



SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF GAME, FISH AND PARKS

523 EAST CAPITOL AVENUE | PIERRE, SD 57501

Resident/Nonresident Opportunity Allocation Stakeholder Group

The SD Game, Fish and Parks (GFP) Commission and Department formed a "Resident/Nonresident Opportunity Allocation Stakeholder Group." This diverse group of citizen stakeholders and other government agencies were asked to assist the Commission in having an informed, thoughtful public discussion on an increasingly sensitive subject of allocating hunting and fishing opportunities for residents and nonresidents. The stakeholder group worked to develop suggestions on criteria for making fair, reasoned, and balanced decisions when the Commission allocates this opportunity. The Stakeholder Group offers these insights, ideas, and alternatives for consideration by the Commission in developing their criteria for allocation decisions.

Main Themes

1. **Species Abundance**
2. **Demand for Licenses**
3. **R3 – Recruitment, Retention and Reactivation**
4. **Demand for Access**
5. **Social Carrying Capacity of Residents and Nonresidents**
6. **Economics**

1. **Species Abundance**

- a. Fewer restrictions should be placed on nonresidents when populations are abundant or above population objectives found in specific species management plans.
- b. Opportunities for species of limited abundance (i.e. elk, bighorn sheep, mountain goat) will allow for little or no nonresident participation.
- c. Opportunities for abundant species (i.e. walleyes, pheasants) will allow for liberal, and in some cases, unlimited nonresident participation.
- d. Current and future populations of species should be taken into consideration.
- e. Habitat (aquatic and terrestrial) is the driving force in the population of many species. GFP commission should consider quantity and quality of habitat when allocating opportunity to residents and nonresidents.

2. **Demand for Licenses**

- a. The commission should consider demand by residents for limited licenses when allocating nonresident opportunities.
- b. Increased participation in activities where licenses are unlimited may require future limitations on both residents and nonresidents.

3. R3 – Recruitment, Retention and Reactivation

- a. The commission should look to continue to expand both youth and new participants regardless of age.
- b. When possible, regulations should be simplified and streamlined.
- c. Expansion of resident outdoor activities should be encouraged.

4. Demand for Access

- a. When limiting access for one opportunity or user group, limiting access for all opportunities and user groups should be considered.
- b. As competition for public land access becomes greater, limitations on resident and/or nonresidents may be needed.
- c. Some specific geographic locations may require limited access due to hunting pressure or management objectives.
- d. Temporal/Spacial distribution of hunters and anglers may ease public access concerns.
- e. Crowding can have a negative impact on resident hunting experience.

5. Social Carrying Capacity of Residents and Nonresidents

- a. There is a point where the conflict between residents and nonresidents causes a decline in resident participation.

6. Economics

- a. Economics should not trump management decisions.
- b. Impact to GFP budget should be considered when allocating opportunity.
- c. GFP Commission should recognize the economic impact to local communities, landowners (farmers/ranchers), outfitters and the state of SD.
- d. Economic impact to landowners (farmers/ranchers).

Additional conversation topics that were considered but not included at this time:

- The status/abundance of habitat and how it impacts opportunity.
- Landownership. Amount of public vs. private land and the demand for use of each by hunters.
- Who are nonresidents and does it matter (family, business associates, one time users, etc.).
- If restrictions are put on number of individuals who can use a certain piece of public land, where do they go? Do they create another crowding issue someplace else? Quit hunting?

GAME, FISH AND PARKS COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

Bighorn Sheep Auction License – Area Valid

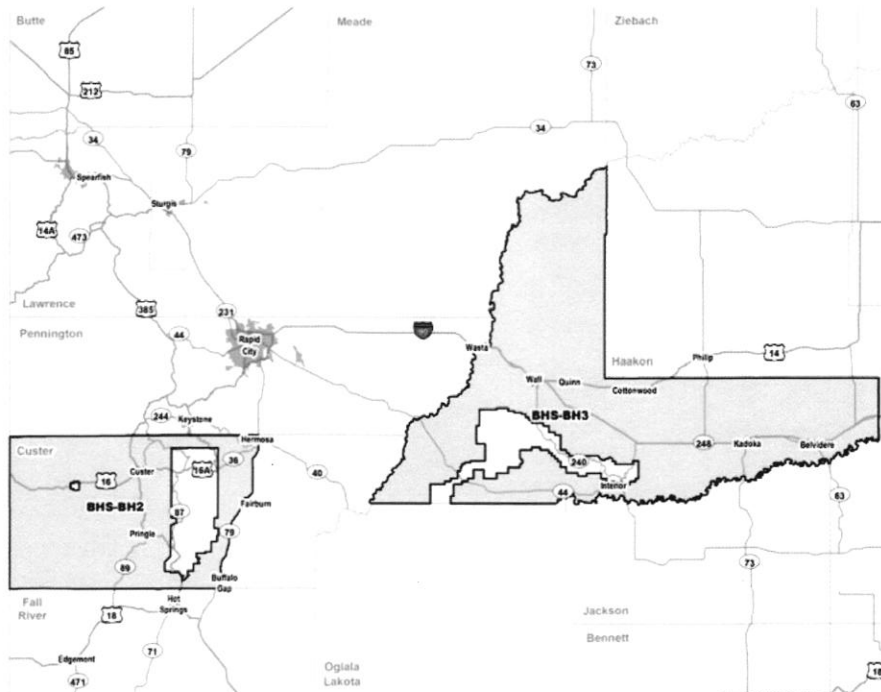
Commission Meeting Dates:	Presented	Feb. 28-March 1, 2019	Pierre
	Approval Action	Feb. 28-March 1, 2019	Pierre

Administrative Action

1. Include Unit 3 (hunting unit around Badlands National Park) to the area valid to hunt with the bighorn sheep auction license.

Supportive Information

Per prior authorization by the GFP Commission, the bighorn sheep auction license is currently valid in Unit 2 with the primary focus on the Elk Mountain herd. Recent development of the Second Century Initiative and a focus on efforts to maximize venues to generate habitat funding, it has been determined the State should attempt to capitalize on the opportunity to use the existing bighorn sheep auction license as one of the several approaches to generate habitat funding. To allow the successful bidder to use the auction license in the bighorn sheep hunting unit around the Badlands National Park, the GFP Commission must authorize the auction license to be valid in Unit 3; resulting in the successful bidder to use the auction license in either Unit 2 or 3.



APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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Second Century Initiative Information

"The first century of pheasant hunting put South Dakota on the map as a destination for every hunter. Now we must preserve and expand habitat to ensure that the second century of pheasant hunting will be as great as the first." -Gov. Kristi Noem

The Second Century Initiative emphasizes the following: habitat programs to be implemented with both short and long-term approaches, Hunt for Habitat program (or raffle tag for big game species), nesting predator programs (includes the implementation of a bounty and live trap program targeted at nest predators), a specialty license plate with all proceeds going directly toward habitat management and the crowdsourcing of habitat solutions through habitat.sd.gov.

Short-term Habitat Approaches (Immediate – 12 months)

Approach 1 – Expand existing saline soil program.

Build upon the existing saline and sodic soil program currently implemented by Pheasants Forever and SD Corn by using one-time funds to further market the program and enroll additional landowners. Under this approach, each additional \$1 million could enroll approximately 5,000 acres of marginal saline and sodic soils and provide habitat for upland nesting birds and other wildlife.

Approach 2 – Implementation of conservation provisions of the Farm Bill.

GFP and other conservation partners will be ready to provide assistance to USDA to implement conservation provisions of the newly passed Farm Bill.

- Emphasis will be to maximize landowner enrollment into the CRP program by providing assistance through the various partnership positions across the state.
- Workshops and informational meetings will be carried out in partnership with various partners.
- GFP will work with the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) to improve and maximize habitat opportunities through Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) and other conservation programs.

Approach 3 – Provide incentive for landowners enrolling in SHIPP.

Under the new Farm Bill, the Soil Health and Income Protection Program (SHIPP) will be a 50,000 acre pilot program to be enrolled by the end of 2020, available in Prairie Pothole Region (PPR) states. It is uncertain how those acres will be enrolled or distributed across the five states within the PPR.

- GFP cost-share incentive will be made available for those lands enrolled in a 5-year agreement to help cover the cost of seed to be planted to a conservation cover.
- The cost-share incentive excludes haying and mowing in 2 of the 5 years.



Long-term Habitat Approaches (6 months – 3 years)

Approach 4 – Continue working lands conservation through a USDA Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP).

Moving forward and once the Federal Farm Bill conservation programs are ready for implementation, the next practical step would be to leverage available federal funding by drafting and submitting a proposal to NRCS through the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP).

- Explore the development of a RCPP for SD to continue the SHIPP program concept above and beyond the one-time pilot approach.
- Additionally, the RCPP proposal to include further utilizing CRP as that program has been added to RCPP in the new Farm Bill.
- This working lands and habitat RCPP approach would require partners to generate the funding match; leveraging funds will provide the opportunities to have a larger impact.

Approach 5 – Every Acre Counts.

This research effort at SDSU will improve the profitability, diversity, and ecosystem benefits of agriculture by using precision technologies to empower producers to make sound management decisions for every acre of their operation. By determining the return on investment of alternative practices on marginal lands and developing the decision support tools needed to enable producers to successfully transition to these management strategies, this project will directly benefit the economic stability of farming while applying conservation measures on the ground with the supplementary benefit of more wildlife habitat.

Hunt for Habitat

Overview

The highest demand licenses in South Dakota are those for bighorn sheep, mountain goat and elk and all of the drawings for these licenses are reserved for resident hunters only. Certain deer and antelope licenses are also highly coveted albeit at a much lower level. Currently, GFP collaborates with private non-profit organizations to offer an elk license raffle and a bighorn sheep license auction. Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation generates an average of \$25,300 annually with the elk license raffle and the Midwest Chapter of Wild Sheep Foundation has auctioned a SD bighorn sheep license for the past 6 years for an annual average of \$83,250.

Action Items

- Create Hunt for Habitat raffle licenses and allow residents and nonresidents the opportunity to purchase raffle chances through the state licensing system without restriction on the number that can be purchased.
- Impose a restriction that no more than 1 set of "Hunt for Habitat" licenses can be issued to a nonresident in a year.
- All of the above are pending legislative action.



Furs for Pheasants Bounty Program

Overview

Research has shown that intensive predator removal efforts (i.e. trapping) can result in site-specific improvements in nesting success for pheasants and ducks. Increasing the harvest of nest predators (i.e. raccoon, striped skunk, badger, opossum, and red fox) during the primary nesting season (April 1-July 31) in South Dakota will have an impact on the nest success of pheasants and ducks. These impacts will likely be at localized levels in areas where intense removal activities take place, year-after-year. Implementation will begin April 1, 2019.

Action Items

- Resident-only program in which participants must have a valid hunting or trapping license, unless they are landowners that harvest these animals on property they own/operate.
- Youth under the age of 16 do not need to have a license to participate in the bounty program.
- All participants must submit the tail of these species to local Wildlife Conservation Officers, Wildlife Damage Specialists or any GFP office. Each tail is worth \$10. The tail must be removed from the animal as this will prohibit multiple payments for the same animal.
- GFP will also work with other partners (i.e. 4-H, FFA clubs, etc.) to help facilitate the collection of tails.
- GFP staff will upload the individual's personal information and signed affidavit via a Survey123 app.
- GFP fiscal staff will monitor the central database monthly and process checks to individuals for payment.
- If the annual amount collected by a participant exceeds \$600 dollars, a 1099 Form is required for IRS tax collection purposes.

Live Trap Giveaway Program

Overview

This effort is directly tied to the department's 2016-2020 strategic plan to increase trapping awareness and outreach as trapping license sales have decreased dramatically over the past 20 years. By tackling this issue head-on, GFP hopes to increase participation in trapping from all ages while at the same time, reducing localized populations of nest predators as a way to increase pheasant and duck nest success. Once trapping efforts begin in a local area it is important to maintain those efforts year-after-year to be able to retain the benefits of predator removal. Trapping efforts should occur in or directly adjacent to quality nesting habitat and be focused during the primary nesting season (April 1 through July 31). Implementation will begin in early February 2019.

Action Items

- GFP will coordinate with the Department of Corrections along with other private South Dakota companies to construct live-traps.



- Participants can register for up to five free live-traps via an online registration process.
- Participants can pick up their live-traps at the GFP office closest to them as identified during the online registration process.
- Participants will need to follow all trapping seasons and regulations and these live-traps cannot be sold, bartered, or traded.
- Educational videos and materials as well as best management practices regarding predator removal and trapping techniques will be made available.

Specialty License Plate

Overview

Neighboring states, in particular, Nebraska and Minnesota have been able to generate revenue for conservation by selling specialty vehicle license plates with wildlife-related artwork. We believe these license plates could be a significant source of revenue for habitat enhancement in South Dakota.

Action Items

- A \$10 habitat conservation plate will be developed and available for purchase from the Department of Revenue's Division of Motor Vehicles.
- The plate would only be valid for one year and a new plate would have to be purchased annually.
- The plate would be designed with a portion of the picture missing. The missing portion of the plate would then be purchased from the Second Century Habitat Fund for \$30 in the form of a sticker.
- GFP will assist with the sale of the license plate stickers through the Department's online point-of-sale system.
- All of the above are pending legislative action.
- Examples:





Crowdsourcing for Habitat Solutions

Overview

South Dakota is home to some of the best hunting and fishing in the world, thanks to the farmers and ranchers who care for their land. Habitat Pays, or habitat.sd.gov, launched in 2015 as part of a joint effort with the South Dakota Department of Agriculture to connect farmers and ranchers to the appropriate habitat resources and help them implement wildlife habitat where it makes the most sense. The site is marketed towards agricultural producers, however, providing a platform where sportsmen and women (as well as other constituents) can come together to engage in a conversation about finding solutions for sustainable habitat has been a concentrated area for GFP as we look to promote understanding and engagement to find successful solutions to complex resource management issues. Implementation will begin in early February.

Crowdsourcing happens when:

- An organization or individual has a task or challenge to be performed.
- An online community is voluntarily engaged in performing or competing against one another to complete the task.
- Both parties receive a mutual benefit; i.e. the State of South Dakota receives a quality habitat solution and the constituent in return is waived the fee of the hunting or fishing license for that year.

Action Items

- GFP will use Facebook as the platform to crowdsource habitat solutions and promote idea-driven dialogue for a period of 2-3 months. This platform is free and allows for a transparent submission process, where participants can engage and respond to proposed ideas.
- GFP staff will monitor and manage the online stream of comments.
- The submission of comments and/or posts will have an approval process; which online users are accustomed to in most crowdsourcing activities.
- If constituents are not on Facebook, an email account, habitatpays@state.sd.us, will be provided as a secondary option for idea submission.
- All comments and ideas will be reviewed for final approval by Governor Noem.
- The GFP Commission will need to follow the rule promulgation process to allow the waiving of individual license fees.
- It is also an option to open it back up and ramp up efforts in the fall months; depending on the amount of activity the first request attracts.
- Even with a submission deadline, GFP would welcome individuals to submit their ideas via email to habitatpays@state.sd.us at any time throughout the year.
- Additional cross-promotional efforts will take place to market crowdsourcing with Ag alongside our partners from sportsman and agricultural groups (i.e. Pheasants Forever and SD Corn).

From: info@gfp.sd.us
To: maddockshenry@gmail.com
Cc: [Comes, Rachel](#)
Subject: Petition for Rule Change Form
Date: Tuesday, February 19, 2019 10:05:52 AM

South Dakota - Game, Fish, and Parks

Petition for Rule Change

A new form was just submitted from the <http://gfp.sd.gov/> website with the following information:

ID: 64

Petitioner Name: Henry Maddocks

Address: 208 Ft. Sully Trail
Pierre, SD 57501

Email: maddockshenry@gmail.com

Phone: 605-264-5499

Rule Identification:

Describe Change: On behalf of myself and other Homeowners having residences on Okobojo Creek, we would petition the Game Fish and Parks Commission to ban rifle deer hunting on the GFP managed property running along Okobojo Creek.

Reason for Change: There are 30+ residences within 100-800 yards of the GFP property running along Okobojo Creek, all of which are uphill from Okobojo Creek. Since deer rifles have a lethal range far greater than that, particularly when fired at an uphill angle, rifle deer hunting in the described residential area presents a clear danger to public safety. We would also note that other similar residential areas adjacent to GFP property already have similar protections such as Spring Creek, Cow Creek, Okobojo Point and Whitlock Bay,

From: info@gfp.sd.us
To: jghagemann@hotmail.com
Cc: [Comes, Rachel](#)
Subject: Petition for Rule Change Form
Date: Friday, January 25, 2019 9:48:05 PM

South Dakota - Game, Fish, and Parks

Petition for Rule Change

A new form was just submitted from the <http://gfp.sd.gov/> website with the following information:

ID: 56

Petitioner Name: Josh Hagemann

Address: 30275 NE Jim River Rd
Mission Hill, SD 57046

Email: jghagemann@hotmail.com

Phone: 605-270-4813

Rule Identification: 41:06:45:01. General muzzleloading deer hunting season established -- Open unit -- Number and type of licenses.

Describe Change: In addition to the current season dates of Dec 1 to Jan 1, Make muzzleloader licenses valid within the same unit and same time period that a firearms deer season is open. Excluding areas not included in "41:06:45:02. Open units" and areas specifically closed to muzzleloader hunting in "41:06:45:02.01. Closed areas." Example: Open muzzleloader hunting in West River Counties during the West River firearms deer season.

Reason for Change: In the spirit of providing more opportunities to sportsmen, this would allow muzzleloader hunters to hunt with family and friends during the other firearms seasons. Muzzleloader anydeer tags are usually harder to draw than many other tags. This would also provided a better opportunity to harvest a deer after a hunter has waited years to obtain the tag. It would allow a muzzleloader hunter to make use of more hospitable weather. I don't believe it would place undue pressure on deer populations as there are only 1000 any deer tags available statewide. Also muzzleloaders are a more primitive method thus inherently making them less efficient. I believe it is already legal to hunt with different methods (ex: archery and firearm) at the same time as long as the dates and geographical areas overlap. This would just expand opportunity to these limited tags.

From: info@gfp.sd.us
To: dana.rogers.1@hotmail.com
Cc: [Comes, Rachel](#)
Subject: Petition for Rule Change Form
Date: Monday, February 18, 2019 3:44:44 PM

South Dakota - Game, Fish, and Parks

Petition for Rule Change

A new form was just submitted from the <http://gfp.sd.gov/> website with the following information:

ID: 57
Petitioner Name: Dana Rogers
Address: 24021 TWIN ROCKS RD
 HILL CITY, SD 57745
Email: dana.rogers.1@hotmail.com
Phone: 605-415-8443
Rule Identification: 41:06:01:17
Describe Change: Make the following change: Any resident or nonresident deer hunter possessing an archery, muzzleloader, apprentice hunter, or mentor deer license shall obtain and possess a free access permit to hunt West River deer units 24B, 27L, 35L, and East River deer unit 13L. Any resident or nonresident deer hunter possessing an archery deer license shall obtain and possess a free access permit in order to hunt Newton Hills State Park. Any resident or nonresident deer hunter possessing an archery deer license shall obtain and possess a free access permit in order to hunt in the Black Hills as defined in § 41:06:19:02. Unlimited resident access permits may be issued for each management unit and each free access permit shall be unit specific. Nonresident archery deer hunters may apply for a limited amount of access permits via drawing for Black Hills, National Grasslands, Custer National Forest or Missouri River corridor based on department recommendations to distribute hunting pressure.

Reason for Change: REASON: South Dakota has become a very popular destination with Non-Resident hunters with progressively more hunters coming each year. It has recently become even more popular with the change in the archery opener to September 1. The increased number of non-residents has caused significant pressure and overcrowding on many public lands and they have also harvested an increasing number of mule deer. This is a particular issue on large public parcels where a significant number of NRs have a direct and negative impact on the quality of hunt for residents. The NRs pressure and mule deer harvest is also disproportionate on large public parcels like the Black Hills National Forest; Custer National Forest, National Grasslands; Missouri, White and Cheyenne River Corridor's and many small Public Parcels East River. When a resident Firearm hunter has to wait several years and accrue preference to hunt in many of those areas, this is a significant inequity in opportunity to harvest Mule Deer. Placing a low and finite amount of access permits available for NRs will have a positive effect on the herd and quality of hunt for everyone on our large public tracts. If you look at the amount of NR archery hunters that hunt the Black Hills, National Grasslands, Custer National Forest and River Corridor units and compare the amount of mule deer they harvest to resident archers and rifle hunters, the data is clear a change must be made.

From: info@gfp.sd.us
To: dana.rogers.1@hotmail.com
Cc: [Comes, Rachel](#)
Subject: Petition for Rule Change Form
Date: Monday, February 18, 2019 3:46:57 PM

South Dakota - Game, Fish, and Parks

Petition for Rule Change

A new form was just submitted from the <http://gfp.sd.gov/> website with the following information:

ID: 58

Petitioner Name: Dana Rogers

Address: 24021 TWIN ROCKS RD
HILL CITY, SD 57745

Email: dana.rogers.1@hotmail.com

Phone: 605-415-8443

Rule Identification: CREATE RULE 41:06:01:20 - Non-Resident Archery Mule Deer validation permit A Maximum of 200 NR Archery Mule Deer validation permits will be available for drawing. \$100

Describe Change: CREATE RULE CREATE RULE 41:06:01:20 - Non-Resident Archery Mule Deer validation permit A Maximum of 200 NR Archery Mule Deer validation permits will be available for drawing. \$100 - Non-Resident Archery Mule Deer validation permit A Maximum of 200 NR Archery Mule Deer validation permits will be available for drawing. \$100

Reason for Change: REASON: South Dakota has become a very popular destination with Non-Resident hunters with progressively more hunters coming each year. It has recently become even more popular with the change in the archery opener to September 1. The increased number of non-residents has caused significant pressure, overcrowding and they have also harvested a disproportionate number of mule deer. NO other state allows UNLIMITED Non-Resident archery permits across the entire state for BOTH antelope and deer. Nebraska is the only other state a NR can get a mule deer archery permit over the counter. North Dakota and Kansas have high odds for NRs of hunting whitetails with archery but they only allow a VERY limited number of mule deer opportunities that must be drawn. A bowhunter can't hunt the entire season or the entire state in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado etc. They are limited in units, seasons and species of deer in specific areas. If you look at the 2017 archery harvest statistics compiled by SDGF&P you will see the following: - There were 19,510 resident archery license holders and 3,499 NR archery license holders (18%). - NR Bowhunters were successful 41% vs. residents at 29% - NR Bowhunters killed 394 Mule Deer bucks while resident bowhunters killed 549 - NR Bowhunters killed 79 Mule deer bucks with Access Permits while resident bowhunters only killed 72 mule deer bucks with access permits

From: info@gfp.sd.us
To: dana.rogers.1@hotmail.com
Cc: [Comes, Rachel](#)
Subject: Petition for Rule Change Form
Date: Monday, February 18, 2019 3:51:08 PM

South Dakota - Game, Fish, and Parks

Petition for Rule Change

A new form was just submitted from the <http://gfp.sd.gov/> website with the following information:

ID: 60
Petitioner Name: Dana Rogers
Address: 24021 TWIN ROCKS RD
 HILL CITY, SD 57745
Email: dana.rogers.1@hotmail.com
Phone: 605-415-8443
Rule Identification: 41:06:22:01

Describe Change: Make the following change - Unlimited RESIDENT any deer licenses may be issued for units ARD-ST1, ARD-ER1, and ARD-WR1 and unlimited RESIDENT antlerless whitetail deer licenses may be issued for unit ARD-LM1. Non-Residents can apply for ONE ANY Whitetail archery deer permit after first buying a non-resident small game license and applying for one of the following: NR ARD-E11 ((Private Land ONLY) 750 Maximum)) , NR ARD-W11 ((Private Land ONLY) 750 Maximum), NR ARD-PLE ((ER Public Land ONLY) 250 Maximum)) OR NR ARD-PLW ((WR Public Land ONLY) 250 Maximum)). To legally hunt Mule Deer, a NR would be required to draw an additional Mule Deer validation permit (200 Maximum)

Reason for Change: REASON: South Dakota has become a very popular destination with Non-Resident archery hunters with progressively more hunters coming each year. It has recently become even more popular with the change in opener to September 1. The increased number of non-residents has caused significant pressure and overcrowding on many public lands and they have also harvested an increasing number of mule deer. This is a particular issue on large public parcels where a significant number of NRs have a direct and negative impact on the quality of hunt for resident bowhunters. The NRs pressure and mule deer harvest is also disproportionate on large public parcels like the Black Hills National Forest; Custer National Forest, National Grasslands; Missouri, White and Cheyenne River Corridor's and many small Public Parcels East River. Changing the amount of permits available for NR archery and specifically public land and mule deer harvest validation will have a positive effect on the herd and quality of hunt for everyone on our large public tracts. With the numbers listed it would limit NR archers significantly on public land but not have a significant negative impact on private land archery hunting for whitetails. According to GF&P's 2017 archery surveys, there were 19,510 resident archery license holders and 3,499 NR archery license holders (18%). The typical 8% allocation used during the rifle seasons WR would result in limiting NR archery permits to 1,561. As you can see the proposed allocation is much more generous with 2,000 available permits for NRs. The discussion sometimes turns to the question of why limit private land permits at all. I would offer that the vast majority of other states do limit them and more importantly, by NOT limiting them we are encouraging privatization and commercialization of public trust resources. It is increasingly difficult for a resident to find a good place to hunt. If we continue to enable privatization from NRs who have a much higher disposable income level, we do a disservice to the resident hunters of our great state.

From: info@gfp.sd.us
To: dana.rogers.1@hotmail.com
Cc: [Comes, Rachel](#)
Subject: Petition for Rule Change Form
Date: Monday, February 18, 2019 3:49:18 PM

South Dakota - Game, Fish, and Parks

Petition for Rule Change

A new form was just submitted from the <http://gfp.sd.gov/> website with the following information:

ID: 59
Petitioner Name: Dana Rogers
Address: 24021 TWIN ROCKS RD
 HILL CITY, SD 57745
Email: dana.rogers.1@hotmail.com
Phone: 605-415-8443
Rule Identification: 41:06:02:03
Describe Change: (39) Nonresident deer or antelope one-tag license, \$280; to (39) Nonresident deer or antelope one-tag license, \$364. Stipulate that all big game applicants MUST first purchase a small game license prior to application. (29) Nonresident small game license: (a) Sixteen years of age and older, \$115; change to \$149.50 (65) Any unit, other than elk, bighorn sheep, or mountain goat, for which no licenses have been allocated for the purpose of acquiring a preference point or any unit where a preference point is awarded for an unsuccessful application for license: (b) Nonresident, \$10. change to \$25 Propose creation of (66) Habitat Stamp (66) Any hunter who hunts for any species in South Dakota is required to purchase a land habitat stamp. The fees from this stamp will be used to directly fund habitat enhancement and secure more public hunting opportunities: (a) Resident, \$10 (b) Nonresident, \$50
Reason for Change: REASON: A schedule fee increase is warranted when you compare SD to other states across the board for all NR permits. South Dakota has become a very popular destination with Non-Resident hunters with progressively more hunters coming each year. The increased number of non-residents has caused significant pressure, overcrowding and a negative overall impact to resident sportsmen who directly compete for access. Big Game Draw comparison: You will also note the disparity in comparable states that require a preference point fee and SD. Many states also require a conservation license or habitat stamp. Creating one here in SD for all hunters would be a great way to generate funding to increase accessible land and habitat.

From: info@gfp.sd.us
To: DANA.ROGERS.1@HOTMAIL.COM
Cc: [Comes, Rachel](#)
Subject: Petition for Rule Change Form
Date: Monday, February 18, 2019 3:52:45 PM

South Dakota - Game, Fish, and Parks

Petition for Rule Change

A new form was just submitted from the <http://gfp.sd.gov/> website with the following information:

ID: 61
Petitioner Name: DANA ROGERS
Address: 24021 TWIN ROCKS RD
 HILL CITY, SD 57745
Email: DANA.ROGERS.1@HOTMAIL.COM
Phone: 605-415-8443
Rule Identification: 41:06:24:01
Describe Change: Change to An unlimited number of RESIDENT "any antelope" licenses may be issued for this season. Non-Residents can apply for ONE archery antelope permit after first buying a non-resident small game license and applying(150 Maximum).
Reason for Change: REASON: South Dakota has become a very popular destination with Non-Resident archery hunters with progressively more hunters coming each year. It has recently become even more popular with the change in opener to September 1. The increased number of non-residents has caused significant pressure and overcrowding on many public lands. This is a particular issue on large public parcels where a significant number of NRs have a direct and negative impact on the quality of hunt for resident bowhunters. Changing the amount of permits available for NR archery will have a positive effect on the herd and quality of hunt for everyone on our large public tracts. According to GF&P's 2017 archery surveys, there were 2,090 single-tag archery antelope licenses issued in 2017 (1,569 resident and 521 nonresident). That extrapolates to 33% of all archery antelope licenses being held by NR bowhunters. If we held to the 8% standard that firearms seasons use we should only be issuing 126 NR archery antelope permits. So this proposals limit to 150 is generous. Of the 24 management units where antelope were reported harvested, the Harding and Butte County units accounted for over 60% of all harvest which is often where public land bowhunters go to find antelope. The discussion sometimes turns to the question of why limit private land permits at all. I would offer that the vast majority of other states do limit them and more importantly, by NOT limiting them we are encouraging privatization and commercialization of public trust resources. It is increasingly difficult for a resident to find a good place to hunt. If we continue to enable privatization from NRs who have a much higher disposable income level, we do a disservice to the resident hunters of our great state.

From: info@gfp.sd.us
To: bauerlaw@iw.net
Cc: [Comes, Rachel](#)
Subject: Petition for Rule Change Form
Date: Monday, February 18, 2019 6:57:05 PM

South Dakota - Game, Fish, and Parks

Petition for Rule Change

A new form was just submitted from the <http://gfp.sd.gov/> website with the following information:

ID: 63

Petitioner Name: Bruce Bauer

Address: 1010 First Street NW
Watertown, SD 57201

Email: bauerlaw@iw.net

Phone: 605-886-5360

Rule Identification: Legal Firearms/Muzzleloaders for Spring Wild Turkey 2019

Describe Change: A person may use a 17 Remington, 22 Rimfire Magnum, 22 Hornet, 22K Hornet, and 218 Bee rifle during the spring turkey season. No self-loading or auto loading firearm that holds more than six cartridges may be used to hunt, pursue, shoot at, shoot, kill or wound a wild turkey. No firearm that is capable of being operated as a full automatic may be used to hunt, pursue, shoot at, shoot, kill, or wound a wild turkey. For shotguns no buckshot may be used and no single ball or rifle slug weighing less than one-half ounce may be used in hunting wild turkey. Shotguns may be used in hunting wild turkey. Handguns using ammunition which is factory rated to produce at least 500 foot-pounds of energy at the muzzle may be used in the hunting of wild turkey. Muzzleloading handguns that discharge a projectile of at least .50 caliber and muzzleloading shotguns may also be used in the hunting of wild turkey. Any person who holds a license to take a wild turkey during the firearm season may take the animal by using a crossbow in lieu of a firearm. Crossbow means a device for propelling a bolt by means of traverse limbs mounted on a stock and a string. The crossbow may be drawn, held, and released by a mechanical device and shall have at least 125 pounds pull and have a working mechanical safety.

Reason for Change: To allow the use of small caliber rifles and not allow large caliber rifles, thereby decreasing the effective range of the rifle making rifle hunting safer and continuing to promote the tradition of rifle hunting wild turkey.

**GAME, FISH AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION
PROPOSAL**

Bighorn Sheep Hunting Season
Chapter 41:06:56

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	February 28 - March 1, 2019	Pierre
	Public Hearing	April 4, 2019	Rapid City
	Finalization	April 4-5, 2019	Rapid City

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Duration of Recommendation: 2019 hunting season

Season Dates: September 1 – December 31, 2019

- Open Area:**
- Unit 1: That portion of Pennington County within an area beginning at Hwy. 385 and the Pennington County line, then south on Hwy. 385 to Sheridan Lake Rd., then east on Sheridan Lake Rd. to Hwy. 79 in Rapid City, then north on Hwy. 79 to the Pennington County line.
 - Unit 2: Custer County west of Highway 79, except Custer State Park, Wind Cave National Park, and Jewel Cave National Monument.
 - Unit 3: That portion of Pennington County east of the Cheyenne River and north of Hwy 44 and that portion of Jackson County north of the White River, excluding the Badlands National Park.

Licenses: No more than 5 “ram bighorn sheep” licenses

One of the 5 licenses shall be an auction “ram bighorn sheep” license if a minimum of three total bighorn sheep licenses are allocated.

Requirements and Restrictions:

1. All licensees are required to attend an orientation meeting prior to the opening day of the season at the regional office in Rapid City.
2. Except for the auction license, application for a license may be made by any resident hunter who has not been previously issued a bighorn sheep license in South Dakota.
3. Hunters can only apply for one of the three bighorn sheep units.
4. Land operator preference is not applicable to these licenses.
5. One bighorn sheep license shall be allocated as an auction license if a minimum of three bighorn licenses are approved by the Commission. The Commission shall determine in which unit or units the auction license if valid.
6. All successful hunters must submit their bighorn sheep to a conservation officer or Department representative for inspection and permanent marking within 24 hours after the kill.

Recommended changes from last year:

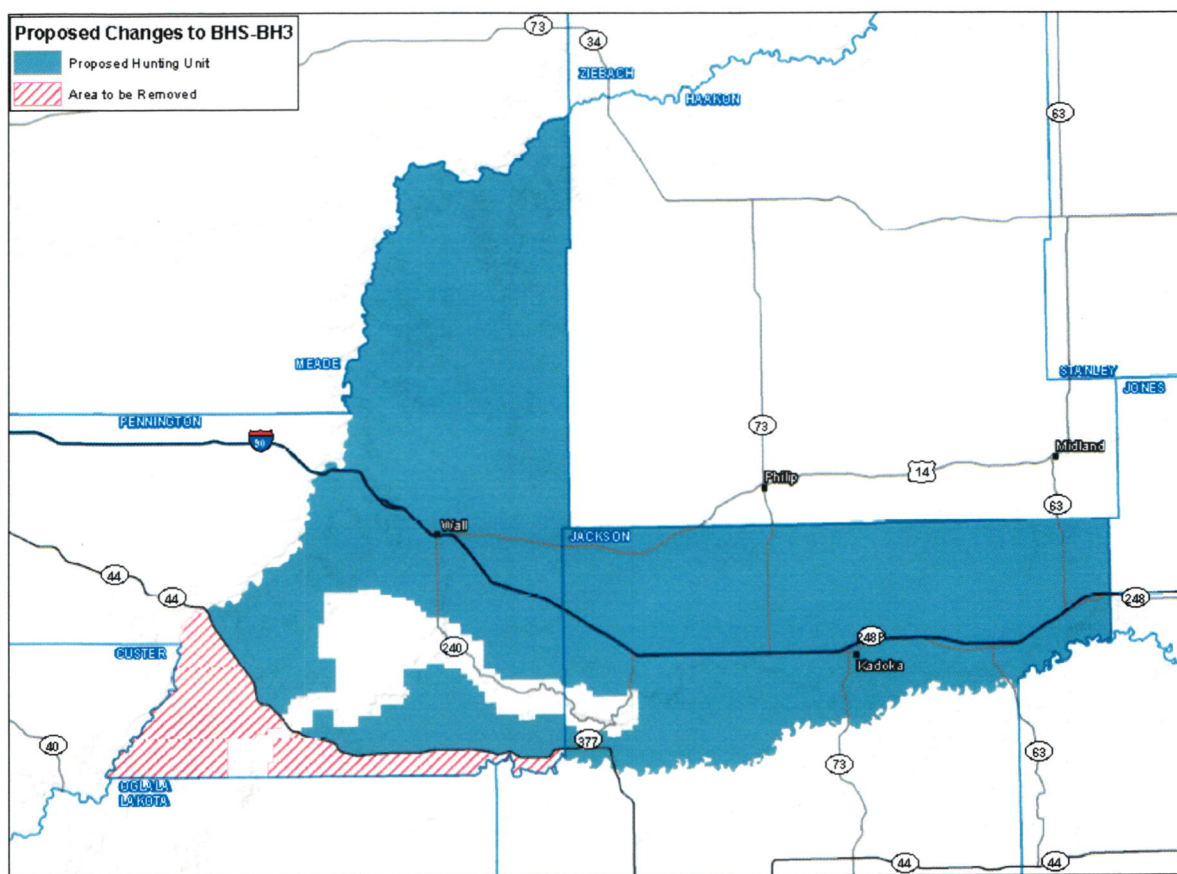
1. Modify Unit BH3 from “that portion of Pennington County east of the Cheyenne River and that portion of Jackson County north of the White River, excluding the Badlands National Park” **to** “that portion of Pennington County east of the Cheyenne River and north of Hwy 44 and that portion of Jackson County north of the White River, excluding the Badlands National Park” (see attached map).

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

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

The Department was approached by the Oglala Sioux Parks and Recreation Authority (OSPRA) requesting an adjustment to boundary of Unit BH3. The request was based on the fact that OSPRA manages a bighorn sheep population that typically occupies the south unit of Badlands National Park in Oglala Lakota County. This respective bighorn sheep population typically resides on tribal property, but at times can make forays onto other property including private, Forest Service National Grasslands and State lands. Individuals from this population also make forays into Pennington County where Unit BH3 is currently open. As a result, there is opportunity for a state-licensed hunter to harvest a bighorn sheep from the herd that OSPRA is managing. The Department agrees to accommodate this request and is recommending that the GFP Commission adjust the unit boundary for Unit BH3 to exclude a portion of lower Pennington County from the current unit boundary to reduce the chance for a state-licensed hunter to harvest a bighorn sheep from this population managed by OSPRA.

Proposed Modification to Unit 3



APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

**GAME, FISH AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION
PROPOSAL**

Mountain Goat Hunting Season
Chapter 41:06:29

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	February 28 - March 1, 2019	Pierre
	Public Hearing	April 4, 2019	Rapid City
	Finalization	April 4-5, 2019	Rapid City

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Duration of Recommendation: 2019 and 2020 hunting seasons.

Season Dates: September 1 – December 31, 2019
September 1 – December 31, 2020

Open Area: Those portions of Pennington and Custer counties west of Highway 79 except Mount Rushmore National Memorial, Jewel Cave National Monument, and the fenced portion of Wind Cave National Park and Custer State Park.

Licenses: 2 "any mountain goat" licenses

Requirements and Restrictions:

1. Application for a license may be made by any resident hunter who has not been previously issued a mountain goat license.
2. Land operator preference is not applicable to these licenses.
3. Mandatory check of harvested mountain goat by a Conservation Officer or Department representative within 24 hours of kill.
4. Mandatory meeting attendance on the afternoon of day preceding the opening day of the mountain goat season at the Rapid City Regional Office for education of hunter, furnishing materials for biological sampling, and for orientation to area.

Recommended change from last year: None.

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

Year	Licensed Hunters	Billies Harvested	Nannies Harvested
2003	3	1	2
2004	3	1	2
2005	2	0	2
2006	2	0	1
2007	Season Closed		
2008	Season Closed		
2009	Season Closed		
2010	Season Closed		
2011	Season Closed		
2012	Season Closed		
2013	Season Closed		
2014	Season Closed		
2015	2	1	1
2016	2	2	0
2017	2	2	0
2018	2	1	1

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

**GAME, FISH, AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION
PROPOSAL**

**Special Custer State Park Antlerless Elk Hunting Season
Chapter 41:06:47**

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	February 28 - March 1, 2019	Pierre
	Public Hearing	April 4, 2019	Rapid City
	Finalization	April 4-5, 2019	Rapid City

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Duration of Recommendation: 2019 hunting season.

Season Dates: Closed

Requirements and Restrictions:

1. Harvested elk must be inspected within 24 hours.
2. Each successful elk hunter shall submit samples for chronic wasting disease testing for all elk harvested from any Custer State park elk hunting unit.

Recommended changes from last year:

1. Close the antlerless elk hunting season (see map below for unit).

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

The CSP antlerless elk season was opened again in 2017 based on new information on chronic wasting disease (CWD) prevalence rates from both Custer State Park (CSP) and Wind Cave National Park (2016/2017 culling program). At this time, the season was justified to learn more about the CWD infection rate of CSP elk, begin managing at a lower population density in the identified area due to concerns of over-utilization of forage, and to evaluate and respond accordingly for future management actions.

Through the development of the "draft" CWD action plan, the goal of surveillance strategies in South Dakota is to determine the likely spread of CWD to new units where the disease has not been detected in wild, free-ranging cervids. Without pre-determined research design and management objectives, prevalence rates will not be quantified. If research objectives require prevalence rates or a management strategy will be implemented based on prevalence rate thresholds (i.e., implement management strategy X if prevalence exceeds Y%), prevalence will be estimated by collecting a representative sample with desired levels of precision.

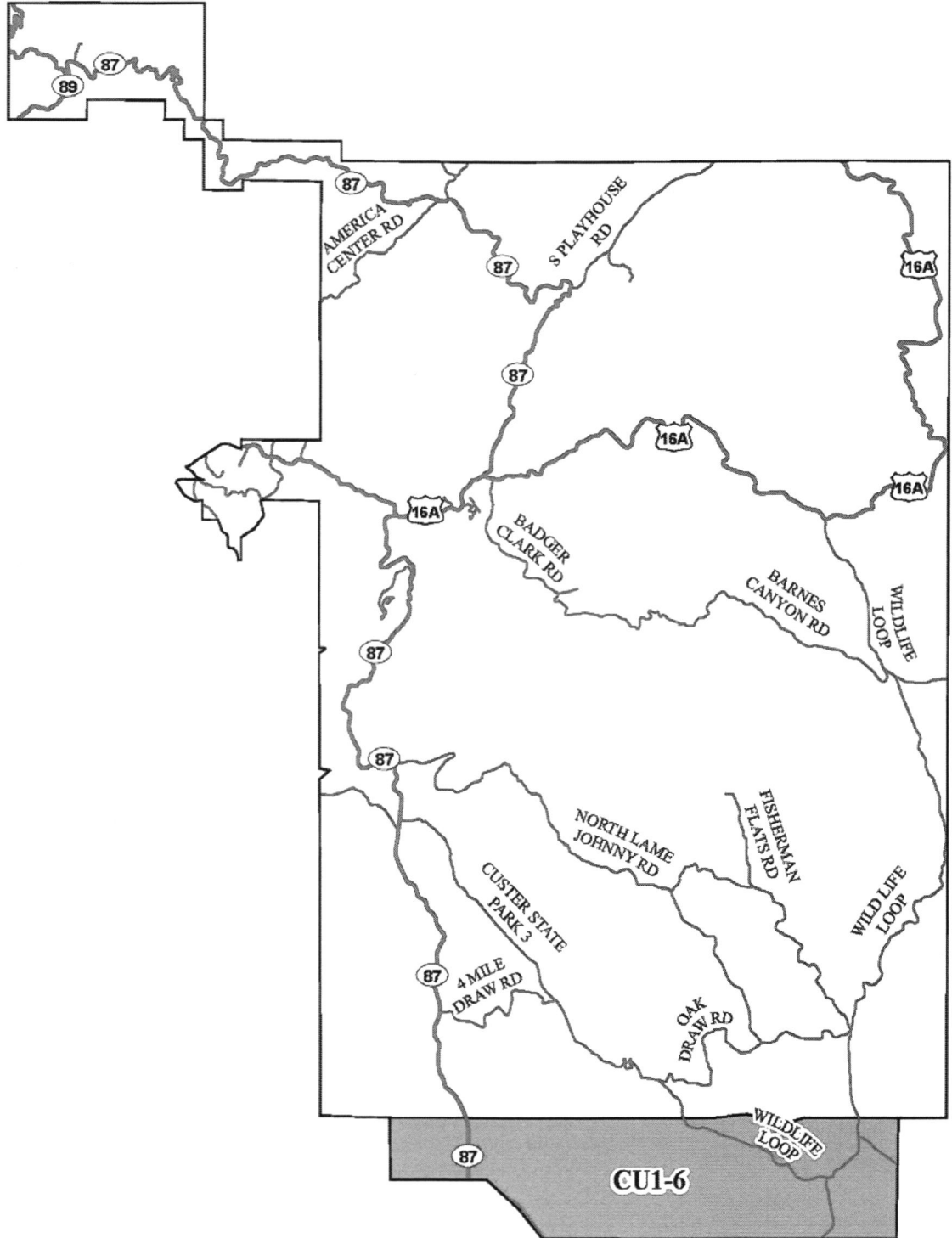
The current population objective for CSP is 800 wintering elk and will general range from 700-900 depending on habitat conditions; the current CSP elk population estimate is 552 (95% CI=483-620). With the current dispersal of elk from this antlerless unit and no identified management response actions if CWD prevalence reaches a certain threshold, there is no current need for this antlerless elk season. Mandatory submission of samples for CWD will still be required from all deer and elk hunters for any future management considerations.

Year	Licensed Hunters	Hunter Success	Harvest
2014	CLOSED		
2015	CLOSED		
2016	20	90%	18
2017 ¹	29	84%	24
2018 ²	23	19%	4

¹Last three seasons canceled due to Legion Lake Fire.

²Due to low elk densities in the unit, 37 licenses were voluntarily returned.

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