



SF 581 – Antlerless Deer (LSB2542SZ)

Staff Contact: Rodrigo Acevedo (515.281.6764) rodrigo.acevedo@legis.iowa.gov

Fiscal Note Version – New

Description

[Senate File 581](#) makes several changes regarding antlerless deer population management.

Under current law, a person convicted of unlawfully selling, taking, catching, killing, injuring, destroying, or having in possession an antlerless deer shall reimburse the State \$1,500.

Section 1 of the Bill reduces the reimbursement value of antlerless deer from \$1,500 to \$200, a reduction of \$1,300 per antlerless deer.

Section 3 of the Bill sets depredation license and permit fees at \$2 (currently \$15) and directs the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to allow licenses and permits issued under the Bill to be used during September, October, November, and December, at minimum.

Section 4 of the Bill directs unsold antlerless deer licenses in each county to be made available during a January antlerless deer only hunting season.

Section 5 of the Bill requires the DNR to conduct a triennial deer population study by county. The study is to provide information on population impacts such as crops and trees, disease spread, and deer-vehicle collision impacts such as property loss, medical costs, and fatalities.

The funding for the study is to come from the Fish and Wildlife Protection Fund, and the first study is to be completed and a report submitted to the General Assembly by October 1, 2023.

Assumptions

- The number of illegal harvest penalties will remain similar to FY 2020 at 11.
- The number of depredation licenses sold will remain similar to FY 2020 at 3,649.

Fiscal Impact

First Year

A reduction of \$1,300 in revenue per each illegal harvest (11) is expected, for a total of \$14,000. A reduction of \$13 in revenue per depredation license (3,649) is expected, for a total of \$47,000.

Recurring

It will cost an estimated \$150,000 to conduct a study every three years, assuming a contract with Iowa State University Extension Service.

The change would cause a permanent reduction of approximately \$62,000 to the Fish and Wildlife Protection Fund in the first year (FY 2022). The study would create a recurring cost of \$150,000 every three years to the Fish and Wildlife Protection Fund.

Source

Department of Natural Resources

/s/ Holly M. Lyons

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The fiscal note for this Bill was prepared pursuant to [Joint Rule 17](#) and the Iowa Code. Data used in developing this fiscal note is available from the Fiscal Services Division of the Legislative Services Agency upon request.

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