

GAME, FISH AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

Possession, Processing and Transportation of Game; Taxidermists

Chapter 41:06:03; 41:09:11

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	July 8-9, 2019	Pierre
	Public Hearing	September 5, 2019	Spearfish
	Finalization	September 5-6, 2019	Spearfish

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Establish new rules related to the management of chronic wasting disease (CWD) and make effective July 1, 2020.

A cervid is defined as a mammal of the family Cervidae, which includes white-tailed deer, mule deer and elk.

1. Interstate Carcass Transportation
 - A. Importation of whole cervid carcasses and high-risk cervid carcass parts into South Dakota is restricted from other states, regardless of CWD status of the exporting state.
 - B. Only the following portions of hunter-harvested cervid carcasses may be brought into South Dakota:
 - i. cut and wrapped meat; quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached; antlers, hides or teeth; finished taxidermy mounts; or antlers attached to skull caps that are cleaned of all brain tissue.
 - C. Whole cervid carcasses only traveling through South Dakota are exempt from this regulation.
2. Intrastate Carcass Transportation
 - A. Whole cervid carcasses and high-risk cervid carcass parts shall not leave a known CWD endemic area within South Dakota.
 - B. Only the following portions of cervid carcasses may leave a known CWD endemic area within South Dakota:
 - i. cut and wrapped meat; quarters or other portions of meat with no part of the spinal column or head attached; antlers, hides or teeth; finished taxidermy mounts; or antlers attached to skull caps that are cleaned of all brain tissue.
3. Carcass Disposal
 - A. A hunter shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts taken from another state, regardless of CWD status of the exporting state, or a known South Dakota CWD endemic area with a waste management provider or permitted landfill when non-commercial meat processing and non-commercial taxidermy has concluded.
 - i. Those cervid carcasses taken from a known South Dakota CWD endemic area that test negative for CWD from a verified test sponsored by the Department would be exempt from this disposal regulation.
 - ii. Any recipient of such gift of wildlife as described above shall follow this cervid carcass disposal requirement.
 - B. A wildlife processing facility as defined by 41:06:03:10 shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts taken from another state, regardless of CWD status of the exporting state, or a known South Dakota CWD endemic area with a waste management provider or permitted landfill.
 - i. Game processors licensed by U.S. Department of Agriculture or S.D. Animal Industry Board shall dispose of carcasses as required by the conditions associated with such license.
 - C. A taxidermist as defined by 41:09:11:02 shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts taken from another state, regardless of CWD status of the exporting state, or a known South Dakota CWD endemic area with a waste management provider or permitted landfill.

APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

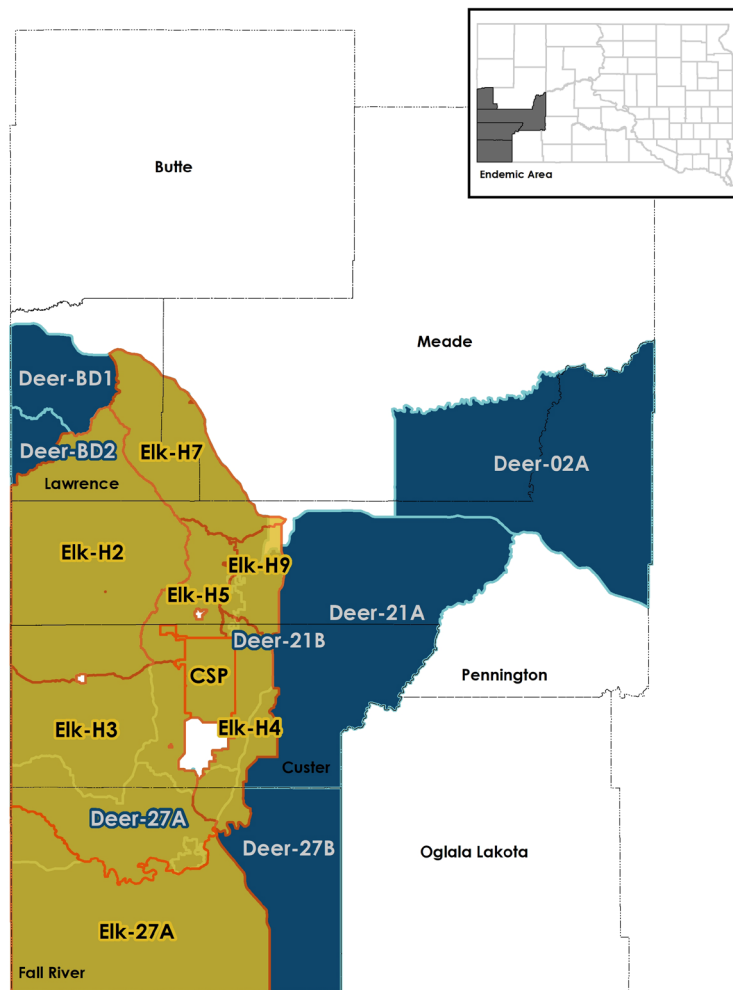
SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) poses serious challenges to wildlife managers and the implications of long-term sustainability and management for free-ranging deer and elk could be significant. The known CWD endemic area is currently restricted to southwestern South Dakota and includes the counties of Custer, Fall River, Lawrence and Pennington counties. CWD has been confirmed in deer within the Black Hills (Firearm Units BD1 and BD2), Custer State Park and Prairie Units 02A, 21A, 21B, 27A, 27B and 27L. CWD has been confirmed in elk within the Black Hills (Firearm Units H2, H3, H4, H5, H7 and H9), Custer State Park and Prairie Unit 27A.

Chronic wasting disease can be spread among cervids by both direct contact between animals and exposure to environments contaminated with CWD prions, the abnormal protein that causes the disease. The unnatural dispersal of CWD-infected cervid carcasses from the location of harvest within a known CWD endemic area to places such as a hunter's home, taxidermist or game processor in a portion of the state not known to have CWD, is a significant concern. Since there is currently no known cure for CWD, proactive actions that include preventive measures to reduce the unnatural spread of CWD are a high priority.

The goal state of the South Dakota Chronic Wasting Disease Action Plan is to determine presence/absence of CWD, reduce the spread of CWD, and have an informed public that understand, support and participate with CWD management practices to ensure viable deer and elk populations for future generations. The above recommendations have been identified as new rules for consideration within the action plan to reduce the spread of CWD through the proper disposal of carcass remains.

Known CWD Endemic Area



APPROVE _____ **MODIFY** _____ **REJECT** _____ **NO ACTION** _____