

## **Main Themes**

### **Demand for Licenses**

#### **R3 – Recruitment, Retention and Reactivation**

### **Species Abundance**

### **Demand for Access**

### **Social Carrying Capacity of Residents and Nonresidents**

### **Economics**

## **Species Abundance**

### **Criteria:**

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

## **Recruitment, Retention and Reactivation (R3)**

### **Criteria:**

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

## **Demand for Licenses**

### **Criteria:**

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

## **Demand for Access**

**Criteria:**

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

**Social Carrying Capacity of Residents and Nonresidents****Criteria:**

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

**Economics****Criteria:**

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