

# Nonresident Waterfowl Licenses History of allocations in SD



# Nonresident Waterfowl Licenses

## First 30 years of legislation

- 1947 – Nonresidents banned from hunting in SD
- 1969 – Statute amended to remove ban and establish 5-day nonresident waterfowl licenses
- 1970 – GFP Commission allocates 1,350 licenses
- 1973 – Statute amended to changed 5-day licenses to 10-day licenses
- 1977 – Statute amended to changed 10-day licenses to season-long licenses in southeast SD

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## Next 15 years of legislation

- 1979 – Statute amended: Maximum of 1,500 licenses
- 1981 – Statute amended: Maximum of 2,500 licenses
- 1982 – Statute amended: Maximum of 2,000 licenses
- 1983 – Statute amended: License cap removed and Commission allocates 2,500 licenses
- 1985 – Statute amended: Maximum of 4,000 licenses
- 1994 – GFP Commission allocates all 4,000 licenses authorized by statute

# Nonresident Waterfowl Licenses

## Recent history of legislation

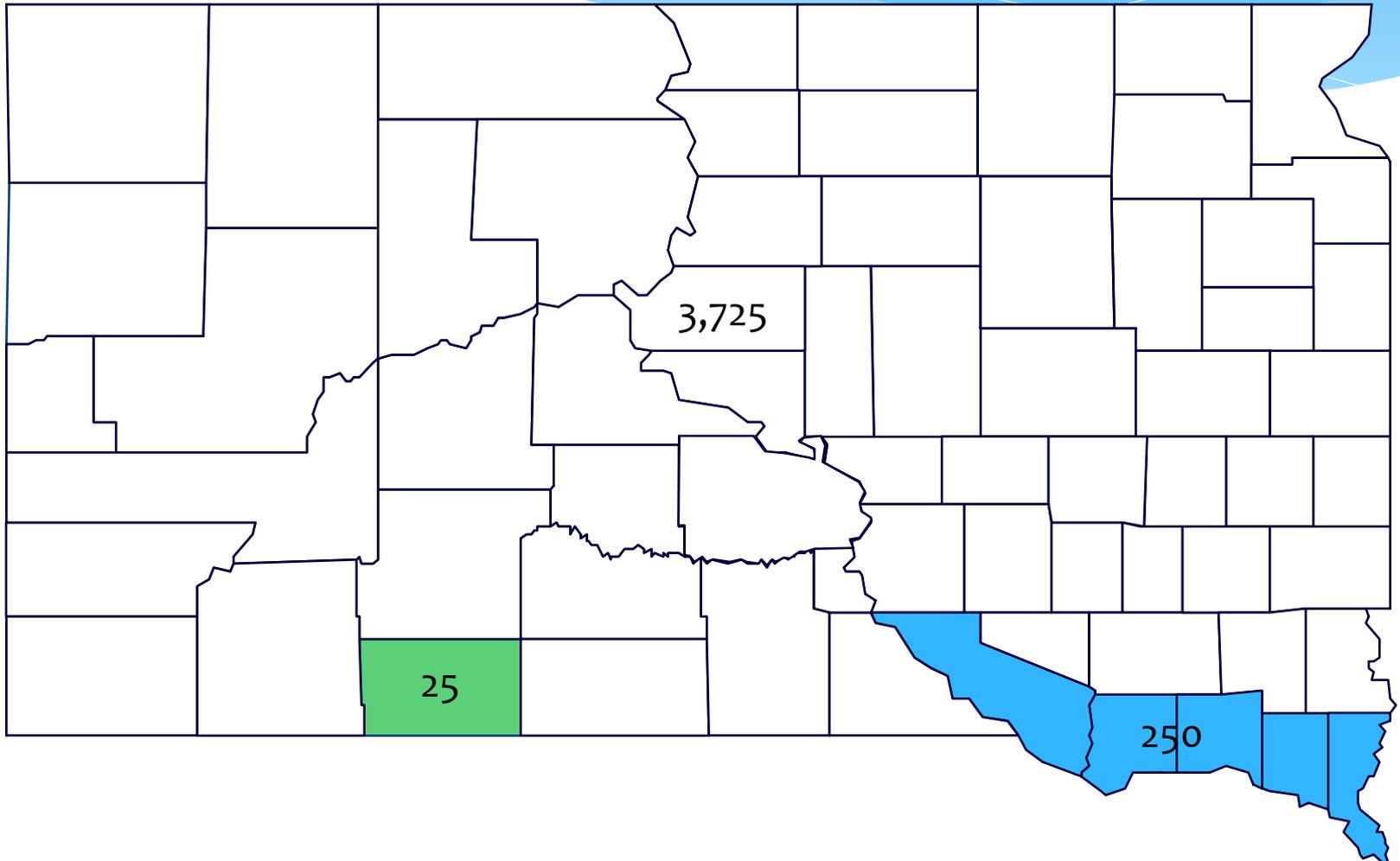
1998 – 2,000 temporary (3-day) nonresident waterfowl licenses created by statute

1998 – GFP Commission establishes 3-day hunting unit in central SD

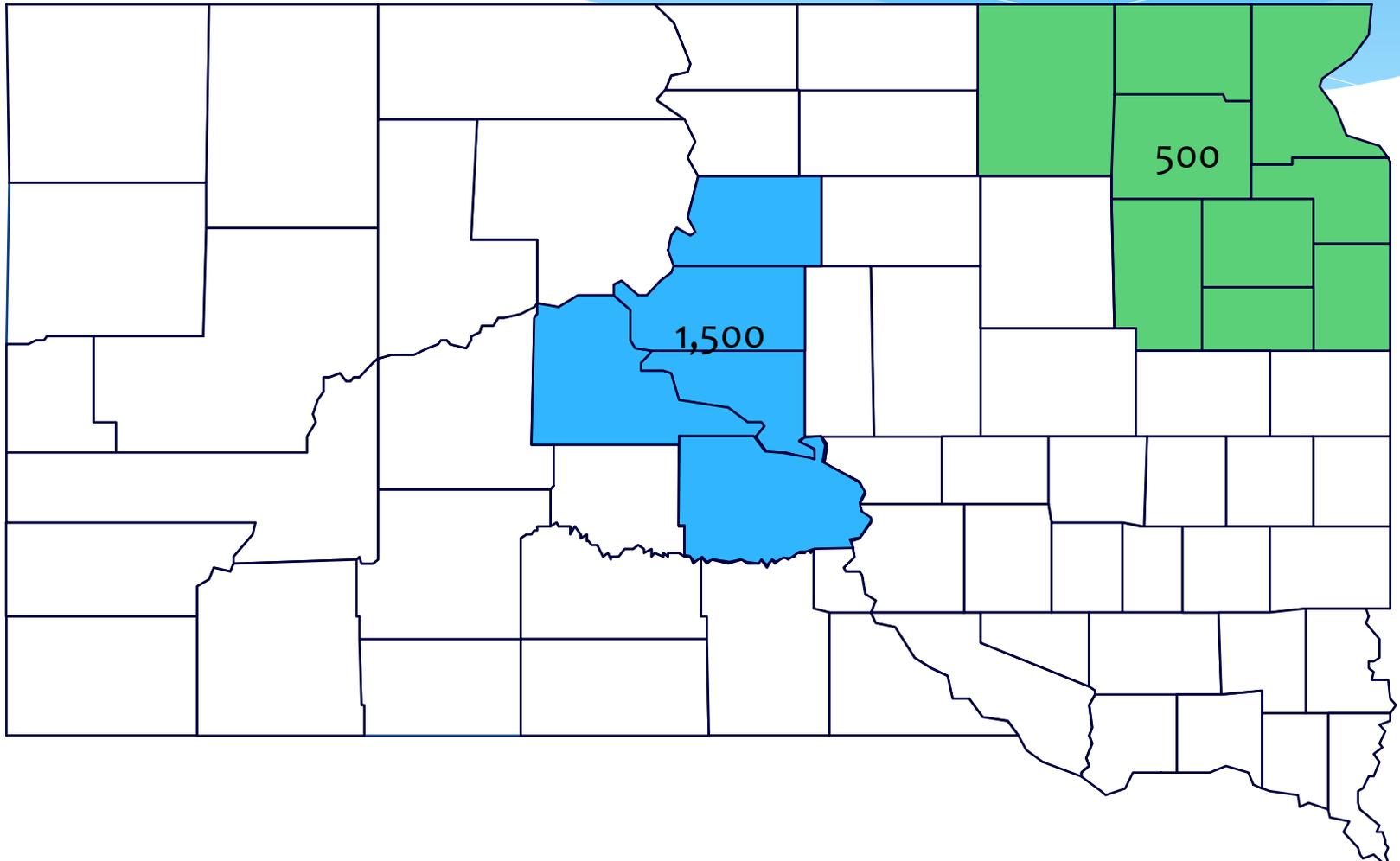
2002 – 500 of the 2,000 temporary licenses made available by statute in northeast SD

2014 – Statutory limits on license numbers repealed with a 5% limit on growth

# Season-long and 10-day license units



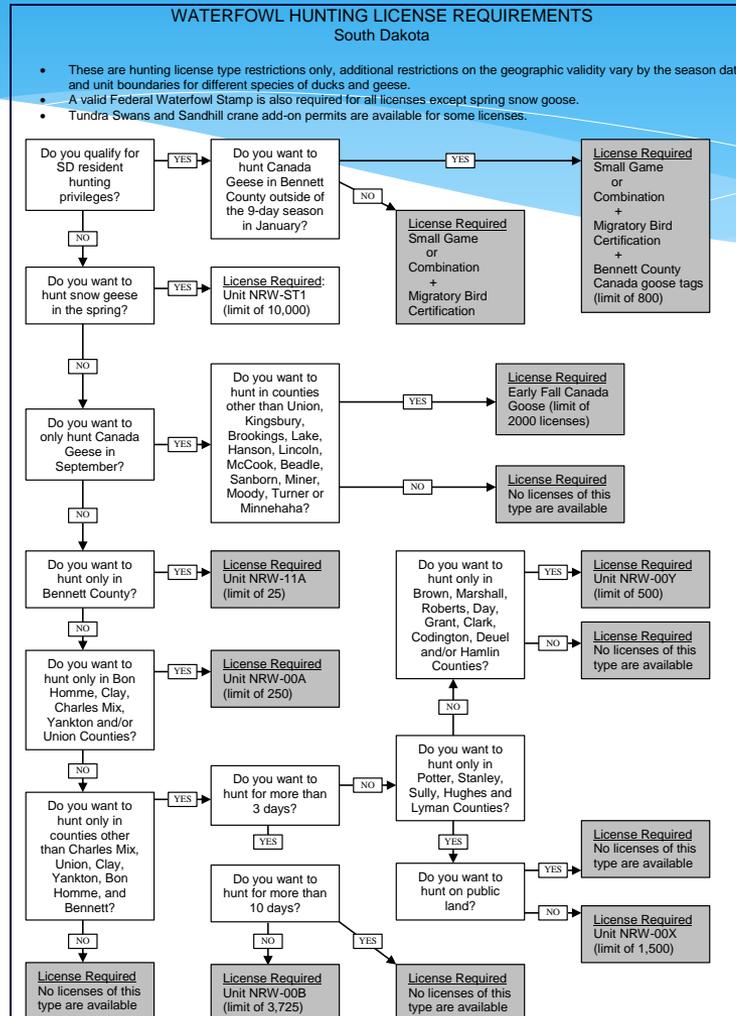
# Temporary (3-day) license units



# Waterfowl Licenses

## WATERFOWL HUNTING LICENSE REQUIREMENTS South Dakota

- These are hunting license type restrictions only, additional restrictions on the geographic validity vary by the season dates and unit boundaries for different species of ducks and geese.
- A valid Federal Waterfowl Stamp is also required for all licenses except spring snow goose.
- Tundra Swans and Sandhill crane add-on permits are available for some licenses.



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