



AGENDA

Game, Fish and Parks Commission

April 8-9, 2021
Zoom and Conference Call (see below)
Livestream link <https://www.sd.net/>

Due to concerns regarding COVID, this meeting will be held via zoom/conference call and livestream. To listen to the entire meeting beginning at 1:00 P.m. CT via livestream at <https://www.sd.net/>. **The public is encouraged to participate remotely to limit our number of in person attendees and ensure social distancing.**

The open forum will begin at 2:00 p.m. CT on April 8th. To provide comments join the meeting via zoom or conference call per the info below. To conduct the public hearing and open forum as efficiently as possible we ask those wishing to testify to **register by 1:00 pm CT by email to Rachel.comes@state.sd.us. Testifiers should provide their full names, whom they are representing, city of residence, and which proposed topic they will be addressing.**

Written comments can be submitted at <https://gfp.sd.gov/forms/positions/>. To be included in the public record comments must include full name and city of residence and meet the submission **deadline of seventy-two hours before the meeting** (not including the day of the meeting)

Click on the link below to join Zoom Meeting. Depending on the application you use you may be required to enter the meeting ID and password. Remember to **enter your display name and mute your microphone**. To help keep background noise and distractions to a minimum, make sure you **mute your microphone and turn off your video** when you are not speaking.

THURSDAY

Zoom Meeting Link <https://state-sd.zoom.us/j/93654909515?pwd=OWRqbJR0T1dScC8wWmh1bDRiS1hHUT09>
or join via conference call Dial 1 669 900 9128 Meeting ID: 936 5490 9515 Password: 325201

FRIDAY

Zoom Meeting Link <https://state-sd.zoom.us/j/9579655549?pwd=SE8rdGtxay9lVUJXOHBvK2lxQmIsdz09> or join
via conference call Dial 1 669 900 9128 Meeting ID: 957 9655 5549 Password: 561226

Call to order 1:00 PM CT/ 12:00 AM MT

Division of Administration

Action Items:

1. Conflict of Interest Disclosure
2. Approve Minutes of the March 2021 Meeting
<https://gfp.sd.gov/commission/archives/>
3. Additional Commissioner Salary Days
4. Newton Hills Property

Information Items:

5. Parks and Wildlife Foundation Update
6. Second Century Habitat Fund Board Update
7. Nest Predator Bounty Program

Open Forum

Portion of the meeting designated for public comment on other items of interest. *(Typically limited to 3 minutes per person)*

Petitions

8. Lake Sharpe Smallmouth Bass – only one over 15 inches

Proposals

9. Youth Proposals
10. Disabled Pheasant Hunts
11. Nonresident Landowner Own Land
12. Public Water Zoning
13. Deer Season (CSP, Black Hills, West River, East River, Refuge, Archery, Muzzleloader, Mentor and Apprentice)
 - a. Deer information Update
14. Upland Game (Pheasant & Grouse Hunting Seasons)
15. CWD Regulations (Possession, Processing and Transportation of Game)

Division of Parks and Recreation

Information Items:

16. Bison Center Update
17. Snowmobile Season Recap
18. Spring Creek Golf Course Development
19. 2021 Capital Development Projects
20. Revenue, Camping and Visitation Report

Division of Wildlife

Action Items:

21. Land Donation – Blue Dog Lake Fishing Access Area – Day County

Information Items:

22. Land Acquisition – Medicine Knoll Creek GPA Land Exchange
23. Panfish Regulations
24. CWD Surveillance and Public Outreach
25. Elk Management Plan Stakeholder Group Update
26. License Sales Update
27. Enemy Swim Update

Solicitation of Agenda Items from Commissioners

Adjourn

Next meeting information: May 6-7, 2021 – Custer State Park

Minutes of the Game, Fish, and Parks Commission
March 4-5, 2021

Vice Chairman Doug Sharp called the meeting to order at 1:00 p.m. CT. Commissioners Travis Bies, Jon Locken, Russell Olson, Charles Spring, Robert Whitmyre. Public and staff were able to listen via SDPB livestream and participate via conference call with approximately 85 total participants via zoom.

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

Conflict of Interest Disclosure

Vice Chairman Sharp called for conflicts of interest to be disclosed. None were presented.

Approval of Minutes

Sharp called for any additions or corrections to the January 28-29, 2021 regular meeting minutes or a motion for approval.

Motion by Whitmyre with second by Locken TO APPROVE THE MINUTES OF THE January 28-29 MEETING. Motion carried unanimously.

Additional Commissioner Salary Days

Sharp called for additional salary days. Bies and Spring each requested a salary day for participation in the Elk Stakeholder and Mule Deer meetings. Motioned by Locken, second by Whitmyre TO APPROVE THE ADDITIONAL SALARY DAY. Motion carried unanimously.

License Sales Request

Chris Petersen, administration division director, presented the full fee license list request for preserve hunting lodges received from Jake Hyland, of Windsor, CO to be used for real estate purposes.

Motioned by Bies, second by Locken TO APPROVE THE LICENSE LIST REQUEST. Motion carried unanimously.

Wildlife Damage Management Specialist of the Year

John Kanta, terrestrial's chief, presented the wildlife damage management specialist of the year award.

SDPRA Education Award

Katy Hiltunen on behalf of the South Dakota Parks and Recreation Association presented GFP education staff the Citation Award which recognized the efforts of the department to promote and support recreation in local communities by providing alternative programming and events during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Legislative Update

Interim Secretary Kevin Robling provide a legislative update on bills introduced pertaining to GFP.

Can-Am Raffle Update

Nick Harrington, digital content strategist, provided the Commission with an update on a Can-Am raffle to benefit the Second Century Habitat Fund. The raffle is courtesy of a partnership between GFP, the Department of Tourism, Can-Am Off Road and R&R Pheasant Hunting. The raffle prize is a Can-Am Defender Limited, a UTV valued at \$53,000. It was mentioned that the tickets would be \$100 for individuals and would be available for sale beginning March 8, 2021 and run through October 2021.

PUBLIC HEARING

The Public Hearing began at 2:00 p.m. and concluded at 2:10 p.m. The minutes follow these Commission meeting minutes.

OPEN FORUM

Jon Kotilnek, senior staff attorney, opened the floor for discussion from those in attendance on matters of importance to them that may not be on the agenda.

Nest Predator Bounty program

Carol Merwin – Rapid City, SD said she doesn't agree with the program as these animals are a part of nature.

Chris Hesla, SDWF – Pierre, SD oppose the program for several reasons. He wants to know if there is data to support a good return on investment for the 1.6 million that has been spent. Wondering what the return would be if we used this money to bus children to the outdoor campus

Sandra Seberger – Rapid City, SD president Biden carries a slip of paper with the number of people who have died from COVID. Following his example, she is doing the same with nest predators.

Jamie Al-Haj – Rapid City, SD continues to oppose the program and speak for the native SD wildlife that doesn't have a voice. Doesn't understand why this program continues. Hope all are taking notice of the number of people expressing opposition. It is a tremendous amount of money that could be used in other ways like building habitat or an incentive for landowners.

Nancy Hilding, Prairie Hills Audubon Society – Black Hawk, SD (also wants to speak on endangered species issues or prairie dogs) continues to question if this is a legal meeting. Just attended a legislative hearing to merge agencies which would save about the same amount that is funding this program. Complains that prairie dog plan should have acreage surveys done more often. Wants to know how other obligations are met when money is spent on this program. Referenced survey that provides more information on the demographics of the study.

Cody Hodson Black Hills Sportsman Club – Rapid City, SD does not support the bounty program. Wonder what this program will look like 8-10 years down the road and what else that 5 million can do for the department and state.

Zebra Mussel Prevention work with GFP on Enemy Swim

Tom Grady – Sioux Falls, SD cabin owner at Enemy Swim. Concerned that zebra mussels which have recently been found at Pickrel. Formed association of 250 cabins on the lake to prevent infestation of zebra mussels. Want to know if it would be possible for GFP to eliminate one boat ramp and work with tribe to borrow a cleaning machine and residents to volunteer to clean, drain and dry.

FINALIZATIONS

Aerial Permit Adjustments

Kanta presented the finalization to modify existing administrative rule to remove application requirements for submitting pilot certificate data and medical certificate data. He explained aerial hunting is a highly regulated activity in South Dakota and to obtain an aerial hunting permit, pilots must file an annual application with GFP. While applicants will still need to confirm they possess valid certifications, they will not be required to provide a copy of the pilot's certificate data (i.e. pilot's license) and medical certificate. This will help simplify the application process.

Motioned by Whitmyre, second by Bies TO MODIFY EXISTING ADMINISTRATIVE RULE TO REMOVE APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMITTING PILOT CERTIFICATE DATA AND MEDICAL CERTIFICATE DATA. Motion carried unanimously.

Big Game Ammo Minimum Size and Type

Kanta presented the Departments recommended change to allow for the use of monolithic copper fluted bullets to be used to take big game animals by adding "expanding bullet" which means any bullet designed by its manufacture to create a wound channel larger than its diameter.

Motioned by Bies, second by Olson TO THE REJECT THE RECOMMENDED CHANGE TO ALLOW THE USE OF MONOLITHIC COPPER FLUTED BULLETS TO BE USED TO TAKE BIG GAME ANIMALS. Roll Call Vote: Bies – No, Locken – No, Olson – Yes, Sharp – Yes, Whitmyre – No. Motion failed 2-4

Nonmeandered Waters Navigation Lane Process

Jon Kotilnek requested that the Commission approve two rules to implement the requirements of SDCL 41-23-16. He described that the two new rules would create a petition process for individuals to request for a transportation lane through a closed nonmeandered body of water. He further explained that the burden to meet the criteria found in statute to create these lanes is high. The closed nonmeandered lake must be directly between a point of legal access and a portion of a nonmeandered lake open for recreational use and there must be no alternative legal public access to the portion of the nonmeandered lake open for recreational use. The two rules would establish a process for a member of the public to petition the Commission as well as notification requirements for the landowner. Furthermore, the rules would require the Department to evaluate established lanes on a yearly basis and bring recommendations. Finally, it was emphasized that any person, at any time, could petition to remove an established transportation lane through the normal rule amendment petition process.

Commissioner Whitmyer acknowledged the Commission's obligation to create some sort of process. The Commission has already implemented the other provisions required by SDCL 41-23, this is just one last piece that we had not implemented yet.

Motioned by Bies, second by Whitmyre TO FINALIZE THE CHANGES TO CREATE NEW RULES TO ESTABLISH A PROCEDURE TO REQUEST NAVIGATION LANE CLOSURES. Motion carried unanimously.

Waterfowl Refuge

Chad Switzer, wildlife program manager, presented the recommended changes to waterfowl refuges to remove the private property currently within Antelope Lake Waterfowl Refuges in sections 19 and 29, township 116 north, range 57 west in Clark County. He explained there has been a recent change in ownership of private property. The new landowner of the private property within the current Antelope Lake State Waterfowl Refuge boundary in section 19 desires to be able to hunt his property, thus he has requested his property be removed from the refuge. Due to the request, Department staff visited with the other two landowners within the boundary in sections 29 and 30. The landowner in section 29 would also like to remove his property from the refuge. Landowner in section 30 would like private property to remain in refuge status. Therefore, the recommendation is for all of Section 30 to remain in refuge status and remove private property in sections 19 and 29 from refuge status at the request of the landowners.

Motioned by Whitmyre, second by Locken TO APPROVE THE RECOMMENDED CHANGE TO REMOVE THE PROPERTY AT ANTELOPE LAKE FROM THE REFUGE. Motion carried unanimously.

Waterfowl Season Recommendations

Switzer presented the recommended change to Waubay State Game Refuge and Waubay Lake State Game Refuge to Waubay State Game Bird Refuge in the following Administrative Rule chapters: 41:06:22:02. Restricted areas -- Exceptions. The archery deer hunting season is restricted in the following areas with the applicable restrictions or exceptions noted: (4) Waubay Lake State Game Bird Refuge and Waubay National Wildlife Refuge in Day County are open September 1 through January 1, except during the refuge firearm deer seasons established in chapter 41:06:36; 41:06:36:01.02. Waubay deer hunting season established -- Number and type of licenses. The Waubay deer hunting season is open within the boundaries of the Waubay National Wildlife Refuge and the Waubay Lake State Game Bird Refuge from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset daily as provided in § 41:06:36:02.02. No more than 20 one-tag deer licenses may be issued to residents. 41:06:45:02.01. Closed areas. The general muzzleloader deer hunting season is closed and licenses are not valid in the following areas: (4) Waubay National Wildlife Refuge and Waubay State Game Bird Refuge in Day County.

Motioned by Spring, second by Bies TO APPROVE THE RECOMMEND CHANGES TO WAUBAY STATE GAME BIRD REFUGE. Motion carried unanimously

Switzer presented the recommended change to the license validity date found in ARSD 41:06:02:01.04 from "Any license is valid from December 15 preceding the printed year on the license to January 31 following the printed year on the license, inclusive" to "Any license is valid from December 15 preceding the printed year on the license to January 31 following the printed year on the license, inclusive unless otherwise specified".

Motioned by Whitmyre, second by Locken TO APPROVE THE RECOMMENDED CHANGE TO VALID DATES OF THE STATE MIGRATORY BIRD CERTIFICATION PERMIT. Motion carried unanimously.

Switzer presented the recommended changes to the duck hunting season to as follows:

1. During the first 16 days of the season an additional two blue-winged teal may be harvested in addition to the daily bag limit for the Tier 1 Option only.
2. Include mergansers in the daily bag limit of ducks for the Tier 2 Option only.

Motioned by Bies, second by Whitmyre TO APPROVE THE RECOMMENDED CHANGES TO THE DUCK HUNTING SEASON. Motion carried unanimously.

Switzer presented the recommended change to the goose hunting season to Modify the open area to include that portion of Meade County south of South Dakota Highway 34 and the counties of Aurora, Beadle, Bon Homme, Brookings, Brown, Clark, Clay, Codington, Davison, Day, Deuel, Edmunds, Faulk, Hamlin, Hanson, Hutchinson, Grant, Jerauld, Kingsbury, Lake, Lincoln, Marshall, McCook, McPherson, Miner, Minnehaha, Moody, Roberts, Sanborn, Spink, Turner, Union and Yankton.

Motioned by Whitmyre, second by Locken TO APPROVE THE RECOMMENDED CHANGES TO MODIFY THE OPEN AREAS FOR GOOSE HUNTING AUGUST MANAGEMENT TAKE. Motion carried unanimously.

Switzer presented the recommended changes to the early fall Canada goose season to change the start date from the first Saturday of September to September 1st and increase the daily bag limit from 8 to 15.

Motion by Whitmyre, second by Bies TO APPROVE THE RECOMMENDED CHANGES TO THE EARLY FALL CANADA GOOSE SEASON. Motion carried unanimously.

Public Lands and Waters

Scott Simpson, parks and recreation regional director, presented the recommended changes to North Point Area of Lake Francis Case:

- (1) In the North Point Area of Lake Francis Case in the waters of St. Francis Bay and Prairie Dog Bay starting at the center of the respective boat ramps and extending outward in a 150-yard radius are is a "no wake zone"
- (2) In the North Point Area of Lake Francis Case in the waters of St. Francis Bay and starting at the center of the respective boat ramp and extending outward in a 350-yard radius is a "no wake zone"

Switzer explained that Due to a significant increase in beach use, recreational boating, and fishing; staff has seen an increased risk for accidents in this congested area making public safety a concern. The St. Francis beach is the North Point Rec. Area's largest and most popular swimming beach in the district. Due to the topography it is protected from high winds, making it a very popular area for swimmers and kayakers alike. From the swimming beach buoys to the opposite shoreline there is approx. 200 yards of distance. This is a narrow area for the multiple recreational boaters that are towing skiers and tubers just outside the swim area, along with fisherman who go back and forth from the boat ramp. North Point Rec. Area offers four public boat ramps with the St. Francis Bay ramp being the smallest of the four. The other three boat ramps all have larger parking lots and are in proximity, with St. Francis Bay offering 25 parking stalls, Prairie Dog - 201, North Point Bay - 60, and the Fort Randall Marina at 30. No Wake buoys would be placed across the bay at approx. 100 ft in distance between each other.

Motioned by Locken, second by Whitmyre TO APPROVE THE RECOMMENDED CHANGES TO EXTEND THE NORTH POINT AREA NO WAKE ZONE. Motion carried unanimously.

PROPOSALS

Deer Season

Chad Switzer, wildlife program manager, presented the recommended change to the mentored youth big game license to be any antlerless deer or antlerless whitetail deer license. He explained Mentored deer hunting units would correspond to those of the apprentice deer hunting season. The establishment of these units and license types will reduce harvest of antlerless mule deer in select hunting units to increase mule deer population growth rates, while maintaining current apprentice deer harvest and desired growth rates in other hunting units. Provided the population is growing, increasing growth rates will reduce time to achieve management objectives where the desire is to increase the mule deer population. On average, during 2017 to 2020, about 450 female mule deer were harvested by mentored or apprentice hunters in proposed unit MHD-13. The recommended management change to create a whitetail only mentor and apprentice hunting unit will reduce statewide mule deer female harvest by about 30%.

Motion by Locken, second by Whitmyre TO APPROVED THE RECOMMENDED CHANGE TO MENTORED YOUTH BIG GAME LICENSES. Motion carried unanimously.

Switzer presented the recommended change to the disabled veterans hunting season as follows:

1. Within Article 41:06 (Hunting Seasons and Methods) of the Administrative Rules of South Dakota, create Chapter 41:06:63 (Deer Hunting Season for Disabled Veterans).
2. Deer hunts authorized for qualifying disabled veterans and purple heart recipients may be established anytime during any open deer season upon application by a sponsoring nonprofit organization.
3. These deer hunts are valid for residents only and statewide on private lands only.
4. Available only to those disabled veterans and purple heart recipients that were unsuccessful in obtaining an "any deer" or "any whitetail deer" during the first lottery drawing.
5. Up to 50 resident "any deer" licenses shall be made available, with no more than 10 resident "any deer" licenses per sponsoring nonprofit organization.

6. Sponsoring nonprofit organization will be responsible for license fees.
7. Sponsoring nonprofit organization shall complete and submit an application to the department stating the name, address, and phone number of the sponsoring organization; the requested dates of the hunts; the location of the hunt; and the name of any host landowners providing the land for the hunt.
8. The sponsor of a deer hunt for disabled veterans or purple heart recipients shall provide a report to the department after the conclusion of the seasons. The report must include the name and address of each participant and the total number of deer harvested during the season.

He explained all Americans owe a debt of gratitude to our military veterans, especially to those who may have suffered disabilities as a direct result of their military service. In an effort to provide the opportunity for qualifying disabled veterans to participate in a special deer hunt, the Department, in cooperation with sponsoring nonprofit organizations in South Dakota, would like to encourage the Commission to create a small number of resident “any deer” licenses valid on private land only. These licenses would be issued to qualifying disabled veterans participating through a sponsoring nonprofit organization approved by the department. Due to the limited numbers of licenses issued through these deer hunts, along with the fact that these licenses will be valid only on private land, these deer hunts would not impact the odds of drawing a big game license for any of our states other big game applicants.

Motioned by Bies, second by Whitmyre TO APPROVE THE CHANGES AS PROPOSED. Motion carried unanimously.

Switzer presented the recommended changes to the apprentice deer hunting season to modify the statewide unit and “any antlerless deer” licenses to the following:

- a. Unit APD-03: West River Units 02A, 15A, 15B, 31A, 35A, 35C, 35L, 49A, 49B, 53A, 53C and 64A (See map for open area)
 - i. Single tag “any antlerless deer” license
- b. Unit APD-13: That portion of the state not included in Unit APD-03 (See map for open area)
 - i. Single tag “antlerless whitetail deer” license

He explained the establishment of these units and license types will reduce harvest of antlerless mule deer in select hunting units to increase mule deer population growth rates, while maintaining current apprentice deer harvest and desired growth rates in other hunting units. Provided the population is growing, increasing growth rates will reduce time to achieve management objectives where the desire is to increase the mule deer population. On average, during 2017 to 2020, about 450 female mule deer were harvested by mentored or apprentice hunters in proposed unit APD-13. The recommended management change to create a whitetail only mentor and apprentice hunting unit will reduce statewide mule deer female harvest by about 30%. Of the 4,302 apprentice hunter deer licenses issued for the 2020 deer hunting season, 674 licenses (16%) were issued to residents that were 18 years of age or older.

Motioned by Whitmyre, second by Bies TO APPROVE THE CHANGES AS PROPOSED. Motion carried unanimously.

Switzer presented the recommended changes to the archery deer hunting season as follows:

1. Adjust license numbers from no more than 500 one-tag “any antlerless deer” to 1,000 one-tag

“any antlerless deer” for current and future archery deer municipality hunting units.

2. Adjust number of access permits from no more than 5 “any deer” and 30 “antlerless whitetail deer” to 10 “any deer” and 50 “antlerless whitetail deer” for Adams Homestead and Nature Preserve.

3. Adjust number of access permits from no more than 5 “any deer” and zero “antlerless whitetail deer” to 10 “any deer” and 25 “antlerless whitetail deer” for Goode Earth State Park.

Motioned by Bies, second by Whitmyre TO APPROVE THE CHANGES AS PROPOSED. Motion carried unanimously.

Switzer presented the recommended changes to the Black Hills deer hunting season to adjust the number of resident licenses from no more than 4,800 one-tag deer licenses to no more than 5,500 one-tag deer licenses.

Motioned by Locken, second by Whitmyre TO APPROVE THE CHANGES AS PROPOSED. Motion carried unanimously.

Switzer presented the recommended changes to the Custer State Park deer hunting season to Adjust the number of resident licenses from no more than 88 one-tag deer licenses to no more than 100 one-tag deer licenses.

Motioned by Bies, second by Locken TO APPROVE THE CHANGES AS PROPOSED. Motion carried unanimously.

Switzer presented the recommended changes to the muzzleloading deer hunting season to adjust resident license numbers from no more than 1,000 one-tag “any deer” licenses to 1,500 one-tag “any deer” deer licenses.

Motioned by Bies, second by Whitmyre TO APPROVE THE CHANGES AS PROPOSED. Motion carried unanimously.

Switzer presented the recommended changes to the national wildlife refuge deer hunting season as follows:

1. For Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge, adjust resident license numbers from no more than 105 one-tag deer licenses to 200 one-tag and 100 two-tag deer licenses.
2. For Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge, adjust resident license numbers from no more than 20 one-tag deer licenses to 100 one-tag and 50 two-tag deer licenses.
3. For Waubay National Wildlife Refuge, adjust resident license numbers from no more than 20 one-tag deer licenses to 75 one-tag deer licenses.

Motioned by Whitmyre, second by Locken TO APPROVE THE CHANGES AS PROPOSED. Motion carried unanimously.

Switzer presented the recommended change to the West River deer hunting season to adjust resident license numbers from no more than 12,308 one-tag, 5,220 two-tag deer licenses and 400 three-tag deer licenses to 20,000 one-tag, 15,000 two-tag deer licenses and 10,000 three-tag deer licenses.

Motioned by Locken, second by Bies TO APPROVE THE CHANGES AS PROPOSED. Motion carried unanimously.

Switzer presented the recommended change to the East River deer hunting season to adjust resident license numbers from no more than 24,510 one-tag and 2,800 two-tag tag deer licenses to 30,000 one-tag and 15,000 two-tag and 5,000 three-tag deer licenses.

Motioned by Whitmyre, second by Locken TO APPROVE THE CHANGES AS PROPOSED. Motion carried unanimously.

Upland Game

Switzer presented no recommended changes to the youth pheasant hunting season

Switzer presented no recommended changes to the resident pheasant hunting season

Switzer presented recommended changes to the pheasant hunting season to

1. Modify the season dates for Unit 2 (Renzienhausen Game Production Area, Renzienhausen State Game Bird Refuge including its shooting and retrieval zones, Gerken State Game Bird Refuge, and White Lake State Game Bird Refuge).
 - a. The season in Unit 2 is open beginning on December 1 and remains open for the remainder of the season ~~through the first Sunday of January~~; and
2. Modify the season dates for Unit 3 (Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Brown County).
 - a. The season in Unit 3 is open beginning on the second Monday of December and remains open for the remainder of the season ~~through the first Sunday of January~~.

Motioned by Whitmyre, second by Bies TO APPROVE THE CHANGES AS PROPOSED. Motion carried unanimously.

Switzer presented the recommended change to the grouse hunting season to modify the season start date from the third Saturday of October to the third Saturday of September for Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge and modify the season end date from the first Sunday of January to January 31.

Motioned by Bies, second by Locken TO APPROVE THE CHANGES AS PROPOSED. Motion carried unanimously.

Switzer presented no recommended changes to the quail hunting season

Switzer presented no recommended changes to the mourning dove hunting season

Switzer presented no recommended changes to the partridge hunting season

Switzer presented no recommended changes to the crow hunting season

Switzer presented no recommended changes to the cottontail hunting season

Switzer presented no recommended changes to the tree squirrel hunting season

Depredation Hunts

Kanta presented no recommendation to depredation permits but asked for the to grant the department authority to issue a specific number of depredations permits to respond to property damage by game animals that cannot be resolved by any other method.

Motioned by Whitmyre, second by Bies TO APPROVE RESOLUTION 21-04 (Appendix A) granting the department authority to issue depredation hunts for the next three years. Motion carried unanimously.

CWD Regulations

Kanta provided the recommended changes to the disposal of carcass remains for deer and elk as it pertains to chronic wasting disease.

CURRENT RULE 41:06:03:15. Chronic Wasting Disease endemic area defined. For purposes of §§ 41:06:03:16 through 41:06:03:19 and § 41:09:11:07 an endemic area is defined as any firearm deer or elk hunting unit in which any portion of a county confirms the presence of chronic wasting disease. In addition, any deer harvested during the archery, muzzleloader, and apprentice deer seasons and any elk harvested from Unit PRE-WRA within a county where chronic wasting disease has been confirmed would be subject to §§ 41:06:03:16 through 41:06:03:19 and § 41:09:11:07.

RECOMMENDED RULE Repeal existing rule.

CURRENT RULE 41:06:03:16. Interstate cervid carcass transportation restriction. Whole or partial cervid carcasses and head with antlers attached may not enter this state unless delivered to a licensed taxidermist, a game processor, or to the hunter's domicile. Cervid carcasses passing through the state are exempt from this section. The provisions of this section are effective July 1, 2020.

RECOMMENDED RULE 41:06:03:16. Interstate cervid carcass transportation and disposal requirement. Unless delivered to a licensed taxidermist or game processor, anyone transporting whole or partial cervid carcasses from another state into South Dakota shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts with a waste management provider or a permitted landfill. Whole or partial cervid carcasses being transported through the state are exempt from this section.

CURRENT RULE 41:06:03:17. Intrastate cervid carcass transportation restriction. Whole or partial cervid carcasses and head with antlers attached may not be transported from an endemic area unless delivered to a licensed taxidermist, a game processor, or to the hunter's domicile. The provisions of this section are effective July 1, 2020.

RECOMMENDED RULE Repeal existing rule.

CURRENT RULE 41:06:03:18. Carcass disposal for hunter-harvested cervid. A person who transports cervid carcass parts from outside this state shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts through a waste management provider or a permitted landfill. A person who transports cervid carcass parts from an endemic area in this state shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts through a waste management provider or a permitted landfill. Cervid carcasses taken from an endemic area in this state that test negative for the disease are exempt from this section. The provisions of this section are effective July 1, 2020.

RECOMMENDED RULE 41:06:03:18. Intrastate cervid carcass transportation and disposal requirement. Unless delivered to a licensed taxidermist or game processor, anyone transporting

whole or partial cervid carcasses from the county of harvest shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts with a waste management provider or a permitted landfill.

CURRENT RULE 41:06:03:19. Carcass disposal for wildlife processing facilities. Wildlife processing facilities, as defined by § 41:06:03:10, shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts obtained from outside this state through a waste management provider or a permitted landfill. Wildlife processing facilities shall dispose of remaining cervid carcass parts obtained from an endemic area within this state through a waste management provider or a permitted landfill. Game processors licensed by another state or federal entity shall dispose of carcasses as required by the conditions associated with the license. The provisions of this section are effective July 1, 2020.

RECOMMENDED RULE 41:06:03:19. Carcass disposal for wildlife processing facilities. Wildlife processing facilities, as defined by § 41:06:03:10, shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts with a waste management provider or permitted landfill. Game processors licensed by another state or federal entity shall dispose of carcasses as required by the conditions associated with their license.

CURRENT RULE 41:09:11:07. Cervid carcass disposal. A taxidermist shall dispose of remaining cervid carcass parts obtained from another state into South Dakota through a waste management provider or a permitted landfill. A taxidermist shall dispose of remaining cervid carcass parts obtained from a known chronic wasting disease endemic area within this state through a waste management provider or permitted landfill. The provisions of this section are effective July 1, 2020.

RECOMMENDED RULE 41:09:11:07. Cervid carcass disposal for taxidermist. A taxidermist shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts with a waste management provider or permitted landfill.

Motioned by Whitmyre, second by Locken TO APPROVE THE CHANGES AS RECOMMENDED. Motion carried unanimously.

DIVISION OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Bridge City Lease Extension

Scott Simpson, parks and recreation division director, presented an amendment to extend the Bridge City lease for an additional 5 years.

Motioned by Whitmyre, second by Bies TO APPROVE THE BRIDGE CITY LEASE EXTENSION. Motion carried unanimously.

Lake Hiddenwood Access Road

Adam Kulesa, planning and development administrator, provided information to the commission included a background of the recreation area, explanation of the earthen dam/spillway breach that happened in 2018, and details about the latest proposal to restore access to the recreational area. The new proposed access road will come from the west and tie into the existing road infrastructure to access the park. Coordination with the local non-profit group is ongoing to see this project through completion. The department has committed to \$50,000 towards completion and the remaining will be come from local fundraising, volunteer labor, equipment, and donated materials.

Spring Creek Renovations

Brandon Brake, park manager, explained the Spring Creek Recreation Area is in the process of remodeling cabin 10, part of the restaurant kitchen and the C store. Cabin 10 has been placed on new concrete pillars to level it. The kitchen has a new wall behind the dishwasher with washable backsplash. The c store has new floor and has been partially shipped lapped with cedar planks from the old C dock. Our team has been very successful, and we are proud of our craftsmanship.

Swan Creek Indoor Fish Cleaning Station

Ryan Persoon, District Park Supervisor, presented information on the partnership between GFP and the SD Walleye Classic Inc. at Swan Creek Recreation Area. This partnership resulted in the construction of an indoor facility to provide sportsmen and women a heated and cooled place to clean their catch at all times of the year. This indoor fish cleaning facility enhances year-round recreational opportunities at Swan Creek Recreation Area and is a large economic benefit for the local community by drawing fishermen who take advantage of such a state-of-the-art facility.

Regional Technical Education Center Training

Lewis & Clark Recreation Area District Park Supervisor Shane Bertsch gave a presentation on an investment that was made in park staff. Park Maintenance Technical Training was held January 25 – 29, 2021 and February 8-12 at the Regional Technical Education Center in Yankton for 20 recently hired park maintenance and park managers from state parks and recreation areas across the state. Participants plan to pass on the training to other permanent and seasonal staff they work with in their parks. The cost per student for the 2 weeks of training was \$1,650.

DIVISION OF WILDLIFE

Nest Predator Bounty program

Keith Fisk presented the recommendation to extend the nest predator bounty program for 2021 and 2022. He explained the primary goal of the program is to enhance nest success for pheasants and ducks at localized levels by removing primary nest predators, like raccoons, striped skunks, opossums, red fox and badgers from the landscape. It is designed to increase youth and family participation in understanding and experiencing the tradition of trapping while enhancing our strong outdoor heritage.

Whitmyre noted it used to be 16 and under to trap without a license and new legislation makes it 18 and under. Pushed hard to begin trapping in March, could we make March a youth component for 2022 since we cannot in 2021.

Fisk explained the program requires a license to participate and if you begin the program April 1 it aligns with statutory requirements and for 2022 we would be able to allow the early start in March for youth as they will not require a license.

Whitmyre said while he would like to see the program start early, he does not want people to think they do not need a furbearer license to participate.

Fisk followed up noting the program will run from April 1-July 1, 2020 (unless \$500,000 cap is met) and March 1 -April 1 (for youth under 18 years of age) and then April 1-July 1 for all other participants (unless \$500,000 cap is reached).

Motioned by Whitmyre, second by Bies TO ADOPT RESOLUTION 21-06 (APPENDIX C) IMPLEMENTING THE NEST PREDATOR BOUNTY PROGRAM FOR 2021 AND 2022. Motion carried unanimously.

Wildlife Damage Management Strategic Plan

Kanta provided the Commission the wildlife damage management strategic plan for their approval.

Motioned by Whitmyre, second by Bies TO APPROVE THE WDM STRATEGIC PLAN. Motion carried unanimously.

Wild Turkey Management Plan

Chad Lehman presented the wild turkey management plan for the Commission's approval.

Motioned by Bies, second by Whitmyre TO APPROVE THE WILD TURKEY MANAGEMENT PLAN. Motion carried unanimously.

Land Donation – Pennington County

Paul Coughlin presented information regarding a land donation from Pennington County of the Wicksville Dam area. GFP has been managing Wicksville Dam as a GPA, but the County desires to transfer title to GFP. Resolution 21-05 in support of accepting the property was presented and adopted unanimously by the GFP Commission.

Motion by Bies, second by Spring TO ADOPT RESOLUTION 21-05 (APPENDIX B) AUTHORIZING THE TRANSFER OF THE WICKSVILLE DAM GAME PRODUCTION AREA TO GFP FROM PENNINGTON COUNTY. Motion carried unanimously.

Canada Goose Management Plan

Rocco Murano, senior wildlife biologist, presented a detailed PowerPoint on the Canada Goose Management plan.

Motioned by Whitmyre, second by Locken TO APPROVE THE CANADA GOOSE MANAGEMENT PLAN. Motion carried unanimously.

Preserve Update

Mark Ohm, Regional Supervisor, provided a brief update on private shooting preserve participation numbers. Records from the 2019-2020 season were analyzed. Almost 45,000 lines of records were entered and compared with the license database. These records indicated that 20,679 individuals hunted on preserves during this season which included 16,787 non-resident hunters, 3,561 resident hunters, and 331 that were not found in the license database. An electronic record database is being developed for

preserve operators to use that will be more efficient and more accurate than current record keeping/reporting processes.

Habitat and Access Update

Coughlin presented an update regarding Wildlife Division efforts to develop a Habitat and Access Plan. Priorities are to thoroughly examine aspects of the Private Lands Habitat Program, the Hunting and Fishing Access programs, and the public land management programs, and developing recommendations to reprioritize resources towards aquatic and terrestrial habitat and access efforts. A plan is scheduled to be available for implementation by July. Coughlin then presented information about 2020 Habitat Stamp projects completed on GPAs, and a rundown of projects slated for completion in 2021.

Jason Jungwirth, senior fisheries biologist, provided a PowerPoint presentation regarding Aquatic habitat stamp funds which will be spent on three types of projects: 1) Large scale lake restorations, 2) Small scale habitat and access projects, and 3) Dam maintenance projects. A number of aquatic habitat stamp projects have already been completed including Long Lake boat ramp updates, Murdo Dam spillway repair and Belvidere Lake spillway repair. Partnerships have been and will continue to be critical in maximizing the amount of projects that are accomplished.

Lake Alvin and Fairfax Dam Updates

Jason Jungwirth, senior fisheries biologist, presented information on two projects that have directly benefited from habitat stamp funds are the Fairfax Dam repairs and the Lake Alvin major restoration effort. Issues that were addressed in the Fairfax Dam repairs were filling a large void under the spillway, seepage under the spillway, concrete deterioration, leveling the embankment, grading and armoring the approach channel and updating the rip rap. Making this a joint, well rounded project, all the trails were updated with a new gravel base and the terrestrial staff is in the process of a new shrub planting on the Game Production Area. The Lake Alvin major restoration project is an update on the progress that has been made since the idea was presented to the Commission about a year ago. A GFP regional work group has been formed to work toward the restoration effort. A couple meetings have taken place to better define the issues and start working on developing the desired outcomes. Plans are to continue with internal meeting, start reaching out to potential stakeholders/partners and to start the process of hiring a professional engineering firm that specializes in this type of work.

Lake Francis Case and Lewis & Clark Fisheries Updates

Chris Longhenry, fisheries biologist presented an update on the fisheries at Lake Francis Case and Lewis and Clark.

License Sales Update

Heather Villa, administrations chief, provided an update on resident and nonresident license sales.

Adjourn

Meeting adjourned at 11:05 a.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Kevin Robling', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Kevin Robling, Interim Department Secretary

Appendix A
RESOLUTION 21-04
BIG GAME DEPREDAATION HUNTS

WHEREAS, pursuant to SDCL 41-6-29.1, the Game, Fish and Parks Commission may authorize the Secretary of the Department of Game, Fish and Parks to issue a specific number of depredation permits to respond to property damage by game animals that cannot be resolved by any other method, and the Commission has promulgated rules to provide for big game depredation hunts designed to assist in reducing wildlife damage to property by big game species (deer, elk, antelope, and turkey); and

WHEREAS, applications for depredation permits have been received and a random drawing held to establish the lists of depredation pool hunters for each county or area; and

WHEREAS, it is anticipated that high populations of big game animals may cause property damage which in some instances cannot be resolved by any other method except by reducing the number of animals in a specific geographic area;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that for the next three years (2021, 2022 and 2023) the Game, Fish and Parks Commission authorizes the Secretary of the Department of Game, Fish and Parks or his designee to issue no more than 600 permits plus an additional 200 landowner/operator permits) for each species (deer, antelope and turkey) per year and no more than 100 elk depredation permits per year, as the Secretary may deem necessary to respond to property damage caused by big game animals.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in issuing all big game depredation permits, the Secretary of the Department of Game, Fish and Parks or his designee is authorized to establish when and where each permit is valid and the number, species, and sex of the big game animals permitted to be taken by the holder of each big game depredation permit.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, this resolution shall replace in its entirety Resolution No. 16-13 previously adopted by this Commission to authorize the Secretary to issue depredation permits to respond to property damage caused by big game animals.

Appendix B
RESOLUTION 21-05

WHEREAS, the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks (GFP) has expressed an interest in acquiring real property (Property) presently owned by Pennington County, which Property is described as:

The NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32 in Township 2 North, Range 13 East of the BHM, Pennington County, South Dakota, containing 40 acres, more or less; and

WHEREAS, Pennington County, acting through its elected Board of County Commissioners, desires to gift and transfer title to the Property to GFP for use as a Game Production Area, conditional on its continued use for wildlife habitat, public hunting and fishing access, and other wildlife related outdoor activities; and

WHEREAS, the Department has for the previous 50 years managed the Property as the Wicksville Dam Game Production Area under a long-term Management Agreement with Pennington County, acting through its elected Board of County Commissioners; and

WHEREAS, the Department has evaluated and determined the Property continues to serve very well as a Game Production Area, offering wildlife habitat, public hunting and fishing access, and other wildlife related outdoor recreational opportunities; and

WHEREAS, the Department is authorized to accept gifts of property for Game Production Areas per SDCL 41-2-19, and desires to accept the gift of the Property upon confirmation of the gift by the Game, Fish and Parks Commission; and

WHEREAS, the Game, Fish and Parks Commission desires to acknowledge the Department's acceptance of this gift of the Property for continued use as a Game Production Area from Pennington County, acting through its elected Board of County Commissioners, and further acknowledge the extreme generosity and vision of the Pennington County Commission in taking such action to ensure outdoor recreation opportunities are available to all South Dakotans and visitors.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Game, Fish and Parks Commission does hereby confirm the decision by the Department to accept the transfer and gift of the Property from Pennington County, acting through its elected Board of County Commissioners, conditional on its continued use as a Game Production Area offering wildlife habitat, public hunting and fishing access, and other wildlife related outdoor recreational opportunities.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Game, Fish and Parks Commission, on behalf of the citizens and sportspersons of South Dakota, does hereby acknowledge and express its deepest appreciation and gratitude to Pennington County, acting through its elected Board of County Commissioners for their generosity, and further acknowledge the outdoor recreation opportunities this gift will provide to South Dakotans and visitors for many years to come.

Appendix C
RESOLUTION 21-06

WHEREAS, pursuant to SDCL 40-36-9, SDCL 41-2-16, and SDCL 41-2-34, the Department of Game, Fish and Parks may conduct programs to control wild animals. The removal of nest predators from the landscape can enhance the nest success of pheasants, ducks and other ground nesting birds in South Dakota. Furthermore, such programs have proven to expose people to the trapping tradition and the outdoors; and

WHEREAS, Predator removal efforts on properties with habitat to increase nest success of pheasants and ducks has been used as a management technique in South Dakota for decades; and

WHEREAS, intensive predator removal efforts can enhance nest success of pheasants and ducks at localized levels when implemented at high intensities during the nesting season; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Game, Fish and Parks has previously operated this program and paid all expenditures for this program from the fund established in SDCL 41-2-34 (license dollars) and plans to utilize these funds for 2021 and 2022.

Now, therefore be IT resolved, that the Game, Fish and Parks Commission recognizes the Department of Game, Fish and Parks' desire to conduct the Nest Predator Bounty Program for 2021 and 2022 and proposes the following: 1) an expenditure of ten dollars per tail not to exceed \$500,000 for the bounty of nest predators each year, 2) participation is limited to South Dakota residents, 3) participants under the age of 16 and landowners harvesting nest predators from their own land are not required to have a license. All other participants must have a hunting, fishing, or trapping license, 4) during the 2022 program, from March 1 to April 1, only youth under the age of 18 will be eligible to participate and no license is required, 5) beginning April 1, 2022 all other ages may begin to participate but must have a hunting, fishing or trapping license for 2022 (except participants under the age of 18 and landowners harvesting nest predators from their own land) .

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Nest Predator Bounty Program shall be operated from April 1 to July 1, 2021 and March 1 to July 1, 2022, to coincide with spring activity/movements of nest predators and the primary nesting season of pheasants, ducks, and other ground nesting birds. The method of take includes the shooting and trapping of nest predators in South Dakota. Some of these goals include but are not limited to: removal of 50,000 nest predators, expand the ETHICS SD program by 20%, and have 20% of bounty participants under the age of 18.

**Public Hearing Minutes of the Game, Fish and Parks Commission
March 4, 2021**

The Commission Vice chair Doug Sharp began the public hearing at 2:00 p.m. CT via conference call. Commissioners Travis Bies, Jon Locken, Russell Olson, Charles Spring, and Robert Whitmyre were present. Kotilnek indicated written comments were provided to the Commissioners prior to this time and will be reflected in the Public Hearing Minutes. Kotilnek then invited the public to come forward with oral testimony. Written comments attached.

Aerial Permit Adjustments

No verbal comments

Big Game Ammo Minimum Size and Type

Jeremy Silko – Rapid City, SD agrees with the verbiage to note it as expanding ammo.

Nonmeandered Waters Transportation Lane Process

Nancy Hilding, Prairie Hills Audubon Society – Black Hawk, SD raised a point of order that this may not be a legal meeting if Governor Noem appointed commissioners and they are not present. Voiced concerns about the process for NM transportation lanes. As for the most direct path language she feels it should be modified to sure it is safely navigable to ensure it is safely

Waterfowl Refuge

No verbal comments

Waterfowl Season Recommendations

No verbal comments

Public Lands and Waters

No verbal comments

The public Hearing concluded at 2:10 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,



Kevin Robling, Interim Department Secretary

Public Comments

Big Game Ammo Minimum Size and Type

Brett Donley

Pierre SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Crossbows should be allowed to be used by everyone not just disabled persons.

Lacie Smith

Manhattan SD

Position: support

Comment:

I'm Lacie Smith—writer, artist and inspirationalist. My words have touched millions over the past two decades through my children's books and gift products.

Basically I put love into words and help you connect with the people + moments that matter.

Nest Predator Bounty Program

Steven Nash

Prairie City SD

Position: other

Comment:

Being a producer and a landowner I am in favor of the nest predator program. I do want to offer a couple suggestions for the implementation.

First being the March 15-July 1 season.

In regards to the nesting period of pheasants why not continue the program until August first. Any producer could tell you hens are still setting. If not then why hold off on haying CRP acres until August 1? Lengthening the season would show more transparency between programs.

Second being the animals targeted.

Is there a specific reason coyotes are not part of the bounty? If the 75% of all nests disturbed number is accurate. I don't believe that number is attainable without coyotes. Here on the plains of northwest South Dakota, the coyote is the lead predator. I have many other comments about the coyote, but I will keep this specific to nest predators. None of the pelts are worth anything to the fur market, so if nothing else I would appreciate a few good reasons as to why they are not part of the nest bounty.

Thank you for your consideration.

Robert Whipple

Wilmot, Sd SD

Position: support

Comment:

My son and I have participated the last two years in the program. The first year we trapped 50 raccoons, last year we got 30. Our ranch is located in a mostly range area with some crops. Our pheasant numbers have never been very good. During the last two years, our pheasant numbers have been increasing. I contribute that mostly to our trapping efforts. Also it has gotten my son involved in trapping. Please continue the program. I believe it its worth! Thanks

Scott Christopherson

Volga SD

Position: support

Comment:

Awesome! This is an awesome program. I participate in the program but do not claim payments. This program is keeping nest predators at bay. It would be hard to imagine how many predators would be on the landscape without this program. Albeit, it would be great to include coyotes in the program and remove badgers. Increasing the payment back to \$10 will keep the interest with people that are going out after nest predators. Thank you GF&P and commission.

Jacob Geis

Parkston SD

Position: support

Comment:

I appreciate the changes proposed for the program this year. \$10 per tail and starting in mid-March are both great ways to get folks interested.

James Horning

Watertown SD

Position: support

Comment:

I fully support the Nest Predator Bounty Program. However, raccoons mate from Jan-Jun and moreso in Feb so we should be trapping them now.

Maia Moore

Brookings SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Betty A Deberg

Sioux Falls SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

The most effective way to increase pheasant population is by increasing/improving habitat. Please dump the cruel, anti-wildlife bounty program in favor of better incentives for landowners to plant buffer strips along waterways. More pheasants and a cleaner Big Sioux! THAT'S good public policy.

Dianne Schnabel

Sioux Falls SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Heidi Madsen

Carpenter SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

This program is inhumane and adds suffering to animals. Also, pets can get stuck in traps and die from the traps not being checked daily. No evidence has been shown that this program has increased pheasant population.

Renee Lefthand

Freeman SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

All this does promote cruelty

Teresa Hicks

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

This is a terrible waste of money and animals lives. It does not work! Put money towards habitat for pheasants not killing animals.

Eva Scott

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Cruel, inhumane and unnecessary! This whole program is a total waste! Get rid of it.

Lynda Powell

Garretson SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Linda Greene

Sioux Falls SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Cruel and not necessary

Sharee Heier

Sioux Falls SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Susan Schlichenmayer

Pierre SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Rhonda Doyscher

Sioux Falls SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Jon Sorensen

Monroe SD

Position: support

Comment:

One thing i wish was that a trapping license be required to do this program for those that need one. (age) i feel it would slow down the people cutting tails off on the highway so much. Since it was announced that we will have the program in 2021 i have already seen many animals with tails cut off along side the road. It would also get more income back into the state for license fees.

Michael Stark

Mitchell SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Unnecessary program

Shannon Steckelberg

Harrisburg SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Traps are cruel. They may not only harm the animal you intend to trap, but others or people as well. It was not hugely successful last year and did not save pheasants. If we do not have enough predators we end up with more of their prey, which can cause problems to farmers and homeowners.

Steven Rindsig

Sioux Falls SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

I have been a hunter and trapper for more than 50 years and I am a supporter of the GFP and, almost without exception, its policies and programs. I am not, however, in favor of killing wildlife for the sole purpose of preventing it from living and eating other wildlife. Either the pelt or the meat (or both) must be used out of respect for the animal and to not give those opposed to hunting/trapping in general additional fuel for their fire. The program's stated goal to increase nesting success is valid, but I believe the same results could be achieved by focusing instead on improving nesting habitat. Alternatively, pay a bounty to hunters and trappers for full pelts which they either can sell themselves or donate to a charity. GFP even could enlist experienced hunters/trappers to show young hunters/trappers how to properly skin, flesh, and stretch pelts and market them. This is particularly important now when pelts prices are low. Thank you.

Don Andersen

Hill City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

I feel it is inhumane, trapping without an ID on a trap leads to a trapper (experienced or a "hobbiest) being a bit lax on checking their traps. (all they need is a tail)

Douglas Block

Watertown SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

For 53 years of my life I have been a resident of SD. Grew up on dairy farm, have a BS in Agriculture and own a couple agricultural properties in the state including our four generation family farm. I have a strong interest educating and conserving our natural resources and perhaps most importantly married to another SD resource proponent and together attempting to guide our three children into adulthood with a responsibility for conservation. That background is necessary to provide perspective on why I strongly oppose the "Nest Predator Bounty Program". At best this program is misdirected if not outright deceptive. Even the title is strategic to demonize these ecologically critical natural mammals. The science certainly does not support that reducing these select mammals will have any significant effect on nesting success overall. It is clear that this effort is merely a guise to provide attention that the state is doing something tangible to enhance the economics and optics of pheasant hunting and ever dwindling next generation participation in GF&P relevance and licensing funds. It is boasted that the funding for the bounty comes exclusively from mandatory "habitat" licensing fees. Did it ever occur to the Commission that it is exactly these ever increasing fees that discourage the very next generation you are attempting to court into GF&P regulated activities? It is disingenuous to rationalize increased engagement because of the "bounty" financial incentive. If one has to subsidize such engagement, just to get them to engage, then consider their true interest/commitment to the activity. I cringe when I hear GF&P personnel on the radio touting how these new habitat fees are merely, "one time fee". Under that logic, all reoccurring licenses, fees, taxes etc etc. are "one time fees". In my family, we pay hundreds of dollars each year and my college age children are suggesting it is just not worth it anymore to keep paying such fees to perhaps fish out of our canoes once or twice a year. Yes, another example, our four canoes have never seen a boat ramp or any other GF&P improvement, polluted any waters, yet annually taxed to pay for "economic generating" GF&P "improvements". My point is the bounty does not improve nesting success, is paid for, and hence discourages the very participants you are purporting to attract, the "nest predators" targeted are clearly an ecological critical component to healthy ecosystem. This is all much to do about non-native pheasants, not even that it improves those nesting successes, rather that it provides good optics for economic marketing and justifies ever increasing GF&P fees. There is indeed a serious shift in SD outdoor "traditions" but healthy, diverse habitat and education is the cornerstone. Consider that perhaps it is the policies of the various "governing" agencies that is actually distancing the people ever further from knowledge or interest in the natural resources. Please do not blame and disparage the fox for doing what it does natural. The natural ecosystem lived in harmony long before humans "improved" it.

Thanks for considering my perspective.

Paula Edwards

Hot Springs SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Please don't renew this program.

Catherine Foos

Custer SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Elizabeth Adamson

Custer SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

I see this as a reason for all the SouthDakotans with guns to go out and shoot em up.
Send them to the mall to the shooting gallery.

Ferne Odegaard

Keystone SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Lusa Quellar

Hermosa SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

I am rural resident that has to deal with alot of dying babies I have been here for 11yrs and never have I ever had so much wildlife looking for help than I did last year . This program needs to stop there are other ways to keep wildlife in check that to do this inhumane way I

Antonio Felix

Hermosa SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Ridiculous way to be rid of wildlife

Kristi Petersen

Pierre SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

These are species important to our local ecosystem. The eliminate pests, pocket gophers, gophers, snakes, insects, rats and mice, and the list goes on. More nests are damaged by farm cats and dogs than by these native species.

Kathy Flanagan

Custer SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Amy Poole

Custer SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

To kill fur bearing animals in the spring and summer wrong.
Their fur is no good, and they are raising their young.

James Leflore

Belle Fourche SD

Position: support

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Charlotte Johnson

Custer SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Penny Kemmer

Custer SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

I OPPOSE!!-I feel this is very inhumane to stalk a nest or den site to kill the mother and all the young.

Pamela Dereu

Custer SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Suzann Stoner Wyngaarden

Custer SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Jennifer Mccambridge

Spearfish SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Savannah Johns

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Do not approve this barbaric and cruel program. We need to protect our wildlife.

Jake Waldner

Salem SD

Position: support

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Adair Fisher

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

This is incredibly inhuman and disappointing. I would think we are more civilized than this.

Matthew Konrad

Watertown SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

There is no evidence to support the efficacy of this program. Nuisance animals don't deserve cruelty.

Johannas Stahl

Wessington Springs SD

Position: support

Comment:

I think this program is great for getting the younger generation interested in the outdoors. And basically all the other reasons our awesome governor started it for.

Nonmeandered Waters Navigation Lane Process

Sandy Antijunti

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

I am totally against this program! It is inhumane and anyone with feelings for animals would never approve of the conditions that these poor creatures have to endure. Please stop this program.

Reuben Parks

Webster SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

My name is Reuben Parks.

I oppose the non-meandered proposal.

My feelings would be that a property owner needs to be informed and needs to be allowed the time to litigate and prepare for rebuttal before any action would be taken.

The standards for approval of a lane of ingress and egress need to be set " high" to protect property rights and to avoid abuse of a new rule.

Only after taking into account all of the impact to the existing property, should such a ruling be made.

We all know that it takes very little disturbance to effect things on a property.

Property owners need to have input in establishing the criteria in this proposal.

I would suggest the following:

1. the existing conditions and recreational opportunities that exist prior to a transport lane need to be maintained in a pre- corridor condition.
2. only after taking into consideration the impact on the existing conditions on the property, should a lane be established.
3. the effected landowner needs to be allowed an appropriate amount of time to prepare a rebuttal and defense , if said landowner wishes to challenge said petition before a petition is finalized by the commission.
4. the act of ingress and egress will not allow hunting, fishing, trapping, lingering in the corridor, nor shall it cause an undue disturbance to the property or the wildlife on the adjoining property.
5. any violation of these terms will be considered a violation punishable by fine, a loss of a person`s license , and a review of the ingress- egress permit.

Thank you and please consider these proposals to your action.

Reuben Parks

district 1 landowner

Other

Kevin Osborn

Rapid City SD

Position: support

Comment:

I understand you are going to set the August Canada season boundary which is west of the Cheyenne River. I would recommend you please extend it to include the entire county. Allowing the boundary of all of Pennington County would increase the land mass to hunt geese, help control the goose population and increase hunting numbers for waterfowl which are falling each yr.

Thanks for your consideration.

Anthony Filholm

Brookings SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Leave the preference system as it is. People are always trying to tweak it to move things in their favor.

Steven Nash

Prairie City SD

Position: other

Comment:

I would like to discuss the habitat stamp and its correlation to the food plot program. My family and I have voluntarily taken part of the food plots provided by the game and fish. While most of you know what the terms are I would like to give a background as to how I understand the program.

We provide up to 3– 10 acre plots on different quarters. We control the weeds and plant seed. We keep the cows out of the crop and ensure that the crop is left specifically for the wild life.

We are given the seed and compensated 20 per acre.

While I realize private rental rates in western South Dakota are less than eastern South Dakota, we still elected to do the program.

With the new habitat stamp in place I feel as though I am paying myself to plant food plots. Furthermore many of my family members buy a habitat stamp.

We are already giving up the production on those acres.

I purpose any producer who voluntarily participates in conservation or habitat programs in South Dakota should be exempt from the habitat stamp.

Brad Schriber

Sioux Falls SD

Position: other

Comment:

I'm not in favor with the 3 splash daily limit of ducks. This could well be 3 hen mallards or 3 hen pintails. This doesn't appear to address the problem of people to lazy or ignorant to study ducks and be able to identify their birds before shooting.

Rodney Worth

Shawnee KS

Position: other

Comment:

Hello. My name is Rod Worth. I live in Shawnee, Kansas but was raised in Keya Paha County Nebraska which is just south of Tripp and Todd county South Dakota. I own 950 acres in Tripp County South Dakota along the Keya Paha River. I pay over \$5000/yr in property taxes. My question is: Why is there not a landowner permit available for nonresident landowners? I currently have to pay \$286 just to get a bow permit and have to purchase many preference points just to have a chance at a rifle permit to hunt on my own land. I'm being treated the same as a typical nonresident hunter who does not own any land or pay taxes. Please create a nonresident landowner deer permit that gives out of state landowner/hunters like me to have a better chance at attaining a rifle permit and turkey permits at a reduced rate since we contribute large amounts of property tax revenue to your state. Please make this happen and respond to my email. kcrodworth@yahoo.com Thank you.

Dorn Barnes

Harrold SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

we have been hearing rumors' that GF&P is considering raising the Peasant bird limit to 4 birds a day. We are totally apposed to that. The bird numbers are getting better but as a hunter guide service I feel it would be bad for that would make for longer harder hunts. We only hunt wild birds and if the limit is 4 birds the hunters will not want to stop until they get there limit, and if they don't get there limit they will feel that it wasn't a good hunt. It's hard enough trying to get a three bird limit most of the time. What will happen is we will have to raise our prices so we can get the same income we do now because there are only so many birds out there. That will make it harder for hunters to find decent places to hunt, that will discourage hunters from coming to S. Dakota to hunt, and that will cut down on the licenses that you sell.

Waterfowl Refuge

Chuck Clayton

Huron SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

On the Antelope Lake Refuge change, If the boundaries are to be changed, the the restriction on boating after Oct. 1 on the Indian Springs portion of the water body should be removed. The private gun club that owns the north side of what is a refuge now, should not get to have parts of what used to be a refuge to hunt and keep the public off the rest of the water body for access to fishing and hunting. The hunting club on the north side has been working at this for years.

Waterfowl Season Recommendations

Tyler Steen

Pierre SD

Position: other

Comment:

I feel your recommendation on the "Splash Option" is a good concept but requiring hunters to make the decision on whether they are going to hunt Tier 1 or Tier 2 at the time they purchase their license is wrong. No one has the ability to know what the migration may look like in the fall and by forcing hunters to choose one option before the first shot is fired will cause hunters to not hunt at all. We in South Dakota have the benefit of having many species of waterfowl migrate through our state. Some days you may see 10 different species on a particular body of water, another day you may only see one. If there is an abundance of pintails on a pond, the hunter who choose Tier 2 would shoot three pintails be done for the day. Another hunter in the same group chose Tier 1 and was only able to shoot one duck that day because of his selection. The argument can be made that if the hunter who only shot one duck the first day limited with six ducks the next day and the "splash hunter" also limited their averages would be the same. Like in any situation, the more options you give individuals the more likely they are to select one that works for them. Allowing the hunter to opportunity to choose which option they are going to take each day they hunt will promote the program and achieve the intended goal.

Public Comments

Nest Predator Bounty Program

Peter Sonstegard

Sioux Falls SD

Position: support

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Paul Lepisto

Pierre SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

On behalf of President Kelly Kistner, please see the attached comments from the South Dakota Division of the Izaak Walton League of America in opposition to the nest predator bounty proposal.

Shari Kosel

Lead SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Susan Braunstein

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

I would like to state that I strongly oppose the continuation of the Nest Predator Bounty Program. The slaughter of our native animals to protect a bird that is really just being used to make money by bringing hunters to our state doesn't make sense. Can't the money budgeted for this killing spree be better used to create new habitat. Numerous wildlife biologists have researched bounty programs and discovered they are really not effective in increasing specific bird populations. When I was researching this program last year I asked Keith Fisk if there have been any studies on the populations of the targeted predators and said there have not been any such studies so we have no idea how many we have of any of the predators. We could potentially wipe out certain ones.

Please don't do this again. It just wrong on so many levels. Thank you for your time.

Angela Antijunti

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Jeanie Dumire

Hot Springs SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

This just makes no sense. These animals have a purpose and consume many of the insects and rodents that tend to become a problem. Maybe it's time to think about the humane thing and not the financial aspect of this.. killing these animals to make it easier for pheasants to flourish and the state to make money on hunters coming... seems so wrong.

Michele Lewon

Mccook Lake SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Deb Dickson

Piedmont SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Instead of killing animals to protect the pheasant population why not start pheasant production farms and then release the birds as adults for hunting. Guaranteed healthy bird populations . Win win

Mary Hertz

Menno SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

As a James River landowner with many acres committed to CRP and CREP I am in strong opposition to this program. If I find anyone trapping on my land I will seriously reconsider public access. It is cruel and unnecessary. There was no bird count done last year. You have no evidence or history that this expensive program works.

Jan Humphrey

Hill City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Adamantly OPPOSE this heinous practice. These are key species in the habitat. The practice is during birthing season so entire populations are wiped out. Children nor adults should not be out killing animals that are part of the environment and eco system. They were here first. This is all about money for that Governor who has a breeding pheasant farm. Shame on her and her cronies. If I find anyone out near my property trapping, shooting or trespassing in my neighborhood I will be sure to take extreme measures to prosecute them to the max of the law.

Amanda Johndon

Yankton SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

As a lifelong South Dakotan, I strongly oppose this program. It is not only ineffective and ridiculous but incredibly cruel. We cannot sit back and let this pass through once again. It's an embarrassment to our state. It is an excuse to kill for fun with zero accountability. People hunt and people trap but putting a program like this in place and encouraging it by paying for tails it is beyond unacceptable.

Amy Johnson

Yankton SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Wolfgang & Kathleen Schmidt

Nemo SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

This program has gone on now for two years using taxpayer funds and it should be stopped. These animals are part of our ecosystem and they all contribute in some way or another. The little opossum alone eats ticks and has provided an anti-venin for snake bites due to the fact it can withstand bites from rattlesnakes and coral snakes. Skunks and Raccoons eat a lot of insects. Killing red foxes when they eat voles and mice? We are overrun with voles where we live. It certainly makes sense to let the predators eat mice, rather than using poison to kill these rodents. Do you have any idea of the damage you are doing with killing all of these small "predators"? You are supposed to be in charge of all wildlife by caring and protecting them. The Nest Predator Bounty Program is inhumane and needs to be stopped. Maybe you should educate yourselves with what each of these animals' diet consist of and become more aware of what you are doing by killing all of them by the hundreds and probably thousands after approving this for another year in 2021. Please stop interfering with nature and have some compassion. This is an expensive and unnecessary program that was hatched up by Gov. Noem. If you can't say no, maybe it's time to let the people vote on it.

Jennifer Hubert

Vermillion SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

This program is a waste of taxpayer funds and ineffective for its purpose. If you want more pheasants then work on saving their environment stopping farmers from constantly tearing out trees/bushes. Pheasants are an invasive species anyway.

Barbara St. Clair

Brookings SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Please do not let this program continue. It is inhumane, it is not the correct approach to helping pheasants, and it should never be considered appropriate family outdoor time to kill helpless animals. This program has not been supported by those who study pheasant populations and it is an embarrassment for South Dakota.

Amy Deberg

Sioux Falls SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Bad program for South Dakota. We need the natural balance.

Cheyne Cumming

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

I strongly oppose the murder of badgers, raccoons, opossums, foxes, and skunks. Teaching children to have no respect or compassion for wildlife is criminal. Paying them to torture small animals is truly sick. Is South Dakota really this mentally ill? Do not approve this disgusting practice!!!

Christy Kellen

Sioux Falls SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Mahala Bach

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

STOP ENCOURAGING CHILDREN TO KILL SMALL ANIMALS BY PAYING THEM. THIS PROGRAM DOES NOTHING BUT ENCOURAGE CHILDREN TO HAVE NO RESPECT OR COMPASSION FOR WILDLIFE. SOUTH DAKOTA NEEDS TO LEAVE THIS 1800's MENTALITY BEHIND. STOP THIS PROGRAM NOW!

Katie Campbell

Sioux Falls SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Michael Stark

Mitchell SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Emily Dunn

Mitchell SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Renee Lefthand

Freeman SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Wrongcan hurt pets and childrenalso its 2021 not necessary to cruel period

Wendy Cota

Spearfish SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Tania Taylor

Mitchell SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

This is an inhumane and cruel practice. I do not support this as a tax payer. We have got to be better than this.

Kim Tysdal

Rapid E SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Nest predator is nothing but a way to destroy predators, which are essential to controlling the ecosystem of the land.

Brittany Kimball

Brandon SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Janet Berman-Lalley

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

PLEASE don't allow this!!!!!!!!!!

Jana Haecherl

Custer SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Estelle Johnson

Yankton SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

This is flagrant abuse against animals!! I oppose it and it should never be a program of which individuals or kids should be a part of it!!!!

Rich Blechinger

Sioux Falls SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Raise birds quit messing with the ecosystem.

Cindy Rains

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

So very cruel and heartless, for nothing except Kristis family business(does not help pheasant population) All life is sacred and senseless killing will come back to you. PLEASE, STOP the senseless killing and torture of innocent animals!!!

Karen Gerety

Vermillion SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Please end this cruel program. It's horrid waste of money.

Christina Long

Custer SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Samantha Priest

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Matthew Priest

Custer SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Cheryl Long

Custer SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Danielle Priest

Custer SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Amy Harmon

Mission SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Stacy Braun

Aberdeen SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Maia Brusseau

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Elaine Hantke

Meckling SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Pheasants are not native to SD. Promotes animal cruelty. Damages ecosystems. How many more studies and proof do you need??????

Stephanie Farac

Pierre SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

This is cruel and wrong

Adrienne Freyer

Hermosa SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

This is a ridiculous & costly program. And, it inhumane! Other animals to include dogs & cats end up in these traps.

Jacqueline Hatzell

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Kathryn Hess

Nemo SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Please stop this inhumane cruelty. You don't count the pheasant population, so how do you know if it helps. I import you, this doesn't help it only inhumanely kill animals that benefit the environment. Thank you,

Tim Hanson

Vermillion SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Come on. You can do better than this

Leah Kelly

Sioux Falls SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Chad Taecker

Brookings SD

Position: support

Comment:

I have noticed more pheasants these last few years. I think we still need to focus on creating more suitable habitat though. Thanks good job

Michelle Valadez

Apple Valley MN

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Lisa Rathbun

Volga SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Can we please NOT place the money/pheasant above our natural species. They are all part of our SD ecosystem, and it's horrific to try to eradicate them just for the sake of an introduced species and the sport of hunting them.

Maia Moore

Brookings SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Chris Krohmer

Mitchell SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

This is a horrible program. Please just stop it! Are we just going to continue to kill anything that touches a pheasant nest until we no longer have any of the animals that make South Dakota beautiful and unique? This has to stop. Please step up to the plate and make that happen.

Deborah Burnight

Yankton SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Kaitlyn Cloney

Custer SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Stricter laws and enforcement surrounding this program should be put into place before allowing any more culling of native species. The potential suffering of entrapped animals with no recourse to the hunter responsible needs to be addressed.

Kris Norlin

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

The amount of money being requested for this horrendous program is outrageous. This program encourages senseless killing of our natural wildlife. There are so many other positive programs for youth that could be supported. Please reconsider and use funding other areas of outdoor engagement that do not kill our natural predators, inflict needless suffering and leaving young wildlife abandoned, as well as sending a message to kids that it is ok to kill for a tail.

Ima Citizen

Sioux Falls SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

For being so prolife, this state sure loves to kill things.

Jeanne Pawlowski

Sturgis SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Wendy Parent

Brandon SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Rebecca Porter-Watson

Sturgis SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

I oppose this program due to the complete lack of evidence that it helps the pheasant population. The enhancement of habitat and the weather have much greater impact on the population. I realize the economic impact of pheasant hunting, however I do not condone the killing of native animals for supposed protection of a non-native species. The \$500,000/year would be better spent on habitat.

Mickie Hortness

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Please end this inhumane and wasteful program. Aren't there more productive and positive ways to spend \$1,000,000 over the next two years? Why not try something like getting kids interested in bee keeping? I mean, after all, wasn't the goal of the Nest Predator Bounty program to get kids outside more? Some states have implemented bee keeping programs. Why not use the money as a fund for additional habitat restoration for pheasants? Even Noem admits that the key to increasing pheasant numbers is habitat. Hey, speaking of pheasant numbers, why not use the money to fund the Annual Pheasant Brood Survey that has gone by the wayside. I understand it costs about \$90,000 for that survey to be completed each year. Without the survey how is anyone going to know whether the pheasant numbers are increasing or not? It'll just be guesswork and the powers that be can spit out any number they want to the public. And meanwhile tens of thousands of our native mammals will be killed in a failed attempt to save a species that is not native. It's shameful. It's greed. All meant to attract those out of state hunters who come to South Dakota to hunt pheasants and spend their money. And our native mammals are paying the price for this human greed.

Paula Pillatzki

Labolt SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Jennifer Lofswold

Northville SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Unnecessary and cruel to animals

Donna Fisher

Deadwood SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

I object to spending SD tax dollars on programs that are not cost effective. Larkin Powel, Professor of Animal Ecology and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, is only one many expert who testify that habitat management should be the primary tool to increase pheasant population. Well-designed habitat projects can reduce predation by up to 80 percent. Even professional methods are too expensive for use on a landscape basis and do not significantly increase the number of nesting birds over the long term. Random trapping by non-professionals, some of them children, is economically and scientifically ridiculous. Habitat management comes at a fraction of the cost of other predator reduction methods. When predators are stressed by irradiation methods like trapping, their reproduction rate goes up. Finally, predators take out mice, voles, prairie dogs—in the case of possums who tick gobbling machines we get cost-effective control of tick-borne illness. Conclusion: save my tax dollars and say no to Gov. Noem's silly and unscientific Nest Predator Control. Use these \$\$ on habitat and help South Dakota farmers and ranchers develop habitat in the process.

Teah Homsey-Pray

Deadwood SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Please take another close look at this program. Look at what this program is doing environmentally as well as what it is teaching our youth. An archaic practice that has little to do with scientific data.

**Sandra Out Sebergerblack Hillls Nf
Seberger**

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

In the 2019 Pheasant report, I learned the total cost is \$1.7 million. I also learned the PPM [pheasant per mile] index of 2019 decreased 1 7%. Why are we, the people of South Dakota spending our valued tax dollars on failing performance that other states have already discovered?

Constance Kushman

Spearfish SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Concerned about over hunting species...

Nancy Hilding
Black Hawk, SD
Position: oppose

Comment:

I am opposed. Despite the 2019 expenditure of 1.7 million on the NPBP, "South Dakota Pheasant Brood Survey 2019 Report" showed that the statewide Pheasants Per Mile (PPM) index for the 2019 pheasant brood survey decreased 17% (2.47 to 2.04, 90% confidence interval = -32 to 0%) compared to 2018.
SD's 2019 Pheasant Brood report:
https://gfp.sd.gov/userdocs/docs/PBR_2019FINAL.pdf

For statements that predator control won't work well in large areas
visit these links on predator control and pheasants/ducks:

I refer you to Pheasants Forever's web page on "Effects of Predators",
<https://www.pheasantsforever.org/Habitat/Pheasant-Facts/Effects-of-Predators.aspx>

& Ducks Unlimited's web page on "Ducks, Habitat Conservation & Predators":
[https://www.ducks.org/media/Conservation/Conservation_Documents/_documents/Ducks and Predators low res.pdf](https://www.ducks.org/media/Conservation/Conservation_Documents/_documents/Ducks%20and%20Predators%20low%20res.pdf)

Also see page 11 of SD GFP's Pheasant Management Plan, in the section on predators:
"Where predator control may be considered as a management option, managers should be aware that cost, logistics, and lack of effectiveness often limit success when compared to habitat management."
<https://gfp.sd.gov/UserDocs/nav/pheasant-mngmnt-planpdf.pdf>

Greater prairie chicken's IUCN Red List web page.

Please remember the exotic male pheasant fight over territory with and drive off the male Greater prairie chickens and female pheasants lay eggs in the chicken's nest, which hatch before the chickens, causing moms to abandon their own eggs:

<https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/22679514/92817099>
<https://www.iucnredlist.org/species/22679514/92817099> - assessment-information

Nancy Hilding
Black Hawk, SD
Position: oppose

Comment:

WHY?OPPOSE?

This killing of predators is not scientifically justified. ----

- Wildlife biologists agree that nest predator control is ineffective unless it is extremely intense and carried out annually.
- Effective nest predator control may require hundreds of dollars & man-hours per year & per section of land. The Governor's budget is not enough to cover the state.
- Even intense predator control has limitations. Those animals that escape capture or death often reproduce at a higher rate. This means more effort must be expended and more money must be appropriated each year.
- Nature does not exist in a vacuum. When one animal is removed, others move in, including other species that may be more effective predators.
- Nest predators also feed on rodents. Opossums also eat ticks. If these nest predators are successfully controlled, an explosion in rodents can be expected, with a huge and potentially devastating impact on farmers and ranchers. Rodents eat grain in the field, & infest grain bins, outbuildings and farmhouses. In SD rodents carry Hantavirus or fleas/ticks that can have bubonic plague, or Lyme disease. These costs must also be considered.
- Some nest predators are protected by state and federal laws. This would include ALL raptors. (Hawks, owls and eagles are examples.)
- The nest predator bounty may encourage illegal activity, from trespassing and unlawful night hunting to submitting tails collected out-of-state. NO funds have been allocated for the extra law enforcement.
- The nest predator program is fiscally irresponsible. The money is desperately needed on habitat programs that actually do provide a return on the investment.
- Habitat improvements can be cost shared at a rate of 50% to over 75% through a variety of programs. GF&P receives 75% cost share on habitat purchases and improvements through Pittman Robertson funds.
- Predation is much lower when sufficient habitat for nesting birds is provided.
- Successful nesting will not occur where there is not sufficient habitat, regardless if most predators are removed or not.
- Good habitat also provides high-protein food sources, clean water and protection from the elements, all in a suitable arrangement. Habitat for pheasants/ducks also benefits various other wildlife &?bird species.
- This is a statewide program, but areas with pheasant and duck populations are much more limited West River. Why pay bounties for West River predator tails?
- Much of SDGFP budget derives from sale of licenses and most hunters do not want GFP's limited budget spent on this program.
- GFP has spent 2 million in the last two years on this program and will spend a million more in the next two years, that money could be spent on more productive uses to benefit wildlife and GFP programs in SD.
- Pheasants are an exotic species that competes with a native species - the greater prairie chicken, whose range and population are declining -- losing half its' population every decade.
- Accidental take of threatened and endangered species may occur. The swift fox is state listed. The black-footed ferret is listed federally. There is a petition before the USFWS to list the plains spotted skunk and the prairie grey fox under the Endangered Species Act. The American Martin is a "sensitive species" for the Black Hills National Forest.
- This program will result in animal cruelty. Some trappers will be trapping with leg-hold traps or snares, or body crushing traps. Some will use live traps. People should realize that in SD the law allows for animals to be left in traps West River for three and a partial day and East River for two and a partial day. Trapping can be cruel. In high heat or bitter cold, an animal in a box can die in half a day. Animals in boxes or leg-hold traps can freak out and damage their bodies and/or teeth & thus not survive even if released. Dead animals or animals in boxes or traps can't feed their dependent young. Even via a "live trap" non-target species adults and their dependent young will die, in addition to target species.
- Part of the rational/spin for the program is to introduce children to nature & trapping. Why not introduce children to nature via non-lethal interactions with wildlife such as wildlife watching and spend money on nature guidebooks, binoculars, cameras & not via bounties & traps?
- Empathetic children may encounter moral dilemmas such as how to kill the 12 or 13 babies in an opossums pouch, and later learn that they did this killing of babies, based on lies told them by SD GFP about effects of a bounty program on nesting success. How does this engage children with nature or give them trust in government?
- A reduction in bounty amount by half price reduced the tail submission by half. The Commission is increasing the bounty to increase participation. This calls into question if this is about recreation or connecting families/children with nature, if the trappers/hunters have to be paid enough to make participation worth their while.

Mike Feimer

Yankton SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

I strongly OPPOSE this program. South Dakotans do not want or need this program. Beyond being ineffective and wasteful it's completely cruel. Please do not reenact this horrible program.

Nancy Hilding

Black Hawk, SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

SURVEYS

The Humane Society of U.S. (HSUS) funded a public opinion survey on the Nest Predator Bounty Program (NPBP) of 1,000 random people that got much different responses, than SD GFP funded public opinion survey.? HSUS asked some of the same questions and some different questions than SDGFP. After a series of questions 26% approved of NPBP and 53% disapproved. Link to HSUS report:

<https://www.humanesociety.org/sites/default/files/docs/South-Dakota-General-Election-Survey.pdf?fbclid=IwAR0TzQSvscZeSc-C1dgSxBjt0sCzgSSX5jxks-wOtFMdjFHv4FgSQCvHKBI>

Link to the SDGFP's public opinion survey of 400 random people - GFP funded both a NPBP participants and a public opinion survey (found in the second half of report). Link to survey:
https://gfp.sd.gov/UserDocs/nav/SD_2020_Nest_Predator_Bounty_PPT.pdf

GFP references this study in the resolution about the 2020 NPBP and on their web page about the bounty program. SD GFP's hired survey (of random people) found that 62% South Dakotans had no clue about the Nest Predator Bounty program and only 38% knew about it, of which 43% were mostly positive about it (which would be 16% of the population supported it, before being read GFP's description of program). (Page 44 of report)

Survey staff then read the respondents a short 3 sentence description of the program, which description convinced some more of them to support it and then survey then claimed 83% of SD folks support the program. (Page 45). This is what GFP and Governor seem to brag about.

HSUS funded a larger study and found different results...In this larger study (involved more than twice as many people) in a cold ask 50% of respondents did not know about the Program, 25% approved of program, & 25% disapproved. After prompted asks 26% approved, 53% disapproved and 21% not sure.

Please compare GFP survey with HSUS's funded survey (scroll up), some questions are the same cold asks but then the two studies have different prompted questions — with different paragraphs read into the prompted/shepherded questions. The two surveys get different answers when people are prompted differently.

SD GFP can't rely on that 83% support of NPBP, it is a prompted and manipulated response. The cold asks tells you what people think...at least 50% of people had no clue what the questioners were asking about in the "cold asks".

The Remington Research Group Study is attached "South Dakota General Election Survey" (opinion survey on NPBP)

Paula Radel

Mitchell SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Program is a waste of time and money, which could be better used.

Karen Farnham

Tucson AZ

Position: oppose

Comment:

I implore you, beseech you, beg you ... have compassion, show kindness to the animals of South Dakota. Dare to be different from those who get their jollies by torturing and abusing innocent beings with whom we share this earth. Rise above the lowest common denominator, show them the way. In the name of God, have a heart ... behave in humane ways and feed your soul, knowing you dared to stand up for what is right. Would you treat your family pet this way???

Jamie Al-Haj

**2525 Sunset Vista Rd, Rapid City,
Sd 577 SD**

Position: oppose

Comment:

I totally oppose this senseless program. The 83% of the general public that supposedly support it, is as skewed a number, as the number of pheasants you say the program helps. All of the pheasant hunters and trappers I have spoken to despise the Nest Predator Bounty Program. The consensus has is and always been that the decrease in pheasant population is related to the lack of or poor habitat. Instead of wasting \$500,000 on the annihilation of South Dakota native wildlife, it would be far better spent in incentives for landowners to provide a natural environment that would protect and nourish pheasants.

It is appalling that you are proposing that another 50,000 animals die again this year for a program that has no rhyme or reason. Add the number of lives that have been wasted over the two previous years this program has been implemented, including the offspring that would also have died in utero or by starvation, the count of 250,000 is so large it is hard to wrap one's head around!

Please uphold the duty of your position, to provide responsible management and stewardship of our wildlife. A half million dollars could be used so much more productively this year to benefit the people, pheasants, and wildlife of South Dakota!

Moiria Curry

Brookings SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

I strongly oppose the nest bounty program. Traps are dangerous and indiscriminate about what types of animals they maim or kill. We've already had to do front paw amputations on domestic cats in the last month because of traps used in these types of bounty programs.

Julie Anderson

Rapid City SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

The Nest Predator Bounty Program is a vehicle for Governor Kristi Noem to promote trapping and use the SD GP&P to implement it. She ignores science, surveys, public opinion or anyone who opposes this program. GF&P now spends millions of dollars to support this killing spree and is no longer a legitimate, science based agency. When the program wasn't meeting the numbers of participants hoped for, the shooting of animals was added into the program. Children should never be taught that the only way to appreciate wildlife is to kill them. This money should be used to buy binoculars, cameras and sponsor outdoor classes that allow children to learn about wildlife in a nonviolent way. But those who oppose this program like myself know it will never happen under the current administration or this Commission. This agency is corrupt to the core with only one focus in mind - the killing of wildlife for money and twisted entertainment. If there is anyone on this Commission with any morals I ask you to stand up to the Governor and oppose this blood bath.

Jj Renli

Sioux Falls SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Ethan Lamgley

Tankton SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

No comment text provided.

Nonmeandered Waters Navigation Lane Process

Paul Lepisto

Pierre SD

Position: support

Comment:

On behalf of President Kelly Kistner please see the attached comments from the South Dakota Division of the Izaak Walton League of America on the nonmeandered waters navigation land process.

Curtis Foster

Britton SD

Position: oppose

Comment:

Curtis Foster, Marshall Co resident. I oppose any rules for access that are not supported by the property owner. I will correct a typo in my last statement submitted for your last meeting. My belief is access is provided for in 41-23-4 and 41-23-15. These 2 sections of Chapter 41-23 should be the foundation for any other considerations for access.



SOUTH DAKOTA
DIVISION

The Izaak Walton League of America

DEFENDERS OF SOIL, AIR, WOODS, WATERS, AND WILDLIFE

February 26, 2021

South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Commission
523 East Capital Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501

Dear Commissioners,

The Izaak Walton League of America's South Dakota Division (Division) thanks you for the opportunity to comment on the nest predator bounty proposal that would utilize sportsmen and/or Game, Fish and Parks (GFP) funds. An amended Nest Predator Bounty resolution for 2021 and 2022 came out of your January meeting that includes a \$10 payment for each predator killed, capped at \$500,000 each year, and it changes to the dates of the program.

The program's stated goal is to enhance nest success for pheasants and ducks by removing predators including raccoons, striped skunks, opossums, red fox, and badgers while increasing youth and family participation in the tradition of trapping.

The Division vigorously encourages getting youth and families involved in the outdoors. But according to the last year's numbers from the nest predator bounty program only 16 percent of the participants were 17 or younger. The Division believes this program is missing its mark and it is not meeting the intended goals, especially when considering the high cost of the program.

The Division believes the lack of abundant quality nesting habitat is the reason for the high level of nest predation in South Dakota. Based on the state's land mass, trapping 50,000 predators across the state eliminates 1 predator per 1,000 acres. A statically insignificant figure that comes at an extremely high cost.

Bounty and nest predator trapping efforts have been studied numerous times. Those studies show the only way trapping can impact nest success is when the predator removal effort is highly intensive and done in a small well-defined area of high quality nesting habitat. We believe many residents will remove nest predators without a sponsored bounty program simply because they want to "do the right thing".

Again, the Division strongly supports programs that encourage people, especially youth and families, to engage in outdoor activities including hunting, fishing, trapping, and learning about conservation and habitat. We eagerly support programs and efforts that engage youth and other people in the benefits South Dakota's great outdoors provides.

Instead of authorizing this program we suggest the Commission spend these funds on habitat enhancement and on information programs that teach the benefits quality habitat provide for our fish and wildlife and all the citizens of the state.

We cannot support a program that gives our youth and others a false perspective that a bounty program, conducted in what at best is a patch-work effort, will make a meaningful difference in pheasant, duck, or any other bird's nesting success rate.

The Izaak Walton League of America's South Dakota Division respectfully requests that the South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Commission not authorize the use of any funds from the Department of Game, Fish and Parks, or state general funds, for the Nest Predator Program in 2021 and/or 2022.

We respectfully ask you to reject this proposal.

Thank you for your time and consideration and for your work for all the people of South Dakota. Stay safe and well.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kelly Kistner".

Kelly Kistner

National IWLA President and President of the South Dakota Division of the IWLA
603 Lakeshore Drive
McCook Lake, SD 57049
605-232-2030 (H) – 712-490-1726 (C)
iwlasdpresident@outlook.com



SOUTH DAKOTA
DIVISION

The Izaak Walton League of America

DEFENDERS OF SOIL, AIR, WOODS, WATERS, AND WILDLIFE

February 26, 2021

South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Commission
523 East Capitol Avenue
Pierre, SD 57501

Dear Commissioners,

The Izaak Walton League of America's South Dakota Division (Division) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the proposed rule to establish a procedure for the public to request a navigation lane through a closed nonmeandered body of water.

The Division supports a rule that establishes:

- A procedure to request a navigation lane through a closed nonmeandered body of water when no other legal access is available.
- A way to petition the Commission to establish a navigation lane, then following the administrative rule change process provide public notice, a public comment period and allow public testimony during a public hearing prior to finalization.

The Division supports the language of the Sample Rule:

ARSD 41:04:06:06 – The transportation lane petition. Upon receipt of a petition to establish a transportation lane the commission shall, at their next regularly scheduled commission meeting, consider the request and either deny, grant, or modify the petition. The department shall notify any landowner that may be affected by the proposed transportation lane. If the commission grants or modifies a petition, it shall be established by rule pursuant to SDCL 1-26 in this chapter. The petitioner shall demonstrate the necessity of a transportation lane by meeting the criteria as laid out in SDCL 41-23-16.

ARSD 41:04:06:06.01 – Transportation lanes established. While accessing the transportation lane, the individual shall take the most direct path to the open nonmeandered body of water and shall not hunt, fish, or trap in any manner while in the transportation lane. The department shall be responsible for marking all transportation lanes established pursuant to this chapter. Transportation lanes established in this rule shall be reviewed for necessity and reported to the commission prior to December 1 of each year.

Approval of the rule would fulfill a provision the legislature passed in 2017. That legislation requires the Commission to promulgate rules establishing a public petition process allowing a person to request that a portion of a closed nonmeandered water be opened for limited transportation to areas of that nonmeandered water that is open for public recreational use but does not have other legal public access.

The Division supports inclusion of a 60 day public comment period in the new rule, and creation of a process that allows landowner and the public input into the establishment of navigation lanes.

The Izaak Walton League of America's South Dakota Division thanks you for this opportunity to comment on the proposed rule.

We ask for your support the proposed rule.

Thank you for your consideration and for your service to the people of South Dakota.

Stay safe and well.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Kelly Kistner".

Kelly Kistner

National IWLA President and President of the South Dakota Division of the IWLA

603 Lakeshore Drive

McCook Lake, SD 57049

605-232-2030 (H) – 712-490-1726 (C)

iwlasdpresident@outlook.com



February 26, 2021

TO: South Dakota Game Fish & Parks Commission

FROM: South Dakotans Fighting Animal Cruelty Together (SD FACT)

RE: OPPOSE Nest Predator Bounty Program

Dear Interim Sec. Robling, Director Kirschenmann, Chairman Olson, and Members of the Commission:

South Dakotans Fighting Animal Cruelty Together (SD FACT) again writes strongly in opposition to continuing the Nest Predator Bounty Program into the future and to any potential department sponsored legislation for 2021/22. With support from over 5,000 members, we provide the following:

We remain vehemently opposed to the inhumane Nest Predator Bounty Program (NPBP). The long check-times, the lengthened season, and the unlimited numbers allowed all contribute to the inevitability of suffering for target animals and those that are indiscriminately trapped by happenstance.

There does not appear to be any scientific review of predator numbers and the effect of the bounty program upon these species. As a public resource, it is vital that accurate and unbiased information concerning predator numbers be researched. Also, given the vital role provided by these native species and their control of ticks and other disease-carrying varmints, a review of potential negative effects on human health is required.

We are requesting the Commission reverse their position to forego an environmental impact assessment under SDCL 34A-9-4 on the bounty program given these serious concerns. Failure to gather information and conduct assessments concerning the continuation of this radical program would be knowingly negligent and a clearly unwarranted abuse of your discretion as a public entity in charge of preserving a public resource and maintaining public health.

We once again remind you that every animal has its role to play in an ecosystem and contributes to human health & quality of life. Here's why these varmints are so important to all of us:

Raccoon

Raccoons are scavengers and therefore are an important part of cleaning up carrion. They also dine on many other species we consider pests when numbers get out of control; including snakes, frogs, lizards, wasps and rats.

Striped skunk

Skunks do an amazing job at helping to keep insect populations in check- insects like grasshoppers, beetles, crickets and wasps. Skunks are one of the best examples of how an animal we really want to avoid is actually one we want to keep around.

Badger

Scientists call the badger a sentinel species, one that provides clues about the health of its ecosystem. They are excellent hunters of earth-dwelling prey including rabbits, groundhogs, ground squirrels, mice and snakes.

Opossum

Opossums are incredibly useful, and often misunderstood. Ticks, particularly the black-legged ticks like deer ticks that are responsible for the spread of Lyme disease, are a top item on the opossum's menu. Just one opossum eats, on average, 5,000 ticks each year. This means the 5,700 opossums trapped by past NPBP's has resulted in 28.5 million more ticks throughout our state.

Red fox

These varmints have a helpful side for farmers and ranchers. Like their larger canid cousin the coyote, red foxes are wonderful at keeping rodent populations down. They hunt chipmunks, rats, mice, voles and all sorts of other small rodents that can become more of a pest to humans than the fox themselves. They also eat carrion and like other varmints on this list, are part of an important cleanup crew for their ecosystem.

Trapped animals can languish and die slowly from shock, dehydration, starvation and exposure to the elements. In addition, because the NPBP was initiated when these animals were rearing their young, those babies were left to die a cruel death when their mothers were killed...for their tail. Each year, traps in the United States injure and kill millions of "non-target" animals, including companion animals and endangered species. Because of this cruel and unnecessary practice, and the importance of the animals involved, SD FACT strongly opposes the Nest Predator Bounty Program and urges the commission to consider all aspects of the ecosystem.

Finally, as tax paying citizens we vehemently object to the needless expenditure of state funds on this exercise. It is your duty to spend public monies wisely and preserve our way of life for the "next century" by meeting our constitutional budgetary obligations of which this unscientific, ideological giveaway runs far afield.

Respectfully submitted,

SD FACT Board of Directors

Shari Kosel, Lead

Sara Parker, Sioux Falls

Joe Kosel, Lead

sdfact.org



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

SOUTH DAKOTA

STATEWIDE

2020 GENERAL ELECTION

February 2020

Survey conducted February 10 through February 11, 2020. 1,001 likely 2020 General Election voters participated in the survey. Survey weighted to match expected turnout demographics for the 2020 General Election. Margin of Error is +/-3.1% with a 95% level of confidence. Totals do not always equal 100% due to rounding.



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Q1: In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal trapping in South Dakota?

Approve: 37%
Disapprove: 31%
Not sure: 32%

Q2: How much have you seen, read or heard about the South Dakota Nest Predator Bounty Program?

A lot: 15%
Just some: 31%
Nothing at all: 54%

Q3: Based on what you know, do you approve or disapprove of the South Dakota Nest Predator Bounty Program?

Approve: 25%
Disapprove: 25%
Not sure: 50%

Q4: Do you think people are **illegally** trapping raccoons, striped skunks, opossums, badgers, and red foxes in South Dakota?

Yes: 37%
No: 28%
Not sure: 35%

Q5: South Dakota's native wildlife species like raccoons, striped skunks, opossums, badgers and red foxes increase biodiversity, protect crops, and control disease transmission by keeping rodent populations in check.

Do you agree or disagree that raccoons, striped skunks, opossums, badgers, and red foxes are an important asset to South Dakota's ecosystems?

Agree: 68%
Disagree: 16%
Not sure: 16%



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Q6: South Dakota Game, Fish & Parks touted its Nest Predator Bounty Program as providing trapping opportunities for state residents, while also removing species that they suggested might prey on pheasants during their nesting season. Program participants received a bounty of \$10 for each tail of a raccoon, striped skunk, badger, opossum or red fox they killed.

In general, do you approve or disapprove of the Nest Predator Bounty Program in South Dakota?

Approve: 37%
Disapprove: 43%
Not sure: 20%

Q7: The Nest Predator Bounty Program was launched in early 2019. This program was portrayed as an attempt to reduce predation on pheasant nests by native wildlife species. But while South Dakota Game, Fish & Parks estimates that they spent upwards of \$1.7 million on the program in 2019, they have yet to produce any evidence of an increase in pheasant numbers. Therefore, many have questioned why the agency has spent so much of the state's money on such a highly ineffective effort.

Knowing this, do you support or oppose the Nest Predator Bounty Program?

Support: 22%
Oppose: 55%
Undecided: 23%

Q8: Wildlife management professionals state that bounty programs for predator control are ineffective. Hunting groups like the South Dakota Wildlife Federation have advised against a bounty program, and instead urge a more science-based focus on habitat improvement to increase pheasant numbers.

Knowing this, do you support or oppose the Nest Predator Bounty Program?

Support: 28%
Oppose: 47%
Undecided: 25%

Q9: Animals caught in traps can languish and die slowly from shock, dehydration, starvation or exposure to the elements. Those who survive long enough for the trapper to return may be killed by inhumane methods. Additionally, nursing mother animals may be killed, leaving young animals to die; or those young animals may themselves be captured, killed, and their tails submitted for a bounty.

Knowing this, do you support or oppose the Nest Predator Bounty Program?

Support: 25%
Oppose: 61%
Undecided: 14%



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Q10: Encouraging citizens, including children, to kill the state's native wildlife species for a cash reward is a slap in the face to South Dakota's hunting tradition of sportsmanship, fair chase and respect for wildlife. By allowing mass slaughter and inhumane deaths to our native species for a cash bounty, the state is abandoning our long-held tradition of sportsmanship.

Do you support or oppose the Nest Predator Bounty Program?

Support: 25%

Oppose: 55%

Undecided: 20%

Q11: Science shows that nest predator bounty programs are counterproductive to their stated goal of reducing the number of predatory species. Random killing of these species may stimulate the animals to adapt, which results in more predatory animals in the future.

Do you agree or disagree that South Dakota's Nest Predator Bounty Program will have unintended consequences for native wildlife in the state?

Agree: 46%

Disagree: 28%

Undecided: 26%

Sometimes in a survey like this, people change their minds. I will now read you one of the original questions again. Please feel free to change your answer if you so choose.

Q12: Based on what you know, do you approve or disapprove of the South Dakota Nest Predator Bounty Program?

Approve: 26%

Disapprove: 53%

Not sure: 21%



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Q1: In general, do you approve or disapprove of legal trapping in South Dakota?

Column %	RAPID CITY	SIOUX FALLS
Approve	36%	37%
Disapprove	33%	29%
Not sure	31%	33%

Table 1. Q1 by DMA - Categorical

Column %	Republican	Democrat	Non-Partisan
Approve	43%	29%	33%
Disapprove	25%	39%	34%
Not sure	33%	32%	33%

Table 2. Q1 by PARTY

Column %	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal
Approve	45%	30%	33%
Disapprove	25%	34%	42%
Not sure	30%	37%	25%

Table 3. Q1 by IDEOLOGY

Column %	Female	Male
Approve	28%	47%
Disapprove	37%	24%
Not sure	36%	29%

Table 4. Q1 by GENDER



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Q2: How much have you seen, read or heard about the South Dakota Nest Predator Bounty Program?

Column %	RAPID CITY	SIOUX FALLS
A lot	13%	15%
Just some	30%	32%
Nothing	58%	53%

Table 5. Q2 by DMA - Categorical

Column %	Republican	Democrat	Non-Partisan
A lot	15%	14%	14%
Just some	30%	31%	35%
Nothing	55%	54%	52%

Table 6. Q2 by PARTY

Column %	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal
A lot	16%	12%	19%
Just some	29%	36%	21%
Nothing	55%	51%	61%

Table 7. Q2 by IDEOLOGY

Column %	Female	Male
A lot	12%	18%
Just some	28%	34%
Nothing	60%	48%

Table 8. Q2 by GENDER



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Q3: Based on what you know, do you approve or disapprove of the South Dakota Nest Predator Bounty Program?

Column %	RAPID CITY	SIOUX FALLS
Approve	20%	27%
Disapprove	29%	25%
Not sure	51%	48%

Table 9. Q3 by DMA - Categorical

Column %	Republican	Democrat	Non-Partisan
Approve	30%	18%	25%
Disapprove	20%	35%	27%
Not sure	51%	47%	49%

Table 10. Q3 by PARTY

Column %	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal
Approve	32%	19%	23%
Disapprove	20%	29%	31%
Not sure	48%	52%	47%

Table 11. Q3 by IDEOLOGY

Column %	Female	Male
Approve	18%	34%
Disapprove	25%	26%
Not sure	57%	40%

Table 12. Q3 by GENDER



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Q4: Do you think people are **illegally** trapping raccoons, striped skunks, opossums, badgers, and red foxes in South Dakota?

Column %	RAPID CITY	SIOUX FALLS
Yes	37%	37%
No	25%	29%
Not sure	38%	35%

Table 13. Q4 by DMA - Categorical

Column %	Republican	Democrat	Non-Partisan
Yes	35%	37%	41%
No	28%	29%	26%
Not sure	37%	34%	33%

Table 14. Q4 by PARTY

Column %	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal
Yes	34%	41%	33%
No	29%	26%	29%
Not sure	37%	32%	38%

Table 15. Q4 by IDEOLOGY

Column %	Female	Male
Yes	41%	32%
No	20%	37%
Not sure	40%	30%

Table 16. Q4 by GENDER



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Q5: South Dakota's native wildlife species like raccoons, striped skunks, opossums, badgers and red foxes increase biodiversity, protect crops, and control disease transmission by keeping rodent populations in check.

Do you agree or disagree that raccoons, striped skunks, opossums, badgers, and red foxes are an important asset to South Dakota's ecosystems?

Column %	RAPID CITY	SIOUX FALLS
Agree	74%	66%
Disagree	13%	16%
Not sure	13%	18%

Table 17. Q5 by DMA - Categorical

Column %	Republican	Democrat	Non-Partisan
Agree	63%	77%	66%
Disagree	17%	13%	17%
Not sure	20%	9%	18%

Table 18. Q5 by PARTY

Column %	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal
Agree	63%	73%	70%
Disagree	18%	13%	16%
Not sure	20%	13%	15%

Table 19. Q5 by IDEOLOGY

Column %	Female	Male
Agree	70%	65%
Disagree	12%	20%
Not sure	18%	15%

Table 20. Q5 by GENDER



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Q6: South Dakota Game, Fish & Parks touted its Nest Predator Bounty Program as providing trapping opportunities for state residents, while also removing species that they suggested might prey on pheasants during their nesting season. Program participants received a bounty of \$10 for each tail of a raccoon, striped skunk, badger, opossum or red fox they killed.

In general, do you approve or disapprove of the Nest Predator Bounty Program in South Dakota?

Column %	RAPID CITY	SIOUX FALLS
Approve	29%	39%
Disapprove	50%	41%
Not sure	21%	20%

Table 21. Q6 by DMA - Categorical

Column %	Republican	Democrat	Non-Partisan
Approve	45%	23%	35%
Disapprove	35%	58%	44%
Not sure	20%	19%	21%

Table 22. Q6 by PARTY

Column %	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal
Approve	46%	28%	32%
Disapprove	34%	51%	51%
Not sure	19%	22%	17%

Table 23. Q6 by IDEOLOGY

Column %	Female	Male
Approve	26%	48%
Disapprove	49%	36%
Not sure	24%	15%

Table 24. Q6 by GENDER



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Q7: The Nest Predator Bounty Program was launched in early 2019. This program was portrayed as an attempt to reduce predation on pheasant nests by native wildlife species. But while South Dakota Game, Fish & Parks estimates that they spent upwards of \$1.7 million on the program in 2019, they have yet to produce any evidence of an increase in pheasant numbers. Therefore, many have questioned why the agency has spent so much of the state's money on such a highly ineffective effort.

Knowing this, do you support or oppose the Nest Predator Bounty Program?

Column %	RAPID CITY	SIOUX FALLS
Support	15%	24%
Oppose	64%	51%
Undecided	20%	24%

Table 25. Q7 by DMA - Categorical

Column %	Republican	Democrat	Non-Partisan
Support	25%	15%	26%
Oppose	49%	66%	52%
Undecided	26%	19%	23%

Table 26. Q7 by PARTY

Column %	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal
Support	28%	17%	18%
Oppose	48%	60%	60%
Undecided	24%	22%	22%

Table 27. Q7 by IDEOLOGY

Column %	Female	Male
Support	15%	30%
Oppose	59%	50%
Undecided	26%	20%

Table 28. Q7 by GENDER



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Q8: Wildlife management professionals state that bounty programs for predator control are ineffective. Hunting groups like the South Dakota Wildlife Federation have advised against a bounty program, and instead urge a more science-based focus on habitat improvement to increase pheasant numbers.

Knowing this, do you support or oppose the Nest Predator Bounty Program?

Column %	RAPID CITY	SIOUX FALLS
Support	22%	29%
Oppose	55%	45%
Undecided	23%	26%

Table 29. Q8 by DMA - Categorical

Column %	Republican	Democrat	Non-Partisan
Support	32%	19%	30%
Oppose	40%	60%	47%
Undecided	28%	21%	23%

Table 30. Q8 by PARTY

Column %	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal
Support	35%	21%	23%
Oppose	39%	56%	49%
Undecided	26%	23%	28%

Table 31. Q8 by IDEOLOGY

Column %	Female	Male
Support	21%	35%
Oppose	49%	45%
Undecided	30%	20%

Table 32. Q8 by GENDER



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Q9: Animals caught in traps can languish and die slowly from shock, dehydration, starvation or exposure to the elements. Those who survive long enough for the trapper to return may be killed by inhumane methods. Additionally, nursing mother animals may be killed, leaving young animals to die; or those young animals may themselves be captured, killed, and their tails submitted for a bounty.

Knowing this, do you support or oppose the Nest Predator Bounty Program?

Column %	RAPID CITY	SIOUX FALLS
Support	20%	26%
Oppose	68%	58%
Undecided	11%	15%

Table 33. Q9 by DMA - Categorical

Column %	Republican	Democrat	Non-Partisan
Support	32%	13%	26%
Oppose	52%	79%	57%
Undecided	16%	8%	17%

Table 34. Q9 by PARTY

Column %	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal
Support	34%	17%	18%
Oppose	52%	69%	66%
Undecided	14%	13%	15%

Table 35. Q9 by IDEOLOGY

Column %	Female	Male
Support	18%	33%
Oppose	68%	54%
Undecided	15%	13%

Table 36. Q9 by GENDER



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Q10: Encouraging citizens, including children, to kill the state's native wildlife species for a cash reward is a slap in the face to South Dakota's hunting tradition of sportsmanship, fair chase and respect for wildlife. By allowing mass slaughter and inhumane deaths to our native species for a cash bounty, the state is abandoning our long-held tradition of sportsmanship.

Do you support or oppose the Nest Predator Bounty Program?

Column %	RAPID CITY	SIOUX FALLS
Support	23%	26%
Oppose	62%	53%
Undecided	15%	21%

Table 37. Q10 by DMA - Categorical

Column %	Republican	Democrat	Non-Partisan
Support	31%	16%	25%
Oppose	46%	72%	54%
Undecided	23%	12%	21%

Table 38. Q10 by PARTY

Column %	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal
Support	32%	20%	20%
Oppose	46%	65%	58%
Undecided	22%	15%	22%

Table 39. Q10 by IDEOLOGY

Column %	Female	Male
Support	18%	34%
Oppose	62%	48%
Undecided	20%	18%

Table 40. Q10 by GENDER



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Q11: Science shows that nest predator bounty programs are counterproductive to their stated goal of reducing the number of predatory species. Random killing of these species may stimulate the animals to adapt, which results in more predatory animals in the future.

Do you agree or disagree that South Dakota's Nest Predator Bounty Program will have unintended consequences for native wildlife in the state?

Column %	RAPID CITY	SIOUX FALLS
Agree	51%	45%
Disagree	29%	27%
Not sure	20%	28%

Table 41. Q11 by DMA - Categorical

Column %	Republican	Democrat	Non-Partisan
Agree	41%	56%	44%
Disagree	32%	22%	26%
Not sure	27%	21%	30%

Table 42. Q11 by PARTY

Column %	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal
Agree	40%	53%	47%
Disagree	33%	23%	27%
Not sure	27%	24%	26%

Table 43. Q11 by IDEOLOGY

Column %	Female	Male
Agree	48%	44%
Disagree	24%	33%
Not sure	28%	23%

Table 44. Q11 by GENDER



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

Sometimes in a survey like this, people change their minds. I will now read you one of the original questions again. Please feel free to change your answer if you so choose.

Q12: Based on what you know, do you approve or disapprove of the South Dakota Nest Predator Bounty Program?

Column %	RAPID CITY	SIOUX FALLS
Approve	21%	27%
Disapprove	60%	51%
Not sure	20%	22%

Table 45. Q12 by DMA - Categorical

Column %	Republican	Democrat	Non-Partisan
Approve	31%	15%	28%
Disapprove	43%	71%	52%
Not sure	26%	14%	20%

Table 46. Q12 by PARTY

Column %	Conservative	Moderate	Liberal
Approve	34%	19%	18%
Disapprove	43%	61%	63%
Not sure	23%	21%	18%

Table 47. Q12 by IDEOLOGY

Column %	Female	Male
Approve	17%	35%
Disapprove	59%	46%
Not sure	24%	18%

Table 48. Q12 by GENDER



REMINGTON RESEARCH GROUP

DEMOGRAPHICS

	%
RAPID CITY	25%
SIOUX FALLS	72%

Table 49. DMA - Categorical

	%
Republican	52%
Democrat	30%
Non-Partisan	18%

Table 50. PARTY

	%
Conservative	46%
Moderate	42%
Liberal	12%

Table 51. IDEOLOGY

	%
Female	53%
Male	47%

Table 52. GENDER

Boy Scouts of America Property
Lincoln County, SD

Johnson GPA

Potential Park
Addition

Potential GPA
Addition

Newton Hills State Park

McKee GPA

0 700 1,400 2,800 Feet

Petition #1 for April 8-9, 2021 Commission Meeting

ID: Smallmouth Bass length restriction on Lake Sharpe

Petitioner Name: Steven Baumberger

Address: 2409 S Theodore Ave
Sioux Falls, SD 57106

Phone: 605-789-9988

Rule to be Changed: 41:07:03:03

Describe Change: Petitioner would like to see only one (1) smallmouth bass ≥ 15 " allowed in the daily bag limit for Lake Sharpe, except for approved South Dakota Department of Game Fish & Parks bass tournaments.

Reason for Change: (From Petition) Lake Sharpe is a relatively small reservoir with very high fishing pressure, and continuous pressure on smallmouth hangouts that overlap with those of walleyes, day after day during the open water season. Large smallmouths have declined greatly since the removal of the trophy fishery status in 2014. As anglers struggle to find legal size walleyes for harvest, more anglers, including guide services, are targeting smallmouth bass for harvest, especially those 15" and larger, and as the word spreads that they make good table fare, this trend will increase. Most anglers today, including non-residents, do not like to leave the water without limits of fish. The implementation of this rule will improve the size distribution of smallmouths, improve the overall health of the fishery, and make for a better fishing experience for all, especially for those like myself who want a sustainable smallmouth bass sport fishery.

Fiscal Impact: None

Importance of Petition: This petition would likely have little to no impact on the fish population size structure for smallmouth bass in Lake Sharpe while limiting harvest of smallmouth bass by anglers.

History: Mr. Baumberger submitted petitions to decrease the statewide largemouth and smallmouth bass daily limit from 5 to 4 and to allow, at most, 1 smallmouth bass 15 inches or longer in length as part of the daily limit on Lake Sharpe in 2020. Both petitions were rejected.

Game, Fish and Parks has biological information from many years of data prior to 2012 indicating growth is the limiting factor in growing

large smallmouth bass in Lake Sharpe. With maximum length of smallmouth bass being less than 18 inches in length, growing larger smallmouth bass is impacted by the presence of gizzard shad dominated forage which limits growth more so than harvest restrictions. This has been supported by creel information throughout the years with harvest of smallmouth bass in Lake Sharpe at low levels that likely do not impact size structure.

Game, Fish and Parks staff is going to collect length information from smallmouth bass from Lake Sharpe this summer during the creel survey to gain additional information. In upcoming seasons, staff may also take ageing structures from smallmouth bass to acquire needed growth information to see if the maximum size of smallmouth bass has increased.

With decades of walleye and bass information across the state, Game, Fish and Parks has been removing length specific regulations in recent years based on the lack of biological data indicating they impact fisheries.

Pros: This petition likely would be viewed favorably by a small number of catch and release oriented bass anglers.

Cons: This petition would take opportunity away from individuals that wish to harvest smallmouth bass on Lake Sharpe. A singular smallmouth bass regulation on Lake Sharpe only would add complexity to regulations. Adding this regulation would go against the recent trend of reducing regulation complexity and removing regulations that don't have a biological impact.

Position: The Department recommends denying the petition as this would further complicate statewide regulations and there is no biological evidence that currently indicates this regulation would improve the smallmouth bass fishery in Lake Sharpe. Game, Fish and Parks will continue to collect necessary biological information to evaluate species specific regulations on Lake Sharpe.

GAME, FISH AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

YOUTH PACKAGE

Chapters 41:06:02, 41:06:16, 41:06:49, 41:06:55, 41:07:01, 41:07:03, 41:07:05

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	April 8-9, 2021	Virtual
	Public Hearing	May 6, 2021	Custer State Park
	Finalization	May 6-7, 2021	Custer State Park

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

During the 2021 Session, HB 1034 was passed by the legislature as a Department sponsored bill. The bill was dubbed the "Youth Bill." The overall objective was rather simple – align the definition of who qualifies as a "youth." Prior to passage, in GFP the age limit for a youth was dependent upon the season. Some seasons if you were 16 and under you were considered a youth. For other seasons, if you were under 18 you qualified as a youth. HB 1034 aligned all the ages so that if an individual is under 18, they are considered a youth and qualify for youth licenses. This administrative rule proposal finishes what HB 1034 started. The proposal addresses all of our youth licenses and requirements that are found in rule and aligns them with HB 1034, namely, if you are under the age of 18, you are considered a youth.

- Remove the age eligibility for combination licenses in administrative rule (41:06:02:01.01).
- Make changes to the available license types and associated fees (41:06:02:03). Eliminate the junior combination license; create a youth deer license and fee (Resident \$5 / Nonresident \$10); amend resident/nonresident small game license structure to '18 and older' and 'under 18'; specify nonresident youth waterfowl licenses are available to those under 18.
- Correct a cross-referencing error in 41:06:16:11(10) pertaining to youth waterfowl season.
- Make changes to the adult accompaniment requirements for youth waterfowl season (41:06:49:04). Align adult accompaniment requirements (under age 16) with those found in state law (41-6-13).
- Make changes to the adult accompaniment requirements for youth pheasant season (41:06:55:04). Align adult accompaniment requirements (under age 16) with those found in state law (41-6-13).
- Make changes to the available fishing license types and associated fees (41:07:01:12). Eliminate the nonresident family fishing license and the youth fishing license options.
- Repeal 41:07:03:06 given the elimination of the nonresident family fishing license option.
- Amend the fishing license requirement age for permitted paddlefish anglers from 16 to 18 (41:07:05:02). All anglers, regardless of age, are eligible to obtain a paddlefish permit but fishing licenses are required of those 18 years of age and older.

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

Complicated regulations are one of the top five barriers to participation for all hunters and anglers. In an effort to benefit the most hunters and anglers and simplify the process families must go through to engage in outdoor recreation together, this package streamlines accompaniment requirements and aligns them with state statute, defines youth across all seasons as anyone under the age of 18, and dramatically increases fishing opportunity for all youth. This single regulatory package improves what has historically been a complicated process that made engaging with outdoors in South Dakota as a family more difficult than any other opportunity available.

Recruitment, Retention, Reactivation (R3) Criteria

1. Does the regulation or fee inhibit a user's ability to participate? No. It dramatically increases the ability of youth and families to participate.

2. Does the regulation increase the opportunity for new and existing users? Whole families experience a dramatic increase in the opportunity to fish as a result of this regulation package. In addition, the ability for families to more easily determine which license requirements apply to their children across all seasons is also improved by this change.

GAME, FISH AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

3. How does the regulation impact the next generation of hunters, anglers, trappers and outdoor recreationists? By increasing opportunity and the ability for families to engage in outdoor recreation together through streamlining these regulations, both the current and next generation of outdoor recreationists are given an incredible advantage.

4. Does the regulation enhance the quality of life for current and future generations by getting families outdoors? Removing much of the complexity involved in the license purchasing process for families dramatically improves the likelihood that families will engage in outdoor recreation together, which has a direct impact on the hunting, fishing, trapping, and outdoor recreationist heritage that is precious to us all.

☐ **APPROVE** ☐ **MODIFY** ☐ **REJECT** ☐ **NO ACTION**

GAME, FISH, AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

Special Pheasant Hunt for Disabled Veterans

Chapter 41:06:54

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal Public Hearing Finalization	April 8-9, 2021 May 6, 2021 May 6-7, 2021	Pierre Custer State Park Custer State Park
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COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Proposed changes from last year:

1. Amend Administrative Rule of South Dakota 41:06:54:01 to align rule with South Dakota Codified Law 41-11-5.5.

41:06:54:01. ~~Special pheasant hunting season authorized~~ -- Valid on private land only.

A special pheasant hunting ~~season~~ for qualifying disabled veterans and purple heart recipients may be established anytime ~~during the months of October and November~~ beginning September 1 through the end of the regular pheasant season upon application by a sponsoring nonprofit organization. A special pheasant hunting ~~season~~ is valid only on private lands.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Recommended changes from proposal: None.

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

All Americans owe a debt of gratitude to our military veterans, especially to those who may have suffered disabilities as a direct result of their military service. The South Dakota Legislature and Governor recognized this during the 2020 legislative session by passing and signing a bill expanding special pheasant hunt opportunities for disabled veterans to include Purple Heart recipients as well. That bill also expanded the available time that a special pheasant hunt could be permitted. The changes we are recommending with this proposal will simply be aligning ARSD with the SDCL (included below for reference).

SDCL 41-11-5.5. Pheasant hunt--Disabled veterans and former prisoners of war--Promulgation of rules.

Any nonprofit organization may establish a special pheasant hunt in which disabled veterans or Purple Heart recipients of the United States Armed Forces may participate. The special pheasant hunt may be held before or during the regular pheasant season. No fee may be charged to participants in any such special pheasant hunt, by either the state or the sponsoring organization. The Game, Fish and Parks Commission shall promulgate rules, pursuant to chapter 1-26, to administer the special pheasant hunts authorized in this section.

For the purposes of this section a disabled veteran is a person who meets one of the following criteria:

- (1) A resident or nonresident veteran who has been adjudicated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs as twenty percent or more disabled due to a service-connected disability or has received the United States Department of Veterans Affairs K Award; or
- (2) A resident who has served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States or has served as a member of the armed forces reserve or national guard, and the resident is forty percent or more disabled for the purposes of receiving social security benefits.

APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT CRITERIA

1. The Issue – Not applicable
2. Historical Considerations – Not applicable
3. Biological Considerations – Not applicable
4. Social Considerations – Not applicable
5. Financial considerations – Not applicable

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, REACTIVATION (R3) CRITERIA

1. Does the regulation or fee inhibit a user's ability to participate? No.
2. Does the regulation increase the opportunity for new and existing users? Yes, for disabled veterans and purple heart recipients.
3. How does the regulation impact the next generation of hunters, anglers, trappers and outdoor recreationists? Provides a unique pheasant hunting opportunity for eligible disabled veterans and purple heart recipients.
4. Does the regulation enhance the quality of life for current and future generations by getting families outdoors? Yes.

FISCAL IMPACT

Minimal financial impact due to extended opportunity for participants to hunt without a license.

APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

GAME, FISH AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION Proposal

Public Water Zoning Chapters 41:04:02:11

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	April 8-9	Teleconference
	Public Hearing	May 6	Teleconference
	Finalization	May 6-7	Teleconference

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

- Correct technical errors and erroneous deletions of rules in the Charles Mix County public water safety zone regulation. See supportive information below.

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

In 2019, the department conducted a rules review process that looked at every GFP regulation. The effort was aimed at reducing complexity, reducing redundancy and adding clarification for a more simplified regulatory framework.

During this process some safety zones were inadvertently removed from the Charles Mix County public water safety zones. Adopting this proposal would correct that error.

Current Rule:

41:04:02:11. Charles Mix County public water safety zones. Charles Mix County public water safety zones are as follows:

- (1) The waters of Lake Francis Case lying within the Snake Creek Recreation Area in section 15, township 99 north, range 70 west of the fifth principal meridian are a "no wake zone";
- (2) The waters of Lake Francis Case fronting on that portion of the shoreline of Platte Creek Recreation Area, from a point on the west facing culvert near the road across from the Cabin #2 pull off, extending 140 feet in a north-northwesterly direction to the water's edge, then extending 250 feet along the shoreline in a south-southwesterly direction are a "public swim zone";
- (3) The waters of Lake Francis Case lying within the Platte Creek Recreation Area in section 15 and within the east 400 feet of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 16, township 98 north, range 69 west of the fifth principal meridian are a "no wake zone";
- (4) The waters of Lake Francis Case fronting on that portion of the shoreline of Platte Creek Recreation Area, from a point on the west facing culvert near the road across from the Cabin #2 pull off, extending 140 feet in a north-northwesterly direction to the water's edge, then extending 250 feet along the shoreline in a south-southwesterly direction are a "public swim zone";
- (5) The waters fronting on the campground beach of Pease Creek Recreation Area located along the eastern shoreline at the mouth of Pease Creek Bay in section 14, township 6 north, range 67 west of the fifth principal meridian are a "no wake zone";
- (6) In the North Point Recreation Area of Lake Francis Case, the waters fronting the St. Francis Beach parking lot approximately 450 feet in length and marked with buoys are a "public swimming zone";
- (7) In the North Point Area of Lake Francis Case, the waters in St. Francis Bay and Prairie Dog Bay starting at the center of the respective boat ramps and extending outward in a 150 yard radius are a "no wake zone";

APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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(8) In the North Point Area of Lake Francis Case, the waters in St. Francis Bay and Prairie Dog Bay starting at the center of the respective boat ramps and extending outward in a 150-yard radius are a "no wake zone";

(9) In the North Point Recreation Area of Lake Francis Case, the waters fronting the St. Francis Beach parking lot approximately 450 feet in length and marked with buoys are a "public swimming zone"; and

(10) In the North Point Recreation Area of Lake Francis Case, all waters north and east of the existing breakwater structure of the North Point ramp basin are a "no wake zone."

Proposed Rule Change:

(1) The waters of Lake Francis Case fronting on that portion of the shoreline of Platte Creek Recreation Area, from a point on the west facing culvert near the road across from the Cabin #2 pull off, extending 140 feet in a north-northwesterly direction to the water's edge, then extending 250 feet along the shoreline in a south-southwesterly direction are a "public swim zone."

(2) The waters of Lake Francis Case fronting on that portion of the shoreline of Snake Creek Recreation Area from a point 80 feet due south of the center of the Double Vault/Change Stall building, and extending 200 feet in a southeast direction, and extending 300 feet in a northwest direction are a "public swimming zone";

(3) The waters of Lake Francis Case lying within the Platte Creek Recreation Area in section 15 and within the east 400 feet of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 16, township 98 north, range 69 west of the fifth principal meridian are a "no wake zone";

(4) The waters fronting on the campground beach of Pease Creek Recreation Area located along the eastern shoreline at the mouth of Pease Creek Bay in section 14, township 6 north, range 67 west of the fifth principal meridian are a "no wake zone";

(5) The waters of Lake Francis Case lying within the Snake Creek Recreation Area in section 15, township 99 north, range 70 west of the fifth principal meridian are a "no wake zone";

(6) In the North Wheeler Recreation Area of Lake Francis Case, all waters north and west of the boatramp breakwater are a "no wake zone";

(7) In the North Point Recreation Area of Lake Francis Case, the waters fronting the St. Francis Beach parking lot approximately 450 feet in length and marked with buoys are a "public swimming zone";

(8) In the North Point Recreation Area of Lake Francis Case, the waters fronting the North Point campground beach parking lot approximately 400 feet in length and marked with buoys are a "public swimming zone";

(9) In the North Point Recreation Area of Lake Francis Case, all waters north and east of the existing breakwater structure of the North Point ramp basin are a "no wake zone";

(10) In the North Point Area of Lake Francis Case, the waters in St. Francis Bay and Prairie Dog Bay starting at the center of the respective boat ramps and extending outward in a 150 yard radius are a "no wake zone";

RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT CRITERIA

Not applicable. The regulation would apply the same to residents and nonresidents.

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, REACTIVATION (R3) CRITERIA

APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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Not applicable. It is an administrative correction.

APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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GAME, FISH, AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

Custer State Park Deer Hunting Season Chapter 41:06:41

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	March 4-5, 2021	Pierre
	Public Hearing	May 6, 2021	Custer State Park
	Finalization	May 6-7, 2021	Custer State Park

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Duration of Proposal: 2021 and 2022 hunting seasons

Unit Dates: CUD-1: November 1-30 (only archery equipment allowed from November 1-15)
CUD-2: December 1-15

Licenses: 25 "Any Whitetail Deer" licenses
50 "Antlerless Whitetail Deer" licenses

Requirements and Restrictions:

1. Applicants successful in drawing an "any" tag type are ineligible for the license again for 10 years.
2. "Any Deer" and "Any Whitetail Deer" licenses are valid November 1-30, with only archery equipment allowed from November 1-15.

Proposed changes from last year:

1. Adjust the number of resident licenses from no more than 88 one-tag deer licenses to no more than 100 one-tag deer licenses.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Recommended changes from proposal: None.

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

The proposed maximum number of one-tag deer licenses will be established in administrative rule and the GFP Commission via administrative rule will determine specific number of licenses by tag types and allocation amongst residents and nonresidents.

Year	License Type	Applicants	WT Bucks Harvested	WT Does Harvested	MD Bucks Harvested	MD Does Harvested	All Deer Harvested	Success
2016	Any WT	2,088*	10				10	100%
	Antlerless WT			19			19	63%
2017	Any Deer	2,391*	3		1		4	80%
	Any WT		27				27	92%
	Antlerless WT			12			12	38%
2018	Any Deer	2,503*	3				4	60%
	Any WT		22	1			23	79%
	Antlerless WT			9			9	32%
2019	Any Deer	1,199*	1		3		4	75%
	Any WT		25	1			25	77%
	Antlerless WT			24			24	49%
2020	Any Deer	1,080*	1		3		4	75%
	Any WT		26				26	80%
	Antlerless WT			25			25	50%

*Number of applicants is for all seasons combined.
2020 harvest estimates are preliminary.

RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT CRITERIA

1. The Issue – Not applicable
2. Historical Considerations – Not applicable
3. Biological Considerations – Not applicable
4. Social Considerations – Not applicable
5. Financial considerations – Not applicable

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, REACTIVATION (R3) CRITERIA

1. Does the regulation or fee inhibit a user's ability to participate? No.
2. Does the regulation increase the opportunity for new and existing users? Yes.
3. How does the regulation impact the next generation of hunters, anglers, trappers and outdoor recreationists? This provides additional opportunity to participate in hunting.
4. Does the regulation enhance the quality of life for current and future generations by getting families outdoors? Yes, by increasing the opportunity to participate, current and future generations are more likely to get outdoors and enjoy our natural resources.

FISCAL IMPACT

No fiscal impact to the Department.

GAME, FISH AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

Black Hills Deer Hunting Season Chapter 41:06:19

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal Public Hearing Finalization	March 4-5, 2021 May 6, 2021 May 6-7, 2021	Pierre Custer State Park Custer State Park
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COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Duration of Proposal: 2021 and 2022 hunting seasons

Season Dates: November 1-30

Open Area: Black Hills

Licenses: 200 resident and 16 nonresident "Any Deer" licenses
3,000 resident and 240 nonresident "Any Whitetail Deer" licenses
300 resident and 24 nonresident "Antlerless Whitetail Deer" licenses

Requirements and Restrictions:

1. One-half of the resident licenses allocated for each unit are available for landowner preference.

Proposed changes from last year:

1. Adjust the number of resident licenses from no more than 4,800 one-tag deer licenses to no more than 5,500 one-tag deer licenses.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Recommended changes from proposal: None.

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

The proposed maximum number of one-tag deer licenses will be established in administrative rule and the GFP Commission via administrative rule will determine specific number of licenses by tag types and allocation amongst residents and nonresidents.

Year	Resident Licenses	Nonresident Licenses	WT Bucks Harvested	WT Does Harvested	MD Bucks Harvested	MD Does Harvested	All Deer Harvested	Hunter Success
2016	4,120	325	2,604	505	86	2	3,198	72%
2017	4,319	343	2,616	630	79	0	3,325	71%
2018	4,366	344	2,260	643	86	12	3,001	64%
2019	4,838	375	2,258	847	57	0	3,161	60%
2020	4,850	343	2,293	894	75	7	3,269	64%

2020 harvest estimates are preliminary.

APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT CRITERIA

1. The Issue – Not applicable
2. Historical Considerations – Not applicable
3. Biological Considerations – Not applicable
4. Social Considerations – Not applicable
5. Financial considerations – Not applicable

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, REACTIVATION (R3) CRITERIA

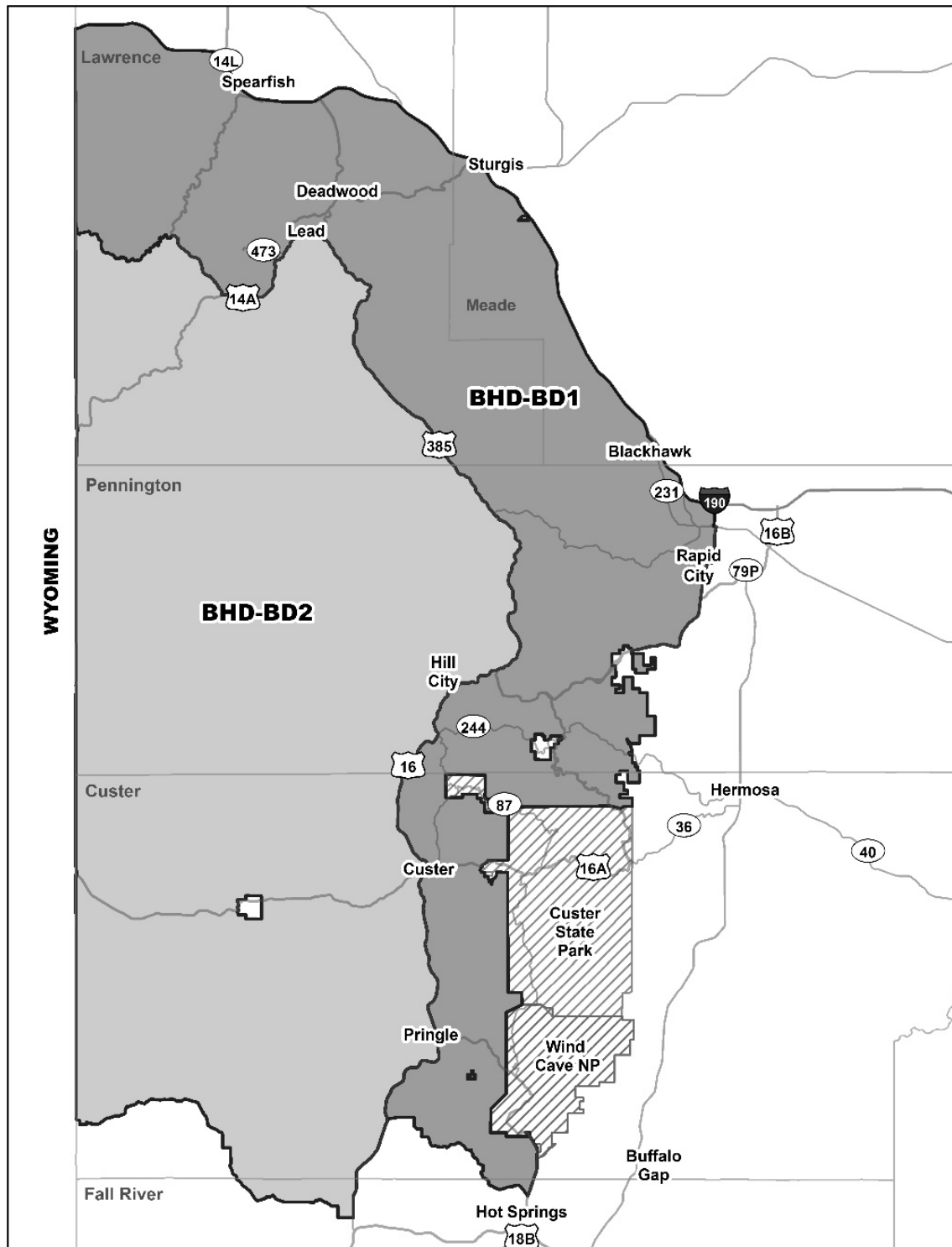
1. Does the regulation or fee inhibit a user's ability to participate? No.
2. Does the regulation increase the opportunity for new and existing users? Yes.
3. How does the regulation impact the next generation of hunters, anglers, trappers and outdoor recreationists? It increases the opportunity to participate in this activity.
4. Does the regulation enhance the quality of life for current and future generations by getting families outdoors? Yes, by increasing the opportunity to participate, current and future generations are more likely to get outdoors and enjoy our natural resources.

FISCAL IMPACT

No fiscal impact to the Department.

APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

BLACK HILLS DEER UNITS



BH1 – All of the area in BD1 and BD2

GAME, FISH, AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

West River Deer Hunting Season Chapter 41:06:20

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	March 4-5, 2021	Pierre
	Public Hearing	May 6, 2021	Custer State Park
	Finalization	May 6-7, 2021	Custer State Park

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Duration of Proposal: 2021 and 2022 hunting seasons

Season Dates: All units excluding Gregory County: November 13-28, 2021
Gregory County (Unit 30A): November 6-9 and November 22-28, 2021
Gregory County (Unit 30B): November 13-28, 2021
Antlerless deer tags only: December 11-19, 2021

All units excluding Gregory County: November 12-27, 2022
Gregory County (Unit 30A): November 5-8 and November 21-27, 2022
Gregory County (Unit 30B): November 12-27, 2022
Antlerless deer tags only: December 10-18, 2022

Open Area: See the attached map

Licenses: Residents: 11,453 one-tag, 8,970 two-tag, and 800 three-tag licenses
Nonresidents: 920 one-tag, 718 two-tag, and 64 three-tag licenses

Requirements and Restrictions:

1. 500 resident and 500 nonresident "any deer" licenses AND 500 resident and 500 nonresident "any whitetail deer" licenses are available through the "Special Buck" application.
2. One-half of the licenses allocated in each unit are available for landowner/operator preference applicants.
3. Landowners may also purchase an "any deer" or "any deer + any antlerless deer" license that is valid only on their property as long they do not hold a regular West River deer license that allows the harvest of a buck.
4. Only persons using a wheelchair may apply for the licenses in Stanley County (Unit 58D) designated as a special "Hunters with Disabilities Unit."

Proposed changes from last year:

1. Adjust resident license numbers from no more than 12,308 one-tag, 5,220 two-tag deer licenses and 400 three-tag deer licenses to no more than 20,000 one-tag, 15,000 two-tag deer licenses and 10,000 three-tag deer licenses.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Recommended changes from proposal:

1. Repeal the following units: 15P, 27P, and 45P.

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

The proposed maximum number of one-tag deer licenses will be established in administrative rule and the GFP Commission via administrative rule will determine specific number of licenses by tag types and allocation amongst residents and nonresidents.

APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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Private land units will be replaced with private land license types. This eliminates the same geographic area being designated with more than one unit name and hunter harvest data will be more easily stored, organized, and tracked through time.

Year	Licenses Sold	WT Bucks Harvested	WT Does Harvested	MD Bucks Harvested	MD Does Harvested	All Deer Harvested	Tag Success
2016	21,237	7,600	3,557	2,869	257	14,283	53%
2017	20,142	6,896	2,799	3,373	213	13,280	56%
2018	20,163	6,696	2,916	3,320	250	13,182	56%
2019	19,349	6,618	3,340	2,874	256	10,089	59%
2020	19,382	7,285	4,028	3,077	219	14,610	63%

2020 harvest estimates are preliminary.

RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT CRITERIA

1. The Issue – Not applicable
2. Historical Considerations – Not applicable
3. Biological Considerations – Not applicable
4. Social Considerations – Not applicable
5. Financial considerations – Not applicable

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, REACTIVATION (R3) CRITERIA

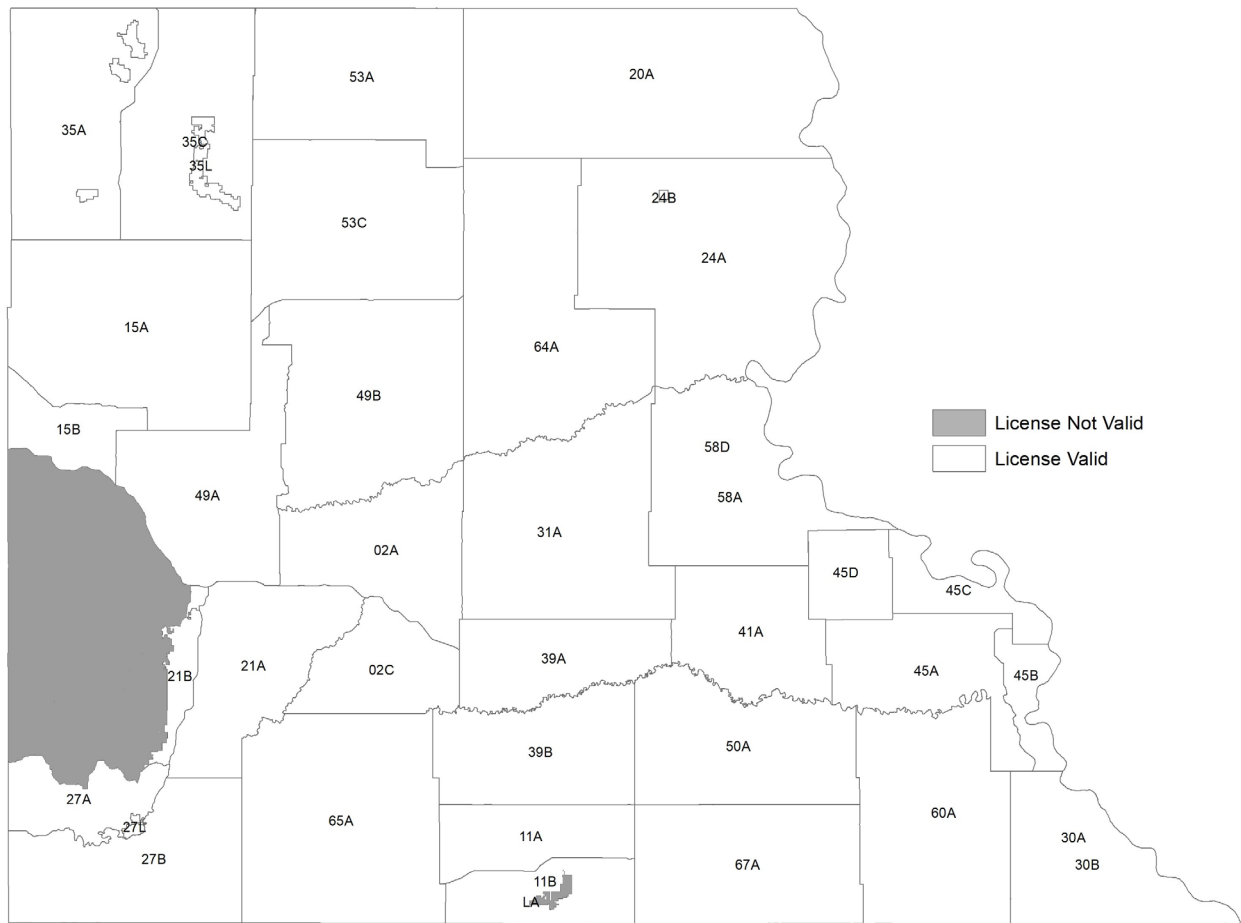
1. Does the regulation or fee inhibit a user's ability to participate? Not applicable.
2. Does the regulation increase the opportunity for new and existing users? Not applicable.
3. How does the regulation impact the next generation of hunters, anglers, trappers and outdoor recreationists? Not applicable.
4. Does the regulation enhance the quality of life for current and future generations by getting families outdoors? Not applicable.

FISCAL IMPACT

No fiscal impact to the Department.

APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

WEST RIVER DEER UNITS



GAME, FISH AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

East River Deer Hunting Season Chapter 41:06:21

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	March 4-5, 2021	Pierre
	Public Hearing	May 6, 2021	Custer State Park
	Finalization	May 6-7, 2021	Custer State Park

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Duration of Proposal: 2021 and 2022 hunting seasons

Season Dates: November 20 – December 5, 2021
December 11-19, 2021 – for antlerless deer tags only

November 19 – December 4, 2022
December 10-18, 2022 – for antlerless deer tags only

Open Area: See the attached map

Licenses: 24,940 one-tag and 1,300 two-tag licenses (total of 27,540 tags)

Requirements and Restrictions:

1. One-half of the licenses allocated in each unit are available for landowner/operator preference.
2. In addition to these licenses, 500 “any deer” licenses are available through the “Special Buck” application.
3. Landowners not possessing a license that allows the harvest of a buck may purchase an “any deer” or a two-tag “any deer + antlerless deer” license that is valid on their property only.
4. Initially, all licenses are available only to residents. Nonresidents may apply for licenses remaining after the second lottery drawing.
5. A portion of southeastern Minnehaha County is closed to hunting with firearms other than muzzleloaders and shotguns using slugs.
6. Only unfilled “any antlerless deer” and “antlerless whitetail deer” tags are valid for 9 days beginning on the third Saturday after Thanksgiving.

Proposed changes from last year:

1. Adjust resident license numbers from no more than 24,510 one-tag and 2,800 two-tag tag deer licenses to no more than 30,000 one-tag and 15,000 two-tag and 5,000 three-tag deer licenses.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Recommended changes from proposal:

1. Repeal the following units: 13P, 36P, 33P, and 38P.

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

The proposed maximum number of one-tag deer licenses will be established in administrative rule and the GFP Commission via administrative rule will determine specific number of licenses by tag types and allocation amongst residents and nonresidents.

Private land units will be replaced with private land license types. This eliminates the same geographic area being designated with more than one unit name and hunter harvest data will be more easily stored, organized, and tracked through time.

APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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Year	Licenses Sold	WT Bucks Harvested	WT Does Harvested	MD Bucks Harvested	MD Does Harvested	All Deer Harvested	Tag Success
2016	25,479	8,755	7,207	287	69	16,319	44%
2017	25,406	9,143	5,485	194	57	14,879	48%
2018	26,375	9,087	5,470	238	57	14,853	48%
2019	27,836	7,788	4,977	191	20	12,976	46%
2020	26,662	8,704	5,214	227	20	14,164	52%

2020 harvest estimates are preliminary.

RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT CRITERIA

1. The Issue – Not applicable
2. Historical Considerations – Not applicable
3. Biological Considerations – Not applicable
4. Social Considerations – Not applicable
5. Financial considerations – Not applicable

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, REACTIVATION (R3) CRITERIA

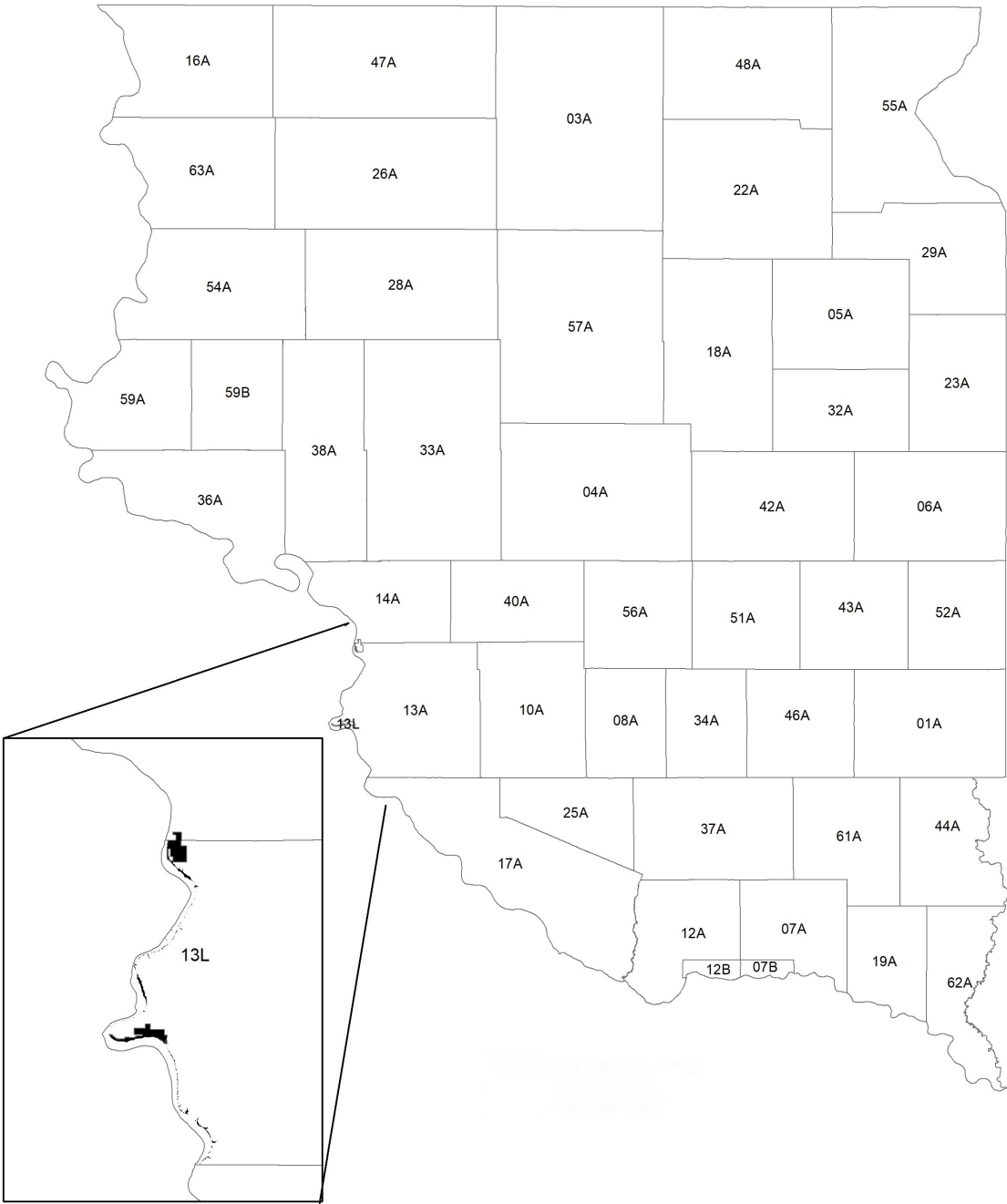
1. Does the regulation or fee inhibit a user's ability to participate? Not applicable.
2. Does the regulation increase the opportunity for new and existing users? Not applicable.
3. How does the regulation impact the next generation of hunters, anglers, trappers and outdoor recreationists? Not applicable.
4. Does the regulation enhance the quality of life for current and future generations by getting families outdoors? Not applicable.

FISCAL IMPACT

No fiscal impact to the Department.

APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

EAST RIVER DEER UNITS



GAME, FISH AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

National Wildlife Refuge Deer Hunting Season Chapter 41:06:36

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal Public Hearing Finalization	March 4-5, 2021 May 6, 2021 May 6-7, 2021	Pierre Custer State Park Custer State Park
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COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Duration of Proposal: 2021 and 2022 hunting seasons

2021 Season Dates: Sand Lake NWR November 13-17, November 18-22, November 23-28, November 29 – December 5, December 6-12, and December 13-21 (unfilled antlerless licenses only)
Lacreek NWR October 20-26 and November 24-30
Waubay NWR* November 13-21 and November 27 – December 5
* includes Waubay State Game Bird Refuge

2022 Season Dates: Sand Lake NWR November 12-16, November 17-21, November 22-27, November 28 – December 4, December 5-11, and December 12-20 (unfilled antlerless licenses only)
Lacreek NWR October 19-25 and November 23-29
Waubay NWR* November 12-20 and November 26 – December 4
* includes Waubay State Game Bird Refuge

Licenses: Sand Lake NWR Resident: 80 “any deer” and 25 “antlerless whitetail deer” licenses
Nonresident: 8 “any deer” and 2 “antlerless whitetail deer” licenses
Lacreek NWR Residents: 20 “any deer” licenses
Nonresidents: 2 “any deer” licenses
Waubay NWR Residents: 20 “any deer” licenses
Nonresidents: 2 “any deer” licenses

Requirements and Restrictions:

1. The first season on Sand Lake NWR, all seasons on Lacreek NWR and Waubay NWR are restricted to muzzleloaders.
2. Applicants may apply for only one refuge unit (season) in the first application period.
3. Licenses remaining after the first application period may be purchased by any resident or nonresident on a first-come, first serve basis.

Proposed changes from last year:

1. For Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge, adjust resident license numbers from no more than 105 one-tag deer licenses to no more than 200 one-tag and 100 two-tag deer licenses.
2. For Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge, adjust resident license numbers from no more than 20 one-tag deer licenses to no more than 100 one-tag and 50 two-tag deer licenses.
3. For Waubay National Wildlife Refuge, adjust resident license numbers from no more than 20 one-tag deer licenses to no more than 75 one-tag deer licenses.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Recommended changes from proposal: None.

APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

The proposed maximum number of one-tag deer licenses will be established in administrative rule and the GFP Commission via administrative rule will determine specific number of licenses by tag types and allocation amongst residents and nonresidents.

Table includes harvest data from Sand Lake, Lacreek and Waubay National Wildlife Refuges.

Year	Licenses	Bucks Harvested	Does Harvested	Total Harvest	Hunter Success
2016	200	40	11	51	26%
2017	215	57	19	76	35%
2018	195	60	21	81	42%
2019	158	42	13	55	35%
2020	159	53	5	58	36%

2020 harvest estimates are preliminary.

RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT CRITERIA

1. The Issue – Not applicable
2. Historical Considerations – Not applicable
3. Biological Considerations – Not applicable
4. Social Considerations – Not applicable
5. Financial considerations – Not applicable

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, REACTIVATION (R3) CRITERIA

1. Does the regulation or fee inhibit a user's ability to participate? No.
2. Does the regulation increase the opportunity for new and existing users? Yes.
3. How does the regulation impact the next generation of hunters, anglers, trappers and outdoor recreationists? This increases the opportunity to participate in these activities.
4. Does the regulation enhance the quality of life for current and future generations by getting families outdoors? Yes, by increasing the opportunity to participate, current and future generations are more likely to get outdoors and enjoy our natural resources.

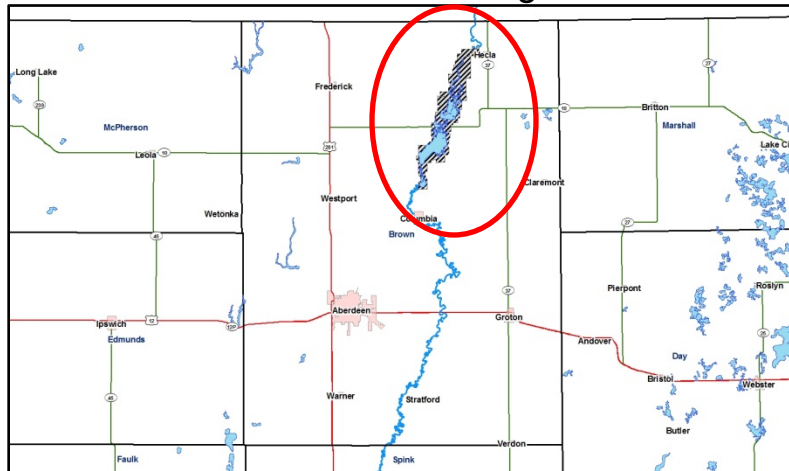
FISCAL IMPACT

No fiscal impact to the Department.

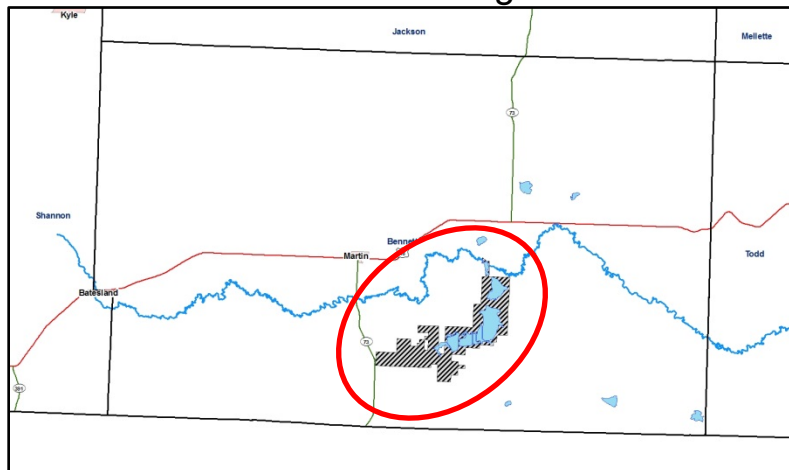
APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

REFUGE DEER UNITS

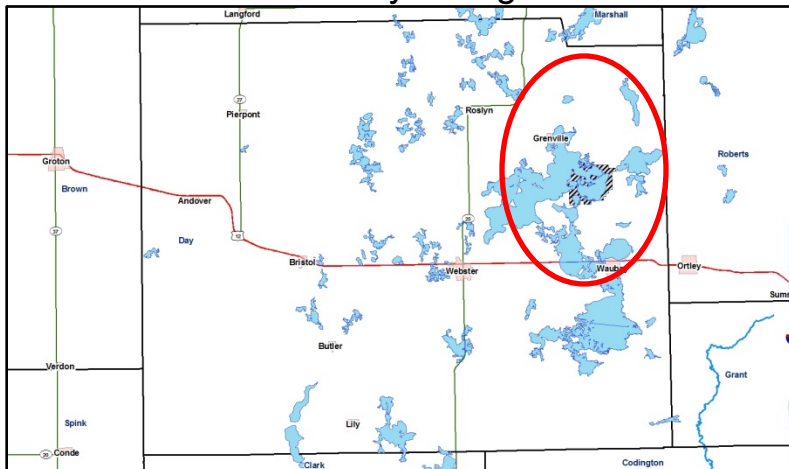
Sand Lake Refuge



Lacreek Refuge



Waubay Refuge



GAME, FISH, AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

Archery Deer Hunting Season 41:06:22

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	March 4-5, 2021	Pierre
	Public Hearing	May 6, 2021	Custer State Park
	Finalization	May 6-7, 2021	Custer State Park

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Duration of Proposal: 2021 and 2022 hunting seasons

Season Dates: September 1, 2021 – January 1, 2022
September 1, 2022 – January 1, 2023

Open Area: “Any Deer” Licenses: Statewide, East River, West River
“Antlerless Whitetail Deer” Licenses: Unit ARD-LM1
“Any Antlerless Deer” Licenses: Custer, Rapid City and Sioux Falls city limits

Licenses: Unlimited “any deer” licenses
Unlimited single tag “antlerless whitetail deer” licenses
Limited single tag “any antlerless deer” licenses (determined by Department and respective municipalities)

Requirements and Restrictions:

1. Residents and nonresidents may purchase one (1) statewide “any deer” license or one (1) East River “any deer” license and one (1) West River “any deer” license.
2. Residents and nonresidents may purchase one (1) “antlerless whitetail deer” license for Unit ARD-LM1 (see map).
3. Nonresidents may not hunt deer on private lands leased for public access by the department or public lands prior to October 1.
4. A license obtained by a nonresident on or after the first day of April is valid only on private lands not leased for public access by the department.
5. Shooting hours are ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.
6. Sand Lake NWR is open October 16, 2021 – January 1, 2022 and October 15, 2022 – January 1, 2023, except during the refuge firearm deer seasons.
7. Waubay State Game Bird Refuge, Waubay National Wildlife Refuge and Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge in Day are open through January 1, except during refuge firearm deer seasons.
8. Licensees must obtain an access permit from the Department issued by lottery drawing before hunting Adams Homestead and Nature Preserve, Good Earth State Park, and Unit WRD-35L.

Proposed changes from last year:

1. Adjust license numbers from no more than 500 one-tag “any antlerless deer” to no more than 1,000 one-tag “any antlerless deer” for current and future archery deer municipality hunting units.
2. Adjust number of access permits from no more than 5 “any deer” and 30 “antlerless whitetail deer” to no more than 10 “any deer” and 50 “antlerless whitetail deer” for Adams Homestead and Nature Preserve.
3. Adjust number of access permits from no more than 5 “any deer” and zero “antlerless whitetail deer” to no more than 10 “any deer” and 25 “antlerless whitetail deer” for Goode Earth State Park.

APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Recommended changes from proposal:

1. Modify ARSD 41:06:22:01.02 (Nonresident archery deer hunting season restrictions) as follows:
 - a. ~~A license obtained by a nonresident on or after the first day of August, 2019, is valid only on private lands not leased for public access by the department through the first day of January, 2020.~~ A license obtained by a nonresident on or after the first day of April, 2020, and every year thereafter, is valid only on private lands not leased for public access by the department.
2. Modify ARSD 41:06:22:01.01 as follows:
 - a. Current Rule: Unit ARD-LM1: all areas open to archery deer hunting; excluding the following deer hunting units referenced in chapters 41:06:19, 41:06:20, and 41:06:21: 02C, 07A, 08A, 12A, 13L, 19A, 20A, 21A, 21B, 27A, 27L, 29A, 34A, 35L, 37A, 39A, 41A, 45D, 58A, 59A, 61A, 64A, 65A, and 67A;
 - b. Recommended Rule: Unit ARD-LM1: all areas open to archery deer hunting; excluding the following deer hunting units referenced in chapters 41:06:19, 41:06:20, and 41:06:21: BD1, 02C, 07A, 08A, 12A, 14A, 27L, 33A, 34A, 35L, 36A, 38A, 41A, 50A, 54A, 58D, 59A, 59B, 61A, and 65A;

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

The proposed maximum number of one-tag deer licenses will be established in administrative rule and the GFP Commission via administrative rule will determine specific number of licenses by tag types and allocation amongst residents and nonresidents.

Year	Resident Licenses	Nonresident Licenses	"Any Deer" Licenses	"Antlerless Whitetail" Licenses	Hunter Success	WT Bucks Harvested	WT Does Harvested	MD Bucks Harvested	MD Does Harvested	Deer Harvested
2016	24,531	3,474	24,111	3,894	27%	4,780	1,987	824	89	7,680
2017	25,512	3,800	25,137	4,175	26%	4,750	1,775	961	136	7,622
2018	26,660	4,449	26,774	4,335	27%	5,079	1,950	1,166	151	8,346
2019	25,970	4,325	25,202	5,093	29%	5,436	2,210	910	140	8,696
2020	29,551	4,692	28,645	5,598	35%	6,163	2,767	1,259	151	10,340

2020 harvest estimates are preliminary.

RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT CRITERIA

1. The Issue – Not applicable
2. Historical Considerations – Not applicable
3. Biological Considerations – Not applicable
4. Social Considerations – Not applicable
5. Financial considerations – Not applicable

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, REACTIVATION (R3) CRITERIA

1. Does the regulation or fee inhibit a user's ability to participate? No, this increases opportunity for participants.
2. Does the regulation increase the opportunity for new and existing users? Yes.
3. How does the regulation impact the next generation of hunters, anglers, trappers and outdoor recreationists? Increasing opportunities like this close to urban centers has the potential to involve more non-traditional hunters, which positively impacts the next generation of conservationists.
4. Does the regulation enhance the quality of life for current and future generations by getting families outdoors? This increases the opportunity and quality of life for potential participants.

FISCAL IMPACT

APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

No fiscal impact to the Department.

APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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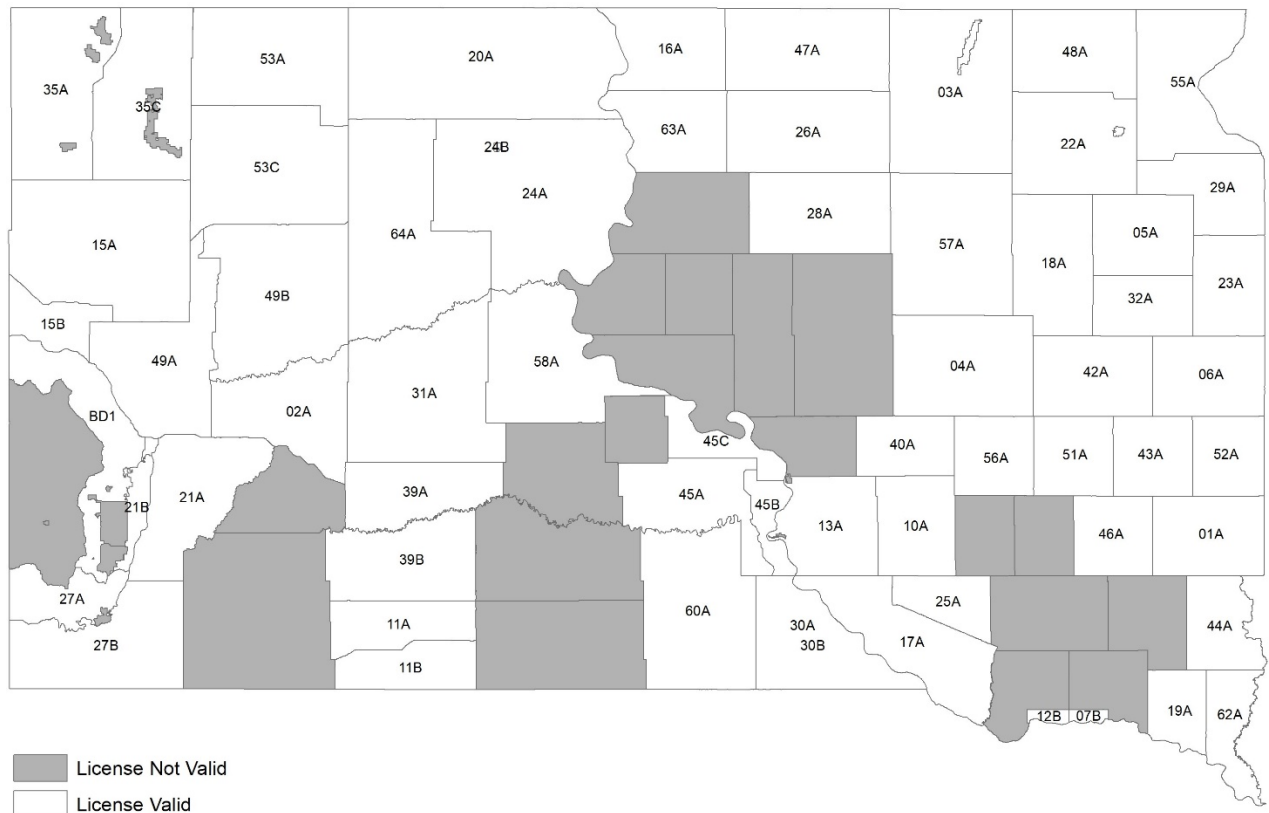
Archery Deer Hunting Season 2021-2022 “Antlerless License” Restrictions

1. The Unit ARD-LM1 single-tag “antlerless whitetail deer” license is valid only in those units that have firearm antlerless deer licenses.

Archery Antlerless Whitetail Deer

Unit ARD-LM1

2021-2022 Map



GAME, FISH AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

General Muzzleloading Deer Hunting Season

Chapter 41:06:45

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal Public Hearing Finalization	March 4-5, 2021 May 6, 2021 May 6-7, 2021	Pierre Custer State Park Custer State Park
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COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Duration of Proposal: 2021 and 2022 hunting seasons

Season Dates: December 1, 2021 – January 1, 2022
December 1, 2022 – January 1, 2023

Open Area: “Any Deer” Licenses: Statewide
“Antlerless Whitetail Deer” Licenses: Unit MZD-LM1

Licenses: 1,000 “any deer” licenses
Unlimited single tag “antlerless whitetail deer” licenses

Requirements and Restrictions:

1. Only residents are eligible to apply for “any deer” tags. Residents and nonresidents may purchase “antlerless whitetail deer” licenses.
2. Individuals may purchase one “antlerless whitetail deer” license for Unit MZD-LM1 (see map).
3. Shooting hours are ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.
4. Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge, Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge, Lake Andes National Wildlife Refuge, Waubay National Wildlife Refuge, Waubay State Game Bird Refuge, Farm Island State Recreation Area, LaFramboise Island Nature Area, and the Fort Meade Bureau of Land Management South unit and the signed portion of the North unit are closed to general muzzleloading deer hunting.

Proposed changes from last year:

1. Adjust resident license numbers from no more than 1,000 one-tag “any deer” licenses to no more than 1,500 one-tag “any deer” deer licenses.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Recommended changes from proposal:

1. Modify ARSD 41:06:45:02 as follows:
 - a. Current Rule: Unit MZD-LM1: all areas open to archery deer hunting; excluding the following deer hunting units referenced in chapters 41:06:19, 41:06:20, and 41:06:21: 02C, 07A, 08A, 12A, 13L, 19A, 20A, 21A, 21B, 27A, 27L, 29A, 34A, 35L, 37A, 39A, 41A, 45D, 58A, 59A, 61A, 64A, 65A, and 67A;
 - b. Recommended Rule: Unit MZD-LM1: all areas open to archery deer hunting; excluding the following deer hunting units referenced in chapters 41:06:19, 41:06:20, and 41:06:21: BD1, 02C, 07A, 08A, 12A, 14A, 27L, 33A, 34A, 35L, 36A, 38A, 41A, 50A, 54A, 58D, 59A, 59B, 61A, and 65A;

APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

The proposed maximum number of one-tag deer licenses will be established in administrative rule and the GFP Commission via administrative rule will determine specific number of licenses by tag types and allocation amongst residents and nonresidents.

Year	1st Choice Applications	"Any Deer" Licenses	"Antlerless Deer" Licenses	Hunter Success	WT Bucks Harvested	WT Does Harvested	MD Bucks Harvested	MD Does Harvested	Deer Harvested
2016	7,931	961	2,806	37%	313	703	88	6	1,132
2017	7,845	1,009	2,423	36%	263	865	117	4	1,251
2018	8,191	1,030	2,353	36%	275	808	110	14	1,208
2019	5,159	1,008	2,332	36%	295	795	112	17	1,219
2020	3,913	1,004	2,703	39%	281	973	172	18	1,445

2020 harvest estimates are preliminary.

RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT CRITERIA

1. The Issue – Not applicable
2. Historical Considerations – Not applicable
3. Biological Considerations – Not applicable
4. Social Considerations – Not applicable
5. Financial considerations – Not applicable

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, REACTIVATION (R3) CRITERIA

1. Does the regulation or fee inhibit a user's ability to participate? Not applicable.
2. Does the regulation increase the opportunity for new and existing users? Not applicable.
3. How does the regulation impact the next generation of hunters, anglers, trappers and outdoor recreationists? Not applicable.
4. Does the regulation enhance the quality of life for current and future generations by getting families outdoors? Not applicable.

FISCAL IMPACT

No fiscal impact to the Department.

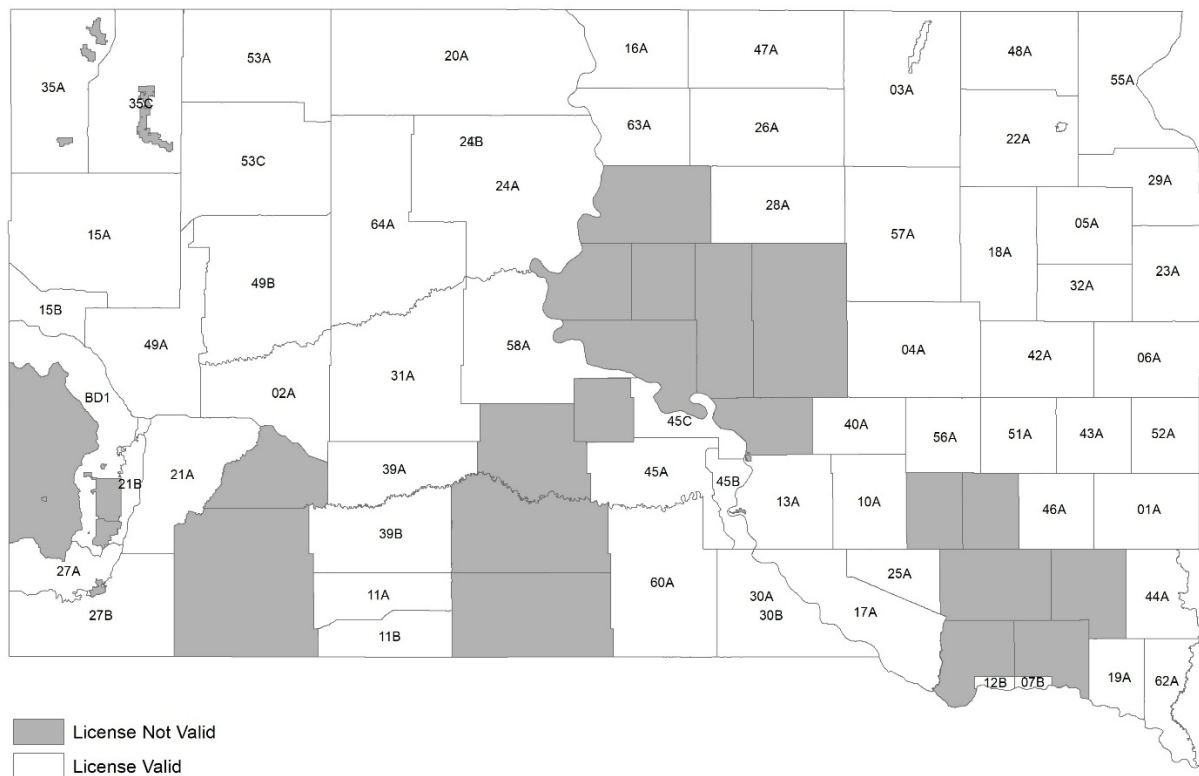
APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

1. The Unit ARD-LM1 single-tag “antlerless whitetail deer” license is valid only in those units that have firearm antlerless deer licenses.

Muzzleloader Antlerless Whitetail Deer

Unit MZD-LM1

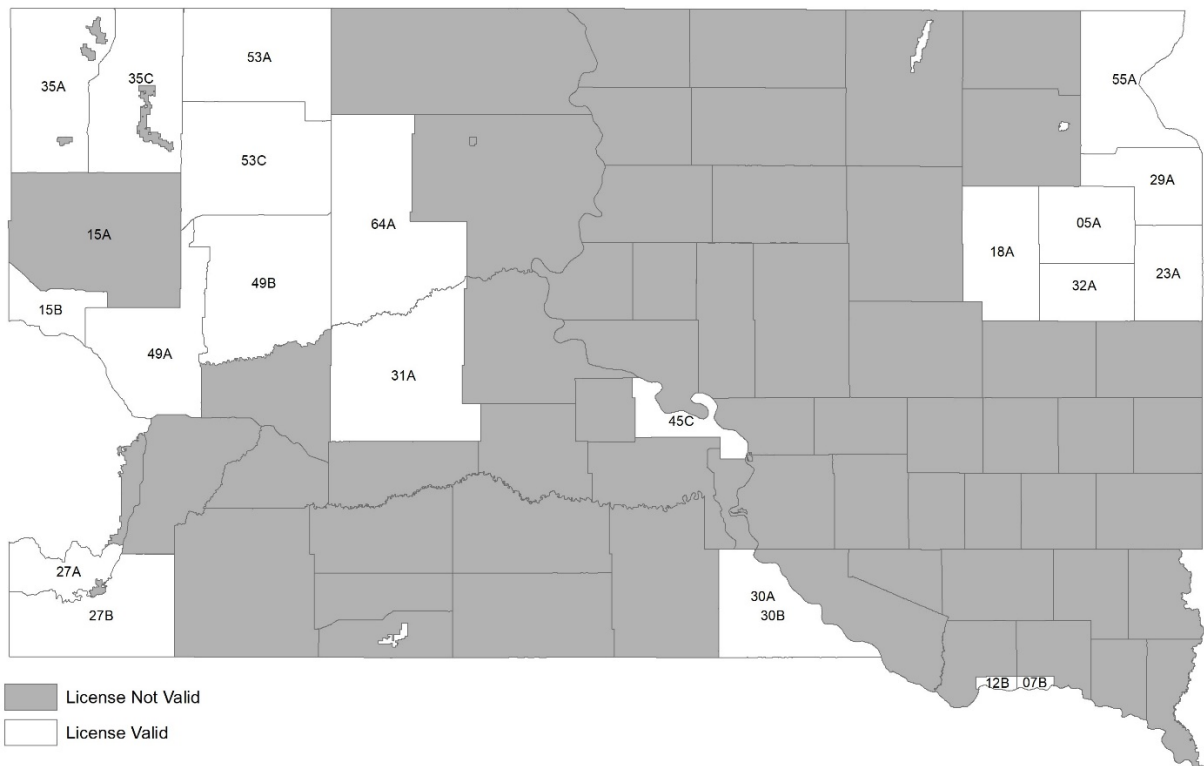
2021-2022 Map



Landowner Free Antlerless Deer License

- 41:06:01:13. Designation of areas where free antlerless deer licenses can be used by farmers and ranchers.** Antlerless licenses authorized by SDCL 41-6-19.8 may be issued to any qualifying farmer or rancher for use in the West River, East River, Youth, Archery, and Muzzleloading deer hunting seasons. “Antlerless whitetail” deer licenses will be available to qualifying applicants in hunting units which offer a deer license with multiple tags for antlerless deer (e.g. double or triple tag “any antlerless” deer and “antlerless whitetail” deer licenses) in the lottery drawing for the East River and West River deer seasons. The requirements and equipment restrictions for each deer season apply to any free antlerless license issued.

2021-2022 Map



GAME, FISH, AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

Apprentice Deer Season

Chapter 41:06:44

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	March 4-5, 2021	Pierre
	Public Hearing	May 6, 2021	Custer State Park
	Finalization	May 6-7, 2021	Custer State Park

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Duration of Proposal: 2021 and 2022 hunting seasons

Season Dates: September 11, 2021 – January 1, 2022
September 10, 2022 – January 1, 2023

Open Areas: Unit APD-03: West River Units 02A, 15A, 15B, 31A, 35A, 35C, 35L, 49A, 49B, 53A, 53C and 64A (See map for open area)
Unit APD-13: That portion of the state not included in Unit APD-03 (See map for open area)

Licenses: Unit APD-03: Single tag “any antlerless deer” license
Unit APD-13: Single tag “antlerless whitetail deer” license

Requirements and Restrictions:

1. A resident who has not previously held a license to hunt deer during the previous 10 years in South Dakota may purchase an apprentice hunter deer license.
2. Each hunter must be accompanied by an adult while hunting.
3. Shooting hours are ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.
4. Receipt of a license does not affect eligibility for other seasons.
5. Hunters may purchase one (1) apprentice hunter deer license valid for either Unit APD-03 or Unit APD-13.
6. Custer State Park, Waubay State Game Bird Refuge and the Fort Meade Bureau of Land Management South unit and the signed portion of the North unit are closed to those with an apprentice hunter deer license.

Proposed change from last year:

1. Modify the statewide unit and “any antlerless deer” license to the following:
 - a. Unit APD-03: West River Units 02A, 15A, 15B, 31A, 35A, 35C, 35L, 49A, 49B, 53A, 53C and 64A (See map for open area)
 - i. Single tag “any antlerless deer” license
 - b. Unit APD-13: That portion of the state not included in Unit APD-03 (See map for open area)
 - i. Single tag “antlerless whitetail deer” license

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Recommended changes from proposal:

1. Repeal administrative rule language pertaining towards youth under 18 years of age.
2. Repeal administrative rule that each hunter must be accompanied by an adult while hunting.

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

The establishment of these units and license types will reduce harvest of antlerless mule deer in select hunting units to increase mule deer population growth rates, while maintaining current apprentice deer harvest and desired growth rates in other hunting units. Provided the population is growing, increasing growth rates will reduce time to achieve management objectives where the desire is to increase the mule deer population. On average, during 2017 to 2020, about 450 female

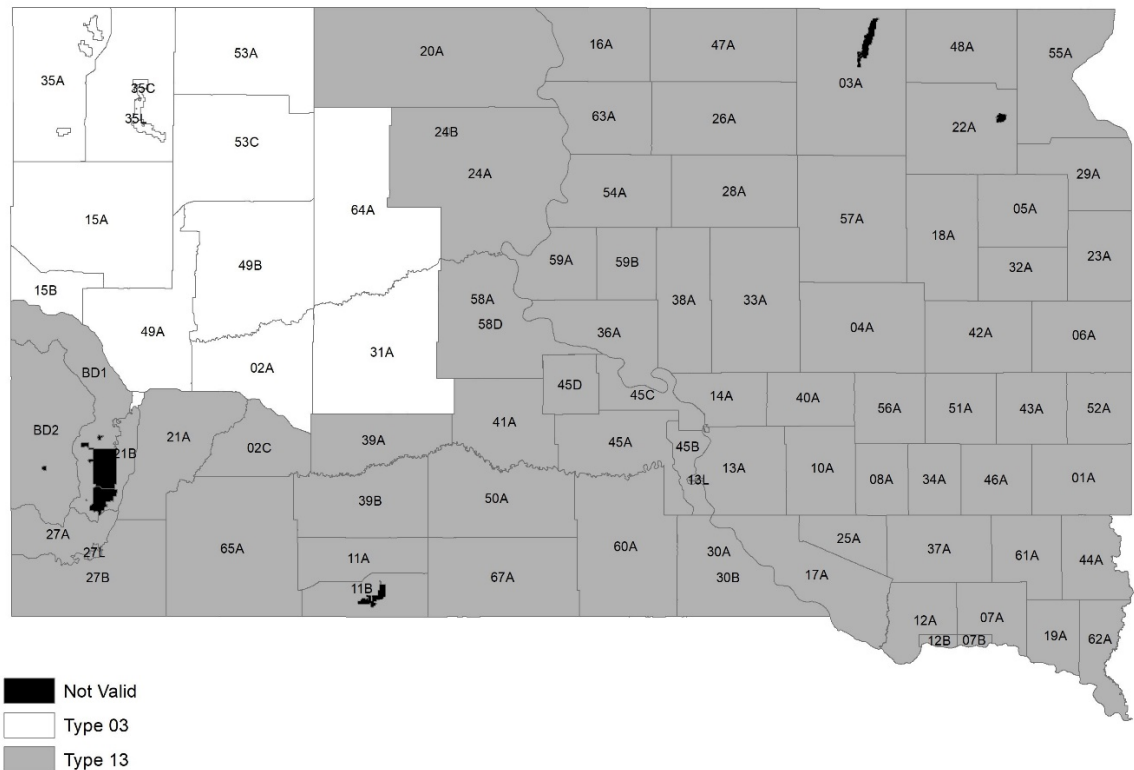
APPROVE _____ **MODIFY** _____ **REJECT** _____ **NO ACTION** _____

mule deer were harvested by mentored or apprentice hunters in proposed unit APD-13. The proposed management change to create a whitetail only mentor and apprentice hunting unit will reduce statewide mule deer female harvest by about 30%.

Of the 4,302 apprentice hunter deer licenses issued for the 2020 deer hunting season, 674 licenses (16%) were issued to residents that were 18 years of age or older.

Recommend that the Apprentice Hunter Deer Season be only for those residents that have not held a license to hunt deer during the previous 10 years in South Dakota and remove the requirement to be accompanied by an adult while hunting. Establish a new chapter for youth deer hunting. Objective is to streamline seasons and reduce confusion for applicants.

Apprentice Deer Unit Map



RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT CRITERIA

1. The Issue – Not applicable
2. Historical Considerations – Not applicable
3. Biological Considerations – Not applicable
4. Social Considerations – Not applicable
5. Financial considerations – Not applicable

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, REACTIVATION (R3) CRITERIA

1. Does the regulation or fee inhibit a user's ability to participate? No.
2. Does the regulation increase the opportunity for new and existing users? For participants hunting in Unit APD-13, opportunity to purchase the license will remain the same, but species available to harvest will be more limited than previously available.

APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

3. How does the regulation impact the next generation of hunters, anglers, trappers and outdoor recreationists? The apprentice license opportunity still allows a special opportunity for novice hunters to practice their skills during a guaranteed hunting opportunity. That has a positive potential impact on the future of hunters in South Dakota.
4. Does the regulation enhance the quality of life for current and future generations by getting families outdoors? The apprentice license opportunity does enhance the quality of life of current generations and continuing to offer this opportunity while considering biological herd limitations is an important balance that helps maintain the quality of life for future generations.

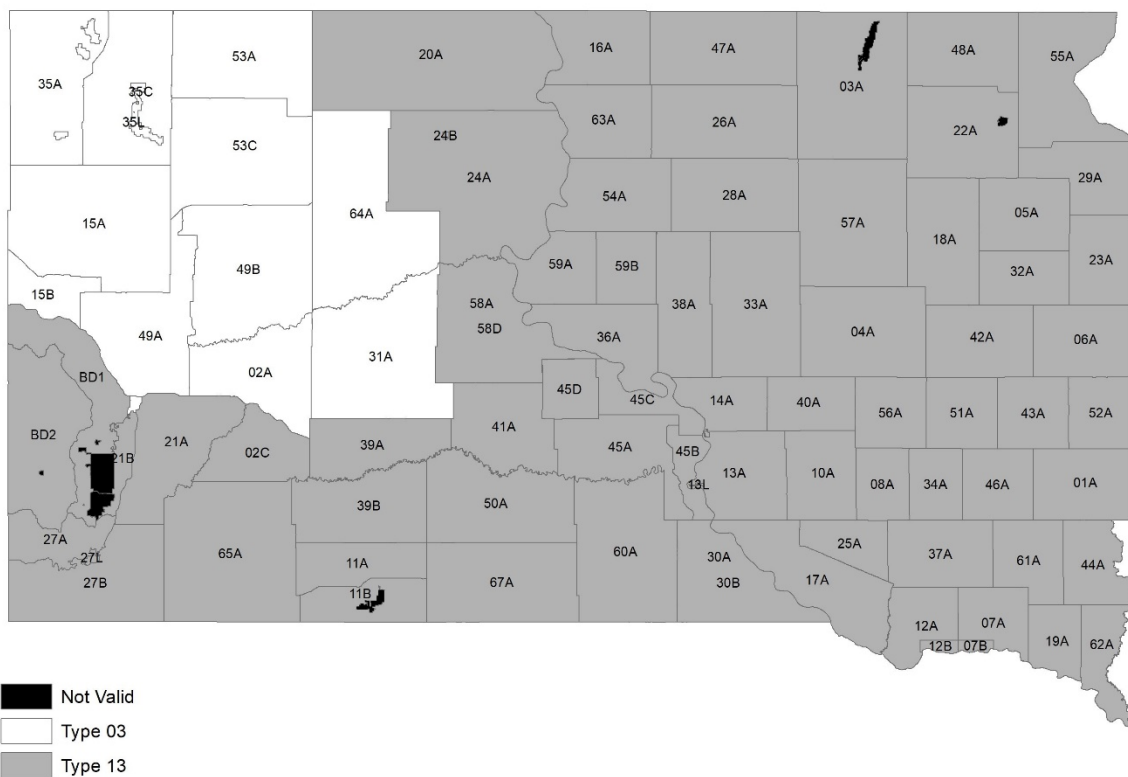
FISCAL IMPACT

No fiscal impact to the Department.

Apprentice Hunter Deer Season 2021-2022 “Antlerless License” Restrictions

1. Unit APD-03: West River Units 02A, 15A, 15B, 31A, 35A, 35C, 35L, 49A, 49B, 53A, 53C and 64A. Single tag “any antlerless deer” license.
2. Unit APD-13: That portion of the state not included in Unit APD-03. Single tag “antlerless whitetail deer” license.
3. Apprentice deer hunters may purchase one (1) deer license.

Apprentice Deer Unit Map



GAME, FISH, AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

Youth Deer Season Chapters 41:06:63 and 41:08:06

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	April 8-9, 2021	Pierre
	Public Hearing	May 6, 2021	Custer State Park
	Finalization	May 6-7, 2021	Custer State Park

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Duration of Recommendation: 2021 and 2022 hunting seasons

Season Dates: September 11, 2021 – January 1, 2022
September 10, 2022 – January 1, 2023

Open Areas: Unit YOD-03: West River Units 02A, 15A, 15B, 31A, 35A, 35C, 35L, 49A, 49B, 53A, 53C and 64A (See map for open area)
Unit YOD-13: That portion of the state not included in Unit YOD-03 (See map for open area)

Licenses: Unit YOD-03: Single tag "any antlerless deer" license
Unit YOD-13: Single tag "antlerless whitetail deer" license

Requirements and Restrictions:

1. Both residents and nonresidents that have not reached the age of 18 years old on June 30 may purchase a youth hunter deer license.
2. Each youth hunter must be accompanied by an adult while hunting.
3. Shooting hours are ½ hour before sunrise to ½ hour after sunset.
4. Receipt of a license does not affect eligibility for other seasons.
5. Hunters may purchase one (1) youth hunter deer license valid for either Unit YOD-03 or Unit YOD-13.
6. Custer State Park, Waubay State Game Bird Refuge and the Fort Meade Bureau of Land Management South unit and the signed portion of the North unit are closed to those with a youth deer license.

Recommended changes from last year:

1. Establish ARSD **Chapter 41:06:63 Youth Deer Season**.
2. Establish the following administrative rules:

41:06:63:01. Youth deer hunting season established. The youth deer hunting season is open statewide from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset beginning on the second Saturday of September through January 1.

41:06:63:02. Number and type of licenses available. An unlimited number of "antlerless deer" and "antlerless whitetail deer" licenses may be issued for this season. Youth deer hunters are limited to one "antlerless deer" or "antlerless whitetail deer" license for areas open to youth deer hunting.

41:06:63:03. Open units. The following is a description of the open units.

- (1) Unit YOD-03: West River Units 02A, 15A, 15B, 31A, 35A, 35C, 35L, 49A, 49B, 53A, 53C and 64A. License valid for a single tag "any antlerless deer" license.
- (2) Unit YOD-13: That portion of the state not included in Unit YOD-03. Licenses valid for a single tag "antlerless whitetail deer" license.

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

41:06:63:04. Closed areas. The youth deer season is closed and licenses are not valid in the following areas:

- (1) Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Brown County, unless otherwise allowed by the refuge;
- (2) Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge in Bennett County, unless otherwise allowed by the refuge;
- (3) Lake Andes National Wildlife Refuge in Charles Mix County, unless otherwise allowed by the refuge;
- (4) Waubay National Wildlife Refuge and Waubay State Game Bird Refuge in Day County, unless otherwise allowed by the refuge; and
- (5) Fort Meade Bureau of Land Management south unit and the signed portion of the north unit in Meade County.

41:06:63:05. Application requirements and restrictions. The following requirements and restrictions apply to all applications for license under this chapter:

- (1) Any person who has reached the age of 12 years during the period September 1 through December 31 and has not reached the age of 18 years by June 30;
- (2) A person who received a mentored deer license is ineligible to receive a youth deer license;
- (5) Land operator preference is not applicable to these licenses.

3. Modify the following administrative rule:

41:08:06:06. Hunting area limited. A permittee may aerial hunt only in the counties permitted in the contract. A permittee may not aerial hunt upon or over any private land or any state or federal land, except as authorized by a department representative or as otherwise provided for in this chapter.

A permittee may aerial hunt upon or over land owned or managed by the Office of School and Public Lands, without prior authorization by a department representative except that such land is closed to aerial hunting for four consecutive days beginning three days prior to the opening day of any local prairie elk, antelope, or deer firearm hunting season, as provided in article 41:06. For purposes of this section, the phrase, deer firearm hunting season, does not include the mentored, youth, or apprentice deer season, as provided for in chapter 41:06:44 or seasons restricted to the use of muzzleloading rifles, as provided for in chapters 41:06:36 and 41:06:45. A landowner pilot who has obtained a permit from the department may aerial hunt land the pilot owns or leases, including land leased from the Office of School and Public Lands, and up to four miles onto any contiguous private land or land leased from the Office of School and Public Lands, with written permission of the respective owner or lessee of the contiguous land. No contact with the department for authorization is necessary.

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

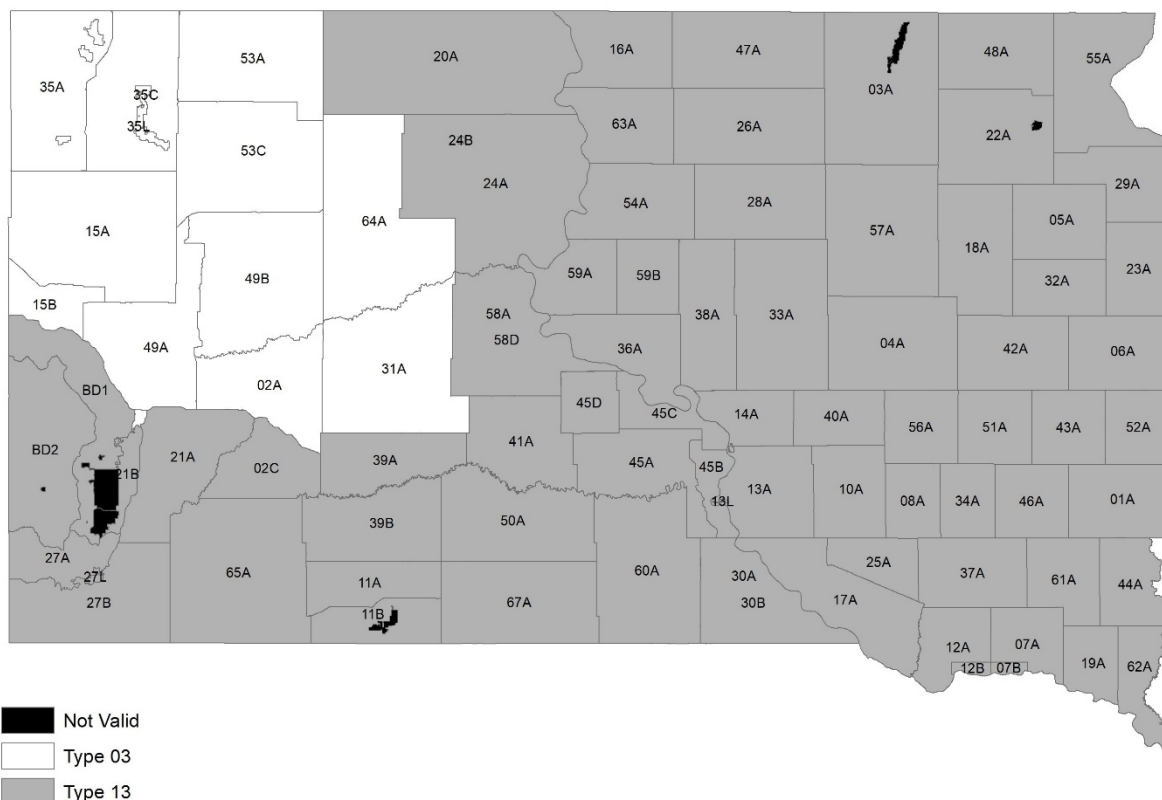
Recommend that the Youth Deer Season be only for residents and nonresidents that have not reached the age of 18 years old on June 30. Objective is to streamline seasons and reduce confusion for applicants.

Other administrative rule clean-ups to address the establishment of the youth deer hunting season.

The establishment of these units and license types will reduce harvest of antlerless mule deer in select hunting units to increase mule deer population growth rates, while maintaining current youth deer harvest and desired growth rates in other hunting units. Provided the population is growing, increasing growth rates will reduce time to achieve management objectives where the desire is to increase the mule deer population. On average, during 2017 to 2020, about 450 female mule deer were harvested by mentored, youth, or apprentice hunters in proposed unit YOD-13. The proposed management change to create a whitetail only mentor, youth, and apprentice hunting unit will reduce statewide mule deer female harvest by about 30%.

APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

Youth Deer Unit Map



RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT CRITERIA

1. The Issue – Not applicable
2. Historical Considerations – Not applicable
3. Biological Considerations – Not applicable
4. Social Considerations – Not applicable
5. Financial considerations – Not applicable

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, REACTIVATION (R3) CRITERIA

1. Does the regulation or fee inhibit a user's ability to participate? No.
2. Does the regulation increase the opportunity for new and existing users? For participants hunting in Unit YOD-13, opportunity to purchase the license will remain the same, but species available to harvest will be more limited than previously available.
3. How does the regulation impact the next generation of hunters, anglers, trappers and outdoor recreationists? The youth deer license still allows a special opportunity for novice hunters to practice their skills during a guaranteed hunting opportunity. That has a positive potential impact on the future of hunters in South Dakota.
4. Does the regulation enhance the quality of life for current and future generations by getting families outdoors? The youth deer license opportunity does enhance the quality of life of current generations and continuing to offer this opportunity while considering biological herd limitations is an important balance that helps maintain the quality of life for future generations.

FISCAL IMPACT

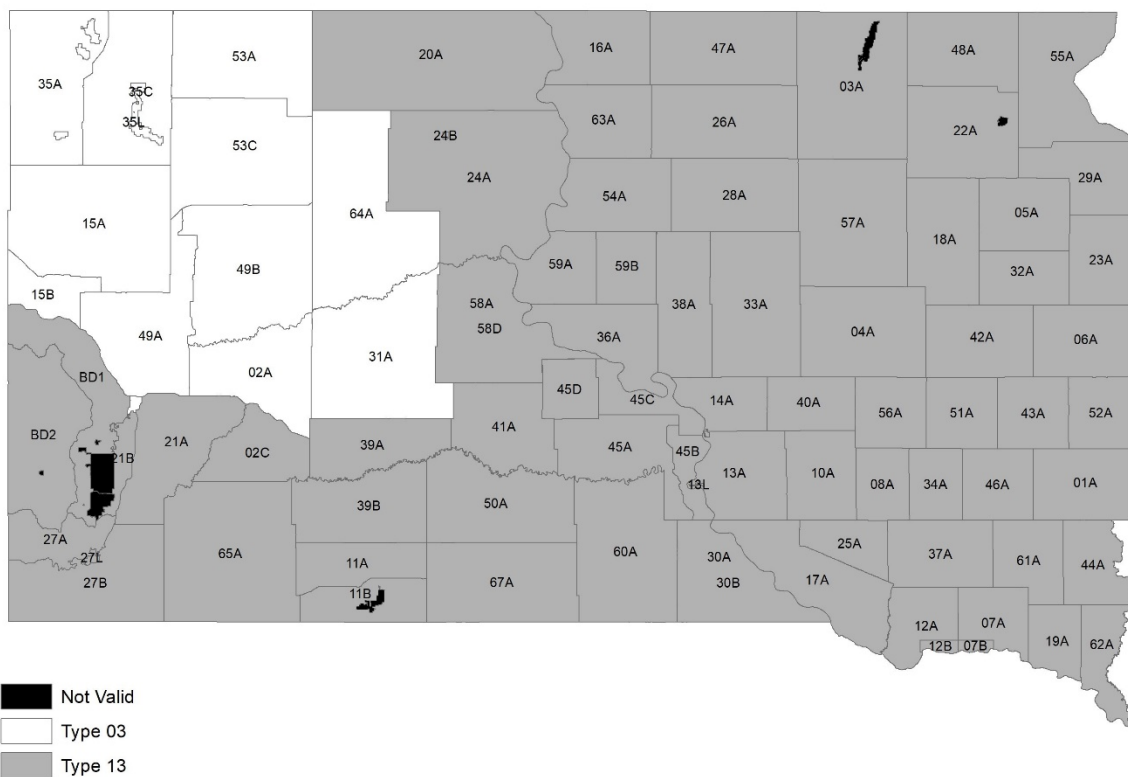
No fiscal impact to the Department.

APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

Youth Deer Season 2021-2022 “Antlerless License” Restrictions

1. Unit YOD-03: West River Units 02A, 15A, 15B, 31A, 35A, 35C, 35L, 49A, 49B, 53A, 53C and 64A. Single tag “any antlerless deer” license.
2. Unit YOD-13: That portion of the state not included in Unit YOD-03. Single tag “antlerless whitetail deer” license.
3. Youth deer hunters may purchase one (1) deer license.

Youth Deer Unit Map



GAME, FISH, AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

Application for License

Chapter 41:06:01

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	March 4-5, 2021	Pierre
	Public Hearing	May 6, 2021	Custer State Park
	Finalization	May 6-7, 2021	Custer State Park

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Proposed change from last year:

CURRENT RULE

41:06:01:12. Mentored youth big game license -- Restrictions. A resident parent or guardian may purchase no more than one mentored "antlerless deer" license, one "doe-fawn antelope" license, one fall "any turkey" license, and one spring "male turkey" license for a designated mentored youth as provided in SDCL [41-6-81](#). No youth participating in a mentored big game hunt may apply for a regular season license for that corresponding species and season.

PROPOSED RULE

41:06:01:12. Mentored youth big game license -- Restrictions. A resident parent or guardian may purchase no more than one mentored "any antlerless deer" license or "antlerless whitetail deer" license, one "doe-fawn antelope" license, one fall "any turkey" license, and one spring "male turkey" license for a designated mentored youth as provided in SDCL [41-6-81](#). No youth participating in a mentored big game hunt may apply for a regular season license for that corresponding species and season.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Recommended changes from proposal:

1. Allow for both a resident and nonresident parent or guardian to purchase a mentored license for a designated mentored youth.
2. A person under 16 years of age who received a youth deer license is ineligible to receive a mentored deer license
3. Establish the types of big game animals that are eligible to harvest with a landowner-on-own-land license.
 - a. For the West River, East River, and Black Hills firearm deer hunting seasons, qualifying landowners and owner/operators may purchase one "any deer" license or a two-tag "any deer" and "any antlerless deer" license.
 - b. For the antelope firearm hunting season, qualifying landowners and owner/operators may purchase one "any antelope" or a two-tag "any antelope" and "any doe/fawn antelope" license.
4. Modify the following administrative rule: **41:06:01:13. Designation of areas where free antlerless deer licenses can be used by farmers and ranchers.** Antlerless licenses authorized by SDCL [41-6-19.8](#) may be issued to any qualifying farmer or rancher for use in the West River, East River, Apprentice hunter, Youth, Archery, and Muzzleloading deer hunting units. Antlerless whitetail deer licenses will be available to qualifying applicants in hunting units which offer a deer license with multiple tags for antlerless deer in the lottery drawing for the East River and West River deer seasons. The requirements and equipment restrictions for each deer season apply to any free antlerless license issued.
5. Modify the following administrative rule: **41:06:01:17. Access permits required for specific deer hunting units and public lands.** Any resident or nonresident deer hunter possessing an archery, muzzleloader, apprentice hunter, youth, 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 or in the Black Hills as defined in § 41:06:19:02. Unlimited access permits may be issued for each management unit and each free access permit shall be unit specific.

APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

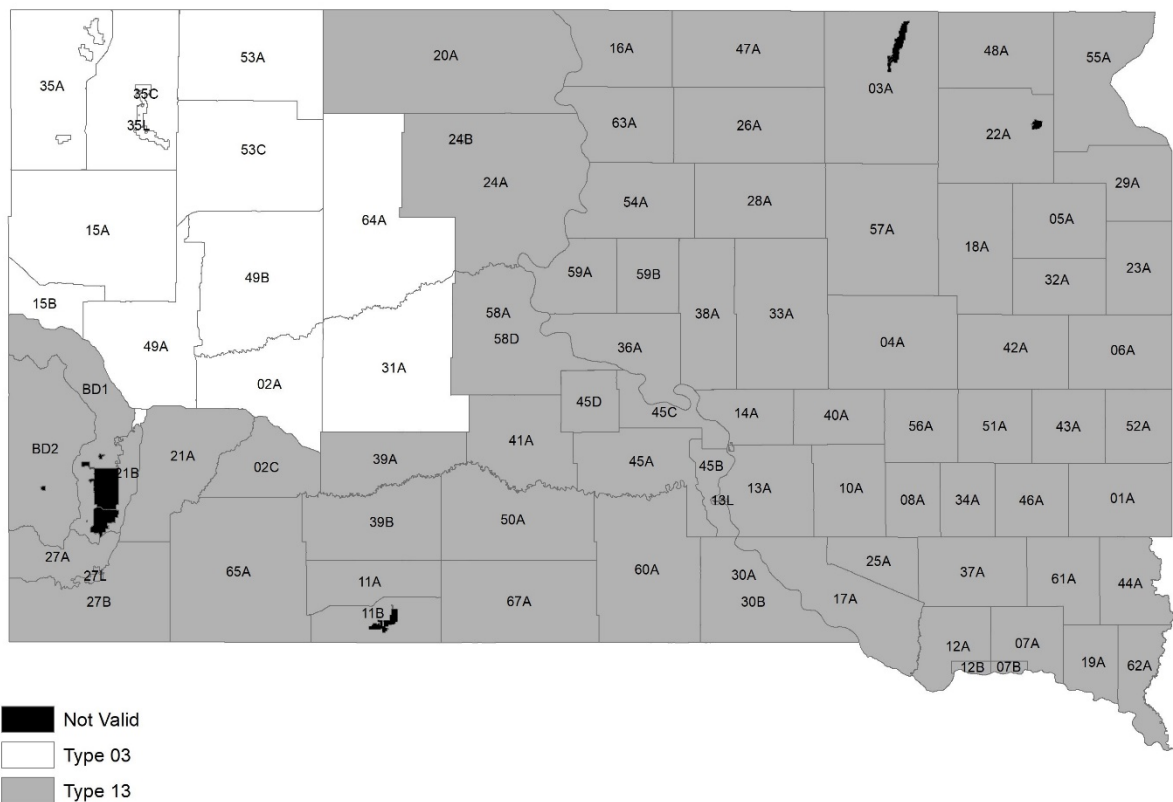
SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

Mentored deer hunting units would correspond to those of the apprentice deer hunting season. The establishment of these units and license types will reduce harvest of antlerless mule deer in select hunting units to increase mule deer population growth rates, while maintaining current apprentice deer harvest and desired growth rates in other hunting units. Provided the population is growing, increasing growth rates will reduce time to achieve management objectives where the desire is to increase the mule deer population. On average, during 2017 to 2020, about 450 female mule deer were harvested by mentored or apprentice hunters in proposed unit MHD-13. The proposed management change to create a whitetail only mentor and apprentice hunting unit will reduce statewide mule deer female harvest by about 30%.

In accordance with House Bill 1047 enrolled during the 2021 South Dakota Legislature, the GFP Commission shall establish the types of big game animals that are eligible to harvest with a landowner-on-own-land license.

Administrative rule clean-up to address the establishment of the youth deer hunting season.

Mentored Deer Unit Map



RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT CRITERIA

1. The Issue – Not applicable
2. Historical Considerations – Not applicable
3. Biological Considerations – Not applicable
4. Social Considerations – Not applicable
5. Financial considerations – Not applicable

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, REACTIVATION (R3) CRITERIA

1. Does the regulation or fee inhibit a user's ability to participate? No.
2. Does the regulation increase the opportunity for new and existing users? For participants hunting in Unit MHD-13, opportunity to purchase the license will remain the same, but species available to harvest will be more limited than previously available.
3. How does the regulation impact the next generation of hunters, anglers, trappers and outdoor recreationists? The mentored deer license still allows a special opportunity for novice hunters to practice their skills during a guaranteed hunting opportunity. That has a positive potential impact on the future of hunters in South Dakota.
4. Does the regulation enhance the quality of life for current and future generations by getting families outdoors? The mentored deer license opportunity does enhance the quality of life of current generations and continuing to offer this opportunity while considering biological herd limitations is an important balance that helps maintain the quality of life for future generations.

FISCAL IMPACT

No fiscal impact to the Department.

APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

GAME, FISH, AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

Deer Hunting Season for Disabled Veterans

Chapter 41:06:64

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	March 4-5, 2021	Pierre
	Public Hearing	May 6, 2021	Custer State Park
	Finalization	May 6-7, 2021	Custer State Park

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Proposed changes from last year:

1. Within Article 41:06 (Hunting Seasons and Methods) of the Administrative Rules of South Dakota, create Chapter 41:06:64 (Deer Hunting Season for Disabled Veterans).
2. Deer hunts authorized for qualifying disabled veterans and Purple Heart recipients may be established anytime during any open deer season upon application by a sponsoring nonprofit organization.
3. These deer hunts are valid for residents only and statewide on private lands only.
4. Available only to those disabled veterans and purple heart recipients that were unsuccessful in obtaining an "any deer" or "any whitetail deer" during the first lottery drawing.
5. Up to 50 resident "any deer" licenses shall be made available, with no more than 10 resident "any deer" licenses per sponsoring nonprofit organization.
6. Sponsoring nonprofit organization will be responsible for license fees.
7. Sponsoring nonprofit organization shall complete and submit an application to the department stating the name, address, and phone number of the sponsoring organization; the requested dates of the hunts; the location of the hunt; and the name of any host landowners providing the land for the hunt.
8. The sponsor of a deer hunt for disabled veterans or purple heart recipients shall provide a report to the department after the conclusion of the seasons. The report must include the name and address of each participant and the total number of deer harvested during the season.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Recommended changes from proposal:

1. For the purposes of this season, a qualified disabled veteran is a person who meets one of the following criteria:
 - a) A resident veteran who has been adjudicated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs as twenty percent or more disabled due to a service-connected disability or has received the United States Department of Veterans Affairs K Award; or
 - b) A resident who has served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States or has served as a member of the armed forces reserve or national guard, and the resident is forty percent or more disabled for the purposes of receiving social security benefits.

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

All Americans owe a debt of gratitude to our military veterans, especially to those who may have suffered disabilities as a direct result of their military service. In an effort to provide the opportunity for qualifying disabled veterans to participate in a special deer hunt, the Department, in cooperation with sponsoring nonprofit organizations in South Dakota, would like to encourage the Commission to create a small number of resident "any deer" licenses valid on private land only. These licenses would be issued to qualifying disabled veterans participating through a sponsoring nonprofit organization approved by the department. Due to the limited numbers of licenses issued through these deer hunts, along with the fact that these licenses will be valid only on private land, these deer hunts would not impact the odds of drawing a big game license for any of our states other big game applicants.

APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

Additional supportive Information for recommended changes from proposal: From a consistency standpoint, the Department is recommending the Commission implement additional rules that provide the same criteria for a disabled resident veteran to qualify to participate in these special deer hunts for disabled veterans and Purple Heart recipients as those criteria found in SDCL 41-11-5.5 – an existing state statute that similarly authorizes pheasant hunts for disabled veterans, Purple Heart recipients and former prisoners of war. See Statute below authorizing special pheasant hunts for Disabled Veterans, Purple Heart recipients and former prisoners of war below.

SDCL 41-11-5.5. Pheasant hunt--Disabled veterans and former prisoners of war--Promulgation of rules.

Any nonprofit organization may establish a special pheasant hunt in which disabled veterans or Purple Heart recipients of the United States Armed Forces may participate. The special pheasant hunt may be held before or during the regular pheasant season. No fee may be charged to participants in any such special pheasant hunt, by either the state or the sponsoring organization. The Game, Fish and Parks Commission shall promulgate rules, pursuant to chapter 1-26, to administer the special pheasant hunts authorized in this section.

For the purposes of this section a disabled veteran is a person who meets one of the following criteria:

- (1) A resident or nonresident veteran who has been adjudicated by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs as twenty percent or more disabled due to a service-connected disability or has received the United States Department of Veterans Affairs K Award; or
- (2) A resident who has served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States or has served as a member of the armed forces reserve or national guard, and the resident is forty percent or more disabled for the purposes of receiving social security benefits.

RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT CRITERIA

1. The Issue – Not applicable
2. Historical Considerations – Not applicable
3. Biological Considerations – Not applicable
4. Social Considerations – Not applicable
5. Financial considerations – Not applicable

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, REACTIVATION (R3) CRITERIA

1. Does the regulation or fee inhibit a user's ability to participate? No.
2. Does the regulation increase the opportunity for new and existing users? Yes, for disabled veterans and purple heart recipients.
3. How does the regulation impact the next generation of hunters, anglers, trappers and outdoor recreationists? Provides a unique deer hunting opportunity for eligible disabled veterans and purple heart recipients.
4. Does the regulation enhance the quality of life for current and future generations by getting families outdoors? Yes.

FISCAL IMPACT

No fiscal impact to the Department.

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

GAME, FISH AND PARKS COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

Deer Hunting Seasons—Hunting Unit License & Access Permit Allocations

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	April 8-9, 2021	Pierre
	Public Hearing	May 6, 2021	Custer State Park
	Finalization	May 6-7, 2021	Custer State Park

LICENSE AND ACCESS PERMIT ALLOCATION BY SEASONS AND UNTIS

See Attached Spreadsheets

2021-2022 CUSTER STATE PARK DEER

Unit	Resident Licenses		
	Any Deer Type 01	Any Whitetail Type 11	Antlerless Whitetail Type 13
CUD-1	0	25	0
CUD-2	0	0	50
TOTAL	0	25	50

CUSTER STATE PARK DEER
2019-20 vs. 2021-2022 Comparison

Unit	2019-2020 Resident Licenses	2021-2022 Resident Licenses	# Change	% Change	2019-2020 Resident Tags	2021-2022 Resident Tags	# Change	% Change
CUD-1	38	25	-13	-34%	38	25	-13	-34%
CUD-2	50	50	0	0%	50	50	0	0%
TOTAL	88	75	-13	-15%	88	75	-13	-15%

2021-2022 BLACK HILLS DEER

Unit	Resident Licenses			Nonresident Licenses			License Totals							
	Any Deer	Any WT	Antlerless WT	Any Deer	Any WT	Antlerless WT	RES	RES	RES	RES	NR	NR	NR	NR
	01	11	13	01	11	13	1-tag	2-tag	Lic	Tags	1-tag	2-tag	Lic	Tags
BD1			300	0	0	24	300	0	300	300	24	0	24	24
BD2			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BH1	200	3,000		16	240	0	3,200	0	3,200	3,200	256	0	256	256
TOTAL	200	3,000	300	16	240	24	3,500	0	3,500	3,500	280	0	280	280
Unit	Any Deer	Any WT	Antlerless WT	Any Deer	Any WT	Antlerless WT	RES	RES	RES	RES	NR	NR	NR	NR
	01	11	13	01	11	13	1-tag	2-tag	Lic	Tags	1-tag	2-tag	Lic	Tags
RES and NR:							3,780	0	3,780	3,780				

BLACK HILLS DEER
2019-2020 vs. 2021-2022 Comparison

Resident Licenses												
Unit	Any Deer				Any Whitetail				Antlerless Whitetail			
	Year		Change		Year		Change		Year		Change	
	2019-2020	2021-2022	#	%	2019-2020	2021-2022	#	%	2019-2020	2021-2022	#	%
BD1									1,000	300	-700	-70%
BD2									100	0	-100	-100%
BH1	200	200	0	0%	3,500	3,000	-500	-14%				
TOTAL	200	200	0	0%	3,500	3,000	-500	-14%	1,100	300	-800	-73%

Note: An additional 8% of the number of licenses will be available to nonresidents.

Unit #	Unit Name	Resident Licenses												Nonresident Licenses												License Totals									
		AnyD 01	AtID 03	AtID 03P	AD+AtID 08	2 AtID 09P	AnyW 11	AtIW 13	AtIW 13P	3 AtIW 17P	AW+AtIW 18	2 AtIW 19	2 AtIW 19P	AnyD 01	AtID 03	AtID 03P	AD+AtID 08	2 AtID 09P	AnyW 11	AtIW 13	AtIW 13P	3 AtIW 17P	AW+AtIW 18	2 AtIW 19	2 AtIW 19P	RES 1-tag	RES 2-tag	RES 3-tag	RES Licenses	RES Tags	NR 1-tag	NR 2-tag	NR 3-tag	NR Licenses	NR Tags
02A	Pennington	400									200			32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	400	200	0	600	800	32	16	0	48	64	
02C	Pennington	100					50							8	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	150	0	0	150	150	12	0	0	12	12	
11A	Bennett	150					50	50						12	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	250	250	20	0	0	20	20	
11B	Bennett	100					75	75						8	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	250	250	20	0	0	20	20	
15A	Butte	250								500	650			20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	52	0	0	250	650	500	1,400	3,050	20	52	40	112	244
15B	Butte	250								300	400			20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	32	0	0	250	400	300	950	1,950	20	32	24	76	156
20A	Corson	150									400			12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	150	400	0	550	950	12	32	0	44	76	
21A	Custer	125					250		100					10	0	0	0	0	20	0	8	0	0	0	475	0	0	475	475	38	0	0	38	38	
21B	Custer	100					100	50						8	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	250	250	20	0	0	20	20	
24A	Dewey	100					250	100						8	0	0	0	0	20	8	0	0	0	0	450	0	0	450	450	36	0	0	36	36	
24B	Little Moreau						10	10						0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	20	20	2	0	0	2	2	
27A	Fall River	125									50		50	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	125	100	0	225	325	10	8	0	18	26
27B	Fall River	200					200					200	200	16	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16	16	400	400	0	800	1,200	32	32	0	64	96
27L	Fall River	5					10							1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	15	2	0	0	2	2	
30A	Gregory	25									600	200	100	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	16	8	25	900	0	925	1,825	2	72	0	74	146
30B	Gregory	25									600	200	100	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	16	8	25	900	0	925	1,825	2	72	0	74	146
31A	Haakon	600			50		100					100		48	0	0	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	700	150	0	850	1,000	56	12	0	68	80
35A	Harding	350		50							250		250	28	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	400	500	0	900	1,400	32	40	0	72	112
35C	Harding	250		50							250		250	20	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	300	500	0	800	1,300	24	40	0	64	104
35L	Harding	100												8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100	100	8	0	0	8	8	
39A	Jackson	175					100	50						14	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	325	0	0	325	325	26	0	0	26	26
39B	Jackson	275					50	50						22	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	375	0	0	375	375	30	0	0	30	30
41A	Jones	200					300							16	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	500	500	40	0	0	40	40
45A	Lyman	100					350		100		200			8	0	0	0	0	28	0	8	0	16	0	0	550	200	0	750	950	44	16	0	60	76
45B	Lyman	50							50		150			4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	12	0	0	100	150	0	250	400	8	12	0	20	32
45C	Lyman	30										20		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	30	20	0	50	70	3	2	0	5	7
45D	Lyman	30					50							3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	80	80	7	0	0	7	7	
49A	Meade	700									300	50	300	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	4	24	700	650	0	1,350	2,000	56	52	0	108	160
49B	Meade	700									300		300	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	24	700	600	0	1,300	1,900	56	48	0	104	152
50A	Mellette	200					500							16	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	0	0	700	700	56	0	0	56	56
53A	Perkins	325				75					250		150	26	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	20	0	12	325	475	0	800	1,275	26	38	0	64	102
53C	Perkins	500				75					250		200	40	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	20	0	16	500	525	0	1,025	1,550	40	42	0	82	124
58A	Stanley	150						150			150			12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	300	150	0	450	600	24	12	0	36	48
58D	Stanley	5						3						1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	8	2	0	0	2	2
60A	Tripp	100						250			1,000			8	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	80	0	0	350	1,000	0	1,350	2,350	28	80	0	108	188
64A	Ziebach	300		50			200						100	24	0	4	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	8	550	100	0	650	750	44	8	0	52	60
65A	Oglala Lakota	75												6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	75	75	6	0	0	6	6
67A	Todd	100					100	100						8	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	300	300	24	0	0	24	24
TOTAL		7,420	0	150	50	150	2,745	888	250	800	6,000	770	2,000	596	0	12	4	12	220	72	20	64	480	62	160	11,453	8,970	800	21,223	31,793	920	718	64	1,702	2,548
Unit #	Unit Name	AnyD 01	AtID 03	AtID 03P	AD+AtID 08	2 AtID 09P	AnyW 11	AtIW 13	AtIW 13P	3 AtIW 17P	AW+AtIW 18	2 AtIW 19	2 AtIW 19P	AnyD 01	AtID 03	AtID 03P	AD+AtID 08	2 AtID 09P	AnyW 11	AtIW 13	AtIW 13P	3 AtIW 17P	AW+AtIW 18	2 AtIW 19	2 AtIW 19P	RES 1-tag	RES 2-tag	RES 3-tag	RES Licenses	RES Tags	NR 1-tag	NR 2-tag	NR 3-tag	NR Lic	NR Tags
RES & NR:																																			

WEST RIVER DEER
2019-20 vs. 2021-22
Comparison

Unit #	Unit Name	2019-2020 Resident Licenses	2021-2022 Resident Licenses	# Change	% Change	2019-2020 Resident Tags	2021-2022 Resident Tags	# Change	% Change
02A	Pennington	600	600	0	0%	800	800	0	0%
02C	Pennington	150	150	0	0%	150	150	0	0%
11A	Bennett	250	250	0	0%	250	250	0	0%
11B	Bennett	200	250	50	25%	200	250	50	25%
15A	Butte	1,125	1,400	275	24%	1,525	3,050	1,525	100%
15B	Butte	800	950	150	19%	1,600	1,950	350	22%
20A	Corson	450	550	100	22%	450	950	500	111%
21A	Custer	325	475	150	46%	325	475	150	46%
21B	Custer	200	250	50	25%	200	250	50	25%
24A	Dewey	450	450	0	0%	450	450	0	0%
24B	Little Moreau	20	20	0	0%	20	20	0	0%
27A	Fall River	125	225	100	80%	125	325	200	160%
27B	Fall River	550	800	250	45%	500	1,200	700	140%
27L	Fall River	15	15	0	0%	15	15	0	0%
30A	Gregory	625	925	300	48%	725	1,825	1,100	152%
30B	Gregory	625	925	300	48%	725	1,825	1,100	152%
31A	Haakon	800	850	50	6%	800	1,000	200	25%
35A	Harding	700	900	200	29%	1,100	1,400	300	27%
35C	Harding	550	800	250	45%	950	1,300	350	37%
35L	Harding	100	100	0	0%	100	100	0	0%
39A	Jackson	250	325	75	30%	250	325	75	30%
39B	Jackson	375	375	0	0%	375	375	0	0%
41A	Jones	450	500	50	11%	450	500	50	11%
45A	Lyman	650	750	100	15%	750	950	200	27%
45B	Lyman	200	250	50	25%	250	400	150	60%
45C	Lyman	50	50	0	0%	70	70	0	0%
45D	Lyman	60	80	20	33%	60	80	20	33%
49A	Meade	1,150	1,350	200	17%	1,600	2,000	400	25%
49B	Meade	1,300	1,300	0	0%	1,500	1,900	400	27%
50A	Mellette	850	700	-150	-18%	850	700	-150	-18%
53A	Perkins	700	800	100	14%	1,200	1,275	75	6%
53C	Perkins	1,000	1,025	25	2%	1,600	1,550	-50	-3%
58A	Stanley	200	450	250	125%	200	600	400	200%
58D	Stanley	8	8	0	0%	8	8	0	0%
60A	Tripp	1,300	1,350	50	4%	2,200	2,350	150	7%
64A	Ziebach	500	650	150	30%	500	750	250	50%
65A	Oglala Lakota	75	75	0	0%	75	75	0	0%
67A	Todd	150	300	150	100%	150	300	150	100%
TOTAL		17,928	21,223	3,295	18%	23,098	31,793	8,695	38%

Note: An additional 8% of the number of licenses will be available to nonresidents.

2021-2022 EAST RIVER DEER

Unit #	Unit Name	Resident Licenses									License Totals			
		AnyD	AtID	AD+AtID	2 AtID	AnyW	AtIW	AtIW	AW+AtIW	2 AtIW	RES	RES	RES	RES
		01	03	08	09	11	13	13P	18	19	1-tag	2-tag	Licenses	Tags
01A	Minnehaha	400					200				600	0	600	600
03A	Brown	1,000					1,000				2,000	0	2,000	2,000
04A	Beadle					500	300				800	0	800	800
05A	Codington	350								200	350	200	550	750
06A	Brookings	450					100				550	0	550	550
07A	Yankton	350									350	0	350	350
07B	Yankton									75	0	75	75	150
08A	Davison					200					200	0	200	200
10A	Aurora					250	150				400	0	400	400
12A	Bon Homme	300									300	0	300	300
12B	Bon Homme						50			25	50	25	75	100
13A	Brule	100				800		100			1,000	0	1,000	1,000
13L	Brule	20									20	0	20	20
14A	Buffalo	100				250					350	0	350	350
16A	Campbell	30				400	100				530	0	530	530
17A	Charles Mix	50				250	100				400	0	400	400
18A	Clark	600								200	600	200	800	1,000
19A	Clay	250					100				350	0	350	350
22A	Day	600					400				1,000	0	1,000	1,000
23A	Deuel	500								200	500	200	700	900
25A	Douglas					250	100				350	0	350	350
26A	Edmunds	700					400				1,100	0	1,100	1,100
28A	Faulk	600					400				1,000	0	1,000	1,000
29A	Grant	400								100	400	100	500	600
32A	Hamlin	600								200	600	200	800	1,000
33A	Hand	10				300					310	0	310	310
34A	Hanson					200					200	0	200	200
36A	Hughes	150				250					400	0	400	400
37A	Hutchinson					200					200	0	200	200
38A	Hyde	10				300					310	0	310	310
40A	Jerauld					250	100				350	0	350	350
42A	Kingsbury	500					100				600	0	600	600
43A	Lake	300					100				400	0	400	400
44A	Lincoln	200					100				300	0	300	300
46A	McCook	350					300				650	0	650	650
47A	McPherson	500					500				1,000	0	1,000	1,000
48A	Marshall	500					300				800	0	800	800
51A	Miner	400					350				750	0	750	750
52A	Moody	300					150				450	0	450	450
54A	Potter	100				350					450	0	450	450
55A	Roberts	500								200	500	200	700	900
56A	Sanborn					350	300				650	0	650	650
57A	Spink	900					200				1,100	0	1,100	1,100
59A	Sully	100				250					350	0	350	350
59B	Sully	20				300					320	0	320	320
61A	Turner	150									150	0	150	150
62A	Union	350					100				450	0	450	450
63A	Walworth	50					400		100		450	100	550	650
	TOTAL	12,790	0	0	0	5,650	6,400	100	100	1,200	24,940	1,300	26,240	27,540
Unit #	Unit Name	AnyD	AtID	AD+AtID	2 AtID	AnyW	AtIW	AtIW	AW+AtIW	2 AtIW	RES	RES	RES	RES
		01	03	08	09	11	13	13P	18	19	1-tag	2-tag	Licenses	Tags

EAST RIVER DEER
2019-20 vs. 2021-22
Comparison

Unit #	Unit Name	2019-20 Resident Licenses	2021-22 Resident Licenses	# Change	% Change	2019-20 Resident Tags	2021-22 Resident Tags	# Change	% Change
01A	Minnehaha	650	600	-50	-8%	650	600	-50	-8%
03A	Brown	2,000	2,000	0	0%	2,000	2,000	0	0%
04A	Beadle	700	800	100	14%	700	800	100	14%
05A	Codington	350	550	200	57%	350	750	400	114%
06A	Brookings	550	550	0	0%	550	550	0	0%
07A	Yankton	300	350	50	17%	300	350	50	17%
07B	Yankton	75	75	0	0%	75	150	75	100%
08A	Davison	200	200	0	0%	200	200	0	0%
10A	Aurora	500	400	-100	-20%	500	400	-100	-20%
12A	Bon Homme	250	300	50	20%	250	300	50	20%
12B	Bon Homme	50	75	25	50%	50	100	50	100%
13A	Brule	1,000	1,000	0	0%	1,700	1,000	-700	-41%
13L	Brule	20	20	0	0%	20	20	0	0%
14A	Buffalo	350	350	0	0%	600	350	-250	-42%
16A	Campbell	580	530	-50	-9%	580	530	-50	-9%
17A	Charles Mix	400	400	0	0%	400	400	0	0%
18A	Clark	700	800	100	14%	700	1,000	300	43%
19A	Clay	300	350	50	17%	300	350	50	17%
22A	Day	700	1,000	300	43%	700	1,000	300	43%
23A	Deuel	500	700	200	40%	500	900	400	80%
25A	Douglas	350	350	0	0%	350	350	0	0%
26A	Edmunds	1,300	1,100	-200	-15%	1,300	1,100	-200	-15%
28A	Faulk	1,200	1,000	-200	-17%	1,200	1,000	-200	-17%
29A	Grant	300	500	200	67%	300	600	300	100%
32A	Hamlin	700	800	100	14%	700	1,000	300	43%
33A	Hand	870	310	-560	-64%	1,120	310	-810	-72%
34A	Hanson	200	200	0	0%	200	200	0	0%
36A	Hughes	525	400	-125	-24%	425	400	-25	-6%
37A	Hutchinson	150	200	50	33%	150	200	50	33%
38A	Hyde	720	310	-410	-57%	1,220	310	-910	-75%
40A	Jerauld	600	350	-250	-42%	700	350	-350	-50%
42A	Kingsbury	600	600	0	0%	600	600	0	0%
43A	Lake	400	400	0	0%	400	400	0	0%
44A	Lincoln	300	300	0	0%	300	300	0	0%
46A	McCook	550	650	100	18%	550	650	100	18%
47A	McPherson	1,000	1,000	0	0%	1,000	1,000	0	0%
48A	Marshall	600	800	200	33%	600	800	200	33%
51A	Miner	750	750	0	0%	750	750	0	0%
52A	Moody	550	450	-100	-18%	550	450	-100	-18%
54A	Potter	1,050	450	-600	-57%	1,550	450	-1,100	-71%
55A	Roberts	600	700	100	17%	600	900	300	50%
56A	Sanborn	550	650	100	18%	550	650	100	18%
57A	Spink	1,300	1,100	-200	-15%	1,300	1,100	-200	-15%
59A	Sully	350	350	0	0%	350	350	0	0%
59B	Sully	370	320	-50	-14%	370	320	-50	-14%
61A	Turner	100	150	50	50%	100	150	50	50%
62A	Union	400	450	50	13%	400	450	50	13%
63A	Walworth	750	550	-200	-27%	750	650	-100	-13%
	TOTAL	27,310	26,240	-1,070	-4%	29,510	27,540	-1,970	-7%

REFUGE DEER
2019-20 vs. 2021-22
Comparison

Resident Licenses								
Refuge Unit	Any Deer				Antlerless Deer			
	Year		Change		Year		Change	
	2019-20	2021-22	#	%	2019-20	2021-22	#	%
Lacreek Refuge								
RFD-LC1	10	10	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
RFD-LC2	10	10	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Sand Lake Refuge								
RFD-SL1	20	20	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
RFD-SL2	20	20	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
RFD-SL3	20	20	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
RFD-SL4	0	0	0	0%	25	25	0	0%
RFD-SL5	20	20	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Waubay Refuge								
RFD-WA1	10	10	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
RFD-WA2	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
RFD-WA3	10	10	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
TOTAL	120	120	0	0%	25	25	0	0%

Note: An additional 8% of the number of licenses will be available to nonresidents.

2021-2022 REFUGE DEER

Unit	Resident Licenses		Nonresident Licenses		License Totals					
	Any D 01	AtIW 13	Any D 01	AtIW 13	RES 1-tag	RES Lic	RES Tags	NR 1-tag	NR Lic	NR Tags
Lacreek Refuge										
RFD-LC1	10		1		10	10	10	1	1	1
RFD-LC2	10		1		10	10	10	1	1	1
Sand Lake Refuge										
RFD-SL1	20		2		20	20	20	2	2	2
RFD-SL2	20		2		20	20	20	2	2	2
RFD-SL3	20		2		20	20	20	2	2	2
RFD-SL4		25		2	25	25	25	2	2	2
RFD-SL5	20		2		20	20	20	2	2	2
Waubay Refuge										
RFD-WA1	10		1		10	10	10	1	1	1
RFD-WA2					0	0	0	0	0	0
RFD-WA3	10		1		10	10	10	1	1	1
TOTAL	120	25	12	2	145	145	145	14	14	14
Unit	Any D 01	AtIW 13	Any D 01	AtIW 13	RES 1-tag	RES Lic	RES Tags	NR 1-tag	NR Lic	NR Tags
			RES and NR:		159	159	159			

2021-2022 ARCHERY ACCESS PERMITS

Designated Area	Number of Access Permits		
	Any Deer	Antlerless Whitetail Deer	Total
Adams Homestead and Nature Preserve	10	60	70
Good Earth State Park	5	0	5
WRD-35L (Residents)	500	0	500
WRD-35L (Nonresidents)	125	0	125

2019-2020 vs. 2021-2022 Comparison

Designated Area	Number of Access Permits		
	Any Deer	Antlerless Whitetail Deer	Total
2019-2020 Adams Homestead and Nature Preserve	5	30	35
2021-2022 Adams Homestead and Nature Preserve	10	60	70
2019-2020 Good Earth State Park	5	0	5
2021-2022 Good Earth State Park	5	0	5
2019-2020 WRD-35L (Residents)	500	0	500
2021-2022 WRD-35L (Residents)	500	0	500
2019-2020 WRD-35L (Nonresidents)	125	0	125
2021-2022 WRD-35L (Nonresidents)	125	0	125

2021-2022 MUZZLELOADER DEER

	Resident	
	Any Deer Licenses	Any Deer Tags
Statewide	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000

2019-2020 VS. 2021-2022 Comparison

	Resident	
	Any Deer Licenses	Any Deer Tags
2019-2020 Statewide	1,000	1,000
2021-2022 Statewide	1,000	1,000

GAME, FISH AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

Pheasant Hunting Season Chapter 41:06:08

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal	March 4-5, 2021	Pierre
	Public Hearing	May 6, 2021	Custer State Park
	Finalization	May 6-7, 2021	Custer State Park

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Duration of Proposal: 2021, 2022 and 2023 hunting seasons

Season Dates: October 16, 2021 – January 31, 2022
October 15, 2022 – January 31, 2023
October 21, 2023 – January 31, 2024

Open Area: Statewide

Daily Limit: 3 cock pheasants

Possession Limit: 15 cock pheasants

Requirements and Restrictions:

1. Shooting hours are 10:00 a.m. (central time) to sunset.
2. Renziehausen GPA and State Game Bird Refuge in Brown County, Gerken State Game Bird Refuge in Faulk County, and Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Brown County are open beginning on the second Monday of December and are open for the remainder of the season.

Proposed changes from last year:

1. Modify the season dates for Unit 2 (Renziehausen Game Production Area, Renziehausen State Game Bird Refuge including its shooting and retrieval zones, Gerken State Game Bird Refuge, and White Lake State Game Bird Refuge).
 - a. The season in Unit 2 is open beginning on December 1 and remains open for the remainder of the season through the first Sunday of January; and
2. Modify the season dates for Unit 3 (Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Brown County).
 - a. The season in Unit 3 is open beginning on the second Monday of December and remains open for the remainder of the season through the first Sunday of January.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Recommended changes from proposal: None.

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

Year	Resident Hunters	Nonresident Hunters	Pheasant Harvest
2015	65,135	84,901	1,255,878
2016	61,746	81,141	1,170,596
2017	52,538	67,232	828,709
2018	53,577	69,018	950,883
2019	47,403	53,801	824,496

APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT CRITERIA

No recommended changes; not applicable.

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, REACTIVATION (R3) CRITERIA

No recommended changes; not applicable.

FISCAL IMPACT

No recommended changes; not applicable.

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

GAME, FISH AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

Grouse Hunting Season Chapter 41:06:09

Commission Meeting Dates:	Proposal Public Hearing Finalization	March 4-5, 2021 May 6, 2021 May 6-7, 2021	Pierre Custer State Park Custer State Park
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COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Duration of Proposal: 2021, 2022 and 2023 hunting seasons

Season Dates: September 18, 2021 – January 31, 2022
September 17, 2022 – January 31, 2023
September 16, 2023 – January 31, 2024

Open Area: Statewide

Daily Limit: 3 (any combination of sharp-tailed grouse, prairie chickens and ruffed grouse)

Possession Limit: 15 (any combination)

Requirements and Restrictions:

1. Shooting hours are sunrise to sunset.

Proposed changes from last year:

1. For Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge, modify the season start date from the third Saturday of October to the third Saturday of September.
2. Modify the season end date from the first Sunday of January to January 31.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Recommended changes from proposal: None.

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

Lacreek National Wildlife Refuge staff were unaware of this season restriction and have requested their grouse season to align with the statewide season dates.

After further discussion on season dates for other upland game birds, the Commission proposed extending the grouse hunting season end date to January 31. With the pheasant hunting season end date extended to January 31 during the 2020 hunting season, hunting opportunity for prairie grouse could also be extended without having any negative impact on the population. South Dakota is one of just a few other states that offer an opportunity to harvest ring-necked pheasant, sharp-tailed grouse, and greater prairie-chicken. When evaluating harvest estimates from South Dakota and surrounding states, it is estimated that nearly 90% of the total grouse harvest occurs during the months of September and October. While limited harvest is expected to occur into January, it would provide an opportunity for pheasant hunters to opportunistically harvest prairie grouse.

APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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Year	Resident Hunters	Nonresident Hunters	Grouse Harvest
2015	7,866	5,032	49,894
2016	7,199	5,203	42,905
2017	5,703	3,645	22,153
2018	5,868	3,979	23,860
2019	5,583	4,637	30,053

RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT CRITERIA

Not applicable.

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, REACTIVATION (R3) CRITERIA

1. Does the regulation or fee inhibit a user's ability to participate? No.
2. Does the regulation increase the opportunity for new and existing users? Yes.
3. How does the regulation impact the next generation of hunters, anglers, trappers and outdoor recreationists? Provides additional upland game bird hunting opportunities.
4. Does the regulation enhance the quality of life for current and future generations by getting families outdoors? Yes.

FISCAL IMPACT

No recommended changes; not applicable.

APPROVE _____ MODIFY _____ REJECT _____ NO ACTION _____

GAME, FISH AND PARKS COMMISSION ACTION PROPOSAL

Hunting Requirements and Prohibited Methods

Chapter 41:06:04

Commission Meeting Dates:

Proposal
Public Hearing
Finalization

March 4-5, 2021
May 6, 2021
May 6-7, 2021

Pierre
Custer State Park
Custer State Park

COMMISSION PROPOSAL

Proposed changes from last year:

CURRENT RULE

41:06:03:15. Chronic Wasting Disease endemic area defined. For purposes of §§ 41:06:03:16 through 41:06:03:19 and § 41:09:11:07 an endemic area is defined as any firearm deer or elk hunting unit in which any portion of a county confirms the presence of chronic wasting disease. In addition, any deer harvested during the archery, muzzleloader, and apprentice deer seasons and any elk harvested from Unit PRE-WRA within a county where chronic wasting disease has been confirmed would be subject to §§ 41:06:03:16 through 41:06:03:19 and § 41:09:11:07.

PROPOSED RULE

Repeal existing rule.

CURRENT RULE

41:06:03:16. Interstate cervid carcass transportation restriction. Whole or partial cervid carcasses and head with antlers attached may not enter this state unless delivered to a licensed taxidermist, a game processor, or to the hunter's domicile. Cervid carcasses passing through the state are exempt from this section. The provisions of this section are effective July 1, 2020.

PROPOSED RULE

41:06:03:16. Interstate cervid carcass transportation and disposal requirement. Unless delivered to a licensed taxidermist or game processor, anyone transporting whole or partial cervid carcasses from another state into South Dakota shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts with a waste management provider or a permitted landfill. Whole or partial cervid carcasses being transported through the state are exempt from this section.

CURRENT RULE

41:06:03:17. Intrastate cervid carcass transportation restriction. Whole or partial cervid carcasses and head with antlers attached may not be transported from an endemic area unless delivered to a licensed taxidermist, a game processor, or to the hunter's domicile. The provisions of this section are effective July 1, 2020.

PROPOSED RULE

Repeal existing rule.

APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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CURRENT RULE

41:06:03:18. Carcass disposal for hunter-harvested cervid. A person who transports cervid carcass parts from outside this state shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts through a waste management provider or a permitted landfill. A person who transports cervid carcass parts from an endemic area in this state shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts through a waste management provider or a permitted landfill. Cervid carcasses taken from an endemic area in this state that test negative for the disease are exempt from this section. The provisions of this section are effective July 1, 2020.

PROPOSED RULE

41:06:03:18. Intrastate cervid carcass transportation and disposal requirement. Unless delivered to a licensed taxidermist or game processor, anyone transporting whole or partial cervid carcasses from the county of harvest shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts with a waste management provider or a permitted landfill.

CURRENT RULE

41:06:03:19. Carcass disposal for wildlife processing facilities. Wildlife processing facilities, as defined by § 41:06:03:10, shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts obtained from outside this state through a waste management provider or a permitted landfill. Wildlife processing facilities shall dispose of remaining cervid carcass parts obtained from an endemic area within this state through a waste management provider or a permitted landfill. Game processors licensed by another state or federal entity shall dispose of carcasses as required by the conditions associated with the license. The provisions of this section are effective July 1, 2020.

PROPOSED RULE

41:06:03:19. Carcass disposal for wildlife processing facilities. Wildlife processing facilities, as defined by § 41:06:03:10, shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts with a waste management provider or permitted landfill. Game processors licensed by another state or federal entity shall dispose of carcasses as required by the conditions associated with their license.

CURRENT RULE

41:09:11:07. Cervid carcass disposal. A taxidermist shall dispose of remaining cervid carcass parts obtained from another state into South Dakota through a waste management provider or a permitted landfill. A taxidermist shall dispose of remaining cervid carcass parts obtained from a known chronic wasting disease endemic area within this state through a waste management provider or permitted landfill. The provisions of this section are effective July 1, 2020.

PROPOSED RULE

41:09:11:07. Cervid carcass disposal for taxidermist. A taxidermist shall dispose of all remaining cervid carcass parts with a waste management provider or permitted landfill.

APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION

Recommended changes from proposal: None.

SUPPORTIVE INFORMATION

Exposure to an area where a CWD-positive carcass has decomposed could be enough to cause infection in cervids (Saunders et al. 2012). This unnatural dispersal of CWD-infected cervid carcasses by hunters from the location of harvest from a CWD infected area to an uninfected area is a concern. This concern is valid even with carcass movement amongst infected areas between hunting units, as prevalence rates likely vary spatially amongst and between hunting units. Due to this risk of potential environmental contamination, it is important that the carcasses of cervids possibly infected with CWD, including all bones and other waste from taxidermy and butchering be disposed of in a way that protects uninfected cervids from exposure.

Justification for these proposed changes is to simplify regulations for hunters and other stakeholders, implement proactive versus reactive regulations to reduce the spread of CWD, and to provide hunters the option to transport harvested deer and elk to their choice of game processor, taxidermist or location of private processing/taxidermy by regulating the disposal of carcass parts.

Saunders, S.E., Bartelt-Hunt, S.L., & Bartz, J.C. 2012. Occurrence, transmission, and zoonotic potential of chronic wasting disease. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 18(3):369-376.
<https://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid1803.110685>.

RESIDENT/NONRESIDENT CRITERIA

1. The Issue – Not applicable
2. Historical Considerations – Not applicable
3. Biological Considerations – Not applicable
4. Social Considerations – Not applicable
5. Financial considerations – Not applicable

RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, REACTIVATION (R3) CRITERIA

1. Does the regulation or fee inhibit a user's ability to participate? Not directly but does enact additional requirements for a hunter to dispose of deer and elk carcasses if transported outside of the county of harvest.
2. Does the regulation increase the opportunity for new and existing users? Not applicable.
3. How does the regulation impact the next generation of hunters, anglers, trappers and outdoor recreationists? Not applicable.
4. Does the regulation enhance the quality of life for current and future generations by getting families outdoors? Not applicable.

FISCAL IMPACT

No fiscal impact to the Department.

APPROVE _____	MODIFY _____	REJECT _____	NO ACTION _____
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Division of Parks and Recreation					
March 2021 Revenue by Item					
	2020		2021		%
	Number	Dollar	Number	Dollar	Change
Annual	1,066	\$ 31,972	2,588	\$ 93,168	191%
2nd Annual	132	\$ 1,980	285	\$ 5,130	159%
Combo	911	\$ 40,977	3,115	\$ 168,210	310%
Transferable	53	\$ 3,440	264	\$ 21,102	513%
Daily License	955	\$ 5,731	1,251	\$ 10,009	75%
Unattended Vehicle Daily	23	\$ 225	51	\$ 769	242%
GSM Annual Trail Pass	76	\$ 1,140	459	\$ 6,885	504%
GSM Daily Trail Pass	5	\$ 20	96	\$ 384	1820%
Motorcoach Permit	5	\$ 15	-	\$ -	-100%
CSP 7 Day Pass	620	\$ 12,392	2,133	\$ 42,661	244%
CSP 7 Day Bike Pass	-	\$ -	1	\$ 10	
Rally Bike Band	-	\$ -			
One-Day Special Event		\$ -	15	\$ 300	
PERMITS	3,845	\$ 97,892	10,258	\$ 348,629	256%
Camping Services		\$ 1,305,410		\$ 2,277,574	74%
Picnic Reservations		\$ 640		\$ 1,470	130%
Firewood	13	\$ 66	95	\$ 569	762%
Gift Card		\$ 325		\$ 960	195%
Boat Slips		\$ 30,917		\$ 24,297	-21%
LODGING	13	\$ 1,337,358	95	\$ 2,304,870	72%
TOTAL	3,858	\$ 1,435,250	10,353	\$ 2,653,499	85%

Division of Parks and Recreation					
March YTD 2021 Revenue by Item					
	2020		2021		%
	Number	Dollar	Number	Dollar	Change
Annual	2,931	\$ 87,942	4,153	\$ 149,516	70%
2nd Annual	494	\$ 7,410	430	\$ 7,740	4%
Combo	2,984	\$ 134,269	4,700	\$ 253,800	89%
Transferable	232	\$ 15,075	407	\$ 32,594	116%
Daily License	2,165	\$ 12,989	2,487	\$ 19,894	53%
Unattended Vehicle Daily	62	\$ 620	134	\$ 2,004	223%
GSM Annual Trail Pass	895	\$ 13,425	711	\$ 10,665	-21%
GSM Daily Trail Pass	162	\$ 648	317	\$ 1,268	96%
Motorcoach Permit	790	\$ 2,370	43	\$ 130	-95%
CSP 7 Day Pass	1,271	\$ 25,410	3,501	\$ 70,025	176%
CSP 7 Day Bike Band	1	\$ 5	1	\$ 10	100%
Rally Bike Band	-	\$ -	28	\$ 550	
One-Day Special Event		\$ 350		\$ -	-100%
PERMITS	11,986	\$ 300,513	16,912	\$ 548,196	82%
Camping Services		\$ 3,414,009		\$ 4,833,336	42%
Picnic Reservations		\$ 2,100		\$ 3,670	75%
Firewood	74	\$ 372	130	\$ 779	109%
Gift Card		\$ 2,295		\$ 3,535	54%
Boat Slips		\$ 30,917		\$ 188,156	509%
LODGING	74	\$ 3,449,693	130	\$ 5,029,476	46%
TOTAL	12,060	\$ 3,750,206	17,041	\$ 5,577,672	49%

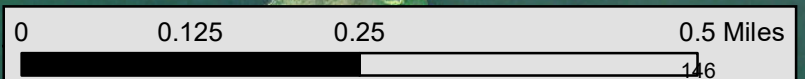
Division of Parks and Recreation
March YTD 2021 Camping by District

LOCATION	2020	2021	%	LOCATION	2020	2021	%
Pickerel Lake	1	45	4400%	Lewis & Clark	58	177	205%
Fort Sisseton	8	8	0%	Chief White Crane	-	9	
Roy Lake	9	150	1567%	Pierson Ranch	9	23	156%
Sica Hollow	-	-		Springfield	3	2	-33%
DISTRICT 1	18	203	1028%	Sand Creek	-	-	
Richmond Lake	3	13	193%	Tabor	2	-	-100%
Mina Lake	7	108		DISTRICT 9	72	211	
Fisher Grove	-	-	57%	North Point	14	22	57%
Amsden	-	2		North Wheeler	-	-	
Lake Louise	12	12		Pease Creek	-	2	
DISTRICT 2	22	135		Randall Creek	-	8	
Pelican Lake	12	19	58%	South Shore	-	1	
Sandy Shore	2	5	150%	South Scalp	4	-	-100%
Lake Cochrane	-	7		Whetstone	-	-	
Hartford Beach	6	35	483%	White Swan	-	-	
DISTRICT 3	20	66	230%	DISTRICT 10	18	33	83%
Oakwood Lakes	21	39	86%	Farm Island	25	58	132%
Lake Poinsett	12	18	50%	West Bend	4	7	75%
Lake Thompson	9	67	644%	DISTRICT 11	29	65	124%
DISTRICT 4	42	124	195%	Oahe Downstream	29	72	148%
Lake Herman	4	24		Cow Creek	14	33	136%
Walker's Point	1	7	600%	Okobojo	-	-	
Lake Carthage	-	-		Spring Creek	-	-	
DISTRICT 5	5	31	520%	DISTRICT 12	43	105	144%
Snake Creek	12	27	125%	West Whitlock	4	7	75%
Platte Creek	-	1		East Whitlock	3	-	-100%
Buryanek	8	4	-50%	Swan Creek	4	4	0%
Burke Lake	-	-		Indian Creek	7	61	771%
DISTRICT 6	20	32	60%	Lake Hiddenwood	-	-	
Palisades	65	132	103%	Walth Bay	-	-	
Big Sioux	40	124	210%	West Pollock	-	11	
Lake Vermillion	31	73	135%	DISTRICT 13	18	83	361%
DISTRICT 7	136	329	142%	Bear Butte	-	11	
Newton Hills	57	120	111%	DISTRICT 14	-	11	
Good Earth	-	-		Shadehill	11	24	118%
Union Grove	7	15	114%	Llewellyn Johns	-	3	
DISTRICT 8	64	135	111%	Rocky Point	37	36	-3%
				DISTRICT 15	48	63	31%
				Custer	139	308	122%
				DISTRICT 16	139	308	122%
				Angostura	66	104	58%
				Sheps Canyon	5	2	-60%
				DISTRICT 17	71	106	49%
				TOTAL YTD	765	2,040	167%
				TOTAL for Month	517	1,319	155%

Division of Parks and Recreation							
March YTD 2021 Visitation by District							
LOCATION	2020	2021	%	LOCATION	2020	2021	%
Pickereel Lake	1,750	2,947	68%	Lewis & Clark	83,266	119,471	43%
Fort Sisseton	2,098	1,925	-8%	Chief White Crane	-	487	
Roy Lake	12,090	14,572	21%	Pierson Ranch	4,320	8,627	100%
Sica Hollow	884	713	-19%	Springfield	26,071	26,108	0%
DISTRICT 1	16,822	20,157	20%	DISTRICT 9	113,657	154,693	36%
Richmond Lake	5,914	7,088	20%	North Point	8,048	6,745	-16%
Mina Lake	4,390	3,145	-28%	North Wheeler	766	921	20%
Fisher Grove	1,039	699	-33%	Pease Creek	1,558	1,952	25%
Lake Louise	4,793	3,915	-18%	Randall Creek	8,982	6,458	-28%
DISTRICT 2	16,136	14,847	-8%	Fort Randall Marina	331	479	45%
Pelican Lake	5,063	7,971	57%	DISTRICT 10	19,685	16,555	-16%
Sandy Shore	3,607	2,989	-17%	Farm Island	21,814	30,864	41%
Lake Cochrane	163	749	360%	West Bend	1,924	1,443	-25%
Hartford Beach	13,111	28,234	115%	LaFramboise Island	15,832	20,082	27%
DISTRICT 3	21,944	39,943	82%	DISTRICT 11	39,570	52,389	32%
Oakwood Lakes	4,841	5,734	18%	Oahe Downstream	47,653	47,021	-1%
Lake Poinsett	3,872	3,968	2%	Cow Creek	23,909	28,051	17%
Lake Thompson	6,999	7,908	13%	Okobojo	6,556	5,962	-9%
DISTRICT 4	15,712	17,610	12%	Spring Creek	16,353	25,459	56%
Lake Herman	12,315	16,641	35%	DISTRICT 12	94,471	106,493	13%
Walker's Point	4,605	4,339	-6%	West Whitlock	1,863	2,644	42%
DISTRICT 5	16,920	20,980	24%	Swan Creek	2,742	2,058	-25%
Snake Creek	4,482	8,412	88%	Indian Creek	4,700	5,596	19%
Platte Creek	8,479	7,533	-11%	Lake Hiddenwood	-	-	
Buryanek	2,177	4,415	103%	Revheim Bay	13,390	12,531	-6%
Burke Lake	3,034	4,460	47%	West Pollock	10,180	10,203	0%
DISTRICT 6	18,172	24,820	37%	DISTRICT 13	32,875	33,032	0%
Palisades	13,206	14,245	8%	Bear Butte	2,323	3,056	32%
Big Sioux	5,591	7,583	36%	DISTRICT 14	2,323	3,056	32%
Beaver Creek	2,721	4,819	77%	Shadehill	2,729	3,773	38%
Lake Vermillion	10,225	12,080	18%	Llewellyn Johns	380	499	31%
DISTRICT 7	31,743	38,727	22%	Little Moreau	2,770	3,982	44%
Newton Hills	9,106	13,262	46%	Rocky Point	6,334	5,945	-6%
Good Earth	14,189	19,452	37%	DISTRICT 15	12,213	14,199	16%
Union Grove	1,836	2,422	32%	Custer	140,250	168,009	20%
Lake Alvin	9,760	11,410	17%	DISTRICT 16	140,250	168,009	20%
Spirit Mound	4,425	3,561	-20%	Angostura	17,105	13,679	-20%
Adams	3,681	4,635	26%	Sheps Canyon	2,796	3,315	19%
DISTRICT 8	42,997	54,742	27%	DISTRICT 17	19,901	16,994	-15%
				TOTAL YTD	655,391	797,246	22%
				TOTAL for Month	284,988	359,400	26%

Blue Dog Lake Public Water Access Area
Day County, SD

Day County Property



RESOLUTION 21 - 07

WHEREAS, the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks (GFP) has expressed an interest in acquiring real property (Property) presently owned by Day County, which Property is described as:

Lot 26, Subdivision of Lot 4, of Section 28 in Township 122 North, Range 54 West of the 5th P.M., Day County, South Dakota 1.2 acres, more or less; and

WHEREAS, Day County, acting through its elected Board of County Commissioners, desires to gift and transfer title to the Property to GFP for use as a Public Water Access Area; and

WHEREAS, the Department has evaluated and determined the Property would serve very well as Public Water Access Area, offering season long fishing and other recreational access to Blue Dog Lake; and

WHEREAS, the Department is authorized to accept gifts of property for Public Water Access Areas per SDCL 41-2-19, and desires to accept the gift of the Property upon confirmation of the gift by the Game, Fish and Parks Commission; and

WHEREAS, the Game, Fish and Parks Commission desires to acknowledge the Department's acceptance of this gift of the Property for use as a Public Water Access Area from Day County, acting through its elected Board of County Commissioners, and further acknowledge the extreme generosity and vision of the Day County Commission in taking such action to ensure outdoor recreation opportunities are available to all South Dakotans and visitors.

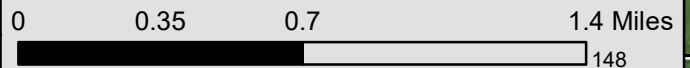
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Game, Fish and Parks Commission does hereby confirm the decision by the Department to accept the transfer and gift of the Property from Day County, acting through its elected Board of County Commissioners.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Game, Fish and Parks Commission, on behalf of the citizens and sportspersons of South Dakota, does hereby acknowledge and express its deepest appreciation and gratitude to Day County, acting through its elected Board of County Commissioners for their generosity, and further acknowledge the outdoor recreation opportunities this gift will provide to South Dakotans and visitors for many years to come.

GFP/Smith Exchange Proposal
Medicine Knoll Creek GPA
Sully County, SD

Smith parcel to GFP

GFP parcels to Smith

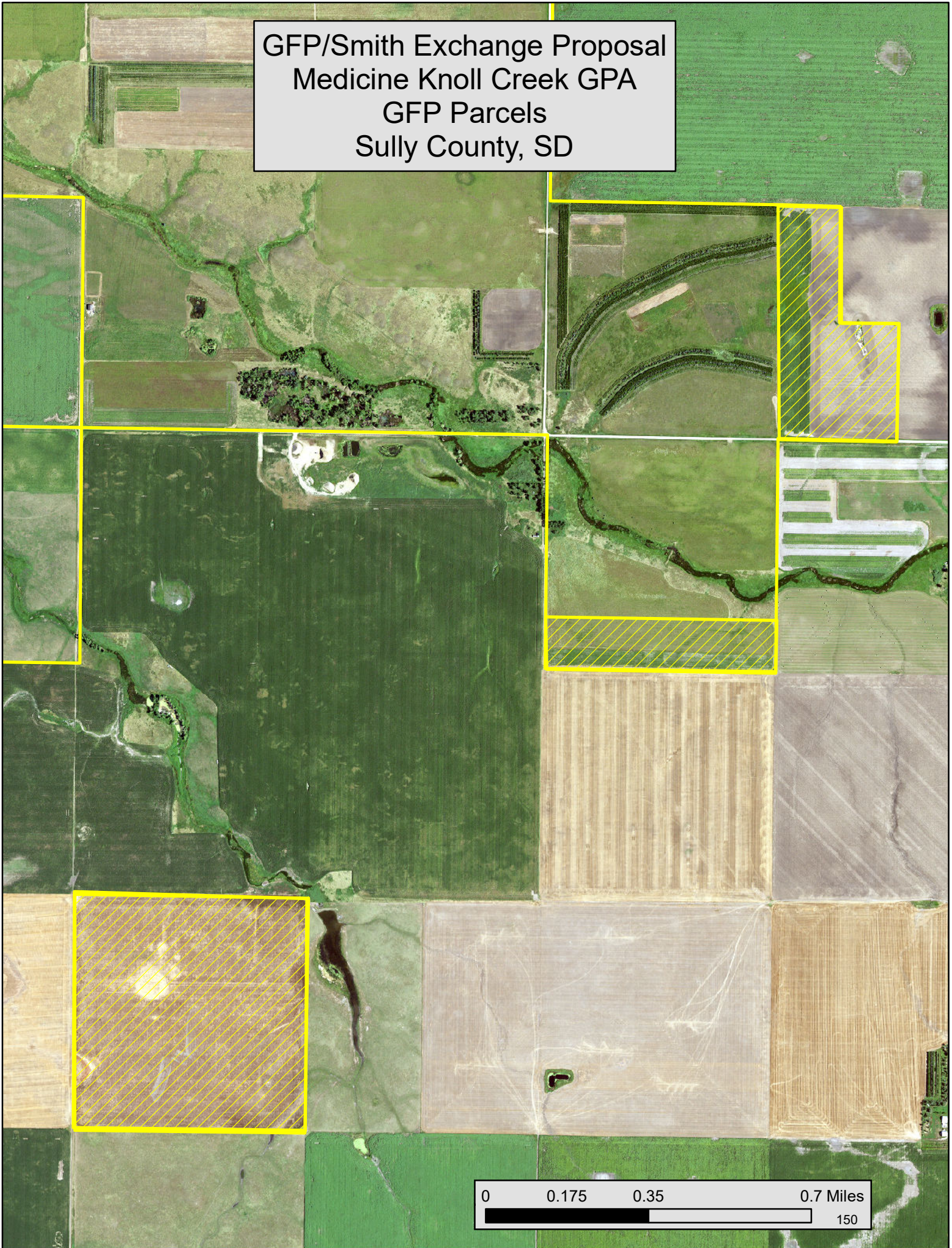


GFP/Smith Exchange Proposal
Medicine Knoll Creek GPA
Smith Property
Sully County, SD



0 0.1 0.2 0.4 Miles

GFP/Smith Exchange Proposal
Medicine Knoll Creek GPA
GFP Parcels
Sully County, SD



License Sales Totals

(as of March 31)

date updated: 1 April 2021

date updated: 1 April 2021

Resident	2021					+/- Licenses		+/- Revenue		% Change	
	2018	2019	2020	3-yr Avg	2021	Revenue	2020 vs 2021	3-yr Avg vs 2021	2020 vs 2021	3-yr Avg vs 2021	from 3-yr Avg
Combination	22,921	19,133	23,012	21,689	24,756	\$ 1,361,580	1,744	3,067	\$ 95,920	\$ 168,703	14%
Junior Combination	1,700	1,468	2,150	1,773	2,206	\$ 59,562	56	433	\$ 1,512	\$ 11,700	24%
Senior Combination	5,159	4,646	5,646	5,150	6,657	\$ 266,280	1,011	1,507	\$ 40,440	\$ 60,267	29%
Small Game	1,127	991	1,023	1,047	1,227	\$ 40,491	204	180	\$ 6,732	\$ 5,940	17%
Youth Small Game	609	493	584	562	626	\$ 3,130	42	64	\$ 210	\$ 320	11%
1-Day Small Game	164	246	211	207	360	\$ 4,320	149	153	\$ 1,788	\$ 1,836	74%
Migratory Bird Certificate	10,317	8,763	9,866	9,649	9,904	\$ 49,520	38	255	\$ 190	\$ 1,277	3%
Predator/Varmint	767	708	729	735	659	\$ 3,295	-70	-76	\$ (350)	\$ (378)	-10%
Furbearer	2,222	2,167	2,292	2,227	2,726	\$ 81,780	434	499	\$ 13,020	\$ 14,970	22%
Annual Fishing	12,132	8,893	13,817	11,614	14,117	\$ 395,276	300	2,503	\$ 8,400	\$ 70,084	22%
Senior Fishing	3,104	2,490	3,591	3,062	4,318	\$ 51,816	727	1,256	\$ 8,724	\$ 15,076	41%
1-Day Fishing	469	386	669	508	645	\$ 5,160	-24	137	\$ (192)	\$ 1,096	27%
RESIDENT TOTALS =	60,691	50,384	63,590	58,222	68,201	\$ 2,322,210	4,611	9,979	\$ 176,394	\$ 350,890	17.1%

Nonresident	2021					+/- Licenses		+/- Revenue		% Change	
	2018	2019	2020	3-yr Avg	2021	Revenue	2020 vs 2021	3-yr Avg vs 2021	2020 vs 2021	3-yr Avg vs 2021	from 3-yr Avg
Small Game	2,048	2,487	2,562	2,366	5,252	\$ 635,492	2,690	2,886	\$ 325,490	\$ 349,246	122%
Youth Small Game	135	106	118	120	233	\$ 2,330	115	113	\$ 1,150	\$ 1,133	95%
Annual Shooting Preserve	64	44	44	51	68	\$ 8,228	24	17	\$ 2,904	\$ 2,097	34%
5-day Shooting Preserve	558	613	759	643	997	\$ 75,772	238	354	\$ 18,088	\$ 26,879	55%
1-day Shooting Preserve	210	171	173	185	181	\$ 8,326	8	-4	\$ 368	\$ (169)	-2%
Spring Light Goose	4,034	2,441	2,892	3,122	4,293	\$ 214,650	1,401	1,171	\$ 70,050	\$ 58,533	37%
Youth Spring Light Goose	166	77	120	121	157	\$ 4,082	37	36	\$ 962	\$ 936	30%
Migratory Bird Certificate	139	147	187	158	363	\$ 1,815	176	205	\$ 880	\$ 1,027	130%
Predator/Varmint	724	639	638	667	717	\$ 28,680	79	50	\$ 3,160	\$ 2,000	7%
Furbearer	4	5	6	5	4	\$ 1,100	-2	-1	\$ (550)	\$ (275)	-20%
Annual Fishing	7,789	4,874	6,818	6,494	9,036	\$ 605,412	2,218	2,542	\$ 148,606	\$ 170,336	39%
Family Fishing	2,244	1,542	2,056	1,947	2,571	\$ 172,257	515	624	\$ 34,505	\$ 41,786	32%
Youth Annual Fishing	268	206	254	243	353	\$ 8,825	99	110	\$ 2,475	\$ 2,758	45%
3-Day Fishing	4,450	2,845	3,264	3,520	3,062	\$ 113,294	-202	-458	\$ (7,474)	\$ (16,934)	-13%
1-Day Fishing	1,713	1,296	1,786	1,598	3,545	\$ 56,720	1,759	1,947	\$ 28,144	\$ 31,147	122%
NONRESIDENT TOTALS =	24,546	17,493	21,677	21,239	30,832	\$ 1,936,983	9,155	9,593	\$ 628,758	\$ 670,501	45.2%
GRAND TOTALS =	85,237	67,877	85,267	79,460	99,033	\$ 4,259,193	13,766	19,573	\$ 805,152	\$ 1,021,392	24.6%

	2020	2021	+/- Licenses	+/- Revenue
Resident Habitat Stamp	0	54,921	54,921	\$ 549,210
Nonresident Habitat Stamp	0	29,513	29,513	\$ 737,825
Totals =	0	84,434	84,434	\$ 1,287,035