

**AGENDA**  
**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE, PARKS & TOURISM**  
**COMMISSION MEETING AND PUBLIC HEARING**  
**Thursday, October 22, 2015**  
**Coffey County Library - Burlington**  
**410 Juniatta St, Burlington, KS**

- I. CALL TO ORDER AT 1:00 p.m.**
- II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS**
- III. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO AGENDA ITEMS**
- IV. APPROVAL OF THE August 20, 2015 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. 2016 Legislature (Chris Tymeson)**
  - B. General Discussion**
    - 1. Tourism Briefing (Linda Craghead)**
    - 2. Coffey County Fishery (Justin Morrison)**
    - 3. Flint Hills National Wildlife Refuge (Jack Bohanna, USFWS)**
    - 4. Antelope and Elk 25-Series Regulations (Matt Peek)**
    - 5. Public Land Regulations (Stuart Schrag)**
  - C. Workshop Session**
    - 1. Deer 25-Series Regulations (Lloyd Fox)**
    - 2. Big Game Permanent Regulations (Lloyd Fox)**
  - B. General Discussion (continued)**
    - 6. John Redmond Dredging Project (Tracy Streeter, Water Office)**
- VII. RECESS AT 5:00 p.m.**
- VIII. RECONVENE AT 6:30 p.m.**
- IX. RE-INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS**

**X. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**

**XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**

**D. Public Hearing**

1. **KAR 115-2-1. Amount of fees (Mike Miller)**
2. **KAR 115-4-11. Big game and wild turkey permit applications (Mike Miller)**
3. **KAR 115-4-13. Deer permits; descriptions and restrictions (Mike Miller)**
4. **KAR 115-1-1. Definitions (set lines) (Doug Nygren)**
5. **KAR 115-7-1. Fishing; legal equipment, methods of taking, and other provisions (Doug Nygren)**
6. **KAR 115-7-10. Fishing; special provisions (Doug Nygren)**
7. **KAR 115-25-14. Fishing; creel limit, size limit, possession limit, and open season (Doug Nygren)**
8. **Duck Zone Boundaries (Tom Bidrowski)**

**XII. OLD BUSINESS**

**XIII. OTHER BUSINESS**

**A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates**

**XIV. ADJOURNMENT**

If necessary, the Commission will recess on October 22, 2015, to reconvene October 23, 2015, 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 Thursday, January 7, 2016 at the K-State Alumni Center, 1720 Alumni Center, Manhattan, KS.

**Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism  
Commission Meeting Minutes  
Thursday, August 20, 2015  
Kansas Wetlands Education Center  
592 NE K156 Hwy, Great Bend, KS**

Subject to  
Commission  
Approval

The August 20, 2015 meeting of the Kansas Wildlife, Parks and Tourism Commission was called to order by Chairman Gerald Lauber at 1:00 p.m. at the Kansas Wetlands Education Center, Great Bend. Chairman Lauber and Commissioners Don Budd, Tom Dill, Gary Hayzlett, Roger Marshall, Aaron Rider and Harrison Williams were present.

**II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS, STAFF AND GUESTS**

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

Chairman Lauber – Welcomed Harrison Williams, new commissioner from Wichita who replaced Randy Doll.

**III. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO AGENDA ITEMS**

*None*

**IV. APPROVAL OF THE June 18, 2015 MEETING MINUTES**

Commissioner Roger Marshall moved to approve the minutes as corrected, Commissioner Gary Hayzlett second. Approved. (Minutes – Exhibit B).

**V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**

*None*

**VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**

**A. Secretary's Remarks**

1. Agency and State Fiscal Status – Robin Jennison, Secretary, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit C). There are three revenue reports we look at, wildlife fee fund (WFF), cabin fee fund (CFF) and park fee fund (PFF). At the end of July there was \$4.2 million left in the PFF, another record, about to max out, modified fees along the way. Down a little in June, better in July, expect park fees to flatten out. Modified cabin pricing structure to get more revenue out of that, increase fees for busy times and reduce for slower times. Talked previously about Governor budget cuts and how he was going to work with \$50 million budget cut, thought it would not affect wildlife part, but would parks and tourism. He requested us to see if we could make cuts, taking a little out of road and bridge fund

balances (\$500,000) and continue to do what we need to with remaining balances; \$1.7 million comes over from KDOT for the roads in the parks as well as bridges. Will not have an adverse effect. WFF in FY2014 drought caught up with us, rebounded in FY2015 and making projections for FY2016, could see numbers go down again. Included something new, a page from the legislative website, there is a misunderstanding of news when they see the state's budget; revenues are not meeting projections, but policies have been implemented and revenues continue to go up. You can see estimates and actual to see what is going on in the state. Commissioner Marshall – What don't you think will happen this year that happened last year? Secretary Jennison – In April, big month in revenue, 3,000 more deer applicants from previous year and paid unsuccessful applicants back. July 2015 over 2014, had 2,000 more excess permits sold in that month. July of this year is under July of last year. Have not fully analyzed it yet. Might see increases, but not comfortable saying we will maintain \$24 million.

## **B. General Discussion**

1. Big Game Regulations – Lloyd Fox, big game research biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit D). Start of annual process of going over all permanent regulations dealing with big game to determine if further review is needed. KAR 115-4-2 - consideration will be made to change this regulation and require the tagging of the antlers on big game animals with antlers; presently tag the leg and tag follows carcass, not the head. Greater importance on identification of owner of big game antlers. Collecting information and getting input to look at possible recommendations for changes to this. Commissioner Budd – A separate tag or two separate tags? Fox – No, looking at changing location of where tag is placed. On antlers if animal has antlers, but on leg if no antlers. A one tag system. Commission Rider – Are we the only state looking at this? Fox – I have not compiled information on this from around the country; a variety of options around that I am aware of. Commissioner Rider – What is the concern, maybe poaching? Fox – Coming in from law enforcement, encountering fresh deer antlers and no marks or tags on the antlers, hunter would have to show permit. Commissioner Marshall – How long would tag have to stay on the antlers? Fox – Typically tag stays with the animal until meat is consumed, and that would continue to be the process. Commissioner Marshall – Pay close attention to how this is made, if we want it to stay on down the road, need to make sure it can stand up to weather. Fox – We supply the tag which is resilient and has two perforated holes in it, but hunter has to supply string or wire to tie it on, sometimes we give out twist ties at some locations. Chairman Lauber – How serious is the problem that we want to change it? Fox – Request from law enforcement, which is why we are bringing it forward for more discussion. Chairman Lauber – I would like Kevin to weigh in. Kevin Jones – Contentious on a lot of different levels, trouble identifying legally taken game. Over-the-counter tags wouldn't be separated until the time of kill, if carcass tag is gone it should mean an animal has been killed. However, with the variety of tags and different ways of purchasing them, tags are separate now and that creates a problem for us to identify animals. Discussion of two tags and problems with that. Whether we can develop a foolproof system I doubt it, but need to make some change. One of concerns is deer heads that go back to 1965 that may, or may not, have a tag, how do we deal with those heads as well. Fox - Worthy of discussion and listening to field officer's concern, at least internally within the department. Chairman Lauber – Sensitive to field officers and trying to have ever increasing reliance on technology and get tags on computer and print on whatever paper you have available. On occasions when I have harvested a deer, removed antlers or head, then to taxidermy and can see a lot of frustration between hunters and law enforcement over improper identification and tagging of antlers. Locker plant wants to keep identification with the meat. Need to discuss it, but not an easy fix. Will listen to recommendations with specifics from the department. Don't want more complicated rules.

Commissioner Budd – Since you and your officers are having problems with this, come up with solution and give it to Lloyd for a start. Michael Pearce – Gerald, what were your concerns for general public? Chairman Lauber – Say you wanted to keep your antlers and you have one permit attached to the hind leg, locker plant keeps tag to keep with meat. Without having two tags how do I legally transport the head without a second tag? Pearce – What does Missouri and other states do? Fox – I will compile information for next meeting. One of the limitations is the KOALS system and limitations on what can be printed off using that system, so at their mercy, as well. Chairman Lauber – More miscreant behavior regarding antlers, than meat. Doug Phelps, Manhattan – What about using something like the piece of paper that certifies bait is clean, why couldn't we do the same thing with locker plant? Commissioner Budd – What is ratio of bucks versus does killed? Fox – About 50/50, about 56 percent antlerless, but some of those are button bucks or deer that have shed their antlers. Commissioner Budd – How many deer are harvested total in the state? Fox – Last year about 97,000 from 123,000 hunters. Commissioner Budd – So we are talking about 50,000 animals that is a pretty big number. Commissioner Dill – Kevin, how long will tags stay with antlers? Jones – No answer at this time. Commissioner Budd – You said until meat is consumed, correct? Fox – Yes, hunter maintains tag until meat is gone. Chairman Lauber – Do we have 50 contentious instances a year? Jones – At least that, a fairly regular occurrence. Commissioner Marshall – Seeing body that doesn't match up with head or what? Jones – Sometimes, but sometimes tag is with meat at locker plant or some other excuse. Commissioner Budd – Do you think it is 10 percent, 5,000? Jones – It could be. Chairman Lauber – Most are harvested with no law enforcement involvement, but frustrating I'm sure. No easy answer. Commissioner Marshall – Downside of just tagging the antlers? Chairman Lauber – Keep for duration of the season. Pearce – How are we doing on number of applicants for nonresidents, grown a lot in last three years? Fox – Substantial jump last year, 3,000 additional nonresidents applied. Pearce – Just last few years? Fox – Increase last year. Pearce – Archery permits in higher demand too? Fox – Interest to hunt is primarily archery for nonresidents, not for residents. For residents have any season whitetail permit and have increased number of hunters in the field during archery season; using multiple seasons. Pearce – What about use of crossbows, this is the third year? Fox – Increase in number of crossbows used and number of deer taken. I will send you a spreadsheet. No change for 115-4-4, legal equipment, most contentious we have, annually new hunting equipment that hits the market and requests for use of new equipment. Major modification two years ago, requests for air rifles, spears and draw locks, which are currently used for people with disabilities. Changed after we review for a couple of years rather than annually. It creates confusion among the users so we keep this limited. Not proposing additional review this year unless we get a request from the Commission. KAR 115- 4-6, deer management unit boundaries and no major changes for a number of years and simplifies the analysis of information, so no further review this year. The next two 115-4-11 and 115-4-13, will discuss in more detail under wildlife fee section. Have had request to change application procedures, either-species, either-sex firearms permits greater amount for resident youth. There have been legislative requests, but we do not propose a change on that because most youth are able to draw that permit. Some youth, if given the opportunity, may change to an either-species permit. Typically more success than adult hunters, mostly due to mentors and placing youth in successful scenario. Possibly no adults will be able to hunt mule deer with firearms to accommodate this. Commissioner Marshall – Lost me? Fox – KAR 115-4-11 is for big game, wild turkey permit application, change for deer for either-species either-sex for deer and allow for a greater number of youth to qualify for that permit type. About 210 people applied for or received, not sure which. The permit is valid for either-species, either-sex firearms, when those seasons are open, so youth could use during youth season. That season is open for all hunters in legal season. The worry is the number of youth that would apply, instead of 200 youth who have 65 percent success rate now you could have

upwards to 9,000 youth that would apply. If we look at the number of youth deer hunters and we allowed the people currently getting the whitetail any-season permit, archery and muzzleloader, if they could switch over and be guaranteed a permit with the either-species either-sex, which there would be no reason not to, that would dramatically increase the number of hunters out there to potentially thousands, and the youth hunters have an outstanding success rate, and that would have a huge impact on mule deer population. That is why we haven't proposed this in the past. Commissioner Budd – Youth are the only ones who can apply for it? Fox – This is the one deer permit that general residents apply for, we used to call it the any-deer firearm permit, primarily the permit to hunt mule deer, including youth general residents. Commissioner Budd – Impact would be on mule deer population, not whitetail deer population? Fox – That is correct. Commissioner Hayzlett – Don't see many mule deer in my area, is this statewide? Fox – Two units, east and west units in mule deer range. Commissioner Williams – If you applied and got that, can you still get archery permit on whitetail? Fox – No, a hunter can only receive one antlered deer permit. This would be one of the options and last year we had a total of 2,181 statewide of those permits, 150 issued to youth, 320 Landowner/Tenant and 1,700 to general residents. That is 2,000 permits as opposed to whitetail either-sex any-season permits, there were 80,372 of those; the majority of hunters obtain that one. In that category 8,500 youth that get that permit and hunt white-tailed deer, not allowed to hunt mule deer, but can hunt any season. If given the opportunity to hunt either species, that would put more impact on mule deer resource. Commissioner Dill – Make unlimited for youth, from 200 to 500 or some other number? Fox – Of 2,000 permits, set number for all either-sex either-species permits, no allotment for youth, one level for eastern zone and western zone only. Number of youth we are seeing is those applying. The reason more youth don't apply is they are taking any season option instead, but greater drive to take that other permit. Commissioner Dill – Do we allocate a portion for youth of those permits? That might help. Fox – That would have to be done through licensing and permit department and an additional expenditure if you break that out. Chairman Lauber – Department is not requesting that change? Fox – Request from the public, occurred other times and other places. Chairman Lauber – I don't see any reason to change it unless the department wants to. Chris Cain – Safe to say mule deer numbers are going down? Fox – Distribution is shifting more to the west, total number is stable. On 25-9, season dates are set and number of permits that a hunter may obtain. We will come back with more specifics later on for units that will have extended seasons after we have done population estimates and annual recruitment and looked at public input. Have suggested dates and have given you a calendar of dates (calendar – Exhibit E):

Youth and Disability	September 3, 2016 – September 11, 2016
Early Muzzleloader	September 12, 2016 – September 25, 2016
Archery	September 12, 2016 – December 31, 2016
Pre-Rut WAO	October 8, 2016 – October 9, 2016
Regular Firearms for 12 days)	November 30, 2016 – December 11, 2016 (Wednesday after Thanksgiving
1 <sup>st</sup> Extended WAO	January 1, 2017 – January 2, 2017 (Sunday, Monday)
2 <sup>nd</sup> Extended WAO	January 1, 2017 – January 8, 2017
3 <sup>rd</sup> Extended WAO	January 1, 2017 – January 15, 2017 (typically DMU 15, 19 and 10A)
Extended Archery (DMU 19)	January 16, 2017– January 31, 2017

The proposed dates for the firearm season at the Fort Leavenworth subunit and at the Smoky Hill Air National Guard subunit will be presented at a later date after input from staff at those areas have been reviewed. Season dates for deer hunting at Fort Riley will be established in KAR 115-25-9a which will be covered in a workshop at a later date.

2. Falconry Request – Kevin Jones, law enforcement division director, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit F). At the June Commission meeting in Hays, a request was made regarding hunting jackrabbits at night with a bird of prey using a headlamp and a utility terrain vehicle (UTV). Listed statutes that would be involved as well as KAR 115-3-2 which establishes the legal equipment for the taking of jackrabbits and no allowance for the use of motor vehicles, would have to insert language for the taking of hares with use of hat lamp and UTV. In reviewing the statutes, the prohibition of taking game animals with the use of artificial light and motor vehicles was established long ago; most likely from the time the first laws enacted concerning the taking of game animals; and has been restricted to taking furbearers and the trapping of coyotes. In no situation has the use of artificial light been approved for taking any game animals. In a similar fashion, the use of motor vehicles is prohibited in taking game animals and furbearers, except under the allowances provided to persons with certain types of disabilities under a handicapped hunt from a vehicle permit. There is a specific allowance for taking coyotes with the use of motor vehicles, but that is the only exception allowed for a person without a disability. I contacted the National Association of Conservation Law Enforcement Chiefs (NACLEC) if this hunting method would be allowed in their individual jurisdictions. At the time of this writing, only eleven states have responded (a few received, now fourteen). Of those responses, four would allow this type of hunt and ten replied it is prohibited. Of the four states (ID, WY, SD, and TX) where it would be allowed, it was generally because the jackrabbit is classified as an animal that may be taken without a license, season or bag limit restrictions, in essence it is considered vermin. In Wyoming, the activity would be allowed only on private land with written permission. The Kansas Hawking Club was contacted and asked if they had any interest in providing comment. The president of the club stated that they do not support this change. The law enforcement division has serious concerns about allowing this method of hunting. While this appears to be an effective way for a falconer to hunt with their bird and kill jackrabbits, the issue of fair chase should be considered. Concern centers on whether it is appropriate to adopt regulations that allows for a hunter to flush and pursue game with a motor vehicle in an effort to kill it, regardless of what implement is actually used. There is further concern if this is allowed for killing jackrabbits, will a request come at a later time to include different animals, such as cottontail rabbits, particularly because they are more widely distributed across the state and therefore may provide more opportunity. Concern also exists regarding whether this allowance would be expanded to allow other equipment, such as archery equipment or firearms, to be used to take game with artificial light or from a motor vehicle. Sets a bad precedence for hunting game in Kansas. Stated that this would happen at night, but would disturb other animals in the area, no conclusive data on that, but a possibility to affect livestock in the area. Law Enforcement requests that this be denied.

*Break*

3. 2013 Kansas Licensed Angler Survey – Susan Steffen, fisheries human dimension specialist, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit G, PP - Exhibit H). The agency has conducted periodic surveys of its licensed anglers since 1975; with one every five years or so; the last one before the 2013 survey was in 2006. This survey is different than previous surveys as it was done in-house, previously done through universities and other third-parties. For the sake of time I will only be discussing some of the topics today; the final report should be done tomorrow and will be available as well. My job is to use tools such as the licensed angler survey to get information about our anglers to our staff, like a translator, because people have attitudes and opinions and we are trying to maximize those experiences and trying to strike a balance with anglers and fishery goals. Just discussing 2013 survey because it takes time to conduct mail surveys and we had to allow a full calendar year for people to

purchase licenses in 2013 and participate in the survey. We randomly drew a total of 5,500 names from those who purchased a fishing privilege in 2013, residents and nonresidents. The first licensed angler survey was mailed in February, 2014 and included a postage-paid reply envelope; the second survey was mailed on March 28, 2014 to nonrespondents; and to increase response rate, a third survey was mailed to the remaining people who had not responded in June, 2014; three chances to respond to survey. Surveys were received from 1,555 anglers, which is an effective response rate of 30 percent. The first thing I do is to check if the people who responded were different from the people who did not respond. In this case I found that younger people were less likely to respond and so I added weights to the data I did have; I do not weight attitudes or opinion data to maintain integrity of individual's answers. The average Kansas angler is: predominately white male, college educated and 27 percent live in small cities from 5,000 to 50,000 people. Participation patterns: how many of the last five years did you go fishing in Kansas? Over half of the anglers participated all five of the five years, a few sporadic fished, four, three, two or one year and only three percent who did not fish in any of the five years. Where are people fishing and how often? The most widely used areas are state fishing lakes with an average of 8.3 days, followed by private ponds, reservoirs, city/county owned lakes, rivers or streams. How are people fishing? The majority from bank or shore, then motorized boats at 48 percent, followed by less common methods of non-motorized boats, setlines or trotlines, etc. What are some of the factors that enable or limit people from fishing? We had 26 factors we asked people about, but looking at top three most limiting and top three most enabling factors. The first most limiting factor is crowding at fishing areas, followed by work commitments, and then travel costs and entrance fees. The most enabling factors are a person's interest in fishing, comfort level in the outdoors and lack of interest in indoor activities. Keep in mind there are some things as an agency that we have control over like entrance fees, but can't control things like work commitments. Species preferences, compared to 2006 data, top five species list is the same as far as preferred species but largemouth bass and crappie have flip-flopped in first and second place. What do you want to fish for, your targeted species? This list looks a little different from 2006; crappie and channel catfish have swapped for first and second place, largemouth have held steady in third place, walleye has dropped from number four to number five and white bass has dropped off the top five list and flathead has suddenly appeared as number four. Comparing 2013 data comparing preferred species versus target species: we find in some cases we have species people would prefer to fish for, but are not fishing for those species at the level they would like; similarly we have species like channel catfish and flathead that people are fishing for those, but not as much as they would prefer. We are using this to reevaluate some of our management goals to see if we can strike a better balance. Socialization part of survey: age when started fishing? Compared to 2006 data, at younger age now; Asked if children fish? In 2006, 71 percent said yes, in 2013, only 60 percent. Also, want to draw your attention to that 30 percent said they didn't have children in 2013, which may be a contributing factor. Asked about children and the way they were introduced to fishing? Female children have 47 percent less odds of fishing, and children of Hispanic and Latinos' have 78 percent less odds of fishing participation. Had a broad section on harmful blue-green algae blooms, asked people if they were aware of blooms; 75 percent said they were aware. Also asked how many avoided recreating because of the blooms? What is interesting is that 45 percent said they recreate anyway, however we had about one-third, or 31 percent, that said they did avoid recreating and 24 percent that did not know. As a result of some of this information, recommendations include: emphasis on increasing shoreline access, due to crowding at fishing areas was most limiting factor; which is more a perception than a reality. Confident in saying that because we did face-to-face interviews with people on a busy holiday weekend (Memorial Day) and most people stated they were not crowded and stated they anticipated being more crowded than they actually were. If we increase access we will help with perception problem and benefit vast majority of our anglers. The

second recommendation is to continue offering free fishing areas. Some of our most widely used areas are free, such as state fishing lakes and private ponds, and in some cases if fishing from the bank don't need to pay at reservoirs; also, the third limiting factor was travel costs and entrance fee. Continue looking into harmful algal blooms, impacts on fishing, because we gleaned that 31 percent are not recreating, so what impact is it having on fishing participation; affecting state park visitation as well. We need to get ahead to target groups to get increased participation, like female children and Hispanic and Latino children. In 2044, minorities, such as Hispanics will become the majority; we need to target family and see change in how people are introduced into fishing and hunting and how they are socialized into activities. Avid fishermen, the group that fished five out of five years, 56 percent, their children are 1.4 times more likely to participate in fishing; of the group who did not fish, 3 percent, their children have 58 percent less odds of fishing participation. Need to reverse this trend because not only are we impacting the current generation, but their children as well. Pearce – What is age of children, 18 and under or 21 and under? Steffen – No, we had people who responded that were 88, whose children are probably in their 50s. Charlie Black - How did you get the numbers? Steffen – I use a progression model and predict which groups are different than others and some of the factors involved in decreased participation, one of those was race and another was gender. Charlie Black - On shoreline access, did they have a choice to answer that “nothing keeps me from fishing” or did they have to choose something? Steffen – We had a list of 26 items, on one side the factor that limits my participation, on a scale of 1 to 5 on that spectrum. Black – Not specific to person? Steffen – Specific question, what limits your participation? Commissioner Marshall – Time not one of them? Steffen – Time was on limiting side, but I only showed top three. Want specifics, not just, “I don't have time”. Lanterman – Blanket question on entrance fees? Fees at lakes, trying to lower those more? Steffen – Not a question by itself, referring to travel costs and entrance fees, one item in that list of 26; not by itself, in a large grouping. Black – On preferred species, wiper or smallmouth did not make top five? Steffen – Might have been in top ten. The report is over 100 pages, so there is plenty of data in it. Chairman Lauber – Can we have the final report. Steffen – I don't see why not, yes.

4. Economics of Outdoor Recreation - Robin Jennison, Secretary, presented this item to the Commission (PowerPoint - Exhibit I). What Sue had to say is a good sagway into what I am going to do, also I am setting table for Mike's presentation on fee increases. Changes since 2002, when license fees were last changed. This agency has responded well in the past as times change. Of changes we have made since 2005, nothing has changed as much as listing of lesser prairie chicken (LPC) and number of people we have to work with. We will talk more about T&E and nongame species with majority of our money coming from game species. If you talked to folks impacted by LPC, dramatic impact to them. What is not in this, take out what we do with game, and nongame activities we will become involved in will have dramatic impact on economy of the state. Thanks Mike for helping me with this. What we started out with was a long standing survey (USFWS) which is well accepted; right before last fee increase, in 2001, 400,000 anglers and 250,000 hunters, a little high I think. This is a highly regarded study and you can see a tremendous economic impact. We put our numbers in there so you can see them, we are below 300,000 anglers, those that make up differences was seniors and 40 percent churn rate, those who bought only one out of every three years, this is annual license sales we have, gone up and down since 2002. What does economic impact look like? Cabela's National Team at Milford, generated \$228,700 in direct expenditures and \$336,000 in Kansas retail sales tied to sport fishing. Since 2000, obvious how popular places like that have become just because of places like Cabela's Dick's, The Academy, etc. the number of places to buy things to recreate has increased. About \$336 million in Kansas tied to sport fishing and over 200 permitted tournaments a year on Kansas waters. One of the

challenges we have, when you have percentage tax, when economy grows so does tax, but annual apportionments, 2013 draw was more than apportionment, completed pipeline to Cheyenne Bottoms that year. Percentage of 11 percent tax on hunting and fishing equipment. Revenue continues to grow, but we have a flat fee so that hasn't happened. If we maintained same ratio of PR/DJ and WFF we would be raising much more, close to \$40 million. Next thing is the responsibility the agency has and things it has been doing since inception of the funds and things that have changed since 2002. We have 24 federal reservoirs, two electric generation reservoirs, 43 State Fishing Lakes (SFL), 12 additional areas managed as SFLs and 234 community lakes in CFAP program. The importance of four fish hatcheries that eventually will need updates, which will not be cheap. Potential of zebra mussels will have to be looked at also. Public lands assets: 30,898 acres in state parks, 24,764 acres in SFLs and WAs, 204,179 federal acres, and 107,651 other acres for total of 367,000 acres of public land we are taking care of and working on habitat. Just in publications alone you can see changes, from first atlas to current one. The agency has been involved with the pheasant initiative and quail initiative. Last is education and law enforcement: need to hit target groups that will be important in the future; growing Hispanic community, single parent families; law enforcement (LE) very important in this. Short in LE numbers recently, by any metric, have less officers compared to other states. Since 2002, Pass It On program has sponsored more than 60 youth shooting events; 25 4-H shooting sports programs have received grants, purchased aquatic mobile aquarium, fish habitat enhancement, saw Doug's program a few meetings ago and he talked about a lot of things Sue mentioned. As you change and meet needs and have to stay modern with pricing structure. Critical of us on ANS control, but have to set priorities which will cost money. Get young people started, continue recruitment: Archery in the Schools, Hunter Education and Education Centers. Importance of Ecological Services and we have to find our way, if we push too hard we will push conservation back, we need to protect the resources we have. Last slide gives idea of where we are at, shows proposal and how we will compare to all the states around us on resident hunt and fish and combo hunt/fish, to show you where we want to go with this change. The only state lower than us is Missouri and they get \$107 million in tax revenues which is more than our total budget. Encourage you to look at this, increase of about \$8 million, currently WFF at \$24 million. We have not had license fee increase since 2002, 1984 when deer permits changed so we have held those down for a long time. Look at licenses and how we compare to other states and look at true value of the resource. We are natural resource agency for the state of Kansas; pass it on to the next generation so they continue to take care of them. Quote: "In the end we will conserve only what we love; we will love only what we understand; and we will understand only what we are taught." this agency has a big part in that and share that with NGOs. The department has been taking care of the federal reservoirs. Department has done a good job on the budgets they have and one of the most conservative in the country. We did get a letter from the Rules and Regulation Committee which I will share with the Commissioners (Exhibit J).

### **C. Workshop Session**

1. Wildlife Fees – Mike Miller, information services and magazine editor, presented this item to the Commission (Exhibit K). Talk about fees (115-2-1) and what we propose to change. You have a narrative with the list of proposed changes at the end. Secretary prefaced where we are at. Late last winter, Secretary Jennison and Keith Sexson were looking at the wildlife fee fund (WFF) and seeing uncommitted balance was beginning to shrink; we weren't spending more money, just continuing the pivotal programs; and we had to look at starting to cut programs or look at fee increases. Management team starting looking at fee increases in 2008 and at that time we looked at every fee and increases, six years since we had raised fees, but we were seeing some of the nonresident deer revenues coming in and

projections were lower than actual fees and we were able to hold off on raising fees at that time and it fit in with our recruitment and retention efforts to keep hunting and fishing affordable. Prior to 2002, were looking at updating fees every five years and raised fees \$2 to \$3 each time and basically that kept up with inflation. Because we have diversified our permit base with turkey and deer and don't rely on upland bird hunters like we did 25 to 30 years ago the WFF has stayed stable, it hasn't fluctuated much, even during the drought. Inflation has increased 30 percent since 2002, what cost \$20 in 2002, cost \$26.50 to buy and the cost of doing business and keeping the programs going costs more. We pulled together a fees committee from each of the sections, those involved in some of the past fee increases and revenue task forces in the past, and looked at all fees that would affect the WFF and we knew there would be some resistance factors, used a model to compare where we should be and resistance factor. We knew that just nickel and dime now will cause us to have to raise fees again in just a few years. We looked at what it would take to keep programs going to what was reasonable and prudent and compared Kansas fees to those of surrounding states and that is shown in this narrative. Looked at resident hunting and fishing, three and five year licenses and proposing some combinations or savings if you buy a multiyear license. It was apparent that with recommended increases, Kansas fishing and hunting fees will remain competitively priced to other states; states that probably had incremental increases over the past 13 years that we didn't. I want to stress that this was done to maintain, and somewhat enhance pivotal programs that we want to keep going like Walk-in hunting, both fall and spring, and entrance fees were taken off of community lakes through programs like community fisheries assistance program (CFAP). Talk a little about 115-4-11, dealing with nonresidents who have a deer permit, they also need a nonresident hunting license that they were not aware of it; even though we send emails and have it in bold on application information, close to 10 percent were not aware of that; a significant amount of money when you are looking at \$72 or \$95 for new fee. We propose that when they make their application, if they don't have a hunting license they will have to buy one, and they can check a box that says if unsuccessful in the draw, they want to keep or don't keep, the hunting license. In 115-4-13, looking at changing designation of nonresident tenant, right now they pay the same fee as a resident tenant and recommending higher fee for nonresident tenants. We can go through some individually if you wish. Did not raise youth fees, did not intend to raise senior fees, but in statute and it says senior hunting and fishing license is half of regular hunting and fishing fee, up from \$9 to \$12.50, between ages 65 to 74; lifetime stayed the same for senior at \$40. Significant savings for five year license and hopefully address churn as well. First incentive-based license was spring turkey permit and game tag, saved \$7.50, very popular and have an early-buy license and will experiment more with that. Also, discount of annual hunting or fishing license combo, separate is \$50, before the end of February will be \$40, a small savings, after that \$45, a \$5 savings; also another way to help avoid churn. A five-year combination and five year hunting and fishing as well. Chairman Lauber – Define nonresident tenant? Miller – Before just a tenant; anybody who leases land for agricultural purposes; same privileges before, now differentiation between resident and nonresident. Chairman Lauber – We don't have a nonresident landowner for wild turkey? Miller – We don't have hunt-own-land (HOL) because it is over-the-counter. Chairman Lauber – Noticed antlerless deer permit was unchanged? And most of other unchanged items pertained to youth? Miller – Because it was not very long ago that we reduced that, we went from \$75 to \$50 three years ago; right before we offered the combination permit. Chairman Lauber – Because we want to encourage people to get an extra permit to harvest a doe in lieu of shooting a small buck? Miller – Because it was just recently reduced we didn't make a recommendation on that. Williams – Same for furbearer license? Miller – Compared to other states still comparatively high, decided not to raise that. Williams – Same as game breeder permits? Miller – Primarily hunting and fishing. Chairman Lauber – Where will most push come from? Miller – Don't know, expect push first year, but normally comes

back. Some bargains. Chairman Lauber – Expect feedback from agricultural interests and HOL. I talked to somebody from urban perspective and he thought most hunters won't object if what they are spending is coming back to support hunting. It doesn't go into other programs, not into parks, may go into law enforcement, to get share of PR money, etc., correct? Miller – Wildlife fee fund money, go into diversion if not spent on those things. Not necessary price break, \$25. We will not offer 24-hour fishing license, we recommend going to a one-day license. Commissioner Budd – Looked at cost of living differences since 2002? Miller – Yes, 30 percent cost of living only. Looked at where other states are. Commissioner Budd – Since 2009 involved since Cabela's came to Kansas, didn't have outdoor shows on TV as kids or internet. Every state is flat-lined on resident hunting and fishing, minimal increase; consequently incorporated Tourism with our department, increase coming from nonresidents. To increase number of participants in outdoors it will have to come from outside the state. To increase dollars it will have to come from nonresidents, the same with outdoor stores. I think what you see here is minimal impact when you talk about \$25 for resident hunting license, walk into Cabela's not much you can buy for \$25; big bang for your buck here. Department has done a great job on WIHA, big on Tourism and bringing other people to the state and increase revenue from the outside. So many dollars spent outside of permit dollars. Chairman Lauber – Most of constituency of more modest means, mostly residents and have to explain to them why we are raising the prices. Don't see any way around the fee increases, some will be affected and many of them unenlightened and aggravated that they have to spend a few more dollars. Can't put all of the increase on the backs of nonresidents, a necessary evil we have to do. Commissioner Budd – What does it take to go to a Royals or a Chiefs game; we give money to State of Missouri and get an 8-hour value; we get a 12-month value from this. Miller – Have a good product to sell to them and have enhanced several of the opportunities and programs. Commissioner Budd – Look at our parks, more to it than hunting and fishing. Jennison – Keep focused that this does not affect the Parks at all. We did not set out to raise "x" amount of money. Value added fees came into the process. These are hunters and anglers, five year license saves \$10 over what it currently is; and then it gets down to early buys, \$4 for a combo. It should help us deal with our churn. It is more than fee increases, it is modernizing our fee structure. We need to get this in place before you can purchase licenses on the phone. Commissioner Budd – My point wasn't the fees affect the Parks, but people may come in and stay in a cabin, eat at "Betty's Café", etc. Chairman Lauber – Joint Committee letter, it wants to discourage us from raising fees. Jennison – The imperious parts are in every letter Chris tells me. Chairman Lauber – The one thing elected officials can't touch is WFF money. Jennison – That letter was prompted, legislators had a misunderstanding of how much revenue a senior license would raise, heart burn over that. We were one of only 17 states that didn't charge a fee to seniors. What we had proposed would have got PR/DJ for seniors until they were 78, but after Iowa audit, we get one year now. Miller – Just on lifetime senior, we still get credit on senior annual license. Chairman Lauber – We are not ignoring their request, but may not have an option. Commissioner Dill – Numbers have to be down, harder to find qualified personnel; will this enhance our ability to hire individuals? Jennison – Keith is working on personnel, most have not had a raise for over seven years; if we implemented step increases and cost of living increases which is in the law in the state of Kansas; increase would be over \$2 million a year right now just with current FTE. Those are the folks delivering those programs. Commissioner Marshall – Increasing a little bit, not a lot more; biggest grief will come from seniors. Jennison – Encourage them to get Senior Pass. Statute says it is half of the cost of regular license, so can't get around that increase. Miller – Not the intent of the committee to raise that, it is in statute. Chairman Lauber – It does illustrate the value of senior lifetime. Commissioner Budd – Legislators could protect the seniors if they chose to. Pearce – I have talked to over 100 people; they say don't let Brownback get it; not too bad if it goes to the right cause; hands down want more game wardens hired.

Talked to nonresident who said \$100 increase only part of cost, if lease in Ohio pay \$300 more; look at entire value. Only a couple of people really passionate against it. At last meeting, Commissioner Rider brought up that we were way underpriced for turkey, is \$40 enough of an increase, Aaron?

Commissioner Rider – If coupled with hunting license and tag, about \$180. I was just looking at permit price without hunting license before and comparing to them, they already had included hunting license. Looking at permits, other states have combined licenses and permits. Chairman Lauber – Interested in your response, talked to 100 people, and 2 to 3 percent were against for reasons I understand, but one out of ten were against for..? Pearce – Want improvement for their money, see it on the ground. Pay for WIHA up front before getting match money back from the feds. Unknown audience – How many people hunt, what percentage? How many don't hunt? Miller – Less than 10 percent hunt, fallen over last 20 years, while fees stayed the same. Not sure what level fall off will be. Unknown audience – Youth work for minimum wage, they can't afford to get into the game. Miller – We didn't raise youth; can buy multiyear license at 16 and hunt until 21. Harry Cox – I have lifetime hunting and fishing license.

Commissioner Budd – Is it worth it? Cox – I think it is. Commissioner Budd – What would you want if fees are raised? Cox – More WIHA in southern counties. Charlie Black – On nonresident permits, how many refunded? Miller – I think about 300. Chairman Lauber – Try to meet demand. Miller – Demand, social acceptance and a variety of factors Lloyd uses to set those. Commissioner Budd – On deer tags, allowed nonresident landowner dollars to be considerably cheaper, make any difference? Miller – Small number, large number of nonresidents. Cox - What spike would be in lifetime before increase goes into effect? Miller – Months before increase it does increase. Jennison – If more information is needed let us know and we will get you answers. Many different angles we could have gone. Commissioner Dill – On website list bullet points so constituents can go out there and look at it.

2. 2016 Turkey Regulations – Jeff Prendergast, presented this item to the Commission (Exhibit L). I'll be talking about 115-25-5 and 25-6, spring and fall turkey regulations. We have six turkey units and sell on average 70,000 spring and 13,000 fall turkey tags. The drought has had variable affect on us, depending on what portion of the state you are in; in the east where weather conditions have been better, production has been up in that eastern one-third; in the western one-third, moisture is typically a limiting factor and has reduced production because we have not had adequate vegetation to support nesting and brood rearing activities. I don't have production data this year, but the heavy rainfall received in late May and early June is somewhat concerning. Heavy rainfall is not good for production due to the thermal abilities of young chicks; however this will help us recover some of our vegetation and should provide some opportunity to get some chicks on the ground. Use rural mail carrier surveys for information and don't have that data yet. In 2012, we adopted an adaptive management strategy, using spring harvest success to guide recommendations on the number of carcass tags to allow. Numbers are down, but still good success rates. Had record highest spring harvest this year. This spring was the first year that youth had a weekend so we had season structure changes this year; the 2016 spring seasons will be April 1-10 for youth/disabled, April 4-10 for archery-only, and April 11- May 31 for the regular season. Spring turkey permits could be purchased over-the-counter in Units 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 and an additional game tag could be purchased over-the-counter; fall turkey permits were also valid in those five units with an additional three game tags that could be purchased for a total of four. Also, 500 spring permits were issued for Unit 4 and no fall turkey hunting was allowed in Unit 4. Chairman Lauber – When will we know harvest triggers? Jakes compared to mature birds. What happens in spring of 2015 affects fall of 2015 and spring of 2016? Prendergast – Yes, numbers from spring of 2015 help set spring and fall of 2016. While maintaining jakes below 25 percent and don't expect any will fit those criteria. Commissioner Budd – How come the number of permits increased so much from 2011 to 2013?

Prendergast – Jump in nonresident youth hunters, a little less than a 1,000 more nonresident youth. General resident youth stayed fairly consistent. Chairman Lauber – General consensus is that turkey numbers have rebounded. Prendergast – A few more birds out there and production in the east was fairly good. Pearce – On 75 adult/25 juveniles, what is the ratio we have to hit? Prendergast – Have to get 60 percent harvest in two years while maintaining 25 percent jakes. Pearce – What other states do this? Prendergast – Not sure, South Dakota is looking at this strategy.

3. Park Regulations - Linda Lanterman, Parks Division director, presented this regulation to the Commission. Have Rick Martin, Supervisor of Sand Hills Region and Willis Ohl, Wilson State Park manager with me today.

State Park Update – Willis Ohl, Wilson State Park manager (PowerPoint - Exhibit M) – Basically two different areas at Wilson: Hell Creek and Otoe; with total of about 945 acres, 13 campgrounds, which include 161 primitive sties, 36 electric only and 99 electric and water, 4 with electric, water and sewer for a total of 300 sites in the park. We also have eight modern cabins, four in Hell Creek and four in Ottoe, some of the top visited cabins in the state; last year in June and July roughly 95 percent rented. Visitation in 2014 was 230,000 patrons including: people launching boats, camping, hiking, mountain biking, picnicking, fishing and swimming; resulting in revenue of roughly \$393,000 from the sale of permits. We have three trails: first is Cedar Trail that is roughly a mile long and near a food plot so likely to see wildlife; second is Dakota trail in Hell Creek and Big Bluestem campground, a mile long and best view of lake, working on improving this trail right now; and the last one is Switchgrass Mountain bike trail, which is 24 miles long is broken into four loops (Easy, Marina, Hell Creek and Golden Belt) and this trail received EPIC status from the International Mountain Bicycling Association in 2012, the only one in Kansas and people come in from all over the country to visit it. Park staff includes four FTEs including me who works on budgets, law enforcement for the state park, maintenance and a little of everything else; my ranger is Heath Barta who does law enforcement in the state park and maintenance; Ellen Rader is administrative specialist who sells all the permits in the park and keeps things going; and facilities specialist Larry Ptacek who works on anything that is broken. During the summer we have three to four seasonal employees who mainly do general maintenance in the park and three seasonal LE officers who are sheriff's deputies from Russell County and they come in during busy times of the year as needed. One inmate supervisor who comes in to watch over 2-4 inmates from Ellsworth Correctional Facility who come to do maintenance in the park; and four volunteer camp hosts who walk around and check in campers through the reservation system and three volunteer cabin cleaners who clean after guests leave. Special events include: Earth Day (12 schools visit), Fat Tire Bike Race; OK Kids Day, Poker Run, Eco-Meet, seven trail runs, three bike races, 11 weddings, three church events, multiple family reunions, one triathlon, and roughly 30 fishing tournaments. Chairman Lauber – Is lake level better after rain or bypassed by rain? Ohl – Bypassed; had a lot of rain about two weeks ago. Chairman Lauber – How far below conservation pool? Ohl – About nine feet. We went up about four inches and then started to drop again with the heat and evaporation. Commissioner Marshall – There was an effort to work on the dam, sent to Corp? Ohl – Petition was sent to Corps and right now is a waiting game; the petition was that they wanted the outflow to match the inflow to help protect water and keep from dropping too low, which makes the marina inaccessible. Commissioner Marshall – What is the Corps concern? Ohl – Maintaining a constant flow downstream for public and wildlife. Commissioner Marshall – Were you named one of the top 50 parks in the country last year? Ohl – Yes, really busy in 2013 and 2014; in 2013 through Reserve America, when system went live; we had 900 reservations in 24 hours and made about \$60,000. Most of the cabins are rented now for Memorial Day,

July 4 and Labor Day already and filling up for the rest of next year.

4. Fishing Regulations - Doug Nygren, fisheries section chief, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit N). Final workshop for regulation changes for next year. First is the reference document where we list special length and creel limits that are different than statewide regulations on a lake-by-lake basis. Trying to establish blue catfish in three lakes – at Melvern, Clinton and Elk City – by adding 35-inch minimum length and five/day for blue catfish to protect species until we can see production. Elk City received its first stocking last year – 45,000 blue catfish in 2014 – the heaviest stocking we have ever done in a reservoir and we have had an outstanding year class develop; an example of success of stocking program and introductions. Concern from one individual about adding three additional reservoirs with length limits on catfish because it means you can no longer take catfish with a bow because you can't release it if it is under the length limit; we're too late for this year, but will take into consideration for next year. This will make a total of eight lakes with length limits on blue catfish, if this passes. Some changes on community lakes but don't anticipate too many issues. We have a reduction in creel at Tuttle Creek, John Redmond, LaCygne and Pomona from 10-a-day on channel catfish in combination with blue catfish to not allow more than five blue catfish be harvested. Chairman Lauber – If no length limit on catfish you can harvest them with a bow; is that the only game fish? Nygren – Yes, we did that about five years ago, there not a lot of people who do it, but there are some. Pearce – El Dorado reservoir slot limit; Kansas doesn't have many slot limits, will this confuse people? Nygren – We do for largemouth bass in some reservoirs and state fishing lakes; blue catfish has reached a size where we need to start liberalizing and allowing some harvest of smaller fish and limited amount of harvest on larger fish. Chairman Lauber – Back to Wilson, people disappointed in past year at fishing success at Wilson; when low does it have higher salinity content? Does that have a negative effect on reproduction? Nygren – Some effect on productivity due to high salinity, but coupled with less nutrients coming into the system as well with the lack of rainfall. Lynn Davignon – Have not talked to Brian this year. Nygren – A great fishery, a diverse fish population and a lot of mouths out there to feed and difficult with low water conditions. Chairman Lauber – It will have vegetation when refills. Nygren – We wanted to look at 115-1-1, definition of a setline, a 25 pound weight would be considered an anchor for set line, like a large cinder block. Tymeson – Also, in 115-7-1. Commissioner Hayzlett – Explain setline, what is legal now? Nygren – Up to eight set lines, tied to a bank or firm anchor; attach weight or immovable object of 25 pounds, could be used where no natural feature to tie off too. Closed cell foam is used to make sure you don't transport water. Problem at fish ladder in Wichita at Lincoln Street Dam, fish going up ladder and people floating down the ladder. Nowhere in the country can people fish in fish ladder, or across the fish ladder, to keep canoers from getting snagged. Trying to make it clear that fishing in and around that fish ladder and canoe passage structure is prohibited. Tymeson – Updating aquatic nuisance waters also in that regulation. Nygren – Two new waters, Pomona and Wellington City Lake with zebra mussels.

**VII. RECESS AT 4:35 p.m.**

**VIII. RECONVENE AT 6:30 p.m.**

**IX. RE-INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS**

**X. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**

Larry Fry, Great Bend – Is 48-hour nonresident waterfowl license gone, couldn't find on website? Chairman Lauber - It is intended that type of license may not be offered, included in workshop this afternoon. Fry – If eliminated nonresidents would have to get one year nonresident license that costs a lot of more. Was going to host nonresident guests for teal season, but don't want to buy license for a whole year. Chairman Lauber – Used to substitute for buying a full license and have a generous scoop of the harvest, I see both sides. Fry – Policy of state allowing commercial guided hunting on public lands. I watch a lot of waterfowl forums on internet, unanimously disliked. No one can let cattle loose on Cheyenne Bottoms, etc, but can guide for a fee and on public lands. Vast majority of resident Kansas hunters are not in favor of this. An issue that isn't going to go away until it is resolved. Chairman Lauber - It will continue to be looked at, sensitive a for a lot of people. Can't control federal areas, but Cheyenne Bottoms is ours; your position is not without sympathy. Fry – Tourism part of agency is in favor of this, but not backing this policy. Tymeson – Never been a discussion ever, went back to when we regulated guides, right was taken away from us by legislators; not a Tourism issue. Hard to regulate another industry. Discuss this issue every year, lost that authority in 2005 to regulate guides, to say Tourism folks are for this is wrong. Fry – Powerless to pass law to keep guides off public lands? Tymeson – A permit to say you are guiding on public lands, a perception issue, you can't prove who is not getting a permit, issue. Fry – Probably not see a change in regulation? Tymeson – Unless you can get legislature to change their policy. John Randy, Great Bend – Information or data, how many states are also Tourism departments? Chairman Lauber – I don't know how many are merged together. Lanterman – Oklahoma is the same and a few more. I can get that information for you.

## **XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**

### **C. Workshop Session (continued)**

5. Duck Zone Boundaries - Tom Bidrowski, migratory game bird program manager, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit O, PP – Exhibit P,). Focus on Low Plains zone, early, late and southeast. Zoning is the establishment of independent seasons in two or more areas (zones) within a state for the purpose of providing more equitable distribution of harvest opportunity. Zoning enhances the state's ability to match season dates with available habitat types, migration chronology, and season preferences of duck hunters in specific areas. Although the zone boundaries are permanent for five years, the season dates and bag limits may be adjusted annually. Physiographically diverse states have added difficulty in selecting season dates that will accommodate hunted duck species (early vs. late migrants) and hunting style (i.e. marshes, fields, reservoirs, rivers, etc.) preferences. This is especially true for mid-latitude states like Kansas. Although zoning creates boundaries that can confuse some hunters, the objective of zoning for duck hunting is greater hunter opportunity and harvest. Kansas waterfowl hunters are just as diverse as Kansas waterfowl hunting opportunities. KDWPT typically receives strong – and often conflicting – opinions about seasons. Some hunters prefer early seasons while others prefer hunting in later seasons. Zones and splits are tools that help serve a broad constituent base. Zoning effectively increases season length for hunters willing to travel. The benefits of zoning increases under restrictive season length frameworks, as were in place from 1988 through 1992 (39-day total season length). Started process at March meeting and will vote at public hearing at October meeting and will due to USFWS by December 1 and will not take effect until next year. Zones must have a contiguous boundary; only during regular duck season; changes for management unit boundaries are not part of this process; once zone/split option is selected, it must remain in place for five years; configuration must conform to one of following options: no more than four zones with no splits, split

seasons (no more than three segments) with no zones, or no more than three zones with the option of two-way (two segment) split seasons in one, two, or all zones (this is what we have currently been operating under since 1996). Even though zone boundaries are for five years, season dates and bag limits may be adjusted annually. Structure zones to maximize, abundance, harvest and satisfaction for Kansas duck hunter. Three factors we look at when considering duck zones: we attempt to link areas with similar migration, harvest and hunter preference patterns with the last one being the most difficult as hunter preferences can vary greatly. To garner feedback held seven public meetings during the month of May across the state. Attendees were asked to fill out a short questionnaire regarding their satisfaction with current duck zones and about possible changes they may favor. We found that there is current high satisfaction with current zone boundaries, with nearly 65 percent satisfied; however they did report some specific changes they would like to see for each of those particular zones. From the feedback we built a survey instrument that allowed us to look at hunter preferences; there was an online survey where participants were sent post cards and email invitations to participate. The survey was broken out into four parts where we looked at current satisfaction, hunter demographics, preferences for federal options, and specific zone boundary changes. We looked at seven options for early/late zone boundary and ten options for late/southeast zone boundaries. The survey is still ongoing, but coupled with public meetings and other contacts with hunters we agree that we have enough information to make staff recommendations. Most hunters are satisfied with zone boundaries and season dates are inherently linked to zones. Recommending three zones with the option for two-way (two-segment) split seasons in Kansas Low Plains Unit. Changes in Low Plains Early Zone which affects Low Plains Late Zones; no change in zone recommended for Southeast zone boundaries. Chairman Lauber – How are you making that part contiguous. Kirwin will stay in late zone boundary like it is. Chuck Tidball, Hoisington – Who is we, no more than four zones? Bidrowski – U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Tidball – Why not in half, or two zones? Just started hunting again, but is complicated. Why do we have four zones? Chairman Lauber – A lot of years trying to allow greatest amount of hunters to hunt as many days as possible; Central Flyway and bodies of water they fly into. Bidrowski – We are limited to 74-days to spread out season, spread days out, Cheyenne Bottoms a lot different than Neosho for instance. The most amount of days of hunting. Chris Cain, Topeka – My understanding, hunter opportunities in southeast zone. I would love to see southeast zone northern boundary include as much of the Kansas River as possible, the last water to freeze up. In my experience, I used to hunt the Bottoms and hunt in Stafford County on a lease. In my part of the state don't even take out duck decoys until Thanksgiving. Chairman Lauber – What you are saying is correct and that is where the open water is, with boundary we can't draw circles, it must be contiguous, some hunters in Marais des Cygnes area, varying but don't want that line moved farther north because they want to hunt some of the marshes. Interested to see what anyone else has to say. Commissioner Marshall – Why didn't we extend it up there? Bidrowski – Put out all of those options, varies among hunters in same location, 19 percent in favor of moving it to I-70, 25 percent against is and roughly 50 percent didn't care. Also, had option for all the way to Nebraska border. Not large support to make that big of a change. Also, looked at lower Ark. River hunting is good because of two week rest at that time. Cain – Have permission to hunt five miles east of Topeka and in my experience a two to three week window between, first couple of weeks of January, full of mallards and when it reopens they aren't there. It is about the time that Perry freezes up and birds go down on the Kansas River. I would like to see you consider that. Chairman Lauber – There are several people that hunt Perry and Clinton that will not want to move that season. Not a majority rules, but tweak it enough to cover everybody's wishes. Cain – Can see that, I just want Kansas River. Commissioner Budd – This discussion started three years ago with a club at Marias Des Cygnes, I am a late season guy; but understand the hardship of everybody else. I was approached, by a self-proclaimed duck guru, not on

wildlife area, easy niche to carve out and would appease a small amount of people. Also, contacted by people in Reno and Kingman Counties to move boundary over to there. Bidrowski – There are members within the same club that have different wishes. Staff does not recommend it, but could. Not strong support to make a change like that. Chairman Lauber – Better to use Highway boundaries too. Having been to these meetings, this is as close to harmonious as I can recall for awhile. I propose we reflect on it and vote at next meeting. Commissioner Budd – On going west what was the numbers? Bidrowski - Not enough people to get a feel for it. We had one in Wichita and Hartford and had not heard anything of a west boundary change. Commissioner Budd – This will be in place for five years once this goes to the feds. Commissioner Marshall – How many happy to leave Marais des Cygnes in southeast zone? Bidrowski – Split down the middle, a few higher to keep it in southeast zone. Commissioner Rider – Have not heard a lot about it and I was waiting on surveys to see what they had to say. Bidrowski – Hunters want stability. Commissioner Marshall – Daryl, What do you think about move at Kirwin? Daryl Towsley, Great Bend – I am a late season person, I am ok, wanted Cedar Bluff in late zone and pleased with that, holds late season migrants. When lake was full in 2000 held some early migrants, two to three weeks in season they were gone. Will create opportunities for constituents, primarily late season. Chairman Lauber – Okay with leaving Kirwin where it is? Towsley – Yes, a 6,000 acre refuge and can't get boat in; good for late season migrant. Commissioner Budd – Seen a trend to later migration? Towsley – It has gotten later, a lot of birds short stopping in northern states. Teal and early migrants not affected by that, looking for moist soil vegetation. Mallards later and later. Duck season closed and 40,000 mallards there. It will afford constituents opportunity to hunt when birds are there. Commissioner Marshall – Compliment staff on change. Based on depth of water and food available and all of those things. Towsley – With reservoir that is 24 foot low, reality is no moist soil vegetation there. Commissioner Marshall – Can come to Cheyenne Bottoms to hunt then. In 1996, no water in Cedar Bluff, no hunting opportunities out there and made sense to do it that way then, seen evolvement over time. Bidrowski – Three things we looked at, as well as hunter patterns, Cedar Bluff has been a mismatch, actively behind the scenes and for 10 years have tried to make that Cedar Bluff zone change again; and were denied so that is why we went this way. Jim Stanford, Stafford – Are we still in workshop, recommendations for next year? Bidrowski - Not determined until October meeting. Stanford – Will we be able to see survey results tonight? Bidrowski – Not finished yet, once data is summarized we will provide to staff to make our decisions, survey results are only one component of our decision process. Stanford – What kind of success rate did you get? Bidrowski – We shoot for 95 percent confidence interval, of about 26,000 hunters in the state, we need to get valid sample size, a repeated size, we needed 1,039 people to complete survey; chose online survey, because of time frame and difficulty to provide all of the maps. We have been surveying our hunters intensively for last few years so we are seeing reduced response rates. We started off with about 64 percent four years ago, last year it was in the high 30s and with this survey we are at 12 percent, but it does give us that sample to be at the 95 percent confidence level. Stanford – Took that survey, a lot of options under each question, does that water down some of the responses? Bidrowski – Listed possibilities and based each one off of five-point Lickert scale, which is the standard: strongly support, support, neutral, against and strongly against. Stanford – Some opportunity to offer all Kansas residents a chance, like Commissioner Marshall said, within 60 miles of Cheyenne Bottoms you can hunt teal to the end of the year. In southern part of state where hunting isn't that great, in November still needs to be looked at. Hunt in several states and understand the migration. Weather is going to change year to year. Still need to look at that. People in short proximity, ability to hunt and not go over to southeast zone. I own a hunting company, take a look at that issue that guy mentioned, don't think someone should get paid to guide on public land, I support that. Commissioner Marshall – Extend southeast zone down to where? Stanford – Anything south of

Highway 50 a late season. Commissioner Marshall – What counties are you hunting? Stanford – Stafford, Pratt, Barber, Reno, Kingman, Harper. Bidrowski – Offer a lot of late season opportunities. Stanford – We go where the birds are, don't cross Highway 50 until late in the season; not productive in early November. It is later for overall duck numbers. Chairman Lauber – Too far south, carve state up. We have until next meeting to vote. Moving zone boundaries creates a lot of issues. I thought Southeast Zone was too big, but never considered making it bigger and doesn't solve statewide concerns. Bidrowski – Zones tied to season dates also. Pearce – The waters you hunt south of Highway 50, where are you hunting? Stanford – Rivers and dry fields. Pearce – What percentage is water versus dry fields? Stanford – Depends on the time of the year. Pearce – More dry fields later. Stanford – Yes. Eric Knowles, Ellinwood – Understand people hunting mallards, but there are a lot of other species that guys forget about, understand zones. Problem is everybody focuses on shooting just mallards, if take away or extend southeast zone take away widgeon and spoonbill hunting. It is duck season, not just mallard season. I love Kirwin and Cedar Bluff they are mallard zones. Plenty of widgeons, teal and spoonbills out there. Chairman Lauber – I agree. Randy Teasch (*sp. Did not sign in*) – To draw out map is confusing, don't know where you are half the time. I like his idea of going by the roads, take Highway 54 across and fill in whole area. Bidrowski – Use highways as much as possible but do use paved county roads. Teasch – What about field hunters. Bidrowski – North or south side of the river? Teasch – Just a thought. Bidrowski – Here to hear feedback. John Randy, Great Bend – I have been attending most of these meetings to attend waterfowl limits for over 40 years, mostly the same thing, the boundaries; we all have our preferences. That position (that Bidrowski holds) should be and is the most objective and neutral on picking the boundaries. You take his recommendation is my statement. My question is, these meetings always talk about moving the zoning boundaries, is it my understanding that in deer and turkey hunting in certain parts of the states are permitted and only have so many permits in that part of the state; would it be possible to consider everyone buying the license, but have permitting procedure; to hunt late zone, and give up right to hunt in another zone? Chairman Lauber – It is probably not, federal migratory birds and they want to remain in control of the harvest. Bidrowski – A cooperative management system, checks and balances in Flyway systems, those discussions have gone on since the early 1940s, this is the process. Chris Cain – What if you eliminated the boundaries? For example filled out application to hunt Benedictine Bottoms and put down three favorite days to hunt, what if you send in the 74-days you want to hunt. Chairman Lauber – What is one person wants to hunt on November 1, then that is one of the days, you can't do that. Bidrowski – Not under the current process, only have a 74-day season.

#### **D. Public Hearing**

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

1. Late Migratory Bird Seasons - Tom Bidrowski, migratory game bird program manager, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit R). Working within the confines of the USFWS frameworks which establishes maximum bag and possession limits, season length and the earliest and latest opening and closing dates. The 2015 population estimate of 49.5 million birds is the highest recorded duck count in nearly 60 years of the survey. This year's count, which is 43 percent above the long term average that dates back to 1955. This year also recorded the highest species records from mallards and green-wing teal and eight of the ten principally counted species are above their long term average, with the only exceptions being northern pintail and scaup. Based on this year's breeding estimate of 11.8 million midcontinent mallards and 4.15 million ponds in Prairie Canada, the prescribed

regulatory choice is for the liberal package. Kansas has been in the liberal package since 1996. This means a 74-day season with an additional 23-days in the High Plains area, The daily duck limit is six ducks with species and sex restrictions as follows: 5 mallards (no more than 2 of which may be females), 3 scaup, 3 wood ducks, 2 redheads, 2 pintails, and 2 canvasback (an increase from one from last year). The daily bag limit is 5 mergansers, only 2 of which may be hooded mergansers. The daily bag for coots again remains at 15. States have the option to include mergansers in the duck daily bag limit and possession remains at three times the daily bag. Staff recommends adopting a 96-day season, one day less than the maximum allowed in the frameworks, for the High Plains, due to teal season and youth days and limit of Migratory Bird Treaty Act which is 107 days total; and a 74-day season in the Low Plains zones. We recommend adopting the full federal frameworks for the daily bag limit, possession limit and shooting hours for ducks, mergansers and coots. This option leaves mergansers as a stand-alone bag limit. Staff recommends the following season dates.

High Plains Unit: Oct. 10, 2015 - Jan. 4, 2016 (Monday) and Jan. 23-31, 2016

Low Plains Early Zone: Oct. 10 - Dec. 6, 2015 and Dec. 19, 2015 - Jan. 3, 2016 (covers most of holidays)

Low Plains Late Zone: Oct. 31, 2015 - Jan. 3, 2016 and Jan. 23-31, 2016 (latest date can be held)

Low Plains Southeast Zone: Nov. 14, 2015 - Jan. 3, 2016 and Jan. 9-31, 2016

**Commissioner Aaron Rider moved to bring duck, coot and merganser season staff recommendations before the Commission. Commissioner Harrison Williams second.**

**The roll call vote on to approve was as follows (Exhibit S):**

<b>Commissioner Budd</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Dill</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Hayzlett</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Marshall</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Rider</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Williams</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Lauber</b>	<b>Yes</b>

**The motion as presented passed 7-0.**

Commissioner Rider – Because of numbers talked about adding a duck for sixth duck? Bidrowski – Yes, part of flyway system is called Adaptive Harvest Management unit and one of their jobs is to look at these packages and trying to incorporate hunter preferences, EIS actually changed our regulation cycle and that is one of the things the Council was hoping for, was to reopen packages and explore them, imagine we will within the next five years explore some of these packages to see if we can increase days, if more potential for harvest and those types of discussions are ongoing. One hold back is move to, instead of just setting seasons off of mallards, to look at other species to try and incorporate impacts on pintails and redheads and just have a general duck bag limit. Commissioner Marshall – Major holidays are covered, lucky or considered? Bidrowski – Strong consideration and depends on how calendar falls, favorable calendar year and it opens up split for southeast zone. Staff recommends adopting two youth waterfowl hunting days. Adopt federal frameworks daily bag limit, possession limit and shooting hours. Staff recommends the following season dates.

High Plains Unit: One week prior to general duck season (Oct. 3-4, 2015)

Low Plains Early Zone: One week prior to general duck season (Oct. 3-4, 2015)

Low Plains Late Zone: One week prior to general duck season (Oct. 24-25, 2015)  
Low Plains Southeast Zone: One week prior to general duck season (Nov. 7-8, 2015)

**Commissioner Roger Marshall moved to bring early migratory bird youth seasons as recommended by staff before the Commission. Commissioner Tom Dill second.**

**The roll call vote on to approve was as follows (Exhibit S):**

<b>Commissioner Budd</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Dill</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Hayzlett</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Marshall</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Rider</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Williams</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Lauber</b>	<b>Yes</b>

**The motion as presented passed 7-0.**

Staff recommends adopting a 105-day season for dark geese (Canada geese or any other dark goose species except white-fronted geese): and light geese (Snow and Ross's) and Option B (88-day season with a bag limit of 2) for white-fronted geese. Adopt Federal Frameworks for daily bag limit, possession limit for light and white fronted geese, and daily bag limit of 6 dark geese with 18 in possession and Federal Framework for shooting hours. Staff recommends the following season dates.

Dark Geese: Oct. 31 - Nov. 1, 2015 and Nov. 4, 2015 - Feb. 14, 2016

White-fronted geese: Oct. 31, 2015 - Jan. 3, 2016 and Jan 23 - Feb. 14, 2016

Light Geese: Oct. 31 - Nov. 1, 2015 and Nov 4, 2015 - Feb. 14, 2016

Light Goose Conservation Order: Feb. 15 - April 30, 2016

Kevin Coulliard (*sp. Did not sign in*), Wichita – On breaks, why two-day break after second day of season? Bidrowski – Limited to 105-day season and youth, to work with the season, Saturday opener and short split and then run to end of season. Coulliard – Full of pintails last year. Bidrowski – Decided to break out here. Coulliard – Move break to same time for all geese. Bidrowski – Same argument. Coulliard – We hunt Glen Elder, flooded areas, five feet high. We have to eat ducks, there are plenty of ducks. For the ease of the hunters, people looking in the sky to figure out which one they can hunt. Bidrowski – Overlap duck and goose seasons is a common request. Move two days to match with all geese. Randy Teasch – Like matching season, don't like to not be able to shoot a white front, like increase in number of white front and go down in Canadian geese. Bidrowski – Go up to 8 birds, decided to opt for days rather than birds. Teasch – Nice to get one extra bird early in the season. Commissioner Marshall – We have to do one or the other according to the feds. Staff recommends adopting a 105-day season for dark geese (Canada geese or any other dark goose species except white-fronted geese): and light geese (Snow and Ross's) and seasons were listed in the briefing book (Option B - 88-day season with a bag limit of 2 for white-fronted geese).

**Commissioner Gary Hayzlett moved to bring goose seasons as recommended by staff before the Commission. Commissioner Tom Dill second.**

**The roll call vote on to approve was as follows (Exhibit S):**

<b>Commissioner Budd</b>	<b>Yes</b>
--------------------------	------------

<b>Commissioner Dill</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Hayzlett</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Marshall</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Rider</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Williams</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Lauber</b>	<b>Yes</b>

**The motion as presented passed 7-0.**

Bidrowski - Staff recommends adopting a 15-day season in the Low Plains Unit for falconry. Adopt Federal Frameworks for daily bag limit, possession limit and hawking hours. Staff recommends the following season dates.

**Commissioner Roger Marshall moved to bring falconry season staff recommendations before the Commission. Commissioner Gary Hayzlett second.**

**The roll call vote on to approve was as follows (Exhibit S):**

<b>Commissioner Budd</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Dill</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Hayzlett</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Marshall</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Rider</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Williams</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Lauber</b>	<b>Yes</b>

**The motion as presented passed 7-0.**

Bidrowski – Start new regulation cycle in January; workshop in March; and in April we will set fall waterfowl seasons. Tymeson – Other migratory birds too? Bidrowski – Yes, we will include webless, which includes doves, rails, etc. Commissioner Budd – Who represents us on Central Flyway Council? Bidrowski – I have been interim rep until we have a permanent replacement; I am the state rep for the technical committee as well as Rich Schultheis is state rep for webless and doves and also for nongame section; and both of us are on several committees. Commissioner Budd – Since divided in two-thirds/one third, High Plains/Low Plains, a 97-day/ 74-day season; I’d like you to lobby – every time you have given us a report there has been an increase in ducks for the last 20 years or so – lobby through Central Flyway for entire state to be 97-day season. Bidrowski – That is a possibility and I will do that. I will send you the USFWS Service Regulatory Committee notes from this past July where we tried to do the increase, at least for Cedar Bluff in High Plains zone and it is a heavy process, but we will carry it forward. Commissioner Budd – Are there any other states that have two zones in their states? Bidrowski – It would include North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas; basically the zone is split at the 100<sup>th</sup> meridian. Commissioner Budd – What is the temperature of the other states on this? Bidrowski – Three states don’t want to mess with the zone, discussions with state to north of us, same problems as us, what would be problems and cost to move that; a long process 5-10 years of research. Commissioner Budd – Bring something to commission at some time to explain the process. Bidrowski – Asked for guidelines to move line, in 6-9 months on what to look at to change the lines, up to individual states and Flyway Council as a whole to look at those and move those. At same time some

push back, would have to work with Mississippi Flyway on that, too; state west of Kansas are at 107-day seasons.

2. Secretary's Order – Free Park Entrance – Linda Lanterman, Parks Division director, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit T). Authority under KSA 32-901 (f), to have another free entrance day; September 26, 2015 is being requested as a free entrance park day to host the kick-off event for Blue Cross Blue Shield of Kansas partnership. All persons may enter Kansas state parks free-of-charge and all residents and visitors to the State of Kansas are encouraged to use this opportunity to enjoy our outdoor recreational resources. Kickoff event on September 3 at Kanopolis, hope partnership will last beyond this event.

## **XII. Old Business**

*None*

## **XIII. Other Business**

### **A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates**

October 22, 2015 – Burlington Library conference room, Burlington

January 7, 2016 – K-State Alumni Center, Manhattan

March 24, 2016 - Topeka

## **XIV. ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting adjourned at 8:10 p.m.

(Exhibits and/or Transcript available upon request)

# **Secretary's Remarks**

**Agency and State Fiscal Status**  
**No briefing book items – possible handout at meeting**

**2016 Legislature**  
**No briefing book items – possible handout at meeting**

# **General Discussion**

**Tourism Briefing**  
**No briefing book items – possible handout at meeting**

**Coffey County Lake Fishery**  
**No briefing book items – possible handout at meeting**

**Flint Hills National Wildlife Refuge**  
**No briefing book items – possible handout at meeting**

## **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 firearm pronghorn season has been four days long since 1990, starting on the first Friday in October. The archery pronghorn season was nine days long from 1985 to 2004, and included the two weekends prior to the firearm 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 continued for eight days, the last four of which overlap with the firearm season. With the exception of annual adjustments in permit allocations, this regulation has basically been unchanged since 2006.

#### **Discussion & Recommendations**

We received a request to reconsider eastern unit boundaries, to allow hunting of pronghorn that have become established east of the existing hunting units. This issue is being reviewed, but no change is recommended at this time.

No changes are recommended for season structure, 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.

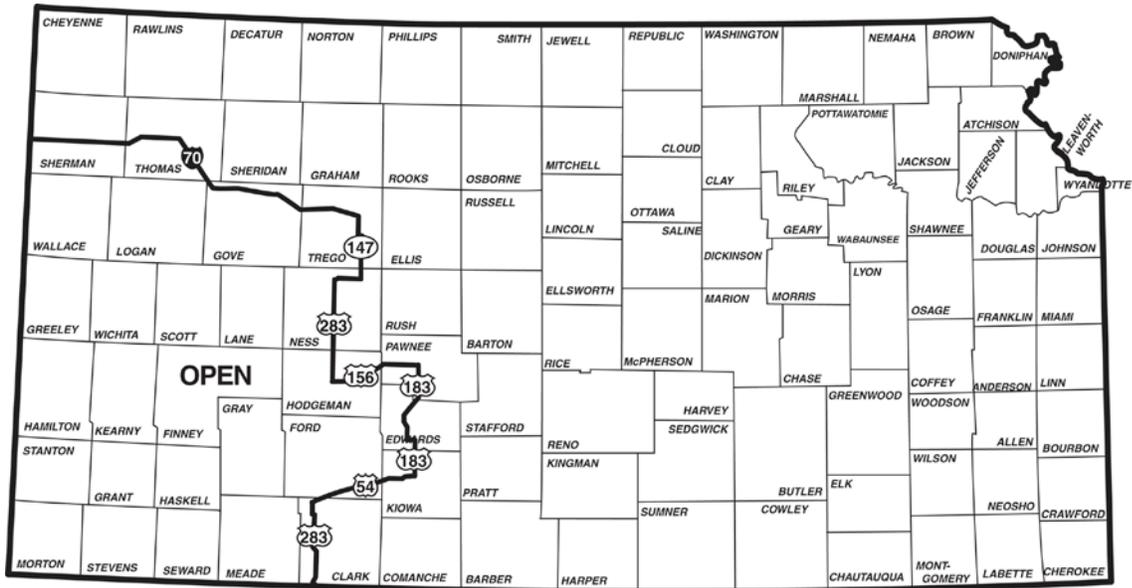
The proposed season dates are:

September 24, 2016 through October 2, 2016 and October 15, 2016 through October 31, 2016 for the archery season.

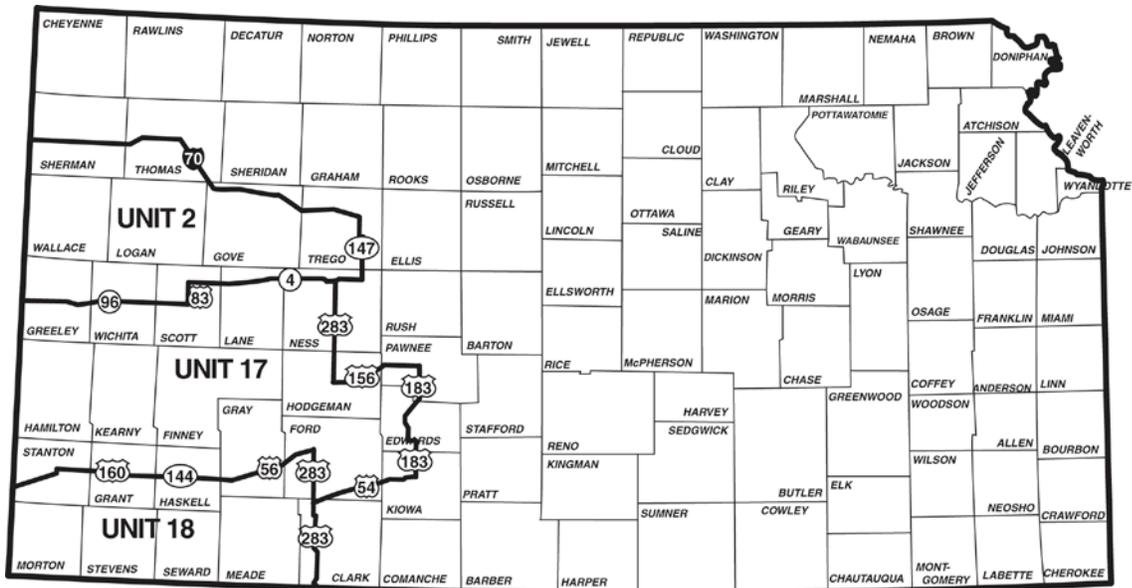
October 3, 2016 through October 10, 2016 for the muzzleloader season.

October 7, 2016 through October 10, 2016 for the firearms season.

## Archery 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.

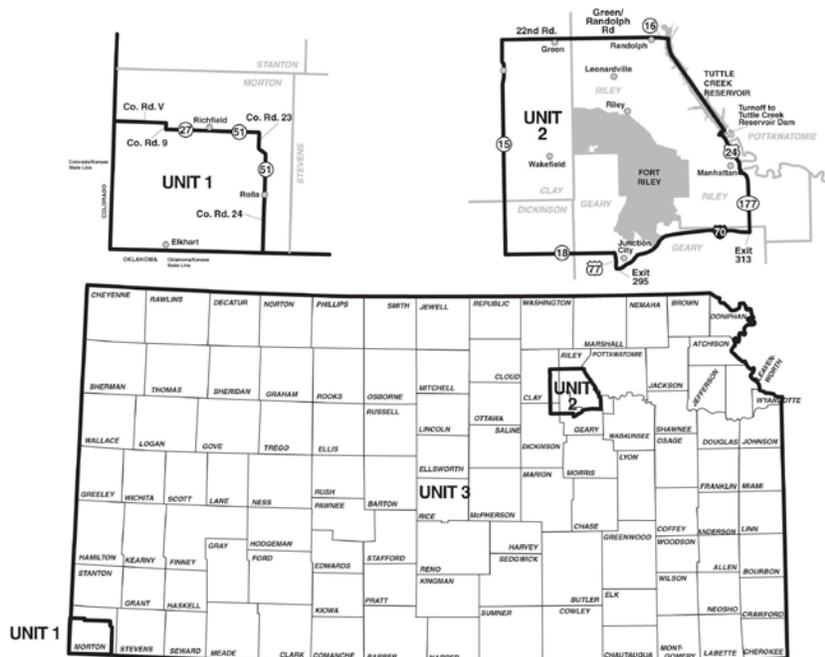
Elk were first reintroduced onto Fort Riley in 1986, and a hunting season was initiated in 1990. Most of the hunting opportunity in the state occurs on the Fort. However, elk do exist on private lands, though unpredictably in most of the state, with parts of southwest Kansas being the main exception. Elk also occur in the vicinity of Cimarron National Grasslands, but these elk are primarily found in neighboring states, and the Grasslands have been closed to elk hunting since 1995, following several years of heavy harvest pressure.

Since 1999, longer seasons and less restrictive permitting options have been authorized except near 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

This regulation has basically been unchanged since 2011. The current season is ongoing and issues could arise, but at this time we do not anticipate any changes to season structure, bag limits, unit boundaries or permit types.

### Elk Units



## 2015 KDWPT Public Lands Reference Document changes under consideration

### **I.) Access Restrictions**

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

#### **Region 3**

-Grand Osage WA - Access by special permit - remove add - Access for special hunts at guard entrance only

### **II.) Age Restrictions**

Portions of the following properties restrict hunting to specific age groups

#### **Region 3**

-Neosho SFL kids pond-youth/mentor - remove (low participation)

### **III.) No alcohol**

#### **Region 2**

-Brown SFL & WA - add

-Buck Creek WA - add

-Osage SFL - add

### **IV.) All Non-toxic Shot**

#### **Region 1**

-Gurley Salt Marsh - add

#### **Region 3**

-Biller, Buche and Chestnutt Tracts - remove (All in named Cherokee Lowlands WA)

-Cherokee Lowlands WA - add (Includes all tracts)

### **V.) Non Toxic Shot – designated dove fields**

## **Region 1**

Smoky Hill WA – remove (no plans for dove fields)

Wilson WA – remove (very little dove activity)

## **Region 2**

-La Cygne WA – remove (Area doesn't function to attract doves)

-Melvern WA - add

## **Region 3**

-Marion WA – remove (low participation)

-Grand Osage WA – add

-Big Hill WA – add

-Berentz-Dick WA – add

-Hollister WA – add

## **VI.) Boating Restrictions**

### **a.) No Motorized Boats**

#### **Region 1**

-Jamestown WA- Pintail, Puddler - add and Buffalo Creek Marshes

## **VIII.) Equipment Restrictions (Hunting)**

### **a.) Archery Only**

#### **Region 3**

-Cherokee Lowlands WA - deer and turkey only – add (includes all tracts)

### **b.) No Center fire Rifles/Handguns (add)**

#### **Region 2**

-Douglas SFL (remove)

-Leavenworth SFL (remove)

-Shawnee SFL (remove)

### **c.) Shotgun & Archery Only**

## **Region 2**

- Douglas SFL-deer hunting (remove)
- Leavenworth SFL-deer hunting (remove)
- Shawnee SFL-deer hunting (remove)

## **Region 3**

- Biller, Buche, and Chestnutt Tracts - remove (Added under Archery Only)

### **d.) Shotgun, Archery & Rimfire Only (add)**

## **Region 2**

- Douglas SFL & WA
- Leavenworth SFL & WA
- Shawnee SFL & WA

## **XII.) Refuges**

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

### **a.) Refuge area closed to all activities year-round**

#### **Region 1**

Cedar Bluff WA (operations area east of dam)

### **b.) Refuge area closed to hunting year-round; open to all other legal activities**

#### **Region 2**

-Leavenworth SFL & WA - (add)

### **d.) Refuge area closed to hunting year-round; open to all other legal activities 3/1 to 9/30 - (remove)**

**(e.) Refuge area closed to hunting year-round; closed to all activities 9/1 – 3/31**

**Region 1**

-Lovewell WA – designated land area (add – was removed from 10/1-12/31)

**Region 3**

-Cheney WA (add)

-Marion WA (add)

**h.) Refuge area closed to all activities 10/1 to 1/31**

**Region 1**

-Lovewell WA (remove - moved to d.)

**XIII. Seasonal Closures**

**b.) Access by permit only 4/1 through 5/31 and 9/1 through 1/31 - (add)**

**Region 2**

-Buck Creek WA

-Noe WA

**Open to shotgun hunting 12/1 through 1/31 (remove)**

**Region 2**

-Shawnee SFL (remove with above)

**f.) Closed to fishing 9/15 through 4/15**

**Region 1**

-Lovewell WA inlet canal

**XV. Daily Hunt Permits** Daily hunt permits are required on the following properties:

## **Region 1**

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

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

## **Region 2**

-Benedictine Bottoms - add

-Bolton WA - add

-Clinton WA - waterfowl only (remove)

-Marais des Cygnes WA - waterfowl only (remove "waterfowl only")

-La Cygne WA - add

-Milford WA - waterfowl only (remove "waterfowl only")

-Noe WA - remove

-Tuttle Creek WA - add

## **Region 3**

-Neosho WA - waterfowl only (remove "waterfowl only")

**XVI. Daily Use Permits** Daily use permits are available electronically through iSportsman permit system for all activities. - add

## **Region 2**

-Buck Creek WA

-Noe WA

**John Redmond Dredging Project**  
**No briefing book items – possible handout at meeting**

# **Workshop Session**

## **VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**

### **C. Workshop Session**

#### **1. KAR 115-25-9.**

##### **Background**

This regulation was discussed during the August Commission meeting. 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 at Smoky Hill ANG and Fort Leavenworth, which are subunits within deer management units 4 and 10.
- < 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 deer hunting season dates for 2016. The recommendations at this time follow the traditional season structure.

Population indices, mortality due to disease and changes in fawn recruitment will be examined and public input will be considered in the development of a list of units where extended firearms seasons will be authorized. The number of white-tailed deer antlerless-only (WTAO) 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 2016-17 are as follows:

Youth and Disability	September 3, 2016 – September 11, 2016
Early Muzzleloader	September 12, 2016 – September 25, 2016
Archery	September 12, 2016 – December 31, 2016
Pre-Rut WAO	October 8, 2016 – October 9, 2016
Regular Firearms	November 30, 2016 – December 11, 2016
1 <sup>st</sup> Extended WAO	January 1, 2017 – January 2, 2017
2 <sup>nd</sup> Extended WAO	January 1, 2017 – January 8, 2017
3 <sup>rd</sup> Extended WAO	January 1, 2017 – January 15, 2017
Extended Archery (DMU 19)	January 16, 2017 – January 31, 2017

The proposed dates and units for the extended firearms seasons for antlerless white-tailed deer are as follows:

1. Short option: January 1 and 2, 2017 in DMU 6, 8, 9, 10, 16, and 17
2. Medium option: January 1, 2017 through January 8, 2017 in DMU 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, and 14.
3. Long option: January 1 through January 15, 2017 in DMU 10A, 15 and 19.

The proposed number of additional white-tailed deer antlerless-only (WTAO) deer permits that a hunter could use are:

- No WTAO may be used in DMU 18.
- One WTAO permit may be used on the combined area of DMU 6, 8, 9, 10 16 and 17. A hunter's first WTAO may be used on public hunting areas open to deer hunting. Posted notice is used at public hunting areas to designate closures or restriction.
- Five WTAO may be used on the combined area of DMU 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 as well as on Cedar Bluff, Glen Elder, Kanopolis, Lovewell, Norton, Webster, and Wilson Wildlife Areas and Kirwin National Wildlife Refuge.

The proposed dates for the firearm deer hunting season at the Fort Leavenworth subunit are Nov 19 and 20, 2016, Nov 24 – 27, 2016, Dec. 3 and 4, 2016, Dec 10 and 11, 2016 and Dec 17 and 18, 2016. The proposed dates for the firearms deer hunting season at the Smoky Hill Air National Guard subunit will be November 24 – 27 and December 4 through Dec 11, 2016.

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

## **VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**

### **C. Workshop Session**

#### **2. Big Game Permanent Regulations.**

KAR 114-4-11 and KAR 115-4-13 will be addressed during the Public Hearing at the Commission Meeting. No input for change has been received this year for KAR 115-4-4, KAR 115-4-6, or KAR 115-4-15.

##### **a) K.A.R. 115-4-2. Big game; general provisions.**

#### **Background**

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.

#### **Discussion**

Carcass tagging has been a tradition in big game management for decades. The primary concern behind that tagging was to establish ownership of the meat from big game animals. The carcass tag was attached to the leg of the animal and followed that carcass through the process from the field to the home or point where processing of the meat occurred. Often the head and antlers were separated from the rest of the carcass at a locker plant or other location resulting in no tag being attached to that part of the animal which was frequently transport to other locations. In recent years the emphasis of enforcement in big game hunting has placed a greater importance on identification of the owner of the antlers or horns of big game animals.

#### **Recommendation**

Options were reviewed to change carcass tagging to antler tagging for antlered deer. The various options created different problems. As a result no change is proposed for this regulation this year. This issue will be reviewed in conjunction with changes in KOALS and procedures to issue carcass tags licenses and permits when a new contract is established.

# **Public Hearing**

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 Hearing

Desired Date of Publication - August 13, 2015

**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 6:30 p.m., Thursday, October 22, 2015 at the Coffey County Library, 410 Juniatta, Burlington, 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 1:00 p.m., October 22 at the location listed above. The meeting will recess at approximately 5:00 p.m. then resume at 6:30 p.m. at the same location for the regulatory hearing and more business. There will be public comment periods at the beginning of the afternoon and evening meeting 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 23 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 the proposed administrative regulation.

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](mailto: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 regulation. 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 regulation.

The regulation that will be heard during the regulatory hearing portion of the meeting is as follows:

**K.A.R. 115-1-1.** This permanent regulation establishes definitions for department regulations. The proposed amendments to the regulation clarify the definition of set lines.

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

**K.A.R. 115-2-1.** This permanent regulation establishes fees for hunting and fishing licenses and permits. The proposed amendments to the regulation would increase fees for certain licenses and permits, some of which have not increased since 1983.

**Economic Impact Summary:** The amendments are anticipated to annually generate approximately \$6,468,000, assuming no resistance factors, all of which would accrue to the wildlife fee fund. Otherwise, the proposed amendments to the regulation are not anticipated to have any appreciable

negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

**K.A.R. 115-4-11.** This permanent regulation establishes requirements for big game and turkey permit applications. The proposed amendments to the regulation would require that nonresident deer permit applicants purchase a hunting license prior to or at the same time of application. Unsuccessful permit applicants would have the choice to keep the hunting license or obtain a refund. The purpose of the proposed change is to gain better compliance with the law.

**Economic Impact Summary:** While ensuring compliance with the law, it is anticipated that the proposed change will generate an additional \$126,000 annually, all of which would accrue to the wildlife fee fund. Otherwise, the proposed amendments to the regulation are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

**K.A.R. 115-4-13.** This permanent regulation establishes deer permit descriptions and restrictions. The proposed amendments to the regulation clarify the definition and permit class of tenants to address a disparity between nonresident tenants and nonresident landowners.

**Economic Impact Summary:** The proposed amendments could result in nonresident tenants paying more for a deer permit to address the disparity between nonresident tenants and nonresident landowners. Otherwise, the proposed amendments to the regulation are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

**K.A.R. 115-7-1.** This permanent regulation establishes legal equipment, methods of take and other provisions for fishing. The proposed amendments to the regulation clarify that float material used with setlines be of closed-cell construction.

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

**K.A.R. 115-7-10.** This permanent regulation establishes special provisions for fishing. The proposed amendments update the reference document for designated aquatic nuisance waters and clarify fishing from or over a fish ladder or fishway.

**Economic Impact Summary:** The proposed amendments to the regulation 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 creel limit, size limit, possession limit and open season for fishing. The proposed version of the regulation updates the reference document for length and creel limits for specific bodies of water throughout the state.

**Economic Impact Summary:** The proposed version of the regulation is 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 regulation and its 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](http://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

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

July 24, 2015

Chris Tymeson  
Chief Legal Counsel  
Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism  
1020 S. Kansas Ave., Suite 200  
Topeka, KS 66612-1327

**RE: K.A.R. 115-1-1; K.A.R. 115-2-1; K.A.R. 115-4-11; K.A.R. 115-4-13;  
K.A.R. 115-7-1; K.A.R. 115-7-10; K.A.R. 115-25-14**

Dear Chris:

Pursuant to K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 77-420(b), we have reviewed the above-referenced regulations and have approved them for legality. The stamped regulations are enclosed with this letter.

Sincerely,

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
DEREK SCHMIDT

Sarah Fertig  
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure

Cc: Rep. Sharon Schwartz, Chair, Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations  
Sen. Vicki Schmidt, Vice Chair, Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations  
Sen. Oletha Faust-Goudeau, Ranking Minority Member, Joint Committee on  
Rules and Regulations  
Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research, State Capitol, Room 68-W  
Natalie Scott, Office of Revisor, State Capitol, Room 24-E

STATE OF KANSAS

RANEY L. GILLILAND  
Director  
MELISSA S. CALDERWOOD  
Assistant Director for Research  
J. G. SCOTT  
Assistant Director for Fiscal Affairs  
AMY DECKARD  
Assistant Director for Information Management



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) 298-3824 ♦ TTY (785) 296-3677  
INTERNET: <http://www.kslegislature.org/kldr> E-MAIL: [kslogres@kldr.ks.gov](mailto:kslogres@kldr.ks.gov)

August 19, 2015

Mr. Robin Jennison, Secretary  
Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism  
1020 S. Kansas Avenue, Room 200  
Topeka, KS 66612

Dear Secretary Jennison:

At its meeting on August 10, 2015, the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations reviewed for public comment rules and regulations concerning After discussion, the Committee had the following comment.

KAR 115-2-1. The Committee believes the proposed fee increases are excessive and would discourage hunting and fishing in Kansas, and it requests the Commission consider lowering the amounts currently proposed or phasing in the increases over several years.

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 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 that 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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Raney L. Gilliland".

Raney L. Gilliland  
Director

RLG/db

STATE OF KANSAS

**RANEY L. GILLILAND**  
Director  
**MELISSA S. CALDERWOOD**  
Assistant Director for Research  
**J. G. SCOTT**  
Assistant Director for Fiscal Affairs  
**AMY DECKARD**  
Assistant Director for Information Management



**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 66612-1604  
PHONE (785) 296-3161 ♦ FAX (785) 296-3824 ♦ TTY (785) 296-3677  
INTERNET: <http://www.kslegislature.org/kird> E-MAIL: [kslegres@kird.ks.gov](mailto:kslegres@kird.ks.gov)

August 25, 2015

Mr. Robin Jennison, Secretary  
Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism  
1020 S. Kansas Avenue, Room 200  
Topeka, KS 66612

CORRECTED

Dear Secretary Jennison:

At its meeting on August 10, 2015, the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations reviewed for public comment rules and regulations concerning KAR 115-1-1, definitions; KAR 115-2-1, amount of fees; KAR 115-4-11, big game and wild turkey permit applications; KAR 115-4-13, deer permits, descriptions and restrictions; KAR 115-7-1, fishing, legal equipment, methods of taking, and other provisions; KAR 115-7-10, fishing, special provisions; KAR 115-25-14, fishing, creel limit, size limit, possession limit, and open season. After discussion, the Committee had the following comment.

KAR 115-2-1. The Committee believes the proposed fee increases are excessive and would discourage hunting and fishing in Kansas, and it requests the Commission consider lowering the amounts currently proposed or phasing in the increases over several years.

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.

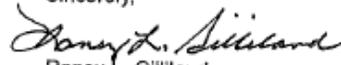
Please make this letter a part of the public record on these regulations. The Committee will review the regulations the agency ultimately adopts, and reserves any expression of legislative concern to that review.

To assist in that final review:

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  
Director

RLG/db

**115-2-1. Amount of fees.** The following fees shall be in effect for the following licenses, permits, and other issues of the department: (a) Hunting licenses and permits.

Resident hunting license .....	<del>\$18.00</del>	<u>\$25.00</u>
<u>Resident hunting license (valid through calendar year of purchase and</u>		
<u>4 additional calendar years) .....</u>		<u>100.00</u>
Resident senior hunting license (annual purchase, 65 years of age through 74 years		
of age) .....	<del>9.00</del>	<u>12.50</u>
Resident <u>youth</u> hunting license (one-time purchase, valid from 16 years of age through 20		
years of age, <u>expiring at the end of that calendar year</u> ) .....		<u>40.00</u>
Nonresident hunting license .....	<del>70.00</del>	<u>95.00</u>
Nonresident junior hunting license (under 16 years of age) .....	<del>35.00</del>	<u>40.00</u>
Resident big game hunting permit:		
General resident: either-sex elk permit .....	<del>250.00</del>	<u>300.00</u>
General resident: antlerless-only elk permit .....	<del>100.00</del>	<u>150.00</u>
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): either-sex elk permit .....		<u>125.00</u>
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): antlerless-only elk permit .....		<u>50.00</u>
Landowner/tenant: either-sex elk permit .....	<del>125.00</del>	<u>150.00</u>
Landowner/tenant: antlerless-only elk permit .....	<del>50.00</del>	<u>75.00</u>
Hunt-on-your-own-land: either-sex elk permit .....	<del>125.00</del>	<u>150.00</u>
Hunt-on-your-own-land: antlerless-only elk permit .....	<del>50.00</del>	<u>75.00</u>
General resident: deer permit .....	<del>30.00</del>	<u>40.00</u>
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): deer permit .....		<u>10.00</u>
General resident: antlerless-only deer permit .....	<del>15.00</del>	<u>20.00</u>

General resident youth (under 16 years of age): antlerless-only deer permit .....	7.50
Landowner/tenant: deer permit .....	<del>15.00</del> <u>20.00</u>
Hunt-on-your-own-land: deer permit .....	<del>15.00</del> <u>20.00</u>
Special hunt-on-your-own-land: deer permit .....	<del>30.00</del> <u>85.00</u>
General resident: antelope permit .....	<del>40.00</del> <u>50.00</u>
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): antelope permit .....	10.00
Landowner/tenant: antelope permit .....	<del>20.00</del> <u>25.00</u>
<del>Hunt-on-your-own-land: antelope permit .....</del>	<del>20.00</del>
Antelope preference point service charge .....	<del>5.00</del> <u>10.00</u>
Any-deer preference point service charge .....	<del>5.00</del> <u>10.00</u>
Application fee for elk permit.....	<del>5.00</del> <u>10.00</u>

Wild turkey permit:

General resident: turkey permit (1-bird limit) .....	<del>20.00</del> <u>25.00</u>
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): turkey permit (1-bird limit) .....	5.00
<u>Resident</u> landowner/tenant: turkey permit (1-bird limit) .....	<del>10.00</del> <u>12.50</u>
Nonresident: <u>fall</u> turkey permit (1-bird limit) .....	<del>30.00</del> <u>50.00</u>
<u>Nonresident tenant: fall turkey permit (1-bird limit) .....</u>	<u>25.00</u>
<u>Nonresident: spring turkey permit (1-bird limit) .....</u>	<u>60.00</u>
<u>Nonresident tenant: spring turkey permit (1-bird limit) .....</u>	<u>30.00</u>
Nonresident youth (under 16 years of age): turkey permit (1-bird limit).....	10.00
Resident: turkey preference point service charge .....	5.00

Wild turkey game tag:

Resident: turkey game tag (1-bird limit) .....	<del>10.00</del> <u>15.00</u>
--	-------------------------------

Resident youth (under 16 years of age): turkey game tag (1-bird limit) ..... 5.00  
 Nonresident: turkey game tag (1-bird limit) .....~~20.00~~ 30.00  
 Nonresident youth (under 16 years of age): turkey game tag (1-bird limit) .....10.00

Spring wild turkey permit and game tag combination (2-bird limit, must be purchased before  
 April 1 of year of use):

General resident: turkey permit and game tag combination (2-bird limit) .....~~25.00~~ 35.00  
 General resident youth (under 16 years of age): turkey permit and game tag combination  
 (2-bird limit) .....10.00  
Resident landowner/tenant: turkey permit and game tag combination  
 (2-bird limit) .....~~15.00~~ 17.50  
 Nonresident: turkey permit and game tag combination (2-bird limit) .....~~45.00~~ 85.00  
Nonresident tenant: turkey permit and game tag combination  
(2-bird limit) .....42.50  
 Nonresident youth (under 16 years of age): turkey permit and game tag combination  
 (2-bird limit) .....20.00

Nonresident big game hunting permit:

Nonresident hunt-on-your-own-land: deer permit .....~~75.00~~ 85.00  
Nonresident tenant: deer permit .....85.00  
 Nonresident: deer permit (antlered deer) .....~~300.00~~ 400.00  
 Nonresident youth (under 16 years of age): deer permit (antlered deer) .....75.00  
 Nonresident: deer permit (antlerless only) .....50.00  
 Nonresident: combination 2-deer permit (antlered deer and  
 antlerless white-tailed deer) .....~~315.00~~ 415.00

Nonresident youth (under 16 years of age): combination 2-deer permit (antlered deer and antlerless white-tailed deer) .....	90.00
Nonresident: antelope permit (archery only) .....	<del>200.00</del> <u>300.00</u>
<u>Nonresident tenant: antelope permit .....</u>	<u>85.00</u>
Nonresident youth (under 16 years of age): antelope (archery only) .....	100.00
Nonresident: deer permit application fee .....	<del>20.00</del> <u>25.00</u>
Nonresident: mule deer stamp .....	<del>100.00</del> <u>150.00</u>
<del>48-hour waterfowl hunting permit .....</del>	<del>25.00</del>
Field trial permit: game birds .....	20.00
Lifetime hunting license .....	<del>440.00</del> <u>500.00</u>
or eight quarterly installment payments of .....	<del>60.00</del> <u>67.50</u>
Migratory waterfowl habitat stamp .....	<del>5.00</del> <u>8.00</u>
<del>Special dark goose hunting permit .....</del>	<del>5.00</del>
Sandhill crane hunting permit: validation fee .....	5.00
Disabled person hunt-from-a-vehicle permit .....	0
(b) Fishing licenses and permits.	
Resident fishing license .....	<del>18.00</del> <u>25.00</u>
<u>Resident fishing license (valid through calendar year of purchase and</u>	
<u>    4 additional calendar years) .....</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Resident senior fishing license (annual purchase, 65 years of age through 74 years	
of age) .....	<del>9.00</del> <u>12.50</u>
Resident <u>youth</u> fishing license (one-time purchase, valid from 16 years of age through 20	
years of age, <u>expiring at the end of that calendar year</u> ) .....	<u>40.00</u>

Nonresident fishing license .....	<del>40.00</del>	<u>50.00</u>
24 hour fishing license .....		3.00
Resident calendar day fishing license .....		6.00
<u>Nonresident calendar day fishing license .....</u>		<u>12.00</u>
Three-pole permit.....	<del>4.00</del>	<u>6.00</u>
Tournament bass pass .....	<del>10.00</del>	<u>12.00</u>
Paddlefish permit (six carcass tags).....		10.00
Paddlefish permit youth (under 16 years of age) (six carcass tags).....		5.00
Hand fishing permit .....		25.00
Lifetime fishing license .....	<del>440.00</del>	<u>500.00</u>
or eight quarterly installment payments of .....	<del>60.00</del>	<u>67.50</u>
Five-day nonresident fishing license .....	<del>20.00</del>	<u>25.00</u>
Institutional group fishing license .....		100.00
Special nonprofit group fishing license .....		50.00
Trout permit .....	<del>10.00</del>	<u>12.00</u>
 (c) Combination hunting and fishing licenses and permits.		
Resident combination hunting and fishing license .....	<del>36.00</del>	<u>45.00</u>
<u>Resident combination hunting and fishing license (must be purchased before February 1</u>		
<u>of year of use) .....</u>		<u>40.00</u>
<u>Resident combination hunting and fishing license (valid through calendar year of</u>		
<u>purchase and 4 additional calendar years) .....</u>		<u>180.00</u>
Resident senior combination hunting and fishing license (annual purchase, 65 years of age		
through 74 years of age) .....	<del>18.00</del>	<u>22.50</u>

Resident combination <u>youth</u> hunting and fishing license (one-time purchase, valid from 16 years of age through 20 years of age, <u>expiring at the end of that calendar year</u> ) .....	70.00
Resident lifetime combination hunting and fishing license .....	<del>880.00</del> <u>960.00</u>
or eight quarterly installment payments of .....	<del>120.00</del> <u>130.00</u>
Resident senior lifetime combination hunting and fishing license (one-time purchase, valid 65 years of age and older).....	40.00
Nonresident combination hunting and fishing license .....	<del>110.00</del> <u>135.00</u>

(d) Furharvester licenses.

Resident furharvester license .....	<del>18.00</del> <u>25.00</u>
Resident junior furharvester license .....	<del>10.00</del> <u>12.50</u>
Lifetime furharvester license .....	<del>440.00</del> <u>500.00</u>
or eight quarterly installment payments of .....	<del>60.00</del> <u>67.50</u>
Nonresident furharvester license .....	250.00
Nonresident bobcat permit (1-bobcat limit per permit) .....	100.00
Resident fur dealer license .....	100.00
Nonresident fur dealer license .....	400.00
Field trial permit: furbearing animals .....	20.00

(e) Commercial licenses and permits.

Controlled shooting area hunting license .....	<del>15.00</del> <u>25.00</u>
Resident mussel fishing license .....	75.00
Nonresident mussel fishing license .....	1,000.00
Mussel dealer permit .....	200.00
Missouri river fishing permit .....	25.00

Game breeder permit .....	10.00
Controlled shooting area operator license .....	200.00
Commercial dog training permit .....	20.00
Commercial fish bait permit .....	20.00
Commercial prairie rattlesnake harvest permit (without a valid Kansas hunting license) .....	20.00
Commercial prairie rattlesnake harvest permit (with a valid Kansas hunting license or exempt from this license requirement) .....	5.00
Commercial prairie rattlesnake dealer permit.....	50.00
Prairie rattlesnake round-up event permit .....	25.00
(f) Collection, scientific, importation, rehabilitation, and damage-control permits.	
Scientific, educational, or exhibition permit .....	10.00
Raptor propagation permit .....	0
Rehabilitation permit .....	0
Wildlife damage-control permit .....	0
Wildlife importation permit .....	10.00
Threatened or endangered species: special permits .....	0
(g) Falconry.	
Apprentice permit .....	75.00
General permit .....	75.00
Master permit .....	75.00
Testing fee .....	50.00
(h) Miscellaneous fees.	
Duplicate license, permit, stamp, and other issues of the department .....	10.00

Special departmental services, materials, or supplies ..... At cost

Vendor bond

For bond amounts of \$5,000.00 and less .....50.00

For bond amounts of more than \$5,000.00 .....50.00

plus \$6.00 per additional \$1,000.00 coverage or any fraction thereof.

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, ~~2015~~ 2016. (Authorized by K.S.A. ~~2013~~ 2014 Supp. 32-807 and K.S.A. ~~2013~~ 2014 Supp. 32-988; implementing K.S.A. ~~2013~~ 2014 Supp. 32-807, K.S.A. ~~2013~~ 2014 Supp. 32-988, and K.S.A. ~~2013~~ 2014 Supp. 32-9,100; effective Dec. 4, 1989; amended Sept. 10, 1990; amended Jan. 1, 1991; amended June 8, 1992; amended Oct. 12, 1992; amended April 11, 1994; amended Aug. 29, 1994; amended June 5, 1995; amended Aug. 21, 1995; amended Feb. 28, 1997; amended July 30, 1999; amended Jan. 2, 2002; amended Jan. 1, 2003; amended Jan. 1, 2004; amended Feb. 18, 2005; amended Jan. 1, 2006; amended May 1, 2006; amended Jan. 1, 2007; amended Jan. 1, 2008; amended Jan. 1, 2009; amended Jan. 1, 2010; amended Aug. 1, 2010; amended Jan. 1, 2011; amended Jan. 1, 2013; amended April 19, 2013; amended Nov. 15, 2013; amended Jan. 1, 2015; amended P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

## **ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**K.A.R. 115-2-1.** Amount of fees.

**DESCRIPTION:** This permanent regulation establishes fish and wildlife-related license and permit fees. The proposed amendments would increase various hunting and fishing license fees. General hunting and fishing license fees have stayed the same since 2002 and resident deer and turkey permits have not increased since 1983.

**FEDERAL MANDATE:** None.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT:** The permit and license fee increases would generate approximately \$6,468,000, assuming no resistance factor from license or permit buyers, all of which would accrue to the wildlife fee fund. Otherwise, no negative economic impact is anticipated for the department, other agencies, small businesses, or the public.

**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:** None.

**115-4-11. Big game and wild turkey permit applications.** (a) General application provisions.

(1) Unless otherwise authorized by law or regulation, an individual shall not apply for or obtain more than one antlered or horned big game or wild turkey permit for each big game species or wild turkey, except when the individual is unsuccessful in a limited quota drawing and alternative permits for the species are available at the time of subsequent application or when the individual is the final recipient of a commission permit.

(2) Unless otherwise authorized by law or regulation, each big game or wild turkey permit application shall be signed by the individual applying for the permit.

(3) Subject to any priority draw system established by this regulation, if the number of permit applications of a specific species and type received by the designated application deadline exceeds the number of available permits of that species and type, a random drawing to issue permits of that species and type shall be conducted by the secretary.

(4) A hunt-on-your-own-land permit shall not be tabulated in a priority draw system if the permit would otherwise reduce the applicant's odds of receiving a big game permit through that draw system.

(b) Deer permit applications.

(1) Subject to any priority draw system established by this subsection, in awarding deer permits in units having a limited number of permits, the first priority shall be given to those applicants who did not receive, in the previous year, a deer permit that allowed the taking of an antlered deer. All other deer permit applicants shall be given equal priority.

(2) In awarding a limited number of deer permits by a priority draw system, the first priority shall be given to those individuals who have earned the highest number of preference points. Preference points shall be awarded as follows:

(A) One point shall be awarded to an individual for each year the individual is unsuccessful in

obtaining, by a priority draw system, a deer permit that allows the taking of an antlered deer.

(B) If the individual fails to make at least one application or purchase one preference point within a period of five consecutive years, all earned points shall be lost.

(C) If an applicant obtains, by a priority draw system, a deer permit that allows the taking of an antlered deer, all earned points shall be lost.

(D) If the number of applicants with the most preference points exceeds the number of permits for specified units or permit types, then a drawing shall be held to determine the successful applicants.

(E) If an individual desires to apply for a preference point for a deer permit that allows the taking of antlered deer and not receive a permit, the person may apply for and receive a preference point by paying the proper application or preference point fee and submitting an application during the application period specified in K.A.R. 115-25-9. No individual may apply for more than one preference point in the same calendar year, and no individual shall apply for a preference point in the same calendar year as the calendar year in which the individual is applying for a permit.

(3) If an individual is a final recipient of a commission deer permit, the individual shall not possess more than one regular antlered deer permit and one commission deer permit.

(4) Applications for nonresident limited-quota antlered deer permits shall be accepted in the Pratt office from the earliest date that applications are available through the last Friday of April each year. Any nonresident applicant may select, at the time of application, one deer management unit and up to one adjacent management unit where that permit shall be valid.

(5) Applications for resident firearms either-species, either-sex permits shall be accepted at designated locations from the earliest date that applications are available through the second Friday of July.

(6) Applications for resident any-season white-tailed either-sex deer permits, resident archery

deer permits, resident muzzleloader either-species either-sex permits, and hunt-on-your-own-land deer permits shall be accepted at designated locations from the earliest date that applications are available through December 30.

(7) Each resident applicant for either-species, either-sex muzzleloader or firearm deer permits shall select, at the time of application, the unit where the permit shall be valid. The west unit permit shall be valid in units 1, 2, 17, and 18. The east unit permit shall be valid in units 3, 4, 5, 7, and 16.

(8) Applications for antlerless white-tailed deer permits shall be accepted at designated locations from the earliest date that applications are available through January 30 of the following year.

(9) Each nonresident applicant for a regular deer permit shall have purchased a nonresident hunting license before submitting the application or shall purchase a nonresident hunting license when submitting the application.

(c) Firearm antelope permit applications. In awarding firearm antelope permits, the first priority shall be given to those individuals who have earned the highest number of preference points. Preference points shall be awarded as follows:

(1) One point shall be awarded to an individual for each year the individual is unsuccessful in obtaining a firearm antelope permit.

(2) If the individual fails to make at least one application or purchase one preference point within a period of five consecutive years, all earned points shall be lost.

(3) If an applicant obtains a firearm permit by a priority draw system, all earned points shall be lost.

(4) If the number of applicants with the most preference points exceeds the number of permits for specified units or permit types, then a drawing shall be held to determine the successful applicants.

(5) If an individual desires to apply for a preference point for an antelope firearms permit that

allows the taking of an antelope and not receive a permit, the person may apply for and receive a preference point by paying the preference point fee and submitting an application during the application period specified in K.A.R. 115-25-7. No individual may apply for more than one preference point in the same calendar year, and no individual shall apply for a preference point in the same calendar year as the calendar year in which the individual is applying for a permit.

(6) Applications for resident firearm and muzzleloader permits shall be accepted in the Pratt office from the earliest date that applications are available through the second Friday of June.

(7) Applications for resident and nonresident archery permits shall be accepted at designated locations from the earliest date that applications are available through October 30.

(8) If there are any unfilled permits after all timely applications have been considered, the application period may be extended by the secretary.

(9) Any applicant unsuccessful in obtaining a permit through a drawing may apply for any permit made available during an extended application period, or any other permit that is available on an unlimited basis.

(d) Elk permit applications.

(1) An individual receiving a limited-quota elk permit shall not be eligible to apply for or receive an elk permit in subsequent seasons, with the following exceptions:

(A) An individual receiving an any-elk or a bull-only elk permit may apply for and receive an antlerless-only elk permit in subsequent seasons.

(B) An individual receiving a limited-quota, antlerless-only elk hunting permit shall not be eligible to apply for or receive a limited-quota, antlerless-only elk permit for a five-year period thereafter. Subject to this subsection, however, this individual may apply for and receive an any-elk or bull-only elk permit without a waiting period.

(C) When a limited number of elk permits are awarded by a random draw system, each individual shall have an additional opportunity of drawing for each bonus point earned by the individual in addition to the current application. Bonus points shall be awarded as follows:

(i) One bonus point shall be awarded to an individual for each year the individual is unsuccessful in obtaining, by a random draw system, an elk permit that allows the taking of an elk.

(ii) If an individual fails to make at least one application or purchase one bonus point within a period of five consecutive years, all earned bonus points shall be lost.

(iii) If an applicant obtains, by a random draw system, an elk permit that allows the taking of an elk, all earned points shall be lost.

(iv) If an individual desires to apply for a bonus point for an elk permit that allows the taking of elk and not receive a permit, the person may apply for and receive a bonus point by paying the proper application or bonus point fee and submitting an application during the application period specified in K.A.R. 115-25-8. No individual may apply for more than one bonus point in the same calendar year, and no individual shall apply for a bonus point in the same calendar year as the calendar year in which the individual is applying for a permit.

(D) Each individual who is the final recipient of a commission elk permit shall be eligible for a limited-quota elk permit, subject to the provisions of this subsection.

(E) Limited-quota antlerless-only elk permits and limited-quota either-sex elk permits shall be awarded from a pool of applicants who are Fort Riley military personnel and applicants who are not Fort Riley military personnel.

(2) Applications for hunt-on-your-own-land and unlimited over-the-counter elk permits shall be accepted at designated locations from the earliest date that applications are available through March 14 of the following year.

(3) Applications for limited-quota antlerless-only elk permits and limited-quota either-sex elk permits shall be accepted at designated locations from the earliest date that applications are available through the second Friday in July.

(4) If there are leftover limited-quota antlerless-only elk permits or limited-quota either-sex permits after all timely applications have been considered, the application periods for those permits may be reopened by the secretary. Leftover permits shall be drawn and issued on a daily basis for those application periods reopened by the secretary. Any applicant unsuccessful in obtaining a permit through a drawing may apply for any leftover permit or any other permit that is available on an unlimited basis.

(5) Any individual may apply for or obtain no more than one permit that allows the taking of an elk, unless the individual is unsuccessful in a limited-quota drawing and alternative permits for elk are available at the time of subsequent application or the individual obtains a commission permit pursuant to this subsection.

(e) Wild turkey permit applications.

(1) When awarding wild turkey permits in units having a limited number of permits, the first priority shall be given to those individuals who did not receive a permit in a limited wild turkey unit during the previous year. All other applicants shall be given equal priority.

(2) In awarding a limited number of wild turkey permits by a priority draw system, the first priority shall be given to those individuals who have earned the highest number of preference points. Preference points shall be awarded as follows:

(A) One point shall be awarded to an individual for each year the individual is unsuccessful in obtaining, by a priority draw system, a wild turkey permit.

(B) If the individual fails to make at least one application or purchase one preference point within a period of five consecutive years, all earned points shall be lost.

(C) If an applicant obtains, by a priority draw system, a wild turkey permit, all earned points shall be lost.

(D) If the number of applicants with the most preference points exceeds the number of permits for specified units or permit types, then a drawing shall be held to determine the successful applicants.

(E) If an individual desires to apply for a preference point for a wild turkey permit and not receive a permit, the person may apply for and receive a preference point by paying the preference point fee and submitting an application during the application period specified in K.A.R. 115-25-6. No individual may apply for more than one preference point in the same calendar year, and no individual shall apply for a preference point in the same calendar year as the calendar year in which the individual is applying for a permit.

(3) Fall wild turkey permits for unit 1, unit 2, unit 3, unit 5, and unit 6, youth turkey permits, and game tags for unit 2, unit 3, unit 5, and unit 6 may be purchased over the counter at designated locations, from the earliest date in the year that applications are available through 5:00 p.m. on January 30 of the following year.

(4) Applications for spring wild turkey permits in unit 4 shall be accepted by the department from the earliest date that applications are available until midnight on the second Friday of February. If there are turkey permits left over after all timely applications have been considered, the application period may be reopened by the secretary. Leftover turkey permits shall be issued on a daily competitive basis until the day before the last day of the turkey season or until all turkey permits are issued.

(5) Spring wild turkey permits in unit 1, unit 2, unit 3, unit 5, and unit 6, youth turkey permits, and game tags in unit 1, unit 2, unit 3, unit 5, and unit 6 may be purchased over the counter at designated locations from the earliest date that applications are available until midnight on the day before the closing date for the season. (Authorized by K.S.A. ~~2012~~ 2014 Supp. 32-807, K.S.A. ~~2012~~ 2014 Supp.

32-937, K.S.A. ~~2012~~ 2014 Supp. 32-969, and K.S.A. ~~2012~~ 2014 Supp. 32-970; implementing K.S.A. ~~2012~~ 2014 Supp. 32-937, K.S.A. ~~2012~~ 2014 Supp. 32-969, and K.S.A. ~~2012~~ 2014 Supp. 32-970; effective Sept. 10, 1990; amended May 27, 1991; amended June 1, 2001; amended April 18, 2003; amended Feb. 18, 2005; amended May 15, 2009; amended Feb. 5, 2010; amended April 8, 2011; amended May 24, 2013; amended P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

## **ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**K.A.R. 115-4-11.** Big game permit applications.

**DESCRIPTION:** This regulation addresses permit application requirements for obtaining big game permits. The proposed amendments would require the purchase of a nonresident hunting license upon application for a general nonresident deer permit. A nonresident hunting license is already required to hunt deer with a valid deer permit. Unsuccessful nonresident deer permit applicants would be refunded the value of the hunting license.

**FEDERAL MANDATE:** None.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT:** Department data shows that nine percent of nonresident general deer permit holders do not purchase the required hunting license. Besides ensuring compliance with the law, the requirement is expected to generate \$126,000 per year, all of which would accrue to the wildlife fee fund. Otherwise, the proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:** None.

**115-4-13. Deer permits; descriptions and restrictions.** Except as otherwise specified or further restricted by law or regulation, the following deer permit descriptions, provisions, and restrictions shall be in effect.

(a) White-tailed deer permits.

(1) Resident any-season white-tailed deer permit. This permit shall be valid for the hunting of white-tailed deer statewide during the established muzzleloader-only, archery, and firearms deer seasons using equipment that is legal during the established season.

(2) Antlerless white-tailed deer permit. This permit shall be valid for the hunting of antlerless white-tailed deer statewide during the established muzzleloader-only, archery, and firearms deer seasons using equipment that is legal during the established season. The first antlerless white-tailed deer permit issued to an applicant shall be valid statewide on all lands and waters, unless otherwise specified in these regulations. If any subsequent antlerless white-tailed deer permit is issued to the same applicant, that permit shall be valid in designated management units but shall not be valid on department lands and waters, unless otherwise specified in these regulations.

(3) Nonresident white-tailed deer permit. This permit shall be valid for the hunting of white-tailed deer within a designated management unit and one additional adjoining management unit using legal equipment for one of the following deer seasons, which shall be selected at the time of application: muzzleloader-only, archery, or firearms deer season. Muzzleloader-only permits may be used in the early muzzleloader season and during the regular firearms season, using equipment that is legal during the muzzleloader deer season.

(b) Either-species, either-sex deer permits.

(1) Resident archery either-species, either-sex deer permit. This permit shall be valid for the hunting of any antlered or antlerless white-tailed deer or mule deer statewide during the established

archery deer season, using equipment that is legal during the archery deer season.

(2) Resident firearm either-species, either-sex deer permit. This permit shall be valid for the hunting of any antlered or antlerless white-tailed deer or mule deer during the established firearms deer season within designated management units, using equipment that is legal during the firearms deer season.

(3) Resident muzzleloader either-species, either-sex deer permit. This permit shall be valid for the hunting of any antlered or antlerless white-tailed deer or mule deer during the established muzzleloader-only and firearms deer seasons within designated management units, using muzzleloader equipment that is legal during the muzzleloader-only deer season.

(4) Nonresident either-species, either-sex deer permit. Any nonresident possessing a nonresident archery or muzzleloader-only white-tailed deer permit valid for a management unit designated by the department as a mule deer unit may apply for one of a limited number of mule deer stamps that, if drawn, will convert the applicant's white-tailed deer permit to an either-species, either-sex deer permit.

(5) Antlerless either-species permit. This permit shall be valid for the hunting of any antlerless white-tailed deer or mule deer within a designated management unit or units during the established muzzleloader-only, archery, and firearms deer seasons, using equipment that is legal during the established season.

(c) Hunt-on-your-own-land deer permits. Each hunt-on-your-own-land permit shall be valid for any white-tailed deer or mule deer, unless otherwise specified in these regulations.

(1) Resident hunt-on-your-own-land deer permit. This permit shall be available to individuals who qualify as resident landowners or as resident tenants or as family members domiciled with the resident landowner or with the resident tenant. This permit shall be valid during the muzzleloader-only, archery, and firearms deer seasons, using equipment that is legal during the established season. This

permit shall be valid only on lands owned or operated by the resident landowner or resident tenant.

(2) Special resident hunt-on-your-own-land deer permit. This permit shall be available to individuals who qualify as lineal ascendants or descendants and their spouses, or as siblings of resident landowners or resident or nonresident tenants. This permit shall be valid during the muzzleloader-only, archery, and firearms deer seasons, using equipment that is legal during the established season. This permit shall be valid only on lands owned or operated by the resident landowner or resident or nonresident tenant.

(3) Nonresident hunt-on-your-own-land deer permit. This permit shall be available to nonresident individuals who qualify as Kansas landowners or nonresident tenants. This permit shall be valid during the muzzleloader-only, archery, and firearms deer seasons, using equipment that is legal during the established season. This permit shall be valid only on lands owned or operated by the nonresident landowner or nonresident tenant.

(d) Each deer permit shall be valid only for the species of deer specified and only for the antler category of deer specified by regulation or on the permit.

(1) An either-sex deer permit shall be valid for deer of either sex.

(2) An antlerless deer permit shall be valid only for a deer without a visible antler plainly protruding from the skull.

(3) An either-species, either-sex deer permit shall be valid for a white-tailed deer of either sex or a mule deer of either sex, except that an antlerless either-species deer permit shall be valid only for a deer of either species without a visible antler plainly protruding from the skull. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 32-937; effective Jan. 30, 1995; amended June 6, 1997; amended July 30, 1999; amended June 1, 2001; amended April 22, 2005; amended July 20, 2007; amended April 11, 2008; amended April 24, 2015; amended P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

## **ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

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

**DESCRIPTION:** This permanent regulation establishes types of deer permits offered by the department, and restrictions regarding who may obtain them. The proposed amendments would clarify tenant deer permits.

**FEDERAL MANDATE:** None.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT:** The proposed amendment could result in nonresident tenants paying more than the current amount but it would equalize a disparity between nonresident landowners and tenants. Otherwise, the proposed amendment is not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:** None.

**115-1-1. Definitions.** (a) Except as specified in subsection (b), the following definitions shall apply to all of department's regulations.

(1) "Arrow" means a missile shot from a bow or a crossbow.

(2) "Artificial lure" means a man-made fish-catching device used to mimic a single prey item. Artificial lures may be constructed of natural, nonedible, or synthetic materials. Multiple hooks, if present, shall be counted as a single hook on an artificial lure.

(3) "Bag limit" means the maximum number of any species, except fish and frogs, that may be taken by a person in a calendar day.

(4) "Bait fish" means a member of the minnow or carp family (*Cyprinidae*), sucker family (*Catostomidae*), top minnows or killifish family (*Cyprinodontidae*), shad family (*Clupeidae*), and sunfish family (*Centrarchidae*), but excluding black basses and crappie. The fish listed in K.A.R. 115-15-1 and in K.A.R. 115-15-2 shall not be considered as bait fish.

(5) "Bird dog" means a dog used to point, flush, or retrieve game birds, migratory birds, or both.

(6) "Bow" means a handheld device with a cord that connects both of its two ends and that is designed to propel an arrow. This term shall include long, recurve, and compound bows.

(7) "Bridle path" means an established, maintained, and marked pathway for the riding of animals.

(8) "Camping" means erecting a shelter or arranging bedding, or both, or parking a recreation vehicle or other vehicle for the purpose of remaining overnight.

(9) "Camping unit" means any vehicle or shelter specifically used for sleeping upon a portion of department lands or waters.

(10) "Cast net" means a circular or conical weighted net designed to be cast mouth-downward by hand and withdrawn by lines attached to its margin.

(11) “Creel limit” means the maximum total number of any species of fish or frogs that may be taken by a person in a calendar day.

(12) “Crossbow” means a transverse-mounted bow with a cord that connects the two ends and that is designed to propel an arrow, including compound crossbows. The arrow is released by a mechanical trigger.

(13) “Culling” means replacing one live fish held by an angler for another live fish of the same species if the daily creel limit for that species of fish has not been met.

(14) “Department lands and waters” means state parks, state lakes, recreational grounds, wildlife areas, sanctuaries, fish hatcheries, natural areas, historic sites, and other lands, waters, and facilities that are under the jurisdiction and control of the secretary through ownership, lease, license, cooperative agreement, memorandum of understanding, or other arrangement.

(15) “Depth finder” means an electronic device used to locate fish or determine underwater structures.

(16) “Dip net” means a handheld net that has rigid support about the mouth and is used to land fish.

(17) “Draft livestock” means horses, mules, donkeys, and oxen used singly or in tandem with other horses, mules, donkeys, and oxen for pulling purposes.

(18) “Drag event” means a competitive event in which hounds pursue a scent trail. The event may involve a caged, pen-raised furbearer that is not released from the cage during the event.

(19) “Dryland set” means any trapping device that is placed or set on land or is not in contact with water.

(20) “Eyass” means a young of the year raptor not yet capable of flight.

(21) “Falconer” means the holder of a falconry permit.

- (22) “Falconry” means the taking of wildlife with a trained raptor.
- (23) “Field trial event for dogs” means a competitive event involving at least six dogs that are judged on hunting or running ability.
- (24) “Firearm” means a rimfire or centerfire rifle, handgun, or shotgun; a muzzleloading shotgun, rifle, or handgun; or a cap-and-ball pistol.
- (25) “Fire ring” means an open-topped, man-made, fire-retaining device.
- (26) “Fireplace” means an enclosed, man-made, fire-retaining device.
- (27) “Fishing line” means any hand-operated string or cord, utilizing hooks that may be used in conjunction with rods, poles, reels, bows, or spearguns.
- (28) “Fish trap” means a device for catching fish consisting of a net or other structure that diverts the fish into an enclosure arranged to make escape more difficult than entry.
- (29) “Fully automatic firearm” means a firearm capable of firing more than one round with a single trigger pull.
- (30) “Gaff” means a hook attached to a rigid pole.
- (31) “Gig” means a hand-operated spear with one or more prongs with or without barbs.
- (32) “Group camping area” means any area within a state park designated by posted notice for camping by organized groups.
- (33) “Haggard” means an adult raptor in mature plumage.
- (34) “Hook” means a device with a single shaft and one or more points with or without barbs, used for catching fish and frogs.
- (35) “Imping” means the repair of damaged feathers.
- (36) “Kill site” means the location of the wildlife carcass as positioned in the field immediately after being harvested.

(37) “Length limit” means the minimum length of a fish allowed in order to take it and not release it to the waters immediately. For the purpose of this paragraph, the length of the fish shall be measured from the tip of the snout to the end of the tail, with the mouth closed and the tail lobes pressed together.

(38) “Moorage site” means a location designated for the fastening or securing of a vessel.

(39) “Nonsport fish” means carp, drum, white amur, threadfin and gizzard shad, goldfish, gar, suckers including carsuckers and buffalo, eel, sturgeon, goldeye, white perch, and bowfin.

(40) “Orthopedic device” means a device that attaches to the body and is required to enable a handicapped person to walk.

(41) “Overflow camping area” means an area in a state park that is separate from the designated overnight camping area and that may be used for a maximum of 24 continuous hours of camping if no alternative camping facilities are available within reasonable driving distances.

(42) “Passage” means an immature raptor on first fall migration still in immature plumage.

(43) “Pen-raised wildlife” means any wildlife raised in captivity.

(44) “Pets” means domesticated wildlife, including dogs and cats.

(45) “Possession limit” means the maximum total number of a species that can be retained per person at any one time.

(46) “Prime camping site” means any site within a state park so designated by posted notice of the secretary and subject to an additional charge.

(47) “Raptors” means members of the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes and specifically falcons, hawks, and owls.

(48) “Raw pelt” means the undressed skin of an animal with its hair, wool, or fur in its natural state, without having undergone any chemical preservation converting the skin to a leather condition.

(49) “Recreational vehicle” means a vehicle or trailer unit that contains sleeping or housekeeping accommodations, or both.

(50) “Running” means the pursuing or chasing of furbearers or rabbits with hounds. This term shall not include the capturing, killing, injuring, or possessing of furbearers or rabbits, or having a firearm or other weapon in possession while running, except during established furbearer or rabbit hunting seasons.

(51) “Sanctioned or licensed coyote field trial” means a competitive event that involves only sight or trail hounds and that has been advertised in one of the national foxhound journals at least 30 days before the event.

(52) “Sanctioned or licensed furbearer field trial” means a competitive event in which dogs pursue unrestrained furbearers and that is sanctioned or licensed by any of the national kennel or field dog organizations for the express purpose of improving the quality of the breed through the awarding of points or credits toward specific class championships or other national recognition.

(53) “Seine” means a net with a float line and lead line designed to be pulled through the water for the purpose of catching fish.

(54) “Set line” means a string or cord that is anchored at one point by an anchor weighing at least 25 pounds or is attached to a fixed and immovable stake or object, does not have more than two hooks, and is not associated with a hand-operated mechanical reel.

(55) “Sight hound” means a dog used to pursue furbearers, rabbits, hares, or coyotes by sight.

(56) “Skin and scuba diving” means swimming or diving while equipped with a face mask or goggles, allowing underwater vision and possibly involving an underwater breathing apparatus.

(57) “Snagging” means the hooking of a fish in any part of its anatomy other than the inside of the mouth.

(58) “Speargun” means a device used to propel a spear through the water by mechanical means or compressed gas.

(59) “Sport fish” means northern pike, walleye, saugeye, sauger, yellow perch, striped bass, white bass, black bass including largemouth, spotted, and smallmouth bass, striped bass hybrid, trout, muskellunge, tiger muskie, channel catfish, blue catfish, flathead catfish, paddlefish, and panfish including bullhead, black and white crappie, bluegill, redear sunfish, green sunfish, warmouth, and rock bass.

(60) “State fishing lake” means a department facility that contains the words “state fishing lake” in the name of the area.

(61) “Tip-up” means an ice fishing device designed to signal the strike of a fish.

(62) “Trail hound” means a dog used to trail furbearers, rabbits, hares, or coyotes by scent.

(63) “Transfer” means any of the following:

(A) To reassign one’s license, permit, or other issue of the department to another individual;

(B) to exchange any license, permit, or other issue of the department between individuals; or

(C) to carry another individual's license, permit, or other issue of the department when that individual is not present.

(64) “Trot line” means a string or cord anchored at one or more points that does not have more than 25 hooks and is not associated with a hand-operated mechanical reel.

(65) “Turkey” means wild turkey.

(66) “Unattended fishing line” means any fishing line set to catch fish that is not marked or tagged as required by K.A.R. 115-7-2 or K.A.R. 115-17-11 and not immediately attended by the operator of the fishing line.

(67) “Wake” means the waves thrown by a vessel moving on water.

(68) “Water race” means a competitive event in which hounds pursue a scent device or a caged, pen-raised furbearer through water. The furbearer is not released during the event.

(69) “Water set” means any trapping device that has the gripping portion at least half-submerged when placed or set in flowing or pooled water and remains at least half-submerged in contact with the flowing or pooled water.

(b) Exceptions to the definitions in this regulation shall include the following:

(1) The context requires a different definition.

(2) The defined term is specifically defined differently within the department’s other regulations. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 32-807, ~~as amended by L. 2012, Ch. 47, Sec. 25~~; effective Dec. 26, 1989; amended June 8, 1992; amended Sept. 19, 1997; amended Nov. 21, 2003; amended July 22, 2011; amended Nov. 26, 2012; amended P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

## **ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**K.A.R. 115-1-1.** Definitions.

**DESCRIPTION:** This administrative regulation establishes definitions of certain terms used with department regulations. The proposed change deals the definition of set lines and clarifying the anchor point.

**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.

**115-7-1. Fishing; legal equipment, methods of taking, and other provisions.** (a) Legal equipment and methods for taking sport fish shall be the following:

(1) Fishing lines with not more than two baited hooks or artificial lures per line;

(2) trotlines;

(3) setlines, except that any float material used with a setline shall be constructed only from plastic, wood, or foam and shall be a closed-cell construction. A “closed-cell” construction shall mean a solid body incapable of containing water;

(4) tip-ups;

(5) using a person’s hand or hands for flathead catfish in waters designated as open to hand fishing, subject to the following requirements:

(A) An individual hand fishing shall not use hooks, snorkeling or scuba gear, or other man-made devices while engaged in hand fishing;

(B) an individual hand fishing shall not possess fishing equipment, other than a stringer, while engaged in hand fishing and while on designated waters or adjacent banks;

(C) stringers shall not be used as an aid for hand fishing and shall not be used until the fish is in possession at or above the surface of the water;

(D) each individual hand fishing shall take fish only from natural objects or natural cavities;

(E) an individual hand fishing shall not take fish from any man-made object, unless the object is a bridge, dock, boat ramp, or riprap, or other similar structure or feature;

(F) no part of any object shall be disturbed or altered to facilitate the harvest of fish for hand fishing; and

(G) an individual hand fishing shall not take fish within 150 yards of any dam;

(6) snagging for paddlefish in waters posted or designated by the department as open to the

snagging of paddlefish, subject to the following requirements:

- (A) Each individual with a filled creel limit shall cease all snagging activity in the paddlefish snagging area until the next calendar day; and
  - (B) each individual taking paddlefish to be included in the creel and possession limit during the snagging season shall sign the carcass tag, record the county, the date, and the time of harvest on the carcass tag, and attach the carcass tag to the lower jaw of the carcass immediately following the harvest and before moving the carcass from the site of the harvest;
- (7) floatlines in waters posted or designated by the department as open to floatline fishing, which shall be subject to the following requirements:
- (A) All floatlines shall be under the immediate supervision of the angler setting the floats. “Immediate supervision” shall mean that the angler has visual contact with the floatlines set while the angler is on the water body where the floatlines are located;
  - (B) all floatlines shall be removed when float fishing ceases;
  - (C) floatlines shall not contain more than one line per float, with not more than two baited hooks per line;
  - (D) all float material shall be constructed only from plastic, wood, or foam and shall be a closed-cell construction. A “closed-cell” construction shall mean a solid body incapable of containing water;
- (8) bow and arrow with a barbed head and a line attached from bow to arrow; and
  - (9) crossbow and arrow with a barbed head and a line attached from arrow to crossbow.
- (b) Legal equipment and methods for taking non-sport fish shall be the following:
- (1) Fishing lines with not more than two baited hooks or artificial lures per line;
  - (2) trotlines;
  - (3) setlines;

- (4) tip-ups;
  - (5) bow and arrow with a barbed head and a line attached from bow to arrow;
  - (6) crossbow and arrow with a barbed head and a line attached from arrow to crossbow;
  - (7) spear gun, without explosive charge, while skin or scuba diving. The spear, without explosive charge, shall be attached to the speargun or person by a line;
  - (8) gigging;
  - (9) snagging in waters posted by the department as open to snagging; and
  - (10) floatlines in waters posted or designated by the department as open to floatline fishing, which shall be subject to the requirements specified in paragraphs (a)(7)(A) through (D).
- (c) Dip nets and gaffs may be used to land any legally caught or hooked fish.
  - (d) Fish may be taken by any method designated by the secretary when a fish salvage order has been issued by the secretary through public notice or posting the area open to fish salvage.
  - (e) Fish may be taken with the aid of boats, depth finders, artificial lights, sound attracters, and scents.
  - (f) Fish may be taken by legal means from vehicles.
  - (g) The following additional requirements shall apply in the flowing portions and backwaters of the Missouri river and in any oxbow lake through which the Kansas-Missouri boundary passes:
    - (1) Each individual shall place all legally caught fish on a stringer, cord, cable, or chain, or in a basket, sack, cage, or other holding device, separate from those fish caught by any other individual.
    - (2) The equipment and methods specified in paragraphs (b)(5) and (b)(6) shall be legal only from sunrise to midnight.
    - (3) The equipment and method specified in paragraphs (a)(7), (b)(9), and (b)(10) shall be

legal only from sunrise to sunset.

(h) The equipment and method specified in paragraphs (a)(8) and (a)(9) shall be legal only for the following species of sport fish where no size limit exists for any of these species of fish:

- (1) Blue catfish;
- (2) channel catfish; and
- (3) flathead catfish.

(i) Optical scopes or sights that project no visible light toward the target and do not electronically amplify visible or infrared light shall be valid for use on bows and crossbows.

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 32-807; ~~implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 32-1002~~; effective Dec. 26, 1989; amended Feb. 10, 1992; amended Oct. 1, 1999; amended Dec. 8, 2000; amended Sept. 27, 2002; amended Nov. 29, 2004; amended Nov. 27, 2006; amended Nov. 16, 2007; amended Dec. 1, 2008; amended Nov. 20, 2009; amended April 16, 2010; amended Nov. 19, 2010; amended P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

### **ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**K.A.R. 115-7-1.** Fishing; legal equipment, methods of take and other provisions.

**DESCRIPTION:** This permanent regulation establishes legal fishing equipment and methods for sportfish and for nonsportfish. The proposed amendment would clarify that float material used with setlines be of closed-cell construction.

**FEDERAL MANDATE:** None.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT:** It is anticipated that there would be no substantive economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:** None.

**115-7-10. Fishing; special provisions.** (a) A person who takes any fish from a body of water shall not tag, mark, brand, clip any fin of, mutilate, or otherwise disfigure any fish in a manner that would prevent species identification, examination of fins, recovery of tags, or determination of sex, age, or length of the fish before releasing the fish back into the body of water, unless a permit authorizing this activity has been issued to that person by the department.

(b) No person may possess any live fish upon departure from any designated aquatic nuisance body of water, except during a department-permitted fishing tournament. During a department-permitted fishing tournament, any individual may possess live fish upon departure from designated aquatic nuisance waters along the most direct route to the weigh-in site if the individual possesses a department authorization certificate as a participant in the tournament. Designated aquatic nuisance waters shall be those specified in the department's "Kansas designated aquatic nuisance waters tables," dated July ~~24, 2014~~ 13, 2015, which is hereby adopted by reference.

(c) Each person who purchases live baitfish from a commercial bait dealer shall possess the receipt while fishing with the live baitfish.

(d) No person may fish or collect bait within, from, or over a fish passage, fish ladder, fish steps, or fishway. "Fish passage, fish ladder, fish steps, or fishway" shall mean a structure that facilitates the natural migration of fish upstream on, through, or around an artificial barrier or dam. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. ~~2013~~ 2014 Supp. 32-807; effective Nov. 20, 2009; amended Jan. 1, 2012; amended Jan. 1, 2013; amended Nov. 15, 2013; amended Nov. 14, 2014; amended P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

## **ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**K.A.R. 115-7-10.** Fishing; special provisions.

**DESCRIPTION:** This permanent regulation establishes special provisions related to fishing. The proposed amendments would update the reference document related to new invasive species waters as well as clarify fishing from or over a fish passage, fish ladder, fish steps or fishway.

**FEDERAL MANDATE:** None.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT:** It is anticipated that there would be no substantive economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

# **Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism**

## **Kansas Designated Aquatic Nuisance Waters Tables**

**Dated: July 13, 2015**

Designated waters containing select prohibited species

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 Lincoln Street Dam in Wichita 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

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

Kanopolis Reservoir

Smoky Hill River from Kanopolis Reservoir dam to confluence of the Republican River

Melvern Reservoir

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

Melvern Reservoir River Pond

Melvern Reservoir Rearing Pond

Pomona Reservoir

Hundred and Ten Mile Creek from Pomona Reservoir dam to confluence of the Marais des Cygnes River

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

Coffey County Lake (Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corporation Lake)

Kingman Hoover Pond

Kingman State Fishing Lake

Camp Minnescah dam, South Fork Ninnescah River to confluence of the North Fork Ninnescah

Chase County State Fishing Lake

[Paola City Lake \(Lake Miola\)](#)

[Dorsey Branch, South Wea Creek, and Bull Creek to confluence of the Marais des Cygnes River](#)

Sedgwick County Park Lakes

Vic's Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Tom Scott Lake, Moss Lake and Kids Pond at Sedgwick County Park

[Sedgwick County](#)

[Emerald Bay Estates Pond](#)

[Ridgeport North Homeowner's Association Pond](#)

Hutchinson Carey Park Pond

Lagoon and Fishing pond

Clinton Reservoir

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

Big Blue River from Rocky Ford dam to confluence of the KS River

Browning Oxbow

Spirit/Boeing Employee Association Lake

Glen Elder Reservoir (Waconda Lake)

Solomon River from Glen Elder Dam to confluence with the Smoky Hill River

Lake Wabaunsee

East Branch of Mill Creek below Lake Wabaunsee

Lake Shawnee

Deer Creek from Lake Shawnee dam to confluence with the Kansas River

Wellington City Lake

Prairie Creek from Wellington City Lake to confluence with Chikaskia River

Atchison County

Independence Creek from Atchison SFL to confluence of MO River

Walnut Creek to confluence of MO River

Lang Hollow to confluence of MO

Owl Creek to confluence of MO

Little Walnut Creek to confluence with MO

Brown County

Terrapin Creek to confluence of Walnut Creek

Mulberry creek to confluence of Walnut Creek

Walnut Creek to Nebraska state line

Doniphan County

Squaw creek to confluence of the MO

Spring Creek to confluence of MO

Mill Creek to confluence of MO

Mission creek to confluence of MO

Wolf River

Brush Creek to confluence of the MO

Mosquito Creek to confluence of the MO

Smith Creek to confluence of the MO

Peters Creek to confluence of the MO

#### Douglas County

Mud Creek to confluence of the KS

#### Miami County

[Dorsey Branch from Paola City Lake \(Lake Miola\) dam to confluence of South Wea Creek](#)

[South Wea Creek from Dorsey Branch to confluence of Bull Creek](#)

[Bull Creek from South Wea Creek to confluence of Marais des Cygnes River](#)

Marais des Cygnes River

#### Nemaha County

S Fork Big Nemaha River to Nebraska State Line

Burger Creek to confluence of Turkey Creek

Turkey Creek to confluence of the S 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 S Fork Big Nemaha River

Wildcat Creek to confluence of Harris Creek

S Fork Wildcat Creek to confluence of Wildcat Creek

N Fork Wildcat Creek to confluence of Wildcat Creek

Fisher Creek to confluence of S Fork Big Nemaha River

Tennessee Creek to confluence of S Fork Big Nemaha River

Illinois Creek to confluence of the S Fork Big Nemaha River

Deer Creek from Sabetha City Lake to confluence of the S 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

Coffee 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 KS

Sumner County

Chikaskia River from confluence with Prairie Creek to State Line

Prairie creek from Wellington City Lake to confluence with Chikaskia River

**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) Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko);

(5) Cimarron Grasslands Pits;

(6) Colby-Villa High Lake;

(7) Great Bend Veterans Memorial Park Lake;

(8) Great Bend Stone Lake;

(9) Herington-Father Padilla Pond;

(10) Holton-Elkhorn Lake;

(11) Hutchinson Dillon Nature Center Pond;

(12) Kanopolis State Park Pond;

- (13) Lake Shawnee, located in Shawnee County;
- (14) Meade State Fishing Lake;
- (15) Moon Lake, located on Fort Riley;
- (16) Salina Lakewood Lake;
- (17) Scott State Fishing Lake;
- (18) Scott State Park Pond;
- (19) the following Sedgwick County Park waters:
  - (A) Moss Lake; and
  - (B) Horseshoe Lake;
- (20) Sherman County Smoky Gardens Lake;
- (21) Solomon River between Webster Reservoir and Rooks County #2 Road; and
- (22) 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 13, 2015, 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, 2016. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2014 Supp. 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 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 13, 2015**

### **Blue Catfish Creel Limits**

#### **5 fish daily creel limit**

Cheney Reservoir, Clinton Reservoir, El Dorado Reservoir, Elk City Reservoir, Glen Elder Reservoir, John Redmond Reservoir, Kanopolis Reservoir, LaCygne Reservoir, Lovewell Reservoir, Melvern Reservoir, Milford Reservoir, Perry Reservoir, Pomona Reservoir, Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Wilson Reservoir

### **Blue Catfish Length Limits**

**25 - 35 inch slot limit with no more than 2 fish 35-inch or larger.** Blue Catfish between the lengths of twenty-five (25) and thirty-five (35) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

El Dorado Reservoir

**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, Clinton Reservoir, Elk City Reservoir, Glen Elder Reservoir, Lovewell Reservoir, Melvern 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, Buhler City Pond, 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 - 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, Hays - Vineyard Park Pond, Haysville - Riggs Lake, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, Hutchinson - North Pond, 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 - Billy Blackwell Lake, Lawrence - Mary's Lake, Lawrence Pat Dawson Billings N & S, Lawrence - Sandra Shaw Community Health Park Pond,

Leavenworth - Jerry's Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Leawood - Ironwoods Park Pond, Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway Middle, Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway North , Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway South , Lebo City Lake, Lebo Kid's Pond, 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 - Woodland Park Pond, Mulberry City Park Lake, Mulvane – Cedar Brook Pond, 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 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, Rose Hill – School Street Pond, 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, 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, Hutchinson - Carey Park 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 , Lenexa - Resurrection Pond, Liberal-Arkalon Recreation Area, Logan City Lake, Logan State Fishing Lake, Louisburg City Lake, Louisburg - Lewis Young Park 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, Olathe - East High School Pond, Olathe - Heatherstone Park Pond, Olathe – Lake Olathe, Olathe - Oregon Trail Pond, Olathe - Stagecoach Park Pond, Olpe City Lake, Osage 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 - Monticello Springs 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), 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 - Jones Park Ponds, Emporia - Peter Pan Park, Eureka City Lake, Fall River State Park Kid's 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, Harvey County West Lake, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, Hutchinson - North Pond, Hiawatha City Lake, Holton Elkhorn Lake, Holton City Prairie Lake, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Howard - Polk Daniels 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, Lyon State Fishing Lake, Madison City Lake, Marion County Lake, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Melvern River Pond, Miami State Fishing Lake, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Moline New City Lake, Moline Old City Lake, 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, Olpe City Lake, Olpe - Jones Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Osawatomie – Beaver Lake, Osawatomie 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, Prescott City Lake, Richmond City Lake, Rose Hill – School Street Pond, Sabetha City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sedan New City Lake (South), Sedan Old City Lake (North), Severy City 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, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, Lebo City Lake, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, New Strawn 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, Yates Center - South

#### **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, Glen Elder 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, Yates Center Reservoir – New

### **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, Gridley City Lake, Hillsdale Reservoir, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, LaCygne Reservoir, Lebo City Lake, Melvern Reservoir, Melvern River Pond, Overbrook City Lake, Perry Reservoir, Pleasanton City Lake – West, Yates Center – South

### **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, Brown State Fishing Lake, Buhler City Pond, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Coffeyville - LeClere 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, 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, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Harvey County West Lake, Hiawatha City Lake, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, Hutchinson - North Pond, 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, Lebo Kid's Pond, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulberry Park Lake, Mulvane - Cedar Brook Pond, Nebo State Fishing Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Olpe-Jones Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overland Park - Kingston Lake, Overland Park - Regency Lake, Overland Park - South Lake, 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, Rose Hill - School Street Pond, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Sandsage Bison Range & Wildlife Area, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Shawnee County - Lake Shawnee, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, 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, 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, Chase State Fishing Lake, Council Grove City Lake, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Goodman State Fishing Lake, Graham County - Antelope Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Howard - Polk Daniels Lake, Jetmore City Lake, Jewell State Fishing Lake, Lenexa - Lake Lenexa, Linn Co. Strip Pits, Lyon State Fishing Lake, Madison City Lake, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Meade State Fishing Lake, Melvern River Pond, Miami State Fishing Lake, 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, Paola - Lake Miola, Parker City Lake, Pottawatomie Co. Cross Creek Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sedan New City Lake, Sedan Old City Lake, Severy City Lake, Thayer City Lake (New), Thayer City Lake (Old), Troy - 4-H Lake, 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, Buhler City Pond, 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, Coffeyville - LeClere Lake, Colwich City Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Edna City Lake, 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 Park Pond, Glen Elder Reservoir, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Harveyville City Lake, Herington City Lake - New, Herington City Lake - Old, Herington - Father Padilla Pond, Hillsdale Reservoir, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horton - Mission Lake, Horton Little Lake, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, Hutchinson - North Pond, 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, Lebo City Lake, Lebo Kid's Pond, Logan City Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Marion County Lake, Marion Reservoir, Melvern Reservoir, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulvane - Cedar Brook Pond, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Neosho State Fishing Lake, Olathe - Cedar Lake, Olathe - Lake Olathe, Olpe City Lake, Olpe-Jones Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Perry Reservoir, Pratt County Lake, Rooks State Fishing Lake, Rose Hill - School Street Pond, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Salina - Indian Rock Pond, Salina - Lakewood Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, 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, Gridley City Lake, 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, Clinton Reservoir, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett City Lake North, Glen Elder Park Pond, Glen Elder Reservoir, Gridley City Lake, 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, Winfield City Lake, 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:

Eureka City Lake, Melvern Reservoir

### **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, 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, 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, Perry Reservoir, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pomona Reservoir, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Scott State Fishing 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, Melvern Reservoir, Perry Reservoir

### **Saugeye Creel Limits**

#### **2 fish daily creel limit**

Bone Creek Reservoir, 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:

Bone Creek Reservoir, 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, Scott State Fishing 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, 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:

Atchison City Lake #7, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clinton Reservoir, Council Grove Reservoir, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, 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. 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 eighteen (18) inches, smallmouth bass of a length less than eighteen (18) inches, walleye of a length less than twenty-one (21) 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 two (2), 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), blue catfish creel limit of five (5), and channel catfish creel limit of ten (10) per day.

No trotlines or setlines allowed.

### **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 Cynes 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-September15): Council Grove Reservoir, Elk City Reservoir, Fall River Reservoir, Glen Elder Reservoir, Hillsdale Reservoir, John Redmond Reservoir, Kanopolis Reservoir, Lovewell 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 between the lengths of thirteen (13) and 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 five (5), and channel catfish creel limit of two (2).

## **DUCK ZONE BOUNDARIES**

### **OCTOBER 22, 2015**

#### **BACKGROUND**

Zoning is the establishment of independent seasons in two or more areas (zones) within a state for the purpose of providing more equitable distribution of harvest opportunity. Zoning enhances the state's ability to match season dates with available habitat types, migration chronology, and season preferences of duck hunters in specific areas.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) considers states' request to change duck zones every five years. The next opportunity for Kansas to alter its duck zone boundaries, if it chooses, will be for the 2016-17 season. The USFWS must be notified by Dec. 1, 2015 of any proposed changes. Below are the federal guidelines for zoning:

- 1) A zone is a geographic area or portion of a state, with a contiguous boundary, for which independent dates may be selected for the regular duck season.
- 2) Changes for management-unit boundaries (i.e. High Plains Unit) are not subject to the guidelines and provisions governing the use of zones and split seasons for ducks.
- 3) Only minor (less than a county in size) boundary changes will be allowed for any grandfathered arrangement and changes are limited to the open season. (Kansas has no grandfathered boundaries).
- 4) Once a zone/split option is selected, it must remain in place for the following five years. Any state may continue the configuration used in the previous five-year period. If changes are made, the zone/split-season configuration must conform to one of the following options:
  - 1) No more than four zones with no splits,
  - 2) Split seasons (no more than three segments) with no zones,
  - 3) No more than three zones with the option for two-way (two-segment) split seasons in one, two, or all zones.

Although the zone boundaries are permanent for five years, the season dates and bag limits may be adjusted annually.

#### **DISCUSSION**

Physiographically diverse states have added difficulty in selecting season dates that will accommodate hunted duck species (early vs. late migrants) and hunting style (i.e. marshes, fields, reservoirs, rivers, etc.) preferences. This is especially true for mid-latitude states like Kansas. Although zoning creates boundaries that can confuse some hunters, the objective of zoning for duck hunting is greater hunter opportunity and harvest. Zoning enhances the state's ability to match season dates with available habitat types, migration chronology, and season preferences of duck hunters for specific areas.

Kansas waterfowl hunters are just as diverse as Kansas waterfowl hunting opportunities. KDWP typically receives strong – and often conflicting – opinions about seasons. Some hunters prefer early seasons while others prefer hunting in later seasons. Zones and splits are tools that help serve a broad constituent base. Zoning effectively increases season length for hunters willing to travel. The benefits of zoning increases under restrictive season length

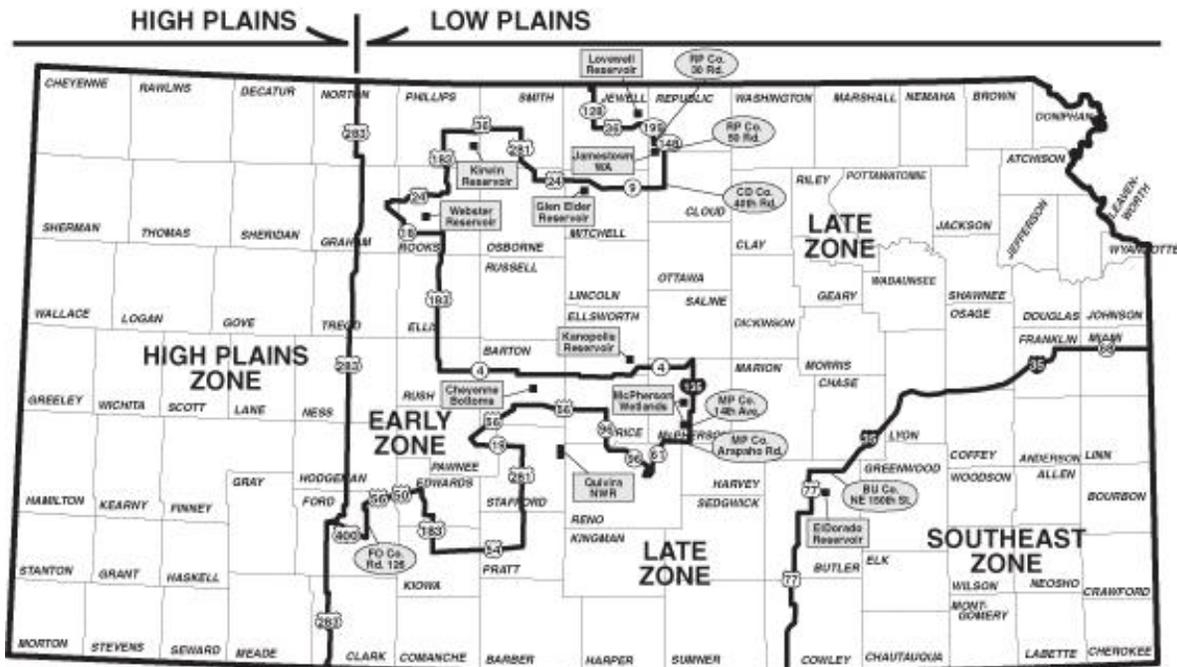
frameworks, as were in place from 1988 through 1992 (39-day total season length).

If no changes are adopted, the zones will continue as they have been for the 2011-2015 waterfowl seasons. If a state cannot meet the Dec. 1, 2015 deadline (due to incomplete feedback from sportsmen, etc.) but still wishes to change its configuration during the next open season, the second deadline will be May 1, 2016. HOWEVER, if this is the date of submission, the state may not implement the new configuration until the 2017-2018 seasons.

### Duck Zones Historical Timeline

- 1972 Kansas was split into High Plains Low Plains
- 1996 Low Plains split into Early Zone and Late Zone
- 2011 Low Plains split into Early Zone, Late Zone and Southeast Zone

Figure 1. Current Duck Zone Boundaries

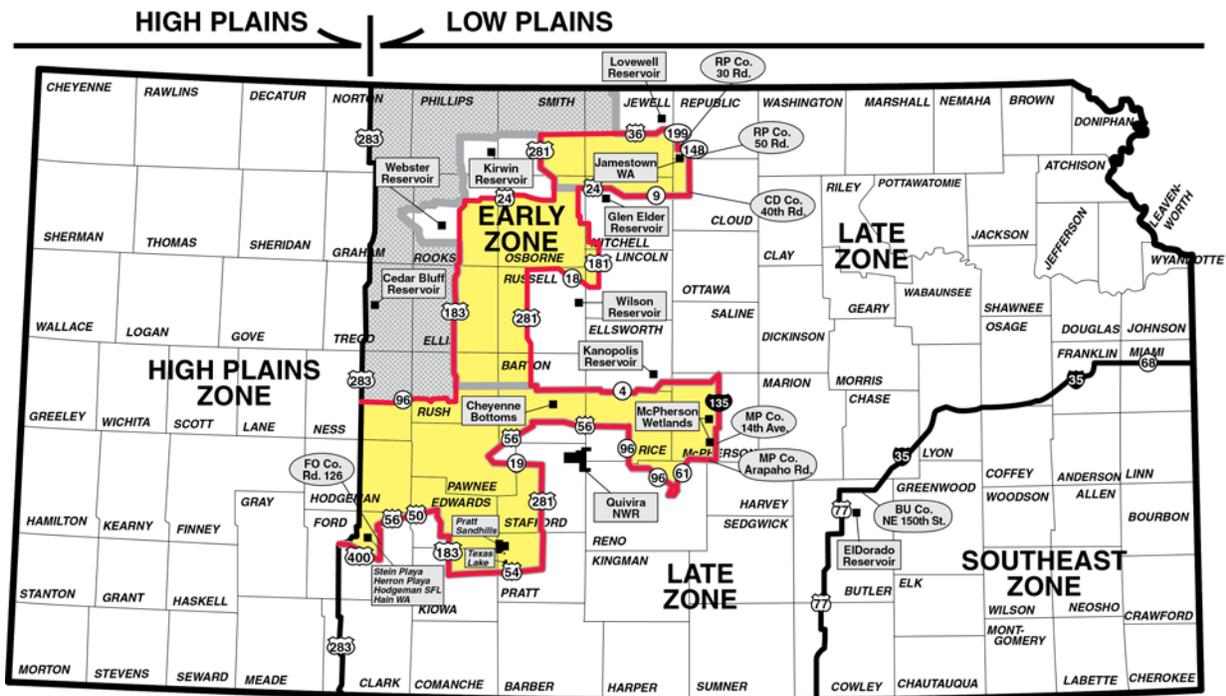


**STAFF RECOMMENDATION**

To remain with three zones with the option for two-way (two-segment) split seasons in Kansas Low Plains Unit. Please see Appendix A for legal description.

**Low Plains Early & Late Zone Boundary**

See Map Below: Area highlighted in yellow indicates PROPOSED Low Plains Early Zone. Area shaded in grey is area of change from Low Plains Early to Low Plains Late Zone.



**Low Plains Late & Southeast Zone Boundary**

NO CHANGE

Appendix A. Proposed Kansas Duck Hunting Units and Zones for 2016-2021 Legal Descriptions

**High Plains Unit:** That portion of Kansas west of federal highway US-283.

**Low Plains Unit:** That portion of Kansas east of federal highway US-283.

- *Low Plains Early Zone:* That part of Kansas bounded by a line from the federal highway US-283 and state highway US-96 junction, then east on federal highway US-96 to its junction with federal highway US-183, then north on federal highway US-183 to its junction with federal highway US-24, then east on federal highway US-24 to its junction with federal highway US-281, then north on federal highway US-281 to its junction with federal highway US-36, then east on federal highway US-36 to its junction with state highway K-199, then south on state highway K-199 to its junction with Republic County 30<sup>th</sup> Road, then south on Republic County 30<sup>th</sup> Road to its junction with state highway K-148, then east on state highway K-148 to its junction with Republic County 50<sup>th</sup> Road, then south on Republic County 50<sup>th</sup> Road to its junction with Cloud County 40<sup>th</sup> Road, then south on Cloud County 40<sup>th</sup> Road to its junction with state highway K-9, then west on state highway K-9 to its junction with federal highway US-24, then west on federal highway US-24 to its junction with federal highway US-181, then south on federal highway US-181 to its junction with state highway K-18, then west on state highway K-18 to its junction with federal highway US-281, then south on federal highway US-281 to its junction with state highway K-4, then east on state highway K-4 to its junction with interstate highway I-135, then south on interstate highway I-135 to its junction with state highway K-61, then southwest on state highway K-61 to its junction with McPherson County 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue, then south on McPherson County 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue to its junction with McPherson County Arapaho Rd, then west on McPherson County Arapaho Rd to its junction with state highway K-61, then southwest on state highway K-61 to its junction with state highway K-96, then northwest on state highway K-96 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then southwest on federal highway US-56 to its junction with state highway K-19, then east on state highway K-19 to its junction with federal highway US-281, then south on federal highway US-281 to its junction with federal highway US-54, then west on federal highway US-54 to its junction with federal highway US-183, then north on federal highway US-183 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then southwest on federal highway US-56 to its junction with Ford County Road 126, then south on Ford County Road 126 to its junction with federal highway US-400, then northwest on federal highway US-400 to its junction with federal highway US-283, and then north on federal highway US-283 to its junction with federal highway US-96.
- *Low Plains Late Zone:* That part of Kansas bounded by a line from the federal highway US-283 and federal highway US-96 junction, then north on federal highway US-283 to the Kansas-Nebraska state line, then east along the Kansas-Nebraska state line to its junction with the Kansas-Missouri state line, then southeast along the Kansas-Missouri state line to its junction with state highway K-68, then west on state highway K-68 to its junction with interstate highway I-35, then southwest on interstate highway I-35 to its junction with Butler County NE 150<sup>th</sup> Street, then west on Butler County NE 150<sup>th</sup> Street to its junction with federal highway US-77, then south on federal highway US-77 to its junction with the Kansas-Oklahoma state line, then west along the Kansas-Oklahoma state line to its junction with federal highway US-283, then north on federal highway US-283 to its junction with federal highway US-400, then east on federal highway US-400 to its junction with Ford

County Road 126, then north on Ford County Road 126 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then east on federal highway US-56 to its junction with federal highway US-183, then south on federal highway US-183 to its junction with federal highway US-54, then east on federal highway US-54 to its junction with federal highway US-281, then north on federal highway US-281 to its junction with state highway K-19, then west on state highway K-19 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then east on federal highway US-56 to its junction with state highway K-96, then southeast on state highway K-96 to its junction with state highway K-61, then northeast on state highway K-61 to its junction with McPherson County Arapaho Road, then east on McPherson County Arapaho Road to its junction with McPherson County 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue, then north on McPherson County 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue to its junction with state highway K-61, then east on state highway K-61 to its junction with interstate highway I-135, then north on interstate highway I-135 to its junction with state highway K-4, then west on state highway K-4 to its junction with federal highway US-281, then north on federal highway US-281 to its junction with state highway K-18, then east on state highway K-18 to its junction with federal highway US-181, then north on federal highway US-181 to its junction with federal highway US-24, then east on federal highway US-24 to its junction with state highway K-9, then east on state highway K-9 to its junction with Cloud County 40<sup>th</sup> Road, then north on Cloud County 40<sup>th</sup> Road to its junction with Republic County 50<sup>th</sup> Road, then north on Republic County 50<sup>th</sup> Road to its junction with state highway K-148, then west on state highway K-148 to its junction with Republic County 30<sup>th</sup> Road, then north on Republic County 30<sup>th</sup> Road to its junction with state highway K-199, then north on state highway K-199 to its junction with federal highway US-36, then west on federal highway US-36 to its junction with federal highway US-281, then south on federal highway US-281 to its junction with federal highway US-24, then west on federal highway US-24 to its junction with federal highway US-183, then south on federal highway US-183 to its junction with federal highway US-96, and then west on federal highway US-96 to its junction with federal highway US-283.

- *Low Plains Southeast Zone:* That part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Kansas-Missouri state line west on state highway K-68 to its junction with interstate highway I-35, then southwest on interstate highway I-35 to its junction with Butler County NE 150<sup>th</sup> Street, then west on Butler County NE 150<sup>th</sup> Street to its junction with federal highway US-77, then south on federal highway US-77 to the Kansas-Oklahoma State line, then east along the Kansas-Oklahoma state line to its junction with the Kansas-Missouri state line, and then north along the Kansas-Missouri state line to its junction with state highway K-68.