remove problem animals. These depredation hunts will have a specific location and season dates to address the crop depredation issue. Individuals may submit an application for the depredation pool beginning July 2, 2018 at 9 a.m. (MST) to be placed on the list of potential hunters. WEMP will conduct a random drawing of potential hunters and notify successful applicants of their opportunity to purchase a Depredation Deer or Elk Permit. Successful applicants will have until the close of business the following day to purchase the permit at the WEMP office or the permit will be offered to another applicant.

Depredation Elk Permits will be available to Non-Hopi Tribal enrolled members of a Federally Recognized Native American Tribe. See General Requirements on **page 4** of the 2018-2019 Hopi Hunting and Trapping Regulations.

### **2.4 Other Deer and Elk Permits**

Ceremonial Permits and Crop Owner Depredation Permits will be issued, free of charge, on a case-by-case basis for deer and/or elk. Contact WEMP for more information.

### **2.5 Mountain Lion Permits**

A person may only purchase one (1) mountain lion permit for the 2018-2019 season. Permits will be issued OTC at the WEMP office during regular business hours or by mail. Permits issued prior to the beginning of the season are valid for the entire mountain lion season or until filled. If you obtain a Mountain Lion Permit after the beginning of the mountain lion season, it is valid beginning seven (7) days from the date of purchase through the remainder of the season as specified on the permit or until filled.

You may hunt (call and shoot or pursue with dogs and shoot) a mountain lion with only a mountain lion permit. A valid Hopi Hunting and Trapping Permit **AND** a Mountain Lion Permit are required to trap a mountain lion.

## **2018 - 2019 HOPI GAME HUNTING SEASONS**

**The following Hopi Hunts are available to both Hopi Tribal Members and Non-Tribal Members. Attention Tribal Members,** per Hopi Tribal Ordinance #48 (Wildlife), Hunting and Trapping Permits are **NOT** required for Rabbits, Prairie Dogs and Squirrels however **Bag and Possession Limits shall be observed.** Hopi Tribal Ordinance #48, Section 6.00 General Regulation, Sub-Section 6.12 Artificial Light applies for Ceremonial Hunts.

Per Hopi Tribal Ordinance #48, Sub-Section 7.23(A) Small Game Permits Non-Tribal Members are required a permit for small game, furbearers, predator, upland and migratory game birds to hunt on the Hopi Reservation.

**Rabbits (Cottontail and Jackrabbit)**

Season Dates	Game Management Unit(s)	Daily Bag Limit
Jul. 1, 2018– Jun. 30, 2019	1 & 2	10 (In Aggregate)

**Prairie Dogs and Squirrels**

Season Dates	Game Management Unit(s)	Daily Bag Limit
Jul. 1, 2018 – Jun. 30, 2019	1 & 2	10

**Bobcat**

Season Dates	Game Management Unit(s)	Season Bag Limit
Nov. 11, 2018– Mar. 25, 2019	1 & 2	1 Per Valid Permit

**Furbearers (except Bobcat)**

Season Dates	Game Management Unit(s)	Season Bag Limit
Jul 1, 2018 – Jun. 30, 2019	1 & 2	Unlimited

**Quail (Scaled and Gambel's)** (See Page 36 for Game Bird Identification photos.)

Season Dates	Game Management Unit(s)	Daily Bag Limit
Jul 1, 2018 – Jun. 30, 2019	1 & 2	10 (In Aggregate)

**Doves (Mourning and Eurasian Collared)** (See Page 36 - 37 for Game Bird Identification photos.)

Season Dates	Game Management Unit(s)	Daily Bag Limit
Nov. 23, 2018– Jan. 6 2019	1 & 2	15 (In Aggregate)

**Waterfowl- Excluding Scaup** (See Page 37 - 42 for Game Bird Identification photos.)

Season Dates	Game Management Unit(s)	Daily Bag Limit
Oct. 5, 2018 – Jan. 13, 2019	1 & 2	The daily bag limit of ducks, including mergansers: Seven (7) per day not to include more than: two (2) redheads; two (2) pintails; two (2) canvasback; and seven (7) mallards, no more than two (2) of which may be female or Mexican-like ducks. Coots and common moorhens (gallinules): Twenty-five (25) per day, singly or in the aggregate. Geese: Ten (10) white geese (snow, including blue and Ross' geese) per day and four (4) dark geese (Canada and white-fronted) per day.

**Scaup** (See Page 42 for Game Bird Identification photos.)

Season Dates	Game Management Unit(s)	Daily Bag Limit
Oct. 20, 2018– Jan. 13, 2019	1 & 2	3

## **3.0 Hunting and Trapping Permits, Trap Registration Number Permits, Bobcat Permits and Contest Permits.**

### **3.1 Hunting and Trapping Permits**

Hunting and Trapping Permits will be sold OTC at the WEMP office during regular business hours, Monday through Friday or by mailing in your application, permit fee and processing fee. Hunting and Trapping Permits are valid for the entire period covered by these regulations. (July 1, 2018- June 30, 2019) Hunting and Trapping Permits allow for take of all game animals covered by these regulation except for deer, elk and mountain lions although additional requirements must be met for the take of some species. (See notes below)

Only minors, age 14-17 years old, when hunting may apply for a minor Hunting and Trapping Permit. A Minor Hunting and Trapping Permit expire on the holders 18<sup>th</sup> birthday, or at the end of the period specified on the permit, whichever occurs first.

Note:

- No permit is required for Tribal members for taking rabbits and prairie dogs.
- A Hunting and Trapping Permit alone does not authorize take of bobcats. You must also purchase a separate Bobcat Permit for each bobcat taken. See Bobcat Permits below.
- A Hunting and Trapping Permit is required, in addition to a Mountain Lion Permit, to trap a mountain lion. Hunting a mountain lion only requires a Mountain Lion Permit.
- You must have a **Federal Migratory Bird Stamp (Duck Stamp)** in addition to your Hopi Hunting and Trapping Permit in order to hunt waterfowl on the Hopi Reservation. Duck Stamps may be purchased at any U.S. Post Office in the United States.

### **3.2 Trap Registration Number Permit**

You will be assigned only one (1) permanent trap registration number permit that is valid for life. A trap registration number permit must be obtained at the WEMP office or by mail for a one-time fee, before you can use any trap on the Hopi Reservation. The trap registration number must be permanently and legibly mark on each of the traps you use. You may not have more than one (1) registration number on your traps.

You must notify WEMP within thirty (30) days if you change your address or if your traps are stolen.

### **3.3 Bobcat Permits**

In addition to a Hunting and Trapping Permit, you must have a separate Hopi Bobcat Permit for each bobcat taken. WEMP will sell a maximum of 100 bobcat permits for the bobcat season. Permits will be sold OTC on a first come, first served basis at the WEMP office or by mail. You may purchase up to ten (10) bobcat permits per day. You may take one (1) bobcat of either sex per valid permit. Bobcat permits are valid for the entire period specified on the permit or until filled.

Beginning **September 10, 2018 at 9 a.m. (MST)**, **Hopi Members** may purchase 2018-2019 bobcat permits at the WEMP office or by mail.

Beginning **September 24, 2018 at 9 a.m. (MST)**, **Non-Hopi Members** may purchase 2018-2019 bobcat permits at the WEMP office or by mail. A maximum of 90 bobcat permits will be sold to Non-Hopi Members.

Bobcat permits will remain on sale until the maximum number of permits has been sold.

### **3.4 Contest Permits (Non-Tribal-Members Only)**

Any Non-Tribal member wishing to participate in a furbearer or bobcat hunting contest on the Hopi Reservation must first obtain a Contest Permit.

## **4.0 Obtaining Permits**

### **4.1 Eligibility (Big Game Permits)**

Big game hunt applicants must be in good standing with WEMP and must be current on their post-hunt reporting as required by these and past regulations. Good Standing means that an applicant has not been convicted of any wildlife or fishing related violations in the last 5 years and has completed any required post hunt survey by the deadline in the previous hunt year.

### **4.2 Permit Purchase Process- Over-the-Counter Sales for Archery Deer and Elk, Hunting and Trapping Permits, Bobcat Permits, Mountain Lion Permits, and Trap Registration Number Permits.**

- OTC sales will begin on Monday, August 13, 2018 at 9 a.m. (MST)
- An application for permits and the appropriate fee must be submitted prior to purchasing a permit. Applications may be found on **page 45 and 46** or may be obtained by contacting the WEMP office.
- Permits may be obtained only in person at the WEMP office located in the Honahni Building of the Hopi Tribal Complex in Kykotsmovi, Arizona during regular business hours; Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (MST) or by mail with normal processing and mailing delay.
- OTC archery permit sales will be discontinued from September 1, 2018 through September 30, 2018 and after Thursday, November 8, 2018.
- Archery permit sales include the \$15.00 processing fee.
- **NO CASH** will be accepted.
- **ONLY checks, money orders or receipts from the Hopi Treasurer's Office for credit card payments** will be accepted as payment.
- Please make checks or money orders payable to: **The Hopi Tribe**
- A \$25.00 fee will be imposed on all returned checks.
- Applications and permit fees may be mailed to:

**Hopi Wildlife & Ecosystems Management Program**

**Attn: Permit Application**

**P.O. Box 123**

**Kykotsmovi, Arizona 86039**

Include an additional \$5.00 processing fee when submitting an application(s) for OTC permits by mail. Permits will be mailed to the address on your application. Permits for OTC sales will be mailed immediately upon processing. **All OTC permits you are allowed by these regulations to purchase in the same business day for which you submit applications and permit fees for, and are included in the same envelope, require only one \$5.00 processing fee.**

#### **4.3 General Season Deer and Elk Permits: Draw Process**

- All general deer and elk permits must be obtained through the permit drawing.
- A **SEPARATE** and complete application package for deer and elk permits must be submitted. A complete package includes a properly completed application, the permit fee and application fee.
- The application may found on **page 46** of these regulations. Photocopies are acceptable. Additional applications may also be obtained at the WEMP office.
- **Application deadline** is **Tuesday, July 31, 2018 at 5 p.m. (MST)** Applications and payments must be **received** by the deadline in order to be entered in the drawing. **Postmarks will not be accepted.**
- **NO CASH** will be accepted.
- **ONLY checks or money orders** will be accepted as payment. Checks and money orders used for payment of permit fees will be deposited at the end of the business week (Friday). **Make checks and money orders payable to: The Hopi Tribe**
- A **\$25.00 fee** will be imposed on all returned checks.
- Applications will be accepted prior to the deadline. Applications and payment can be mailed to:

Hopi Wildlife & Ecosystems Management Program  
Attn: Hopi Hunt Drawing  
PO BOX 123  
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039

Or

Hand delivered to or dropped off at:  
Hopi Wildlife & Ecosystems Management Program Office  
Department of Natural Resources  
Honahni Building  
Hopi Tribal Complex  
Kykotsmovi, Arizona

- Upon receipt of all submitted applications, applications will be assigned a random number for the drawing for each species applied for. Those applicants whose assigned random numbers are the lowest will receive permits.
- Up to four (4) hunt choices may be selected for each species (if available). If unsuccessful in obtaining a permit for first choice, applicants will be automatically entered in the drawing for their alternate choices, provided there are permits left over after hunters with lower choice numbers are drawn.

- Minors may apply for a Minor and/or General Permits by selecting those choices on the application and submitting full payment for a General Permit. A refund of the difference will be issued if drawn for a Minor Permit.
- Drawing will take place on **Wednesday, August 1, 2018**.
- A list of all successful applicants will be posted, by Hopi Enrollment Number, outside the Hopi Department of Natural Resources Office, located in the Honahni Building in Kykotsmovi by **Friday, August 3, 2018** by 3 p.m. (MST)
- Refunds will be processed and mailed to unsuccessful applicants by **Friday, August 24, 2018**.

#### **4.4 Leftover Permits: Over the Counter (OTC) Sales**

General Deer and Elk and Minor Deer and Elk permits not sold during the drawing will be available for purchase at the WEMP office beginning **Monday, August 6, 2018** at 9 a.m. (MST) on a first come, first served basis for Hopi Tribal members. Leftover permit sales will be discontinued on **Friday, September 21, 2018** at 5 p.m. (MST)

#### **4.5 Leftover Permits: Over the Counter (OTC) Sales for Non-Hopi Tribal Members**

Any General Elk and Minor Elk permits that have not sold out by Friday, September 7, 2018 will be available for purchase for other Non-Hopi Tribal members enrolled with a federally recognized Tribe beginning **Monday, September 10, 2018 at 9 a.m. (MST)** Permits will be available through a first come, first served process until **Friday, September 21, 2018 at 5 p.m. (MST)**.

#### **4.6 MANDATORY HUNTER ORIENTATION**

Anyone who is successful in obtaining a General or a Minor season deer or hunting permit shall attend the **MANDATORY HUNTER ORIENTATION** to be held at the Hopi Wellness Center Conference Room in Kykotsmovi, Arizona on **Monday, September 24, 2018 at 7 p.m. (MST)** upon completion of the orientation, permitted hunters will receive their permit. Permitted hunters are required to provide verification of enrollment and a State issued ID to receive the permit.

**Those individuals who are late and come in after the door closes will be required to pay a \$20.00 late fee to obtain their permits.** Late fee payments will **NOT** be accepted on site and may be paid at Treasurers Office or at the WEMP Office (money order or check only). The **MANDATORY** orientation is not required for archery hunters, but we encourage you to attend.

Those individual who are unable to attend the **MANDATORY** orientation due to unforeseen circumstance such as; illness, death in family and other emergency related excuses, shall call the WEMP Office **before 5 p.m. (MST) on Monday, September 24, 2018** to provide an excuse for not attending and will be given one opportunity to attend an orientation.

#### **4.7 Sales Final**

All permit sales are final. No refunds will be processed after a permit is issued. No permit transfer to another person is allowed for any reason.



#### **4.8 Duplicate Permits**

Lost or damaged deer and elk permits can be replaced for a **\$10.00 fee** but only prior to the start of the season for which the lost or damaged permit was issued. All other permits can be replaced for a **\$10.00 fee or the original permit cost, whichever is less**. A signed affidavit testifying that the permit was lost, destroyed, or stolen is required.

### **5.0 HOPI BIG GAME REGULATIONS**

#### **5.1 Mandatory Reporting/Tooth Submission- Deer and Elk Hunters**

All successful deer and elk hunters are required to bring the middle two (2) incisor teeth of any harvested deer or elk to the WEMP office within 48 hours of harvest. Remove both front teeth and place them in the envelope provided with your permit. Do not wrap teeth in anything prior to putting them in the envelope. A paper envelope is used so that the teeth can properly dry and prevent deterioration. The WEMP office is located at the Honahni Building in Kykotsmovi, Arizona and is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (MST) Monday through Friday.

Completion of a post-hunt survey form is **MANDATORY** from all deer and elk permit holders regardless of participation or success. Submitting teeth does not fulfil your mandatory harvest reporting requirement. You must still complete your harvest survey. The survey form can be found on **page 44**.

**Surveys must be completed and returned to WEMP by 5 p.m. (MST) on Friday, January 11, 2019.** Please make note of numbers, species, sex, points on antlers, and location of deer and elk you encounter during your hunt. Your participation in the post-hunt survey and the information you provide is appreciated and is vital to the success of the hunting program and accuracy of the information you provide is important. As an incentive, those hunters who turn in their post-hunt survey forms by the deadline will be entered into a raffle for each hunt they were permitted for. One winner will be drawn for each hunt after the deadline has closed.

**Failure to comply with these requirements shall result in the denial of future hunting privileges as determined by WEMP.**

#### **5.2 Mandatory Check-In- Mountain Lion Hunters/Trappers**

All mountain lion hunters/trappers are required to check in their harvested mountain lion within 72 hours of harvest either by bringing the carcass to the WEMP office or by calling (928) 734-3671/3672/3673/3674 to arrange for WEMP to inspect the carcass at an alternative location. A tooth and DNA sample will be taken from the harvested animal. Your participation in check-in and the information you provide is appreciated and is vital to the success of the hunting and trapping program.

**Failure to check-in mountain lions taken, or knowingly providing false information during check-in, may result in a civil penalty and five (5) year suspension of hunting, fishing and trapping privileges.**

### **5.3 Annual Bag Limit- Deer and Elk**

A person must have a valid permit for the species being taken.

Ceremonial permit harvests **do not** apply to annual bag limit. **Depredation permit harvests do apply to annual bag limit.**

Deer - A Tribal member may purchase no more than 1 deer permit per calendar year. The annual bag limit for deer shall be one (1) per calendar year, unless a crop owner is issued a depredation permit and harvests a deer using the issued permit, then the bag limit shall be two (2) deer. Ceremonial permits and depredation permits issued to crop owners are free of charge and do not apply toward permit purchase limits.

Elk – A Native American Tribal member may purchase no more than two (2) elk permits per calendar year provided at least one (1) of the permits is an archery or depredation permit. The annual bag limit for elk shall be two (2) when a person has purchased two (2) elk permits.

### **5.4 Season Bag Limit- Mountain Lion**

The season bag limit for mountain lion is one (1) mountain lion of either sex. (Spotted kittens or females accompanying spotted kittens may not be taken.)

### **5.5 Blaze Orange, Permit, ID Required**

Hunters and anyone accompanying a permitted hunter, during a general season or minor deer or elk hunt shall wear at least 400 square inches of day-glow fluorescent blaze orange on their head, and chest, and back while in the field. A camouflage pattern in hunter blaze orange meets this requirement. Blaze orange garments are not required during archery hunts.

Hunters shall have a valid permit for the species and season which they are hunting and must carry their hunting permit and valid photo identification while hunting.

You may not hunt with a tag permit that has been removed from its adhesive backing or one that has had any of the date notches removed. These permits are invalid.

### **5.6 Big Game Contests**

A person may not enter or hold a big game contest that is based on big game or their parts.

### **5.7 Tagging Required**

The carcass of big game shall be tagged with the permit/tag before the carcass is moved from or before the hunter leaves the site of kill.

A person shall not remove more than one notch indicating date and shall not tag more than one carcass using the same permit. The tag must remain with the largest portion of the carcass while in transport.

To tag a carcass, a person shall:

- Completely detach the permit from the adhesive backing;

- Completely remove the appropriate notches to correspond with the date the animal was taken; and
- Attach the permit to the carcass so that it remains securely fastened and visible.

### **5.8 Transporting Big Game within the Hopi Reservation**

The head of the animal taken must remain naturally attached to the largest portion of the carcass. Hunters must accompany the carcass of an animal they harvest while it is being transported and must have the permit, with notches removed to indicate the date the animal was taken, attached to the carcass.

A person who did not take the animal may transport it with a donation statement provided to them by the hunter who took the animal. (See 3.16 Donating Wildlife) It is unlawful for any person to possess or transport wildlife or parts of wildlife that has been unlawfully taken.

### **5.9 Donating Wildlife**

Wildlife may not be donated or given to another individual in the field. A person may only donate or give wildlife or their parts to another person at:

- The residence of the donor or recipient;
- A meat locker; or
- A meat processing facility.

A written statement of donation shall be kept by the recipient with the wildlife or parts showing:

- The species and number of parts donated;
- The date of donation;
- The permit number of the donor; and
- The signature of the donor.

A person may donate the hide of a deer or elk to another person or organization at any place without a donation statement. A person may donate the hide of a mountain lion to another person or organization at any place with a donation statement only after the animal has been checked in by WEMP.

### **5.10 Big Game Methods of Take**

**Lead Ammunition Restriction** - It is unlawful to use or possess ammunition with projectiles containing more than 1 percent lead by weight and a firearm capable of firing that ammunition while taking or attempting to take **antlered deer during the General Season**. (The possession of ammunition with a projectile containing lead in excess of 1% by weight without possessing a firearm capable of firing the ammunition is not a violation of this section.)

**Rifles** - Centerfire rifles firing expanding projectiles may be used to take big game during the general seasons. Fully jacketed bullets are not allowed.

**Shotguns** - Shotguns of 20 gauge and larger firing only slugs may be used to take big game during the general seasons.

**Handguns** - Centerfire Handguns firing expanding projectiles may be used to take big game during the general seasons. Fully jacketed bullets are not allowed.

**Muzzle-loading Rifles** - Muzzle-loading rifles may be used to take big game during the general seasons.

**Archery Equipment** - Archery equipment may be used during any big game hunt provided:

- bows shall have a minimum draw weight of 45 pounds;
- arrowheads shall have two or more sharp cutting edges that cannot pass through a 7/8 inch ring;
- arrows shall be a minimum of 20 inches in length from the tip of the arrowhead to the tip of the nock, and must weigh at least 300 grains.

A person who has obtained an archery big game permit shall:

- use only archery equipment authorized in this regulation (“Archery Equipment”) during the archery hunt to take the species authorized on the permit; and
- not possess or be in control of a rifle, handgun, shotgun or muzzleloader while in the field during an archery hunt.

**Use of Bait** - Deer and Elk may not be taken with the use of bait.

You may not use wildlife or their parts, except for white-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached, as bait. However, you may use parts of legally taken furbearers as bait.

You may not set traps or trapping devices within thirty (30) feet of any exposed bait. If you use bait, you can be held responsible if it becomes exposed for any reason.

**Dogs** - A person may not use the aid of a dog to take, chase, harm or harass deer or elk. Dogs may be used to pursue mountain lions from thirty (30) minutes before official sunrise to thirty (30) minutes after official sunset, and only during the open seasons listed in these regulations. (See page 8 for season dates and bag limits)

If you are the owner or handler of the dogs, you must have a valid permit for the animal you are pursuing in your possession while you are pursuing or harvesting that animal.

When dogs are used to pursue mountain lions, the permitted hunter who intends to take the animal must be present when the dogs are released. Then, the permitted hunter must continuously participate in the hunt until it ends.

### **Legal Traps - Mountain Lion**

The holder of a valid Hunting and Trapping Permit **AND** a Mountain Lion Permit may set **up to six (6) traps** targeting a mountain lion. Traps may be used to take a mountain lion with the following restrictions:

Only long-spring, jump or coil-spring traps may be used to take mountain lions. Traps must have spacers on the jaws or offset jaws that leave an opening of at least 3/16 of an inch when the jaws are closed. Rubber-padded jaw traps and traps with jaw spreads less than 4 ½ inches are exempt from this requirement.

All traps used on the Hopi Reservation shall be permanently and legibly marked with the trapper's trap registration number. You may not have more than one trap registration number on your traps.

## **6.0 Hopi Hunting and Trapping Regulations (Other than Big Game)**

### **6.1 Mandatory Reporting - Bobcat Hunters/Trappers**

All bobcat hunters/trappers are required to check-in their harvested bobcats with WEMP to have a permanent possession tag affixed either by bringing the bobcat(s) to the WEMP office or by calling (928) 734-3671/3672/3673/3674 and arranging for WEMP to inspect the bobcat(s) at an alternative location. The WEMP office is located at the Honahni Building in the Hopi Tribal Complex in Kykotsmovi, Arizona.

Bobcats harvested during the bobcat season must be checked in by **March 29, 2019 at 5 p.m.** (MST). You may not buy, sell, trade or barter a green pelt from a bobcat that does not have a permanent tag affixed.

You must remove and clean the bobcat's lower jaw and attach a tag with the permit number corresponding jaw tag to the jaw for check in. Tooth samples will be collected from each harvested bobcat jaw to provide age data for population modeling. Cutting the jaw off behind the canine teeth is acceptable as only the incisor teeth are used for aging purposes.

**Failure to check-in bobcats taken, or knowingly providing false information during check-in, may result in a civil penalty and five (5) year suspension of hunting, fishing and trapping privileges.**

### **6.2 Bag Limits**

The daily bag limit for cottontail and jackrabbits is ten (10) in aggregate.

The daily bag limit for prairie dogs and squirrels is ten (10) each.

The season bag limit for bobcats is one (1) bobcat of either sex **per valid permit** (you must have a separate bobcat permit for each bobcat harvested).

The season bag limit for all furbearers is unlimited.

The daily bag limit for scaled and Gambel's Quail is ten (10) in aggregate.

The daily bag limit for Eurasian collared and mourning doves is fifteen (15) in aggregate.

The possession limit for rabbits, prairie dogs, squirrels, quail and doves is three (3) times the daily bag limit listed in the section "2018 - 2019 All Other Hopi Game Seasons."

The daily bag limit of ducks including mergansers is seven (7)/ day after opening day, but no more than:

- A. two (2) redheads
- B. two (2) female mallards or Mexican-like ducks
- C. two (2) pintails
- D. two (2) canvasbacks
- E. three (3) Scaup

The daily bag limit for Geese is ten (10) white geese (snow, including blue and Ross' geese) per day and four (4) dark geese (Canada and white-fronted) per day.

### **6.3 Possession Limits**

The possession limit for rabbits, prairie dogs, squirrels, quail and doves is three (3) times the daily bag limit listed in the section 6.2-"Bag Limits".

The possession limit of ducks including mergansers: Twenty-one (21) after opening day, only seven (7) of which may be taken any one day, but no more than:

- A. six (6) redheads
- B. six (6) female mallards or Mexican-like ducks
- C. six (6) pintails
- D. six (6) canvasbacks
- E. nine (9) Scaup

Coots and common moorhens (gallinules): Seventy-five (75).

Geese: Thirty (30) white geese (snow, including blue and Ross' geese) and twelve (12) dark geese (Canada and white-fronted).

### **6.4 Bobcat Tagging Required**

The carcass or hide of bobcats shall be tagged with the WEMP permit/tag before the carcass is moved from or before the hunter leaves the site of kill.

A person may not remove more than one notch indicating date or sex and may not tag more than one carcass using the same permit. The bobcat permit must remain with the carcass or hide until the permanent possession tag is affixed.

To tag a carcass or hide, a person shall:

- Completely detach the carcass tag from the permit;
- Completely remove the appropriate tag notches to correspond with the date the animal was taken and the sex of the animal; and
- Attach the permit to the carcass so that it remains securely fastened and visible.
- You must remove and clean the bobcat's lower jaw and affix a tag to the jaw with the permit number. The jaw tag need not be affixed in the field, only prior to check-in.

You may **not** use a bobcat permit to hunt, trap or pursue bobcats after any of the notches have been removed from the permit/tag or the permit/tag has been removed from its adhesive backing.

Possession of an untagged green pelt or unskinned carcass is prima facie evidence of unlawful taking and possession.

## **6.5 Hunting and Trapping Methods of Take (Other than Deer, Elk and Mountain Lion)**

A person who has obtained a Hunting and Trapping Permit and/or Bobcat Permit (as applicable) may use any method to take game (Except Deer, Elk and Mountain Lion), **except** that:

**Prohibited Methods** - Methods listed under section 1.2 "Prohibited Firearms/Devices" are prohibited.

**Migratory Birds and Quail** - Migratory birds and quail may only be taken with archery equipment and shotguns incapable of holding more than three (3) rounds unless it is plugged with one-piece filler that is incapable of removal without disassembling the gun, so the gun's total capacity does not exceed three shells. **Lead shot shall not be used when taking waterfowl.**

**Required Equipment (Trapping)** - You must carry a catch-pole or other suitable device while trapping for releasing non-target wildlife from traps.

**Dogs** - Dogs may be used to take game, other than deer and elk, with the following limitations:

You may use dogs to pursue or harvest furbearers and bobcats from thirty (30) minutes before official sunrise to thirty (30) minutes after official sunset, and only during the open seasons listed in these regulations. (See **page 11** for season dates and bag limits)

If you are the owner or handler of the dogs, you must have a valid permit for the animal you are pursuing in your possession while you are pursuing or harvesting that animal.

When dogs are used to pursue furbearers or bobcats, the permitted hunter who intends to take the animal must be present when the dogs are released. Then, the permitted hunter must continuously participate in the hunt until it ends.



**Use of Bait** - You may not use wildlife or their parts, except for white-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached, as bait. However, you may use parts of legally taken furbearers as bait.

You may not set traps or trapping devices within thirty (30) feet of any exposed bait. If you use bait, you can be held responsible if it becomes exposed for any reason.

It is illegal to take migratory game birds by the aid of baiting, or on or over any baited area, where a person knows or reasonably should know that the area is or has been baited. An area is considered baited for ten (10) days after the complete removal of all bait.

It is legal to take doves on or over lands or areas that are not otherwise baited areas, and where grain or other feed has been distributed or scattered solely as the result of manipulation of an agricultural crop or other feed on the land where grown, or solely as the result of a normal agricultural operation.

**Decoys and Calls** - Migratory game birds may not be taken by the use or aid of live decoys, recorded or electronically amplified bird calls or recorded or electrically amplified imitations of bird calls or sounds.

**Traps** - The holder of a Hunting and Trapping Permit and/or bobcat permit(s) (as applicable) may set traps to take furbearers and bobcats, if that person also holds a bobcat permit(s), with the following restrictions:

Only long-spring, jump or coil-spring traps may be used to take furbearers and bobcats. Traps must have spacers on the jaws or offset jaws that leave an opening of at least 3/16 of an inch when the jaws are closed. Rubber-padded jaw traps and traps with jaw spreads less than 4 1/2 inches are exempt from this requirement.

All traps used on the Hopi Reservation shall be permanently and legibly marked with the trapper's Trap Registration Number. You may not have more than one Trap Registration Number on your traps.

## **6.6 Setting, Checking and Removing Traps and Removing Wildlife Caught in Traps**

You may not set any trapping device, disturb or remove any trapping device, or kill or remove wildlife caught in a trap, unless you meet all of the following conditions:

- You possess a current hunting and trapping permit.
- You have been issued a Trap Registration Number, which is permanently marked on or attached to the trapping device.
- You have a valid Bobcat Permit in addition to a Hunting and Trapping Permit if trapping bobcats. Otherwise, you must immediately release any trapped bobcat.
- You have a valid Mountain Lion Permit in addition to a Hunting and Trapping Permit if trapping a mountain lion. Otherwise, you must immediately release any trapped mountain lion.

Traps may not be set within ¼ mile of any occupied residence without first obtaining permission from the person living there. To avoid trapping and farmer conflicts, trappers are encouraged to avoid placing traps within ¼ mile of any cultivated, uncultivated and recently established agricultural fields.

All traps and trapping devices must be checked, and any animals removed, at least once every 72 hours.

You may not transport or possess live wildlife. Any animal found in a trap or trapping device must be killed or released to the wild immediately by the trapper.

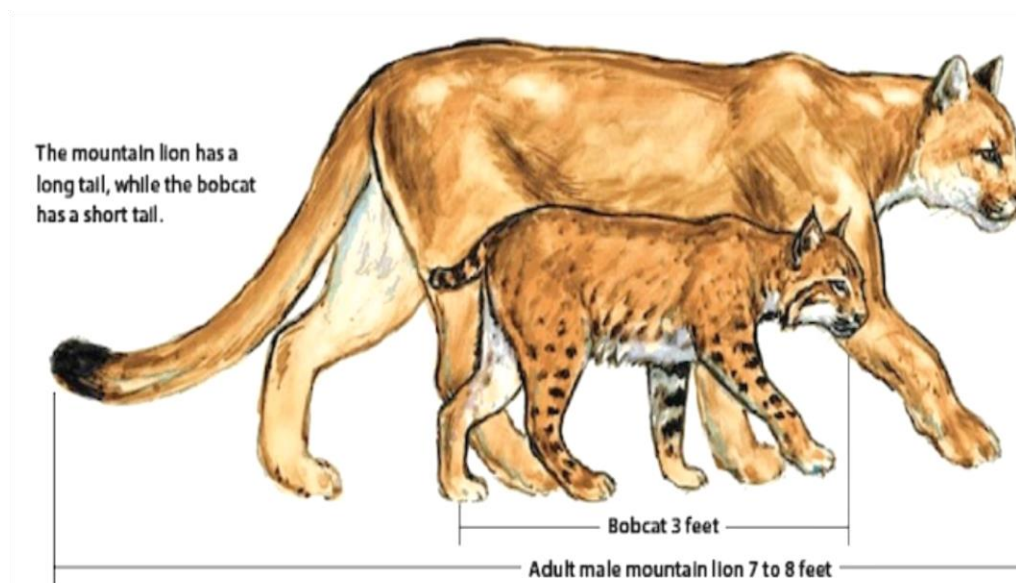
While performing their duties, authorized officers may seize all traps, trapping devices and wildlife used or held in violation of the rules in these Regulations. **If you see any illegally set trap or trapping device, notify HRES as soon as possible at (928) 734-7340.**

### 6.7 Prohibited Species

If you accidentally trap any wildlife out of season, without the appropriate permit; or any other non-target wildlife, you must release the animal immediately. If the animal perishes, the carcass remains the property of the Tribe and must be turned over to the WEMP.

Black-footed ferret, Lynx and Mexican wolf are protected species under the Endangered Species Act. None of these animals are known to occur on Hopi. If you accidentally trap or capture one of these species, you must report it to WEMP within 24 hours.

### KNOW THE DIFFERENCE!



### Coyote (*Canis latrans*)

Ears are prominent, pointed, relatively long.



1-2 feet tall; 4 feet long with tail;  
Front paw, 2.5 inches long x 2 inches wide

- Nose is more pointed
- Usually displays skittish behavior, tends to flee immediately
- Legs and feet are smaller, more delicate
- Weighs 20 - 35 pounds
- Fur color is very similar to wolves:
  - Grizzled gray, rust or buff
  - Rarely white or black

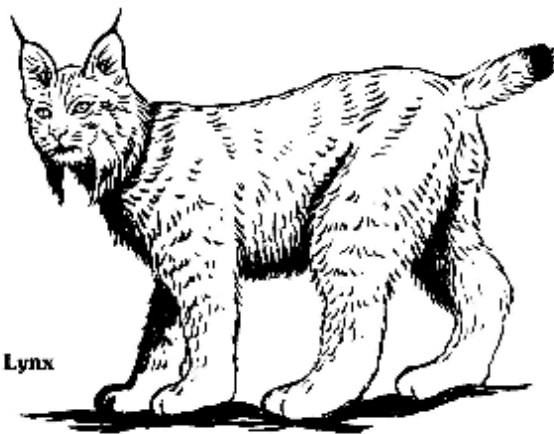
### Mexican Wolf (*Canis lupus baileyi*)

Ears are more rounded, relatively short.

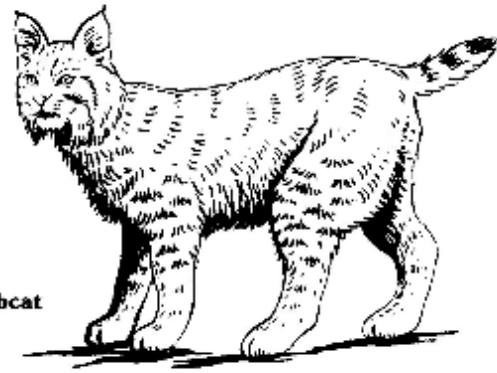


2-3 feet tall; 5 feet long with tail;  
Front paw, 4.5 inches long x 3.5 inches wide

- Nose is broad
- Sometimes displays curious behavior and may not flee as quickly
- Legs are longer, more lanky; feet are larger
- Weighs 50 - 80 pounds
- Fur color is very similar to coyotes:
  - Grizzled gray, black, rust or buff
  - Not all white or all black
- Not all wolves have radio collars



Lynx



Bobcat

Comparison of lynx and bobcat. Note the difference in size, length of ear tufts, and banding on tail.



Black-footed ferret

## **6.8 Transporting Furbearers and Bobcats**

You may only possess and transport the carcasses or green pelts of furbearers or bobcats within the Hopi Reservation if you possess the appropriate permits. If you have harvested bobcat or mountain lion, they must be correctly tagged with the bobcat or mountain lion permit. (For more information on attaching mountain lion tags, see **page 17** and for bobcat tags, see **page 21**)

## **6.9 Feathered Wing**

One fully feathered wing must remain attached to the carcass of any migratory birds taken until the carcass reaches its final destination.

## **6.10 Depredating Wildlife (Take Authorized)**

The following species of wildlife may be taken anytime by a crop or livestock owner or a person working on their behalf when those species are actively depredating crops or livestock: Bears, bobcats, coyotes, foxes, skunks, raccoons, gophers, squirrels, prairie dogs, crows and ravens. In no way may a crop or livestock owner bait or entice animals to an area in order to take them. Normal agricultural operations are not considered “baiting”.

The Hopi Tribe WEMP has obtained a permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the taking of depredating crows and ravens under this provision. Contact WEMP for more information prior to taking depredating crows and ravens to be placed on the list of persons authorized to take these species under the permit.

# **7.0 Field Regulations**

## **7.1 Possession of Firearms**

It is unlawful for a "prohibited possessor" to possess a firearm. A prohibited possessor includes:

- A person found to constitute a danger to himself or others pursuant to a court order and whose court-ordered treatment has not been terminated;
- A person convicted of a felony and whose civil rights have not been restored; or
- A person who is currently serving a term of parole, work furlough, home arrest or release on any other basis or who is serving a term of probation or parole.

## **7.2 Aiding or Assisting Violator**

It is unlawful for any person to aid or assist any other person in violating any provisions of these regulations. The penalty for violating this section is the same as for the regulation for which aid or assistance is given.

## **7.3 Littering While Hunting**

It is unlawful to litter while hunting. Cartridge/shell casings are considered litter and should be picked up, packed out and disposed of properly.

## **7.4 Gate Closure**

Hunters shall keep all gates closed, regardless of the initial status of the gate.

#### **7.5 Illegal Take/Hunting**

No person shall take or hunt any game for another person. No person shall attach or allow to be attached a permit or tag to a wildlife carcass that was not taken by the permit or tag holder.

#### **7.6 Use of Vehicle and Aircraft**

A person may not use an airplane or any other airborne vehicle or motorized aerial device (**including drones**), or any motorized terrestrial vehicle, including snowmobiles and other recreational vehicles to take wildlife.

**No motorized cross-country travel is allowed.** You must stay on existing roads only.

A person may not take wildlife being chased, harmed, harassed, rallied, herded, flushed, pursued or moved by an aircraft or any other vehicle or conveyance listed above.

A person may not use any type of aircraft from 48 hours before any deer or elk hunt begins through 48 hours after any deer or elk hunting season ends to:

- Transport a hunter or hunting equipment into a hunting area;
- Transport a big game carcass; or
- Locate, or attempt to observe or locate any wildlife.

Flying slowly at low altitudes, hovering, circling or repeatedly flying over a forest, field, woodland or rangeland where wildlife is likely to be found may be used as evidence of violation.

The provisions of this regulation do not apply to the operation of an aircraft in a usual manner, or landings and departures from improved airstrips where there is no attempt or intent to locate wildlife.

#### **7.4 Areas and Instances where Shooting is Prohibited**

It is unlawful to discharge a firearm or archery equipment while taking wildlife within 1/4 mile of an occupied house or other residence, cabin, lodge or building, or any structure within which a domestic animal is kept or fed including barns and corrals without the permission of the owner or resident. All structures, including barns and sheds, are considered occupied for the purposes of this section.

A person shall not shoot any weapon from, across or onto any maintained road or two-track road. This includes the entire width of the road right of way. No part of a person's body may be in contact with any motorized vehicle while taking wildlife.

It is unlawful to shoot at power lines, signs or any other privately or publically owned equipment.

#### **7.5 Shed Antlers**

Naturally shed antlers may be gathered anytime by **Hopi Tribal members ONLY**; however animals may not be pursued, disturbed or harassed in an attempt to gather antlers.

#### **7.6 Unlawful Camping**

It is unlawful for any person to camp within ¼ mile of any natural or man-made water source, Closed Areas and Designated Wildlife Protection Areas (R.U. 254, 263 & 573). Camping within Closed Areas may be allowed with written permission from residential homeowner (See 1.4 Closed Areas).

#### **7.7 Harming or Harassing Livestock**

It is unlawful for any person to intentionally harm or harass domestic livestock while hunting or trapping.

#### **7.8 Damaging signs, fences or other equipment**

It is illegal to shoot at, shoot, deface, damage, remove, or destroy any Tribal, Federal or State signs or placards, fences or other publically or privately owned equipment located on Hopi Lands.

#### **7.9 Wounding**

Hunters must follow up on every shot they make. Hunters must make an exhaustive effort to track and kill any wounded animal before continuing hunting. All wounded animals must be reported to WEMP within 24 hours and include that information on your post-hunt survey form.

#### **7.10 Hunting Only Authorized Within Specified Game Management Units**

Permitted hunters shall only hunt within the designated Hopi Game Management Units, as specified on the Permit. **Hunting in a Game Management Unit other than the Game Management Unit specified on your permit is prohibited.**

#### **7.11 Wasting**

It is unlawful to waste or permit to be wasted or spoiled any edible part of taken wildlife, except that the skinned carcass of a furbearer may be left in the field and does not constitute wasting.

#### **7.12 Exhibition of Permit, Devices and Wildlife Required**

Any person engaged in hunting must, upon demand of an authorized officer, exhibit their hunting permit, any device used for taking wildlife, and any wildlife in that person's possession.

#### **7.13 Safe Firearm Handling**

It is unlawful for any person to possess or be intoxicated by or under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance while hunting. It is unlawful to handle or discharge any firearm in a careless or reckless manner or with wanton disregard for safety of humans or personal property.

Hunting permits will be confiscated immediately by Hopi Resource Enforcement Services (HRES) or Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Law Enforcement Services for violation of this section.

#### **7.14 Carrying Weapons In or On a Vehicle**

A person may not carry a loaded weapon in or on a vehicle. A weapon is considered loaded if there is an unexpended round in the chamber.

Pistols and revolvers are also considered loaded when an unexpended round is in a position whereby the operation of any mechanism once causes a round to be fired.

A muzzleloader is considered loaded if it is capped or primed and has a charge and projectile(s) in the barrel.

Arrows carried in or on a vehicle must be in an arrow quiver or a closed case that completely encases the cutting edges of the arrowheads.

#### **7.15 Accompanying Person Restriction**

A person accompanying a deer or elk hunter, who does not possess a valid hunting or furbearer hunting and trapping or mountain lion hunting permit themselves, may not possess or be in control of a rifle, handgun, shotgun, muzzleloader or archery equipment while in the field accompanying the hunter.

### **DEFINITIONS**

**“Aircraft”** means any contrivance used for flight, including gliding and unmanned aircraft (drones).

**“Antlered”** means an animal having fully erupted antlers.

**“Antlerless”** means an animal that does not have antlers.

**“Authorized Officer”** means any certified officer of the Hopi Tribe’s Office of Hopi Resource Enforcement Services, and any Bureau of Indian Affairs Law Enforcement Officer.

**“Bag Limit”** means the maximum number or amount of a particular species of wildlife, which may lawfully be taken by one person during a specific season and/or period of time.

**“Bait”** means any lure containing animal parts larger than one cubic inch, with the exception of white-bleached bones with no hide or flesh attached.

**“Big Game”** means any one of the following species of animals: deer, elk, antelope, bear, and mountain lion.

**“Bobcat”** means the species “Lynx rufus.”

**“Carcass”** means the dead body of an animal or parts thereof.

**“Ceremonial Use”** means using any wildlife or their by-products used for religious and ceremonial purposes.

**“Cross Country”** means to travel over the countryside other than on a previously established road.



**“Daylight Hours”** means the period of time between one-half hour before official sunrise through one-half hour after official sunset.

**“Device”** means any net, trap, snare, salt lick, scaffold, deadfall, pit, explosive, poison or stupefying substance, crossbow, firearm, ammunition, bow and arrow, or other implement used for taking wildlife.

**"Either Sex"** means either sex may be taken.

**“Exposed Bait”** means bait that is visible from any angle.

**"Field"** for purposes of these regulations, means a location where the permitted species of wildlife is likely to be found. "Field" does not include a hunter's established campsite or the interior of a fully enclosed automobile or truck.

**“Fully Jacketed Bullets”** are bullets consisting of a soft core (usually made of lead) encased in a shell of harder metal, such as copper, gilding metal, cupronickel or less commonly a steel alloy and is commonly referred to as “full metal jacket” ammunition.

**“Furbearers”** The following mammals are furbearers:

1. All of the family Canidae including Coyote (*Canis latrans*), Gray Fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Kit Fox (*Vulpes macrotis*), but excluding Mexican Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*);
2. Bobcat (*Lynx Rufus*);
3. American Badger (*Taxidea taxus*);
4. All of the Family Mephitidae including Striped Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*) and Western Spotted Skunk (*Spilogale gracilis*);
5. All of the Family Procyonidae including Northern Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) and Ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*)

**“Game”** means any species named or otherwise addressed anywhere in these regulations that can be legally hunted.

**“Green Pelt”** means the untanned hide or skin of any furbearer, where flesh and meat is still evident.

**“Guide”** means a person who receives compensation for aiding or assisting another person in taking wildlife.

**“Harass”** means to shoot at, disturb, worry, molest, concentrate, harry, chase, drive, herd or torment.

**“Hopi Member”** means any enrolled member of the Hopi Tribe.

**“Hopi Indian Reservation”** means all lands exclusively reserved for, held in trust for (except those trust lands within the Hopi 3 Canyon Ranch lands and other acquired lands: Hart/Drye,

Clear Creek, Aja, and 26 Bar), granted to, partitioned to, or otherwise conveyed to or held for the Hopi Tribe, including but not limited to District Six, Hopi Partitioned Lands, and the Administrative Unit around the Village of Moenkopi.

**“Hopi Resource Enforcement Services” (HRES)** means the law enforcement entity within the Hopi Tribe.

**“Hunting”** means taking, pursuing, shooting, killing, capturing, trapping, snaring, or attempting to do any of these of any bird or mammal by any means.

**“Migratory Game Birds”** means waterfowl, as defined, and doves.

**“Motorized Vehicle”** means any machine used for human conveyance including, but not limited to:

- a) Passenger cars, trucks, and SUV’s
- b) aircraft;
- c) watercraft;
- d) off highway vehicles
- e) all-terrain vehicles; and
- f) snowmobiles

**“Mountain Lion” or “Lion”** means the species “Felis Concolor”, commonly known as cougar, puma, and catamount, also defined as a Big Game animal in Ordinance # 48.

**“Native American Tribal Member”** means any individual enrolled in any federally recognized Native American Tribe,

**“Non-Hopi Member”** means any individual not enrolled with the Hopi Tribe, including enrolled Federal recognized Native Americans Tribal members.

**“Permit”** means a document that grants authority to engage in specific activities under this regulation or order of the Hopi Wildlife and Ecosystem Management Program, such as the authority to take a specific animal.

**“Person”** means an individual, corporation, company, partnership, association, trust, firm, tribal enterprise, government entity or other business organization or association.

**“Possession”** means actual or constructive possession.

**“Projectile”** is defined as any bullet, ball, sabot, slug, buckshot, arrow or other object which is expelled from a firearm or other implement by force.

**“Released to the Wild”** means to be turned loose from confinement.

**“Scent”** means any lure—composed of material of less than one cubic inch—that has a smell intended to attract animals.

**“Sell”** means to offer or possess for sale, barter, exchange, or trade, or the act of selling, bartering, exchanging, or trading.

**“Spoiled”** means impairment of the flesh of wildlife which renders it unfit for human consumption.

**“Tag”** means a card, label, or other identification object issued for attachment to the carcass of wildlife.

**“Take or Taking”** means to hunt, pursue, shooting, shooting at, netting, (including placing or setting any net or other capturing device) killing, injuring, capturing, snaring, or trapping, harass, possess, sell, purchase, angle, seine, alter or pollute habitat, act as a guide, , or otherwise restrict the movement of any wildlife or any attempt thereof.

**“Trap”** means any device designed and used to capture, kill or restrain animal without a person present.

**“Trapping”** means taking wildlife with any trap.

**“Wasting”** means to abandon taken wildlife or to allow taken wildlife to be spoiled or to be used in a manner not normally associated with its beneficial use.

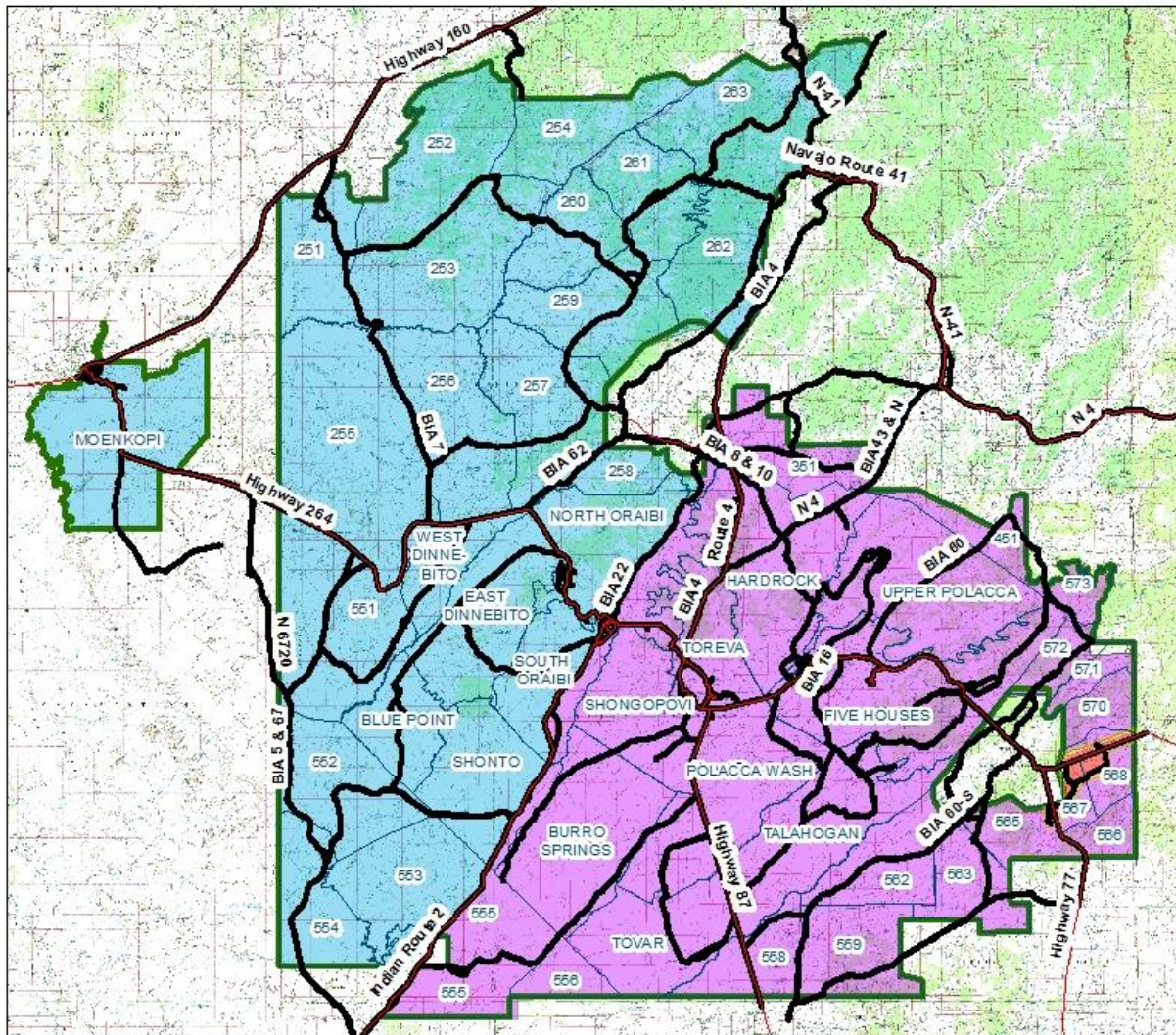
**“Waterfowl”** means species of the family anatidae (ducks and geese), and the family rallidae (coots and moorhens).

**“WEMP”** means the Hopi Wildlife and Ecosystem Management Program.

**“Wildlife”** means vertebrate animals living in nature, except feral animals and domestic livestock.

**“Wildlife Protection Area”** means an area established by the WEMP and approved by the Tribal Council for special wildlife protection, research, or management practices.

# Hopi Game Management Units



## Legend

- Secondary Roads
- Highways
- Range Units
- Hopi Reservation Boundary
- Spider Mound (No Hunting)

## Hopi Game Management Units

- 1 (West)
- 2 (East)

0 4 8 16 Miles



WEMP 2014

## **Game Management Unit (GMU) Boundary Legal Descriptions**

### **Unit 1**

Beginning at the junction of BIA Route 22 and Arizona Hwy. 264; north along BIA Route 22 to the northern Hopi Reservation boundary; initially easterly following along the Hopi Reservation Boundary in a generally clockwise direction to the intersection of the southern Hopi Reservation Boundary and BIA Route 2; north along BIA Route 2 to the junction of BIA Route 2 and Arizona Hwy. 264; West along Arizona Hwy. 264 to the Junction with BIA Route 22.

### **Unit 2**

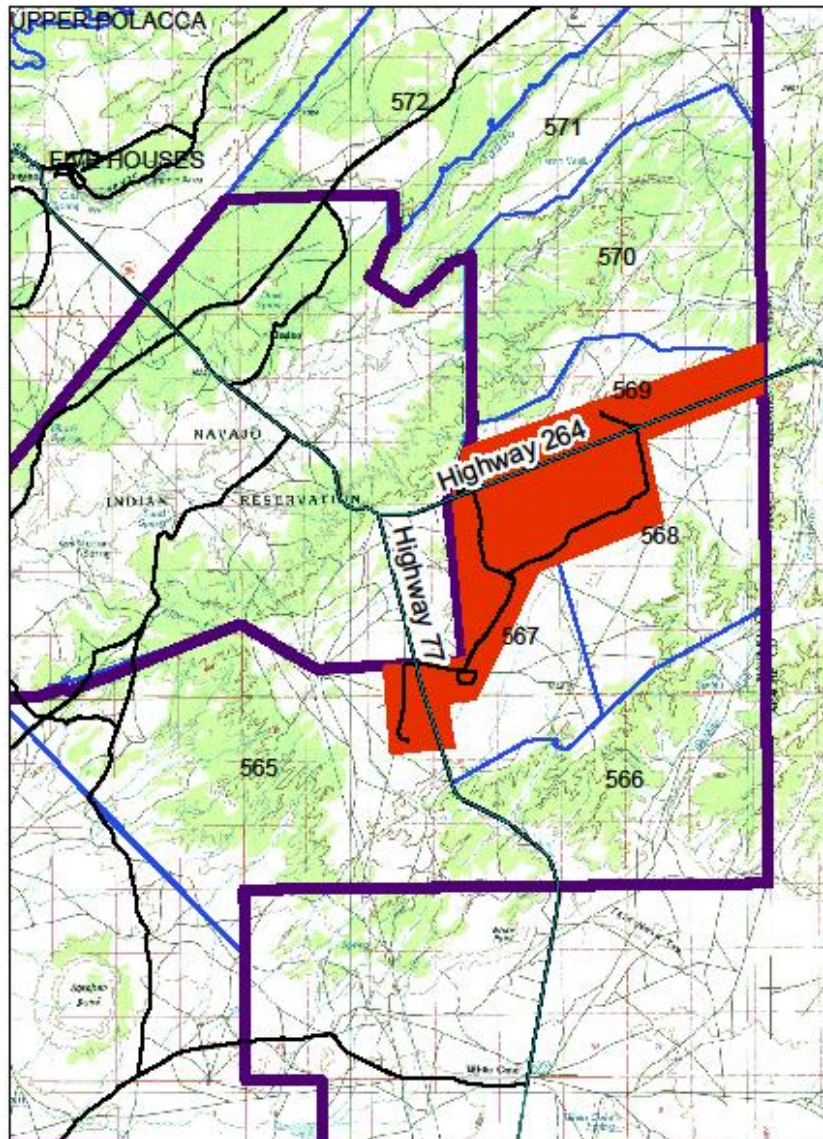
Beginning at the junction of BIA Route 2 and Arizona Hwy. 264; west along Arizona Hwy. 264 to the junction with BIA Route 22 junction; north along BIA Route 22 to the Hopi Reservation boundary; initially west along the Hopi Reservation boundary in a generally counter-clockwise direction to the intersection of the southern Hopi Reservation Boundary with BIA Route 2; north along BIA Route 2 to the junction with Arizona Hwy. 264.

More detailed individual GMU maps may be purchased from the Hopi Land Information Systems, by contacting their office at (928) 734-3651/3653/3654.



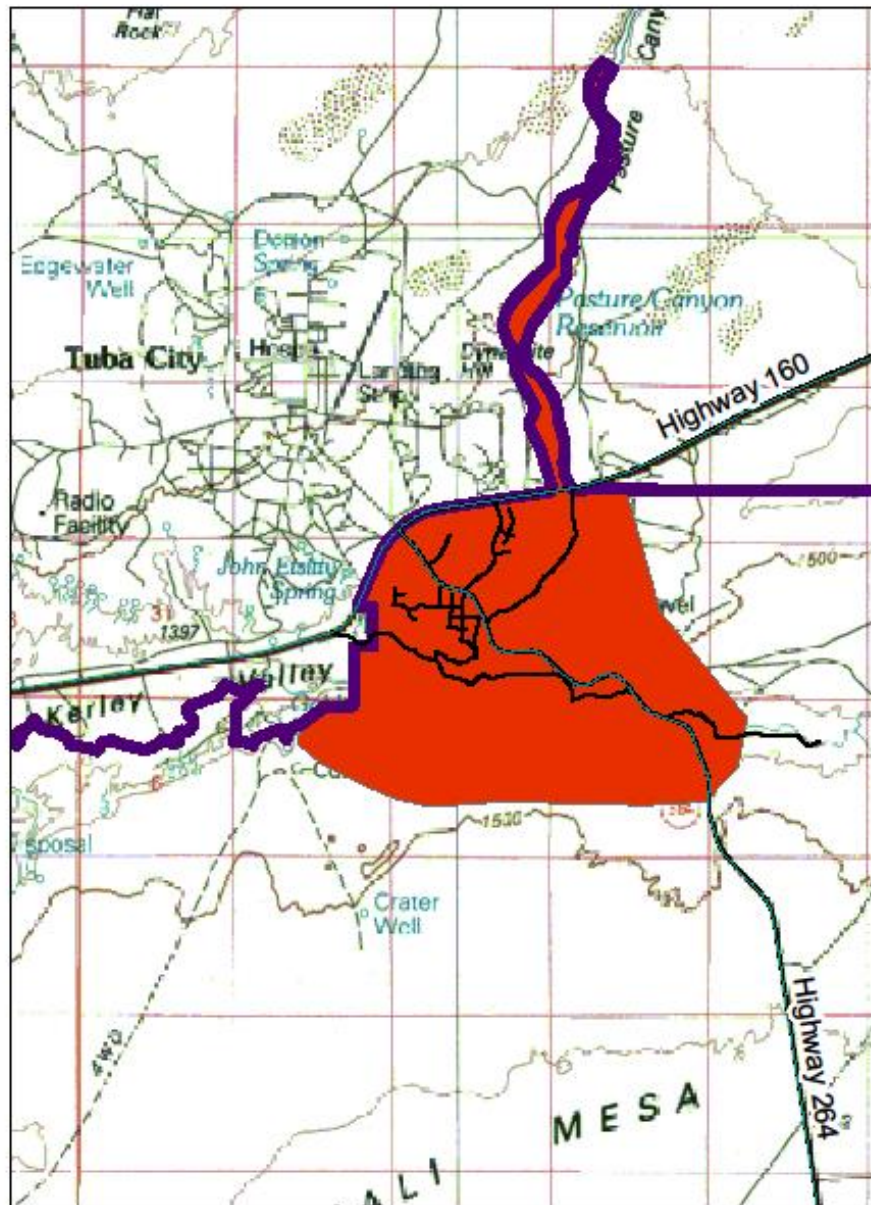
## Closed Areas Maps

### Spider Mound Area



-  Spider Mound (No Hunting)
-  Hopi Reservation Boundary

## Moenkopi Area



- Moenkopi Village (No Hunting)
- Moenkopi District Boundary



# Game Bird Identification

## Quail Species



**Gambel's Quail** - Found throughout the state, this bird is often hunted in open desert country where they are more apt to run or flush than hold for a dog. The Gambel's jaunty, plumed topknot, carried by both sexes, makes for ready identification, along with the male's bright russet cap, black face and bib, and cream-colored belly marked with a black horseshoe. As with all species of quail, the young of the year can be distinguished through their first winter by their spotted secondary wing coverts. Adult males average only about 6 ounces; the slightly smaller females between 5.7 and 5.9 ounces.



**Scaled Quail** - The scaled quail is found primarily in the open country of eastern Arizona, this quail too is more likely to run than hold. Both sexes of this species display white, conical crests, hence the common name of "cottontop." The scaled appellation is appropriate, however, as the birds possess a distinctive scalloping on the breast, nape and belly. Otherwise, their overall color is tan above with a mixture of beige, grays, and whites below. A generally bigger bird than the Gambel's quail, adult male "scalies" average about 7.3 ounces, females 6.7 ounces.

## Dove Species



**Mourning Dove** - This is the most common and widely occurring game bird in Arizona, and the mourning doves trim, streamlined body, accentuated by its tiny head and sharply tapered tail is familiar to even the most casual observer of birds. This dove can also be differentiated from its white-winged cousin by its overall brown color, a lack of white on all but the outer tail feathers, the presence of black spots on the upper wing surfaces, and the distinctive rattling whistle that is emitted by the bird's wing feathers when it takes flight. The more richly colored adult males can usually be distinguished at all times of the year from the browner females by their pinkish rose breasts, flecks of metallic green and other iridescence on the napes of their necks, and their slate blue crowns. Adult males weigh about 4.3 ounces, females about 4 ounces, with an occasional male weighing up to 6 ounces. Juvenile birds can be identified up to 4 or 5 months of age by the white tipping on the margins of their wing feathers.



**Eurasian Collared Dove** - The third largest dove/pigeon (~13 inches tall) found in Arizona following only the Rock Dove (the common city pigeon) and the Band-tailed Pigeon. These birds have a medium gray plumage with much darker primary flight feathers. The coloration is lighter in color on the underside. They have a prominent black collar around the back of their neck which is how their name is derived. They also have dark pink legs, a blackish colored beak, and have dark orange to reddish color iris. The tail is squared off to rounded edge which aids in identification when in flight. They have a very distinct calling pattern associated with them that has three parts. It is a cooing call where the duration of the second part is always longer in length than the first or third. The call has lilts and tones that are very different from that of a Mourning Dove. They also have a raspy screeching type call which can almost sound like a baby crying.

## Waterfowl Species



**American Wigeon** - Male has white patch on top of head with iridescent green checkered pattern on sides of head. Wings have green speculum with white shoulder patch. American Wigeon are easily identified while flying because of the large white shoulder patch on the leading edge of the wing. Foot color is gray.

This elegant puddle duck is common throughout Arizona and prefers wetlands with abundant aquatic vegetation. Often Wigeon can be found using shorelines of wetlands where they graze on tender grass shoots. As grazers, these birds are also common visitors to golf courses and park ponds in Arizona's urban areas. This bird can be found in large flocks of thirty-five (35) plus birds seeking out resting and feeding areas along Arizona rivers, lakes and stock tanks. Wigeon are excellent to decoy and are less wary than mallard and pintail.



**Blue Winged Teal** - Similar to the cinnamon teal, both sexes have a powder blue shoulder patch on the wing. The male has a white crescent cheek patch near the bill. Both bill and foot color is dark gray to black.

Blue-winged teal are early migrants into Arizona and often migrate further south and are typically in their Mexican wintering grounds by October. Early season hunters will bag a few Blue winged teal which are often confused with cinnamon teal. The hens of the two species are virtually indistinguishable in the field.



**Bufflehead** - The males of this small duck appear to be black and white. The heads have an iridescent purplish/green heads. The female and immature males have a dull gray head with a white cheek patch. Foot color can be bluish gray to nearly pink.

Buffleheads are common throughout the state. The smallest of the divers, buffleheads prefer open water habitats with aquatic submergent vegetation and aquatic invertebrates. The mature male is readily identified, as its white breast stands out a quite a distance. This fast flyer often challenges the best of wing shooters as it fly's low over water. Buffleheads will remain on high country water often keeping potholes open even though ice is choking in. Many buffleheads are found on Arizona's lakes and reservoirs and this duck will be attracted to most decoy spreads. Buffleheads are cavity nesters and use holes in standing dead trees to raise their young.



**Canada Goose** - The male and female Canada geese have the same appearance, but are differentiated by the smaller size of the female.

Canada geese begin to arrive in Arizona in good numbers along the Colorado River in December. Other areas with significant numbers are the White Mountains around Alpine and Saint Johns. A large number of Canada geese also reside near Payson and Roosevelt Lake. Canada Geese prefer to feed near their loafing sites and select areas with green grass forage and grain. These birds are quite habitual and will return to feeding areas if not over harassed by humans. Scout the area and set up decoys pre-dawn and you will be rewarded. They are increasingly abundant in our urban centers because of their attraction to the water and grass parks and golf courses provide.



**Canvasback** - Canvasbacks possess a long sloping black bill as well as black feet. The wings are gray with white and gray vermiculation. The males have a reddish brown head on a white /gray body. Superficially, they resemble redheads but can be distinguished by much whiter backs and the sloping bill.

This largest of the Diving species of waterfowl has preference for large open water, deep reservoirs and lakes. Feeding on aquatic submergent vegetation, the canvasback is dependent on water quality that allows light penetration and growth of aquatic vegetation. Canvasbacks usually appear later in the season and will utilize higher elevation waters up until ice forces them south. Never abundant, their low but stable population size keeps the bag limit low (typically one (1) per day) most year.





**Cinnamon Teal** - Both sexes of this small duck have a powder blue shoulder patch on the wing. Males have a cinnamon color body with a bright red eye. Bills of both sexes are dark gray with the foot color being yellow/orange.

All teal are small ducks but this is the largest of the teal species. Cinnamon teal arrive early to the state. The cinnamon color of the drakes is quite impressive with a brilliant red eye. Cinnamon teal also nest in Northern Arizona and can be found along most river courses where emergent aquatic food plants exist. Large concentrations of cinnamon teal utilize the mudflats of larger reservoirs such as San Carlos and Roosevelt Lake. They are also found in small groups in mud tanks in lower elevations.



**Common Merganser** - The male of the species has a brilliant orange/red bill with an iridescent green head. The body appears white and black, but at closer look has iridescent green color throughout. The feet are reddish orange. The female has a reddish head with gray body. The bill is orange with orange feet. Both male and female have serrated teeth like points on the bill.

The largest of the mergansers, the common merganser is quite common in Arizona. Found on nearly all reservoirs and river courses in the State the merganser will dive for its food that consists of small fish. They can often be found in large groups along shore in our large reservoirs. The serrated bill on mergansers differentiates this duck from other puddle and diving species. Due to its diet the palatability of merganser flesh is poor.



**Gadwall** - Male has gray speckled head with a black rump patch. Both sexes have a white speculum with a cinnamon colored shoulder patch. Foot color is yellow/orange. At first glance, they are often misidentified as female mallards, but the dark hind-end differentiates them. In flight, the white patch on the back of the wing is distinctive.

Gadwall can be found throughout Arizona and can be identified as the only puddle duck possessing a white speculum on the wing. They are similar in size to pintail and usually prefer wetlands with aquatic submergent vegetation. Gadwall typically resides in flocks of less than ten (10) birds and decoy well.



**Green-winged Teal** - Male has a cinnamon colored head with a green stripe on the sides. Both sexes have a green speculum on the wing. Bill and foot color is gray to black. In flight, they appear as small, generally dark birds with a darting, erratic flight pattern.

Green wing teal the smallest of puddle ducks are common throughout Arizona. They are early arrivers to the state and can be found along river courses and reservoirs around the desert as early as September. This fast flying species offers excellent wing shooting and also decoys quite well. Although typically in flocks of ten or less, observations of several hundred in one flock are common along the Gila River west of Phoenix.



**Mallard** - Male has green head with olive green bill. Wings of both sexes have purplish/blue speculum and white underside.

Mallards, the largest of Arizona's puddle ducks are common to Arizona. Concentrations of mallards are typically found near agricultural grain fields that are situated near wetlands or river courses. The species nest throughout the high country of the state, namely in the White Mountains and Flagstaff area. Mallards are common on nearly all stock tanks throughout the desert and mountain country. Mallards are adaptable ducks and are common in urban areas. They have been known to form pairs and breed in backyards with swimming pools in Phoenix and Tucson. Mallards typically return to feeding areas so scout your hunting area to locate where the birds are feeding. A mallard call can be quite successful in luring this bird to decoy spreads.



**Northern Pintail** - Male has chocolate brown head with a slender white strip along the neck. The bill has powder blue strip on each side. Males have long black pointed feather at tail. Wings of both sexes have bronze speculum with gray underside. Foot color ranges from bluish gray to black. The long wings and neck make in flight identification certain with experience. Populations have declined significantly since the 1970's but have stabilized in the last two (2) decades. Because of this, bag limit restrictions are in effect and a 1 pintail bag limit is typical most years. Pintail usually begin arriving in Arizona in October and are found on most of the state's larger wetlands and lakes. This shallow water feeder prefers large open water as opposed to small potholes or stock tanks. Pintail are thought to be the wariest of puddle ducks requiring excellent concealment by the hunter. Pintail whistles are quite effective for attracting this duck into gunning range. Decoys are advisable, and it is recommended to have larger display of decoys.



**Northern Shoveler** - Males have green head with light blue shoulder patches on the wings. The bill of both sexes is spatulate (spoon shaped). The primary feathers on the wings have white shafts. Foot color is yellow/orange.

Shovlers or "spoonies" as they are called prefer open water habitats with invertebrates such as daphnia or midge larvae. Shovlers are easily decoyed and often land in a decoy spread even if the hunter is standing up taking a break. Shovlers can be found in large flocks of twenty (20) plus individuals and have a very characteristic "WHOOSH" as they swoop out of the sky to land on a wetland.



**Redhead** - Males have a reddish/brown head with a black chest. The body is gray with gray blue foot color. The wings are gray with a dull speculum.

Redheads are common in Arizona and locally nest in the Flagstaff and White Mountain regions. Slightly smaller than the canvasback they occupy similar habitats. Redheads prefer deep water with aquatic submergent vegetation and are usually found on larger reservoirs and lakes. Red heads can be found in flocks of up to twenty-five (25) individuals and will decoy very well. These fast flyers will often appear out of nowhere to inspect your decoy spread before turning and attempting to land.



**Ring-necked Duck** - The backs of Ring-necked ducks are dark gray to black. The bill of the male has a small ring around the tip. Close inspection will also reveal a brown ring around the neck hence the name. Both sexes have gray speculum with a tint of iridescent green and gray feet.

"Ringies" as they're called are found throughout Arizona on a variety of wetland habitats. Often found on stock tanks throughout the state, this small diver prefers deeper open water areas. This duck often occurs in large flocks up to fifty (50) birds. They are fast flyers and will decoy well.



**Ruddy Duck** - During the fall and winter months this duck will appear a dull gray/brown. The tail of both sexes has stiff characteristic that sticks up more than out when the duck swims. The bills of both sexes appear somewhat spatulate but not as obvious as the Shoveler.

Ruddy ducks are common in Arizona and will nest in some of the wetlands in the high country. These ducks typically prefer to dive rather than fly and hunters can usually approach the bird quite close before it dives to the safety of the water world only to resurface out of gunning range. This often overlooked duck as far as table fare can be quite good. Ruddies are typically found on large open water habitats and will form large flocks loafing on lakes and reservoirs during the fall and winter months.



**Greater/Lesser Scaup** - Both Scaup species have white speculums on the wings with it extending out towards the primaries on the greater Scaup. Also known as blue bills the scaup have a blue bill. Foot color is gray/black. Scaup have light colored backs with dark green/iridescent heads.

Both scaup species can be found in Arizona and utilize a variety of wetland habitats. Typically found on reservoirs and lakes scaup feed on aquatic submergent vegetation and invertebrate animals. Scaup will also utilize river courses in Arizona and are often found on stock tanks. This duck will decoy easily and typically will appear in small flocks of less than ten (10).



## 2018 Hopi Deer and Elk Hunter Survey

This survey must be returned and stamped in the box to the right by a WEMP employee before January 11, 2019.

Program Use Only

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Permit # \_\_\_\_\_

Days Hunted	# Bucks Seen	# Does Seen	# Fawns Seen	# Bulls Seen	# Cows Seen	# Calves Seen	# Coyotes Seen

For the questions below, please circle your response.

Did you harvest an animal?    **Y**    **N**    If so, what species?    **Deer**    **Elk**    Sex?    **M**    **F**

Did you wound any animal you were unable to recover?    **Y**    **N**

How satisfied are you with your hunting experience? Very Dissatisfied    **1**    **2**    **3**    **4**    **5**    Very Satisfied

How crowded did you feel during your hunt? Not At All    **1**    **2**    **3**    **4**    **5**    Very Crowded

### RETURNING THIS SURVEY IS MANDATORY!!!

If you received a 2018 Deer or Elk hunting permit, you must return this survey, regardless of participation. Please submit as soon as possible after your hunt.





Program Use Only:

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## 2018-2019 Hopi Tribe Hunting and Trapping, Bobcat and Mountain Lion Permit Application

LAST NAME		FIRST NAME			SEX	MI.	DATE OF BIRTH
CENSUS NUMBER	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	COLOR EYES	COLOR HAIR	CONTACT NUMBER	
MAILING ADDRESS		TYPE OF PERMIT APPLYING FOR: (Check all boxes that may apply and enclose full amount of payment)					
		Tribal Member		Hunting and Trapping Permit		Mountain Lion Permit	
		Non-Tribal Member		Bobcat Permit		Contest Permit	
EMAIL ADDRESS				Bobcat Permit Tag		Trap Registration No. Permit	
		Number of Bobcat Permits (Limit of 10 per day)					

Applicant will be notified if approved to receive a Hopi Hunting and Trapping, Bobcat and/or Mountain Lion permit. Enclose an additional \$5 processing fee if applying by mail. If applying by mail, approved permits will be sent to the address on this application.

Mail to:  
Hopi Wildlife and Ecosystem Management Program  
Attn: Permit Application  
PO BOX 123  
Kykotsmovi, AZ  
86039



Program Use Only:

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## 2018 Hopi Tribe Deer and Elk Hunting Permit Application

HUNT CHOICES (Circle One)	1 <sup>ST</sup> CHOICE	2 <sup>ND</sup> CHOICE	3 <sup>RD</sup> CHOICE	4 <sup>TH</sup> CHOICE	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	
DEER      ELK					- - -	
CENSUS NUMBER	ENROLLED TRIBE	LAST NAME			FIRST NAME	ML
-						
DATE OF BIRTH	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	COLOR EYES	COLOR HAIR	SEX	CONTACT NUMBER
- - -						( )
MAILING ADDRESS	EMAIL ADDRESS (Optional. Used to keep hunters informed.)					

A separate application and permit fee for each species is required.

Make Check or Money Order Payable to: The Hopi Tribe

Mail to:

Hopi Wildlife and Ecosystem Management Program  
 Attn: 2018 Hopi Hunt Drawing  
 PO BOX 123  
 Kykotsmovi, AZ  
 86039