

REVISED AGENDA
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE, PARKS & TOURISM
COMMISSION MEETING AND PUBLIC HEARING
Thursday, October 13, 2011
Pratt KDWPT Headquarters (basement conference room)
512 SE 25th Ave, Pratt, KS

- I. CALL TO ORDER AT 1:30 p.m.**
- II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS**
- III. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO AGENDA ITEMS**
- IV. APPROVAL OF THE August 12, 2011 MEETING MINUTES**
- V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**
- VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**
 - A. Secretary's Remarks**
 - 1. Agency and State Fiscal Status (Robin Jennison)**
 - 2. 2012 Legislature (Chris Tymeson)**
 - B. General Discussion**
 - 1. Welcome to Pratt (Local Entities)**
 - 2. Tourism Briefing (Linda Craghead)**
 - 3. Crossbow Response (Lloyd Fox)**
 - 4. Hillsdale Shooting Range Update (Ross Robins)**
 - 5. Fall Turkey (Jim Pitman)**
 - C. Workshop Session**
 - 1. Big Game Permanent Regulations (Lloyd Fox)**
 - 2. Potential Changes in Deer Regulations 2012 (Lloyd Fox)**
 - 3. Big Game 25-Series – Deer (Lloyd Fox)**
 - 4. Big Game 25-Series – Elk/Antelope (Matt Peek)**
 - 5. Falconry Regulations (Mike Mitchener)**
 - 6. 2nd Motor Vehicle Permit (Linda Lanterman)**
 - 7. Recreational Bait/ANS Regulations (Doug Nygren)**
- VII. RECESS AT 5:00 p.m.**

VIII. RECONVENE AT 7:00 p.m.

IX. RE-INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS

X. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

D. Public Hearing

1. K.A.R. 115-8-1. Department lands and waters: hunting, furharvesting, and discharge of firearms and Public Lands Reference Document. (Brad Simpson)

2. K.A.R. 115-2-3. Camping, utility, and other fees. (Linda Lanterman)

3. K.A.R. 115-8-9. Camping. (Linda Lanterman)

4. K.A.R. 115-8-10. Pets; provisions and restrictions. (Rick Martin)

5. Cabin Camping Rates (Rick Martin)

6. K.A.R. 115-17-1. Commercial harvest of fish bait; legal species, harvest seasons, size restrictions, daily limits, and possession limits. (Doug Nygren)

7. K.A.R. 115-17-2. Commercial sale of bait fish; testing procedures. (Doug Nygren)

8. K.A.R. 115-17-2a. Commercial sale of bait fish; testing procedures. Possible Amendment (Doug Nygren)

9. K.A.R. 115-17-3. Commercial fish bait permit; requirement, application, and general provisions. Possible Amendment (Doug Nygren)

10. K.A.R. 115-17-4. Commercial harvest of fish bait; legal equipment, taking methods, and general provisions. (Doug Nygren)

11. K.A.R. 115-17-5. Commercial harvest of fish bait; open areas. (Doug Nygren)

12. K.A.R. 115-17-10. Commercial harvest of fish; permit requirement and application, reports and permit revocation. (Doug Nygren)

13. K.A.R. 115-17-11. Commercial harvest of fish; legal equipment and taking methods, identification tags, and identification tag fee. (Doug Nygren)

14. K.A.R. 115-17-12. Commercial harvest of fish; legal species, seasons, size restrictions, daily limits, and possession limits. (Doug Nygren)

15. K.A.R. 115-25-14. Fishing; creel limit, size limit, possession limit, and open season. (Doug Nygren)

XII. OLD BUSINESS

XIII. OTHER BUSINESS

A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

If necessary, the Commission will recess on October 13, 2011, to reconvene October 14, 2011, at 9:00 a.m., at the same location to complete their business. Should this occur, time will be made available for public comment.

If notified in advance, the department will have an interpreter available for the hearing impaired. To request an interpreter call the Kansas Commission of Deaf and Hard of Hearing at 1-800-432-0698. Any individual with a disability may request other accommodations by contacting the Commission Secretary at (620) 672-5911.

The next commission meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, December 6, 2011 (special session) at the Region 2 Office, Topeka at 7:00 PM only; and Thursday, January 5, 2012 at the Kansas Wesleyan University Student Activities Center (Hauptli), 100 E Claflin Ave, Salina, KS

**Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
Commission Meeting Minutes
August 11, 2011
Wetlands Education Center
592 NE K-156 Hwy, Great Bend, KS**

Subject to
Commission
Approval

Tour at 9:30 a.m. Met at Wetlands Education Center to car pool to Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area. Lunch was served by Great Bend Convention and Visitors Bureau.

I. CALL TO ORDER AT 1:30 p.m. CDT

The August 11, 2011 meeting of the Kansas Wildlife and Parks Commission was called to order by Chairman Gerald Lauber at 1:30 p.m. at the Wetlands Education Center, Great Bend. Chairman Lauber and Commissioners Debra Bolton, Randy Doll, Tom Dill, Frank Meyer, and Robert Wilson and were present.

II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS, STAFF AND GUESTS

The Commissioners and Department staff introduced themselves (Attendance roster - Exhibit A).

Chairman Lauber – We are streaming live so please speak into microphones. We appreciate the courtesy and hospitality of the Great Bend CVB, who fed us lunch.

III. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO AGENDA ITEMS

Sheila Kemmis – Revised agenda is same as handout, but different then mailed out version – under Workshop, moved item 2 Spring Turkey to item 6 with Mike Mitchener as presenter, renumbered rest of workshop items; added presentation first thing in evening. In public hearing, deleted item 3 – Duck Zones – that item was voted on at the last meeting, renumbered rest of items.

IV. APPROVAL OF THE June 23, 2011 MEETING MINUTES

Commissioner Debra Bolton moved to approve the minutes, Commissioner Frank Meyer second. Approved. (Minutes – Exhibit B).

V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Steve Wood, Hays – Talk about number one item on my bucket list, using crossbows in archery season (Exhibit C). I'm almost 70, so I need this passed in 2012 or 2013. My upland game hunting days are winding down when the deer season starts. My son moved to Illinois and works for Ten-Point Manufacturing; Randy took me on an elk hunt for a TV hunting channel show; went to Mississippi a few years later, and learned a lot about what happens on the floor of the forest. Last Christmas I got a bow, and I hunted in the antlerless season, and hunted spring turkey. Kansas has horrible crossbow seasons; of 103-day archery season you can only use it for 12 days, you can't use it for turkey in the fall because the two seasons overlap. You can use it in

firearms season, but you have to wear orange and you can use it in the antlerless seven-day season. For all of the great things you do, crossbow opportunities just aren't there. You would benefit from modest growth of some license sales, excise taxes and out-of-state hunters, which is documented in other states. Who else would benefit? Farmers with crop damage, insurance companies and people who have hit deer with their car. A crossbow is one of the many tools to keep the deer herd under control. Some vertical bow hunters will not approve of it; they say the crossbow will jeopardize the tradition of our state, same as when compound bows were legalized in 1970s. That didn't jeopardize the season, it revolutionized the sport. They say they are too easy to shoot, but states that have done research on success of hunters show about the same success rate as vertical bow hunters. The reason is hunting skills, the ability to not be seen, heard or smelled. The crossbow is pre-cocked, but you can't reload it in time to have a second shot. Some say range is too far; ideal range of both is pretty much the same depending on model of bow: 20-30 yards is a pretty good shot. Some say it is a poacher's weapon, but Ohio did a study: 95 percent are firearms hunters and the other 5 percent use crossbows and other bows. Half of each type, firearms and archery are successful, so it helps control populations. The crossbow movement started in Ohio and Arkansas, and in the last 10 years there has been an explosion of hunters. Of eighteen states, three have legal age restrictions and three have other restrictions; in 26 states now. Kansas has 1,200 miles of border, 800 miles has crossbow inclusion. There is no place you couldn't use it in Kansas. In zone 19, obviously there is a deer problem; small-acre farmers could buy a license and the crossbow could help with that and you might call it urban hunting. After the antlerless season I called Robin, he listened, and about the same time, Representative Larry Powell and Representative Prescott were drafting HB2295, which included crossbow, and he didn't want them legislating that. They gave the Secretary a year to solve those problems, and he wants to solve this in-house rather than legislatively. Fully include crossbow as legal hunting equipment. If you can't do it, I suggest you establish an age (say 50) and make it legal for those 50 and over. However that doesn't include the people we need to be reaching out to: youth. If regulations include crossbow, great; if not, amend it to include them and pass it. Realize some of you are bowhunters, as horizontal bow hunter we want the same opportunity as you. Don't malign the crossbow, stick together and support hunting as a whole. No state has ever rescinded crossbow season or 103 days for vertical bow hunters. Commissioner Meyer – Keith, could you give us a report at a future meeting after taking a look at this information. Chairman Lauber – This is a growing issue, I would also like to have staff reflect as there has been a fair amount of input.

Cris Collier, Great Bend Convention Visitors Bureau (CVB) (handouts – Exhibit D). – It is a pleasure to have you here in our part of the state. We have good hunting here and have looked at diversifying our tourism base. Hunting is staying the same, fishing on decline, but other outdoor recreation is growing. Look at the three wetlands we have, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) property, Quivira and this property. We looked for a way to hook these together so we developed the scenic byway, to invite partnership from communities around us. We inventoried all 77 miles, and now it is one of two national scenic byways in Kansas and one of 150 in the nation. This brings Barton and Stafford counties, seven communities, TNC, USFWS and Wildlife and Parks together as partners. We are working with the National Park Service on a post civil war tour, and we are also working with Rand McNally and have given you a copy of the timeline and fact sheet on the byway. The Motor Coach itinerary is using this byway and there is a media kit available for outdoor travel writers. We have already hosted a couple of travel writers. We have tremendous outdoor recreation assets here and are looking for ways to move beyond to the non-consumptive market.

Mark Mindenback, Chairman, Economic Development Advisory Council – We advise county

commissioners on what we should do to grow the economy of Kansas. It was evident we needed to look at tourism. Our economy appreciates hunters, but those businesses can, and will, help the outdoor recreation assets. Birding is something to do for empty nesters, and we have birds. The bottom line is we see a massive market we can address, have seven communities on our byway, which include seven commissions, two county commissions and state of Kansas -- 10 governing bodies in all, and we are all getting along. Tourism imports dollars and brings people. We need to move into the hospitality industry. We are not driven from quick shop point of view, and need to tell them where to travel to next. We estimate 200,000 visitors within five years. We need to change or die. We created a whistle stop tour. People in Great Bend didn't know you could drive into Cheyenne Bottoms, and people didn't know Ellinwood had tunnels. Everyone from all seven communities got on a bus and did internal cross marketing. It is foreign, but an easy way to teach when related to a story, for instance whooping cranes.

Jan Peters, CVB Board – Welcome to a community with the right first name. A key element here in Great Bend is the best thing about it is its people. We have a statue going up by the courthouse, Jack Kilby (coming soon), noble peace prize winner who invented the microchip and grew up here. Having been in travel and tourism, we do product development (best in the state), marketing, and service: how do we service visitors and citizens? We have a raptor center tied in with zoo, a scenic byway, one of two national scenic byways with GPS system – we are proud of that. It is all about the outdoors here. People will never move to community if they never visited it first. We need good signage out here at Cheyenne Bottoms and need to educate people about what is here. We do front line training. Fifty-four percent of our budget is spent on marketing, every aspect is about marketing. I want to commend you on public/private partnership, a healthy Kansas initiative. Another treasure is Skip Yowl, 1964 graduated from Great Bend, who created JanSport backpacks. He started with his cousin and cousin's wife. Skip also wrote a book, *The Hippie Guide to Climbing the Corporate Ladder and Other Mountains*. He lived in California when we started talking to him, but he now lives back in St. Peter, Kan. We want to tap into people who have been here and want to come home. We bring second graders out here to Cheyenne Bottoms and teach them about birds, reptiles and the ecosystem out here; fourth graders go on agriculture tours; fifth graders go on science tour; and sixth graders go on health science day. We started Friends of Cheyenne Bottoms and Skip is on that board. He wants to be involved in Kansas. JanSport is creating backpacks for every city Skip has lived in and the Great Bend backpack will be out soon. Thank you for coming out here today.

Rick Cleveland – I recently retired after 40 years as manager of Lovewell State Park, which is one of the most progressive state parks in the state (gave history of Lovewell and himself). I have worked under several different classifications and assisted the department through three name changes and received statewide awards. Hope to continue promoting for the rest of my life, but I feel I was wronged as of August 2 when the state announced a volunteer incentive for retirees who retire from August 2 to September 19. I retired the end of June. I hope no one kept this from me, but it means roughly losing \$30,000 in my retirement. It is unjustifiable that we do not qualify, should have started first of calendar or fiscal year. Seeking assistance to help correct this wrong. Chairman Lauber – Sorry for your feelings, however, this is one of areas the Commission is expressly prohibited against dealing with, personnel or land issues. We don't have authority to do anything, but you can go through a grievance process. Cleveland – I needed someplace to start and that was here. I can still change my insurance up until August 28, so why can't I change it to this deal? I have been around too long to not realize that something this big couldn't have happened in less than 30 days. I realize you may not be able to help me on this, but where you stand in political ties, was it right? Address it from that point. Commissioner Meyer – Ask Secretary to take a look at it and see what can be done.

Commissioner Meyer - In going through figures, I am glad to have tourism in our department; over a billion dollar impact on Kansas economy each year. Work with us on this and help bring in foreign money.

Drew McCartney, Gorham – Past President of the Kansas Bowhunters Association. I have no argument with crossbow. In 1990 lost my right arm and I got a crossbow permit, got a crossbow, and shot the biggest deer I have ever shot in my life. I could shoot a deer at 40 yards with a crossbow with one arm, and I felt I had cheated. I am not 100 percent against crossbows, but feel they should be allowed for disabilities only. The reason we are in bowhunting is because it is our passion and getting a chance to see the wildlife. Bringing crossbows into bowhunting season is compromising our season, and it shouldn't be brought up by someone who gets a subsidy from the crossbow industry.

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

A. Secretary's Remarks

1. Agency and State Fiscal Status – Dick Koerth, assistant secretary of Administration presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit E). FY 2012 began on July 1 and information was provided at previous Commission meetings. At this time the department is developing the FY 2013 budget, which is due on September 15, 2011. This budget will also include any necessary changes or amendments to the approved FY 2012. KDWPT completed FY 2011 with all approved expenditures financed and expended all funds appropriated from the State General Fund (SGF) and the Road Fund account for park operations. However, the new state accounting system (SMART) has not completed compiling total expenditures for FY 2011 and is not able to provide total expenditures made or the actual fund balances in the major funds used by the agency. The staff will continue to monitor the major funds to support parks, tourism, and wildlife activities. At this time the major concern regards the Park Fee Fund and reductions in activities at state parks due to weather and blue-green algae occurrences; receipts were 8 percent below the estimate for FY 2011. In addition, July receipts were 8 percent below July of last year. The State of Kansas completed FY 2011 in better fiscal condition than prior years; the SGF exceeded the estimated revenue by \$107 million. This increase provided for an ending balance of \$183 million; a substantial increase over prior fiscal years. For FY 2010 the SGF ended with a negative balance of \$27 million. The Governor's Budget Report in January 2011 estimated an ending balance of \$35.7 million for FY 2011. For FY 2013, KDWPT received a SGF allocation equal to the approved amount for FY 2012. Continuation of the current level of support does not allow for increased utility costs being incurred by the state parks or for replacement of needed equipment. As the department develops the FY 2013 budget, we will review alternatives within the agency, which will allow the most efficient use of the SGF allocation. Since FY 2010 has KDWPT has received approximately \$1 million per year for operations of the state parks from the State Highway Fund, and that transfer must continue to provide the current level of services. In addition to a SGF allocation, KDWPT received an allocation from the EDIF for FY 2013 equal to the FY 2012 approved amount. These funds are used for the promotion of tourism within the state and provide the major funding for the Division of Travel and Tourism. However, the EDIF allocation did not allow for the funding of indirect cost activities associated with Tourism activities or the inclusion of the Agritourism program within KDWPT. In order to maintain the same level of promotion activity in FY 2013, KDWPT will request additional EDIF funding.

B. General Discussion

1. Tourism Briefing – Linda Craghead, assistant secretary for Parks and Tourism presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit F). I hope you embrace our tourism team; I want you to meet them, find out what they do, hear from them and ask them questions (introduced Richard Smalley, marketing manager; Kelli Hilliard, assistant marketing manager; Jennifer Haugh, communications manager; and Becky Blake, director of tourism).

Becky Blake – I have been around a long time, and am excited to be part of a cabinet-level agency. They made room for us at the Office of the Secretary, and we are settled in now. We look forward to sharing more specifics of our program. You have an overview of who we are, what we do and why we do it, but the reality is that tourism is a \$6.5 billion industry, and we provided summary of our strategic plan in the briefing book. We drew upon research and an economic impact study, which was done by Global Incite. We would like to see \$6 billion and have 130,000 people employed through the tourism industry. We continue to develop products, maintain good communication and provide outreach in communities at the local level, obtain and use research and develop resources. Note that this plan was not written by me or our staff. It was a collaborative effort across the state programs, developed with CVBs, chambers, and many other players who make up the tourism industry. Primarily our focus is outside of the state, and we provide research and focus our efforts on things they can't do for themselves. Collaboration is important. We have interagency agreements at state level; as FDIE funding has declined, we have created those opportunities. We look forward to more information at future meetings. Linda Craghead – Come to our office in Topeka. It is a different place. We found our desks and are figuring out where we belong. Thank you for your efforts to make this transition smooth.

2. Geocaching – Linda Lanterman, acting Park Division director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit G). It is all about tourism and marketing and giving people things to do when they come to our facilities. Rick Cleveland first proposed geocaching in our parks. I was surprised because he is really not a technical guy. All state parks hide their caches. Rick retired so we put this information on a geocaching website, doesn't look like we had a lot of participants in 2008, 2009 and 2010. Kathy Pritchett has taken this over and since we have been online, we have had about 300 correspondents with ideas. We are one of the first states to do this in all parks. Not everybody enjoys going to the park just to camp, and we have increased day use. Next year we will try to get more national involvement. Many positive comments have been received from geocachers, as well as offers to assist with next year's contest. Rick Cleveland – Great way to get kids in the outdoors, Lovewell did this during special events; kids could use their GPS to find a beaver dam, antler shed, fox hole, etc. Kids are interested in electronics. We would give them the coordinants and they would have to go find whatever was there. This can be used in tourism to get people to go see what you want them to, advertise your state.

3. Big Game Permanent Regulations – Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit H) – Permanent regulations, 4-series dealing with big game will be discussed together at this meeting. If you make no recommendations, these regulations will come forward as they are now. These regulations are brought forward in general discussion to allow public comments for future changes. These regulations are presented again in a workshop session for additional public comments and input from the Commission, as well as to provide an update on the status of staff recommendations. Selected regulations will be reviewed during a second workshop session and finally they will be brought back for a vote at a public hearing in March. Items to be discussed are: KAR 115-4-2 - Big game; general provisions

(information on carcass tag, photo-check system, procedures for transferring meat, depredation, who may assist and how); KAR 115-4-4 - Big game; legal equipment and taking methods (usually great deal of controversy around it, like .22 caliber high-powered rifles and a host of suggestions we have heard); KAR 115-4-6 - Deer; firearm management units; KAR 115-4-11. Big game and wild turkey permit applications (describes general procedures and priority drawing and preference points); and KAR 115-4-13 - Deer permits; descriptions and restrictions (describes what animals can be taken on what permit and restrictions). Some of these changed in 2008. In discussion, photo check deer registration system started in 2010 (KAR 115-4-2) and is up and running. Hunters used that system, but some minor difficulties were encountered and corrected by the department's IT staff. Additional modifications of the regulation may be needed for hunter convenience in situations where hunters lack adequate communications equipment or service to the internet. One potential modification would be to allow hunters to call and notify the department when they take a deer and then transport the deer without the head being attached if they carried the required photos to photo check the deer. The hunter would then have a limited time to register their deer on-line when they reached an area with internet service. So far this year, there have been few comments from the public for changes in KAR 115-4-4. We've heard from Steve and some others, but there have been fewer contacts than usual. No changes in deer management unit boundaries, KAR 115-4-6, are currently being discussed within the department. No changes in the application process of big game or wild turkey permits, KAR 115-4-11, are currently being discussed. Once again this year we will consider combo deer permits to allow hunters to obtain two tags with one permit. The combo permit would allow the hunter to take an either-sex deer plus an additional tag limited to an antlerless white-tailed deer. That action would require changes to KAR 115-4-13. No changes in the permanent big game regulations are currently proposed. Public input and comments are being sought, as well as direction from the Commission. Commissioner Bolton – I heard from Matt Ponquist from Deerfield? Have you heard from him? Fox – Yes, not sure if the same one. Commissioner Bolton – Today or yesterday? Fox – No. Commissioner Bolton – I will forward it to you.

C. Workshop Session

1. Potential Changes in Deer Regulations 2012 - Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit I). – We started as discussion back in April. Major changes in the deer management occurred in 2008 after a two-year review process. Before that, we had transferable deer permits. Changes included additional days of hunting during the archery, muzzleloader and season for youth and people with disabilities. That review process also created new permit types, including an “Any-Season” deer permit for residents who hunted only white-tailed deer. Allowed system to flow through for a series of years to see how people adapted to them. The bottom line, in general, is that experience was pretty rewarding and we have had good success with what we attempted to do at that time. However, people want their ideas considered, so we are going through an extensive listening session. We've made discussion points and decided to go on the road with them at Commission meetings, public hearings in five cities, a survey of 30,000 hunters at the end of the season and a landowner deer survey that we do about once every five years. Some potential changes in the deer hunting seasons that might be considered include: 1) change current nine-day season for youth and people with disabilities to two four-day seasons with the first season starting on the Friday before Labor Day and the second season starting on the Friday before Columbus Day. Each season would run for four days and include two weekend days and one holiday. 2) Change the dates of the traditional 12-day firearm deer hunting season from the Wednesday after Thanksgiving to the Wednesday

before Thanksgiving (including two days of holiday and four weekend days). 3) Change the beginning date of the white-tailed deer antlerless-only season from January 1 to the Friday before Christmas and continue it for 17 days. That season would have no fewer than six weekend days and would include both Christmas and New Year's holidays. 4) Initiate a two-day pre-rut white-tailed antlerless-only season for the last weekend in September or early October. 5) Expand the season dates for bowhunting with the season beginning on the Tuesday after Labor Day and ending on January 31. During the archery season, hunters would be prohibited from taking an antlered deer during any dates open for antlerless-only deer hunting with a firearm. 6) Expand the muzzleloader season to include the 14 days in September, the period prior to the last weekend in September, and seven days in December following the 12-day firearms season. Also, there are some potential changes in permit fees and permit types that might be considered: 1) develop a nonresident deer permit that included two tags. One tag would allow the hunter to take a deer of either sex while the other tag would restrict the hunter to an antlerless white-tailed deer (a table was attached to the briefing book item that compares the number of tags and the revenue from the system in place in 2010 and a potential future combo permit system). 2) Develop a resident deer permit that included two tags. One tag would allow the hunter to take a deer of either sex while the other tag would restrict the hunter to an antlerless white-tailed deer. The combo permit could be established as a mandatory first permit or it might be offered as an optional permit. During 2010-11, 20,271 people purchased a nonresident deer permit that allowed them to take either sex of deer; however those people purchased only 4,173 white-tailed deer antlerless-only deer permits (for \$75) and land managers are concerned that hunters they are bringing in are not controlling antlerless populations. Hunters are taking a little more than 100,000 deer a year, about half antlered and half antlerless. Analyses of the results are planned for late February and early March. It may also be necessary to survey turkey, waterfowl and upland game hunters about changes in deer seasons. Commissioner Bolton – A number of constituents ask about youth hunting, too warm, with change of Friday before Christmas, could you promote youth hunting in that season? Fox – Looking at these as possibilities, special season for youth and disabilities has been just in early September, discussion is to break into two four-day seasons, one of those in October, which can be pleasant. No other proposals at this time. We encourage people to come to public meetings or provide input. We will do random surveys of people also. Commissioner Dill – A mandatory combo, raise 6,000 antlerless deer, harvest under 100,000, do we have target number? Fox – No, we don't. One of things we work with is landowner deer survey, trying to match deer herd so landowners are accepting level of problems they are having with deer as we saw in early 1990s. We went from 6 percent of landowners reporting deer problems in the 1960s and 1970s to 60 percent in mid-1990s, when had major complaints. Reaction was to create this whole series of regulations. Now 50 percent say they have damage, with 6 percent to 7 percent saying it is severe. We use input from field biologists, landowners and motorists and look at those indexes that conflict and add pressure to the antlerless component of population. Can we take an additional 6,000 antlerless deer without detriment to experience? Yes, I think we can. Unlike tourism, we have ceiling of where we want to go, limited number of people we can satisfy and limited number of deer that can exist with landowners and motorists. We can't allow populations to grow. That would create more conflicts. We get \$6 million from nonresident deer hunters that the department uses for conservation efforts, so revenue from deer hunting is important. We can't ignore this revenue source and provide the same level of opportunities, for example from WIHA. Yes, financial consideration is a part of it. Commissioner Wilson – Will you have a report back by October or January? Fox – Information on five public meetings in October, but nothing on surveys until probably March. I'm meeting tomorrow with Kansas Ag Statistics to get addresses of farmers, and they say they can't do that until January. In 2008, we went through two-year process to get

to that point. We are dealing with complicated group of people with strong feelings on this topic. We're shooting to have information at the March meeting. Chairman Lauber – I grew up hearing complaints, but they stopped in 2008. That lengthy, deliberate procedure created as much harmony as we have ever had. Harvest more deer, deal with politician perspective and beware of political tinkering in the regulations because they have more power than the Commission. That is the reality. Meetings will be good and helpful, but I caution against changing of traditional opening day. I'm getting complete rejection on that idea. Don't rush, keep political interference to a minimum, but do something to enhance more harvest because we are obligated to go in that direction. Drew McCartney – On survey, will you request information from nonresidents? Fox – Yes, it will go to all deer hunters. We'll send to 35,000 and will do analysis the same as how we did it in 2008. McCartney – Allow someone who has only been in our state to hunt, let them help decide fate of deer hunting? Fox – Take that into the mix. McCartney – What about the combo license? Fox – We have handled in the past and will in the future. You can buy up to six permits in some units, and in some units it will not be available. We are looking specifically at units where we have antlerless seasons. Report cards ask for information on individual deer units, so this can be done on a unit-by-unit basis. McCartney – If something happens after permit is sold, can we limit hunting in area where drought or some other emergency occurred? Fox – Generally we don't do that those situations. Deer populations have great deal of resiliency to those items. Rather than disrupt deer permits and vacations, we'll make changes in next year. Some states have tried the other way; South Dakota offered to buy back permits, but the better approach is to adjust the next year. Richard Showalter, Holyrood – Handed out statement from National Bowhunters that was provided last year (handout – Exhibit J).

Break

2. KAR 115-8-1 Public Lands Reference Document Items – Brad Simpson, public lands section chief, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit K) – This is the start of a process to update public land reference document on special use restrictions on state fishing lakes (SFL) and wildlife areas (WA). These special restrictions are to address the management issues for those particular pieces of property. We have a number of things we want to add, some we want to remove and some clarifications or modifications. We've added four areas since the last meeting: Grand Osage, only by special permit, military controls access; Jamestown WA, missing a few items; Shawnee SFL was only open to shotgun and archery (12/31 to 1/31), extend archery season to any legal season. Commissioner Doll – Where are these suggestions coming from? Public or staff? Simpson – Both. Chairman Lauber – Has there been hunting with centerfire rifle at Shawnee SFL? Simpson – No, removing on Kansas WA at Urish, MacVicar, and K-18 tracts. Steve Sorensen, KWF – No turkey hunting on Shawnee SFL? Simpson – There will be now with archery hunting only.

3. Fishing Regulations – Doug Nygren, Fisheries Section chief, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit L) – Another reference document dealing with changes in length and creel limits. Most controversial are the large reservoirs: Glen Elder and Lovewell, trying to establish blue catfish so we are reducing creel to let them grow larger (reduce limit to five per day). Coffey County Lake (owned by Wolf Creek and we defer to their wishes) has their own biologist, and they decided to change regulation to help control gizzard shad. In addition KDWPT acquired Grand Osage Wildlife Area, which has not been open to the public. We want to have fish largemouth bass length limit of 18 inches, and a channel catfish length limit of 15 inches. Fish less than those lengths will be protected and must be returned to the water

immediately. We're proposing a daily creel limit for largemouth bass of two, and a daily creel limit for channel catfish of two. Chairman Lauber – On Coffey County Lake, harvest is for small fish? Nygren – They want to keep medium size predators to control gizzard shad. It currently reads "Length limits on Coffey County Lake: White bass of a length less than twelve (12) inches, wipers of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches, largemouth bass of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches, smallmouth bass of a length greater than sixteen (16) inches and less than twenty (20) inches, walleye of a length greater than eighteen (18) inches and less than twenty-four (24) inches, and crappie (black and white species) of a length less than fourteen (14) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately. Daily creel limits on Coffey County Lake: Wiper creel limit of one (1), largemouth bass creel limit of one (1), smallmouth bass creel limit of two (2), crappie, black and white species (single species or in combination) creel limit of two (2), walleye creel limit of two (2), and channel catfish and blue catfish (single species or in combination) creel limit of ten (10) per day." There will be a small percentage allowed over the slot limit. Also, we have a new trout location at Colby. Problem with tournament opening date of October 15, we're changing to November 1, because we can't stock until the water cools down.

4. ANS/Bait Regulations – Doug Nygren, Fisheries Section chief, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit M) – We have already workshopped this issue on the use of bait and potential to move nuisance species from one body of water to the next. We received good direction from Commission on what we want to do with bait dealers, but we are still working on a solution for wild-caught bait where people take wild-caught bait and use it in other locations. We have a deadline to have something in our regulation summary for January 2012. We are having a slow turn-around on regulations we proposed to the Attorney General, but we intend to move forward to try to get something that would go into effect January 1. It may require special session in December. Jason Goeckler will talk about wild-caught issue.

Goeckler – Mr. Chairman, do you want me to go over human dimensions talk I gave before, for the new Commissioners, or just wild-caught bait issue? Chairman Lauber – Give us a summary of options 1 and 2 on wild caught bait that we are considering. Goeckler - We have proposed two options for wild-caught bait: 1) restrict transport of live baitfish and water (we feel this is best option), boaters will need to remove drain plug, etc.; or 2) restrict transport of live baitfish and ANS infested water with four species exception, green sunfish, bluegill, black bullhead and yellow bullhead, which are the most commonly used and generally identifiable. When they are taking baitfish out of reservoir with a cast net we don't want those fish to be moved upstream or past a physical or natural barrier so they would get into places that they wouldn't have been able to get to on their own; so no transport over a dam or natural barrier and no fish could be transported alive from an ANS infested water. That means any fish caught in infested water, as well as the baitfish, would have to be killed before you could leave that water. Chairman Lauber – Can you transport green sunfish over a natural barrier? Goeckler – Not on infested waters. Chairman Lauber – To fill in the new commissioners; we need to stop the spread of these species and there is no question that option 1 is most restrictive: don't move anything and also eliminate the movement of water, and it would be the easiest and best way to have enforcement. I'm a proponent of option 2. There is some risk, but voluntary compliance and outreach will be helpful in that. One group most vocal against option 1 or 2 are those who use gizzard shad at Wilson Reservoir because not conducive to collecting gizzard shad there. How many people can identify silver carp? Goeckler – Twelve percent can identify the silver carp correctly. Chairman Lauber – Silver carp found in farm ponds and other places other than the Kansas River. Arkansas brought these in years ago and promised to be careful with them, but they had a flood and they got into the Mississippi River. We have to do option 1 or 2, so we can write it up with bold colors and

have it in the fishing booklets so people know what the rules are. Option 1, unpleasant blowback for law enforcement, option 2 would be less so. We may find option 2 is not enough and we will have to change it later. In the essence of time, between now and when we vote, we need to give information to new Commissioners and have a special meeting in December if need; December 6 is week before traditional deer season starts. Neither option will be popular, but something has to be done. Inaction is not a suitable course of action. Commissioner Bolton – I've had phone calls and emails, had support of option 1, more restrictive, but law enforcement more involved if option 2, but using option 1 shows we are serious. Commissioner Meyer – To have something in there intermittently still too great, we still allow bait dealers to provide gizzard shad legally. Agree option 1 is what we need to do. If don't obey this they will be destroying their own fishing opportunities. Commissioner Doll – Is the packet Jason sent total of information available? Goeckler – No, I have other information. Doll – Information to educate me more clearly, any science out there? Nygren – A companion to commercial bait and reference document if we go with option 2 is the prohibited species list. Backing up, which are we really concerned with? Commissioner Doll – More information is coming? Nygren – Yes. Commissioner Doll – What is consequence if breaking this law? Chris Tymeson – Class C misdemeanor. Commissioner Doll – On area, bait in live well can be taken to fish cleaning station? Nygren – No transport on public road. Chairman Lauber – No water in live well. Received comments from bait seller, loves option 1 because he would be only one who would have live green sunfish and he has been vocal. Nothing wrong with option 1, but I think it is a little strong and I think we can avoid going that far, but those who agree with that is okay. I don't think public would agree with something that strong. Commissioner Wilson – If you go with option 1, you will cut people out of fishing because they can't afford to buy that bait. In reality we will lose a lot of fishermen who bait fish. Option 2 is more viable. We are talking about ANS infested waters, if not ANS infested, it doesn't fall under this regulation. I haven't seen anything that says where that water is at. No solid testimony of where it is at. Will restrict a lot of people's fishing and we need to create opportunities. If we want to change it back it could take 36 months. Chairman Lauber – If I wanted to buy green sunfish, what would it cost me at a bait shop? Goeckler – Larges would be \$12-\$15 a dozen. Chairman Lauber – For a lot of people that would be prohibitive. Tymeson – Commercial bait is set to be voted on at October meeting, on wild caught bait, the latest we could go is December 6 to make it effective January 1. I will draft least restrictive option and have set of amendments ready with other options. Commissioner Meyer – Unfair to ask new commissioners for a straw poll without more information. Commissioner Doll – I am leaning towards option 1. Commissioner Dill – I have a grasp, but would like additional information, as well. Tymeson – I will draft option 2 with amendments for option 1. Chairman Lauber – We want to see this get into the new fishing regulations. Pearce – Could you buy gizzard shad at a bait shop? Is that currently done? Goeckler – No; and gizzard shad is not on that list of allowed species. Pearce – Question for Kevin Jones, still some nightmares with law enforcement even if you chose option 1? Kevin Jones – If ANS water, fish would have to be dead and still have to have burden of proof no matter what. Commissioner Wilson – Gizzard shad almost impossible to stay alive, will stay in moving body of water. Steve Sorensen, KWF – Option 1 does not restrict me from using live bait, nor requiring me to buy live bait, it just makes sure I catch that green sunfish from whatever body of water I am going to fish in. So we are not going to lose fisherman if they can't use live bait because they have to catch it at the reservoir. You can catch all the green sunfish you want at Glen Elder and use it at Glen Elder; you just can't take it home. My questions is on option 2, fourth bullet, shouldn't that be required of every option? No fish may be transported live from designated ANS waters; why is that only a requirement of option 2? Chairman Lauber – Because on option 1 you can't transport any kind of bait. Sorensen – I can transport sportfish; option 1 is just talking about baitfish. No fish, even sportfish should be taken

from any ANS water. We have people who take gizzard shad from Lake Afton and take them to Wilson to fish and Lake Afton has both white perch and zebra mussels. It is definitely an ANS water and it should be illegal for them to do that. Federation would strongly support option 1 with the inclusion of no sportfish should be taken alive from any ANS-infested waters.

Commissioner Bolton – Would it be fair to ask Mr. Goeckler what he feels is the best option?

Goeckler – Not fair at all. Option 1 is strongest, but option 2 is acceptable. Doug Phelps, Manhattan – Agree with chairman, Option 1 will be unpopular. In all my years of being involved in politics of wildlife, one recurring theme is why do you make regulations so complicated and option 1 is pretty black and white. Almost weekly, we hear of new infested waters and need to stay abreast of it. We may encounter fewer problems and have a better chance of success with Option 1, simply for simplicity of regulation. If dedicated fishermen want to protect the fishery, they are going to come onboard at some time.

Moved workshop item 6 as Linda Lanterman was not in the room.

6. Spring Turkey Season – Mike Mitchener, Wildlife Section chief, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit N) – I’m pinch hitting for Jim Pitman, who is attending the National Bobwhite Quail Initiative meeting in Florida. In all units, except Unit 4, hunters can purchase over-the-counter turkey permits. We have game tags in three units and limited draw in Unit 4; also 500 tags for landowners. There is a typo in the briefing book; it should be less than “16”, not less than “6” years of age. Indications are that we will have a good hunting season again. We sold 65,406 permits last year, which is a slight decline. Statewide hunt success is still going to be in the ballpark of 60 percent, which is where it has been for the last several years. It is one of the highest in the country. Our turkey populations in most of the state are stable or increasing. In southeast Kansas, the population is picking back up after declines. At this point the weather, for productivity, has been favorable this year. The department is not requesting any changes to bag limits or season dates because we feel hunter satisfaction and populations are strong enough to continue at the current rate.

7. Falconry Regulations – Mike Mitchener, Wildlife Section chief, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit O). This was brought to you last year and tabled because of additional information that was needed from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The USFWS is eliminating the federal falconry permit and requiring each state to require a state falconry permit. We’ve had falconry since 1991, and there are currently 74 falconers in three different classes: Apprentice, General and Master. Each class allows you to hold different types of birds from a small kestrel in the Apprentice Class to eagles in the Master Class. Raptors are migratory birds so they are regulated by the USFWS. As of January 2013, the USFWS will no longer offer permits for falconers, so states will need to adopt federal restrictions. We have been working with Kansas Hawking Club to update questions on the state falconry test to match new regulations, and we are working with the USFWS on a new reporting system. Forms have historically been paper, but we are transitioning to an electronic reporting form. Once USFWS concurs with requirements, they will publish rule in the federal register to allow the state to practice falconry. This will happen a year from the date each state started from. We wanted to complete this by October, but it looks like it will be January before you vote. Commissioner Meyer – Are you confident we will meet federal regulations? Mitchener – Yes.

5. Park Regulations – Linda Lanterman, assistant Parks Division director, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit P) – Every year look at management philosophy and what we should be doing different. We look at fee structure, history of visitation and revenue, and then we

put together a plan of things that warranted being brought before the Commission. The changes may include: 1) KAR 115-2-3 - camping utilities - the current regulation lists the following fees: Current utility fees are: one utility - \$7.00; two utilities - \$9.00; three utilities - \$10.00, and that's per night. We are proposing a fee increase of \$1 per utility. A recommendation is to analyze utility usage to see if we are subsidizing utilities at the current rate. If so, we would recommend raising each utility fee. This past year we underwent a significant increase in utility expense, mainly for electricity, putting us \$400,000 over what we had budgeted for utilities. Many factors could contribute to that, including rate increases, people using utilities longer and the heat. Please know, too that we were down by 6 percent in camping in 2011. We had a fantastic year in 2010, but we are down for fiscal year 2011. We have not received any calls about increasing those utility fees and these increases are comparable to other states and the Corps of Engineers. We hate to have significant increases because we can't afford to lose more visitation. We hope to go to a nationwide electronic reservation system, which will lead to a reduction in issuance fee. Now patrons are charged an issuance fee for every night they reserve, and the new system will be charged per stay; a 30-cent reduction, so only a \$1 increase in fees will only be a 70-cent increase for the customer. 2) KAR 115-8-9 – camping - adding appropriate language to allow persons who have reservations to forgo the requirement for camping units to be occupied in a 24-hour time period. Those with reservations will have provided information to our database and can be called or notified, so we will exempt them. This will be a benefit for people who make reservations for more than two days. 3) KAR 115-8-10b3 – pets - add the words allowing pets in “selected department operated rental cabins” for an additional fee. Currently, pets are not permitted inside department-operated rental cabins, however, pets are allowed in privately owned cabins on department-controlled lands. We will designate specific cabins that will be pet friendly. Not popular with staff, but we want to try it. Finally, Chris is working on KSA 32-901 - Additional Vehicle Permit - we want to consider removing the additional vehicle permit and only selling annual vehicle permits. As a result KAR 115-9-6 would need to be changed. Also, remove the wording “certificate of titleholder” to allow annual permits to be purchased by someone other than the titleholder of a vehicle for which the permit is being purchased. However, add “proof of registration” for additional vehicle permit purchased in the annual vehicle permit name at the reduced rate and add “proof of registration” for any discounted permit like senior permits or qualifying disability permits. Commissioner Meyer – Every year we buy three permits, we will still be able to do that? Lanterman – Yes, we didn't take that out, it is just so I can buy one for someone else, must prove they have first one to buy second one at reduced price. Pearce – Under pets, you said fee at previous meetings? Lanterman - \$50 per reservation, not just for one night.

VII. RECESS AT 5:10 p.m.

VIII. RECONVENE AT 7:00 p.m.

IX. RE-INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS

X. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Chairman Lauber - Presentation to Pete and Lois Krier, plaque to be placed at K-4 Highway overlook for land donated for the overlook by Kriers. Dick Koerth – Three years ago, we were looking for an area to place an overlook for Cheyenne Bottoms and the Krier's generously donated one acre of land to be used for that site. Thank you! (Photo – Exhibit Q).

Larry Fry, Great Bend – I appreciate work you do and am aware of problems you face and you do a pretty good job. My concern is the amount of promotion the tourism department is doing nationwide, primarily for hunting. Our hunting is a finite resource; there are just so many deer, ducks and geese. Every out-of-state hunter that comes in reduces opportunities for in-state hunters. My motives are selfish. I want maximum hunting opportunity for myself, my neighbors and my grandchildren. There are Kansas hunting forums on the internet and a lot of people share my concerns. Your department is primarily responsible for residents of Kansas. I may be wrong, but you need to consider residents over out-of-state people. We vote and have sweat equity in this state and should get first chance.

Pearce – On bait fish, on subject of shad, they die easily, I talked to Paul Barr, who has the current state record, and he said they will stay alive up to two hours, and he has never seen them for sale in a bait shop.

Roy Carter, St. Paul – On new southeast (SE) Kansas duck zone, I run guide duck hunting outfit and deal with residents and nonresidents, but I can't book a hunt until November 24, and in the current season recommendations, the first 3-4 weeks will be a wash. I'm not hear just to talked about Roy Carter but I'm hear to talk about the businesses in the area that are dependent on hunters coming to hunt on the Neosho Wildlife Area. I also own a restaurant in St. Paul and you can tell when the mallards are in. In know this is Kansas and the weather changes and sometimes we freeze up, but we'll always have ducks. When if freezes, they use grain fields, strip pits and riffles on the river. Basically, it gets into tax dollars and sale of out of state hunting licenses. We like to hunt when ducks are in the area. There are other things, too, like at the local game management area, gives more time to get crops out of field to develop habitat. If those seasons could be set back and open say on November 19, it could be a huge shot in the arm for our area. We have some of finest duck hunting in country. We do hold a lot of ducks in January, so would like to hunt while ducks are there. Chairman Lauber – Have season to extent USFWS will let us. Attempt to move in direction you stated. And Mr. Fry, I understand what you are saying. The commission tries to create a balance and we focus on that each time we make decisions.

XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

D. Public Hearing

Notice and Submission Forms; Kansas Legislative Research Letter and Attorney General Letter (Exhibit R).

1. K.A.R. 115-16-3. Nuisance bird control permit; application, provisions and requirements – Tom Bidrowski, waterfowl biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit S, PowerPoint – Exhibit T). – Housekeeping issue. KAR 115-16-3 allows for the take of certain species under a nuisance bird control permit, many that are federally protected. Many of the species on the list are jointly regulated by the USFWS. In December 2010, there were three changes in Federal Register. It removed the Mexican crow and the rusty blackbird from the list of species that may be controlled under the depredation order. This was due to long-term population declines throughout much of these two species' ranges. In addition to this ruling, the USFWS also required nontoxic shot or bullets in most cases when a firearm is used to control any species listed under the order to prevent toxicity hazards to other wildlife. This federal regulation was effective on January 3, 2011. The Mexican crow is an endemic species in Mexico with a small resident population near Brownsville, Texas. Rusty blackbirds breed in Canada and

Alaska and their winter distribution is in the eastern United States, including the eastern portion of Kansas. Their removal from the nuisance bird list should not have a significant impact in Kansas. We recommend to amend KAR 115-16-3 to disallow the take of rusty blackbird and Mexican crow based on this regulation, identify definitive list of species allowed to take primarily nonnative as defined in the Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act of 2004 and 2005, and require the use of nontoxic shot when taking nuisance birds, except if using an air rifle, an air pistol, or a .22 caliber rimfire firearm. The list includes European starlings. Also, nonnative species as defined in list published March 15, 2005, except those birds listed that are also designated as endangered, threatened, or as a species in need of conservation under K.A.R. 115-15-1 or K.A.R. 115-15-2, or, the Eurasian Collared-Dove or the Ringed Turtle-Dove. Commissioner Meyer – Will this allow .22? Tymeson – Not allowed. We need an amendment based on comment by legislature because use of air pistol or air rifle does not require a permit. Fry – Expect Eurasian collared dove on this list sometime in the future? Bidrowski – In the regulations they have been removed. They are a hunted species so they are protected that way so you would not be able to control ringed doves or Eurasian collared doves.

Commissioner Frank Meyer moved to bring KAR 115-16-3 before the Commission. Commissioner Debra Bolton seconded.

Commissioner Frank Meyer moved to amend KAR 115-16-3 to make grammatical changes and to add air rifles and air pistols, Commissioner Tom Dill seconded.

The roll call vote on KAR 115-16-3 as recommended was as follows (Exhibit U):

Commissioner Bolton	Yes
Commissioner Budd	Absent
Commissioner Dill	Yes
Commissioner Doll	Yes
Commissioner Meyer	Yes
Commissioner R. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner Lauber	Yes

The motion as presented KAR 115-16-3 passed 6-0.

The roll call vote on regulation KAR 115-16-3 as amended was as follows (Exhibit U):

Commissioner Bolton	Yes
Commissioner Budd	Absent
Commissioner Dill	Yes
Commissioner Doll	Yes
Commissioner Meyer	Yes
Commissioner R. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner Lauber	Yes

The motion as presented KAR 115-16-3 passed 6-0.

2. Late Migratory Bird Seasons - Tom Bidrowski, waterfowl biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit V, PowerPoint – Exhibit T). – The USFWS annually sets the late season waterfowl frameworks, which includes maximum bag and possession limits, season length, and earliest opening and latest closing dates. For ducks, mergansers, and coots, the outside dates are between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 24) and the last Sunday in January (January 29); with a season length of 97 days in the High Plains Unit and the last 23 days may start no earlier than the Saturday nearest December 10 (December 10); 74 days in the

Low Plains Unit. The daily bag limit is 6 ducks, with species and sex restrictions as follows: 5 mallards (no more than 2 of which may be females), 2 redheads, 2 scaup, 3 wood ducks, 2 pintails, and 1 canvasback. The daily bag limit is 5 mergansers, only 2 of which may be hooded mergansers. In states that include mergansers in the duck daily bag limit, the daily limit may be the same as the duck bag limit, only two of which may be hooded mergansers. The daily bag limit is 15 coots. Shooting hours of ½ hour before sunrise to sunset. Duck hunting zones have changed from the 2010-11 duck season. A third zone in the Low Plains Unit has been created in the Southeast portion of the state, and the boundary for the Low Plains Early and Low Plains Late has been modified to include all the McPherson Wetland Complex into the Early Zone (see map provide). The changes requested to include Cedar Bluff Wildlife Area in the High Plains Unit was denied by the Service. Special Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days - States may select two consecutive days per duck-hunting zone, designated as "Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days," in addition to their regular duck seasons. The days must be held outside any regular duck season on a weekend, holiday, or other non-school day when youth hunters would have the maximum opportunity to participate. The days may be held up to 14 days before or after any regular duck-season frameworks or within any split of a regular duck season, or within any other open season on migratory birds. The daily bag limits may include ducks, geese, tundra swans, mergansers, and coots and would be the same as those allowed in the regular season. Flyway species and area restrictions would remain in effect. Shooting hours one-half hour before sunrise to sunset. Youth hunters must be 15 years of age or younger. In addition, an adult at least 18 years of age must accompany the youth hunter into the field. This adult may not duck hunt but may participate in other seasons that are open on the special youth day. Tundra swans may only be taken by participants possessing applicable tundra swan permits. The 2011-12 federal frameworks for Canada geese, White-fronted, brant geese, and light (Ross's and Snow) geese the outside dates are: Dark Geese (Canada, White-fronted, and Brant) between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 24) and the Sunday nearest February 15 (February 12). For light geese (Ross's and Snow), outside dates for seasons between the Saturday nearest September 24 (September 24) and March 10. States may select a season for Canada geese (or any other dark goose species except white-fronted geese) not to exceed 107 days with a daily bag limit of three. For white-fronted geese, States may select either a season of 74 days with a bag limit of two or an 88-day season with a bag limit of one. States may select a light goose season not to exceed 107 days. The daily bag limit for light geese is 20 with no possession limit. These frameworks establish the limits, which states must operate within and are published around August 15, after results from the May Breeding Duck Survey and recommendations from Flyway Councils are available. Currently, habitat conditions are very good and wet, so we expect good numbers and don't anticipate major changes and anticipate that the season length for Canada geese will again be 107 days, the maximum allowed by Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Adopt frameworks, 74 day season in Low Plains, 96 days in High Plains with dates of: October 8 – January 2 and January 21-29; Low Plains Early Zone October 8 – December 4 and December 17 and January 1; Low Plains Late Zone, October 29 – January 1 and January 21-29; Low Plains Southeast Zone, November 5 – January 8 and January 21-29; and for youth: High Plains Unit and Low Plains Early Zone, October 1 and 2; and for Low Plains Late Zone and Low Plains Southeast Zone, October 22 and 23. Geese recommendations: White-fronted Geese, October 29 – January 1 and February 4-12; Canada and Brant Geese and Light (Ross's and Snow) Geese, October 29 – November 6 and November 9 – February 12; and Light Goose Conservation Order, February 13 – April 30.

Commissioner Bolton – Constituent called about Cedar Bluff, what zone was it in a year ago? Bidrowski – From the headwaters east was in the Low Plains late zone. We hoped to shift it to High Plains Zone, but that was denied. This is a long-standing unit that they did not want to make small changes to, so unit will remain same as last year. Chairman Lauber – Why was it

denied? Bidrowski – Regulation creep is the excuse, for fear that every year we are going to come in and ask to extend this unit. Originally this unit's demarcation line was the 100th parallel and since then the only states that have moved their zones eastward have been North and South Dakota. This year Nebraska and Kansas requested two small changes to simplify boundaries for us, and they said they don't want the states to keep moving that east. They did not see a change in biology of birds, was main excuse. Wally Eldridge - Waterfowl migrate north and south, had early zone around Cheyenne Bottoms, why can't early zone be a line? Bidrowski – Set by hunter preferences and habitat. Eldridge - Quivira and Cheyenne Bottoms are the same birds. Doug Hensley – On SE zone, avid duck hunter. In my business entertain a lot at my farm in southeast Kansas. When we bring those people in, and it creates a lot of revenue. We appreciate new region, but I believe it said November 8 for the beginning of the season; mallards aren't even close to there. They show up around Thanksgiving, and you can shoot wood ducks well into Christmastime. We need to push dates back. There is a lot of business created by those ducks, but they aren't there yet. We're not helping sales tax revenue or local businesses, but I am one of many who bring in people. I'd like to urge you to reconsider the dates, based on people who live down there. Kansas is a phenomenal place to hunt and when they come it brings sales tax revenue. Roy Carter – Recently I talked on the phone with Monte Manbeck and he made some good points, but it's not like it used to be. With today's clothing - I take kids 5-years-old and under waterfowl hunting in January. What brings ducks? The ducks eat their way south, they don't migrate with other birds. How many fronts are still coming through in the first part of November? They come in later in the month. Hope this is not etched in stone, but if it is we have come a long way. Like you to consider run a week, then shut down a week then start up again. See so much money going to Oklahoma. Glad to see tourism tie in with KDWP. Chairman Lauber – In perfect world we would extend seasons where birds are, but eastern zone is 10,000 to 15,000 square miles. SE zone is first attempt to expand opportunity, but it freezes up in northern part. Not fair to locals to change season for others in state either. There are seasons within seasons the USFWS has minimums on. Bidrowski – We can have only one split. Chairman Lauber – Propose we look at how it goes this year and might consider doing something else next year. Continue to review and take your point into consideration. Commissioner Wilson – The SE zone is losing opportunity for sake of other zones. I have had many calls and emails. Have opportunities to shoot ducks, but duck season is closed. If jeopardizing zones in one area, like to see the season start around November 19. Commissioner Meyer – Have had experience when people come to talk to you about suggestions, we should listen to them. I've have had phone calls and emails, too. Bidrowski – We use the waterfowl working group, made up of staff, to discuss waterfowl issues. One of issues is private land versus public land hunters. It's an issue of those who choose to hunt mallards or waterfowl hunter in general. In most liberal frameworks we can change those dates without impact. Changing a week from one end to the other is not going to be a big deal right now. Commissioner Doll – Dates came from those three considerations? Bidrowski – We considered comments from hunters to area managers. We did survey of hunters and November 5 was most chosen date for overall duck season and we used migration chronology. Commissioner Doll – If we change to later, how does it impact other zones? Bidrowski – It has no impact on other zones. Other considerations: if we move it to November 12, same opener as upland game, or November 19 loose two days if you want a Saturday opener. Commissioner Doll – What would you choose? Bidrowski – Relates to which type of hunter you are. Commissioner Doll – Unanimous to start a little later is what I am hearing. Chairman Lauber – Dates have been kicked around with fair amount of study. All emails coming from one group of mallard hunters, but we need to consider those hunters in the rest of the zone, as well. We've spent a year trying to balance interests of everybody in Low Plains Zone; had to be an easy determination on where to have that boundary line. Need to

balance interests of everybody, a lot of ordinary resident duck hunters. Could review some more, but before changing date, want same amount of study over the next year. Bidrowski – One condition to get this season, the state sold it as a recruitment and retention tool and we need to show that we are improving satisfaction and even getting recruitment. Commissioner Doll – Who wants to hunt November 5? Bidrowski – Public land hunters. Doug Hensley – Why not split the difference between November 5 and November 19? Study this year and then look at it again next year. Create a compromise and study for 2012 season. Chairman Lauber – In my opinion November 5 was a compromise for some of the public land hunters. I appreciate that people from out-of-state spend more money, benefit to them and economics of the area. Vote on proposal as studied. Carter – I am a public hunter. If you talked to young and old, what they want to hunt a bag limit of is mallards. Big decision being made here today; in my mind if we need to back it up a week. Chairman Lauber – Faye felt November 5 was in the best interest of the state. I have lot of constituents who don't have that option. Commissioner Meyer – I will agree with you. Steve Sorensen, KWF – Special youth, eliminating adult needing license, we strongly urge you to go back to the regulation that required an adult to accompany the youth to have license and stamps. As it is now any 18-year-old can go out with a 15-year-old to hunt ducks. Started as a mentor hunt to get waterfowl hunters to take kids out to teach them how to waterfowl hunt and now you are basically opening it up to anybody. We would like to see you move it back to require licenses and stamps. Hensley – Listened to us, what statistics do you have about migration if you look at 10-year average? When do the ducks get there? Bidrowski – Through individual wildlife areas, varies based on habitats. Not being familiar with that zone, I would have to check with J.R. and Monte, early January based on mallard numbers. Hensley – Based on what you just said statistics don't say when they get there. I hunt almost every day of duck season, no migration by November 5. Carter – Know if we leave this meeting and you set it November 19, there will be a lot of happy people, if you change it even one week, there will be some upset people. Chairman Lauber – Think you are right when most ducks are there, need to have season open earlier, but wider range of sportsmen hunt in wider area. There are enough other ducks that come through earlier to allow sportsmen to hunt in their own area. Don't mind reviewing it again and discussing it with Faye again. Appreciate how far you have come to get to this meeting. Eldridge – Haven't heard anyone saying they want an earlier date, just a later date. Chairman Lauber – Emails and blogs are not necessarily from different people; don't make decision based on one special interest group. Carter - Think about economic impact. Commissioner Bolton – I received an email that said it prepares them for hunting during peak migration. Commissioner Doll – Voting on dates, no roll call vote? Tymeson – A consensus, doesn't go to state, but goes to federal government. We could have a vote to raise hands. Commissioner Doll – I am a duck hunter, and I respect what I am hearing and don't disagree with what I am hearing. I appreciate someone wanting to get ready for ducks, but I want to hunt when ducks are there. Talking about maximizing for most number of people; don't think it would be a problem to move it back a week to the next Saturday. Fry – See this as debate between commercial interest and survey from majority of residential hunters. Commissioner Bolton – We've done research and came up with November 5. Can we just change it? Tymeson – We can take a roll call vote to change it to November 12. *Voice vote to change opening to November 12 (failed, tie 3-3); November 5 (passed 4-2 vote) (Exhibit W).*

3. KAR 115-2-3a Cabin Camping Permit Fees – Mark Stock, cabin coordinator, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit X) – Prior to tonight fees were set by regulation; last legislative session the legislature passed a version of SB 123. First we will vote to revoke this regulation, and then under the next item establish new fees.

Commissioner Debra Bolton moved to revoke KAR 115-2-3a before the Commission. Commissioner Tom Dill seconded.

The roll call vote on KAR 115-2-3a as recommended was as follows (Exhibit Y):

Commissioner Bolton	Yes
Commissioner Budd	Absent
Commissioner Dill	Yes
Commissioner Doll	Yes
Commissioner Meyer	Yes
Commissioner R. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner Lauber	Yes

The motion as presented KAR 115-2-3a passed 6-0.

4. Cabin Camping Permit Fees Under New Process – Mark Stock, special assistant, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit Z, PowerPoint - Exhibit AA). Under the new process, proposed changes in cabin camping fees will be discussed during Public Hearing session for Commissioner consideration. Changes become effective on September 15, 2011. From now on when we vote the change will be in effect that night. These fees are the same as are currently charged with four exceptions: 1) Pet Friendly – in an effort to provide additional customer service, the Department desires to start a pilot project for allowing pets in cabins. Currently pets are not allowed in the cabins. Five cabins have been selected for this pilot project. They are Mamie’s Cabin at Eisenhower State Park, Larkspur Cabin at El Dorado State Park, Pioneer Cabin at Lovewell State Park, Big Oak Bungalow at Milford State Park and Pawnee Cabin at Tuttle Creek State Park. The Department proposes a \$50.00 per reservation pet fee. 2) Lovewell State Park Cabins – currently the fee structure at Lovewell State Park charges \$5 per adult beyond the first two adults. It is the only location with this type of fee structure. The department proposes to eliminate this additional charge in order to align Lovewell’s fee structure with the cabins in other state parks. 3) Cheney State Park Cabins – the Department partners with the Friends of Cheney Lake on the operation of the cabins at Cheney State Park. The Friends Group desires the proposed fee changes, which essentially increases the fee by \$10 per night. 4) Kansas State Fair Cabin – partners with the Kansas State Fair on the cabin located on the grounds of the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson. The State Fair desires the proposed fee change which makes the rate \$75.00 per night all year and eliminates the weekly rates. Commissioner Doll – We revoked the other one? Tymeson – Those were set by regulation, it took 180 days, but legislature passed a bill to set fees at each Commission meeting. This just needs formal adoption.

Commissioner Frank Meyer moved to bring new cabin camping permit fees before the Commission. Commissioner Randy Doll seconded.

The roll call vote on new cabin camping permit fees as recommended was as follows (Exhibit Y):

Commissioner Bolton	Yes
Commissioner Budd	Absent
Commissioner Dill	Yes
Commissioner Doll	Yes
Commissioner Meyer	Yes
Commissioner R. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner Lauber	Yes

The motion as presented new cabin camping permit fees passed 6-0.

5. KAR 115-8-13. Vehicles on the Ice – Brad Simpson, Public Lands Section chief, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit BB) – At Commission request, we have reviewed this subject. KAR 115-8-13 (a) states motorized vehicles shall be operated only on department roads and parking areas, except as otherwise established by posted notice, therefore their use on ice would be prohibited. By definition, “motorized vehicle” includes all-terrain vehicles, work-site utility vehicles, golf carts, go-carts, and electric or gasoline-powered two-wheeled vehicles. Allowing the use of certain motorized vehicles for ice fishing will further support and enhance this wintertime activity for anglers. Our recommendation is to add item (b): 1) By regulation, allow motorized electric or gasoline-powered two-wheeled vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, work-site utility vehicles, golf carts, and snowmobiles to be operated on ice covered department waters, unless otherwise prohibited, at certain locales as adopted by reference in the “KDWP fisheries and wildlife division public land special use restrictions” document and posted notice accordingly. 2) The above motorized vehicles shall be operated for ice fishing only from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset. 3) Motorized vehicles shall only be entered onto the ice from boat ramps and other points of entry established by posted notice. On (f)(2) added cars and trucks in definition (not to allow on ice, just in definition). Dan Bassett – The state does not require four wheelers to be licensed, what is the reason for entering at boat ramps? Simpson – Must load and unload at boat ramp because can’t legally drive them in a state park or state fishing lake.

**Commissioner Randy Doll moved to bring KAR 115-8-13 before the Commission.
Commissioner Robert Wilson seconded.**

The roll call vote on KAR 115-8-13 as recommended was as follows (Exhibit CC):

Commissioner Bolton	No
Commissioner Budd	Absent
Commissioner Dill	Yes
Commissioner Doll	Yes
Commissioner Meyer	Yes
Commissioner R. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner Lauber	Yes

The motion as presented KAR 115-8-13 passed 5-1.

XII. Old Business

XIII. Other Business

A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates

October 13, 2011 – Pratt, KDWP Headquarters, Pratt

December 6, 2011 – Topeka, 7:00 pm.

January 5, 2012 – Salina

March – Topeka

April - Wichita

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 8:32 p.m.

(Exhibits and/or Transcript available upon request)

Exhibit DD – Cheyenne Bottoms WA brochure
Exhibit EE – Kansas City Star article on
“Illegal deer hunting operation leads to stiff prison terms”

Secretary's Remarks

Agency and State Fiscal Status

The Kansas revenue picture continued a positive trend ending in August with \$16.8 million more than predicted in estimates.

August receipts put the state \$40.2 million ahead of estimates for the fiscal year, or 4.8 percent.

Driving that increase is a jump in state sales tax receipts which are \$7.2 million more than monthly estimates. This is the first month since the state sales tax increased 1 percentage point July 1, 2010 where state sales tax numbers are being compared at the same rate as the prior year.

FY 2012 Current Year

KDWPT is requesting additional funding for FY 2012 to address several issues. The transfer of the Division of Travel and Tourism from the Department of Commerce to the KDWPT did not provide for indirect administrative costs such as accounting and personnel management necessary to maintain travel and tourism programs. The \$4,333,429 of funding provided with the transfer was for direct program expenditures. The KDWPT must provide funding for Department indirect costs from all funding sources that are utilized for direct program expenditures. Therefore, an amount estimated at \$300,000 of Travel and Tourism funding is to be used for Department indirect costs in FY 2012. In order to fund the level of Travel and Tourism programs envisioned in ERO 36, the appropriation of EDIF funds to the KDWPT must be increased by \$300,000 in FY 2012.

To improve ending balances and bring expenditures in line with receipts, a reduction of \$950,000 from Wildlife Fee Fund approved expenditures in FY 2012 is recommended. Of this amount, \$500,000 is a reduction in expenditures for the Walk-In Hunting Areas (WIHA) program. The remainder is in operating expenditures within the agency programs.

Operation of state parks, especially during the summer season, requires the utilization of a large number of seasonal and temporary (S/T) employees. For FY 2012, the KDWPT is requesting a State General Fund (SGF) supplemental appropriation of \$222,041 to restore the amount of funding for S/T employees to the approved FY 2011 level of \$984,388. The amount for S/T salaries for FY 2012 was reduced from the FY 2011 level when the reduced resources package for that year was implemented

The revenue to the state park system has always been subject to weather variables. Flooding, excess heat, and storm conditions can significantly impact the revenue deposited to the Park Fee Fund (PFF). The summer of 2011 has seen extreme heat conditions throughout the state. In addition, flooding conditions have occurred at several major parks. Due to actions taken by the U.S Army Corps of Engineers to reduce flooding on the Missouri River, flood conditions at Milford, Tuttle Creek, and Perry state parks were endured for much of the summer, which reduced visitation. This summer also experienced outbreaks of blue-green algae at Milford, Tuttle Creek, Cheney, and Perry reservoirs and at Meade State Park. These outbreaks restricted water-based recreation at the state parks on these waters, which in turn had a negative impact on visitation and revenue to the PFF.

The estimated revenue to the PFF for FY 2012 has been reduced from \$6,343,800 to \$5,500,000, a reduction of \$843,800. In addition, the amount re-appropriated from FY 2011 was \$470,572 less than estimated. The total reduction in funds available to finance FY 2012 is \$1,341,372. In

order to finance approved expenditures for the state parks in FY 2012, a SGF supplemental appropriation of \$1,150,000 is being requested. This amount will replace reduced receipts to the PFF which have occurred due to flood conditions and blue-green algae outbreaks during the summer of 2011.

Without the supplemental funding, reductions will occur in services provided by the Parks Division. In order to adjust the FY 2012 budget expenditures within the anticipated funds available, the approved state parks operating budget was reduced by \$1,129,029. The revised FY 2012 budget reduces commodities expenditures by approximately 50 percent and deletes all capital outlay. These reductions will severely restrict the ability of the staff at the state parks to maintain the current level of service to the public.

FY 2013 Next Fiscal Year

For FY 2013, the KDWPT has reviewed the funding provided by the SGF allocation and other sources of existing revenue to determine the level of current services that can be provided by the Department. The Department has determined that reductions in current services must be made in programs financed from the Wildlife Fee Fund (WFF) and the PFF. Current revenue projections for these two funds are not adequate to maintain existing levels of public service provided by the department.

To continue the department's action for FY 2012 to increase ending balances, KDWPT has recommended in FY 2013 a reduction of \$1,250,000 from the Wildlife Restoration Fund and/or Wildlife Fee Fund of which \$500,000 is from the WIHA program. The remainder is in operating expenditure reductions from division's financed with that same fund. These reductions will not eliminate any program but will require the KDWPT to be more efficient in the utilization of reduced resources.

Based on recent revenue to the PFF the projections for FY 2013 have been reduced to more accurately reflect expected revenue. As noted in the FY 2012 current year budget, revenue to the PFF has declined dramatically. For FY 2013, receipts to the PFF are estimated at \$5,750,000, a slight increase from FY 2012. Due to the reduction in PFF revenue, the state parks for FY 2013 will not request any capital outlay expenditures and will continue the reduction in commodities implemented in FY 2012. In order to continue an acceptable level of services at the state parks, additional SGF appropriations of \$1,150,000 will be required. An enhancement package will be requested for this item.

KDWPT desires to fully fund the tourism and marketing programs that were intended with the approval of ERO 36. As mentioned in FY 2012, the KDWPT must use a portion of the funds provided for the Tourism Division to finance indirect cost of the Department. To fully fund tourism programs, as recommended by the Governor, additional EDIF expenditures of \$300,000 will be required in FY 2013. An enhancement package has been prepared for this item.

The KDWPT, as mentioned in FY 2012, is in need of additional S/T funding to maintain adequate levels of service at the state parks. An enhancement package of \$222,041 is included with the FY 2013 budget request.

The current services level request also includes an amount of \$200,000 from the State Water Plan Fund, as approved by the Kansas Water Authority. These funds will be used by the KDWPT to promote methods to control the movement of Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS).

2011 Legislative Update

Bills/ERO's that passed

Executive Reorganization Order No. 36-Renaming the Department of Wildlife and Parks as the Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism; Abolishing the Assistant Secretary of Operations position and creating an Assistant Secretary of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Boating and an Assistant Secretary of Parks and Tourism; and transferring the Division of Travel and Tourism Development at the Department of Commerce to the Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism. Neither House passed a resolution opposing ERO No. 36, therefore ERO No. 36 became effective July 1.

SB 123-This bill allows KDWP cabin fees to be established by the KDWP Secretary with consideration of the Kansas Wildlife and Parks Commission, streamlining the process of adjusting fees for existing cabins and setting fees for new cabins coming on line. The bill passed the Senate 39-0 in its original form. The bill was amended on the House floor to include land acquisition restrictions on KDWP included in the original HB 2149. It then passed the House, as amended, 102-22. The final version of the bill after conference included the original cabin provisions and restricted KDWP land purchases without prior legislative approval to 320 or less or 640 acres or less if under appraised value or as approved by the State Finance Council. The bill was signed by the Governor and became effective July 1.

SB 152-The bill allows a person with a concealed carry permit to carry a concealed handgun while legally hunting, fishing or furharvesting and it also allows any person who lawfully possesses a firearm suppressing device to use that device in conjunction with lawful hunting, fishing and furharvesting. The bill passed the Senate 38-1 on March 9 and passed the House 124-0 on March 22. The bill was signed by the Governor and became effective July 1.

HB 2013 -- This bill repealed laws that restricted the sale and delivery of rifles and shotguns to or from residents of states that are contiguous to Kansas as well as restricted Kansans from purchasing the same firearms in state other than contiguous ones. The bill passed the House 118-0 and the Senate 38-0. The bill was signed by Governor and became effective July 1.

Bills/Resolutions that did not pass

SB 3-This bill would establish, in statute, the Kansas Natural Resources subcabinet for the purpose of coordinating the water natural resource goals of executive agencies within the state. This bill was introduced in the Senate on September 11 and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SB 120-This bill is known as the vessel titling act, and would require all boat owners to obtain a certificate of title evidencing ownership. This bill passed the Senate 33-5 on Feb. 23, 2011. The bill was then referred to the House Committee on Transportation and had a hearing on March 9, 2011. The bill has not seen action since then.

HB 2063-This bill would name the fossil of the *xiphactinus audax* fish as the official fossil of the state of Kansas. This bill was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources.

HB 2089-This bill would allow a licensed hunter or furharvester to retrieve their hunting dog from posted land without permission. This bill was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources.

HB 2146-This bill would designate Pallasitic peridot as the official gemstone of the state of Kansas. This bill was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources.

HB 2149-This bill would require the legislature's approval of any KDWP land purchase greater than 160 acres and removes the legislative approval exemption for land purchased at less than appraised value. The bill passed out of the House Budget Sub-Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources with a recommendation that it be passed as amended. The amendment allowed the Senate Finance Council to approve land acquisitions during times when the Legislature is not in session. The bill passed the House 91-30. The bill was amended in the Senate and all land acquisition restrictions provisions were amended out of this bill. The bill no longer relates to the KDWP. However, the provisions were placed into SB123 in the House.

HB2152-This bill strengthens the penalties for the offense of operating a vessel under the influence of drugs or alcohol. This bill was on House General Orders but was withdrawn from Calendar and referred to Committee on Appropriations. The bill has not seen action since then.

HB2168-This bill would waive the state park vehicle entrance fees for any person who is a resident of this state and has been honorably discharged from active service in any branch of the armed forces of the United States. This bill had a hearing but was tabled in Committee.

HB2295-This bill would amend K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 32-919, 32-932, 32-937, 32-980, and 32-988 to exempt a landowner's immediate family members from hunting license requirements while hunting on that landowner's land (current law exempts family members domiciled with the landowner); would amend the current disability exemption that allows the use of a crossbow during the archery season to allow anyone to use crossbows during the archery season; would extend the "extended season for female white-tailed deer hunting with the use of firearms through January 23, 2012"; would amend the formula used to establish nonresident deer permit quotas so that the percent increase in permit numbers by unit required the first year (2008) the formula was used to be adhered to every year; would allow a landowner's immediate family members to purchase hunt-own-land permits whether or not they were domiciled with the landowner (currently the landowner's immediate family domiciled with the landowner may purchase hunt-own-land permits and a landowner's siblings and lineal descendants and ascendants and their spouses may purchase special hunt-own-land permits regardless of residency); would establish a mandatory contribution of at least \$2 to activities of Kansas hunters feeding the hungry, Inc. (current law allows a voluntary contribution); and would raise the maximum price that could be charged for nonresident big game permits to \$800, \$300 for nonresident mule deer stamp, and \$50 for an application fee. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources, had a hearing and was then referred to a sub-committee for further hearing. The bill then was recommended to be tabled by the sub-committee and subsequently tabled by the full committee.

HB 2398-This bill would amend the definition of feral swine in KSA 47-1809 to include Russian boar or European boar and makes violations of the statute-importation, possession, release and sport hunting of feral swine class C misdemeanors rather than civil penalties.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 5017-This resolution proposes amending the constitution of the State of Kansas relating to the classification and taxation of watercraft. The Resolution would allow the voters of the State of Kansas to decide, by amending the Constitution, whether

or not the Legislature should be allowed to alter the level of taxation on vessels. **The Resolution passed the House 121-2 and was sent to the Senate Taxation Committee.**

General Discussion

Welcome to Pratt – No handout

Tourism Briefing – No handout

Crossbow Response

Background

Allowing crossbows as legal equipment for deer hunting has been suggested by legislators and by people attending public meetings. This type of equipment is currently allowed in Kansas during a firearm season. It may also be used during an archery season by people with physical disabilities which prevent them from using traditional archery equipment. In recent years, the crossbow has been approved for deer hunting in other states, and crossbows are commonly promoted in sporting goods stores and catalogs. The 2011 Cabela's catalog prices hunting-quality crossbows from \$300 to \$2,000. Additional equipment is needed, so there is a substantial investment. Crossbows allow hunters to take equipment out of the box, similar to a rifle, and have some assurance of accuracy. However, as with a rifle, no hunters should expect to be proficient with a crossbow without practice. There is both an economic push to expand the use of this equipment and a hunter demand aspect to expand the use of crossbows in Kansas.

Discussion

Crossbows have been known for thousands of years and used extensively in hunting and warfare since the 4th century B.C. In many respects, the modern crossbow is similar to the modern compound bow except that the crossbow is mounted horizontally on a stock and has a mechanical device that locks the crossbow at full draw, whereas the compound bow requires the hunter to draw and hold the bow at full draw. Most modern crossbows are fitted with a telescopic sight. The crossbow has a shorter power stroke, approximately 12 inches, compared to a 20-inch power stroke on a compound. Typically the crossbows used in deer hunting have a draw weight of 125 pounds or more, while compound bow draw weights range from 50 – 70 pounds. The crossbow generally shoots a shorter and heavier arrow, but both devices produce arrow speed of 300 – 350 feet per second and have similar effective ranges.

In states where crossbows have been legal for many years there is substantial usage. The states of Arkansas and Ohio have the longest record of allowing crossbows as legal for hunting deer during an archery season. A map of the state regulations dealing with use of crossbows is attached. Crossbows were allowed in Ohio in 1976. Today approximately 43 percent of the deer hunters in Ohio use a crossbow, while about 36 percent of them use compounds and other types of vertical bows. The age structure of hunters using crossbows is different from those using vertical bows. Vertical bow users have a strong component of people in the 25- to 45-year old category, while the age distribution of the crossbow users is flatter over a wider range from 8 to 80 years old. In states where crossbows have only recently been authorized, there are generally few hunters using them.

Crossbows are a controversial piece of equipment. Among the items evaluated by people attending the five public meetings this summer, approximately 50 percent strongly opposed the inclusion of crossbows as equipment that could be used during an archery season. Additional surveys and public input is sought on this subject. The Pope and Young Club recognize that crossbows are useful devices which allow people with upper limb disabilities to participate in archery seasons. However, as Glenn Hisey, 1st Vice President of the Pope and Young Club, explains, addition of crossbows to traditional archery equipment may affect future bow seasons because people using that equipment may have a higher success rate and the number of people hunting during the archery season may also increase, thus the impact on the deer herd from an

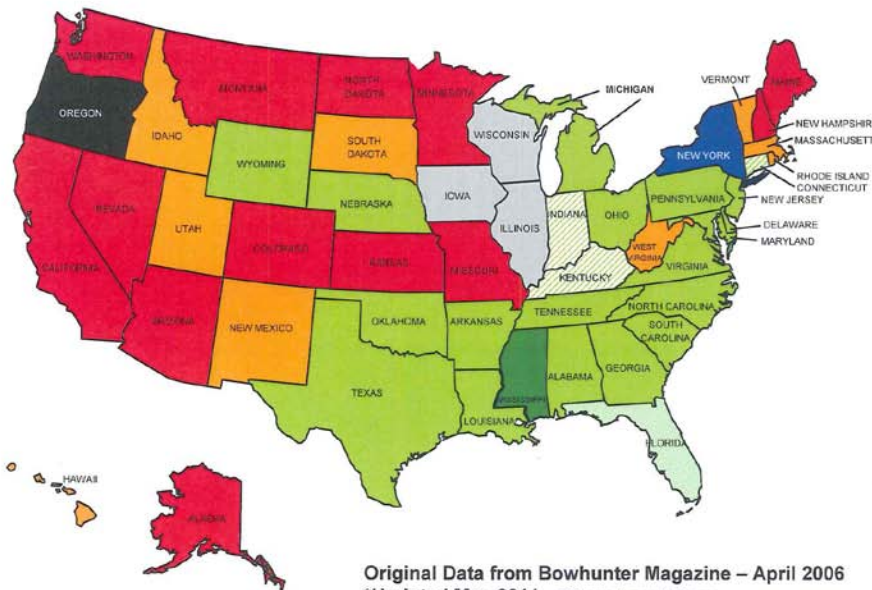
archery season may change.

Recommendation

There are a variety of ways that crossbows have been regulated for deer hunting in various states. Some states authorize them as equipment that can be used during a particular season. Some states issue a separate type of permit that allows the hunter to use a crossbow. Some states restrict their use to people with particular disabilities or people of a particular age. There are also a variety of restrictions places on their use, such as draw weight, arrow characteristics and accessories.

The crossbow issue was added to the items being reviewed by the deer committee. It is now part of the list of suggestions being reviewed this year. No recommendation is currently available on this equipment for deer hunting.

State Regulations at a Glance



CROSSBOWS ARE:

- Legal for use in Archery Season. 18 States (36%)
- Legal during a portion of Archery season. 3 States (6%)(Dashed)
- Legal for use in Archery Season – private land only (FL). 1 State (2%)
- Legal on all WMA's and for Hunters over 65 statewide (MS). 1 State (2%)
- Legal for Hunters over a certain age: 62+ (IL); 65+ (WI); 70+ (IA). 3 States (6%)
- Legal for physically challenged hunters during Archery Season. 9 States (18%)
- Legal in Firearm Season. 13 States (26%)
- Illegal except for breath tube trigger. 1 State (2%)
 *Rules changing in 2011
- Illegal hunting equipment. 1 State (2%)

Hillsdale Shooting Range Update

Hillsdale State Park is located in the most populous area of the state. Although demand for a safe place to shoot is extremely high, opportunities to shoot are limited. The population of Miami County, where the park is located, is 28,904. The population adjacent, Johnson County, is almost 2,000,000, so the need for shooting opportunities is tremendous. Approximately 600,000 people visited Hillsdale State Park last year. It is estimated that a shooting range at the park could easily draw 100 shooters per day.

The Hillsdale shooting range complex will consist of a 20-position 50- to 100-yard rifle range, a 5-position 100- to 200-yard rifle range, a 24-position 25- to 50-yard handgun range, a combination skeet/trap shotgun field, a gate house, a combination classroom/storage building, and two toilet structures.

This project will provide shooting opportunities for the public in a very populous area of the state where shooting opportunities are limited. It will provide opportunities for recreational shooting with rifles, handguns and shotguns, live-fire exercises in hunter education classes, a safe place for hunters to sight-in rifles and shoot clay targets before hunting seasons, and opportunities for 4-H groups and many other youth groups to shoot. In addition, special events such as NRA Women on Target events will be conducted.

The range will be operated and maintained by the Hillsdale Range and Training Facility of East Central Kansas (HR & TF). This group was formed to act as a “friends group” for the range. They will operate and maintain the range, promote small arms competitive events and generally promote shooting sports at the range.

The range complex will be built in phases. Phase 1 will include the 50-yard handgun and 100-yard rifle ranges, the gatehouse, the entry road, earthwork for the trap and skeet field and one toilet structure. Future phases will include completion of the combination skeet/trap shotgun field, a 200-yard rifle range, a combination headquarters/storage building and an additional toilet structure.

This grant provides funds to pay a full-time range master who will ensure that the range is manned at all times when the range is open to the public. These funds are requested for a period of two years following completion of construction, after which operation costs will be absorbed through range entrance fees and HR & TF membership fees.

Construction will begin within the next few weeks. Items will be built per specifications developed by Schwab Eaton, P.A. Seventy-five percent of the project cost will be covered through a USFWS federal aid grant. KDWPT will fund 25 percent through our shooting range development project.

The successful bidder on the project is Killough Construction out of Ottawa. Total cost for phase one of the project is approximately \$950,000. Construction is expected to begin in November.

KAR 115-25-5. Turkey; fall season, bag limit and permits

Background

Over the last five years, the fall turkey season in Kansas has averaged nearly 100 days in length and three of four turkey units are open to hunting (Figure 1). Hunters are currently permitted to harvest one bird of either sex in Units 1, 2, and 3 and they can purchase three either-sex game tags valid only in Unit 2. The number of permits and game tags issued for the fall 2010-2011 turkey season was 12,989 (includes 2,978 game tags). Total permit sales were very similar to last fall but down about 3,500 from the peak in 2006. The percentage of hunters that harvested at least one turkey during the fall 2010-2011 season was 39 percent. These hunters harvested an estimated 3,954 turkeys (930 archery and 3,024 firearm) of which 38 percent were identified as females. Harvest taken with all the game tags accounted for only 17.6 percent (about 694 birds) of the total statewide harvest and 24.0 percent (about 513 birds) of the harvest in Unit 2 where all three game tags were valid.

Population Status and Productivity

Over the last 10 years, the spring wild turkey population has increased rapidly in the north-central, northwest, and southwest regions. Spring populations in the northeast, southeast, and southcentral regions peaked in 2004 and are now much lower. The primary cause for lower populations in those regions is due to above average summer rainfall that was recorded within those regions every summer from 2005-2009. The wet weather caused nest abandonment and poor poult survival and resulted in five years of below average production, including the two worst production ratios ever recorded in 2007 and 2008. However, drier summer weather resulted in productivity near the long-term average within each of those regions in 2010 and/or 2011 and populations appear to be rebounding somewhat. The severe drought in southwestern Kansas resulted in extremely poor production in that region this summer, so populations will be lower in future years as a result. Production was near average in the northcentral and northwestern regions this summer, so populations should have remained stable or slightly increased.

Recommendation

The department is recommending new fall hunting units (Figure 3). The new units will facilitate the implementation of an adaptive harvest strategy that will allow us to better use our data to guide harvest recommendations for both the spring and fall seasons (see appendix 1). The harvest strategy was developed by the department turkey committee over the course of a couple of years and mimics similar guidelines already in use in several states across the country. The strategy establishes standard criteria that would be used as a guide to help us determine when and how changes to bag limits should be recommended for each hunt unit. For the plan to be implemented, it is essential for static hunt units and corresponding management units to be established, which is the purpose of the recommended boundary change? The proposed hunt units would not result in any immediate changes to the current fall bag limits for any location in the state. If new fall units are adopted, the department would be recommending a change to corresponding spring hunt units at the next opportunity.

Figure 1. Current fall wild turkey hunting units for Kansas.

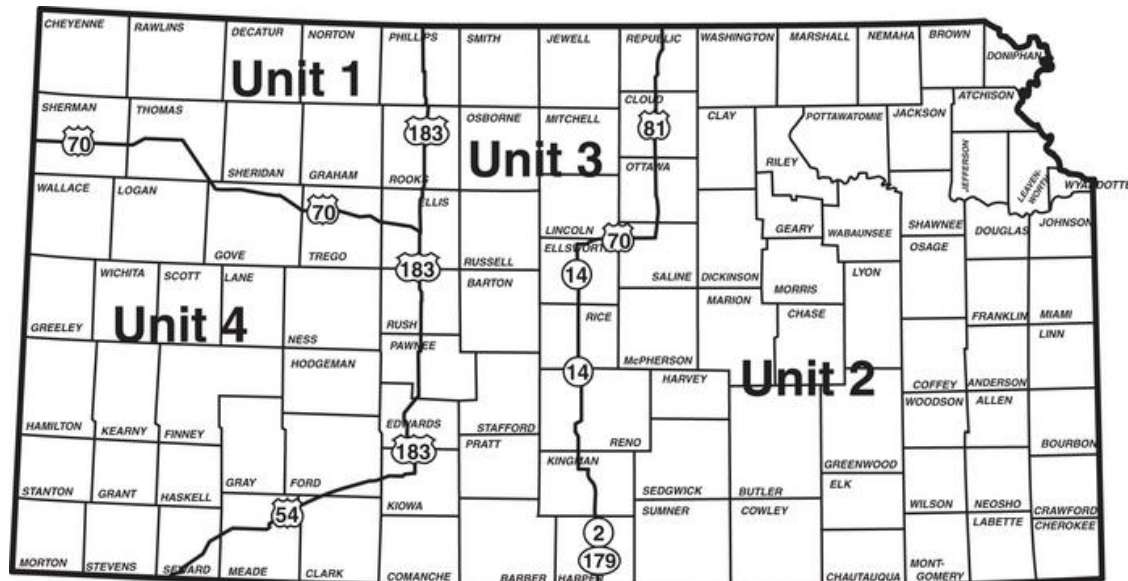
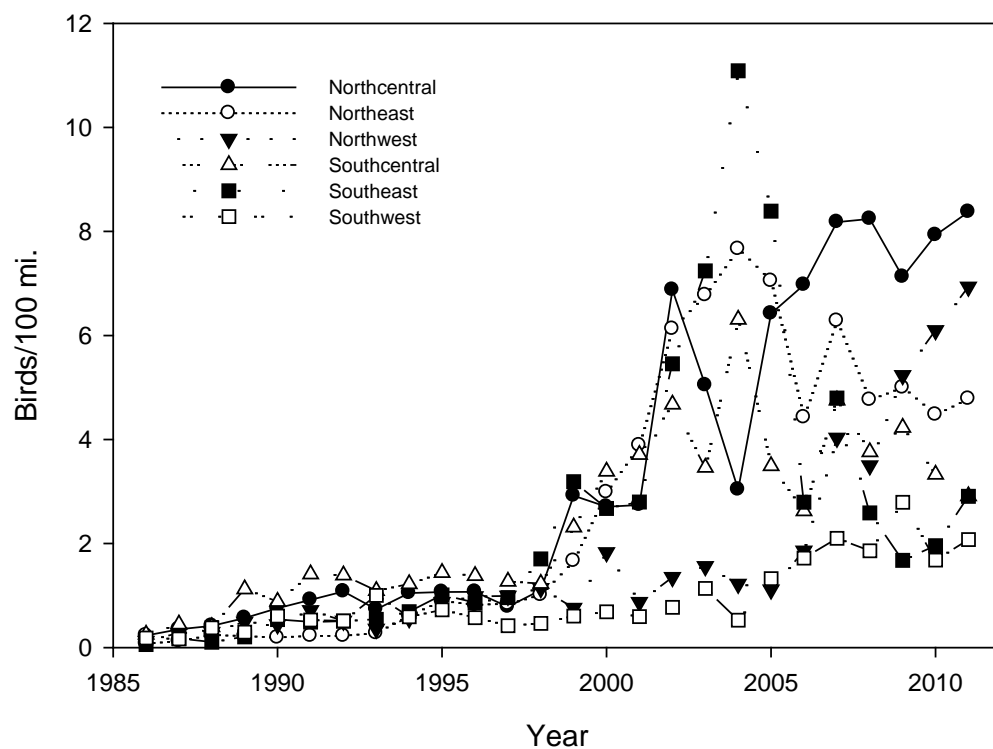
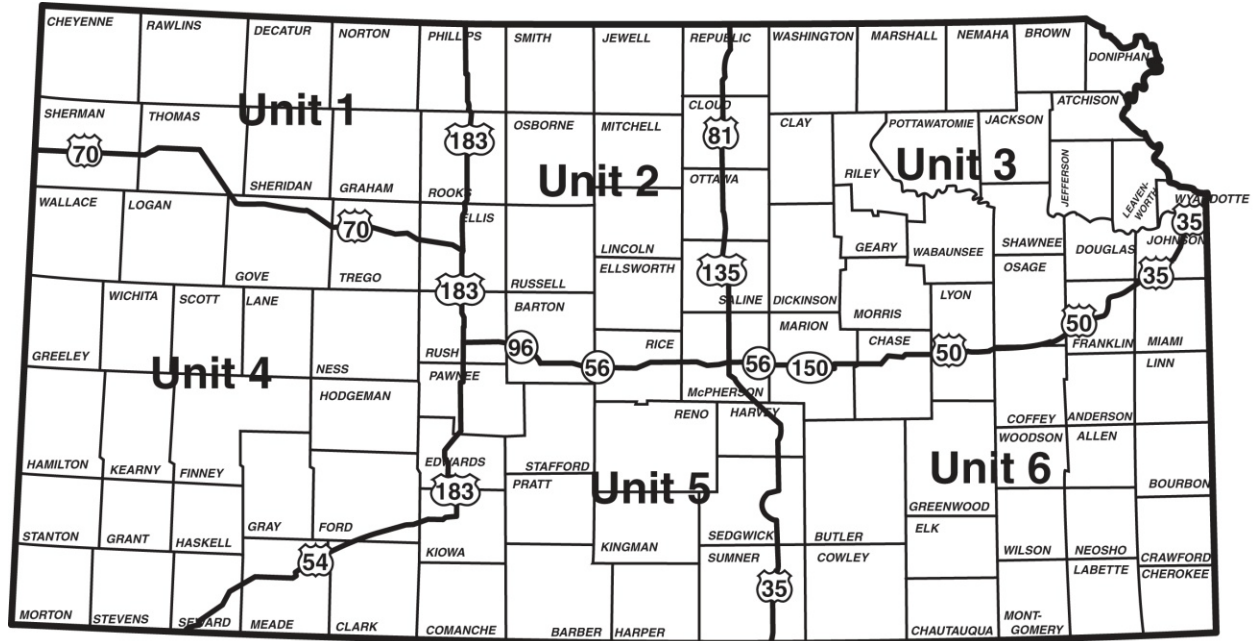


Figure 2. Regional indices (birds/100 mi.) to Kansas' wild turkey population derived from the April rural mail carrier survey, 1986-



2011.

Figure 3. Proposed fall wild turkey hunting units for the 2012-2013 season.



Appendix 1. Adaptive harvest strategy that would be used to guide recommended changes to fall and spring wild turkey bag limits if the new hunt units are adopted. The strategy would set the spring 2011 season as the baseline year which would mean no changes to bag limits would be recommended until at least 2013.

<u>Bag Limit Hierarchy</u>	<u>Hunt Unit (proposed unit numbers)</u>
A.) Three spring and four fall	
B.) Two spring and four fall	3, 6
C.) Two spring and one fall (most liberal package for Units 1 & 4)	2, 5
D.) Two spring and no fall or One spring and one fall	1
E.) One spring and no fall	
F.) Resident-only limited draw spring (moving down) Quota Increase (moving up)	4
G.) Quota Reductions (moving down) Resident-only limited draw spring	

Triggers that would result in recommend changes to bag limits within a hunt unit

1. The percentage of active resident hunters harvesting at least one bird must be at least 60 percent for each of the previous three years and the percentage of the total harvest composed of jakes must average less than 25 percent over the same period before upward movement will be recommended.
2. The percentage of active resident hunters who harvest at least one bird must be 55 percent or less for two consecutive years before downward movement recommended.

Regional and statewide estimates of the percentage of the total spring harvest composed of jakes and the percentage of active resident and nonresident hunters who harvested at least one bird during Kansas' spring turkey season, 2005-2011.

Jake Harvest (%)

Year	STWD	NC	NE	NW	SC	SE	SW
2005							
2006	14	15.3	12.6	25.0	14.4	12.0	16.2
2007	18	21.6	15.8	17.7	14.2	19.2	16.6
2008	14	11.9	11.9	17.2	14.7	15.4	11.6
2009	15	19.7	13.3	14.3	13.7	14.9	14.3
2010	14	14.6	13.5	16.3	13.2	15.5	12.6
2011	15.4	13.1	15.7	13.1	14.9	20.4	12.7

Resident Active Hunter Success (%)

Year	STWD	NC	NE	NW	SC	SE	SW
2005	65	63	68	71.8	61.1	64.4	65.7
2006	62.7	62	63.1	57.6	65	59.4	66.4
2007	58.7	57.1	62.5	61.3	56.5	56.3	62.7
2008	58.5	58.8	65.4	42.9	53.7	54.3	60.5
2009	56.1	59.7	57	68.6	55	52.5	56.3
2010	57.6	63.6	58	66	57.4	55.9	57.4
2011	55.7	58.8	53.6	54.9	54.5	49.9	63.4

Nonresident Active Hunter Success (%)
(presented only for reference)

Year	STWD	NC	NE	NW	SC	SE	SW
2005	75.3	77.2	75	70.4	75.3	78.2	73.3
2006	74.6	79.4	76.4	72.7	75.2	75.8	66.7
2007	68.8	73.6	75.4	76.5	69.8	63.4	60
2008	77	80.4	81.9	73.3	83.5	75.3	62.5
2009	70.1	76.5	74.1	67.6	68.2	67.3	66.1
2010	72	71.6	75.5	76.3	76.2	70.7	75.2
2011	69.3	72.7	69.2	68.3	69.2	66.5	67.9

Workshop Session

Big Game Permanent Regulations

All permanent regulations dealing with big game will be discussed together at this meeting. These regulations were brought forward in the General Discussion portion of the Commission meeting in August and are presented again in a Workshop Session at the October meeting for additional public comments and input from the Commission, as well as to provide an update on the status of staff recommendations. Selected regulations will be reviewed during a second Workshop Session and finally they will be brought back for a vote at a Public Hearing (generally at the March Commission Meeting).

Background

1. K.A.R. 115-4-2. Big game; general provisions.

This regulation contains the following items:

- < Information that must be included on the carcass tag
- < Registration (including photo check) needed to transport certain animals
- < Procedures for transferring meat to another person
- < Procedures for possessing a salvaged big game carcass
- < Who may assist a big game permittee and how they may assist, including the provisions for designated individuals to assist disabled big game permittees

2. K.A.R. 115-4-4. Big game; legal equipment and taking methods.

This regulation contains the following items:

- < Specific equipment differences for hunting various big game species
- < Specifications for bright orange colored clothing, which must be worn when hunting during certain big game seasons
- < Accessory equipment such as calls, decoys, and blinds
- < Shooting hours
- < Special restrictions on the use of horses or mules to herd or drive elk

3. K.A.R. 115-4-6. Deer; firearm management units.

This regulation established the boundaries for the 19 Deer Management units in Kansas.

4. K.A.R. 115-4-11. Big game and wild turkey permit applications.

This regulation describes general application procedures, including the establishment of priority drawing procedures when the number of applicants exceeds the availability of authorized permits. The regulation also authorized hunters to purchase a preference point for future applications.

5. K.A.R. 115-4-13. Deer permits; descriptions and restrictions.

This regulation contains the following items:

- < Creates permit types that include:
 - < White-tailed deer, either sex permit and white-tailed deer antlerless only permit for residents of Kansas. These permits are valid statewide and during all seasons with equipment authorized for that season.
 - < White-tailed deer, either sex permit for non-residents that are valid for one equipment type and one unit. Non-resident hunters may designate one adjacent unit where they may hunt.
 - < Either species, either sex permit and the restrictions on seasons and units where they may be used by resident and non-resident deer hunters.
 - < Hunt-on-your-own-land permits, including resident HOYOL, nonresident HOYOL, and special HOYOL permits for certain direct relatives of the landowner or tenant.
- < Each deer permit is valid only for the species and antler category specified on the permit.
- < Antlerless deer are defined as a deer without a visible antler plainly protruding from the skull.

Discussion

A photo check deer registration system was initiated for the 2010 seasons (KAR 115-4-2). Hunters used that system. Some minor difficulties were encountered and corrected by the department's IT staff. Additional modifications of the regulation may be needed for hunter convenience in situations where hunters lack adequate communications equipment or service to the Internet. One potential modification would be to allow hunters to carry the required photos to photo check a deer while they transported a deer without the head attached. The hunter would then have a limited time to register their deer on-line when they reached an area with Internet service.

Public comments for changes in KAR 115-4-4 have been received. An individual contacted the department last year with a request to change this regulation so that a device he was building could be used to aid hunters in the recovery of archery wounded deer. His device used a transmitter attached to an arrow. The miniature transmitter remained attached to the deer even if the arrow passed through or fell off. No proto-type has been seen or report evaluated on the device. Another person has requested additional opportunities to use a crossbow for deer hunting.

No changes in deer management unit boundaries, KAR 115-4-6, are currently being discussed within the department.

No changes in the application process of big game or wild turkey permits, KAR 115-4-11, are currently being discussed within the department.

Once again this year we may consider a combo deer permits to allow hunters to obtain two tags with one permit. The combo permit would allow the hunter to take an either sex deer plus an additional tag limited to an antlerless white-tailed deer. That action would require changes to KAR 115-4-13.

Recommendation

No changes in the permanent big game regulations are currently proposed. Public input and comments are being sought.

Potential Changes in Deer Regulations for 2012

Background

Major changes in the deer management system occurred in 2008 after a two-year review process. Among the changes were additional days of hunting during the archery, muzzleloader and season for youth and people with disabilities. That review process also created new permit types, including an “Any-Season” deer permit for residents who hunted only white-tailed deer.

Public comments have been received, indicating that additional deer hunting opportunities were desired by some deer hunters, and additional deer population control was desired by other people. Parents have advocated for changes that would allow their children to hunt deer during holidays when they are out of school or home from college. Military personnel have advocated for lengthening of various seasons to accommodate deploying and returning soldiers. State legislators have advocated for additional changes in deer management that would significantly expand the antlerless-only season. The current dates for the white-tailed antlerless-only firearms season continues to draw criticism from people who are concerned that this season is late in the year and may result in the taking of a mature deer that has shed its antlers. Season dates earlier in the year would be preferred by those people.

Nonresident deer hunters and land managers catering to nonresident hunters frequently voice concerns that the hunters are unwilling to purchase antlerless-only permits at a level high enough to control deer populations or obtain a sex ratio the manager’s desire.

An annual review of deer seasons and regulations are made at the KDWPT Commission Meetings. Although those meetings are open to the public for comments, few people have attended those meeting in recent years.

Discussion

A table is included to show the history of deer hunting seasons in Kansas. Some potential changes in the deer hunting seasons that that have been suggested include:

1. Change current nine-day season for youth and people with disabilities to two four-day seasons with the first season starting on the Friday before Labor Day and the second season starting on the Friday before Columbus Day. Each season would run for four days and include two weekend days and one holiday.
2. Change the dates of the traditional 12-day firearm deer hunting season from the Wednesday after Thanksgiving to the Wednesday before Thanksgiving (thus including two days of holiday and four weekend days).
3. Change the beginning date of the white-tailed deer antlerless-only season from January 1 to the Friday before Christmas and continue it for 17 days. That season would have no fewer than six weekend days and would include both Christmas and New Year’s holidays.
4. Initiate a two-day pre-rut white-tailed antlerless-only season for the last weekend in September.
5. Expand the season dates for bowhunting with the season beginning on the Tuesday after Labor Day and ending on January 31. During the archery season, hunters would be prohibited from taking an antlered deer during any dates open for antlerless-only deer

hunting with a firearm.

6. Expand the muzzleloader season to include the 14 days in September, the period prior to the last weekend in September, and seven days in December following the 12-day firearms season.

A table is included that shows the history of permit fees. Some potential changes in permit fees and permit types that might be considered include:

1. Develop a nonresident deer permit that includes two tags. One tag would allow the hunter to take a deer of either sex while the other tag would restrict the hunter to an antlerless white-tailed deer. A table follows that compares the number of tags and the revenue from the system in place in 2010 and a potential future combo permit system.
2. Develop a resident deer permit that includes two tags. One tag would allow the hunter to take a deer of either sex while the other tag would restrict the hunter to an antlerless white-tailed deer. The combo permit could be established as a mandatory first permit or it might be offered as an optional permit. Experience with optional two-tag combo permits suggest that they do not dramatically increase the number of people purchasing two tags, thus they may lead to a reduction in revenue. The fee for a new combo permit might be the same as the current fee for an either sex deer permit and half the price of a current white-tailed deer antlerless-only permit for a general resident. Another option might be to limit the sale of the combo permit to an early time in the year, for example, until the drawing ended for limited quota permits for resident deer hunters (mid July).

Information Meetings (Deer Nights) were held at Beloit, Hutchinson, Chanute, Scott City, and Lawrence during August and September. These meetings were attended by 25 to 60 people with 128 people completing a handout survey (see attached table on public opinions at public meetings).

This issue was reported in numerous newspapers and on the KDWPT website. As a result written comments were received from 131 people. We copied all the comments and placed them into a document that could be read by each member of the KDWPT deer committee. We also attempted to categorize the comments as was done in the public meeting survey. Based on their written comments, we picked the issue that was the most important to that person and then scored their opinion from 1 to 5 with 1 being strongly opposed and 5 being strongly supported. The issue that received the most comments was the one dealing with the suggestion to move the opening of the firearms deer season to the Wednesday before Thanksgiving with about 72 percent of the responses being opposed or strongly opposed to that suggestion.

Somebody copied the survey questionnaire and placed it on a bowhunting website. Sixty eight people completed the survey that way and their results have been tallied. Coming from a single and specific user group, the results may represent only one segment of the deer hunting community. Their comments will be available to members of the deer committee.

Recommendation

No recommendations for changes in the deer seasons or permanent regulations are currently proposed. The planned course of action for the review process includes input and comments on deer season dates and regulations at KDWPT Commission meetings and the continuation of collection of comments by e-mail, letters and telephone calls from people. In addition, a special section of the Deer Hunter Report Card will be devoted to questions on potential changes for deer seasons. That survey will be sent to approximately 35,000 deer hunters.

The Kansas Agricultural Statistic has been requested to conduct a survey of Kansas landowners. A section of that survey will be developed to determine landowners' desires for changing the current deer seasons. The proposed timeline for the survey is the first mailing in early January 2012 with two follow-up mailings. A random sample of Kansas landowners would be drawn by Kansas Agricultural Statistics. Analyses of the results are planned for late February and early March. It may also be necessary to survey turkey, waterfowl and upland game hunters about changes in deer seasons.

Table 3. History of deer hunting season dates in Kansas.

YEAR	PREVIOUS OPEN DATES	NO. DAYS	ARCHERY OPEN DATES	NO. DAYS	MIDDLELOADER OPEN DATES	NO. DAYS	YOUTH AND DISABILITY OPEN DATES	NO. DAYS	EXTENDED OPEN DATES	NO. DAYS	YEAR
1905	Dec. 11 - 15	5	Oct. 1 - Nov. 15	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1905
1906	Dec. 10 - 14	5	Oct. 1 - Dec. 9	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	1906
1907	Dec. 8 - 12	5	Oct. 1 - Nov. 26	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	1907
1908	Dec. 12 - 17	5	Oct. 1 - Dec. 1	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1908
1909	Dec. 8 - 10	3	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1909
1910	Dec. 8 - 9	2	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1910
1911	Dec. 8 - 12	5	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1911
1912	Dec. 2 - 9	8	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1912
1913	Dec. 2 - 10	9	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1913
1914	Dec. 1 - 9	9	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1914
1915	Dec. 7 - 10	4	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1915
1916	Dec. 8 - 14	7	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1916
1917	Dec. 4 - 12	9	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1917
1918	Dec. 2 - 11	10	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1918
1919	Dec. 2 - 10	9	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1919
1920	Dec. 1 - 9	9	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1920
1921	Dec. 8 - 14	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1921
1922	Dec. 8 - 12	5	Oct. 1 - Dec. 1, Dec. 15 - Dec. 21	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	1922
1923	Dec. 2 - 11	10	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1923
1924	Dec. 1 - 9	9	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1924
1925	Dec. 7 - 10	4	Oct. 1 - Dec. 6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1925
1926	Dec. 8 - 14	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 5, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Dec. 8 - 14	7	0	0	0	0	1926
1927	Dec. 8 - 12	5	Oct. 1 - Dec. 4, Dec. 14 - Dec. 21	79	Dec. 8 - 12	5	0	0	0	0	1927
1928	Nov. 28 - Dec. 11	14	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Nov. 28 - Dec. 11	14	0	0	0	0	1928
1929	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 22 - 30	9	0	0	0	0	1929
1930	Nov. 28 - Dec. 9	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 27	58	Sept. 22 - 30	9	0	0	0	0	1930
1931	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 21 - 29	9	0	0	0	0	1931
1932	Dec. 2 - 12	11	Oct. 1 - Dec. 1, Dec. 14 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 19 - 27	9	0	0	0	0	1932
1933	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 19 - 26	8	0	0	0	0	1933
1934	Nov. 28 - Dec. 11	14	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 17 - 25	9	0	0	0	0	1934
1935	Dec. 1 - 10	10	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 16 - 24	9	0	0	0	0	1935
1936	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 21 - 29	9	0	0	0	0	1936
1937	Dec. 2 - 14	13	Oct. 1 - Dec. 2, Dec. 15 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 20 - 28	9	0	0	0	0	1937
1938	Dec. 2 - 12	11	Oct. 1 - Dec. 1, Dec. 14 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 19 - 27	9	0	0	0	0	1938
1939	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 18 - 26	9	0	0	0	0	1939
1940	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 18 - 26	9	0	0	0	0	1940
1941	Nov. 28 - Dec. 9	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 27	58	Sept. 18 - 26	9	0	0	0	0	1941
1942	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 18 - 26	9	0	0	0	0	1942
1943	Dec. 2 - 14	13	Oct. 1 - Dec. 2, Dec. 15 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 17 - 25	9	0	0	0	0	1943
1944	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 16 - 24	9	0	0	0	0	1944
1945	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 16 - 24	9	0	0	0	0	1945
1946	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 15 - 23	9	0	0	0	0	1946
1947	Dec. 2 - 12	11	Oct. 1 - Dec. 1, Dec. 14 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 14 - 22	9	0	0	0	0	1947
1948	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 13 - 21	9	0	0	0	0	1948
1949	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 12 - 20	9	0	0	0	0	1949
1950	Nov. 28 - Dec. 9	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 27	58	Sept. 12 - 20	9	0	0	0	0	1950
1951	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 11 - 19	9	0	0	0	0	1951
1952	Dec. 2 - 14	13	Oct. 1 - Dec. 2, Dec. 15 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 10 - 18	9	0	0	0	0	1952
1953	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 9 - 17	9	0	0	0	0	1953
1954	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 8 - 16	9	0	0	0	0	1954
1955	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 7 - 15	9	0	0	0	0	1955
1956	Dec. 2 - 12	11	Oct. 1 - Dec. 1, Dec. 14 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 6 - 14	9	0	0	0	0	1956
1957	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 5 - 13	9	0	0	0	0	1957
1958	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 4 - 12	9	0	0	0	0	1958
1959	Nov. 28 - Dec. 9	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 27	58	Sept. 4 - 12	9	0	0	0	0	1959
1960	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 3 - 11	9	0	0	0	0	1960
1961	Dec. 2 - 14	13	Oct. 1 - Dec. 2, Dec. 15 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 2 - 10	9	0	0	0	0	1961
1962	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 1 - 9	9	0	0	0	0	1962
1963	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 1 - 9	9	0	0	0	0	1963
1964	Nov. 28 - Dec. 9	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 27	58	Sept. 1 - 9	9	0	0	0	0	1964
1965	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 30 - Oct. 1	2	0	0	0	0	1965
1966	Dec. 2 - 12	11	Oct. 1 - Dec. 1, Dec. 14 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 29 - 30	2	0	0	0	0	1966
1967	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 28 - 29	2	0	0	0	0	1967
1968	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 27 - 28	2	0	0	0	0	1968
1969	Nov. 28 - Dec. 9	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 27	58	Sept. 27 - 28	2	0	0	0	0	1969
1970	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 26 - 27	2	0	0	0	0	1970
1971	Dec. 2 - 14	13	Oct. 1 - Dec. 2, Dec. 15 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 25 - 26	2	0	0	0	0	1971
1972	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 24 - 25	2	0	0	0	0	1972
1973	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 23 - 24	2	0	0	0	0	1973
1974	Nov. 28 - Dec. 9	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 27	58	Sept. 23 - 24	2	0	0	0	0	1974
1975	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 22 - 23	2	0	0	0	0	1975
1976	Dec. 2 - 12	11	Oct. 1 - Dec. 1, Dec. 14 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 21 - 22	2	0	0	0	0	1976
1977	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 20 - 21	2	0	0	0	0	1977
1978	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 19 - 20	2	0	0	0	0	1978
1979	Nov. 28 - Dec. 9	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 27	58	Sept. 19 - 20	2	0	0	0	0	1979
1980	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 18 - 19	2	0	0	0	0	1980
1981	Dec. 2 - 14	13	Oct. 1 - Dec. 2, Dec. 15 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 17 - 18	2	0	0	0	0	1981
1982	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 16 - 17	2	0	0	0	0	1982
1983	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 15 - 16	2	0	0	0	0	1983
1984	Nov. 28 - Dec. 9	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 27	58	Sept. 15 - 16	2	0	0	0	0	1984
1985	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 14 - 15	2	0	0	0	0	1985
1986	Dec. 2 - 14	13	Oct. 1 - Dec. 2, Dec. 15 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 13 - 14	2	0	0	0	0	1986
1987	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 12 - 13	2	0	0	0	0	1987
1988	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 11 - 12	2	0	0	0	0	1988
1989	Nov. 28 - Dec. 9	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 27	58	Sept. 11 - 12	2	0	0	0	0	1989
1990	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 10 - 11	2	0	0	0	0	1990
1991	Dec. 2 - 14	13	Oct. 1 - Dec. 2, Dec. 15 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 9 - 10	2	0	0	0	0	1991
1992	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 8 - 9	2	0	0	0	0	1992
1993	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 7 - 8	2	0	0	0	0	1993
1994	Nov. 28 - Dec. 9	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 27	58	Sept. 7 - 8	2	0	0	0	0	1994
1995	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 6 - 7	2	0	0	0	0	1995
1996	Dec. 2 - 14	13	Oct. 1 - Dec. 2, Dec. 15 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 5 - 6	2	0	0	0	0	1996
1997	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 4 - 5	2	0	0	0	0	1997
1998	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 3 - 4	2	0	0	0	0	1998
1999	Nov. 28 - Dec. 9	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 27	58	Sept. 3 - 4	2	0	0	0	0	1999
2000	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 2 - 3	2	0	0	0	0	2000
2001	Dec. 2 - 14	13	Oct. 1 - Dec. 2, Dec. 15 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 1 - 2	2	0	0	0	0	2001
2002	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 30 - Oct. 1	2	0	0	0	0	2002
2003	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 29 - 30	2	0	0	0	0	2003
2004	Nov. 28 - Dec. 9	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 27	58	Sept. 29 - 30	2	0	0	0	0	2004
2005	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 28 - 29	2	0	0	0	0	2005
2006	Dec. 2 - 14	13	Oct. 1 - Dec. 2, Dec. 15 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 27 - 28	2	0	0	0	0	2006
2007	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 26 - 27	2	0	0	0	0	2007
2008	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 25 - 26	2	0	0	0	0	2008
2009	Nov. 28 - Dec. 9	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 27	58	Sept. 25 - 26	2	0	0	0	0	2009
2010	Dec. 4 - 10	7	Oct. 1 - Dec. 3, Dec. 18 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 24 - 25	2	0	0	0	0	2010
2011	Dec. 2 - 14	13	Oct. 1 - Dec. 2, Dec. 15 - Dec. 21	79	Sept. 23 - 24	2	0	0	0	0	2011
2012	Dec. 1 - 12	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 30	61	Sept. 22 - 23	2	0	0	0	0	2012
2013	Nov. 28 - Dec. 10	13	Oct. 1 - Nov. 28	59	Sept. 21 - 22	2	0	0	0	0	2013
2014	Nov. 28 - Dec. 9	12	Oct. 1 - Nov. 27	58</							

Deer permits fees.

Year	Firearms		Archery		Game		Hunt-Own-Land	Special Transferred	Non-Resident				
	Either Sex	LO/T	Either Sex	LO/T	Tags	Tags			Application Fee	Any Buck	Antlerless	Game Tags	Hunt-Own-Land
1965	\$10	\$5	\$10	\$5									
1966	\$10	\$5	\$10	\$5									
1967	\$10	\$5	\$10	\$5									
1968	\$10	\$5	\$10	\$5									
1969	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10									
1970	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10									
1971	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10									
1972	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10									
1973	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10									
1974	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$10									
1975	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15									
1976	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15									
1977	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15									
1978	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15									
1979	\$15	\$15	\$15	\$15									
1980	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20									
1981	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20									
1982	\$25	\$15	\$25	\$25									
1983	\$25	\$15	\$25	\$25									
1984	\$30	\$20	\$30	\$30									
1985	\$30	\$20	\$30	\$30									
1986	\$30	\$20	\$30	\$20									
1987	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15							
1988	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15									
1989	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15							
1990	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$10						\$50
1991	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10						\$50
1992	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10						\$50
1993	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10						\$50
1994	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$30	\$5.00	\$200	\$50		\$50
1995	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$30	\$5.00	\$200	\$50		\$50
1996	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$30	\$5.00	\$200	\$50		\$50
1997	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$30	\$5.00	\$200	\$50		\$50
1998	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$30	\$5.00	\$200	\$50	NA	\$50
1999	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$30	\$5.00	\$200	\$50	\$10	\$50
2000	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$30	\$5.00	\$200	\$50	\$10	\$50
2001	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$30	\$5.00	\$200	\$50	\$10	\$50
2002	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$30	\$5.00	\$200	\$50	\$10	\$50
2003	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$30	\$5.00	\$200	\$50	\$10	\$50
2004	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$30	\$20.00	\$200	\$50	\$20	\$50
2005	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$10	\$30	\$20.00	\$300	\$50	\$20	\$50
2006	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$15	\$30	\$20.00	\$300	\$75	\$20	\$75
2007	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	\$10	\$10	\$15	\$30	\$20.00	\$300	\$75	\$20	\$75
2008	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	NA	NA	\$15	\$30	\$20.00	\$300	\$75	NA	\$75
2009	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	NA	NA	\$15	\$30	\$20.00	\$300	\$75	NA	\$75
2010	\$30	\$15	\$30	\$15	NA	NA	\$15	\$30	\$20.00	\$300	\$75	NA	\$75

Opinions of 128 people who attended public meetings on deer seasons, permits and regulation.

Suggestions		Strongly Oppose	Oppose	Neutral	Support	Strongly Support
		-2	-1	0	1	2
a) Change current special deer season for youth and people with disabilities from 9 consecutive days in September to two 4-day seasons, one at Labor Day (Sept) and one at Columbus Day (Oct).	a	22.7%	14.8%	34.4%	20.3%	7.8%
b) Create a new firearms 2-day (weekend) season when only antlerless white-tailed deer could be taken and start this season before the peak of the deer mating occurs (pre-rut).	b	48.8%	16.5%	16.5%	11.8%	6.3%
c) Move the start of the current antlerless-only season from after New Years to before Christmas.	c	29.9%	17.3%	18.1%	19.7%	15.0%
d) Start regular firearms deer season on the Wednesday before Thanksgiving instead of the Wednesday after Thanksgiving (still 12 days).	d	64.8%	10.2%	6.3%	7.8%	10.9%
e) Extend the length of the archery season from Sept 1st thru Jan 31st.	e	27.3%	21.9%	32.8%	11.7%	6.3%
f) Add an additional week of hunting opportunity in December for hunters using a muzzleloader.	f	32.8%	14.1%	28.1%	14.1%	10.9%
g) Require all nonresident deer hunters to have 2 tags, one which would allow them to take a buck and one restricting them to an antlerless deer.	g	10.3%	6.3%	27.0%	35.7%	20.6%
h) Allow residents to purchase a combination deer permit that contained 2 tags, one restricted to antlerless deer.	h	6.3%	1.6%	23.8%	38.9%	29.4%
i) Allow people to use a crossbow as well as compound bow, long bow and recurve bows during the archery deer season.	i	48.0%	15.0%	11.8%	13.4%	11.8%
j) Require hunters to register and tag the antlers if they take a trophy class deer.	j	21.6%	6.4%	31.2%	21.6%	19.2%
k) Allow resident youth hunters to obtain a firearms either species deer permit over-the-counter but continue to limit the number of resident adults, as has been done since 1965, for that special type of permit that allow them to pursue mule deer.	k	18.9%	24.4%	35.4%	14.2%	7.1%
l) Keep all seasons the same as they have been for the last three years.	l	11.8%	11.8%	19.7%	19.7%	36.8%

Big Game 25 Series - Deer

Background

The regulation contains the following items:

- < Dates of deer seasons when equipment such as archery, firearms, muzzleloader may be used.
- < Provisions when seasons may occur on military subunits within management units.
- < Dates for a special firearm deer season and extended archery seasons in urban units.
- < Dates of deer seasons for designated persons.
- < Dates and units when extended firearm seasons are authorized and the type of permits and changes in the species and antler categories of those permits.
- < Limitations in obtaining multiple permits.

Discussion

Annual adjustments will be made in the season dates. A review process has been initiated on potential changes in deer hunting seasons. The discussion and recommendation at this time is following the traditional model.

Population indices, mortality due to disease and changes in recruitment due to drought will be examined and public input will be considered in the development of a list of units where an extended firearms seasons and white-tailed deer antlerless-only (WAO) permits will be authorized. The number of WAO permits that may be used in each unit will also be evaluated after additional data becomes available.

Recommendation

Season dates suggested for deer hunting during 2012-13 are as follows:

Youth and Disability	September 8, 2012 – September 16, 2012
Early Muzzleloader	September 17, 2012 – September 30, 2012
Archery	September 17, 2012 – December 31, 2012
Early Firearms (DMU 19)	October 13, 2012 – October 21, 2012
Regular Firearms	November 28, 2012 – December 9, 2012
Extended WAO	January 1, 2013 – January 13, 2013
Special Extended WAO	January 14, 2013 – January 20, 2013
Extended Archery (DMU 19)	January 14, 2013– January 31, 2013

The extended WAO season for 2012-13 would be 13 days if we follow the pattern during previous years. Last year the extended WAO season was authorized in all 19 units. An additional week of opportunities was allowed last year in DMU 7, 8, and 15 with special

extended season. Consideration will be made on inclusion of DMUs where an extended firearms season will be authorized after additional data become available. Effects of factors like mortality due to hemorrhagic disease and fawn recruitment influenced by the drought will be considered.

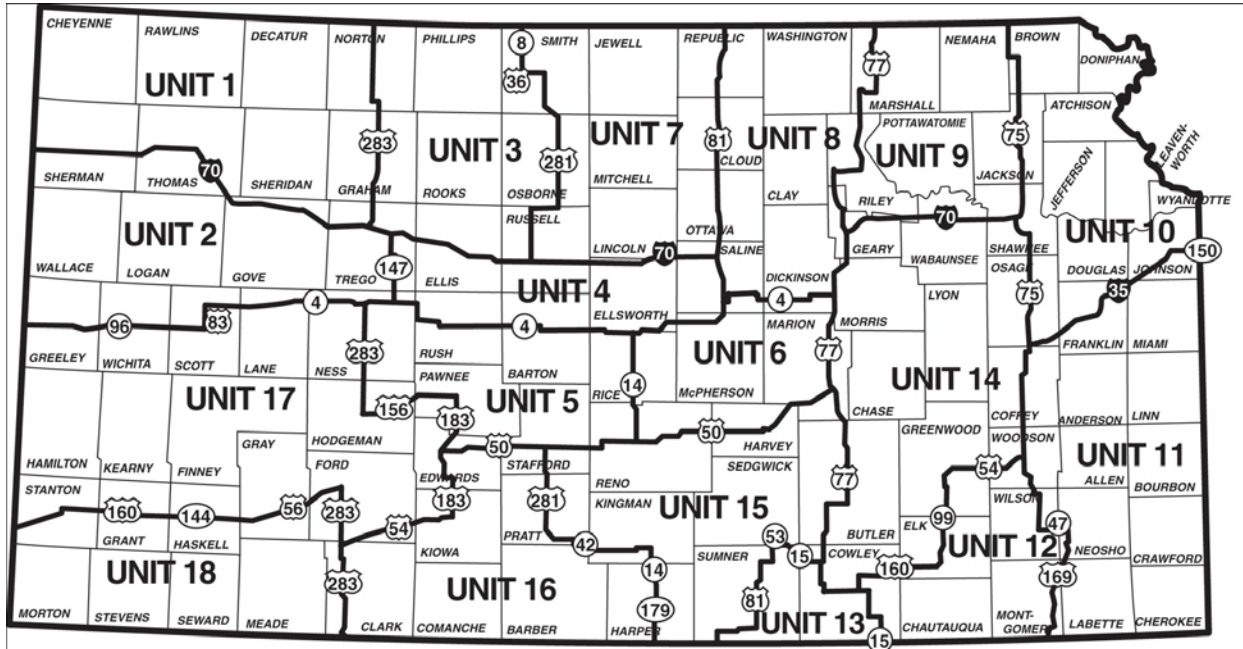
The proposed dates for the firearm season at the Fort Leavenworth subunit are November 17 2012 through November 18, 2012, November 22, 2012 through November 25, 2012, December 1, 2012 through December 2, 2012, December 8, 2012 through December 9, 2012, and December 15, 2012 through December 16, 2012. The proposed dates for the firearms season for deer hunting at the Smoky Hill Air National Guard subunit are November 20, 2012 through December 1, 2012.

Firearm season dates for deer hunting at Fort Riley will be established in K.A.R. 115-25-9a which will be covered in a Workshop at a later date.

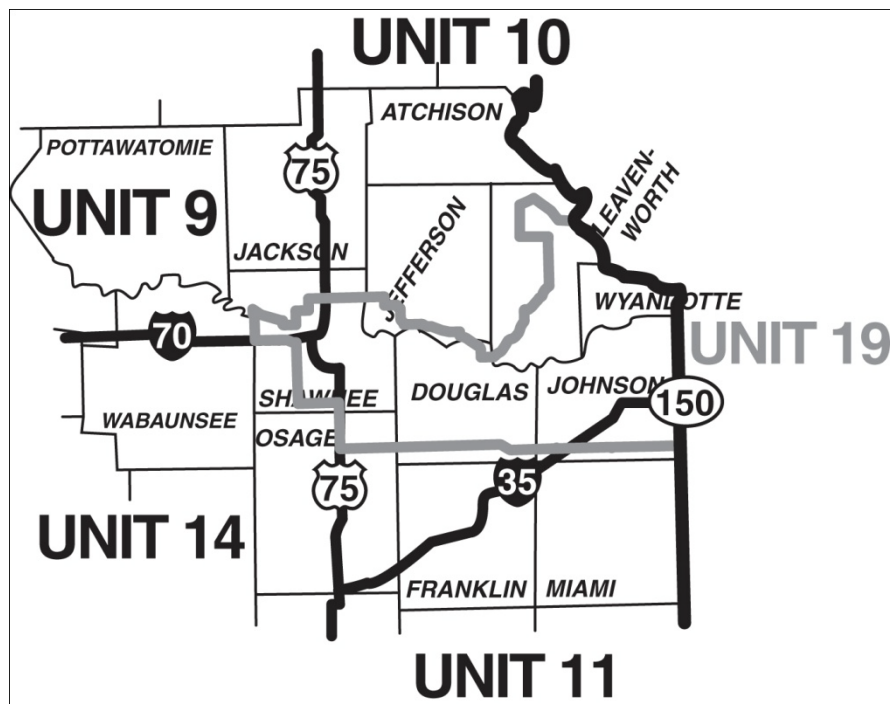
Application deadlines are now provided in KAR 115-4-11

Consideration is being made to allow hunters to purchase five white-tailed deer antlerless-only permits. Last year the first permit was valid statewide including on lands management by the department. The second WAO permit was valid in all but units 17 & 18 and was also valid at Cedar Bluff WA. The last 3 WAO permits were valid on a restricted list of units, i.e., units 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 19. Consideration is being given to increasing the wildlife management units where more than one WAO could be used.

Deer Management Units



Deer Management Units with Sub-Unit 19



KAR 115-25-7

Antelope; open season, bag limit and permits

Background

This regulation pertains to seasons, bag limits, unit boundaries, permits and tags for pronghorn antelope.

Western Kansas pronghorn antelope populations have supported a hunting season since 1974. The firearms pronghorn season has been four days long since 1990, and has started on the first Friday in October. The archery pronghorn season was nine days from 1985 to 2004, and included the two weekends prior to the firearms season. Since 2005, the archery season has reopened on the Saturday following the firearms season, and continued through the end of October. A muzzleloader season was initiated in 2001. It has begun immediately after the archery season and ran for eight days, the last four of which overlap with the firearms season.

Demand for pronghorn hunting opportunities in Kansas by resident hunters remains high. Over 1000 applications are received annually for limited draw permits or preference points. Half these permits are allocated to landowner/tenants who account for a much smaller percent of applicants than general residents, so are able to draw with 0-2 preference points. For general residents, 2-4 preference points are required to draw a muzzleloader permit and 4-8 preference points are required to draw a firearms permit. Demand for unlimited archery permits has increased from an average of 115 over the first five years of this decade to over 250 each of the past three years.

Discussion & Recommendations

No changes are recommended for season structure, unit boundaries, bag limits, or permits.

We propose unlimited archery permits be allocated for both residents and nonresidents. Firearm and muzzleloader permits will remain restricted to residents, with half assigned to landowner/tenants and the remainder awarded to general residents. Firearm and muzzleloader permit allocations will be determined following winter aerial surveys.

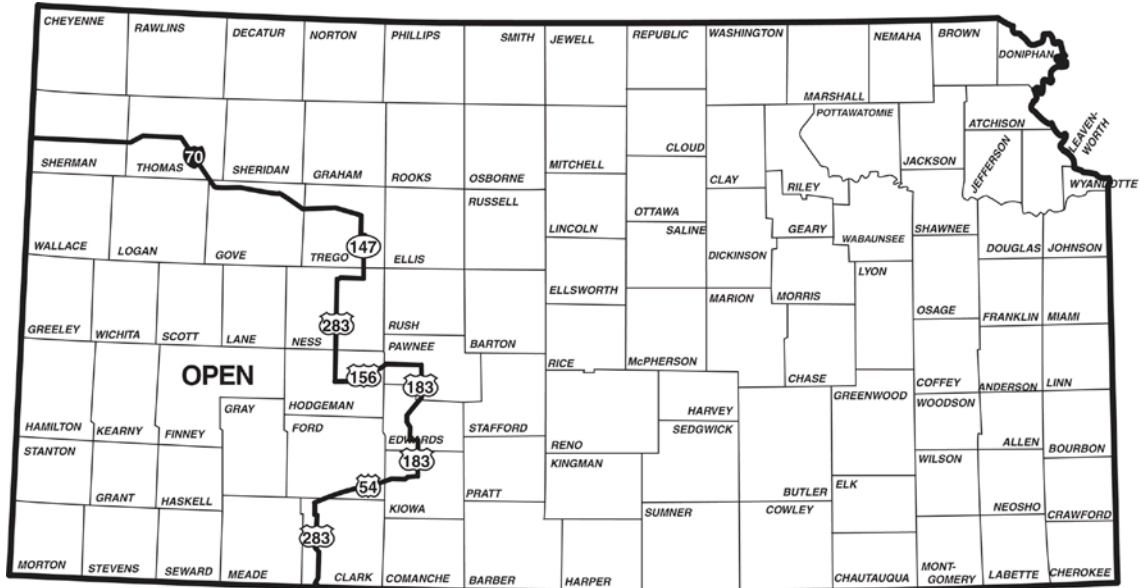
Unit boundaries are proposed to coincide with firearm deer management units defined in K.A.R. 115-4-6, with units 2, 17, and 18 being open. The proposed season dates are:

September 22, 2012 through September 30, 2012 and October 13, 2012 through October 31, 2012 for the archery season.

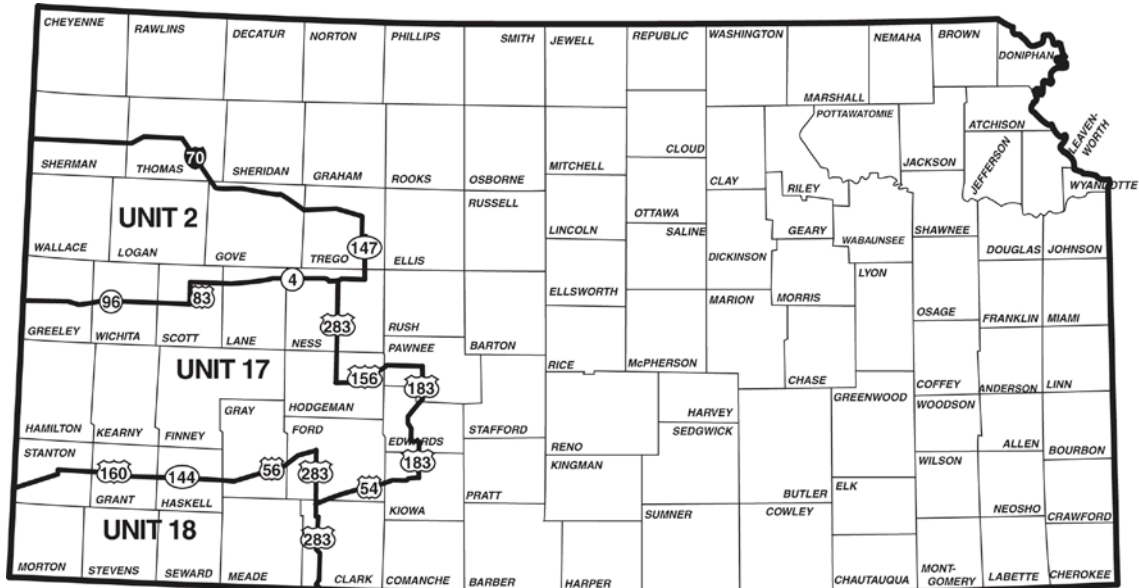
October 1, 2012 through October 8, 2012 for the muzzleloader season.

October 5, 2012 through October 8, 2012 for the firearms season.

Antelope Pronghorn Unit



Firearm, Muzzleloader Pronghorn Units



KAR 115-25-8

Elk; open season, bag limit and permits

Background

This regulation pertains to seasons, bag limits, unit boundaries, permits and tags for elk hunting.

Elk hunting on and around Fort Riley was initiated in 1990, and most of the hunting opportunity in the state occurs on the Fort. However, elk do exist on private lands, though unpredictably in most of the state, with parts of southwest Kansas being the main exception. Elk also occur in the vicinity of Cimarron National Grasslands, but these elk are primarily found in neighboring states, and the Grasslands haven't been open to elk hunting since 1995, following several years of herd reduction.

Since 1999, increasingly lengthened seasons and less restrictive permitting options have been allocated for areas of the state off of Fort Riley and the Grasslands. This framework is intended to allow for elk that may be causing crop damage or other conflicts on private land to be harvested, and for landowners to have the opportunity to maintain elk at desirable numbers on their own property while at the same time allowing the Fort Riley and Cimarron herds to be maintained.

Discussion & Recommendations

No changes are recommended for season structure, unit boundaries, or permits.

Unit boundaries are defined in K.A.R. 115-4-6b. Units 2 and 3 will be open to hunting.

The proposed season dates on Fort Riley are:

- a) September 1, 2012 through September 30, 2012 for a season in which both muzzleloader and archery equipment may be used.
- b) October 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012 for the firearms seasons with one-third of the antlerless only permits valid during each of the following segments:
 - 1) First segment: October 1, 2012 through October 31, 2012.
 - 2) Second segment: November 1, 2012 through November 30, 2012.
 - 3) Third segment: December 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012.
- c) October 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012 for a firearms season for all holders of any-elk permits.

The proposed season dates outside the boundaries of Fort Riley are:

- a) September 1, 2012 through September 30, 2012 for the muzzleloader season.
- b) September 17, 2012 through December 31, 2012 for the archery season.
- c) November 28, 2012 through December 9, 2012, and January 1, 2013 through March 15, 2013 for the firearms seasons.

An unlimited number of general resident and hunt-on-your-own-land antlerless only elk permits and any elk permits will be authorized. Limited draw permit numbers will be determined closer to the

Elk permits will be available only to Kansas residents, and permit applications will be separated into military and nonmilitary applicants. The bag limit shall be one elk as specified on the permit.

The top left map shows the Fort Riley area with Unit 1 highlighted. It includes labels for Co. Rd. V, Co. Rd. 9, Co. Rd. 23, Co. Rd. 24, Richfield, Rolla, Elkhart, and the Colorado/Kansas State Line. The top right map shows the Fort Riley area with Unit 2 highlighted. It includes labels for 22nd Rd., Green, Randolph, Leonardville, Riley, Wakefield, Clay, Dickinson, Geary, Fort Riley, Manhattan, Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Turnoff to Tuttle Creek Reservoir Dam, Pottawatomie, Exit 295, Exit 313, and Highway 77. The bottom map shows the state of Kansas with Unit 3 highlighted. It includes labels for CHEYENNE, RAWLINS, DECATUR, NORTON, PHILLIPS, SMITH, JEWELL, REPUBLIC, WASHINGTON, NEMAH, BROWN, DONIPHAN, SHERMAN, THOMAS, SHERIDAN, GRAHAM, ROOKS, OSBORNE, MITCHELL, CLOUD, MARSHALL, RILEY, POTTAWATOMIE, ATCHISON, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, GEARY, WABAUENSEE, SHAWNEE, OSAGE, DOUGLAS, JOHNSON, LINCOLN, OTTAWA, SALINE, DICKINSON, MARION, MORRIS, LYON, FRANKLIN, MIAMI, ELLSWORTH, RICE, McPHERSON, CHASE, COFFEY, ANDERSON, LINN, HAMILTON, KEARNY, FINNEY, GRAY, HODGEMAN, FORD, EDWARDS, STAFFORD, HARVEY, SEDGWICK, RENO, KINGMAN, SUMNER, BUTLER, COWLEY, ELK, WILSON, ALLEN, BOURBON, GRANT, HASKELL, MORTON, STEVENS, SEWARD, MEADE, CLARK, COMANCHE, BARBER, HARPER, CHAUTAQUA, MONT. GOMERY, LABETTE, CHEROKEE, and CRAWFORD.

**KAR 115-14-2, 115-14-3, 115-14-4, 115-14-5,
115-14-6, 115-14-8, 115-14-9, 115-14-10.
Falconry Regulations**

Background

The sport of falconry is the practice of hunting and taking game with raptors. To be permitted to practice falconry, individuals go through a lengthy process of learning how to properly care for, and how to train the raptors they use in the sport. There are three classes in the falconry permit structure that have requirements with regard to age, knowledge, and proficiency. Each different falconry class allows for different numbers and increasingly difficult types of raptors to be handled in the sport from kestrels and red-tailed hawks for the Apprentice Class falconers all the way to peregrine falcons and golden eagles for Master Falconers. Apprentice, General, and Master falconry classes are recognized in Kansas. In order to become an Apprentice falconer, a test must be passed that demonstrates the applicant's knowledge of basic biology, diseases, care and handling of raptors, literature, law, regulations and other appropriate subject matter, all relating to falconry and raptors. The apprentice must also be mentored by a sponsor who is either a General Class or Master Falconer. An Apprentice must be permitted as an Apprentice for at least two years and receive a recommendation from their sponsor to be able to move to the next class, General Falconer. After practicing falconry for at least five years, a falconer can move to the Master Falconer class. Falconry was implemented in Kansas in 1991. There are currently 74 permitted falconers in Kansas.

Discussion

Due to changes in federal regulations, the states have been asked to revise their regulations to meet minimum standards as set forth by federal regulations by January 1, 2014. As soon as a state is certified they meet minimum U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) standards for falconry, federal falconry permits will no longer be required in that state.

A state that wishes to allow falconry must establish laws and regulations that meet the standards established by the USFWS. The director of the USFWS must determine that a state falconry permitting program meets the standards established by the USFWS no later than January 1, 2014. At that time, all federal falconry permits and the federal permitting program will end. Falconry will not be permitted in a state after this date until the state develops a permitting program the director of USFWS certifies to be in compliance with these regulations. State regulations may be more restrictive than these federal standards but may not be less restrictive. State regulations must be consistent with the terms contained in any convention between the United States and any foreign country for the protection of raptors and the Migratory bird Treaty Act.

Items required by USFWS for certification of State Falconry permit;

- A copy of the state's Apprentice Falconer examination, which at a minimum must cover laws and regulations, raptor biology, raptor identification, trapping methods, facilities requirements, care of raptors held for falconry, diseases and health problems of raptors, and training methods.
- Copies of the laws and regulations governing falconry of the state and certification that the laws and regulations meet the requirements of this section.
- Electronic reporting ; the state must work with the USFWS to ensure that the electronic 3-186A reporting system for reporting take, transfers, and loss of falconry birds is fully operational for residents of the state.

When the USFWS concurs that the regulations and examination meet the requirements set forth by USFWS, they will publish a rule in the Federal Register adding the state to the list of those approved for allowing the practice of falconry. USFWS will terminate federal falconry permitting in any state certified under these regulations on January 1 for the calendar year following publication of the rule

Recommendations

Department staff has been in consultation with officers of the Kansas Hawking Club, which is an affiliated member of NFA (National Falconry Association), to review federal regulations and existing state regulations to best determine how to revise the KDWP regulations to meet the new federal requirements.

In general, we agree that adoption of the new federal regulations 50 C.F.R 21.29 which went into effect on October 8, 2008 will be sufficient. There are, however, certain requirements that KDWP staff and officers of the Kansas Hawking Club feel should be more restrictive than federal regulations.

Following are staff recommendations for consideration for the KDWP falconry regulations:

- Lapsed permits may be reinstated at previously existing level without requirement to retake examination in accordance with federal regulations of not having lapsed for more than five years. This is to take into account reasonable circumstances that may occur that an individual may not be able to renew permit or keep birds such as military deployment.
- Apprentice falconers can possess only wild-caught kestrels, red-tailed hawks, and red shouldered hawks.
- Adopt the lowered minimum ages for falconry classes; Apprentice 12 years of age, General Class, 16 years of age
- Indoor and outdoor falconry holding facilities need to be constructed and inspected prior to issuance of falconry permit.
- Falconry equipment as outlined by federal regulations shall be possessed by each applicant before the issuance or renewal of a falconry permit.
- Adopt federal regulations on types of raptors and when they can be taken but require a valid Kansas hunting license to take raptors from the wild.
- No species listed as threatened or endangered in Kansas can be taken.
- Each item of equipment used to capture raptors shall be tagged with permittees name and falconry permit number.
- Raptors taken under a depredation or special purpose federal permit may be used by General and Master falconers. These raptors are typically golden eagles.

2012 Park Statue Change Recommendation: Effective Calendar Year 2012 Permit Sales

Background:

Due to budget shortfalls and increasing operating costs, the Parks Division is looking to streamline permit sales and reduce enforcement costs on the second vehicle permit by eliminating the sale of this permit. Because a second vehicle permit is permissive, the department has looked at the potential loss from selling a second vehicle permit at a discount as well as fraud. In addition, it could reduce the administrative burden from reviewing titles to ensure the second vehicle is in fact registered to the same individual.

Regulation: 115-2-2
Statute 32-901

Recommendation:

Strike option for second vehicle permit. Potential revenue is up to an additional \$50,000 in FY 2012 and an additional \$100,000 in FY 2013, all of which would accrue to the park fee fund.

Potential Regulation Changes to Address Aquatic Nuisance Species (Recreational Bait/ANS Regulations)

Discussion:

Previously, potential regulations for recreational (wild-caught) baitfish have been presented in an *Option 1 or 2* format to facilitate discussion. Draft regulations have now been developed, making the *Option* format less useful, but we have indicated which option the regulation supports, where applicable. In addition to the regulation review, a list of waters containing ANS has been developed and submitted for your review (Figure 1, Table 1). All waters with established populations of the 115-18-10 prohibited white perch, Asian carp (bighead, silver, or black carp), and zebra mussels were listed and would be utilized as reference should possible amendments be adopted. Further, a map has also been provided to indicate relative locations of aquatic bait dealers should anglers need to purchase baitfish.

KAR 115-7-3. Fish; taking and use of bait fish or minnows. (Option 1)

The proposed regulation requires that wild-caught bait fish be used on the body of water where taken.

KAR 115-7-3. Possible amendment. (Option 2)

Possible amendment to allow the transport of black bullhead, bluegill, green sunfish, yellow bullhead.

KAR 115-7-6. Fishing; bait.

The proposed regulation merely updates the regulation in conjunction with a regulation package designed to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species.

KAR 115-7-10. Fishing; special provisions.

The proposed regulation would not allow the transport of live fish from designated ANS water.

KAR 115-8-6. Fishing, fish bait, and seining.

The proposed regulation would clarify that bait fish taken on department lands and waters must be used where taken.

KAR 115-8-12. Stocking or releasing of wildlife.

The proposed regulation would prohibit stocking or releasing wildlife on navigable publicly owned waters and federal reservoirs.

KAR 115-30-13. Removal of vessels from waters of the state. (Option 1)

The proposed regulation would require draining of livewells and bilges and drain plugs to be removed from all vessels prior to transport on a public highway.

KAR 115-30-13. Possible amendment. (Option 2)

Possible amendment to require draining of livewells and bilges and to remove drain plugs from all vessels leaving designated ANS waters prior to transport on a public highway.

Figure 1. Kansas waters with established populations of the 115-18-10 prohibited white perch, Asian carp (bighead, silver, or black carp), and zebra mussels.

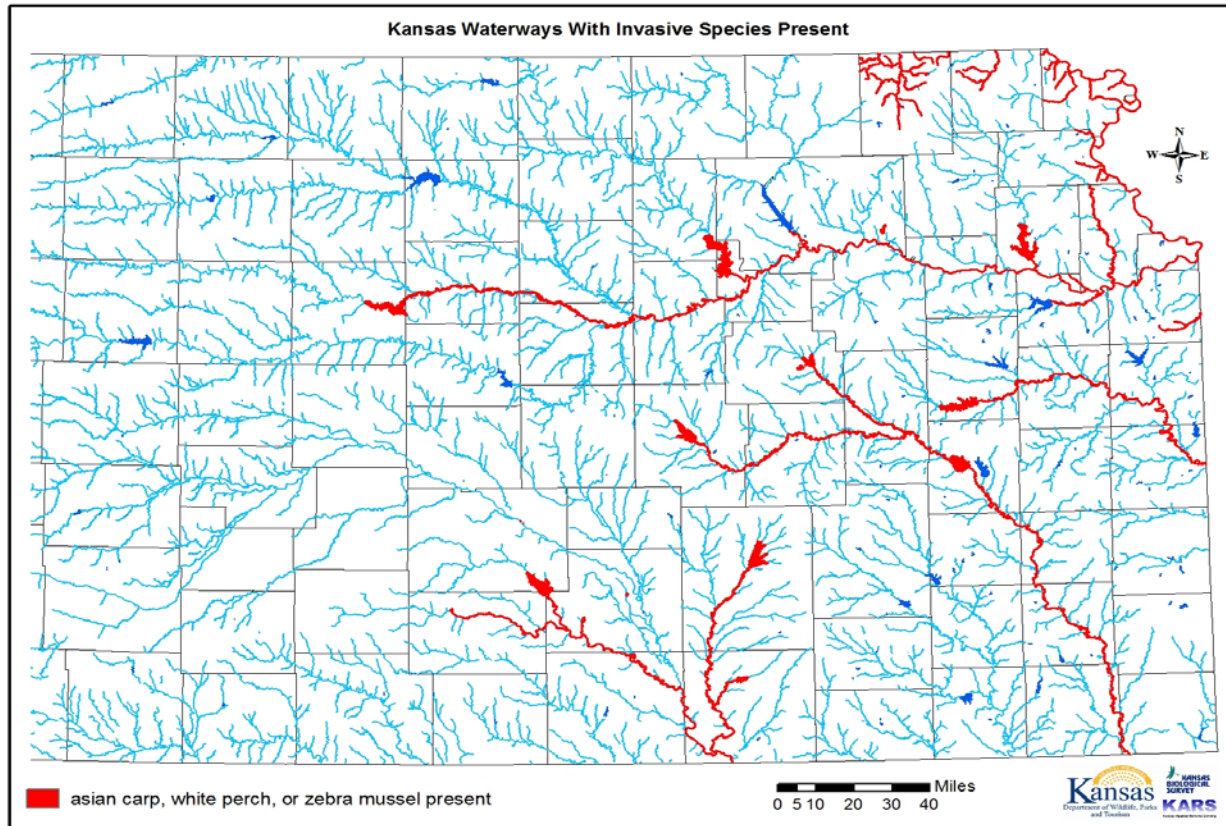


Table 1. Kansas waters with established populations of the 115-18-10 prohibited white perch, Asian carp (bighead, silver, or black carp), and zebra mussels.

Kansas River

Missouri River

El Dorado Reservoir

Walnut River from El Dorado Reservoir Dam to Oklahoma

Winfield City Lake

Timber creek from Winfield City Lake Dam to confluence of the Walnut River

Cheney Reservoir

North Fork Ninescah River from Cheney Reservoir Dam to confluence of the Arkansas River

Arkansas River from confluence of North Fork Ninescah River to Oklahoma state line

Perry Reservoir

Delaware River from Perry Reservoir Dam to confluence of the Kansas River

Marion Reservoir

Cottonwood River from Marion Reservoir Dam to confluence of the Neosho River

John Redmond Reservoir

Milford Reservoir

Republican River from Milford Reservoir Dam to confluence of the Smoky Hill River

Smoky Hill River from confluence of the Saline River to the confluence of the Republican River

Jeffery Energy Center Make-up Lake

Jeffery Energy Center Auxiliary Lake

Council Grove City Lake

Council Grove Reservoir

Neosho River from Council Grove Reservoir Dam to Oklahoma state line

Melvern Reservoir

Marais des Cygnes River from Melvern Reservoir Dam to Missouri state line

Wilson Reservoir

Saline River from Wilson Reservoir Dam to confluence of the Smoky Hill River

Lake Afton

Clearwater Creek to confluence of the Ninnescah River

Kingman Hoover Pond

Kingman State Fishing Lake

Camp Ninnescah Dam, South Fork Ninnescah River to confluence of the North Fork Ninnescah

Sedgwick County Park Lakes

Vic's Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Tom Scott Lake, Moss Lake and Kids

Hutchinson Carey Park Pond

Lagoon and Fishing pond

Wakarusa River from Clinton Reservoir Dam to confluence of the Kansas River

Big Blue River from Rocky Ford Dam to confluence of the Kansas River

Browning Oxbow

Atchison County

Independence Creek from Atchison SFL to confluence of Missouri River

Walnut Creek to confluence of Missouri River

Lang Hollow to confluence of Missouri River

Owl Creek to confluence of Missouri River

Little Walnut Creek to confluence with Missouri River

Brown County

Terrapin Creek to confluence of Walnut Creek
Mulberry creek to confluence of Walnut Creek
Walnut Creek to Nebraska state line

Cherokee County

Neosho River Chetopa Dam to Oklahoma state line

Doniphan County

Squaw creek to confluence of the Missouri River
Spring Creek to confluence of Missouri River
Mill Creek to confluence of Missouri River
Mission creek to confluence of Missouri River
Wolf River
Brush Creek to confluence of the Missouri River
Mosquito Creek to confluence of the Missouri River
Smith Creek to confluence of the Missouri River
Peters Creek to confluence of the Missouri River

Douglas County

Mud Creek to confluence of the Kansas River

Nemaha County

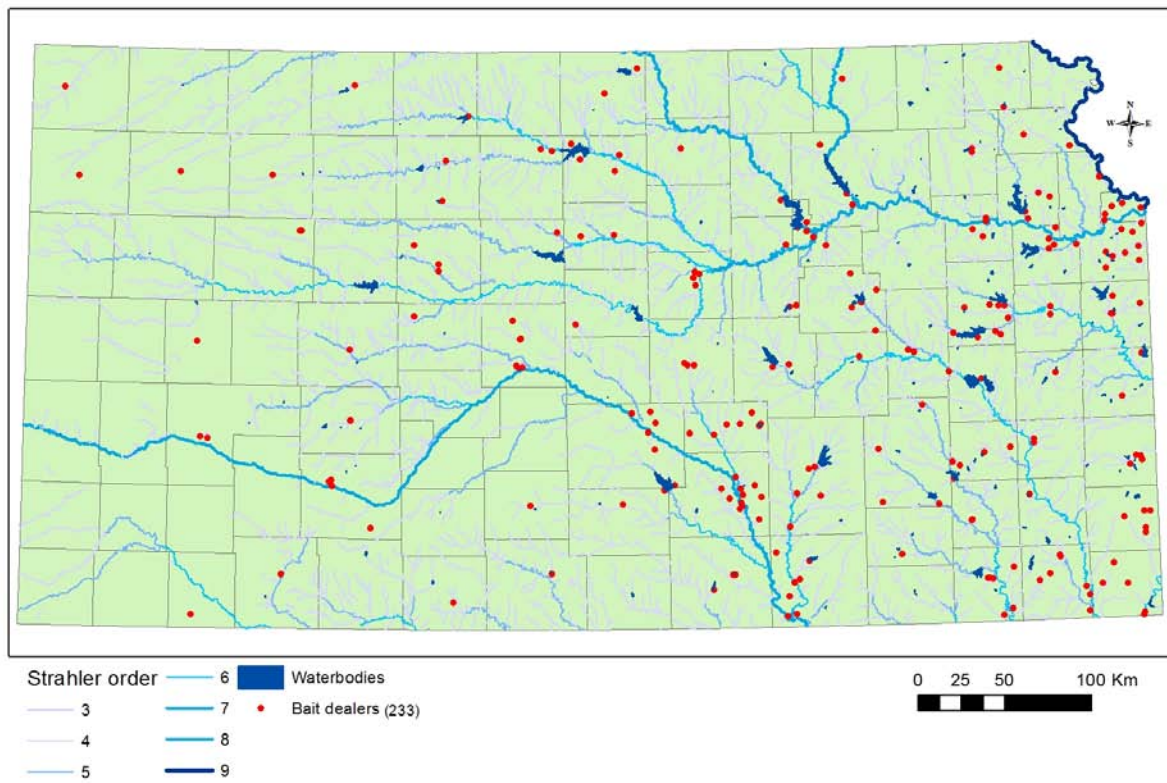
South Fork Big Nemaha River to Nebraska state line
Burger Creek to confluence of Turkey Creek
Turkey Creek to confluence of the South Fork Big Nemaha River
Clear Creek to confluence of Turkey Creek
Negro Creek to confluence of Clear Creek
Manley Creek to confluence of Pole Creek
Pole Creek to confluence of Turkey Creek
Harris Creek to Confluence of the South Fork Big Nemaha River
Wildcat Creek to confluence of Harris Creek
South Fork Wildcat Creek to confluence of Wildcat Creek
North Fork Wildcat Creek to confluence of Wildcat Creek
Fisher Creek to confluence of South Fork Big Nemaha River
Tennessee Creek to confluence of South Fork Big Nemaha River
Illinois Creek to confluence of the South Fork Big Nemaha River
Deer Creek from Sabetha City Lake to confluence of the South Fork Big Nemaha River
Wolf Pen Creek to confluence of Deer Creek
Four Mile Creek to Nebraska state line
Rock Creek to Nebraska state line

Johnson County

Coffey Creek to confluence of Wolf Creek
Wolf Creek to confluence of the Little Blue River
Little Blue River to Big Blue River
Big Blue River to Missouri state line

Leavenworth County
Stranger Creek to confluence of the Kansas River

Figure 2. Location map for 2011 aquatic bait dealers.



Public Hearing

**All public hearing items were stamped and approved by
the Department of Administration on July 6, July 8, July 26 and August 2;
and by the Attorney General on August 1, 2011.**

**Copies of stamped items available upon request
or copies available at Commission meeting.**

Document No. _____

KANSAS REGISTER
SUBMISSION FORM

Agency Number -- 710-01

Agency Name -- Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism

Agency Address - 1020 S. Kansas Ave., Suite 200

Topeka, Kansas 66612-1233

Title of Document -- Public Meeting

Desired Date of Publication - August 11, 2011

ITEMS SUBMITTED IN DUPLICATE

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I have reviewed the attached documents, and that they conform to all applicable Kansas Register publication guidelines and to the requirements of K.S.A. 75-431, as amended. I further certify that submission of these items for publication is a proper and lawful action of this agency, that funds are available to pay the publication fees and that such fees will be paid by this agency on receipt of billing.

Christopher J. Tymeson
Liaison officer's typed name

Liaison officer's signature

Department Attorney
Title

(785) 296-2281
Phone

This space for Register office use only

Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism Commission

Notice of Public Hearing

A public hearing will be conducted by the Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism Commission at 7:00 p.m., Thursday, October 13, 2011 at the KDWPT Operations Office, 512 SE 25th Ave, Pratt, Kansas, to consider the approval and adoption of proposed regulations of the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism.

A general discussion and workshop meeting on business of the Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism Commission will begin at 1:30 p.m., October 13 at the location listed above. The meeting will recess at 5:30 p.m. then resume at 7:00 p.m. at the same location for more business and the regulatory hearing. There will be public comment periods at the beginning of the afternoon and evening meetings for any issues not on the agenda and additional comment periods will be available during the meeting on agenda items. Old and new business may also be discussed at this time. If necessary to complete business matters, the Commission will reconvene at 9:00 a.m. October 14 at the location listed above.

Any individual with a disability may request accommodation in order to participate in the public meeting and may request the meeting materials in an accessible format. Requests for accommodation to participate in the meeting should be made at least five working days in advance of the meeting by contacting Sheila Kemmis, Commission Secretary, at (620) 672-5911. Persons with a hearing impairment may call the Kansas Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing at 1-800-432-0698 to request special accommodations.

This 60-day notice period prior to the hearing constitutes a public comment period for the purpose of receiving written public comments on proposed administrative regulations.

All interested parties may submit written comments prior to the hearing to the Chairman of the Commission, Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism, 1020 S. Kansas Ave, Suite 200, Topeka, KS 66612 or to sheila.kemmis@ksoutdoors.com if electronically. All interested parties will be given a reasonable opportunity at the hearing to express their views orally in regard to the adoption of the proposed regulations. During the hearing, all written and oral comments submitted by interested parties will be considered by the commission as a basis for approving, amending and approving, or rejecting the proposed regulations.

The regulations that will be heard during the regulatory hearing portion of the meeting are as follows:

K.A.R. 115-2-3. This permanent regulation establishes the camping, utility and other fees for state parks. The proposed amendments would increase utility fees by \$1.00 to offset rising utility costs.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

K.A.R. 115-8-1. This permanent regulation establishes hunting, furharvesting, and discharge of firearms restrictions on public lands. The proposed amendments update the reference document restrictions for various properties.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

K.A.R. 115-8-9. This permanent regulation establishes camping restrictions on department lands and waters. The proposed amendments would waive occupancy requirements for prepaid state park campsites reserved through the departments electronic reservation system.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

K.A.R. 115-8-10. This permanent regulation establishes provisions and restrictions for pets on department lands and waters. The proposed amendments would allow pets in designated public-use department cabins.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

K.A.R. 115-17-1. This permanent regulation establishes legal species, harvest seasons, size restrictions, daily limits, and possession limits for commercial harvest of fish bait. The proposed amendments would remove amphibians from the list of species available for commercial harvest and are proposed in conjunction with a regulation package designed to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

K.A.R. 115-17-2. This permanent regulation establishes commercial sale of fish bait requirements. The proposed amendments would alter the list of fish and crayfish species available for commercial sale, require certification of pathogen free status, require holding and retail tanks to use a potable water source, and require receipts to accompany bait fish sales. The amendments are proposed in conjunction with a regulation package designed to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments may have an economic impact on commercial bait dealers. Otherwise, the proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

K.A.R. 115-17-2a. This new permanent regulation establishes testing procedures for certification of pathogen free status of bait fish for sale. The proposed regulation would enact testing procedures similar to those used in other states and are proposed in conjunction with a regulation package designed to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

K.A.R. 115-17-3. This permanent regulation establishes requirements, applications and general provisions for commercial fish bait permit. The proposed amendments would require certain record keeping aspects and are proposed in conjunction with a regulation package designed to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

K.A.R. 115-17-4. This permanent regulation establishes legal equipment, taking methods and general provisions for commercial harvest of fish bait. The proposed amendment would remove amphibians from the list of species and is proposed in conjunction with a regulation package designed to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

K.A.R. 115-17-5. This permanent regulation establishes open areas for commercial harvest of fish bait. The proposed amendments would remove amphibians from the open areas for commercial harvest and are proposed in conjunction with a regulation package designed to prevent the introduction

and spread of invasive species.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

K.A.R. 115-17-10. This permanent regulation establishes permit requirements, application, reports, and permit revocations for commercial harvest of fish. The proposed amendments would update and streamline the regulation and are proposed in conjunction with a regulation package designed to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

K.A.R. 115-17-11. This permanent regulation establishes legal equipment and taking methods, identification tags and identification tag fee for commercial harvest of fish. The proposed amendments would update the regulation and are proposed in conjunction with a regulation package designed to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

K.A.R. 115-17-12. This permanent regulation establishes legal species, seasons, size restrictions, daily limits, and possession limits for commercial harvest of fish. The proposed amendments would require that certain species of fish be dispatched prior to transport after commercial harvest and are proposed in conjunction with a regulation package designed to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

K.A.R. 115-25-14. This exempt regulation establishes statewide limits and open season for fishing in Kansas. The proposed version would establish a new trout location and adjust length and creel limits for certain water bodies.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

Copies of the complete text of the regulations and their respective economic impact statements may be obtained by writing the chairman of the Commission at the address above, electronically on the department's website at www.kdwpt.state.ks.us, or by calling (785) 296-2281.

Gerald Lauber, Chairman



STATE OF KANSAS
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEREK SCHMIDT
ATTORNEY GENERAL

August 5, 2011

MEMORIAL HALL
120 SW 10TH AVE., 2ND FLOOR
TOPEKA, KS 66612-1597
(785) 296-2215 • FAX (785) 296-6296
WWW.KSAG.ORG

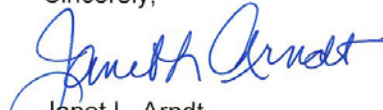
Christopher J. Tymeson
Chief Legal Counsel
Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism
1020 S. Kansas Ave, Suite 200
Topeka, KS 66612

RE: K.A.R. 115-2-3, K.A.R. 115-8-1, K.A.R. 115-8-9, K.A.R. 115-8-10, K.A.R. 115-17-1, K.A.R. 115-17-2, K.A.R. 115-17-2a, K.A.R. 115-17-3, K.A.R. 115-17-4, K.A.R. 115-17-5, K.A.R. 115-17-10, K.A.R. 115-17-11, K.A.R. 115-17-12, and K.A.R. 115-25-14,

Dear Mr. Tymeson

We have completed our review of the above-referenced regulations and approved them for legality. Our records show that you have picked up the original regulations.

Sincerely,


Janet L. Arndt
Assistant Attorney General

cc: Representative Carl Holmes, Chair, Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations
Senator Vicki Schmidt, Vice Chair, Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations
Representative Janice Pauls, Ranking Minority Member, Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations
Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research, State Capitol, Room 68-W
Kenneth Wilke, Revisor of Statutes, State Capitol, Room 24-E

JLA:ke

STATE OF KANSAS

ALAN D. CONROY
Director
RANEY L. GILLILAND
Assistant Director for Research
J.G. SCOTT
Chief Fiscal Analyst



STAFF
LEGISLATIVE COORDINATING COUNCIL
INTERIM COMMITTEES
STANDING COMMITTEES
LEGISLATIVE INQUIRIES

KANSAS LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Room 68-West — State Capitol Building — 300 SW Tenth Avenue — Topeka, Kansas 66612-1504
PHONE (785) 296-3181 • FAX (785) 296-3824 • TTY (785) 296-3677
INTERNET: <http://www.kslegislature.org/kird> E-MAIL: kslegres@kird.ks.gov

September 9, 2011

Mr. Robin Jennison, Secretary
Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism
1020 S. Kansas Avenue, Room 200
Building Mail

Dear Secretary Jennison:

At its meeting on August 29, 2011, the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations reviewed for public comment rules and regulations concerning camping, utility, and other fees; department lands and waters; hunting, furharvesting, and discharge of firearms; camping; pets, provisions and restrictions; commercial harvest of fish bait, legal species, harvest seasons, size restrictions, daily limits, and possession limits; commercial sale of fish bait; commercial sale of bait fish, testing procedures; commercial fish bait permit, requirement, application, and general provisions; commercial harvest of fish bait, legal equipment, taking methods, and general provisions; commercial harvest of fish bait, open areas; commercial harvest of fish, permit requirement and application, authority, reports, permit revocation; commercial harvest of fish, legal equipment and taking methods, identification tags and identification tag fee; commercial harvest of fish, legal species, seasons, size restrictions, daily limits, and possession limits; and fishing, creel limit, size limit, possession limit, and open season (exempt). After discussion, the Committee had no comment.

Prior to filing with the Secretary of State, review the history sections of the rules and regulations to update them to the most recent statutory citations, making certain the citations for authorizing and implementing statutes are correct and complete. Please indicate your agency's website address in the filing notice where proposed regulations can be located. In addition, if your agency accepts written comments by e-mail include this information in the public notice. Further, e-mail requests for public accommodation should be included as a part of the notice. Finally, verify that the adoption by reference of any materials included in the regulations is properly completed as prescribed in the Policy and Procedure Manual for the Adoption of Kansas Administrative Regulations.

Please make this letter a part of the public record on these regulations. The Committee will review the regulations which the agency ultimately adopts, and reserves any expression of legislative concern to that review.

To assist in that final review:

- Please inform the Joint Committee and me, in writing, at the time the rules and regulations are adopted and filed with the Secretary of State, of any and all changes which have been made following the public hearing.
- Please notify the Joint Committee and me, in writing, when your agency has adopted the regulations as permanent; delayed implementation of the regulations; or decided not to adopt any of the regulations.
- Also, please indicate separately to the Joint Committee and me, any changes made to the proposed regulations reviewed by the Committee.

Based upon direction from the Committee, failure to respond to each and every comment contained in this letter may result in the request that a spokesperson from your agency appear before the Committee to explain the agency's failure to reply.

Sincerely,



Raney L. Gilliland
Assistant Director for Research

RLG/db

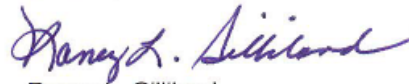
Secretary Jennison

- 2 -

- Please notify the Joint Committee and me, in writing, when your agency has adopted the regulations as permanent; delayed implementation of the regulations; or decided not to adopt any of the regulations.
- Also, please indicate separately to the Joint Committee and me, any changes made to the proposed regulations reviewed by the Committee.

Based upon direction from the Committee, failure to respond to each and every comment contained in this letter may result in the request that a spokesperson from your agency appear before the Committee to explain the agency's failure to reply.

Sincerely,



Raney L. Gilliland
Assistant Director for Research

RLG/db

115-8-1. Department lands and waters: hunting, furharvesting, and discharge of firearms. (a)

Subject to provisions and restrictions as established by posted notice or as specified in the document adopted by reference in subsection (e), the following activities shall be allowed on department lands and waters:

- (1) Hunting during open seasons for hunting on lands and waters designated for public hunting;
- (2) furharvesting during open seasons for furharvesting on lands and waters designated for public hunting and other lands and waters as designated by the department;
- (3) target practice in areas designated as open for target practice; and
- (4) noncommercial training of hunting dogs.

(b) Other than as part of an activity under subsection (a), the discharge of firearms and other sport hunting equipment capable of launching projectiles shall be allowed on department lands and waters only as specifically authorized in writing by the department.

(c) The discharge of fully automatic rifles or fully automatic handguns on department lands and waters shall be prohibited.

(d) Department lands and waters shall be open neither for commercial rabbit and hare furharvesting nor for commercial harvest of amphibians and reptiles.

(e) The department's "~~KDWP~~ KDWPT fisheries and wildlife division public land special use restrictions," dated ~~April 6, 2010~~ July 18, 2011, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by K.S.A. 32-807; implementing K.S.A. 32-807; effective Dec. 4, 1989; amended July 13, 2001; amended May 16, 2008; amended May 15, 2009; amended July 23, 2010; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-8-1. Department lands and waters; hunting, furharvesting, and discharge of firearms.

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes certain requirements for and restrictions on certain activities on department lands and waters, including hunting, furharvesting, and other discharge of firearms. Over a period of many years, posted notice has been used to restrict access to certain properties and enhance recreational opportunities. Many of those posted notice restrictions have become long-term policies and to better inform the public as well as enforce the posted notices, the department has consolidated many of those notices into a reference document for adoption by reference. This is an update to that reference document.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism

KDWPT Fisheries and Wildlife Division Public Land Special Use Restrictions

Dated: July 18, 2011

Access Restrictions

The following properties have access restrictions (curfews) during specific times during a 24 hour period.

Region 1

Saline SFL- open to vehicle traffic sunrise to sunset daily from 3/1 to 9/30

Region 2

Benedictine WA-use of parking lot ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise restricted to individuals authorized by permit

Pillsbury Crossing WA-open 6 a.m. through 10 p.m.

Region 3

Hain WA & SFL-no vehicle access during waterfowl seasons

Greeley WA- Closed to all activities February 1 through August 31

Playa Lakes (Herron, Stein & Wild Turkey) Closed to all activities from February 1 through August 31. Open till noon for migratory bird seasons from September 1 through November 22. Open all day during designated youth upland bird season. Open to all hunting all day November 23 through January 31.

Sandsage Bison Range & WA-any pasture where Bison are present

Pratt Backwater Channel-open 6 a.m. through 10 p.m.

Region 4

Maxwell Wildlife Refuge-access restricted to main road, area closed to all activities, except during special events

Region 5

Grand Osage WA – Access by special permit or Army authorization only

Age Restrictions

Portions of the following properties restrict hunting to specific age groups

Region 1

Cedar Bluff WA – North Dam area, youth/mentor area – all species, all seasons, archery & shotgun equipment only

Cedar Bluff WA – Threshing Machine Canyon (west) area, youth/mentor area – all species, all seasons

Jamestown WA- Ringneck & Puddler Marshes, mentor area- all species, all seasons

Glen Elder WA- Walnut Creek area, mentor area-all species, all seasons

Region 2

Hillsdale WA-Big Bull wetland area, mentor area-all species, all seasons

Kansas River WA – Fitzgerald Tract, youth/mentor – all species, all season by special permit

Milford WA-West Broughton area, mentor area hunting-all species, all seasons
Perry WA-designated area, youth/mentor hunting-all species, all seasons

Region 3

Cheyenne Bottoms WA-Mitigation Marsh, youth/mentor-all species, all seasons

Region 5

Melvern WA-designated area, youth/mentor hunting/fishing-all species, all seasons
Neosho WA- Pool 8, mentor waterfowl hunters on weekends and holidays, all other days open to general public
Neosho SFL kids pond-youth/mentor

Alcohol – No cereal malt beverages.

Region 1

Rooks SFL & WA

Region 2

Atchison SFL
Benedictine WA
Burr Oak WA
Dalbey WA
Douglas SFL & WA
Elwood WA
Jeffery Energy Center WA Area 2
Kansas River WA – K18 River Access
Leavenworth SFL
Middle Creek Lake Area
Miami SFL
Pillsbury Crossing WA
Pottawatomie SFL's 1 & 2
Rising Sun River Access
Rocky Ford Fishing Area
Shawnee SFL & WA
Osawatomie Dam and Parking Area

Region 3

Pratt Backwater Channels

Region 4

Black Kettle SFL
Butler SFL
Byron Walker Wildlife Area Archery Range
Cheney Reservoir at shooting range
Cowley SFL
Chase SFL & WA
Kingman SFL
Maxwell Wildlife Area at shooting range
McPherson SFL

Region 5

LaCygne Lake
Lyon SFL & WA
Montgomery SFL & WA
Mined Land WA-Unit 1 only
Shoal Creek WA

All Non-Toxic Shot**Region 1**

Jamestown WA
Talmo Marsh WA

Region 2

Benedictine WA
Burr Oak WA
Dalbey WA
Elwood WA

Region 3

Cheyenne Bottoms WA
Isabel WA
Playa Lakes (Heron, Stein, Wild Turkey)
Texas Lake WA

Region 4

McPherson Wetlands
Slate Creek Wetlands

Region 5

John Redmond Reservoir-Otter Creek WA
Marais des Cygnes WA
Neosho WA

Boating Restrictions**No Motorized Boats****Region 1**

Jamestown WA- Pintail and Buffalo Creek Marshes

Region 2

Milford WA-no motorized boats are allowed in any wetland areas except Mall
Creek/Peterson Bottoms
Perry WA-no motorized boats are allowed in any wetland areas except East and West pools of the
Kyle marsh

Region 3

Cheyenne Bottoms WA-motorized watercraft permitted only during the waterfowl season. From 4/15 thorough 8/15, no boats permitted from 10 a.m. through 5 p.m. No out of water propeller driven watercraft permitted at any time.

Region 5

Elk City WA-Widgeon and Simmons Marshes.

Marais des Cygnes WA-no motorized boats except in Unit A (boat lane only) and Unit G

No Gasoline Engine Powered Boats

Jamestown WA-Marsh Creek Marsh

No Wake

The following lakes require all motorized vessels to be operated at no wake speeds.

Region 1

Jewell SFL

Ottawa SFL

Rooks SFL

Saline SFL

Sheridan SFL

Region 2

Pottawatomie SFL #1

Pottawatomie SFL #2

Region 3

Meade SFL

Scott SFL- in designated area

Region 4

Black Kettle SFL

Butler SFL

Cowley SFL

Kingman SFL

McPherson SFL

Region 5

Marais des Cygnes WA

Wilson SFL

Woodson SFL

Closed to All Hunting

Properties could be included in the STWD special hunts program.

Region 1

Saline SFL

Region 2

Green WA-(8 mi. West of Topeka)
Pillsbury Crossing WA
Pottawatomie SFL # 2
Rocky Ford Fishing Area

Region 3

Big Basin Prairie Preserve
Ford SFL
Kiowa SFL
Pratt Backwater

Region 4

Maxwell Wildlife Refuge

Region 5

Montgomery SFL
Neosho SFL

Equipment Restrictions (Hunting)**Archery Only****Region 4**

McPherson SFL-deer and turkey only

Region 5

Mined Land WA Unit 1, Unit 21, Unit 23, a portion of Unit 22 and Unit 47

No Center fire Rifles**Region 2**

Douglas SFL
Kansas River WA - Urish, Macvicar & K-18 tracts
Leavenworth SFL
Shawnee SFL

Region 5

La Cygne WA

Shotgun & Archery Only**Region 1**

Cedar Bluff WA – North Dam Youth/Mentor area
Lovewell WA-designated area below the dam
Ottawa SFL
Sheridan SFL

Region 2

Douglas SFL-deer hunting

Kansas River WA-no firearms deer hunting, Urish, Macvicar & K-18 tracts

Leavenworth SFL-deer hunting

Shawnee SFL-deer hunting

Region 3

Sandsage Bison Range & WA-north pasture units only

Region 5

Berentz/Dick WA

Osage SFL

Shoal Creek WA

Wilson SFL

Shotgun, Archery & Muzzleloader Only**Region 2**

Elwood WA

Jeffery Energy Center WA Area #2 (except for special draw youth hunts)

Middle Creek Lake Area

Rutlader WA

Region 5

Otter Creek WA at John Redmond Reservoir

Disabled Accessible Hunting

The following properties have specific areas designated for disabled access hunting. Specific locations are posted at the wildlife area and can be found on the area brochures and web sites. Special permit is required and available from the Area Manager.

Region 1

Glen Elder WA

Lovewell WA

Norton WA

Webster WA

Wilson WA

Region 2

Clinton WA

Milford WA

Perry WA

Tuttle Creek WA

Region 3

Cheyenne Bottoms WA-disabled hunting blind restricted to disabled only use. Assistants allowed to hunt if they accompany disabled hunter.

No Shooting from Dikes or Levees

Region 3

Cheyenne Bottoms WA

Region 5

Marais des Cygnes WA

Neosho WA-no shooting from designated dikes & levees

No Swimming

Waters in addition to the state fishing lakes that are closed to swimming

Region 2

Pillsbury Crossing WA

Region 3

Big Basin Prairie Preserve

Pratt Backwater

Sandsage Bison Range & WA Sandpit

Region 4

El Dorado WA-jumping bridge located at the Junction of the Walnut River and NE
Chelsea Road

Region 5

Mined Land WA

Melvern WA-Quarry Pond

Refuges

The following properties have portions of the area designated as a refuge during specific periods of the year, or year-round. Access and activity restrictions are for refuge management, special hunts, or special permits.

Refuge Area Closed to Hunting Year Round Open to All Other Legal Activities**Region 1**

Rooks SFL

Sheridan SFL

Ottawa SFL

Region 4

Kingman WA-waterfowl refuge

Refuge Area Closed to Hunting, Open to all other legal activities 11/1 to 1/31**Region 1**

Cedar Bluff WA – Cove 1, designated water area

Lovewell WA – designated water area

Refuge Area Closed to Hunting Year Round Open to all other legal activities 3/1 to 9/30**Region 4**

Cheney WA

Marion WA

Refuge Area Closed to Hunting Year Round Closed to all activities 9/1 – 3/31

Region 5

Elk City WA

Neosho WA

Refuge Area Closed to All Activities Year Round

Region 1

Cedar Bluff WA

Region 2

Benedictine WA

Jeffery Energy Center-Area #3

Milford WA-Steve Lloyd refuge area

Region 3

Cheyenne Bottoms WA-Pool 1

Region 4

McPherson Wetlands - South Refuge

Region 5

Fall River WA

Marais des Cygnes WA

Mined Land WA Bison Pen located on Unit 1

Mined Land WA-portions of Units 28 & 29

Refuge Area Closed to All Activities 10/1 through 1/15

Region 2

Clinton WA

Perry WA

Hillsdale WA

Region 5

Melvern WA

Refuge Area Closed to All Activities 9/1 to 1/31

Region 1

Cedar Bluff WA – west refuge

Refuge Area Closed to All Activities 10/1 to 1/31

Region 1

Lovewell WA

Jamestown WA

Brzon WA

Smoky Hill WA

Ottawa SFL

Refuge Area Closed to All Activities 10/1 – 3/31

Region 4

McPherson Valley Wetlands WA

Refuge Area Closed to All Activities 11/1 to 1/31

Region 1

Norton WA
Webster WA
Wilson WA
Cedar Bluff WA – Church Camp Cove
Glen Elder WA

Seasonal Closures

Access by Permit 10/1 through 3/31

Region 2

Benedictine WA

Open to Hunting Thursday, Saturday and Sunday 9/10 through 3/31

Region 2

Brown SFL

Open to Shotgun Hunting 12/1 through 1/31

Region 2

Shawnee SFL

Open to Hunting Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Region 5

Berentz/Dick WA

Open to Upland Bird Hunting Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday

Region 2

Burr Oak WA
Dalbey WA
Elwood WA

Closed to fishing 9/15 through 4/15

Region5

Marais des Cygnes WA (marshes only)

Shooting Area (Ranges)

The following properties have designated firearm or archery ranges. Shooting hours are posted at the facility and available on area brochures and web sites.

Region 1

Glen Elder WA

Region 2

Shawnee SFL (firearms & archery)

Region 4

Cheney Res. & WA (firearms)

Byron Walker WA (archery)

Maxwell Wildlife Refuge (firearms)

Region 5

Hollister WA (firearms)

Shooting Hours Restrictions

The following properties have shooting hour restrictions that are more restrictive than statewide regulations. These restrictions may be species specific and regulated only on portions of the property.

Shooting Hours End 1 PM

Region 5

Neosho WA-South Unit for waterfowl

Special Permits (Daily/ Use* Hunt Permits) Daily hunt permits are available on the property at select parking lots and informational kiosks. Designated (*) properties require a permit for all activities.

Region 1

Glen Elder WA

Jamestown WA

Lovewell WA

Region 2

Clinton WA- waterfowl only

Elwood WA

Jeffery Energy Center WA Area # 2

Kansas River WA

Milford WA-waterfowl only

Region 3

Cheyenne Bottoms WA-In addition to daily hunt permit, trapping permit is required from the manager to trap

Isabel WA

Texas Lake WA

Region 4

McPherson Wetlands

Slate Creek Wetland

Region 5

Berentz/Dick WA*

Marais des Cygnes WA-waterfowl only

Neosho WA-waterfowl only

115-2-3. Camping, utility, and other fees. (a) Each overnight camping permit shall be valid only for the state park for which it is purchased and shall expire at 2:00 p.m. on the day following its effective date.

(b) Any annual camping permit may be used in any state park for unlimited overnight camping, subject to other laws and regulations of the secretary. This permit shall expire on December 31 of the year for which it is issued.

(c) Any 14-night camping permit may be used in any state park. This permit shall expire when the permit has been used a total of 14 nights, or on December 31 of the year for which it is issued, whichever is first.

(d) Camping permits shall not be transferable.

(e) The fee for a designated prime camping area permit shall be in addition to the overnight, annual, 14-night, or other camping permit fee, and shall apply on a nightly basis.

(f) Fees shall be due at the time of campsite occupancy and by noon of any subsequent days of campsite occupancy.

(g) Fees set by this regulation shall be in addition to any required motor vehicle permit fee specified in K.A.R. 115-2-2.

(h) The following fees shall be in effect for state parks and for other designated areas for which camping and utility fees are required:

Camping--per camping unit (April 1 through September 30):

Annual camping permit.....\$250.00

Overnight camping permit 7.00

14-night camping permit.....99.00

Prime camping area permit 2.00

Camping--per camping unit (October 1 through March 31):

Annual camping permit.....200.00

Overnight camping permit	6.00
14-night camping permit.....	85.00
Overflow primitive camping permit, per night	5.00
Recreational vehicle long-term camping permit, except for El Dorado, Milford, and Tuttle Creek State Parks (includes utilities)--per month, per unit (annual camping permit and annual vehicle permit required):	
One utility	240.00
Two utilities	300.00
Three utilities	360.00
Recreational vehicle long-term camping permit for El Dorado, Milford, and Tuttle Creek State Parks (includes utilities)--per month, per unit (annual camping permit and annual vehicle permit required):	
One utility	280.00
Two utilities	340.00
Three utilities	400.00
Recreational vehicle short-term parking--per month.....	125.00
Utilities--electricity, water, and sewer hookup per night, per unit:	
One utility	6.50 <u>7.50</u>
Two utilities	8.50 <u>9.50</u>
Three utilities	9.50 <u>10.50</u>
Youth group camping permit in designated areas, per camping unit--per night	2.50
Group camping permit in designated areas, per person--per night.....	1.50
Reservation fee, per reservation (camping, special use, or day use)	10.00
Rent-a-camp: equipment rental per camping unit--per night.....	15.00
Duplicate permit.....	10.00

Special event permit negotiated based on event type, required services,

and lost revenue—maximum.....200.00

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2012. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. ~~2009~~ 2010 Supp. 32-988; effective Jan. 22, 1990; amended Jan. 28, 1991; amended June 8, 1992; amended Oct. 12, 1992; amended Aug. 21, 1995; amended Sept. 19, 1997; amended Jan. 1, 1999; amended Jan. 1, 2001; amended Jan. 1, 2003; amended Jan. 1, 2005; amended Jan. 1, 2009; amended Jan. 1, 2011; amended April 8, 2011; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-2-3. Camping, utility, and other fees.

DESCRIPTION: This regulation establishes the overnight and annual camping permit prices, fees for utility connections, and related fees within state parks. This is a user fee regulation and the proposed amendments would increase the cost of utility fees by \$1.00.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The changes are anticipated to generate an estimated additional \$80,000 in FY 12 and \$160,000 in FY 13, all of which will accrue to the Park Fee Fund. Otherwise, the proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable economic impact on the department, small businesses, other agencies, or the public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

K.A.R. 115-2-3.
Camping, utility, and other fees.
POSSIBLE AMENDMENT

As a result of internal Department comment on the proposed regulation, the Department suggests that the following amendment be made to the version of the regulation submitted for public comment.

115-2-3. Camping, utility, and other fees.

1. Amend proposed subsection (h) as follows:

(h) The following fees shall be in effect for state parks and for other designated areas for which camping and utility fees are required:

Camping--per camping unit (April 1 through September 30):

Annual camping permit.....~~\$250.00~~ 200.00

Overnight camping permit 7.00

14-night camping permit.....99.00

Prime camping area permit 2.00

Camping--per camping unit (October 1 through March 31):

Annual camping permit.....~~200.00~~ 150.00

Overnight camping permit 6.00

14-night camping permit.....85.00

Overflow primitive camping permit, per night5.00

115-8-9. Camping. (a) Camping shall be allowed only in designated areas on department lands and waters and shall be subject to provisions or restrictions as established by posted notice.

(b) All campers and camping units shall be limited to a stay of not more than 14 consecutive days in a campground unless otherwise established by posted notice or as otherwise authorized by the department.

(c) Upon completing 14 consecutive days in a campground, each person and all property of each person shall be absent from that campground for at least five days.

(d) One extended camping stay of not more than 14 additional consecutive days at the same campground may be granted through a written permit issued by the department if vacant camping sites are available. Upon completing 28 consecutive days at the same campground, each person and all property of each person shall be absent from the department-managed area for at least five days, except as authorized in subsection (e).

(e) Long-term camping in state parks shall be allowed on designated camping sites for six consecutive months through a written permit issued by the department if vacant long-term camping sites are available. Upon completing six consecutive months at the same state park, each person and all property of each person shall be absent from the state park for at least five days.

(f) ~~Except as~~ Unless authorized by the department or located on a prepaid state park campsite reserved through the department's electronic reservation system, camping units shall not be left unoccupied in a campground for more than 24 hours.

(g) ~~Except as~~ Unless authorized by the department or located on a prepaid state park campsite reserved through the department's electronic reservation system, vehicles or other property shall not be left unattended upon department lands or waters for more than 24 hours.

(h) Except as authorized by the department, any property unoccupied or unattended for more than 48 hours, unless the property is on a prepaid state park campsite reserved through the department's electronic reservation system, and any property abandoned upon department lands or waters shall be

subject to removal by the department and may be reclaimed by the owner upon contacting the department.

(i) A campsite shall not be left unoccupied in a campground for more than 24 hours, unless the department so authorizes or the campsite is a prepaid state park campsite reserved through the department's electronic reservation system. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 32-807; effective March 19, 1990; amended Feb. 10, 1992; amended Oct. 12, 1992; amended Sept. 12, 2008; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-8-9. Camping.

DESCRIPTION: This administrative regulation establishes certain restrictions on camping on department owned and managed lands. The proposed amendment to the regulation would allow prepaid state park campsites that are reserved electronically to remain unoccupied.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses, or the public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-8-10. Pets; provisions and restrictions. (a) Pets shall be allowed but shall not be permitted to enter into any of the following:

(1) Areas that are posted as swimming beaches or swimming areas that are delineated by buoys or other markers;

(2) public buildings, except designated public-use department cabins; or

(3) public structures.

(b) Pets shall be controlled at all times by using any of the following:

(1) Hand-held lead not more than 10 feet in length;

(2) tethered chain or leash not more than 10 feet in length. The pet shall be under the direct observation of and control by the owner; or

(3) confined to a cage, pen, vehicle, trailer, ~~or~~ privately owned cabin, or designated public-use department cabin.

(c) The requirements of subsection (b) shall not apply to dogs while being used during and as a part of any of the following acts or activities:

(1) Hunting during open hunting seasons on lands or waters open for hunting;

(2) authorized field trial events;

(3) noncommercial training of hunting dogs subject to any provisions or restrictions as established by posted notice;

(4) special events or activities as authorized by the department; or

(5) working as a “guide dog,” “hearing assistance dog,” or “service dog,” as defined in K.S.A. 39-1113 and amendments thereto.

(d) Guide dogs, hearing assistance dogs, and service dogs shall not be restricted by the requirements of subsection (a). (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 32-807; effective Dec. 4, 1989; amended Sept. 12, 2008; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-8-10. Pets; provisions and restrictions.

DESCRIPTION: This administrative regulation establishes certain restrictions on pets on department owned and managed properties. The proposed amendment to the regulation would allow pets into certain designated cabins.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

State Park Cabin Rates
Off-Season (January, February and March)

	Proposed	Current
Cross Timbers State Park	Sunday-Saturday \$55.00/Night	\$65/\$85/Night
	Weekly Rate \$350.00/Week	\$445.00/Week
Eisenhower State Park	Sunday-Saturday \$55.00/Night	\$65/\$85/Night
	Weekly Rate \$350.00/Week	\$445.00/Week
Fall River State Park	Sunday-Saturday \$55.00/Night	\$65/\$85/Night
	Weekly Rate \$350.00/Week	\$445.00/Week
Glen Elder State Park	Sunday-Saturday \$55.00/Night	\$75/Night
	Weekly Rate \$350.00/Week	\$445.00/Week
Milford State Park	Sunday-Saturday \$55.00/night	\$65/\$85/night
	Weekly Rate \$350.00/week	\$445.00/week

	1. RAISE PRIME SEASON FEES	2. DECREASE FEES IN OFF SEASON	3. REDUCE FEES FOR JAN. FEB. MAR.	4. CLOSE SOME CABINS IN THE OFF SEASON	5. SPLIT WEEKENDS IN THE OFF SEASON	6. ARE WE OFFERING GOOD OPTIONS TO THE PUBLIC
CENTRAL REGION						
CHENEY (9)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
KANOPOLIS (5)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
EL DORADO (10)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MILFORD (10)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
STATE FAIR (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TUTTLE CREEK (9)	N	N	N	Y	N/P Y/W	Y
WILSON (5)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
TOTAL (51)	N=6	N=6	N=4 Y=2	Y=6	N=6 Y/W=1	Y=6
EAST REGION						
CLINTON (2) (5 in Dec)	N Y/H	N	N	N	N	Y
CRAWFORD (5)	N	Y	Y	Y	N/P Y/W	Y
CROSS TIMBERS (4)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
EISENHOWER (7)	N	Y	Y	Y	N/P Y/W	Y
ELK CITY (0)	0	0	0	0	0	0
FALL RIVER (3) (1 in Dec)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
HILLSDALE (0)	N	N	N	N	N	Y
PERRY (4)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
POMONA (2) (2 in Dec)	N	N	N	N	N	Y
TOTAL (31)	N=8	N=6 Y=2	N=4 Y=4	N=3 Y=5	N/P=8 Y/W=2	Y=8
WEST REGION						
CEDAR BLUFF (6)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
GLEN ELDER (2)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
LOVEWELL (10)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MEADE (0)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PRAIRIE DOG (4)	Y	N	N	Y 1/2 OF THE CABINS	Y	Y
SCOTT (2)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
WEBSTER (1) (1 in Dec)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
TOTAL (26)	N=5 Y=2	N=5 Y=2	N=5 Y=2	N=3 Y=4	N=1 Y=6	Y=7
GRAND TOTAL (108)	N=18 Y=2 Y/H=1	N=16 Y=4	N=12 Y=8	N=6 Y=14	N=14 Y=9	Y=20
Y=YES N=NO P=PRIME W=WINTER H=HOLIDAYS						

115-17-1. Commercial harvest of fish bait; legal species, harvest seasons, size restrictions, daily limits, and possession limits. (a) The following wildlife may be commercially harvested in Kansas for sale as fishing bait:

(1) Crayfish ~~and~~ all species;

(2) ~~amphibians:~~

(A) ~~Tiger salamander;~~

(B) ~~Blanchard's cricket frog;~~

(C) ~~spotted chorus frog;~~

(D) ~~plains leopard frog;~~

(E) ~~plains spadefoot toad;~~

(F) ~~American toad;~~

(G) ~~great plain's toad; and~~

(H) ~~Woodhouse's toad;~~

(3) annelids; and

(4) (3) insects.

(b) The season for commercial harvest of wildlife listed ~~above~~ in subsection (a) shall be year-round.

(c) There shall be no minimum or maximum size restrictions for wildlife listed ~~above~~ in subsection (a).

(d) There shall be no maximum daily or possession limits for wildlife listed ~~above~~ in subsection (a).

(e) Wildlife listed in K.A.R. 115-15-1 or in K.A.R. 115-15-2 shall not be harvested.

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2012. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 32-807; ~~implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 32-1002~~; effective Sept. 10, 1990; amended Nov. 30, 1998; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-17-1. Commercial harvest of fish bait; legal species, harvest seasons, size restrictions, daily limits and possession limits.

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes the legal species, harvest seasons, size restrictions and daily and possession limits for the commercial harvest of fish bait. The proposed changes to the regulation would eliminate amphibians from the list of species harvested for commercial fish bait. This amendment is proposed in conjunction with similar amendments to other regulations governing commercial harvest of fish bait in order to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed amendment could have a negative economic impact on any individuals or businesses currently harvesting amphibians for sale as fishing bait, however, that number is believed to be extremely small. No other economic impact is expected for the department, other state agencies, small businesses or the remaining public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-17-2. Commercial sale of fish bait. (a) The following wildlife may be commercially sold in Kansas for fishing bait:

~~(1) All species of fish, except that the sale of live specimens shall be restricted to only those species native to or naturalized in Kansas. However, Asian carps, cichlids of the genus *Tilapia*, and rudd shall not be sold as fish bait.~~ The following species of fish:

(A) Black bullhead (*Ameiurus melas*);

(B) bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), including hybrids;

(C) common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), including koi;

(D) fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), including “rosy reds”;

(E) golden shiner (*Notemigonus crysoleucas*);

(F) goldfish (*Carassius auratus*), including “black saltys”;

(G) green sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*), including hybrids; and

(H) yellow bullhead (*Ameiurus natalis*);

~~(2) All only species of annelids, except that the sale of live specimens shall be restricted to only those species native to or naturalized in the continental United States;~~

~~(3) all the following species of crustaceans, except that the sale of live specimens shall be restricted to only those species native to or naturalized in Kansas; crayfish:~~

(A) Virile crayfish (*Orconectes virilis*);

(B) calico crayfish (*Orconectes immunes*); and

(C) white river crayfish (*Procambarus acutus*); and

~~(4) all species of amphibians, except that the sale of live specimens shall be restricted to only those species native to or naturalized in Kansas;~~

~~(5) all only species of insects, except that the sale of live specimens shall be restricted to only those species native to or naturalized in Kansas.~~

(b) Wildlife listed in K.A.R. 115-15-1 or in K.A.R. 115-15-2 or prohibited from importation

pursuant to K.S.A. 32-956, and amendments thereto, shall not be sold.

(c) Live aquatic bait shall be certified free of the following pathogens before import or sale, according to K.A.R. 115-17-2a:

(1) Spring viremia of carp virus;

(2) infectious pancreatic necrosis virus;

(3) viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus; and

(4) infectious hematopoietic virus.

(d) Each distribution tank and each retail tank shall utilize a source of potable water or well water.

(e) Each sale of fish bait shall be accompanied by a receipt that indicates the date of sale, the number and type of fish sold, and the name, address, phone number, and bait permit number of the vendor.

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2012. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 32-807; ~~implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 32-1002~~; effective Sept. 10, 1990; amended Nov. 30, 1998; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-17-2. Commercial sale of fish bait.

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes the legal species that can be sold for commercial fish bait. The proposed amendments would eliminate restrict the species of fish and crayfish that can be sold as commercial fish bait, require certification of pathogen free status before import or sale, require the use of a potable water source in distribution and holding tanks and the sale of bait accompanied by a receipt. This amendment is proposed in conjunction with similar amendments to other regulations governing commercial aspects of fish bait designed to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species. Other amendments are editorial.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed amendment could have a negative economic impact on any individuals or businesses currently selling crayfish or other native fish not on the list as bait. However, the economic ramifications of introduction of invasive species is equally damaging to the economy of the State of Kansas. No other economic impact is expected for the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the remaining public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

K.A.R. 115-17-2.
Commercial sale of fish bait.
POSSIBLE AMENDMENT

As a result of internal Department comment on the proposed regulation, the Department suggests that the following amendment be made to the version of the regulation submitted for public comment.

115-17-2. Commercial sale of fish bait.

1. Amend proposed subsection (c) as follows:

(c) Live aquatic bait shall be certified free of the following pathogens before import ~~or sale~~,
according to K.A.R. 115-17-2a:

- (1) Spring viremia of carp virus;
- (2) infectious pancreatic necrosis virus;
- (3) viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus; and
- (4) infectious hematopoietic virus.

115-17-2a. Commercial sale of bait fish; testing procedures. (a) Live aquatic bait shall be certified free of the following pathogens before import or sale, according to the requirements in this regulation:

- (1) Spring viremia of carp virus;
- (2) infectious pancreatic necrosis virus;
- (3) viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus; and
- (4) infectious hematopoietic virus.

(b) On and after January 1, 2014, upon application or renewal, each applicant and each commercial fish bait permittee shall provide documentation of two consecutive years of pathogen-free status from an independent laboratory approved by United States department of agriculture, animal and plant health inspection service, for the pathogens listed in subsection (a) for the source of bait fish being sold. If the facility is new, the applicant shall certify by affidavit that the facility does not meet the requirements in this regulation and shall provide documentation of pathogen-free status for the current year of operation.

(c) The sample size shall be 150 fish and shall include moribund fish observed in the sampling process. The samples shall be collected twice each year. The samples shall be collected once during the month of October, November, or December and once during the month of March, April, or May.

(d) Collection of each sample shall be overseen by a doctor of veterinary medicine accredited by the United States department of agriculture, animal and plant health inspection service. The collection shall be made under the direct observation of the overseer to the extent that the official can attest to the origin of the fish and that the sampling scheme meets the requirements in this regulation.

(e) Each sample shall include all of the ponds and grow-out tanks. The final species and age composition of each sample shall reflect the overall composition of the certified fish on location. For locations with more than 50 ponds, all species and sizes of fish shall be included in each sample, but the ponds may be sampled in rotation so that all ponds are sampled at least once every two years.

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2012. (Authorized by and

implementing K.S.A. 32-807; effective P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-17-2a. Commercial sale of bait fish; testing procedures.

DESCRIPTION: This new permanent regulation establishes the procedure for documenting certification of pathogen free status for the sale of bait fish. This regulation is proposed in conjunction with similar amendments to other regulations governing commercial aspects of fish bait designed to prevent the introduction or transfer of invasive species.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed amendment could have a negative economic impact on any individuals or businesses currently selling bait fish. However, many other states already require the same testing procedures and in addition, the economic ramifications to the State of Kansas are equally damaging if an invasive species or pathogen is introduced. No other economic impact is expected for the department, other state agencies, small businesses or the remaining public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

K.A.R. 115-17-2a.
Commercial sale of bait fish; testing procedures.
POSSIBLE AMENDMENT

As a result of internal Department comment on the proposed regulation, the Department suggests that the following amendment be made to the version of the regulation submitted for public comment.

K.A.R. 115-17-2a. Commercial sale of bait fish; testing procedures.

1. Amend proposed subsection (a) as follows:

(a) Live aquatic bait shall be certified free of the following pathogens before import ~~or sale~~, according to the requirements in this regulation:

- (1) Spring viremia of carp virus;
- (2) infectious pancreatic necrosis virus;
- (3) viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus; and
- (4) infectious hematopoietic virus.

115-17-3. Commercial fish bait permit; requirement, application, and general provisions. (a) A commercial fish bait permit shall be required for the harvest, sale, or purchase for resale of fish bait, except that a commercial fish bait permit shall not be required ~~for the harvest or sale of crayfish harvested in this state,~~ for the harvest or sale of annelids or insects; or for the purchase of annelids or insects for resale.

(b) Any person may apply to the secretary for a commercial fish bait permit. The application shall be submitted on forms provided by the department ~~and each applicant shall provide the following information:~~

~~(1) The name of the applicant;~~
~~(2) the address of the applicant;~~
~~(3) the telephone number of the applicant;~~
~~(4) the business address of the applicant;~~
~~(5) the telephone number of the business;~~
~~(6) the species of wildlife proposed for harvest, purchase for resale, or sale; and~~
~~(7) other information as required by the secretary~~ and completed in full by the applicant. Each incomplete application shall be returned to the applicant.

(c) Each commercial fish bait permit shall be valid for only those wildlife species specified in the permit.

~~(d) Subject to all federal and state laws and rules and regulations, a~~ Each commercial fish bait permit shall authorize a the permittee to perform any of the following:

(1) Sell fish bait to any person for use as fish bait;
(2) purchase fish bait for resale as fish bait, if the purchase is made from a person who meets at least one of the following requirements:

- (A) Possesses a valid commercial fish bait permit;
- (B) possesses a valid game breeders permit;

(C) is a commercial fish grower, as defined by K.S.A. 1989 Supp. 32-974 and amendments thereto; or

(D) is authorized by another state to export and sell fish bait; or

(3) import fish bait for sale as fish bait.

(e) Each permittee harvesting or purchasing fish bait shall maintain records of the following information; and, if requested by the secretary, shall provide a report to the department containing the following information:

(1) The permittee's name ~~of the permittee~~;

(2) the permit number;

(3) the number, location, and species of wildlife harvested; ~~and~~

(4) the number and species of wildlife sold;

(5) for each permittee purchasing fish bait, the name, address, and phone number of each individual distributor or producer from whom the permittee purchased; and

(6) for each permittee purchasing fish bait, the delivery date of each purchase.

(f) Each permittee shall make records required under the permit available for inspection by any law enforcement officer or department employee upon demand.

(g) Each permittee shall make the fish and the distribution or retail holding tanks that are subject to sample testing pursuant to K.A.R. 115-17-2a available for inspection by any law enforcement officer or department employee upon demand.

(h) Each permittee shall respond to any survey regarding activities conducted under the permit if requested by the secretary.

~~(h)~~ (i) In addition to other penalties prescribed by law, a commercial fish bait permit or application may be denied or revoked by the secretary if either of the following conditions is met:

(1) The application is incomplete or contains false information; ~~or,~~

(2) The permittee fails to meet permit requirements or violates permit conditions.

(j) Each commercial fish bait permit shall expire on December 31 of the year for which the permit is issued.

(k) A permittee may possess and sell legally acquired wildlife for fish bait for not more than 30 days following expiration of the permit.

(l) This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, ~~1991~~ 2012. (Authorized by K.S.A. ~~1989 Supp.~~ 32-807 and K.S.A. ~~1989 Supp.~~ 32-941; implementing K.S.A. ~~1989 Supp.~~ 32-807; and K.S.A. ~~1989 Supp.~~ 32-941, K.S.A. ~~1989 Supp.~~ 32-1002, K.S.A. ~~1989 Supp.~~ 32-1004 and K.S.A. ~~1989 Supp.~~ 32-1005; effective Jan. 1, 1991; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-17-3. Commercial fish bait permit; requirement, application, and general provisions.

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes the requirements, application and general provisions for commercial fish bait permits. The proposed amendments would require certain record keeping items for inspection. This amendment is proposed in conjunction with similar amendments to other regulations governing commercial aspects of fish bait designed to prevent the introduction or transfer of invasive species. Other amendments are editorial.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed amendment could have a negative economic impact on any individuals or businesses currently offering fishing bait for sale. However, the economic impact of introducing invasive species to the State of Kansas is equally damaging. No other economic impact is expected for the department, other state agencies, small businesses or the remaining public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

K.A.R. 115-17-3.
**Commercial fish bait permit; requirement, application, and general provisions. POSSIBLE
AMENDMENT**

As a result of internal Department comment on the proposed regulation, the Department suggests that the following amendment be made to the version of the regulation submitted for public comment.

K.A.R. 115-17-3. Commercial fish bait permit; requirement, application, and general provisions.

1. Amend proposed subsection (d)(2)(B) as follows:

(d) ~~Subject to all federal and state laws and rules and regulations, a~~ Each commercial fish bait permit shall authorize ~~a~~ the permittee to perform any of the following:

(1) Sell fish bait to any person for use as fish bait;

(2) purchase fish bait for resale as fish bait, if the purchase is made from a person who meets at least one of the following requirements:

(A) Possesses a valid commercial fish bait permit;

(B) ~~possesses a valid game breeders permit;~~

~~(C)~~ is a commercial fish grower, as defined by K.S.A. 1989 Supp. 32-974 and amendments thereto; or

~~(D)~~ (C) is authorized by another state to export and sell fish bait; or

(3) import fish bait for sale as fish bait.

115-17-4. Commercial harvest of fish bait; legal equipment, taking methods, and general

provisions. (a) Legal equipment and taking methods permitted for commercial harvest of wildlife for use as fish bait shall be as follows:

(1) Crayfish ~~and amphibians~~ may be taken by the following methods and means:

(A) By hand;

(B) by trap with ½-inch or smaller mesh size, using the bar measurement, and with two-inch or smaller entrance openings;

(C) by seine with ½-inch or smaller mesh size, using the bar measurement. The seine may be of any length, height, or twine size;

(D) by lift net with ½-inch or smaller mesh size, using the bar measurement;

(E) by dip net with ½-inch or smaller mesh size, using the bar measurement. The dip net may be of any dimension and have any handle configuration; and

(F) by other methods as approved by the secretary.

(2) Annelids and insects may be taken by any method.

(b) ~~General provisions.~~

(1) Boats with or without mechanical propulsion may be used.

(2) depth-recording or fish-locating devices may be used.

(3) holding baskets, holding cages, and holding bags may be used, if the permittee's name and permit number ~~of the permittee is~~ are attached.

(4) the permittee's name and permit number ~~of the permittee~~ shall be attached to each trap and

seine while the trap or seine is in use.

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2012. (Authorized by and
implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 32-941; ~~implementing K.S.A. 32-807, K.S.A. 32-941 and~~
~~K.S.A. 32-1002~~; effective Sept. 10, 1990; amended Nov. 30, 1998; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-17-4. Commercial harvest of fish bait; legal equipment, taking methods, and general provisions.

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes the legal equipment and taking methods for the commercial harvest of fish bait, along with other general provisions. The proposed amendment would remove amphibians from the language of the regulation. This amendment is proposed in conjunction with similar amendments to other regulations governing commercial aspects of fish bait designed to prevent the introduction or transfer of invasive species.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed amendment could have a negative economic impact on any individuals or businesses currently offering fish bait for sale. However, the economic impact to the State of Kansas for introduction of an invasive species is equally damaging. No other economic impact is expected for the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the remaining public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-17-5. Commercial harvest of fish bait; open areas. The following areas shall be open for the commercial harvest of crayfish, ~~amphibians~~, annelids, and insects:

(a) For crayfish $\frac{1}{2}$ all lands and waters of the state except ~~departmental~~ department lands and waters and federal and state sanctuaries; and

(b) ~~amphibians—~~all lands and waters of the state except department lands and waters and federal and state sanctuaries; and

(c) for annelids and insects $\frac{1}{2}$ all lands and waters of the state except department lands and waters and federal and state sanctuaries.

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2012. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 32-941; ~~implementing K.S.A. 32-807, K.S.A. 32-941 and K.S.A. 32-1002~~; effective Sept. 10, 1990; amended Nov. 30, 1998; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-17-5. Commercial harvest of fish bait; open areas.

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes the areas which are open for the commercial harvest of fish bait. The proposed amendment would eliminate areas for harvesting amphibians from a list of legal areas for harvesting commercial fish bait. This amendment is proposed in conjunction with similar amendments to other regulations governing commercial aspects of fish bait designed to prevent the introduction or transfer of invasive species.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed amendment could have a negative economic impact on any individuals or businesses currently offering fish bait for sale. However, the economic impact of introduction of an invasive species to the State of Kansas is equally damaging. No other economic impact is expected for the department, other state agencies, small businesses or the remaining public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-17-10. Commercial harvest of fish; permit requirement and application, ~~authority~~, reports, ~~general provisions and permit revocation~~. (a) Except as authorized ~~under~~ in K.A.R. 115-17-13, a commercial fishing permit shall be required for the taking of fish for commercial purposes from that portion of the Missouri River bordering on this state.

(b) Each application for a commercial fishing permit shall be submitted on forms provided by the department ~~and include the following information:~~

~~(1) The name of the applicant;~~

~~(2) the address and telephone number of the applicant;~~

~~(3) the business locations and the business telephone numbers of the applicant;~~

~~(4) the location of equipment storage;~~

~~(5) the location of fish storage or sale, if different from the business locations; and~~

~~(6) other information as required by the secretary and completed in full by the applicant. Each~~
incomplete application shall be returned to the applicant.

(c) ~~Each~~ Any permittee may possess, sell, transport, or trade those species of fish as authorized under K.A.R. 115-17-12.

(d) Each permittee shall maintain a current record of activity and shall submit monthly reports to the department on forms provided by the department. The reports shall be submitted not later than 15 days following the end of the month for which the report is prepared. A permit shall not be renewed until all reports due have been received by the department.

~~(e) The records and reports shall include the following information:~~

- ~~(1) The name of the permittee;~~
- ~~(2) the permit number of the permittee;~~
- ~~(3) the address and telephone number of the permittee;~~
- ~~(4) the species and pounds of fish taken by gear types;~~
- ~~(5) the species and pounds of fish sold including:~~
 - ~~(A) A separate entry for each sale stating pounds of fish sold by species;~~
 - ~~(B) the date of each sale; and~~
 - ~~(C) the name and address of person to whom fish were sold; and~~
- ~~(6) other information as required by the secretary.~~

~~(f)~~ Each Any permittee may sell fish taken under a commercial fishing permit to any person.

~~(g)~~ (f) Any person may purchase fish from a commercial fish permittee for commercial purposes or for personal use.

~~(h)~~ (g) ~~Any~~ Each person purchasing fish from a commercial fish permittee for resale purposes shall retain a bill of sale in possession while in possession of the fish.

~~(i)~~ (h) In addition to other penalties prescribed by law, a commercial fishing application or permit may be denied or revoked by the secretary if any of the following conditions is met:

- (1) The application is incomplete or contains false information;
- (2) The permittee fails to meet permit requirements or violates permit conditions; ~~or~~
- (3) The permittee violates any provision of law or ~~rules and~~ regulations related to commercial fishing on the Missouri River.

⊕ (i) ~~A~~ Each commercial fishing permit shall expire on December 31 of the year for which the permit was issued.

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2012. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1990 Supp. 32-807 and K.S.A. 1990 Supp. 32-941; implementing K.S.A. 1990 Supp. 32-807, K.S.A. 1990 Supp. 32-941 and K.S.A. 1990 Supp. 32-1002; effective May 27, 1991; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-17-10. Commercial harvest of fish; permit requirement and application, reports and permit revocation.

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes permit requirements and application, reports and permit revocation for commercial harvest of fish. Currently, commercial fish harvest in Kansas is restricted to the Missouri River. The proposed amendments would streamline and update the regulation and are proposed in conjunction with amendments to other regulations governing commercial aspects of fish bait that are designed to prevent the introduction or transfer of invasive species.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed amendments are intended to simplify the regulation. The Department anticipates no substantive economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the general public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-17-11. Commercial harvest of fish; legal equipment and taking methods, ~~general provisions,~~ identification tags, and identification tag fee. (a) The legal equipment and taking methods for the

commercial harvest of fish shall be the following:

(1) Hoop net with a mesh size of ~~4.5~~ 2.5 or more inches using the bar measurement and with individual wings and leads not to exceed 12 feet in length. ~~On and after January 1, 2008, each hoop net shall have a mesh size of 2.5 or more inches.~~ There shall be no limitation on the number, net diameter, net length, twine size, or throat size of hoop nets;

(2) gill net and trammel net with a mesh size of two or more inches, using the bar measurement. There shall be no limitation on the number, net length, height, or twine size of gill or trammel nets; and

(3) seine with a mesh size of two or more inches, using the bar measurement. There shall be no limitation on the height, length, or twine size of seines.

(b) ~~General provisions.~~

(1) Boats with or without mechanical propulsion may be used.

(2) Depth-recording or fish-locating devices may be used.

(3) Non-toxic baits may be used.

(4) Each gill net or trammel net shall be attended at all times while the gill net or trammel net is in use.

(5) Each hoop net shall be attended at least one time every 24 hours while the hoop net is in use.

(6) Commercial fishing equipment authorized in subsection (a) shall not be used in the following locations, except as authorized by the department:

- (A) In any cutoff, chute, bayou, or other backwater of the Missouri river;
- (B) within 300 yards of any spillway, lock, dam, or the mouth of any tributary stream or ditch; and
- (C) under or through ice or in overflow waters, ~~except as authorized by the department.~~
- (7) Holding baskets and holding cages may be used.
- (c) Each net or seine shall have an identification tag supplied by the department and attached as specified by the department during commercial fishing use. Identification tags supplied by the state of Missouri and approved by the department also shall be deemed to meet this requirement.
- (d) The fee for identification tags shall be five dollars ~~per~~ for each tag. The payment shall be submitted to the department with the initial or renewal application for a commercial fishing permit.
- (e) The holding basket and holding cage used to hold fish shall not require an identification tag, but shall be identified by the permittee with the permittee's name and permit number attached.

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2012. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 32-807, K.S.A. 32-941, and K.S.A. 2001 2010 Supp. 32-988;
~~implementing K.S.A. 32-807, K.S.A. 32-941, K.S.A. 2001 Supp. 32-988, and K.S.A. 32-1002;~~
effective May 27, 1991; amended Sept. 27, 2002; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-17-11. Commercial harvest of fish; legal equipment and taking methods, general provisions, identification tags, and identification tag fee.

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes general provisions for commercial harvest of fish, including legal equipment and taking methods. Currently, commercial fish harvest in Kansas is restricted to the Missouri River. The proposed amendments are designed to update and streamline the regulation and are proposed in conjunction with amendments to other regulations governing commercial aspects of fish bait designed to prevent the introduction or transfer of invasive species.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The Department would anticipate no substantive economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-17-12. Commercial harvest of fish; legal species, seasons, size restrictions, daily limits, and possession limits. (a) The legal species of fish that may be taken under a commercial

fishing permit shall be the following:

- (1) Bowfin;
- (2) suckers, including buffalo;
- (3) common carp and exotic carp;
- (4) freshwater drum;
- (5) gar;
- (6) shad;
- (7) goldeye;
- (8) goldfish; and
- (9) skipjack herring.

(b) None of the following shall be possessed by a permittee while in possession of commercial fishing gear or while transporting fish taken using commercial fishing gear:

- (1) All species of fish excluded from subsection (a); and
- (2) any species of fish listed in K.A.R. 115-15-1 or K.A.R. 115-15-2.

The species of fish specified in this subsection shall be immediately returned unharmed to the water from which removed.

- (c) There shall be no size restriction on fish taken by a permittee.
- (d) There shall be no maximum daily or possession limit on the number of fish taken by a permittee.

(e) No live specimen of bighead carp, silver carp, or black carp may be transported after commercial harvest.

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2012. (Authorized by and

implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 32-941;~~implementing K.S.A. 32-807, K.S.A. 32-941,~~
~~and K.S.A. 32-1002~~; effective May 27, 1991; amended Sept. 27, 2002; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-17-12. Commercial harvest of fish; legal species, season, size restrictions, daily limits, and possession limits.

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes certain provisions for commercial harvest of fish, including legal species, and various limits on take. Currently, commercial fish harvest in Kansas is restricted to the Missouri River. The proposed amendment would require that certain species of fish be dispatched prior to transport after commercial harvest. This amendment is proposed in conjunction with similar amendments to other regulations governing commercial aspects of fishing designed to prevent the introduction or transfer of invasive species.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The Department would anticipate no substantive economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses or the public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-25-14. Fishing; creel limit, size limit, possession limit, and open season. (a) The open season for the taking of fish in Kansas shall be January 1 through December 31, with the following exceptions:

(1) The flowing portions and backwaters of the Missouri river and any oxbow lake through which the Kansas-Missouri boundary passes, for which the open snagging season for the taking of paddlefish shall be March 15 through May 15;

(2) the flowing portions of the Kansas river from its origin downstream to its confluence with the Missouri river and the flowing portions of the Arkansas river from its origin downstream to the Kansas-Oklahoma border and on federal reservoirs from 150 yards away from the dam to the upper end of the federal property, for which the open hand-fishing season for the taking of flathead catfish shall be from sunrise to sunset, June 15 through August 31;

(3) the open season for floatline fishing shall be from sunrise to sunset, July 15 through September 15, on designated federal reservoirs; and

(4) those areas closed by posted notice.

(b) Pursuant to K.A.R. 115-18-12, a trout permit shall be required for each individual who wants to fish on the following waters during the specified time periods:

(1) November 1 through April 15:

(A) Cedar Bluff Stilling Basin;

(B) Dodge City Lake Charles;

(C) Fort Scott Gun Park Lake;

(D) Garnett Crystal Lake;

(E) Glen Elder State Park Pond;

(F) Kanopolis Seep Stream;

(G) KDOT East Lake, located in Wichita;

(H) Lake Henry, located in Clinton State Park;

(I) Pratt Centennial Pond;

(J) Sandsage Bison Range and Wildlife Area Sandpits;

(K) the following Sedgwick County Park waters;

(i) Vic's Lake; and

(ii) Slough Creek;

(L) Topeka Auburndale Park;

(M) Walnut River Area, located in El Dorado State Park;

(N) Webster Stilling Basin; and

(O) Willow Lake, located in Tuttle Creek State Park; and

(2) November 1 through October 31: unit number 30, located in the Mined Land Wildlife Area.

(c) Pursuant to K.A.R. 115-18-12, a trout permit shall be required for each individual who wants to fish for and possess trout on the following waters from November 1 through April 15:

(1) Atchison City Lake No. 1;

(2) Belleville City Lake (Rocky Pond);

(3) Cameron Springs, located on Fort Riley;

(4) Cimarron Grasslands Pits;

(5) Colby-Villa High Lake;

(6) Great Bend Veterans Memorial Park Lake;

(7) Holton-Elkhorn Lake;

(8) Hutchinson Dillon Nature Center Pond;

(9) Kanopolis State Park Pond;

- (10) Lake Shawnee, located in Shawnee County;
- (11) Moon Lake, located on Fort Riley;
- (12) Salina Lakewood Lake;
- (13) Scott State Fishing Lake;
- (14) Scott State Park Pond;
- (15) the following Sedgwick County Park waters:
 - (A) Moss Lake; and
 - (B) Horseshoe Lake;
- (16) Sherman County Smoky Gardens Lake;
- (17) Solomon River between Webster Reservoir and Rooks County #2 Road; and
- (18) Syracuse-Sam's Pond.

(d) The following daily creel limits and size limits shall apply to each pond, lake, impoundment, and other water of the state that is open to public fishing access, and to all perennial and intermittent watercourses of the state, unless special creel limits and size limits apply pursuant to subsection (f).

<u>Species</u>	<u>Creel Limit</u>	<u>Size Limit</u>
Black bass: largemouth, spotted, or smallmouth	5*	15"
Channel catfish or blue catfish	10*	--
Trout	5*/2***	--
Flathead catfish	5	--
Walleye, sauger, saugeye	5*	15"
Pike family: northern pike,	2*	30"

tiger, or muskellunge

Striped bass	2	--
Wiper: striped bass hybrid	2	--
Paddlefish	2**	--
Crappie: white or black	50*	--
All other species	No limit	--

* The daily creel limit shall be composed of a single listed species or a combination of the species in the listed species group.

** The total snagging creel limit of paddlefish per calendar year shall be six paddlefish.

*** The two-trout-per-day creel limit shall be applicable to individuals under 16 years of age not in possession of a valid trout permit.

(e) The possession limit shall be three daily creel limits.

(f) Special size limits, creel limits, and bait restrictions for designated waters shall be those limits and restrictions specified in the department's "Kansas special size limits, creel limits, and bait restriction tables," dated July 5, 2011, which is hereby adopted by reference. All fish caught from these designated waters that are of a size or number that is illegal to possess shall be released unrestrained to the water immediately.

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2012. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 32-807.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-25-14. Fishing; creel limit, size limit, possession limit, and open season.

DESCRIPTION: This exempt regulation establishes statewide limits and open seasons for fishing in Kansas. The proposed amendments relate to trout waters and updates to the reference document related to length and creel limits for specific bodies of water.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed changes would likely have no substantive economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism

Kansas Special Size Limits, Creel Limits, and Bait Restriction Tables

Dated: July 5, 2011

Blue Catfish Creel Limits

5 fish daily creel limit

Cheney Reservoir, El Dorado Reservoir, Glen Elder Reservoir, Kanopolis Reservoir, Lovewell Reservoir, Milford Reservoir, Perry Reservoir, Wilson Reservoir

Blue Catfish Length Limits

35 inch minimum. Blue catfish of a length less than thirty-five (35) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Cheney Reservoir, El Dorado Reservoir, Perry Reservoir, Wilson Reservoir

Channel Catfish Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Andale-Renwick USD 267 Pond, Andover - Lake George, Arma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Blue Mound City Lake, Bonner Springs - North Park Lake, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Butler State Fishing Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clinton State Park - Lake Henry, Clinton State Park - Picnic Area Pond, Columbus - VFW Pond, Colwich City Lake, Emporia - Camp Alexander Ponds, Emporia - Jones Park Ponds, Emporia - Peter Pan Park, Fall River State Park Kids Pond, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Gardner City Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Haysville - Riggs Lake, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South, Kanopolis State Park Pond, Kechi Lake, Kingman State Fishing Lake, Lansing City Lake, Lansing City Lake #2-Kenneth W. Bernard Community Park Pond, Lawrence - Mary's Lake, Lawrence Pat Dawson Billings N & S, Leavenworth - Jerry's Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway Middle, Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway North, Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway South, Lebo City Lake, Lenexa - Mize Blvd. Lake, Lenexa - Rose's Pond, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mound City Lake, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulberry City Park Lake, Mulvane Sports Complex, Nebo State Fishing Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Olathe - Black Bob Park Pond, Olathe - Cedar Lake, Olathe - Frisco Lake, Olathe - Mahaffie Farmstead Pond,

Olathe - North Waterworks Park Lake, Olathe-Oregon Trail Park Pond, Olathe-Prairie Center Park Pond, Olathe - Prairie Center Pond, Olathe - Waterworks Lake, Olpe - Jones Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overland Park - Amesbury Lake, Overland Park - Kingston Lake, Overland Park - Regency Lake, Overland Park - South Lake, Overland Park - Summercrest Lake, Overland Park - Wilderness Lake, Parker City Lake, Pittsburg - Lincoln Park Pond, Pittsburg - Lakeside Park Lake, Pittsburg - Wilderness Pond, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Shawnee Co. Shawnee Jr., Spring Hill Woodland Ridge Pond, Topeka-Auburndale Park Stream, Topeka - Cedar Crest Pond, Topeka - Central Park Lake, Topeka - Clarion Lake, Topeka - Freedom Valley Lake, Topeka - Governor's Ponds East & West, Topeka-Horseshoe Bend Park Pond, Topeka - West Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Valley Center - McLaughlin Pond, Wichita - Harrison Park Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Big 11, Wyandotte Co. Bonner Lake, Wyandotte Co. Pierson Park Lake, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir – New

5 fish daily creel limit

Altamont City Lake, Arkansas City - Knebbler #2, Arkansas City 6th Street Pond, Arkansas City, Knebbler #1, Atchison City Lakes 1-4, 6-9, 23, 24, Atchison County Lake, Atwood Lake, Barber Lower, Barber Upper, Belleville City Lake (Rocky Pond), Benton - Poling Lake, Black Kettle State Fishing Lake, Bone Creek Reservoir, Carbondale East Lake, Centralia City Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko), Cimarron Grasslands Fishing Pits, Clark State Fishing Lake, Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Coffeyville-LeClere Lake, Colby - Villa High Lake, Coldwater City Lake, Concannon State Fishing Lake, Council Grove City Lake, Cowley State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Dodge City - Mariah Hills Golf Course, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Edna City Lake, Ellis City Lake, Eureka City Lake, Finney State Fishing Lake, Ford State Fishing Lake, Fort Scott - Rock Creek Lake, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Geary State Fishing Lake, Goodman State Fishing Lake, Graham County - Antelope Lake, Great Bend Stone Lake, Great Bend Veteran's Park, Hain State Fishing Lake, Hamilton State Fishing Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Haysville - South Hampton, Herington - Father Padilla Pond, Hiawatha City Lake, Hodgeman State Fishing Lake, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horsethief Reservoir, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Howard - Polk Daniels Lake, Hutchinson - Carey Park Lagoon & Pond, Hutchinson - Dillon Nature Center, Independence Community College-Campus Pond, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Jeffrey Energy Center, Jetmore City Lake, Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Jewell State Fishing Lake, Junction City-Bluffs, Junction City - Rim Rock Lake, Junction City-Riverwalk, Junction City - Wetland Park, Kiowa State Fishing Lake, LaCrosse Warren Stone Memorial , Liberal-Arkalon Recreation Area, Logan City Lake, Logan State Fishing Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Lyon State Fishing Lake, Madison City Lake, Marion County Lake, Meade State Fishing Lake, Miami State Fishing Lake, Milford State Park Pond, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Moline New City Lake, Moline Old City Lake, Montgomery State Fishing Lake, Neosho State Fishing Lake, Neosho Wildlife Area Pond, Newton-Sand Creek, Ogden City Lake, Olpe City Lake, Osawatomie - Beaver Lake, Osawatomie City Lake, Ottawa State Fishing Lake, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Parsons City Lake, Plainville Township Lake, Pottawatomie 1, Pottawatomie 2, Pottawatomie Co. Cross Creek Lake, Prescott City Lake, Rooks State Fishing Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Salina - Indian Rock

Pond, Salina - Lakewood Lake, Saline State Fishing Lake, Sandsage Bison Range & Wildlife Area, Scott State Fishing Lake, Sedan New City Lake, Sedan Old City Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Severy City Lake, Shawnee State Fishing Lake, Sheridan State Fishing Lake, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Sherman State Fishing Lake, St. Francis - Keller Lake, St. Francis Sand Pits, Syracuse-Sam's Pond, Thayer City Lake (New), Thayer City Lake (Old), Troy - 4-H Lake, Ulysses City Lake, Washington State Fishing Lake, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Cruiser Lake, Wichita - Dillon's Pond, Wichita - East KDOT, Wichita - Emery Park Pond, Wichita - South Lake, Wichita - SP1, Wichita - SP2, Wichita - Watson Park Lake, Wichita - West KDOT, Wilson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake

Channel Catfish Length Limits

15 inch minimum. Channel catfish of a length less than fifteen (15) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Altamont City Lake, Arma City Lake, Atchison City Lakes 1-4, 6-9, 23, 24, Atchison County Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Atwood Lake, Belleville City Lake (Rocky Pond), Black Kettle State Fishing Lake, Blue Mound City Lake, Bone Creek Reservoir, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Butler State Fishing Lake, Centralia City Lake, Chanute City Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko), Coffeyville-LeClere Lake, Columbus - VFW Pond, Cowley State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Edgerton - Bridgewater Lake, Edna City Lake, Emporia - Camp Alexander Ponds, Emporia - Jones Park Ponds, Emporia - Peter Pan Park, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Gardner City Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Harvey County West Lake, Hiawatha City Lake, Holton Elkhorn Lake, Holton City Prairie Lake, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Independence Community College-Campus Pond, Jackson County - Banner Creek Reservoir, Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Jewell State Fishing Lake, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South, Kingman State Fishing Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits, Logan City Lake, Louisburg-Middle Creek SFL, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Melvern River Pond, Miami State Fishing Lake, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Montgomery State Fishing Lake, Mound City Lake, Mulberry City Park Lake, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Neosho State Fishing Lake, Neosho Wildlife Area Pond, New Strawn City Lake, Olathe-Stagecoach Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Osawatometie - Beaver Lake, Osawatometie City Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overland Park - Amesbury Lake, Overland Park - Summercrest Lake, Overland Park - Wilderness Lake, Parker City Lake, Parsons City Lake, Pittsburg - Lincoln Park Pond, Pittsburg - Lakeside Park lake, Pittsburg - Wilderness Pond, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Pottawatomie 1, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Spring Hill Woodland Ridge Pond, Thayer City Lake (New), Thayer City Lake (Old), Troy 4-H Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake,

Wilson State Fishing Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir – New

Crappie Creel Limits

10 fish daily creel

Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Gridley City Lake, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, New Strawn City Lake, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Pleasanton City Lake – West, Troy - 4-H Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Cruiser Lake, Wichita - Dillon's Pond, Wichita - East KDOT, Wichita - South Lake, Wichita - Watson Park Lake, Wichita - West KDOT, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir – New

20 fish daily creel

Atchison State Fishing Lake, Bone Creek Reservoir, Brown State Fishing Lake, Clinton Reservoir, Council Grove City Lake, Council Grove Reservoir, Frontenac City Lake, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Hillsdale Reservoir, Jackson County - Banner Creek, Melvern Reservoir, Perry Reservoir, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Thayer City Lake (New), Thayer City Lake (Old), Wellington City Lake, Winfield City Lake

Crappie Length Limits

10 inch minimum. Crappie species of a length less than ten (10) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Frontenac City Lake, Cheney Reservoir, Clinton Reservoir, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Hillsdale Reservoir, LaCygne Reservoir, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Melvern Reservoir, Melvern River Pond, Overbrook City Lake, Perry Reservoir, Pleasanton City Lake – West, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir – New

Largemouth Bass Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Andale-Renwick USD 267 Pond, Andover - Lake George, Arma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Atwood Lake, Benton - Poling Lake, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Columbus - VFW Pond, Colwich City Lake, Concannon State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Emporia-Jones Park Ponds, Emporia-Peter Pan Park, Fall River State Park Kids Pond, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Harvey County West Lake, Haysville - South Hampton, Hiawatha City Lake,

Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park , Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South , Kanopolis State Park Pond, Kechi Lake, Lansing City Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Melvern River Pond, Miami State Fishing Lake, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulberry Park Lake, Mulvane Sports Complex, Nebo State Fishing Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Olpe-Jones Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overland Park - Kingston Lake, Overland Park - Regency Lake, Overland Park - South Lake, Paola - Lake Miola, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Parker City Lake, Pittsburg - Lincoln Park Pond, Pittsburg - Lakeside Park lake, Pittsburg - Wilderness Pond, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Sandsage Bison Range & Wildlife Area, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Troy - 4-H Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Valley Center-Arrowhead Park Lake, Valley Center - McLaughlin Pond, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Cruiser Lake, Wichita - Dillon's Pond, Wichita - East KDOT, Wichita - Emery Park Pond, Wichita - Harrison Park Lake, Wichita - South Lake, Wichita - SP1, Wichita - SP2, Wichita - Watson Park Lake, Wichita - West KDOT, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Bonner Lake

Largemouth Bass Length Limits

13 -18 inch slot limit. Largemouth bass between the lengths of thirteen (13) and eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Altamont City Lake, Bone Creek Reservoir, Brown State Fishing Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Council Grove City Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Goodman State Fishing Lake, Graham County - Antelope Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Jetmore City Lake, Jewell State Fishing Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. Strip Pits, Lyon State Fishing Lake, Madison City Lake, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Meade State Fishing Lake, Melvern River Pond, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Moline New City Lake, Moline Old City Lake, Montgomery State Fishing Lake, Mound City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Osawatomie - Beaver Lake, Osawatomie City Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Parker City Lake, Pottawatomie Co. Cross Creek Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sedan New City Lake, Sedan Old City Lake, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Thayer City Lake (New), Thayer City Lake (Old), Woodson State Fishing Lake, Yates Center Reservoir – New

18 inch minimum. Largemouth bass of a length less than eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Alma City Lake, Andale-Renwick USD 267 Pond, Andover - Lake George, Arma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Atwood Lake, Benton - Poling Lake, Black Kettle State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Centralia City Lake, Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko), Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Clinton Reservoir, Clinton State Park - Lake

Henry, Clinton State Park - Picnic Area Pond, Colwich City Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Edna City Lake, El Dorado Reservoir, Emporia-Jones Park Ponds, Emporia-Peter Pan Park, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Eureka City Lake, Fall River State Park Kids Pond, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Glen Elder Reservoir, Greenbush Community Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Harveyville City Lake, Haysville - South Hampton, Herington City Lake - New, Herington City Lake - Old, Herington - Father Padilla Pond, Hillsdale Reservoir, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horton Little Lake, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Jackson County - Banner Creek, Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Johnson Co. - Kill Creek North Pond, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek South Pond, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South, Kanopolis State Park Pond, Kechi Lake, Kingman State Fishing Lake, LaCygne Reservoir, Logan City Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Marion County Lake, Marion Reservoir, Melvern Reservoir, Miami State Fishing Lake, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulvane Sports Complex, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Neosho State Fishing Lake, Olathe - Cedar Lake, Olathe - Lake Olathe, Olpe-Jones Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Paola - Lake Miola, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Perry Reservoir, Pratt County Lake, Rooks State Fishing Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Salina - Indian Rock Pond, Salina - Lakewood Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Troy - 4-H Lake, Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Tuttle Creek Willow Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Valley Center-Arrowhead Park Lake, Valley Center - McLaughlin Pond, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Cruiser Lake, Wichita - Dillon's Pond, Wichita - East KDOT, Wichita - Emery Park Pond, Wichita - Harrison Park Lake, Wichita - South Lake, Wichita - SP1, Wichita - SP2, Wichita - Watson Park Lake, Wichita - West KDOT, Yates Center - South

21 inch minimum. Largemouth bass of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Big Hill Reservoir, Big Hill Wildlife Area, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, New Strawn City Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West

Smallmouth Bass Creel Limit

2 fish daily creel limit

Atchison State Fishing Lake, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett City Lake North, Jackson County - Banner Creek, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, New Strawn City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Woodson State Fishing Lake

Smallmouth Bass Length Limit

18 inch minimum. Smallmouth bass of a length less than eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Alma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Big Hill Reservoir, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, El Dorado Reservoir, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett City Lake North, Glen Elder Reservoir, Jackson County - Banner Creek, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, LaCygne Reservoir, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Marion County Lake, Melvern Reservoir, New Strawn City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Perry Reservoir, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake

Spotted Bass Creel Limit

2 fish daily creel limit

Chanute City Lake, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond

Spotted Bass Length Limit

18 inch minimum. Spotted bass of a length less than eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

El Dorado Reservoir, Eureka City Lake

Walleye Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Atchison State Fishing Lake, Bone Creek Reservoir, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Cheney Reservoir, Crawford State Fishing Lake, El Dorado Reservoir, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett – Cedar Valley Reservoir, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Gridley City Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Jackson County - Banner Creek, Jeffery Energy Center, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Marion County Lake, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mound City Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Paola - Lake Miola, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir – New

Walleye Length Limits

18 inch minimum. Walleye of a length less than eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Alma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Big Hill Reservoir, Bone Creek Reservoir, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Cedar Bluff Reservoir, Centralia City Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Council Grove City Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, El Dorado Reservoir, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Eureka City Lake, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Glen Elder Reservoir, Gridley City Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Harveyville City Lake, Herington City Lake - New, Hillsdale Reservoir, Jackson County - Banner Creek, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Keith Sebelius (Norton), Kingman State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Lovewell Reservoir, Marion County Lake, Marion Reservoir, Melvern River Pond, Melvern Reservoir, Milford Reservoir, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Mound City Lake, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Perry Reservoir, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pomona Reservoir, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wilson State Fishing Lake, Winfield City Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake

21 inch minimum. Walleye of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Cheney Reservoir, El Dorado Reservoir, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton

Sauger Creel Limit

2 fish daily creel limit

Jackson County - Banner Creek, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond

Sauger Length Limits

18 inch minimum. Sauger of a length less than eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Jackson County - Banner Creek, Perry Reservoir

Saugeye Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Gardner City Lake, Graham County - Antelope Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Marion County Lake, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Sabetha City Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sherman

County - Smoky Gardens, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake,
Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Watson Park Lake

Saugeye Length Limits

18 inch minimum. Saugeye of a length less than eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Centralia City Lake, Chanute City Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Eureka City Lake, Gardner City Lake, Geary State Fishing Lake, Graham County - Antelope Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Harveyville City Lake, Keith Sebelius (Norton), Louisburg - Middle Creek, Marion County Lake, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Ottawa State Fishing Lake, Parsons City Lake, Perry Reservoir, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Sabetha City Lake, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Washington State Fishing Lake, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Watson Park Lake

21 inch minimum. Saugeye of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton

Striped Bass Length Limits

18 inch minimum. Striped bass of a length less than eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Crawford State Fishing Lake, LaCygne Reservoir, Pleasanton City Lake – East

21 inch minimum. Striped bass of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Cheney Reservoir

Wiper Creel Limits

5 fish daily creel limit

Coldwater City Lake, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, John Redmond Reservoir, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Marion Reservoir, Paola - Lake Miola, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee

Wiper Length Limits

18 inch minimum. Wipers of a length less than eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clinton Reservoir, Council Grove Reservoir, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, El Dorado Reservoir, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Great Bend Stone Lake, Gridley City Lake, Horton Little Lake, Jetmore City Lake, Kiowa State Fishing Lake, LaCygne Reservoir, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Marion County Lake, Melvern River Pond, Mined Land Wildlife Area, New Strawn City Lake, Olathe - Cedar Lake, Olathe - Lake Olathe, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Ottawa State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Plainville Township Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pomona Reservoir, Pratt County Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - East KDOT, Wichita - Watson Park Lake, Wichita - West KDOT, Winfield City Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir – New

21 inch minimum. Wipers of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Cheney Reservoir, El Dorado Reservoir, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes

Paddlefish Length Limits

34 inch minimum length limit. Measured from eye to middle of fork of tail.

Marais des Cygnes River

Brown Trout Length Limits

20 inch minimum. Brown Trout of a length less than twenty (20) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Mined Land Wildlife Area

Brown Trout Creel Limits

1 fish daily creel limit

Mined Land Wildlife Area

Length and Creel Limits for the Missouri River (Kansas-Missouri Boundary Waters which includes the Browning Oxbow):

Length limits on that portion of the Missouri River which bound the Kansas-Missouri state boundary (Kansas-Missouri Boundary Waters and the Browning Oxbow): Black bass (largemouth, spotted and smallmouth bass) of a length less than twelve (12) inches, Channel Catfish, Sauger, and Walleye of a length less than fifteen (15) inches, and only paddlefish of a length less than twenty-four (24) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately.

Daily creel limits on that portion of the Missouri River which bound the Kansas-Missouri state boundaries (Kansas-Missouri Boundary Waters and the Browning Oxbow): Catfish (Blue and Flathead) daily creel limit of five (5) fish each; Channel Catfish daily creel limit of ten (10) fish; Crappie (white and black; single species or in combination) daily creel limit of thirty (30) fish; Walleye, Sauger and their hybrids (single species or in combination) daily creel limit of four (4) fish; *Morone* spp. (Yellow bass, Striped bass, White bass and their hybrids; single species or in combination) daily creel limit of fifteen (15) fish; Paddlefish daily creel limit of two (2) fish; Black Bass (Largemouth, Spotted, and Smallmouth; single species or in combination) daily creel limit of six (6) fish; all other species (excluding T&E and SINC species) daily creel limit of fifty (50) fish.

All fish caught from the Missouri River Boundary Waters that are a size or number that is illegal to possess, shall be released unrestricted to the water immediately.

Kanopolis Seep Stream (Sand Creek)

Artificial bait only (lures or fly fishing) at power poles number 9 through number 16.

Pratt Backwaters, Pratt Centennial Pond & Pratt Kids' Fishing Pond:

Pratt Centennial Pond: Fishing hours shall be from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. All species of fish caught shall be immediately returned to the waters of Centennial Pond, except there shall be a daily creel limit of two (2) rainbow trout.

Pratt Kids' Fishing Pond: Fishing Hours shall be from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Children ten (10) years of age or less shall be accompanied by a person sixteen (16) years of age or older. The following creel limits on the Pratt Kids' Fishing Pond: Two fish of a single species or a combination of species per day.

Pratt Backwaters: Fishing Hours shall be from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Length and Creel Limits for Coffey County Lake:

Length limits on Coffey County Lake: Wipers of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches, largemouth bass of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches, smallmouth bass of a length greater than sixteen (16) inches and less than twenty (20) inches, walleye of a length less than eighteen (18) inches, and crappie (black and white species) of a length less than twelve (12) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately.

Daily creel limits on Coffey County Lake: Wiper creel limit of one (1), largemouth bass creel limit of one (1), smallmouth bass creel limit of two (2), crappie, black and white species (single

species or in combination) creel limit of five (5), walleye creel limit of two (2), and channel catfish and blue catfish (single species or in combination) creel limit of ten (10) per day.

Paddlefish Snagging Locations:

Locations open to paddlefish snagging during the paddlefish season (March 15-May 15): Posted areas inside the city parks at Burlington and Chetopa on the Neosho River, Neosho River at Iola downstream from dam downstream to posted Iola city property boundary, Marais des Cygnes River below Osawatomie Dam downstream to posted boundary, Marais des Cygnes River on the upstream boundary of the Marais des Cygnes Wildlife Area downstream to Kansas-Missouri state line, and the Browning Oxbow Lake of the Missouri River.

At the posted area inside the city park at Chetopa on the Neosho River, each individual fishing for paddlefish shall use barbless hooks while fishing. “Barbless hook” shall mean a hook without barbs or upon which the barbs have been bent completely closed.

Float Fishing Locations:

Locations open to float fishing during the float fishing season (July 15-September 15): Council Grove Reservoir, Hillsdale Reservoir, John Redmond Reservoir, Kanopolis Reservoir, Pomona Reservoir, Toronto Reservoir, Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Wilson Reservoir.

Tallgrass Prairie Preserve F.I.S.H. Properties:

All species of fish are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from this property.

Wichita – Chisholm Island Pond:

All fishing shall be with artificial flies and lures only and shall be the only tackle allowed on such person while fishing this water, except for during KDWP-sponsored fishing clinics. All species of fish caught shall be immediately returned to the waters of Wichita - Chisholm Island Pond.

Sedgwick County - Slough Creek:

All fishing during trout season (October 15-April 15) will be done with flies only. A fly is defined as: a device constructed on a single-pointed hook from feather, chenille, yarn, silk, rayon, nylon thread or floss, with or without a spinner. The following are not flies and are not allowed in your possession while fishing this area: Molded plastic or rubber baits; foods and organic baits such as worms, grubs, crickets, leeches, minnows and fish eggs; and manufactured baits, including imitation fish eggs, dough baits and stink baits.

Length and Creel Limits for Grand Osage Wildlife Area:

Length limits on Grand Osage Wildlife Area: Largemouth bass of a length less than eighteen (18) inches, and channel catfish of a length less than fifteen (15) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately.

Daily creel limits on Grand Osage Wildlife Area: Largemouth bass creel limit of two (2), and channel catfish creel limit of two (2).