



United States  
General Accounting Office  
Washington, D.C. 20548

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Office of the General Counsel

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October 15, 1996

The Honorable John McCain  
Chairman  
The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye  
Ranking Minority Member  
Committee on Indian Affairs  
United States Senate

The Honorable Don Young  
Chairman  
The Honorable George Miller  
Ranking Minority Member  
Committee on Resources  
House of Representatives

Subject: Department of the Interior: Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations on  
Certain Federal Indian Reservations and Ceded Lands for the 1996-97  
Late Season

Pursuant to section 801(a)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code, this is our report on a major rule promulgated by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. The rule is entitled "Migratory Bird Hunting: Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations on Certain Federal Indian Reservations and Ceded Lands for the 1996-97 Late Season." We received the rule on September 24, 1996. It was published in the Federal Register as a final rule on September 27, 1996. 61 Fed. Reg. 50940. The rule was effective on September 28, 1996, pursuant to the exception in 5 U.S.C. § 808(1).

Enclosed is our assessment of the Department of the Interior's compliance with the procedural steps required by sections 801(a)(1)(B)(i) through (iv) of title 5 with respect to the rule. Our review indicates that the Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service complied with the applicable requirements.

This rule is part of a series of regulations dealing with the establishment of seasons, limits and other regulations for migratory game bird hunting under amendments to 50 C.F.R. part 20. This rule prescribes special late season hunting regulations for 16 tribes on federal reservations, off-reservation trust lands, and ceded lands in response to tribal requests for authority to regulate hunting by tribal and nontribal members on their reservations under established guidelines. The guidelines were published in the Federal Register on June 4, 1985, 50 Fed Reg. 23467. In its submission, the Fish and Wildlife Service notes that no sport hunting of migratory game birds is permitted unless regulatory schedules for seasons, daily bag and possession limits, and shooting hours are promulgated.

If you have any questions about this report, please contact Alan Zuckerman, Assistant General Counsel, at (202) 512-4586. The official responsible for GAO evaluation work relating to the Department of the Interior is Barry Hill, Associate Director, Energy, Resources and Science. Mr. Hill can be reached at (202) 512-9775.

Robert P. Murphy  
General Counsel

Attachment

cc: Mr. George T. Frampton, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for Fish  
and Wildlife and Parks  
Department of the Interior

ANALYSIS UNDER 5 U.S.C. §§ 801(a)(1)(B)(i)-(iv) OF A MAJOR RULE  
ISSUED BY  
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
ENTITLED  
"MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING: MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING REGULATIONS ON  
CERTAIN FEDERAL INDIAN RESERVATIONS AND CEDED LANDS FOR THE  
1996-97 LATE SEASON  
(RIN: 1018-AD69)

(i) Cost-benefit analysis

According to the cost-benefit analysis contained in the filing, the migratory bird hunting regulations (of which this regulation is a part) collectively have an economic impact in excess of an estimated \$400 million in direct expenditures. For example, the analysis indicates that \$118.1 million will be spent by duck hunters on equipment, \$127 million on food, \$132.6 million on transportation and lodging plus \$36.4 million "other" direct expenditures. Without these regulations, the service opines that the resources spent in duck hunting would, to some degree, be spent on other recreational activities, so that the actual national economic development affect of the regulations may be less than \$100 million.

The analysis notes that the rule impose some costs of administration and enforcement on the state, but as the states also derive revenue from licensing, the net cost, if any, can not be quantified.

(ii) Agency actions relevant to the Regulatory Flexibility Act, 5 U.S.C. §§ 603-605, 607 and 609

The Service's compliance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act consisted of a "Small Entity Flexibility Analysis" issued in 1996 (and available from the Office of Management and Budget upon request). It appears that the analysis was so limited because the regulation's impact is primarily beneficial to a very substantial number of small businesses. The Chief Counsel for Advocacy, Small Business Administration was notified of the analysis.

The analysis provided by the Service indicates that the regulations are promulgated annually to set frameworks for harvest levels and seasons for migratory bird hunting; that the States then issue regulations within the established framework, and that under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 U.S. C. § 703 *et seq.*, no legal migratory bird hunting could take place without the regulations.

The objective noted by the analysis is to ensure that harvest levels are commensurate with the current population of each species, based on surveys conducted in the spring and early summer.

The analysis notes that as many as 738,000 small entities will share in the estimated \$254-\$592 million spent by migratory bird hunters during the 1996-97 season. There are no new compliance requirements for small business resulting from the regulations. In addition, since the regulations are largely beneficial to small entities, the Service indicates that no special treatment was considered for them.

(iii) Agency actions relevant to sections 202-205 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, 2 U.S.C. §§ 1532-1535

The Service has certified that the rulemaking will not impose a cost of \$100 million or more on local or state governments or private entities.

(iv) Other relevant information or requirements under Acts and Executive orders

The Service notes that National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) considerations are covered by its "Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement: Issuance of Annual Regulations Permitting the Sport Hunting of Migratory Birds," which was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on June 9, 1988. The Service also asserts that pursuant to Endangered Species Act considerations, it designs hunting regulations to "remove or alleviate chances of conflict between migratory game bird hunting seasons and the protection and conservation of endangered and threatened species." In addition, the Service declares that the Department of the Interior has certified to OMB that the regulations meet the applicable standards of E.O. 12778, and that the regulations do not have sufficient federalism implications to warrant the preparation of a federalism assessment.

Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. §§ 551 et seq.

The rule was promulgated through the general notice of proposed rulemaking procedures of the Act, 5 U.S.C. § 553. The Service afforded interested persons the opportunity to comment on the proposed rule, and the final rule addresses the comments.

Paperwork Reduction Act, 44 U.S.C. §§ 3501-3520

The Service states that there are no information collection requirements resulting from the rulemaking.

Statutory authorization for the rule

The rule concerning migratory waterfowl hunting is authorized by 16 U.S.C. §§ 703-712 and 742 a-j.

Executive Order No. 12866

Our review indicates that the Service adhered to the requirements of Executive Order 12866. In addition, we were informally advised that the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs reviewed the regulations and consider them to be a major rule.