

AGENDA
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND PARKS
COMMISSION MEETING AND PUBLIC HEARING
Thursday, October 15, 2009
VFW, 610 Walnut
Sedan, Kansas

- I. CALL TO ORDER AT 1:30 p.m.**
- II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS**
- III. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO AGENDA ITEMS**
- IV. APPROVAL OF THE August 6, 2009 MEETING MINUTES**
- V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**
- VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**
 - A. Secretary's Remarks**
 - 1. Agency and State Fiscal Status (Dick Koerth)**
 - B. General Discussion**
 - 1. AmeriCorp Program and KDWP (Linda Lanterman)**
 - 2. Standard and Specialized Department LE Training Programs (Presenter to be announced)**
 - 3. Department Hunting/Angling Access Programs (Jake George and Tom Lang)**
 - 4. Fall Turkey Season (Jim Pitman)**
 - 5. Status of Lesser Prairie Chicken State Listing Review (Ed Miller)**
 - C. Workshop Session**
 - 1. Big Game 115-4 Series Permanent Regulations (Lloyd Fox)**
 - 2. Deer 115-Series Regulations (Lloyd Fox)**
 - 3. Elk and Deer Commissioner Permits (Keith Sexson)**
- VII. RECESS AT 5:00 p.m.**

VIII. RECONVENE AT 7:00 p.m.

IX. RE-INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS

X. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

D. Public Hearing

1. **KAR 115-25-6. Turkey; spring season, bag limit, permits, and game tags (Jim Pitman)**
2. **KAR 115-2-1. Amount of fees – Spring Turkey Permits (Mike Miller)**
3. **KAR 115-2-3a. Cabin camping permit fees (Mark Stock)**
4. **KAR 115-7-1. Fishing; legal equipment, methods of taking, and other provisions (Doug Nygren)**
5. **KAR 115-7-3. Fish; taking of bait fish or minnows (Doug Nygren)**
6. **KAR 115-7-10. Fishing; special provisions (Doug Nygren)**
7. **KAR 115-8-6. Fishing, fish bait, and seining (Doug Nygren)**
8. **KAR 115-25-14. Fishing; creel limit, size limit, possession limit, and open season (Doug Nygren)**
9. **El Dorado White Perch Control Plan (Craig Johnson)**
10. **KAR 115-20-7. Doves; legal equipment, taking methods, and possession (Kevin Jones)**

XII. OLD BUSINESS

XIII. OTHER BUSINESS

A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

If necessary, the Commission will recess on October 15, 2009, to reconvene October 16, 2009, 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, 2010 at the Kansas Wetlands Education Center, 592 NE K-156 Highway, Great Bend, KS.

**Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
Commission Meeting Minutes
Thursday, August 6, 2009
Peoples Bank, Sunflower Room, 117 S Main
Medicine Lodge, Kansas**

Subject to
Commission
Approval

Commissioners toured cedar control areas and Barber State Fishing Lake.

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

The August 6, 2009 meeting of the Kansas Wildlife and Parks Commission was called to order by Chairman Kelly Johnston at 1:30 p.m. at the Peoples Bank Sunflower Room in Medicine Lodge. Chairman Johnston and Commissioners Gerald Lauber, Frank Meyer, Doug Sebelius, Robert Wilson, and Shari Wilson were present.

II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS, STAFF AND GUESTS

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

Chairman Johnston welcomed Representative Larry Powell and Representative Pat Maloney to the meeting.

III. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO AGENDA ITEMS

None

IV. APPROVAL OF THE June 25, 2009 MEETING MINUTES

Commissioner Frank Meyer moved to approve the minutes, Commissioner Robert Wilson second. *Approved.* (Minutes – Exhibit B).

V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Commissioner Frank Meyer – Received some information from the Waconda Lake Association regarding an area we are turning into youth hunting. These lake associations have done us a tremendous amount of good where they are involved, and I know nothing about this, but I would encourage staff to take a second look at this and make sure this is something we want to do. Chairman Johnston – I also have received the letter and emails and am sure staff is handling that and will continue to do so.

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

A. Secretary's Remarks

1. Agency and State Fiscal Status – Dick Koerth, assistant secretary of Administration, gave this report to the Commission (Exhibit C). The department completed the 2009 fiscal year with total expenditures of approximately \$52.3 million and without any substantial impact to agency operations. The department did have large reductions in expenditures for state park capital improvements and capital outlay and tried to minimize any reductions to our basic operations of our 24 state parks. We did that by eliminating capital improvements, which will have an impact, in the long run, to the status of our state parks; and capital outlay, which will impact operations for mowing and those types of things. For FY 2009 we spent all of our State General Fund (SGF) dollars with the exception of a few dedicated appropriations for free National Guard and disabled veterans licenses. The Wildlife Fee Fund and Wildlife Fee Fund–Federal combined, completed the fiscal year with a balance of \$11 million. The original estimate was approximately \$6 million. The reason this is larger is because of less than anticipated spending in capital improvements and operating expenditures. Our guys are good at watching the buck and they managed to save a couple million dollars in operating costs. The Park Fee Fund completed the year with an ending balance of \$1.4 million which exceeds the estimate by about twice, again we under-spent capital improvements. Something to be aware of is that we are in the middle of the summer camping season and fiscal year ends on June 30 and that balance will be used up. For FY 2010, the approved budget of \$56.7 million is a reduction of about \$116,000 from the amount originally approved by the legislature. On July 2, 2009, Governor Parkinson issued allotments for the current fiscal year, which reduced SGF appropriations by approximately two percent, necessary due to decreased receipts of approximately \$120 million at the end of FY 2009. State law requires the Governor to maintain a positive balance in the SGF, and the actions he took on July 2 provided for a balance of \$1.1 million. It should be noted that total expenditures for state government from the SGF in FY 2010 are approved at \$5.6 billion, so a balance of \$1.1 million is not exactly excessive, and there is potential for further reductions in FY 2010. I mentioned earlier we reduced parks capital improvements in FY 2010 by an additional \$116,794. As noted earlier, we completed the fiscal year with a large balance in the combined Wildlife Fee Fund and Wildlife Fee Fund–Federal, however, for FY 2010 the department will spend more from these two funds than anticipated revenue. This is an issue that has been discussed with the Commission at previous meetings and is a situation that cannot continue. It is anticipated that FY 2011 expenditures from the Wildlife funds may need to exceed receipts in order to maintain existing programs and we will meet August 18 to determine the FY 2011 operating budget which we will maintain, as much as we can, within existing funding sources. For FY 2011, the department has received a SGF allocation of \$5,819,722. This is a slight increase over the FY 2010 SGF amount stated above due to an adjustment for KPERS/Health Insurance increases. The good news is that the SGF allocation was not decreased from the prior year. The bad news is that in order to maintain the state parks operations at the same level for FY 2011, we must assume that a transfer of \$1.1 million in road funds will occur. This year the Governor approved \$1 million out of the state highway fund to operate state parks. For 2011, we need to maintain the same level of expenditures. Also, the approved budget for 2010 includes \$200,000 from the Cabin Revenue Fund to support parks, which is another funding source that needs to continue in 2011 to maintain the same level of expenditures as 2010. The department will finalize the FY 2011 budget by the September 15 submission date and

will brief the Commission at the October meeting in Sedan. The last item to discuss is the Cabin Revenue Fund. As mentioned earlier the state parks operating budget is required to utilize revenue from this source in order to maintain the current level of state park operations. For FY 2009 the Cabin Revenue Fund had gross receipts of approximately \$500,000, an increase of 53 percent, however, net receipts remained flat. This is due to new cabins which increase revenue being funded by WILDSCAPE and currently 90 percent of those revenues are used to repay the loan which financed the construction of the cabins. This percentage is under review and may change in the future. In addition, the Legislature transferred \$75,000 from this fund to the SGF. The ending balance for FY 2009 was approximately \$400,000, which is about the same level for FY 2008. For FY 2010 the Cabin Revenue Fund is estimated receipts of \$250,000; expenditures of \$350,000; and an ending balance of \$288,675. For FY 2011 the department anticipates increased revenue and expenditures from the Cabin Revenue Fund. The cabins at El Dorado State Park, and associated revenue, now belong to the department, and additional cabins are continuing to be located at the parks and public land areas. For FY 2011, the department anticipates the following expenditures from this fund: \$200,000 support of state parks operations; \$100,000 parks cabin expenses and \$50,000 public lands cabin expenses, which are to address items above their operating budgets like utilities and minor repairs that were not built into the O&M budgets; and \$300,000 for cabin site preparations and capital improvements like foundations. These expenditures total \$650,000.

Commissioner Doug Sebelius – The legislature took \$75,000 out of the Cabin Revenue Fund, was that just because they needed money elsewhere? Koerth – Yes, it was to help the SGF, they were trying to get through FY 2009 and needed additional receipts to balance the SGF. Other agencies also lost money.

2. Lesser Prairie Chicken Petition for State Listing – Keith Sexson, Assistant Secretary for Operations, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit D; letter-Exhibit E). This is a brief FYI for the Commission relative to receipt of a letter dated July 6, 2009 to the Secretary from the Kansas Ornithological Society (KOS) requesting that the department review the status of the lesser prairie chicken and consider listing it as a threatened species in Kansas. As you all know, we just went through our required five-year review of all of our threatened, endangered and species-in-need-of-conservation list and at the last Commission meeting voted on the regulations. This petition and its submittal to the department is within the rules, regulations and statutes that exist to support our nongame and endangered species act. At this point in time, the department is reviewing the letter and the accompanying data and is in the process of determining what route the department will take, however we have nothing to report in terms of the process and action that the Secretary may take. Be assured that we are taking this request seriously and are processing through the options available to the Secretary through state statute. By the time we get to the next Commission meeting, we will have decided how we are going to handle this petition and what process we will follow.

Commissioner Lauber – Is it accurate to say that LPC numbers have expanded their range and numbers in recent years? Sexson – That is a relative question in terms of when, but our populations look better and have expanded in the range primarily because of the CRP program that exists in the state, and compared to other states we look much better. But in terms of total range, compared to the historic range, then there may not be much argument that those populations are somewhat reduced. LPC is a candidate species at the Fish and Wildlife Service

(FWS) level relative to listing as threatened and the status of that was raised from an eight to two, which essentially moves it to the top of their list for action. We need to follow where the federal listing process is going. We are told that by October, the beginning of the fiscal year for the FWS, that at that time they will be determining what type of actions will be taken relative to lesser prairie chicken listing as a federal species. We need time to look at the data that has been submitted with the petition and generally we turn to individuals with expertise within the state to get that outside view of the data that exists and help us in the process of determination.

Mike Pearce, Wichita Eagle – On the range of lesser prairie chicken, obviously numbers are up from where they were in the mid-90s, but down from 40 years ago, but how has the range changed that much from the historical range in Kansas? I forget the number of counties involved in the historic range, but I know it is over a wide swath. Sexson – I defer to Randy Rodgers and Jim Pitman to answer that. Randy Rodgers – There are currently 32 counties occupied by lesser prairie chicken, but essentially the range, with CRP, is as wide as it was historically, but in the overall picture there are holes that were once occupied that are now farmland. In terms of the overall scope, it is about the same. There has been a big change in CRP and the lesser prairie chicken has come north of the Arkansas River in counties like Hodgeman, Ness, Gove, and Logan, which exploded with CRP. Overall numbers, in the last couple of years with the drought in southwest Kansas, are down, but that is weather related.

Gene Young, Kansas Ornithological Society (KOS) – It is not just the issue of expansion, we know the area expanded because of CRP, but with the potential for loss of CRP, that expansion could be reduced if CRP is removed from the Farm Bill. In relationship to population that is a different parameter. Population estimates have been severely reduced even in Kansas over the last several years. Even though there has been range expansion, the general perception is a population decline. Morton County, for example, shows a 10- to 15-year decline. Finney County shows a decline even though the habitat is still there. Something is causing these population changes and one of the things that has been implicated are these artificial structures that are being built in prairie chicken habitat. There is a combination of factors and biological evidence that the population is down. Part of the impetus for KOS to provide this emergency petition is we don't understand the extent of the danger to the populations. When KDWP solicited for review of threatened and endangered species in the state, which was in the spring of last year, and the FWS reclassification from a candidate eight to a two had not occurred until last November. When we read that document and realized the potential peril of this species, we decided to use the emergency petition because we didn't understand the ramifications until after that process was completed. If we take this step as a state and list this particular species, there are potential avenues for us: 1) regulations; and 2) federal avenues to pursue candidate conservation agreements and candidate conservation agreements with assurances with utility companies. Candidate conservation agreements and candidate conservation agreements with assurances are mechanisms that the FWS looks at before they list a species and the more completed the less likely that the federal government will go ahead and list that particular species. We need to pursue those avenues, and hopefully by producing those agreements with state agencies, industry and private landowners, even if the species was to be listed there is some protection from having to do everything in relation to the Endangered Species Act because they already have assurances. Whereas federal government lands, like the Farm Service or Forest Service owning grasslands and those types of things can only pursue candidate conservation agreements, which means there

are no assurances and if the species is listed they would have to follow ESA regulations. That is the mindset we have and why we have pursued this avenue.

Steve Sorensen, Kansas Wildlife Federation (KWF) – Keith, what have you done? They have given you a letter asking for an emergency petition, is KDWP accepting that? What action are you taking on that? Sexson – There is no real provision within our statute that handles emergency situations. We are covered by a process. Certainly the Secretary could take some immediate action per that statute. Mr. Young brings up a lot of good points. There are a lot of avenues to this, a lot of implications to listing of the species, and we need to follow the process. That process involves input from various conservation organizations in the state and those people who have information and expertise in the area. So we are somewhere in between the process we go through when we review on a five-year basis to something more than just yes, we are going to; or no, we aren't going to. Somewhere in there might be the right route to take to address this particular issue and come out at the end with something the Commission would have to act on in terms of a regulatory process. We are not really initiating any official action at this point in time but are accepting the letter as a legitimate petition and are beginning the process. Frankly, we have not sat down with the Secretary and gone over the options yet.

Commissioner Shari Wilson – I have been following the sage grouse issue in Wyoming where the Governor of Wyoming has actually frozen some of the prime sage grouse territory from wind farm development. The sage grouse is also a candidate for listing or some people believe it should be listed. It seems like there are a lot of similar patterns here. Is this an issue overall, where some of the national associations that the department belongs to with other states are addressing, or looking at it in a bigger picture than just one state at a time? Is there any information there that can help us? Can we access what other states have done to give us a pathway to take, or not to take? Sexson – What you have described is a big ball of things and some of this is centered on emerging industry of wind-generated electricity. Some are actions that states are taking, and Wyoming is one of them, through an executive order where they protected sage grouse habitats. For Kansas, we are in that same process because we recognize that when you are dealing with an industry that has some impact on fragmentation of habitat, that impact on ecosystems and species that exist there that you have to begin to look at protecting larger tracts of land or those habitats important to those species. A number of things have to happen when you are talking about protecting habitat. There are economic issues, political issues, social issues and private landowner issues, and those kinds of things that have to be weighed into these decisions. When you are talking about conserving and protecting lesser prairie chickens, you have to begin to look at habitat. After listing the species, which is just one part of that, then you look at what do you do to protect large tracts of land and try to maintain those types of things that have had a positive impact, like CRP for the most part, at a time when those contracts are in jeopardy of being lost and that ground being plowed again. We are working with USDA on farm bill types of things to maintain those types of contracts and at the same time wrestling with the ideas of how we protect natural habitat and prairies. What is going on in other states? Yes, we do learn from other states are doing.

Gene Young – A comment for Commissioner Wilson, on Page 15 of the petition there is some information provided on what is being done nationally. For example, in the spring of 2004 the Wildlife Society Bulletin had a publication relevant to prairie chicken management and the North American Grouse Partnership, in cooperation with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and local state wildlife agencies and private foundations have embarked on

preparation of a prairie grouse portion of an overarching North American Grouse Strategy and that portion is being developed under leadership of the Lesser Prairie Chicken Interstate Working Group in cooperation with Playa Lakes Joint Venture and is basically identified as the Lesser Prairie Chicken Conservation Initiative. As a result of all that, there was a report produced and unanimously endorsed by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies in late March of 2008, so there are national efforts looking at prairie grouse and implications for all prairie grouse. In relationship to statutory authority, under 32-960 (2)(c)(1), there is already regulatory authority to go ahead and have the Secretary review and make a decision based upon something separate from the five-year review.

Chairman Johnston – Has Governor Parkinson given any indication about what he intends to do about the Flint Hills moratorium area on wind farm construction that Governor Sebelius established? Does he intend to maintain it or dissolve it? Secretary Hayden – We have had conversation with the Governor in regard to what is known as the heart of the Flint Hills proposal. One thing that is important to remember is that it is a voluntary moratorium. It is not statutory or done by executive order but was done on request of Governor Sebelius by voluntary compliance by the utility companies. Of course if they don't buy power from there, no one is going to build power generators there and that is how it has worked. Governor Parkinson has indicated he continues to support the voluntary moratorium. The real truth is the Kansas power companies have not indicated any desire to buy power from the heart of the Flint Hills. There are two issues at the national level: 1) the cap and trade issue; and 2) renewable portfolio standards. If Congress changes those in a significant way then that could incentivize out-of-state companies to come to Kansas to purchase and build wind generators there. If that were to happen, we are not sure the voluntary moratorium would hold because it is principally being adhered to by Kansas-based companies and right now they are not looking for additional generation capacity so there is not much pressure on. Chairman Johnston – If FWS lists the lesser prairie chicken, what impact will that have on the process that the department and the Secretary have undertaken already, with respect to this letter? Sexson – It would take precedence over us, if they list it before we would list it, then we automatically list federally listed species.

B. General Discussion

1. Big Game Permanent Regulations – Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit F). Today we are looking at five big game permanent regulations all together. The timetable on this is moved up this year with workshop sessions in October and January and we finalize these, as well as 115-25-9, by March in order to have the application period start in April, one month earlier than usual. These regulations were established in 2007: general provisions, KAR 115-4-2; legal equipment, KAR 115-4-4; deer management unit boundaries, 4-6; permit application procedures, 4-11; and description of various deer permits in 4-13. Currently we have few problems that have been brought to our attention on these regulations; however, we would like to go out and gather input from all of our field personnel to see if they are encountering any problems and then address these regulations if we need to. The last two years we have not many changes in these regulations. One special area of concern is regulations dealing with carcass transport, especially interstate transport. Chronic wasting disease continues to expand and increase in prevalence in North America. No technique is available to wildlife managers that will prevent this disease; however, some techniques, such as

disposition of carcasses can reduce some aspects of the potential for that disease to spread. We also have problems that have occurred due to our regulation conflicting with regulations in other states on the procedures required for an individual to move a deer carcass in the state. We require that the head be attached and in some states it is illegal to move that same animal through those jurisdictions with it still being on the carcass. They are requiring the meat be off the bone and a skull plate only. We will look at the possibility for alternatives for our procedures and enforcement of our regulations, as well as convenience for individuals who hunt in Kansas and move their deer to another state. At this time we have no proposal to bring forward.

Chairman Johnston – One citizen has contacted me about the CWD prevalence in northwest Kansas and how that relates to nonresident deer hunting and how many deer permits we issue in northwest Kansas in as much as nonresident hunters may have some relationship to interstate transportation of carcasses. Is that subject something you are looking into and analyzing whether reduced numbers of big game hunting permits to nonresident hunters in northwest Kansas would have any appropriate role to play in CWD control? Fox – We haven't looked at it in precisely those terms. We are looking at it from the aspect of moving potentially contaminated carcasses from one location to another, whether in-state or out-of-state. We will try to address it uniformly rather than separate from resident to nonresident. Chairman Johnston – Is state-by-state control over interstate transportation of deer carcasses considered to be effective? Fox – The general feeling is yes, 35 states have some regulation that deals with this, but general opinion is that by moving full carcasses and improper disposal of those carcasses in a new location is where the problem occurs. There is a potential to start a new center or activity for the disease. The effectiveness of this technique of regulations and prohibitions has not really been made in any sort of quantitative way. That is one of the problems we have with CWD management. We do not have those types of facts and specifics that we can deal with. We are dealing with generalities and what seems to be the best plan.

2. Shawnee Mission Park Deer Management Update – Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit G; Exhibit H - PowerPoint). Shawnee Mission Park has a large deer population. The deer are enjoyed by many people, and it is a highly used area. The greater Shawnee Mission Park is about 2,200 acres, and the deer herd is still productive and healthy in that area. We are starting to see habitat deteriorating, browse lines are developing, and some of the preferred browse species are failing to regenerate in the area. The local deer density is extremely dense -- about 200 animals per square mile. Also, we are starting to see very heavy tick burdens on some of the animals, fawns in particular, and problems with ticks for people. The slides were provided by park people, and the park's director, ~~Michael Metters~~ *Bill Maasen* is here today. They went through a series of meetings, created a working group to look at biodiversity, and they recognized the deer population was one area of concern. After substantial public input and expert professional input from outside their agency, they requested to have a special herd control permit. This permit will include two aspects: 1) Johnson County enforcement personnel, park employees and employees with Shawnee Mission and Lenexa police departments will be involved in a sharp shooting operation, limited to three or four nights when the park is closed. They will use special equipment and tactics to take large numbers of deer out of the population and allow the venison to be processed to benefit people in the community; 2) Allow bowhunters in the community to hunt the area November through January during the regular archery seasons; require some special training and require bowhunters to be

competent in their skills; also establish stands from which hunters can hunt; and safety zones where they can operate. The department is working with legal counsel, our law enforcement and fish and wildlife divisions to formulate the permit to be issued to Johnson County and Shawnee Mission Park.

Commissioner Shari Wilson – Who will be doing the special training? Fox – Some of the special training will be handled by Monica with the bowhunters and tree stand safety, but this will be under the supervision of Johnson County Parks and Recreation. It is their program with our help.

Commissioner Shari Wilson – I have had contact from people in the Johnson County area who don't like this plan. There is a lot of misunderstanding on what the options realistically are. For the record, could we talk about sterilization or why moving part of the herd is not workable? Fox – Capture and movement is stressful and there can be substantial loss of individual animals. It is very expensive and results in the movement of animals that are a problem in one area to another location where they would become a problem. We don't currently know of any area requesting additional whitetail deer. The other part of that is for disease control and herd health and safety.

The department has never been involved in moving deer from one location to another. Also, with CWD, we have not allowed movement of deer or elk from Kansas outside of the state. It is not a good idea to move an animal and all of their problems to another area. The second part is harder to explain and come out with specifics on sterilization. The technique is available, but labor intensive, very expensive, only addresses a portion of the population, and doesn't remove any animals from the existing population. The park is currently five times above their habitat level, even if 100 percent successful, they would still have problems for decades and that is without any additional immigration into the area. We listed this and gave alternatives to the communities, not just Shawnee Mission Park, on various options available and this is probably the most cost-effective and successful program that the department is aware of at this time.

Commissioner Shari Wilson – As this moves along, I expect further contact from the public so I appreciate that we just discussed it. What measures will be taken in the future so this doesn't happen again? Fox –

Deer population control is an annual or at least a periodic maintenance operation. It is not something that can be done once and a cure or a solution is found. Our goal is not to eliminate deer in the area, but bring deer numbers to a lower level for a more stable and diverse ecosystem. This is one reason KDWP has stressed to park officials the need to have a program that includes something such as the bowhunter operation. Personnel will come in and assist with keeping the deer herd at an established population level. What has happened is that in the past we have not had that type of maintenance, and it has allowed the population to reach these levels. There will be repercussions if this is not done and this is attempting to get in front of that.

Chairman Johnston – I notice the headquarters for the park is in Shawnee, Kansas, is the park inside or outside a municipal boundary or completely within the county?

Bill Maasen, Superintendent of the Park – The Park is generally divided in half by Shawnee and Lenexa, so 79th street is central and north of that is Shawnee and south of that is Lenexa. It is 100 percent in the corporate boundaries of those two cities. Chairman Johnston – Will municipalities have to enact a hunting ordinances like Leavenworth has, for example? Will that include provisions and rules all contained within the terms of the permit the department is considering issuing? Fox –

We will describe the procedures that can be used in those permits and that will go through our legal staff and Law Enforcement Division to make sure they are correct. This is the first time we have done this so there will be many communications back and forth. Maasen – Both cities have been petitioned to revise their code to allow for discharge of weapons and

archery to exist. The City of Lenexa allows for archery to happen on private property, but not public property, and Shawnee has a different set of rules. We have asked both cities to modify their code to allow for special conditions to exist for this period of time. The sharp shooting will be done by fully commissioned law enforcement officers in the employ of Johnson County Parks and Recreation or a city law enforcement officer. The way we have built this plan is that it is a life safety issue and that is why law enforcement is taking the lead. Chairman Johnston – What governmental entity will be acting first? Will we be investing a lot of time and energy in the development of the terms and conditions of this permit without knowing if Lenexa and Shawnee are going to? Maasen – We are in limbo, but proceeding with the idea that KDWP will issue the permit, proceeding under the assumption that it will come in the next 30-60 days because this needs to happen in a timely manner. We need to train law enforcement officers to become sharpshooters of animals and then we have to deal with disposal of the carcasses to local charities and meat processors. There is a lot of work on our end after you issue the permit, so we are proceeding with the cities on the assumption the permit will be coming from the state. Chairman Johnston – Is there also an assumption that the governing bodies of Lenexa and Shawnee are going to be willing to modify their ordinances in accordance? Maasen – We feel they are. Lenexa is addressing this at council meeting in the middle of August under a special use permit and Shawnee is addressing it through a letter from the Council issuing us authority sometime in the middle of August as well.

Commissioner Robert Wilson – Lloyd, are they going to make provisions to do something about this tick infestation? Fox – We have a student coming to Emporia State that will be looking at health and stress conditions with the herd and wildlife. This is not a Wildlife and Parks program, but will be taking place concurrent with this operation. This is not a tick reduction program, even removing a large portion of the deer, we will still have a substantial tick population in that area. Commissioner Robert Wilson – My concern is more with the public and use of that area as to a lot of ticks on people? Fox – The best advice is to have the public use proper clothing and tick repellents to protect themselves and their pets in the Park. We may see natural tick reduction with reduction in the herd.

Doug Phelps, Manhattan – What is the time line on issuing nuisance permits for the park, so volunteer bowhunters won't have to invest in an additional game tag to do this? Fox – This will be during the regular deer season so they can use current deer permits, but will be allowed access after completion of the various requirements that the park would require. Phelps – I am hearing complaints about buying a permit and investing time, for a good cause, but being required to give up the carcass. Fox – Carcasses taken by sharp shooting personnel will go to food banks, but bowhunters will be able to keep their animals. It will be the park's decision on what they do and how they do it just as other landowners are allowed to require hunters to do various things above the requirements of the regulations. At this time they are trying to get the program up and running.

Commissioner Gerald Lauber – Is the department doing what we can to assist municipalities or do you need action from us? Do you need a consensus that the department should work with these two cities? Is there anything else we need to do? Fox – This is general discussion and it is up to the agency to determine how to administer such a permit. This is similar to the damage control permit we issue to individual farmers. Commissioner Lauber – Problems almost always occur when there are large groups of people who don't approve of hunting or can prevent it, like Unit 19. If we don't allow controlled usage, you will have a lot of dead animals because they

can't withstand this high level above carrying capacity. Won't ticks get more in line when the population is controlled? Fox – We don't know, certainly small mammals are a major host for the ticks. Even direct manipulation of the deer herd won't result in a crash in tick populations. The Commission and department staff's major task is to be spokesmen for this and show why we support these actions.

Commissioner Shari Wilson – The people who contacted me need education. They don't get it and don't see why it is a problem. It is hard to explain this from a conservation viewpoint when the people are not coming from a culture where hunting is a normal occurrence. It is a constant challenge to educate people in the Kansas City area. How will bowhunters be made aware that this opportunity is available? Maasen – It is on our website and we have 70 names already. They will have to prove that they have hunter safety and bowhunter safety and be able to accomplish tasks through a proficiency test that will be given. Those that accomplish those things will get a higher priority than those that don't. We don't know how many hunters we can accommodate yet. Doug Phelps – Have you set up the proficiency test yet? Maasen – We do know we will have a proficiency test from an elevated stand at a silhouette, giving 10 arrows to an individual and if you get one you are a 10 percent shooter, etc. Your score would represent your ability to shoot from a distance of 15 to 20 yards.

Commissioner Doug Sebelius - Do you have any experience of closing a park for any other reason? Maasen – We don't plan on closing the park for this. That is one of the reasons our law enforcement personnel suggested we do this while the park is normally closed. Park hours at this time of year open at 5:00 am and close at 11:00 pm; but shift November 1 and open at 7:30 am and close at 8:00 pm. All of our parks are controlled access and before the park is closed law enforcement makes sure all individuals are out of the park. That is why we asked for permission to do this in the evening.

3. Elk and Deer Commissioner Permits – Keith Sexson, assistant secretary for Operations, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibits I). This addresses the Commission Permits where each year we can issue one elk, one antelope and up to seven deer permits for a total of seven big game permits. An issue came up this year that we never really thought of where the regulation limits an individual receiving only one “any-elk” or “bull only” in their lifetime. This year we had an individual who bid on the permit, was successful in buying that permit and when he came forward to turn in his voucher and get his permit, the records showed that he had a permit in 2007. So by regulation he could not hold that any elk permit for 2009 so it brought up the question relative to Commissioner permits, whether the Commission would like to change the regulation in such a way that in the case of a Commission permit a person could hold that Commission permit more than one time. The individual brought this to our attention and he has an interest in bringing money to the table to help the programs and his fear was that if we start eliminating those people who have an interest and the where-with-all to bid on these permits that the prices would go down. That is an issue in terms of the elk permit. They are your permits and in terms of how you might envision handling this and the number of permits you can hold. If you had gotten one through the regular draw you wouldn't be able to bid on or receive a Commission permit or if you had received a Commission permit you would not be eligible to enter the draw for an any-elk or purchase another Commission permit in the future. In looking at this, for deer and antelope, currently an individual can hold only one any deer or antlered permit in the state. Would there be an interest in creating a new set of regulations which would allow

them to hold a Commissioner deer permit AND a regular antlered deer permit. Essentially an individual could have two permits that would allow him to take antlered deer in the state. The current Commissioner permit does allow the taking of either-species, anywhere in the state, with legal equipment, so it is a choice permit. If we are addressing how many permits a person might have in these categories, whether that Commission permit would be somewhere that we might entertain the idea of an individual being able to hold a second permit. The mule deer aspect of that permit probably holds the greatest value because it not only allows the taking of mule deer, but during the regular firearms season. This is one way a resident or nonresident could purchase a permit to take a mule deer. The question for the Commission is; the elk permit is unique and valuable and whether we should entertain the idea of addressing the deer side of the Commission permits. Chairman Johnston – Lets address them one at a time.

Elk – Chairman Johnston - Did the man who got the second elk permit fill his permit in 2007?

Sexson – I don't believe he did, but he spent a considerable amount of time hunting, specifically at Fort Riley.

Chairman Johnston – The Commission, on the advice of the department, made a decision that there was value in having a bull elk permit regulation that only allowed one to be taken in a lifetime. What is the philosophy behind that regulation? Sexson – Essentially we have such a large pool of applicants that in the sense of fairness it was decided to give people that opportunity and that we would limit individuals once they had an any-elk permit. They may still get an antlerless elk permit, just not another bull permit. Commissioner Lauber – Personally I don't have a problem with allowing a person to have a previous once-in-lifetime common man draw hunt and have an opportunity to bid on another one. This will drive up the price of the permit, however I think it would be inappropriate to allow two permits in one year. Is it a bad thing that a person of means runs up the price, after all the purpose is to raise money for worthy causes. For elk, it is okay to liberalize it, but see if we want to go on forever. We need to decide if we want limits on that. Chairman Johnston – I don't feel we have enough information or feedback from the public to make a decision. I am concerned about the fairness and perceived unfairness to people who can't afford to engage in a bidding war for a second lifetime bull elk permit. It might be easier to rationalize, if the previous bull elk permit was unfilled.

Deer - Sexson – Two in one year, or wisdom and value in making them mule deer only? The consideration now is if the biggest whitetail that ever crossed your path shows up and you are holding a mule deer permit that will be tough to take, but is there some consideration for holding two antlered deer permits by way of purchasing a Commission permit? Commissioner Lauber – Would that particular permit bring in as much money as the elk permit? Sexson – No, probably not. Only the first year, the elk permit brought in \$23,000 when the Elk Foundation got that permit and sold it in a national forum, but now they are proportionally about the same.

Commissioner Lauber – The Commissioner elk permit represents about 10 percent of the harvest of antlered elk. As far as deer, I could see someone lucking into an additional permit for deer creating more ill will and not fulfilling the spirit of the deer Commissioner permit. It is different for elk than deer. We can really generate some income for worthy causes, but more difficult to explain to constituents for deer.

Steve Sorensen – Keith, how does the depredation permit go along with only one antlered permit a year? If I go out and help a landowner and shoot a buck can't I still go out and get an any-deer archery tag. Sexson – Yes, it is separate from the drawing permits. Fox – They are separate and on a depredation permit the individual can't keep the antlers of the animal. Sorensen – But the law doesn't say anything about antlers. They are separate categories and they don't butt into

Commissioner Permits? Sexson – That would be right. Chairman Johnston – I don't see a lot of objection, my suggestion is we go forward with considering regulations and see what additional discussion and public input is generated. Sexson – For both deer and elk? Chairman Johnston – Sure.

Break

4. Wind Energy Update – Eric Johnson, environmental biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibits J, Exhibit K - PowerPoint presentation) – Depending on whether you believe in global climate change or not, I think we will all agree there has been a change in political climate over the last two to three years, obviously at the federal level, often times at state level and coffee shop talks. There is a lot of movement at the federal level on global climate change legislation: talk of carbon cap and trade, renewable energy portfolio standards, and a lot of discussion at our state level on renewable energy standards. To give you an understanding, I have a rough map, which came off the National Wind Coordinating Collaborative (NWCC) website. You can see moderate, good and excellent wind potential and how it lays out in the United States. To give you an understanding, our current electricity grid is in the southwest power pool. It is a regulatory agency that controls where the power is produced, how it is transferred, and who comes on and where. Unknown to most people is that the United States is in two separate grids, the eastern grid and the western grid and the separation is on the Kansas/Colorado line. We have no connection to the western grid other than maybe one connection. Here in Kansas, we are working on renewable energy standards and other states already have regulatory standards where utilities have to buy renewable energy. As you can see these southeastern states don't have much potential for wind energy development so they will be relying on the Great Plains and Kansas as a prime area for wind development once transmission lines go in. A recent study came out in May 2008, a sought after study as far as the wind energy developers are concerned. The U.S. Department of Energy proposed that they believe it is feasible for the U.S. to produce 20 percent of its energy from wind by 2030, currently the U.S. produces one percent -- about 11.6 gig watts (GW) from wind. To reach that goal by 2030, we would have to increase up to 300 GW. To put that on a local scale, with the seven currently operating wind facilities in Kansas at peak capacity and not breaking down at prime wind, Kansas produces only one GW. This is a quick moving industry, and when I first took on this position to look at wind energy project reviews in 2006, I was seeing one or two new proposals every six months. Now I see as many as one or two a week, for a total of about 70 to 75 proposed wind facilities in Kansas. In the last three years, my job has been transferred to doing a wide array of projects to predominately wind energy. About 90 to 95 percent of my time, as well as a lot of Murray Lauban's, my supervisor, and Keith's time is spent dealing with this issue. As I mentioned, we have seven existing wind facilities. The first proposal came through our office for review in the mid-1990s, and with increased interest in wind energy, we, as an agency, decided to put our position out there. We had concerns with respect to siting and we recommend that wind facilities be located on previously altered landscapes, predominately cultivated, industrial or urban areas and to stay away from our intact grasslands. If you went on the tour this morning that is one of the most intact grasslands in Kansas, the Red Hills or Gyp Hills because there are a lot less roads and human infrastructure impacting that area. Obviously, we would be really concerned about putting any type of structures around Quivira and Cheyenne Bottoms, two of

the most important wetlands in the world, both RAMSAR wetlands. We are in the heart of the Central Flyway, and if enough wind turbines went up to produce that much energy right in the migratory corridor, that would have consequences. Kansas wind facilities: first in Gray County, the Montezuma Wind Farm, mostly cropland, developed prior to our guidelines. Spearville, Ford County, is all cropland. Central Plains Wind Farm is entirely cropland, with the exception of a couple of quarter sections. Flat Ridge Wind Farm near Nashville, northeast of here, is in cropland and did minor micro-siting in cropland area known as playa lakes. Elk River started the talk for our wind power position because it is almost totally tallgrass prairie. There are prairie chicken leks nearby, very little road infrastructure, and the bottom line is we don't know what this infrastructure will do in an area devoid of a lot of human impact. The most contentious site to date is the Smoky Hills Wind Farm, which is contentious at local landowners' level. Just as people value the beauty of the Red Hills and the Flint Hills, the people in the Smoky Hills love to be ranchers and love the beauty of them, so we received several phone calls wanting to know our position on this wind farm. The bottom line is we were extremely concerned. It is right north of Cheyenne Bottoms, in the Central Flyway, on intact grassland, but we try to work with developers and most of them try to take that into account. Meridian Way, near Concordia, was middle of the road -- mixed grass prairie with greater prairie chickens onsite prior and ongoing studies suggest they are still in the area and the turbines farther to the west are in a mosaic of cropland and grassland, but still hold significant prairie chicken populations. This developer was sensitive to these issues and voluntarily developed a mitigation plan to hopefully offset the perceived loss of grassland habitat here and to increase our understanding through some additional studies. To put it into perspective, natural resource agencies, specifically fish and wildlife agencies, have been dealing with energy-related issues for 50 to 100 years. The one thing that is unique in this sense is that most forms of conventional energy, like hydroelectric, coal and nuclear, have some type of regulatory mechanism. A process, usually the national Environmental Policy Act, gives everybody from local landowners to county zoning boards the ability to step in and say they have concerns with something, or they take into account the political, economic, and social impacts in the development of these areas. Wind is virtually unregulated, which at times causes a lot of problems. Even the developers feel some basic regulation is good for them because it is some form of assurance because they know, if they follow the guidelines and spend millions of dollars, it is going to occur. At state and national level, the lack of any regulatory nature of this industry is definitely the potential for conflict. There are different agencies and different missions -- some support wind energy as a whole, but not specific forms of renewable energy. It is getting more complex, even more so in the last couple of years. Even in biological community it is complex. As a state we usually only work within our state boundaries, but when you are talking about mega transmission lines crossing state borders and wind farms likely to follow those lines, other landowners from other states are calling our agency and the governor to see where we stand on certain transmission line routes. So we have to take into account the biodiversity across state lines. A good example is the Flint Hills. We share them with Nebraska and Oklahoma and they have major concerns about wind development there. Federal threatened and endangered species are a regional concern as far as the whooping crane. Cheyenne Bottoms and Quivira are very important to whooping crane conservation. Here in Kansas we are aware of issues with lesser prairie chickens and greater prairie chickens, as well as with whooping cranes. Bats are [animals] I wish I could get more into today. They are one of the biggest concerns with wind industry these days. Bird collisions are less than we thought, but bats are another story and

there may be significant declines in bat populations as a result of wind development in some areas. Briefly, when people talk about impacts to wildlife with wind generation, they split it into direct and indirect. Direct meaning the actual bird or bat running into the turbine and actual loss of habitat due to road construction. In Kansas we're probably more concerned about whooping cranes; most concern is with indirect impacts. Kansas has brought this to the national scale with lesser prairie chicken work done in western Kansas. There is some ongoing research with greater prairie chickens, sharptailed grouse and other prairie grouse habitat loss and fragmentation, sharptailed grouse and other grouse in the west. There are some issues looming as far as avoiding otherwise suitable habitat. If one wind facility goes in that may not be the straw that breaks the camel's back, but what if 20 to 30 go in within a certain area. We don't have any answers to that right now. My supervisor, Murray Laubhan, really put the solutions clear. An issue as complex as wind development, both politically, socially, at state and federal levels, it is most important for us, as a natural resource and fish and wildlife agency, to step back and look at what our true mission is and how that impacts the missions of other agencies within the state. It is important to look back and define the interest of the agency and integrate that into the bigger picture for wind and solar development as well. Consider multiple threats at once. An important part of what we are seeing at the federal level, whatever we decide, needs to be based on credible and defensible techniques and that is difficult to do when we don't know a lot of the answers. We are still in the process of developing the Kansas Wind Resource Planner, an online interactive mapping tool where you can go in and click on maps and look at landscape issues. This was a partnership with Kansas Biological Survey as well Fort Hays State, Emporia State, K-State, and The Nature Conservancy and was a really good exercise. We are looking at other modeling techniques: existing prairie chicken research that Jim Pitman is involved in at the Meridian Way Wind Farm in Cloud County. We are also involved at the national level as members of National Wind Coordinating Collaborative, American Wind and Wildlife Institute, and I wanted to stress that Keith Sexson has been instrumental in his representation of our department as well as the state on the Federal Advisory Committee developing the U.S. Fish and Wildlife guidelines for wind development, and he is also sub-chair of Wind Energy Committee for the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

Commissioner Lauber – Does the bat run into the turbine or post, or do they just show up dead underneath? Eric Johnson – Up until about nine months ago, no one had any idea. Most of the bat deaths were happening in Virginia on the east coast and were tree roosting bats. The idea was that the bats think the turbines are tree snags, but more recently research from Canada shows barrel trauma. They have sensitive lungs and much like air that goes over the blade of an airplane there is pressure difference and as the bats get close, their lungs explode. The surprising thing is this was done in central Canada in an area much like Kansas, a lot of wheat fields and grasslands, so they weren't necessarily tree roosting bats.

Representative Larry Powell - What was the mitigation that was done up at Concordia? Eric Johnson – We initially reviewed that project and had some prairie chicken issues and our recommendation was to use the existing county roads as much as possible. Really the mitigation they developed was outside of us. They came up with their own plan. It was in two parts: they sent a request for proposals out to the general public asking for someone to bid on the process, to find 20,000 to 30,000 acres offsite, work with landowners to put in conservation easements to limit turbines or future infrastructure built on that; and onsite mitigation work between company and landowners trying to increase grass heights or change grazing or burning regimes at certain

times of the year. At this point The Nature Conservancy won the bid and is working with Horizon Wind Energy to follow through on that mitigation. We are loosely involved in that.

5. Hunter/Angler Recruitment Efforts – Mike Miller, presented hunter report to the Commission (Exhibits L, Exhibit M - PowerPoint presentation) – Brief update on Pass It On and Hunter/Angler Recruitment Task Force which will eventually be providing some recommendations. A committee of department and non-department staff developed a comprehensive plan for the Pass It On program in 2000/2001 based on license sales. For years our license sales were driven by upland bird harvest. The peak harvest was in 1982, when we harvested record numbers of just about every small game species, after a couple of years of bad winters, we lost 20 percent of license sales. Pheasant numbers recovered, but license sales didn't. We looked at reversing declining trends and discovered that the crash of license sales isn't as dramatic overall, unless you look at just resident annual hunting license sales. Sales of other types of licenses, like controlled shooting areas, nonresident and lifetime hunting licenses have increased. We are still concerned about resident license buyers. Looking at our KOALS database, we learned more about the buying habitats of our hunters. In 1990 we sold 2,300 controlled shooting areas licenses and in 2008 we sold 10,000; in 1990 we sold 100 48-hour waterfowl and in 2008 we sold almost 1,000. The number of nonresident license sold has doubled since 1990 from 30,000 to 60,000. Resident deer hunters have also increased, so maybe big game is driving some of our license sales now. In 1990, we had 76,000 resident deer hunters, and in 2008, we had more than 80,000. The Pass It On program has concentrated on youth programs, looking at recruitment of youth. We partnered with Big Brothers and Big Sisters and they took an outdoor mentor program and ran with it and have been instrumental in the success of the outdoor mentor part of this program. Our focus was on youth seasons and youth hunts and trying to give youth an opportunity to be in the field. Another aspect of that was outdoor skills workshops, in the sense that we wanted the kids to have an opportunity to shoot a shotgun, shoot a .22, a pellet gun, or a bow. The Pass It On program trained a good number of staff and hunter education instructors in basic wingshooting. Hunter education has evolved a great deal over the last five years and you have to give Wayne Doyle credit. At one time hunter education was perceived as a barrier and we wanted to look at it as an initiation. He has done a great deal in the way it is presented. The instructors are better trained and have better equipment, and now when we do the internet assisted course, we spend a whole day outside shooting, going through the trails and learning outdoor skills. It is a lot better than the 10-hours of classroom work we used to provide. He has also carried on advanced hunter education where you can learn more specific skills like learning how to waterfowl hunt, deer hunt, or upland bird hunt, which is the next step. I have two part-time instructors who work on the wingshooting events and Wayne Doyle, some law enforcement personnel, and I also do some of these classes to teach outdoor skills. Since 2003, we have put 8,000 young and beginning shooters through one of these basic courses; we fired more than 300,000 shells and thrown more than 250,000 targets, just in the shotgun portion of that. Basically, the way these work is an area manager contacts us, advertises the class and has a spot for us to set up, and we bring all of the equipment. One in Council Grove we do, we set up two shotgun stations, an archery station and a pellet gun station. Last year we had close to 60 kids. A couple of the wingshooting instructors have laser shot simulated hunting systems and they work part time and go around the state. Last year, 22,000 students participated in the Lasershot program. Most of our budget is spent on equipment: shotguns, rifles, targets, shells,

and cargo trailers to haul and store the equipment in. When an area manager, law enforcement or park manager wants to do a youth hunt, they call me and we provide them with blinds, pop-up blinds, vests, hats and whatever they need for those kids, so youth hunting is big aspect of the program. The youth hunting seasons that we have established have been an advantageous portion of it. We now have youth waterfowl, upland bird, deer and turkey seasons, and they provide a good opportunity. Most youth hunts are done through partnerships with local community, conservation or civic organizations. The rewards are broad, they not only get kids involved in hunting but they are good public relations for the department, and local communities have a stake in these events and they become partners. One of the first ones, a youth deer hunt down in Anthony is a good example. Even after the organizing district biologist left the community, they did not want to see that event go away and because of that a lot of kids have gone through that deer hunt. Because of all of these youth seasons and Big Brother/Big Sister events, these kids get hunting experience. They have a guide and go with a parent or guardian because we want that parent to see they can do this and they can become a mentor. Our regional field staff do all of the work and put in an amazing amount of work to do these events. Even if they only have 10-20 kids each, they add up and are extremely significant. Unfortunately, when we first started this we didn't put together an evaluation process. According to the KOALS database, we have a lot of kids buying hunting licenses when they turn 16, and then it drops back off when they go to college. Hopefully they will come back to us. And you can see the baby boomer bubble. Everybody in this business is looking at that -- hunters between their late-40s and mid-60s who are avid hunters. The new Task Force is a Hunter/Angler Recruitment and Retention Task Force and this came about as the result of a question Doug Nygren asked me about why we didn't have an angler recruitment program. The fisheries biologists and staff have been doing fishing clinics for years and have been doing a great job, but we need the same organized efforts for anglers as we do for hunters. This committee started meeting in 2008, and will be coming up with final recommendations this year. We are going to focus on youth recruitment again, but are going to focus on a way to evaluate these efforts. Our goal is to sell more hunting and fishing licenses, but we want to work with partnerships. We want to get participants in the database, which means somehow giving them a KDWP number so we can track them down the road and see if they bought a license when they turned 16 and be able to survey them and get feedback about the events. We also want to promote the other aspects of hunting and fishing, as to the value to a family and the family bonds that are built when they do these activities together. The goal is to evaluate, get them into the database, do surveys, and analyze cost-effectiveness of these programs. We are going to recommend a full-time statewide coordinator for this program and want to get into grade schools and middle schools, which is already going on with Archery in the Schools and hunter education in the middle schools. We want to hit the kids 11-13 years old and continue with outdoor clinics. You can do a lot of things with an awareness program or literature, but when you put a shotgun or a fishing pole in a kid's hands and they understand what you are talking about and how much fun it is, that is when you can convince them this is something they want to do. I think the advanced hunter education programs are going to be important, as well because that is the next step. We want to continue with programs we have experimented with over the years, which have been done in Wichita, Topeka and Kansas City; different ways of utilizing the outdoors, whether waterfowl or squirrel hunting or some less traditional types of hunting. Special hunts, we are seeing a proliferation of those, especially in Region 1, which focuses on mentor and novice hunts and getting youth involved. Some of these

hunts you have to have a youth with you in order to get on the area which is not normally open for hunting. We are looking at mobilizing people into doing some of the outdoor skills for us. Wayne Doyle works with close to 1,200 volunteers and they do hunter education courses all over the state; and if we could do something similar with an Angler and Hunter Recruitment program, we could get some of these guys helping with the fishing clinics, outdoor skills programs and special hunts. It comes down to needing mentors to teach young or beginning hunters these skills. We also want to look at the fee structure, like reducing hunting license fees for 16-21 year olds, or other incentives. There is no silver bullet or one thing that is going to make a difference. It boils down to doing all of the little things to succeed. Our goal is to expose as many youth as we can to hunting and fishing and recruit those who really enjoy it. Chairman Johnston – In the presentation, the last frame, there was a comment on a senior lifetime hunting permit? Miller – That was a recommendation we looked at -- there was a fear that if we went with the half price license for ages 16-21 we would lose revenue and they wanted to look at offsetting that revenue loss by coming up with some type of senior license. Chairman Johnston – The idea being, at age 60, selling a senior lifetime license between ages 60 and 65? Miller – We were looking at buying one final lifetime license at age 65 that would be a lifetime from then.

Doug Phelps, Manhattan – On the senior license and youth, have you looked at Nebraska's lifetime license fee structure? Miller – Yes, a little bit. Phelps – It is fascinating how they discount up front and do the same thing on the back end. I think there is a lot of value at looking at what they are doing. There is the possibility that they may never utilize the lifetime license after it is required. On the back end they discount at age 55, and it adds incentive to buy those. I would encourage you to study that more.

W.R. Brecheisen, Chanute – We have some members of our association who put on advanced furharvester education, where they take youth, after they have completed furharvester education, out in the field to set traps and run them the next morning. Has the furharvesting side ever been brought up as part of this youth program? Miller – It hasn't been discussed as much as the actual hunting because the number of licensed furharvesters is so much less. It is more vital to the Furharvesting tradition than the hunting tradition because if you don't have somebody to show you how to set a trap or how to skin or finish furs, it is really difficult to learn how to do that. About two years ago, Monica went up and we did a magazine story on advanced furharvester education course and it is vital if we want to keep kids in the furharvesting tradition, but there hasn't been an emphasis of this yet.

Shari Wilson – We have recently started convening the Kansas Coalition for Children in Nature and the overall task of that group is to identify barriers and come up with some solutions to getting more kids outside and I think some of the ideas that you and Doug and the committee have come up with, we definitely need to be incorporating those ideas into the work of that group. We are working with Mike [Hayden], one of the conveners of that organization so I think there are partners out there for you that you may not be aware of. We need to make sure we all stay connected to broaden the scope and opportunity. Miller – I agree.

Doug Nygren, Fisheries Section chief, presented this angler report to the Commission (Exhibit L). Fishing license sales peaked in the 1970s and has slowly declined over the last 30 years. We lose about 3,000 to 4,000 anglers a year and that has been a big concern for the department, especially since the population has been increasing. However, we have done very well in the number of youth who fish annually. In most years, half of Kansas kids ages 6 to 15 will have

gone fishing, which is good news because we know when a child has a fishing experience at a young age they are more likely to be an angler later in life. We rank much higher than the states on the west coast, and even Texas is down in the 30 percent range now. We are still connected with the outdoors more in Kansas than some other states, which I believe is a result of our agency youth programs. It is not just the Fish and Wildlife division doing aquatic education, fishing clinics or promoting fishing participation; it is the State Parks, Information and Education Section and Law Enforcement. It is an across-the-board effort and everybody pitches in to try and get the message out. We do have several programs that are designed to impact angler participation, not just youth. Our Urban Fishing Program provides close-to-home fishing in all cities with a population of 40,000 or more. We have identified bodies of public water and stock them March to September, as often as two times a month, to be sure these people have a place where kids can get to on a bike and ride down and catch a fish. We also removed the fees to fish on community lakes through the Community Fisheries Assistance Program (CFAP) program, so that financial barrier is not there for a parent who wants to take a child fishing -- they don't have to buy two licenses to fish at the local lake. Also, recently we removed the requirement for children to have a trout permit to fish in designated trout waters and that has helped with trout permit sales because now a parent can take their children because they don't need a license, so we are selling to more adults. Our division conducts a lot of aquatic education events that focus on recreational fishing education. Fishing clinics is the main way we do that and we hold hundreds of events each year, reaching thousands of students in conjunction with a variety of partners. One thing we haven't been able to do in the past was to track or evaluate that program because we had no way to find out if that child, as they grew older, ever entered our license buying constituency, but with the KOALS system now we can do that. We were going to try and collect name, address, date of birth, and social security numbers, but it became very apparent early on that we were not going to be able to get parents to give us their child's social security number. Fortunately, we do have the ability to tie somebody back to the KOALS system to see if they have a customer ID number with some software that is fuzzy logic software. We can put their first name, middle initial, last name, and date of birth and we can match them up with about 99 percent certainty with a KOALS number, so we do collect information from those attending our aquatic information events with an eye towards finding out if they participate in license purchases and permit sales at a higher rate than people who have never been to one of our events. In the past two years we have partnered with the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation (RBFF) to apply direct marketing techniques to casual anglers, people in our KOALS system who are not buying a license every year, they might be buying one out of every three years or every other year. We have been able to do direct marketing and we have had some success there, but we have to be able to be more effective to improve our return on investment. We have had a positive return on investment while RBFF has been subsidizing it at the rate of 50 percent of the cost, but when that 50 percent goes away we are going to have to do better in order to make sure we don't lose money on our direct marketing efforts. There is great potential there to market to casual anglers and to send people a reminder that they haven't bought a license to buy a license and possibly have incentives. This year we had an incentive in the Wichita area of \$10 off a \$10 or more purchase at Gander Mountain if you renewed your license on direct marketing campaign. We continue to evaluate our existing programs and are looking at best management practices to impact angling participation. One of the things we are going to be doing in the next couple of years is taking a state-by-state look because we do have some holes in opportunity,

there are some counties that don't have any place to fish and we need to try and identify areas where we have a lack of opportunity and use our fish program and try to acquire land and water resources so that every city has an area nearby to fish.

6. Intro to KDWP Website – Jon Henry, IT Section, showed slides of website on screen. The website is 10 years old. There was about three months of planning that went into this drastic change to a content-management system, from a manually-generated website. The manually-generated website started in 1999-2004, a lot of information was presented, but as information changed, it needed updating or more information needed to be added. It was a very manual, labor-intensive process, and there were 250 to 300 pages updated manually. We went through a process to design the new site and we selected a content-management system and in March 2005 launched the new website and began adding elements over time. We jumped from the original 250 pages up to 1,000 to 2,000 pages all at once. The previous website was hosted by the Information Network of Kansas (INK) and when we took that process over internally they told us there was about 250,000 page-views per month for 2004. So we prepared for that volume when we launched that sit. In two weeks we were having troubles because we were having 500,000 page-views so there was obviously a great demand for that information. In December 2005, as we started analyzing the logs and information, and we found some of the news items we were weekly updating weren't being seen that well. So we decided to give a new face to the same information, and moved all of the news to the front page and we had more visitation to those news pages, but it still wasn't what we were after. In July 2008, we changed the color scheme, the only change we made last year, but we had a flood of phone calls and emails and everyone telling us how great the site was and how much easier it was to use, so that was surprising to me as a tech person. In June 2009, we changed the front page where we highlight KDWP video productions. What the industry was seeing in website production was that people are less likely to read long articles, but are apt to view a 1- to 3-minute video, but as the videos get longer viewers drop off. We are trying to figure out a good way to present the information. We started in March and so far the KOT program has been pretty successful and growing every month. In June, we moved it to the front page to give it more visibility and we have 10 times the viewers. In July, we produced 25 videos and there were more than 20,000 viewers of those. In order to make these decisions we used some different tools. We look at viewer's habits, people that are looking at the website, the information they are looking for, we have search statistics and different information we use and try to figure out the best ways to get that info out to the people. One of the tools we have used for the past three years is Google Analytics. This tool shows that traffic to the site goes down on the weekends. We like to assume everybody is outdoors during the weekend, but we also have our offices that use to get information they need, so that accounts for some of the weekly traffic also. Currently, we exceed one million views a month, typically up to 1.5 million page-views a month; which represents 195,000 individual visits and also gives a statistic of the individual computers or what we call unique visits a month, which is 114,000 a month. If I did an overlay of the home page I can actually see, in a timeframe, what people clicked on by percentage of visitors. Our top menu is the biggest number of clicks on our home page, so we get a nice picture of visitation habits and can do that on each page of the website. As a partner site, the reservation system for cabins reservations was launched in September 2008 and part of the motivation was to keep a similar look so you felt you were still on KDWP's website, but it is actually a completely different system for business purposes. This system takes

reservations and we currently have 73 cabins in the system. We have a 14-day availability page to show cabins available at that location and days available. Chairman Johnston – Do you know how many unique contacts a month there are just on the cabin reservation page? Henry – I don't have that information with me, but I can email it to you. Chairman Johnston – Do you also have information on which state park cabins are getting the most attention and hits? Henry – Yes, we can generate all of those kinds of reports. I have a little information about the system itself and how many reservations have taken place, but any of that information you want, send me an email and we can generate a report. Once you select a cabin you want to stay at, it shows the view of the current month on that cabin. I asked Jason to go into the system and grab me some numbers that were current as of July 31, and these are unofficial statistics. From September 8 to July 31, with 73 cabins in the system, we took 4,378 reservations, and it appears that each reservation represents two and three nights of stay, so you are probably looking at about 12,000 nights represented. The total fees collected are approaching \$6,000 with that system. Mark Stock – Jon, it might be important to point out that we got to 73, but we didn't have 73 for that full time. Henry – That is correct, we are adding new cabins all of the time. Over the past few months we have been taking a lot of action to figure out ways to contact with the public better, to operate through the digital means in a better fashion. Some of the things we have done over the last 12 to 24 months: created a blog posting on the internet, which is a public forum to post informal messages and let the public comment on, like actions the agency is taking or recent changes; we started accepting user-submitted photos for photo galleries, so they can send them by email and we post them if they meet the criteria; we have an email list that can be subscribed to, in the past our weekly news releases went out to publications and newspapers and what we did was go through the website and even the general public can subscribe to that mailing and get those news updates emailed to them directly and right now we have over 2,000 subscribers on that list; recently one of the fishing areas started doing a fishing information newsletter and had voluntary subscribers to that and had about 550 people from that area who requested being emailed that newsletter, which is a positive approach to reaching their geographic area; the videos we post, we use YouTube and we post our videos there and use their technology to put the videos on our website and they offer some features that we are employing, that allows people to comment on the videos and most of the comments have been positive and encouraging which also allows them, if they have a YouTube account, to subscribe and be notified when we posted a new video and right now we have 35 subscribers. One of the discussions we had at our web content meetings, as a revenue source, was possibly opening our website to advertising. What we came up with was that maybe we should start out by advertising our own products and services. When we redid the homepage we actually started implementing that advertising. Since it is boating season and aquatic nuisance species is a hot topic, we created a flash advertisement at the bottom of page, and when they click on that it takes them to the aquatic nuisance species page. We have an advertisement for the cabins also to take them to the cabin reservation system and one developed for magazine subscriptions which we haven't implemented yet because we are working on that process right now. Some of the things we are working on for next year is to increase repeat visitation and make our site a destination website by: increasing video presentation; calendar updates; education through web-based tools, like crossword puzzles or word searches, or some way to get our message through; increase visibility by the use of social networks for communications, like Facebook or Twitter; promotion of Kansas Outdoors Today and make videos available on DVD for community outreach; and increase utility and interface,

so people can interact with us to buy licenses, cabin reservations, magazine subscriptions, and increase two-way communication. In social networking use Facebook, Twitter and Flickr; website enhancements, educational puzzles; certification testing for zebra mussels (ANS); train staff on how to produce news and update calendars; and doing business like magazine subscriptions. Commissioner Shari Wilson – What you are doing is great and helping us to get our message out in some really high-tech ways. People are getting used to using videos, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter and all of those mechanisms and I think it is exciting we are doing the same thing. I know I use the website a lot, when I get calls and need information that is the first place I go. I appreciate what you do. The organization I work for, KACEE, we do project wild and project aquatic workshops with Wildlife and Parks and Kansas Outdoors Today would be a great resource for teachers and we can start passing that on in our workshops and put our workshops on your calendar as another way to let people know they are available.

Commissioner Debra Bolton arrived.

Chairman Johnston – As it relates to social networks, like Facebook for example, there are certain demographic and age groups that almost exclusively communicate through Facebook and now Twitter and that might be one way for us to reach young people to market our licenses, state parks and cabins. I agree with Commissioner Wilson that this is fantastic and was happy to see this on the agenda.

C. Workshop Session

1. Spring Turkey Season - Jim Pitman, wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit N). Currently we have four turkey hunting units in Kansas and an initial turkey permit can be purchased over-the-counter for all units except Unit 4 (southwest Kansas). We issue second permits called game tags valid in Units 2 and 3, the eastern half of the state. The permits for Unit 4 are allocated through a preseason drawing and we have 325 permits available, of which 125 are designated for general residents; 125 for landowner/tenants; and 75 for youth, age 16 or younger. Currently we sell about 63,000 permits and game tags, which are sold to about 42,000 unique individuals who harvest about 35,000 birds each spring. I don't have the numbers tabulated for spring 2009, but expect them to be similar with the exception of southeast Kansas where the turkey population has declined, but expect production to be better this spring which should alleviate some of that. The one thing we are considering to change is how we allocate permits for Unit 4 in southwest Kansas. We had 510 applicants, which means we had 185 people who didn't draw a permit. Of those 185: 27 were youth, 19 were landowner/tenants, and 139 were general residents. Concurrent with spring 2009 season we had banded birds in Unit 4 and radio-marked turkeys on one of our public wildlife areas. Using that information we believe that the turkey resource can sustain some more harvest and given that hunter recruitment is a primary objective of the department, we feel like we shouldn't be limiting any of the youth permits anywhere in the state. We are proposing that youth permits be available over-the-counter and valid in any unit. This change would free up those 75 permits for Unit 4, making quite a few more available for landowner/tenants and general residents. Assuming we receive the same number of applicants we did in 2009, with unlimited youth permits, we would end up filling the demand for landowner/tenants and all but about 100 general residents for Unit

4. Chairman Johnston – I think the Commission agrees with you that the recommendation should proceed. Mike Pearce – Will this go into affect in 2010? Pitman – Yes, spring 2010.

2. Fee Regulation – Spring Turkey Permits - Mike Miller, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit O). This topic came out of the Marketing Task Force and is a way of looking at incentive-based differential permit pricing. We are proposing we experiment with this process in the spring season of 2010 where we provide a turkey permit and a turkey game tag, at a reduced fee, if they buy it before a specific date. After visiting with Karen Beard, in our licensing section we are looking at something toward the end of March. For example, a resident would pay \$25 for that two-permit package rather than the \$30; and a nonresident would pay \$45 instead of \$50. Get them to buy early. What we have learned through our KOALS database analysis is that a lot of our hunters only buy a permit once out of every three years. With the convenience we have provided them they can wait until the night before to buy their permit and a lot of the time the season gets away from them. We want to provide an incentive to buy early by providing this package and a \$5 break, and we are not taking a huge risk in revenue. We want to see how it will work and will see more recommendations next year from this Marketing Task Force with other types of combinations and value-added packages. We would also look at some park and fishing license packages or other types of packages to see what kind of incentives we can provide to get people to buy additional permits or licenses that they might not normally buy. Mike Pearce – Nonresidents would be \$45 instead of \$50? Miller – Yes. Pearce – And this would be voted on at the next meeting? Miller – Yes.

Steve Sorensen – After the March date, what incentive will there be to buy the second permit? An early purchase is the only incentive, there will be no incentive to buy the permit and tag together? Miller – Not after that date, this is a way of trying to see if differential pricing and early purchase works; like parks did with annual vehicle permits, they sell over half of them through that early season with a price break; so we want to see if we can get people to buy early. Sorensen – I didn't know if there would be any way of cutting \$2 off for buying the two permits together after a certain date? Miller – It would be worth considering. Some of the interesting statistics that Jim found were that over 90 percent of people who buy two permits, buy them on the same day. Our assumption was that they would buy the one permit and then if they still had time or birds would go buy the second one. Chairman Johnston – We are in agreement with the effort to see how this works and I like Sorensen's idea as well. Miller – That is open for discussion.

3. Cabin Fee Regulations – Mark Stock, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit P). We have proposed regulation changes in the briefing book. Each year we take a look at these because each year we are adding cabins, and in order to charge those fees and collect them we need them in regulation. That is the bulk of what is included, but also we are looking at altering fees at some parks because it is market-driven by locality. Chairman Johnston – Explain what you mean by market-driven price regulations? Stock – I wasn't here at the time, but it was my understanding that we tried to be somewhat consistent with what the style of the cabin was and what they charged, but also looked at local market conditions relative to private cabins and things like that so that we weren't way over-market or under-market. Chairman Johnston – As I recall, years ago, doesn't there continue to be some concern about unfair competition with private hotels and motels in the same regions? Stock – That continues to come up and it seems to

be in certain markets more than others, but we contend that we are not in direct competition by trying to serve a different market for a different purpose. We will have one of the cabins on display at state fair, please stop by.

4. Fishing Regulations – Doug Nygren, fisheries section chief, gave this report to the Commission (Exhibit Q). We annually put together a reference document to take care of length and creel limits that are different than the statewide regulations and we have a listing of the proposed changes for the 2010 fishing season. We had no questions before so I will skip down to the regulation changes. We are requesting consideration to use gizzard shad greater than 12 inches as bait fish; and allowing bowfishing as a legal method of take for channel catfish, flathead and blue catfish on lakes that don't have any length limits. You don't have the opportunity to catch and release after you stick an arrow in something so it would not be allowed on places with a length limit. We also want to change paddlefish snagging locations: expand opportunities on Neosho River near Iola and on Marais des Cygnes River from the upstream end of our wildlife area to the state line, which is on the federal refuge. We have some nice riffles through there and the paddlefish tend to stage there prior to their spawning run and this would give us some unique opportunity. Most of our locations are below low-head dams. We also would like to change existing regulations on the Neosho River because of concerns with populations being impacted negatively at Grand Lake. We have an old population and not many young fish coming up and want to make a few changes there. We would continue with our permit that includes six tags; a creel of two fish a day; would allow catch and release; and go back to the use of barbless hooks. Changes at Osawatomie Dam on the Marais des Cygnes River include adding a 34-inch length limit, from eye to fork of the tail, and having downstream boundary listed as posted. The other paddlefish area is Browning Oxbow Lake, and there are no changes there. We would like to change regulation 115-8-6, which regulates the use of setlines or trotlines. Right now on any lake under 500 acres it is not legal to use setlines and trotlines and we would like to increase that to 1,201 acres which would allow community lakes that don't want to allow setlines and trotlines to be covered by our regulation. We would like to develop a regulation that prohibits the unauthorized clipping of fish fins, which we discussed at the last meeting with people clipping walleye tails, which would make this, and other marking of fish, illegal, which would impact the fish negatively or impact our ability to conduct our own research. Since the last meeting we did detect white perch in El Dorado Reservoir and are not ready to come forward with a recommendation on any regulatory changes at this time. We will be discussing that internally, but we may want to come to you with an amendment in October. Those fish that are there are about 2 ½ to 3 years old and probably were able to reproduce this year.

Mike Pearce – On the trotlines, you would change it so trotlines could only be used on bodies of water 1,201 acres or more? Nygren – Yes, that is what we intended. Our biggest community lake is Winfield City Lake and it is listed at 1,200 acres.

W.R. Brecheisen – On snagging on the Neosho, you say that is just going to be below the dam at Iola or every dam between Iola and downstream? Nygren – There will be a downstream boundary immediately below the dam on city property, which will be posted. On the Marais des Cygnes River we will have a stretch from the upper end of our wildlife area all the way to the state line. But on the Neosho River, it is associated with low head dams with a defined location downstream of that low head dam where you can no longer snag. Brecheisen – That is from Iola

all the way down to Chetopa? Nygren – No, just at Iola, a few hundred yards downstream there will be a sign. Brecheisen – So any of them in between will not be in that regulation? Nygren – Correct.

5. Doves – Legal Equipment – Kevin Jones, Law Enforcement Division director, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit R). This is a proposal to adopt a regulation dealing with the legal equipment to take exotic doves. Prior to 2003, we had a general regulation controlled by the federal regulations under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act which set the legal requirements for taking doves. In 2003, the Commission passed regulations that included exotic doves into a state regulation to allow for the take of Eurasian collared-doves and ringed turtle doves. There was one oversight that occurred in that process, so we needed to establish the legal equipment for taking exotic doves because they are not covered under the federal act, which only applies to migratory doves. We propose to bring a regulation for your consideration to create legal equipment for taking exotic doves and essentially all dove hunting in the state of Kansas that is consistent with the federal regulation and legal equipment that is currently in existence. Chairman Johnston – For example, you would require a plug in your shotgun while taking exotic doves? Jones – That is correct.

VII. RECESS AT 4:43 p. m.

VIII. RECONVENE AT 7:00 p. m.

IX. RE-INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS

Chairman Johnston welcomed Representative Larry Powell.

X. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

None

XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

D. Public Hearing

Notice and Submission Forms; Kansas Legislative Research Department letter (Exhibit S).

1. Late Migratory Bird Seasons – Faye McNew, waterfowl research biologist, gave this report (Exhibits T, U, and V). Each year the frameworks are set by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service based on mallard numbers and number of Canadian ponds counted during our May survey. This year there were 8.3 million mallards and 3.6 million Canadian ponds, so we are in a liberal season, which means 74 days in the Low Plains zone and 97 in the High Plains zone. We are recommending that we continue with the Hunter's Choice bag limit, which is five birds: including only one from this group: hen mallard, mottled duck, pintail or canvasback. There is a couple of changes this year: we are allowed three wood ducks, which we want to take advantage of, and I have one scaup in the briefing item, but this year we are allowed two, which I recommend. There is one confusing piece, the Service has closed the mottled duck season for the

first five days of the season, this doesn't impact Kansas all that much, but because we occasionally harvest a mottled duck, we will have our season closed those first five days. For season dates: High Plains Zone, October 10, 2009 to January 5, 2010 and January 23 to January 31, 2010; Early zone, October 10, 2009 to December 6, 2009 and December 19, 2009 to January 3, 2010; Late zone, October 31, 2009 to January 3, 2010 and January 23 to January 31, 2010; these dates encompass all of the Christmas and New Years holidays. For youth days we are recommending October 3 and 4, 2009 for the High Plains and Early zones; and for the Late Zone, October 24 and 25, 2009. The bag limit will be the same as the regular season. Canada goose season is 107 days, no change from last year, and we are recommending: October 31 and November 1, 2009, closed for three days and opening again November 4, 2009 through February 14, 2010. Because of the calendar turn-over it is not going to open the same Wednesday as sandhill crane which opens the November 11. For white-fronted geese we recommend opening October 31 and November 1, 2009; and opening again November 4, 2009 through January 3, 2010; and for a third segment, February 6 through February 14, 2010. For light goose it is the same as dark geese: October 31 and November 1, 2009; and November 4 through February 14, 2010. Bag limits for light geese will be 20; white-fronts two; and Canada geese three. We will have a special falconry season running February 24 through March 10, 2009 for the Early and Late zones and there are not enough days left in the High Plains Zone to have that season. Shooting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to sunset and possession limit is twice the daily bag. Commissioner Shari Wilson – I received a few emails in the last ten days about the Hunters Choice bag limit and to clarify for me, the experiment was for three years? McNew – Correct, last year was the last year. Commissioner Shari Wilson – So they are going to take this year to look at all of the data and figure it out? McNew – Correct, how it will be operational. Commissioner Shari Wilson – Figure out whether to continue it or whether to make it mandatory? What will action be? McNew – That will be determined at the March and July Flyway meetings, how we see it as a Flyway and how we want it to be operational. We will make recommendations to the Service, but we are not quite sure exactly how it is going to look, whether it will be mandatory for the entire Flyway or optional. Commissioner Shari Wilson – Will there be any option to go back to the way it was before the Hunters Choice? McNew – Yes, that will be an option. Commissioner Shari Wilson – That is what the people who have been contacting me want. They want it back the way it was because the way they look at it they have lost a duck. They see it as other states get six and they only get five. So we won't know anything for about a year? McNew – Correct, and to provide consistent regulations we didn't want to go from Hunters Choice to another system and then possibly an even different system the following year. We did a hunter survey of Central Flyway hunters and in Kansas 74 percent chose Hunters Choice over a season-within-season or other. In our Kansas survey, 61 percent of hunters were satisfied with the bag limit. So we thought for this year, during the evaluations, we would continue for one more year at least. Commissioner Frank Meyer – Our survey shows that Hunters Choice went from 47 percent last year to 62 percent this year, so it is gaining in popularity. McNew – Right, the 2005 survey they didn't have any experience, but it sounded like a good idea; and the 2009 they had three years of experience and the satisfaction went even higher. Commissioner Frank Meyer – Some of them might have had trouble telling the difference. McNew – Right. They did ask whether the state people hunted in had Hunters Choice or season-within-season and a lot of people got it wrong, they didn't know what package they were actually hunting under. Mike Pearce – Faye, you are recommending they up the limit to three wood ducks and two scaup? McNew – Yes. Pearce – What was the Fed's reason for that, just population improvements? McNew – The Atlantic Flyway and Mississippi Flyway conducted a study on

band returns on the wood duck and it showed they could stand a higher harvest pressure. The Central Flyway shoots a lot of the same birds as them, but a lot fewer, so we were included in that increase. Pearce – Canvasbacks have been taken out of a lot of places as a legal bird. Do you know how many other states in our Flyway have the Hunters Choice? McNew – We will be the only state this year and canvasbacks will be open this year. Pearce – For us they are. McNew – For everyone, it is a one bird limit. It was closed in 2008, this year it is open.

Tim Keenan, Great Bend – On the dark goose recommendations I notice that you have the two days when the season would be closed, November 2 and 3, and I was wondering if you wouldn't consider those two days being November 9 and 10, which would be the two days immediately preceding the sandhill crane opener? McNew – We did discuss that. This year I formed a Waterfowl Workgroup that has private and public land biologists from across the state and the recommendation was the first Monday and Tuesday. Keenan – Having the off days the two days before the sandhill crane season would have some logic behind it because it would tend to give the cranes and geese a break for a few days and might make the sandhill crane opener a little better. To have those off days be November 2 and 3 doesn't seem to have a particular reason behind it, while having it right before the sandhill season would. McNew – I don't disagree with you. I could support either season. Chairman Johnston – The only issue that seems to have been raised is which two days we break. Commissioner Debra Bolton – I wonder about considering Mr. Keenan's recommendation? I thought what he said sounded valid. Do you wait until next year or can we do something this year? Tymeson – You can go with it this year. Chairman Johnston – I think if we have a consensus to adopt Tim's recommendation we need to announce that tonight. Commissioner Gerald Lauber – He makes a good point and I would like to know if there is another point we don't know about. I am not sure it matters and if it benefits sandhill crane season that would be okay with me. Chairman Johnston – I am not sure what the argument or logic in supporting the November 2 and 3 break is? McNew – They are pretty equal, we recommended it because people are used to having a opening weekend and then a closure so we stuck with that format. Chairman Johnston – Any preferences? ***Commission consensus to adopt Mr. Keenan's suggestion.*** Tymeson – This would change it for all geese. McNew – This would be October 31 through November 8 and open again, November 11 through February 14. ***Commission consensus to adopt the rest of the recommendation.***

Matt Peek – Before I start I want to follow up on a couple of Commissioner information requests. I was asked to provide information on how many, and which, state parks and wildlife areas have improved hiking or horse trails that are in areas that are open to public hunting and trapping. Our state parks have no such areas, but we do allow public trapping in parts of two state parks, Hillsdale and Wilson, but these are in portions of the parks managed for wildlife and wildlife habitat and don't have any public developments. We have seven of those types of trails on wildlife areas including the Corps of Engineers, not just ours. They are Cedar Bluff, Smoky Hill, Hillsdale, Clinton, Elk City, Mined Land and Big Hill. Regulations may vary on those to some degree, for example on Smoky Hill no bikers or horses are allowed from November 1 through January 31. The second issue was Commissioner Wilson's request to provide some of the results from the furbearer harvest survey (Exhibit W) where we asked questions about furharvester preferred regulations and their use of conibears and snares. This is still preliminary so I did not provide this to the public. Some of the early statistics indicate these figures will be in the ball park. The figures are the results of the survey, based on my early statistics. I would like to draw your attention to Question 12, the level of agreement for and against the department making regulations making dogs less likely to be captured. There is a high level of neutrality there, one in four respondents were entirely neutral, but those who did have an opinion

approximately one in five, on both sides, generally had strong opinions. So that reinforces the fact that even in the furharvester community, where we have houndsmen and trappers and people who hunt on wildlife areas with dogs, that this is a contentious issue even within the group itself. The other one I would draw your attention to is Question 13. The question has come out about how common the use of these traps is on public wildlife areas and approximately 9 percent of the respondents use 220s on wildlife areas and eight percent used snares on wildlife areas. If you extrapolate those values out to the approximately 6,000 license holders, we would be talking about 500 people using each of those. A slight variation of this will be the final results of the survey I conducted. I will have a complete report on the internet that the public will be able view. Chairman Johnston – When you were describing the public lands on which public hunting and improved trails exist, I don't recall you mentioning Kanopolis? Peek – Kanopolis is the Smoky Hill Wildlife Area. Chairman Johnston – And there are public trails through public hunting zones on Kanopolis? Peek – Yes. Commissioner Shari Wilson – I want to thank Matt for providing the information.

2. KAR 115-5-1. Furbearers and coyotes; legal equipment, taking methods and general provisions – Matt Peek, wildlife biologist, gave this report to the Commission (Exhibit X). The major change is striking the term “live trap,” which could apply to foothold traps or snares or various trap types and changing that more specifically to “cage trap” and we also have added “colony trap,” which in the past has fallen under the category of box trap. This is clarification in terminology and not a change in equipment allowed. Commissioner Gerald Lauber – I got an email from someone about using .17 caliber rimfire, would that make it more complicated? His point was he would prefer it .22 caliber rimfire or smaller because he used a .17 rimfire and didn't see the logic. Do we want to review it for next year and run these the way they are. Peek – I received the same email, but it was just three days ago. It sounds reasonable, but I don't know enough about ballistics to say how far that equipment travels compared to a .22 and I think that would be the main concern, if there is one. We need time to discuss this in-house and consider some of these other issues. In all probability we will be opening these regulations again next year with changes in bobcat tagging and we can evaluate this between now and then.

**Commissioner Gerald Lauber moved to bring KAR 115-5-1 before the Commission.
Commissioner Frank Meyer seconded.**

The roll call vote on KAR 115-5-1 as recommended was as follows (Exhibit Y):

Commissioner Bolton	Yes
Commissioner Lauber	Yes
Commissioner Meyer	Yes
Commissioner Sebelius	Yes
Commissioner R. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner S. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner Johnston	Yes

The motion as presented KAR 115-5-1 passed 7-0.

3. KAR 115-5-2. Furbearers and coyotes; possession, disposal and general provisions - Matt Peek, wildlife biologist, gave this report to the Commission (Exhibit Z). The main change is to strike out the text that creates possession periods and also eliminate the requirement to skin furbearers within 48 hours of the close of the season.

**Commissioner Shari Wilson moved to bring KAR 115-5-2 before the Commission.
Commissioner Debra Bolton seconded.**

The roll call vote on KAR 115-5-2 as recommended was as follows (Exhibit Y):

Commissioner Bolton	Yes
Commissioner Lauber	Yes
Commissioner Meyer	Yes
Commissioner Sebelius	Yes
Commissioner R. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner S. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner Johnston	Yes

The motion as presented KAR 115-5-2 passed 7-0.

4. KAR 115-6-1. Fur dealers license; application, authority, possession of furs, records, and revocation - Matt Peek, wildlife biologist, gave this report to the Commission (Exhibit AA). This is housekeeping, we eliminated the years in (b) and made it from the date of issuance rather than listing actual calendar years; and we included swift fox with bobcat in (f), among species that must be tagged for a fur dealer to purchase them. There is a proposed amendment (Exhibit BB) as a result of the Legislative Rules and Regulations Committee comment, the department suggests that we amend subsections (a)(2), (g)(1)(B), and (g)(2)(B) to read: physical residential address.

**Commissioner Robert Wilson moved to bring KAR 115-6-1 before the Commission.
Commissioner Shari Wilson seconded.**

Commissioner Shari Wilson moved to amend KAR 115-6-1. Commissioner Debra Bolton seconded.

The roll call vote on KAR 115-6-1 to amend was as follows (Exhibit CC):

Commissioner Bolton	Yes
Commissioner Lauber	Yes
Commissioner Meyer	Yes
Commissioner Sebelius	Yes
Commissioner R. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner S. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner Johnston	Yes

The motion as presented KAR 115-6-1 passed 7-0.

The roll call vote on KAR 115-6-1 as amended was as follows (Exhibit CC):

Commissioner Bolton	Yes
Commissioner Lauber	Yes
Commissioner Meyer	Yes
Commissioner Sebelius	Yes
Commissioner R. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner S. Wilson	Yes

The motion as presented KAR 115-6-1 passed 7-0.

XIII. Other Business

A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates

October 15, 2009 - VFW, 610 Walnut, Sedan.

January 7, 2010 – Education Center at Cheyenne Bottoms, near Great Bend.

March 11, 2009, Topeka

Ted Webster, President of the Kansas Walleye Association – I came down here on behalf of my family and local anglers. Invasive species are spreading throughout Kansas. My son Tate was the first angler to catch a white perch at El Dorado lake two weeks ago. We live in South Hutchinson so we are very familiar with Cheney, which is also home to white perch, as is Wilson; three of our larger reservoirs in the state. In fishing around the country, Kansas doesn't have water like other states do size-wise. These lakes are in danger. Cheney went from, in 1999 having one of the best walleye populations in the nation, to being destroyed. They are in the process of trying to rebuild it and do what they can to get these species under control. As I understand, El Dorado wants to do something with this regulation-wise, and I think we should do something to take a look at this proactively, rather than reactively to get this taken care of. I know Cheney has a two-fish limit. White perch are small egg eaters and can take over a lake very rapidly. If we could get something in writing or get something done here tonight to help us act now rather than later it is only going to help. I am not here only on the walleye side of things. At Cheney they have destroyed our crappie and white bass populations. Be aware and make a change because it is going to affect a tremendous amount of people. Chairman Johnston – We had a brief discussion earlier about that situation. Is Nygren still here? Is there someone who can give Mr. Webster a brief synopsis on the situation at El Dorado and what staff response is at this point? Keith Sexson – Doug told the Commission that he would be back to the Commission at the next meeting for consideration of some possible recommendations for regulatory changes at El Dorado, but he didn't have them today for the Commission to consider. You can be assured that our staff is aware and is working on recommendations to be put in place at El Dorado. Chairman Johnston – Doug also mentioned that the white perch at El Dorado were determined to be two and one-half years old and had probably spawned once. We did take some fairly stringent action in connection with Cheney Reservoir and as soon as staff biologists have a chance to formulate recommendations that the Commission can address in regulator form; there are procedures we have to go through; but hopefully that will be the October meeting. Webster – We have always worked, as an Association, with the Wildlife and Parks Commission. I didn't want to come off as a person who was saying you were doing nothing. I truly believe your biologists are doing a great job. The regulations that were put in place at Cheney are having an affect and they are starting to turn it around. In dealing with biologists, sometimes on a daily basis, I hear sometimes that they are hamstrung by statewide regulations and Cheney is an exception to that rule. One suggestion, from an outsider who fishes and I am not a biologist and don't pretend to be, but let biologists micro-manage their own lakes a little more. In fishing Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin they have the ability to put in slot limits, which have not been so far discussed biologist-wise, but could be something, if someone would take the time to look at it, that could really help these guys manage their own lakes. When you manage them all the same it takes

away from the effectiveness of the lake. The slot limit lakes I have witnessed personally are very good fisheries. I know Reinke from Milford and Craig Johnson from El Dorado would be interested in taking a look at that.

Jerry Howard, El Dorado – I am a fisherman from El Dorado and I live three miles from the boat ramp. I am very concerned and I don't think there is anything I can say that Ted hasn't already said. I appreciate everything you are all doing.

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 7:39 p.m.

(Exhibits and/or Transcript available upon request)

Exhibit DD – “Misconceptions About Upland Game” brochure

Exhibit EE – “Tree Invasion” leaflet

Exhibit FF – Wind Resource Planner business card

Exhibit GG – Commissioner Permit Application for 2010

Secretary's Remarks

TO: Commission on Wildlife and Parks

FROM: J. Michael Hayden, Secretary of Wildlife and Parks

SUBJECT: KDWP FY2011 Budget Request

DATE: October 15, 2009

The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP) has submitted the agency budget request for FY2011. Attached is a table with the amounts included in the request by program, object of expenditure, and funding. The FY2011 capital improvement budget was provided to the Commission at earlier meetings. The attached table also includes the revised FY2010 budget and the actual FY2009.

The FY2010 budget submission includes the reductions that have previously been discussed with the Commission. At this time, the KDWP has not been requested to provide further reductions to the current year budget. It is possible the Governor may take action to adjust for the \$67 million shortfall in State General Fund (SGF) revenue for September. In addition, on October 12 and 13, the Department will meet with the House Committee on Appropriations to discuss the FY2010 and FY2011 budgets for the agency.

For FY2010, the KDWP has requested an increase of \$50,000 in the expenditure limitation established for the Cabin Revenue Fund – Capital Improvement account. This account is used to prepare cabin sites (foundations and utilities) prior to cabin placement. The approved amount of \$250,000 will not be adequate to provide for the number of cabins estimated to be located in the current year.

For FY2011, the KDWP has requested a budget of \$62,360,539, of which \$7,319,722 is from the SGF. The budget request provides operations expenditures of \$53,537,039 and capital improvements of \$8,823,500. These expenditures will continue the current operations of the KDWP. The request includes the use of \$1,012,347 from Road funds transferred from KDOT and \$200,000 from the Cabin Revenue fund to support the current operations of the Parks Division.

The FY 2011 request includes the following enhancements:

-Accountant II position to assist in the implementation of the new state accounting system (SMART).

- Administrative Assistant position to assist in the management of the Parks Division due to increased workload of federal programs.
- Two Environmental Scientist I positions to work on wildlife programs and expanded fishing opportunities in southwest Kansas.
- Natural Resource Officer I for Osage County.
- Assistant Area Manager position for Parsons Army Ammunition Plant wildlife area.
- Environmental Scientist I position to assist in reviews and other activities conducted by the Environmental Services Section.

The state budget rules require the KDWP to request vehicle replacements as an enhancement. The Department is requesting the replacement of 40 vehicles. Due to limited SGF and Park Fee Fund revenues, there are no replacement vehicles requested for the Parks Division.

The status of the two major special revenue (fee) funds for the KDWP continued to be of concern. If the requested enhancements are approved, the estimated fund balance in the Park Fee Fund at the end of FY2011 will be \$127,188. For the Wildlife Fee Fund, the estimated ending balance will be \$1,310,565. In addition, expenditures from this fund will exceed revenues by approximately \$4,000,000. In addition, the KDWP has maximized the use of the Cabin Revenue fund and the estimated ending balance at the end of FY2011 is \$5,478.

If the members of the Commission have any questions, please advise.

Thank you.

	FY 2009 Actuals	FY 2010 Agy Req	FY 2011 Agy Req
Programs:			
Administration	10,618,605	11,525,812	13,242,637
Grants-in-Aid	2,063,844	1,371,050	1,410,000
Law Enforcement	6,116,864	6,448,594	6,657,394
Parks	11,411,577	11,284,105	11,780,166
Fisheries and Wildlife	19,159,922	19,380,426	20,446,842
Capital Improvements	7,785,162	14,520,895	8,823,500
TOTAL	57,155,974	64,530,882	62,360,539

Expenditure Groups:			
Salaries and Wages	26,420,084	28,273,787	29,229,716
Contractual Services	12,259,381	13,141,502	14,039,182
Commodities	6,002,771	5,986,102	6,210,203
Capital Outlay	2,598,541	1,237,546	2,647,938
Aid/Other Assistance	2,088,261	1,371,050	1,410,000
Non-expense Items	1,774	-	-
Capital Improvements	7,785,162	14,520,895	8,823,500
TOTAL	57,155,974	64,530,882	62,360,539

Funding:			
<i>Operating Expenditures:</i>			
State General Fund	6,948,283	5,280,414	5,819,722
Department Road Access Fund	-	997,553	1,012,347
Nonrestricted Fund	217,396	190,000	190,000
Park Fee Fund	4,915,236	5,719,070	5,793,063
Boating Fee Fund	1,007,697	928,322	988,400
Boating Fee Fund – Federal	401,170	684,056	699,560

Wildlife Fee Fund	18,892,477	21,153,126	24,622,177
Wildlife Fee Fund – Federal	11,489,160	10,659,368	9,970,989
Federal Ag Fund	1,476,874	1,549,358	1,495,697
Land and Water Cons Fund - Local	44,075	115,000	150,000
Federal Grants Fund	2,245,288	1,582,431	1,607,368
Wildlife Conservation Fund	282,943	183,000	183,000
Wildlife Conservaton Fund - Federal	69,522	-	-
Water Plan Fund	32,001	28,800	40,000
Nongame Fund	158,803	125,000	130,000
State Ag Fund	357,866	180,000	180,000
Cabin Revenue	133,993	342,733	393,460
Other Funds	698,028	291,756	261,256
	49,370,812	50,009,987	53,537,039
<i>Capital Improvements</i>			
State General Fund	1,255,946	461,049	1,500,000
Bridges Fund	130,204	387,021	200,000
Roads Fund	1,797,843	3,318,936	1,681,000
Wildlife Conservation Fund	83,497	480,754	-
Wildlife Conservation Fund – Federal	589,664	1,213,714	-
Park Fee Fund	96,849	420,366	-
Boating Fee Fund	54,762	396,768	150,000
Boating Fee Fund – Federal	1,528	73,757	25,000
Wildlife Fee Fund	2,621,680	3,445,351	2,507,500
Wildlife Fee Fund – Federal	326,980	1,207,323	1,200,000
Migratory Waterfowl Fund	270	297,222	200,000
Land and Water Cons Fund - State	252,245	1,360,778	375,000
Federal Grants Fund	494,607	890,806	585,000
Tuttle Creek Mitigation	-	233,050	-
Nongame Fund - Fed	-	-	100,000

Other Funding Sources	24,020	34,000	-
Cabin Revenue Fund	55,067	300,000	300,000
	7,785,162	14,520,895	8,823,500
TOTAL	57,155,974	64,530,882	62,360,539
FTE	416.5	416.5	423.5
	yes	yes	yes
	yes	yes	yes

General Discussion

AmeriCorps Program

AmeriCorps is a service-learning program modeled on the Peace Corps. In exchange for a year's service, members receive a living stipend during the term of service and an education award — for education expenses or to pay off student loans — upon completion of service. They also receive training and experience in areas ranging from CPR and use of power tools to public speaking, trail building, and campground design. Members also respond to disasters when they occur.

A Power Point presentation will show some of the AmeriCorps projects completed in the 10-plus years of KDWP's involvement in the program.

Standard and Specialized Department Law Enforcement Training Programs

Presenter: Dan Heskett

This PowerPoint presentation will explain the KDWP Law Enforcement Division's training program for the agency's 160 certified law enforcement officers. The presentation will cover items such as history, state statute requirements, current training, future training, KDWP training issues, and statistical data supporting the need for a thorough training program.

Walk-In Hunting Access (WIHA) & Private Lands Special Hunts

Presenter: Jake George

2009 represents another successful year for the Kansas Walk-In Hunting Access (WIHA) program. WIHA enrollment for the fall of 2009 totaled 1,061,657 acres, an increase of approximately 16,500 acres over the fall of 2008. More than 2,200 landowners signed contracts with KDWP, with an average lease payment of \$2.13 per acre. Given the spatial disparity of land enrolled in the WIHA program -- the vast majority of enrollment occurs in the western half of the state -- Special Hunts on Private Lands is a program developed to increase public access in low enrollment areas. In order to facilitate the start-up of the Special Hunts on Private Lands program, while maintaining interest in regular WIHA, the 50 percent incentive lease payment previously offered in urban counties was expanded to include all counties within the Special Hunts target area. This payment increase was applied to new and existing WIHA contracts beginning in the fall of 2008 and has already produced some favorable results, increasing enrollment/acreage in eastern Kansas.

The pilot for the Special Hunts on Private Lands program began in the spring of 2009 with 4,581 acres of land in nine counties. A total of 67 spring turkey hunts were offered to the public through the KDWP website. As an extension of the Department's youth recruitment and retention efforts, youth-only and youth-mentor hunts made up a significant portion of the available hunts. Application for specific tracts/dates of access was accomplished through an online application and successful applicants were selected by a random drawing. In total, there were 165 applicants which filled the majority of available hunts after the initial draw. Post-hunt online surveys indicated a very positive response to the program with great interest in future hunts. For the fall of 2009, Private Lands and Public Lands Special Hunts have merged to form a seamless Special Hunts program. Private Lands Special Hunts for this fall include youth, youth-mentor, and open hunts in 15 counties for deer, upland game birds (including prairie chicken), waterfowl, fall turkey, and furbearer/coyote. More than 13,500 acres of land were leased for limited public access, providing 220 total hunts. Given the initial success of Special Hunts on Private Lands, it is anticipated that the program will continue to grow, providing much needed hunting opportunity to the public within eastern Kansas, while acting as a gateway for relationships between KDWP and private landowners.

KDWP Angling Access Programs Update



Presenter: Tom Lang

A key component of the KDWP mission is “Provide the public with opportunities for the use and appreciation of the natural resources of Kansas, consistent with the conservation of those resources.” KDWP’s ability to provide the public with fishing opportunities has been hampered by the amount of fisheries available for public use and the charging of additional local fees to access some public-owned community waters. To proactively combat these issues, the KDWP Fisheries Section developed the Fishing Impoundments and Stream Habitats (F.I.S.H.) program and Community Fisheries Assistance Program (CFAP).

The FISH program began as a pilot project in 1998. As a result of the initial success, FISH was expanded to a statewide (75 percent reimbursable) federal aid grant in 1999. The primary objective of FISH is to increase public access to privately-owned fisheries resources. This is accomplished through the leasing of fishing rights from landowners. FISH leases the rights to small impoundments, rivers and streams, and stream and river access sites. Sites are open to public access from March 1 to October 31. Lease rates are \$42/acre for impounded waters, \$500-\$1,000/stream or river mile, and \$100-\$1,000/acre for access sites. Recently, the program has offered a 50-percent bonus to lease rates for urban counties. This incentive should help increase program participation in areas with low numbers of FISH sites and high numbers of people. Urban bonus counties are: Sedgwick, Butler, Cowley, Sumner, Kingman, Reno, Riley, Geary, Harvey, Saline, Ottawa, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Wabaunsee, Shawnee, Douglas, Johnson, Lyon, Osage, Coffey, Franklin, and Miami. The program annually leases roughly 175 sites, which include approximately 1,175 acres of impoundments, 90 stream or river miles, and eight stream access sites. All FISH sites are mapped in the annual fishing atlas publication to inform anglers of their locations. An index in the back of the fishing atlas informs anglers of FISH site types, fish species likely to occur, and boating restrictions. The federal aid grant for the FISH program was recently extended to 2013. As FISH evolves to better serve the KDWP mission, it will likely include an option to purchase perpetual easements of fishing rights on exceptional privately-owned waters.

In 2005, CFAP was introduced statewide with the goals of eliminating additional financial barriers to fish at community-owned waters, improving the fisheries quality, and improving the amenities for anglers. Prior to CFAP, opportunity to fish on many publicly-owned small impoundments was greatly reduced for many Kansas anglers. These opportunities were reduced because the local communities that own the small impoundments had decided to charge additional fees for anglers to fish (fees were in addition to the required state fishing license). In addition to the financial barrier, smaller impoundments tended to be lacking in fisheries management (and thus quality) and angler facilities at most were constructed originally for

purposes other than fishing. To combat these issues, CFAP has leased the fishing rights to approximately 90 percent of the community-owned waters in Kansas. Lease amounts are calculated based on either the annual revenue generated in the past from local permit sales, or on a value-per-acre system taking into account surface acres, family friendly facility status, additional angler facilities, the quality of the fishery, and the existence of a habitat/management plan. MOUs and contracts were initiated that gave KDWP authority over fisheries management activities including regulations, habitat management, stocking, sampling, etc. These contracts removed the local permits for fishing and for boat launching (for anglers). Communities are required to document spending 75 percent of their lease amount on the operations and maintenance of the fishery (prior to CFAP local permit revenues were not required to be spent on the fishery). From 2005 to 2009, CFAP averaged enrollment of 131 communities, including 227 small impoundments and 12,589 acres of impoundments. During this time, CFAP distributed \$2,956,106.73 in Sport Fish Restoration (SFR) funds for leases. CFAP cooperators were required to document O&M expenditures of 75 percent (\$739,026.68) of their leases. Documented CFAP cooperator O&M expenditures were actually \$4,861,425.46, an astounding \$2,644,345.41 (246 percent) more than required and \$1,905,318.73 more than they received in lease payments. Cooperator expenditures were used for the state match, making this program 100 percent reimbursable with no out-of-pocket expense to KDWP. All CFAP sites are mapped in the annual fishing atlas publication to inform anglers of their locations. Annual mail surveys of participating communities have had high response rates (more than 80 percent) and showed that they believe CFAP is a very good program that has indeed increased angling participation at their fisheries.

The combination of these two programs has greatly enhanced the fisheries resources in Kansas, the amenities at the fisheries, lessened the effects of some barriers to angling participation, and increased angling opportunities.

KAR 115-25-5

Turkey; fall season, bag limit, and permits

Background

Over the last 5 years the fall turkey season in Kansas has averaged nearly 100 days in length and 3 of 4 turkey units are open to hunting (Figure 1). Hunters are currently permitted to harvest 1 bird of either sex in Units 1, 2, and 3 and they can purchase three either-sex game tags valid only in Unit 2. The number of permits and game tags issued for the fall 2008-2009 turkey season was 13,984 (includes 3,281 game tags). Total permit sales were down by about 1,200 from last fall and nearly 2,500 from the peak in 2006. The percentage of hunters that harvested at least one turkey during the fall 2008-2009 season was 42 percent. These hunters harvested an estimated 4,871 turkeys (657 archery and 4,214 firearm) of which 34 percent were identified as females. Harvest taken with game tags accounts for less than 20 percent (about 970 birds) of the total statewide harvest and less than 30 percent (about 770 birds) of the harvest in Unit 2 where all three game tags were valid.

Population Status and Productivity

In recent years, the turkey population in the eastern 1/3 of the state has declined (Figure 2). Moderate population declines have occurred in the northeast and southcentral management units but the most severe decline has been in the southeastern portion of the state. The primary cause of the decline has been the above average summer rainfall that has occurred in that region in recent years. The wet weather caused nest abandonment and poor poult survival and resulted in four consecutive years of below average production from 2005-2008. As a result, hunter success and harvest during the spring and fall seasons has declined in recent years in the southeast region. However, the 2009 production index for southeast Kansas was slightly improved from last year, so hunters in that region should notice more jakes this fall and next spring. Turkey production has been much better in other parts of the state, and populations continue to grow in some areas.

Recommendation

The department is concerned about the recent turkey population declines in the eastern part of the state. Fall harvest has the potential to reduce population growth and spring hunt success but only if a substantial number of birds are being taken. The department turkey committee evaluated that possibility and determined that our current level of harvest is not greatly influencing population growth. Thus, the department is recommending no change to season dates or bag limits for the fall season.

Figure 1. Current wild turkey hunting units for Kansas.

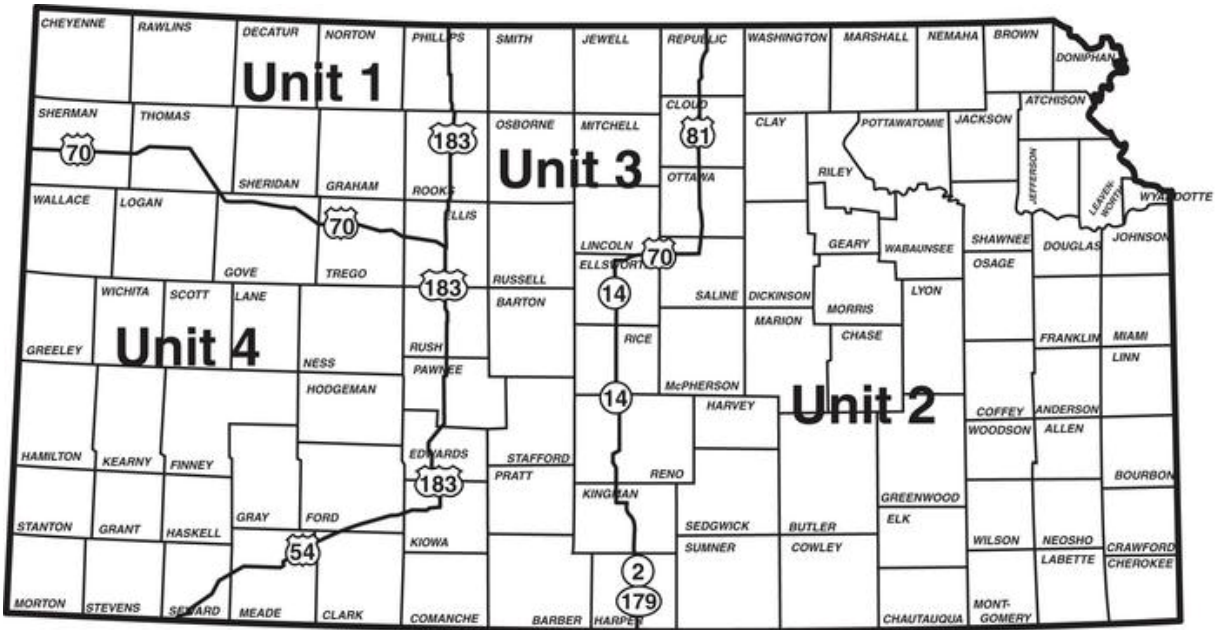
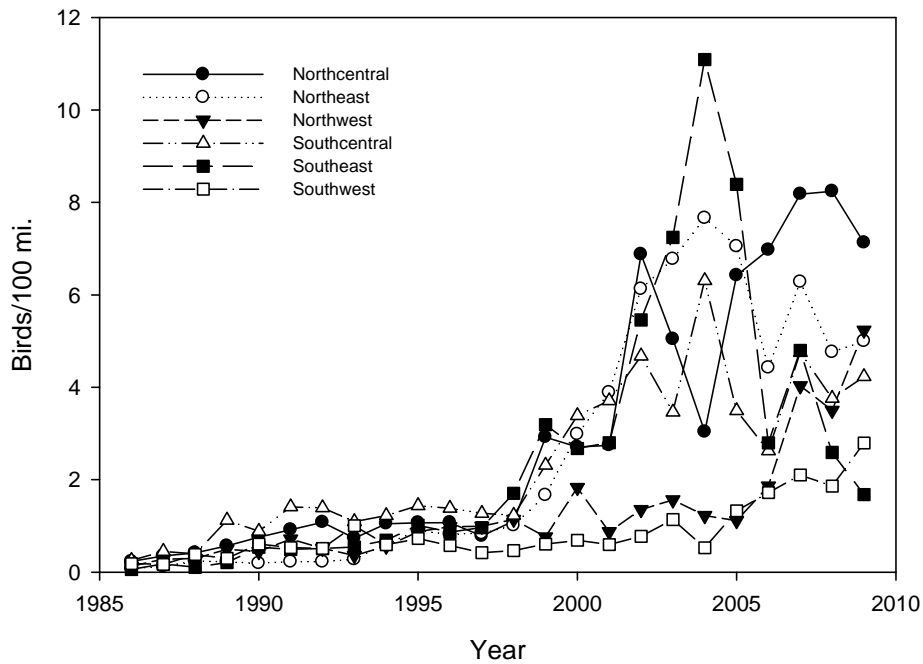


Figure 2. Regional indices (birds/100 mi.) to Kansas' wild turkey population derived from the April rural mail carrier survey, 1986-2009.



Review of Lesser Prairie Chicken Petition

A petition to list the lesser prairie chicken as a state threatened species was received in July 2009. The first step in the listing process is to determine if the petition presents substantial evidence to warrant further review. The Threatened and Endangered Task Committee met on September 24 to review the evidence provided in the petition; however, the full committee was not present, and no decision was made. A second meeting of the full committee is planned for October 13 to determine if substantial evidence is provided in the petition and further review is warranted. The committee will formulate a recommendation on this aspect of the petition and forward to the Secretary for consideration.

This step will not result in a recommendation to list the lesser prairie chicken. It is simply a recommendation regarding the petition and whether or not the case for further review has been met.

Workshop Session

Big Game Permanent Regulations

All permanent regulations dealing with big game will be discussed together at this meeting. The regulations are brought forward in the General Discussion portion of the Commission Meeting to allow public comments on future changes in these regulations.

Background

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

The regulation contains the following items:

- ▶ Information that must be included on the carcass tag
- ▶ Procedures for transferring meat to another person
- ▶ Procedures for possessing a salvaged big game carcass
- ▶ Who may assist a big game permittee and how they may assist, including the provisions for designated individuals to assist disabled big game permittees.

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

The regulation contains the following items:

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

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

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

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

This regulation describes general application procedures, including the establishment of priority drawing procedures when the number of applicants exceeds the availability of authorized

permits. The regulation also authorized hunters to purchase a preference point for future applications.

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

The regulation contains the following items:

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

Discussion

Significant changes were initiated during the 2008 season. This will be the second year for those changes. The changes included an expansion in the equipment that could be used to hunt deer (e.g., muzzleloader with telescope during the early muzzleloader season and knapped broad heads during archery hunting). The permit types were also changed, creating greater hunting opportunities for more hunters (e.g. white-tailed deer either sex permit valid statewide for residents and during all seasons with the equipment authorized during those seasons).

Few problems have been encountered since the changes in the regulations; however, further review of these regulations will be made this year. Input from department personnel will be requested during the upcoming deer hunting seasons.

One special area of concern is regulations dealing with carcass transport, especially interstate transport. Chronic wasting disease continues to expand and increase in prevalence. No technique is available to wildlife managers that will prevent this disease; however, some techniques may reduce some aspects

known to be potential sources of infection in the spread of the disease. Long distance movements of intact deer carcasses with improper disposal of waste may contribute to the spread of CWD. Thirty five states currently regulate movement of deer carcasses. Inconsistencies among states can result in confusion and difficulties for hunters. Deer legally taken in Kansas and transported through other states were confiscated last year.

Recommendation

Staff discussions continue to address changes in these regulations. No proposals have been prepared at this time.

KAR 115-25- 9. Deer; open season, bag limit, and permits.

Background

The regulation contains the following items:

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

Discussion

Annual adjustments will be made in the season and application dates. Population indices will be examined and public input will be considered in the development of a list of units where an extended firearms seasons and white-tailed deer antlerless-only (WAO) permits will be authorized. The number of WAO permits that may be used in each unit will also be evaluated after additional data becomes available.

Recommendation

Season dates suggested for deer hunting during 2010-11 are as follows:

Youth and Disability	September 11, 2010 – September 19, 2010
Early Muzzleloader	September 20, 2010 – October 3, 2010
Archery	September 20, 2010 – December 31, 2010
Early Firearms (DMU 19)	October 9, 2010 – October 17, 2010
Regular Firearms	December 1, 2010 – December 12, 2010
Extended WAO	January 1, 2011 – January 9, 2011
Special Extended WAO	January 10, 2011 – January 16, 2011

Extended Archery (DMU 19) January 10, 2011– January 31, 2011

The extended WAO season for 2010-11 would be 9 days if we follow the pattern during the previous year. Desires of people in DMU 7, 8, and 15 last year resulted in the creation of an additional extended season for one week.

The proposed dates for the firearm season at the Fort Leavenworth subunit are November 20 2010 through November 21, 2010, November 25, 2010 through November 28, 2010, December 4, 2010 through December 5, 2010, December 11, 2010 through December 12, 2010, and December 18, 2010 through December 19, 2010. The proposed dates for the firearms season for deer hunting at the Smoky Hill Air National Guard subunit are November 23, 2010 through December 4, 2010.

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

The recommendation for the deadline for applications is:

Nonresident	April 30, 2010
Resident Drawing	July 15, 2010
Unlimited Availability	
1. Antlered Deer	December 30, 2010
2. Antlerless Deer	January 30, 2011

The application deadline for non-resident deer hunters is proposed to end a month earlier than previous application periods. This will allow them to arrange for vacation time or find alternative hunting locations.

Consideration will be made on inclusion of Deer Management Units where an extended firearms season will be authorized after additional data become available.

Consideration is being made to allow hunters to purchase five white-tailed deer antlerless-only permits. The first permit would be valid statewide including on lands management by the department. The second WAO permit would be valid in all but units 17 & 18 and would also be valid at Cedar Bluff WA. The last 3 WAO permits would be valid on a restricted list of units, such as units 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 19.

Commission Permits – Elk, Deer and Antelope

Background

The Commission Permit Program was established to provide a unique opportunity for non-profit organizations to obtain big game permits and offer those permits for sale to the highest bidder. Funds raised from these permits have been used for approved projects and programs that benefit the wildlife conservation and hunter /angler heritage in Kansas. To accomplish this funding objective, the permits offer more liberal hunting opportunity compared to those big game permits issued via the standard process.

State statute KSA 32-970 allows the department to issue up to seven commission permits, including no more than 1 elk, 1 antelope, or 7 deer if elk or antelope are not offered or selected.

In January 2006, Wildlife and Parks held the first drawing for Commission permits when one elk and six deer permits were issued to applying conservation organizations. That year, 59 organizations applied and the permits were sold for a total of \$49,000; in 2007, 119 applied and \$26,973.56 was raised; in 2008, 113 applied and \$24,200 was raised; and in 2009, 111 applied and \$33,051 has been raised with one permit not sold yet.

In 2009, permits were won by the Friends of NRA - Tallgrass #KS-22 (elk permit); Friends of NRA - Southwest Kansas #KS-9 (deer permit); Colby Community College (deer permit); Ducks Unlimited - Northwest Kansas Chapter (deer permit); Pheasants Forever - Sunflower Chapter #446 (deer permit); Ducks Unlimited - Kaw River Chapter #097 (initially selected antelope permit, changed to deer permit – not sold yet); and Pheasants Forever - Smoky Hill (deer permit).

Winning organizations pay for the permits, then subtract that amount from the sale price and send 85 percent of the proceeds to KDWP be used on approved projects. Fifteen percent is kept by the organization and can be spent as the organization chooses. Organizations are spending the 85 percent on youth-based and habitat programs.

Discussion

Outlined below are considerations that could enhance the value of the commission permits and are offered for Commission consideration and guidance.

ELK:

KDWP regulation 115-4-11 (d) limits an individual to receiving only one “any-elk” or “bull only” elk permit in their lifetime. The 2009 Commissioner Elk Permit was purchased by an individual who also purchased and hunted using the Commissioner Elk Permit in 2007. Because the 2007 permit was issued in the name of the purchaser, that individual could not hunt using the 2009 elk permit nor would that individual be allowed to obtain a regular quota elk permit. It was an oversight by the department that these restrictions were not communicated to the organization receiving the permit so that those bidding or offering to purchase the permit could determine their eligibility for legally holding and using the permit. There is no restriction on the purchase of the Commissioner Permit but only on whether or not the permit can be used by the individual

This issue is being presented to the Commission to determine if it is in the best interest of the Commission Permit Program to provide an exception in the regulation that would exclude the Commissioners Elk Permit from the current regulation that limits an individual to only one “any-elk” or “bull only” permit in their lifetime. This exclusion would provide eligibility for an individual to purchase the Commissioners Elk Permit without restriction to the “one in a lifetime” provision.

Making this change should provide for a continued pool of “bidders” who have a special interest in hunting elk in Kansas and contributing to important programs benefiting from this program.

This consideration does not effect the current regulations pertaining to limited quota elk permits as administered through the application and draw system.

DEER, ANTELOPE and ELK:

KDWP regulation 115-4-11 (a) (1) states “that an individual shall not apply for or obtain more than one antlered or horned big game ... permit for each big game species ...” Big game in this instance refers to deer, antelope and elk.

In the case of Commission Permits, the Commission is asked to consider whether an individual who purchases the Commission Permit should be excluded from having a non-commission antlered or horned big game permit during the same season. In essence, separating the Commission Permit from regulations pertaining to the non-commission permits would allow an individual to potentially hold two any-deer permits, two any elk permits, and two any antelope permits.

Since there are at least five deer permits made available, and it could be up to seven, the question of how many Commission Deer Permits any one individual may hold in their name should probably be limited to one, otherwise one individual could purchase up to seven permits and harvest up to seven antlered deer. This does not preclude one individual from purchasing the permits and providing them to another individual for use.

Again these permits potentially have greater value when offering the unique opportunity to take more than one antlered or horned animal for each of the big game species in Kansas. The greatest interest in this scenario would be the unique opportunity to take both a white-tailed deer and a mule deer in Kansas in the same year; the white-tailed deer being taken on a draw or over the counter sale of a non-commission permit and the mule deer being taken using a commission permit.

The greatest value of the commission deer permits likely lies with the opportunity to hunt mule deer in any unit, during any season with legal equipment. Permits to hunt mule deer in Kansas are highly sought by both residents and nonresidents.

Provided is a copy of state statute KSA 31-970 for your information.

FYI, applications for 2010 Commissioner Permits are available with final drawing at January commission meeting.

Public Hearing

Document No. _____

KANSAS REGISTER
SUBMISSION FORM

Agency Number -- 710-01

Agency Name -- Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

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

Topeka, Kansas 66612-1233

Title of Document -- Public Hearing

Desired Date of Publication - August 6, 2009

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 and Parks Commission

Notice of Hearing of Proposed Administrative Regulations

A public hearing will be conducted by the Wildlife and Parks Commission at 7:00 p.m., Thursday, October 15, 2009 at the VFW, 610 E Walnut, Sedan, Kansas, to consider the approval and adoption of proposed administrative regulations of the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks.

A workshop meeting on business of the Wildlife and Parks Commission will begin at 1:30 p.m., October 15, at the location listed above. The meeting will recess at 5:30 p.m. then resume at 7:00 p.m. at the same location for the regulatory hearing. There will be public comment periods at the beginning of the afternoon and evening meetings for any issues not on the agenda and additional comment periods will be available during the meeting on agenda items. Old and new business may also be discussed at this time. If necessary to complete the hearing or other business matters, the commission will reconvene at 9:00 a.m. October 16 at the location listed above.

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

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

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

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

K.A.R. 115-2-1. This permanent regulation sets the fees for various licenses, permits and other issues of the Department. The proposed amendments would offer a price decrease for spring turkey permits and game tags if purchased in combination prior to the start of the season.

Economic Impact Summary: No appreciable negative economic impact is anticipated for the Department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

K.A.R. 115-2-3a. This permanent regulation sets the fees for cabin camping permits. The proposed amendments would add new cabins anticipated to be available in the next calendar year.

Economic Impact Summary: No appreciable negative economic impact is anticipated for the Department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

K.A.R. 115-7-1. This permanent regulation establishes the legal equipment, methods of taking and other provisions for fishing. The proposed amendments would remove mandatory take provisions for paddlefish snagging and allow archery and crossbow equipment for taking of certain sportfish.

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

K.A.R. 115-7-3. This permanent regulation establishes requirements for the taking of bait fish or minnows. The proposed amendments would allow the take of gizzard shad larger than 12 inches in total length.

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

K.A.R. 115-7-10. This new permanent regulation establishes special provisions related to fishing. The proposed version of the regulation would prohibit tagging or marking of fish.

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

K.A.R. 115-8-6. This permanent regulation establishes requirements for fishing, fish bait, and seining on department managed or owned lands and waters. The proposed amendments would change the minimum acreage of department managed waters from 500 to 1201 acres related to the use of set lines or trot lines.

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

K.A.R. 115-20-7. This new permanent regulation establishes legal equipment, taking methods, and possession for doves. The proposed version of the regulation is necessary to address legal methods of take due to the expansion of dove hunting seasons for exotic dove species.

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

K.A.R. 115-25-6. This exempt regulation establishes the spring turkey season, bag limit, permits and game tags. The proposed version would allow increase the number of permits available in Unit 4 by eliminating special youth Unit 4 permits and make all statewide youth turkey permits valid in Unit 4.

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

K.A.R. 115-25-14. This exempt regulation establishes fishing requirements related to creel limit, size limit, possession limit and open season. The proposed version makes changes to the reference document and the addition or deletion of waters from the special creel limits, length limits or bait restrictions.

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

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

Kelly Johnston, Chairman



STATE OF KANSAS
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

STEPHEN N. SIX
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

July 16, 2009

Chris Tymeson, Legal Counsel
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
1020 S Kansas Avenue, Suite 200
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Re: **Various regulations**

Dear Mr. Tymeson:

We have reviewed the above-referenced regulations for legality pursuant K.S.A. 77-420, and have approved finding no issues of concern, have approved them.

Sincerely,

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
STEVE SIX

Camille Nohe
Camille Nohe
Assistant Attorney General

CN:cn

Enclosure: Original document

cc: Rep. Carl Holmes, Chair, Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations
Senator Vicki Schmidt, Vice Chair, Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations
Rep. Janice L. Pauls, Ranking Minority Member, Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations
Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research

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STATE OF KANSAS

ALAN D. CONROY
Director
RANEY L. GILLILAND
Assistant Director for Research
J.G. SCOTT
Chief Fiscal Analyst
MARY K. GALLIGAN
Assistant Director for Information Management



STAFF
LEGISLATIVE COORDINATING COUNCIL
INTERIM COMMITTEES
STANDING COMMITTEES
LEGISLATIVE INQUIRIES

KANSAS LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Room 010-West — State Capitol Building — 300 SW Tenth Avenue — Topeka, Kansas 66612-1504
PHONE (785) 296-3181 ♦ FAX (785) 296-3824 ♦ TTY (785) 296-3677
INTERNET: <http://www.kslegislature.org/kIRD> E-MAIL: kslegres@kIRD.state.ks.us

August 27, 2009

Michael Hayden, Secretary
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
1020 S. Kansas Avenue
BUILDING MAIL

Dear Secretary Hayden:

At its meeting on August 24, 2009, the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations reviewed for public comment rules and regulations concerning amount of fees; cabin camping permit fees; fishing, legal equipment, methods of taking, and other provisions; fish, taking of bait fish or minnows; fishing, special provisions; fishing, fish bait, and seining; doves, legal equipment, taking methods, and possession; turkey, spring season, bag limit, permits, and game tags (exempt); and fishing, creel limit, size limit, possession limit, and open season (exempt). After discussion, the Committee had the following comments.

- KAR 115-8-6. In subsection (f), please inform the Joint Committee why the three specific state parks are named in the regulation, while others were excluded.
- KAR 115-20-7. Consider removing pellet and BB guns from the list of legal hunting equipment for the taking of doves. The Joint Committee is concerned about both the effectiveness and humaneness of these guns regarding dove hunting.

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

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

Secretary Hayden

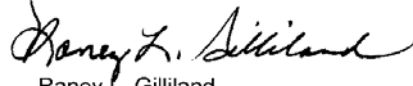
- 2 -

To assist in that final review:

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

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

Sincerely,



Raney L. Gilliland
Assistant Director for Research

RLG/jl



Kathleen Sebelius, Governor
J. Michael Hayden, Secretary

www.kdwp.state.ks.us

22 September 2009

Representative Carl Holmes, Chair
PO Box 2288
Liberal, KS 67905

Re: Letter to Secretary Hayden regarding August 24, 2009 Joint Committee meeting

Dear Representative Holmes:

After the August 24, 2009 meeting of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations, the Committee had two comments. The first dealt with K.A.R. 115-8-6 (f). The Joint Committee wanted to know why three specific state park bodies of water were listed, while others were excluded. Those three parks were listed because they are owned by the Department and are smaller bodies of water where user conflicts could be anticipated. In contrast, the Department does not "own" the bodies of water where other state parks are located and the bodies of water themselves are much larger and potential user conflicts diminished.

The second comment dealt with a new proposed regulation, K.A.R. 115-20-7 and considering removing pellet and BB guns from the list of legal hunting equipment for the taking of doves. The Department will not be recommending removal for three reasons. First and foremost, consistency in regulations is a key consideration when drafting any regulation. Pellet and BB guns are authorized as legal equipment for rabbits, hares, squirrels, crows, nuisance animal damage control and miscellaneous wildlife species under K.A.R. 115-20-2. Second, a pellet or BB gun is more than adequate equipment to take a stationary dove. And finally, pellet and BB guns are the primary hunting equipment of youth hunters in the early stages of their hunting careers.

If you have any questions about these responses, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chris Tymeson", is written over a printed name.

Christopher J. Tymeson
Chief Legal Counsel
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

xc: Sen. Vicki Schmidt, Vice-Chair, Joint Committee
Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research

115-25-6. Turkey; spring season, bag limit, permits, and game tags. (a) The open season for the taking of turkey by archery equipment only shall begin on the first day of April and shall continue through the day before the opening day of the open season specified in subsection (b) in all turkey management units. All turkey permits and second turkey game tags issued for the open season shall be valid during this season for use with archery equipment only.

(b) The open season for the taking of turkey by use of firearms or archery equipment shall begin on the second Wednesday in April and shall continue through the last day in May.

(c)(1) The season for designated persons for the taking of turkey shall begin on the first day of April and shall continue through the day before the opening day of the open season specified in subsection (b) in all turkey management units. All turkey permits and second turkey game tags issued for the open season shall be valid during this season.

(2) The following persons may hunt during the season for designated persons:

(A) Any person having a valid turkey permit or second turkey game tag who is 16 years of age or younger, while under the immediate supervision of an adult who is 18 years of age or older;

(B) any person with a permit to hunt from a vehicle issued according to K.A.R. 115-18-4; and

(C) any person with a disability assistance permit issued according to K.A.R. 115-18-15.

(d) The legal limit shall be one bearded turkey per turkey permit and one bearded turkey per second turkey game tag where game tags are authorized.

(e) The units and the number of permits authorized for the taking of turkey during the established season shall be as follows:

(1) Unit 1. Unit 1 shall consist of that area bounded by Colorado on the west and Nebraska on the north and a line from the Nebraska-Kansas border south on federal highway US-183 to its junction with interstate highway I-70, and then west on interstate highway I-70 to the Colorado-Kansas border, except federal and state sanctuaries. An unlimited number of permits shall be authorized for unit 1.

(2) Unit 2. Unit 2 shall consist of that area bounded by Nebraska on the north, Missouri on the east, and Oklahoma on the south, and a line from the Nebraska-Kansas border south on federal highway US-81 to its junction with interstate highway I-70, then west on interstate highway I-70 to its junction with state highway K-14, then south on state highway K-14 to its junction with state highway K-2, then south on state highway K-2 to its junction with state highway K-179, and then south on state highway K-179 to its junction with the Oklahoma border, except federal and state sanctuaries. An unlimited number of permits and an unlimited number of second turkey game tags shall be authorized for unit 2.

(3) Unit 3. Unit 3 shall consist of that area bounded by Oklahoma on the south and a line from the Oklahoma-Kansas border northeast on federal highway US-54 to its junction with federal highway US-183, then north on federal highway US-183 to its junction with the Nebraska-Kansas border, then east along the Nebraska-Kansas border to its junction with federal highway US-81, then south on federal highway US-81 to its junction with interstate highway I-70, then west on interstate highway I-70 to its junction with state highway K-14, then south on state highway K-14 to its junction with state highway K-2, then south on state highway K-2 to its junction with state highway K-179, and then south on state

highway K-179 to its junction with the Oklahoma border, except federal and state sanctuaries. An unlimited number of permits and an unlimited number of second turkey game tags shall be authorized for unit 3.

(4) Unit 4. Unit 4 shall consist of that portion of the state bounded by Oklahoma on the south and Colorado on the west, and a line from the Kansas-Colorado border east on interstate highway I-70 to its junction with federal highway US-183, then south on federal highway US-183 to its junction with federal highway US-54, and then southwest on federal highway US-54 to the Oklahoma border, except federal and state sanctuaries. A total of 325 permits shall be authorized for unit 4, and all youth permits shall also be valid in unit 4.

(f) Turkey permits and second turkey game tags shall be valid only for the unit or units designated on the turkey permit or second turkey game tag, except that youth turkey permits shall be valid in all units.

(g) Only those individuals who have purchased a turkey permit shall be eligible to purchase a second turkey game tag.

(h) Applications for turkey permits in unit 4 shall be accepted by the department from the earliest date that applications are available until midnight on the third Friday of February. Applications with a postmark date of not later than the third Friday of February shall also be accepted. 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 next to the last day of the turkey season or until all turkey permits are issued.

(i) Applications for turkey permits in unit 1, unit 2, and unit 3, youth turkey permits for unit 4, and second turkey game tags in unit 2 and unit 3 shall be accepted at designated locations from the earliest date that applications are available until midnight on the day before the closing date for the season.

(j) Each turkey permit and each second turkey game tag purchased during the open season shall be valid on the calendar day after the date of purchase.

(k) This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2010. (Authorized by K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 32-969; implementing K.S.A. 32-807, K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 32-969, and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 32-1002.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-25-6. Turkey; spring season, bag limit, permits and game tags.

DESCRIPTION: This proposed exempt regulation establishes hunting unit boundaries, bag limits, application periods and season dates for the spring turkey hunting season. The proposal would increase the number of permits available in Unit 4 to 325 by eliminating Unit 4 youth only permits and make all youth turkey permits (15 and under) valid in all units.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None

ECONOMIC IMPACT: It is anticipated that approximately 43,498 permits and 18,904 turkey game tags will be issued in 2010, based on 2009 permit allocation data. The estimated 43,498 permits include 25,229 regular resident permits (of which 4,445 are resident youth permits), 6,728 landowner-tenant permits, and 11,320 non-resident permits. The estimated 18,904 turkey game tags include 11,218 resident game tags and 7,686 nonresident game tags. Estimated revenue if the above number of permits and tags are issued would be \$1,151,590. That amount represents an equal expenditure for those individuals desiring to participate in the spring turkey season. Administrative costs associated with the season are borne by the department.

Approximately 320,000 recreational days of hunting could occur, thus providing economic benefit to businesses providing goods and services. No other economic impact on the general public or on other state agencies is anticipated.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

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.

(1) Resident hunting license	\$18.00
(2) Nonresident hunting license	70.00
(3) Nonresident junior hunting license (under 16 years of age)	35.00
(4) Resident big game hunting permit:	
General resident: either-sex elk permit	250.00
General resident: antlerless-only elk permit	100.00
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): either-sex elk permit	125.00
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): antlerless-only elk permit	50.00
Landowner/tenant: either-sex elk permit	125.00
Landowner/tenant: antlerless-only elk permit	50.00
Hunt-on-your-own-land: elk permit	50.00
General resident: deer permit	30.00
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): deer permit	15.00
General resident: antlerless-only deer permit	15.00
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): antlerless-only deer permit	7.50
Landowner/tenant: deer permit	15.00
Hunt-on-your-own-land: deer permit	15.00
Special hunt-on-your-own-land: deer permit	30.00

General resident: antelope permit	40.00
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): antelope permit	20.00
Landowner/tenant: antelope permit	20.00
Hunt-on-your-own-land: antelope permit.....	20.00
Antelope preference point service charge	5.00
Any-deer preference point service charge	5.00
Application fee for elk permit.....	5.00

(5) ~~Resident game tag:~~

Turkey game tag	10.00
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(6) Wild turkey permit:

General resident: turkey permit (1-bird limit)	20.00
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): turkey permit (1-bird limit)	10.00
Landowner/tenant: turkey permit (1-bird limit)	10.00
Nonresident: turkey permit (1-bird limit)	30.00
Resident: turkey preference point service charge	5.00

(6) Wild turkey game tag:

<u>Resident: turkey game tag (1-bird limit)</u>	<u>10.00</u>
<u>Nonresident: turkey game tag (1-bird limit)</u>	<u>20.00</u>

(7) Spring wild turkey permit and game tag combination (2-bird limit, must be purchased before March 31 of year of use):

<u>General resident: turkey permit and game tag combination (2-bird limit)</u>	<u>25.00</u>
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<u>General resident youth (under 16 years of age): turkey permit and game tag combination</u>	
<u>(2-bird limit)</u>	<u>15.00</u>
<u>Landowner/tenant: turkey permit and game tag combination (2-bird limit)</u>	<u>15.00</u>
<u>Nonresident: turkey permit and game tag combination (2-bird limit)</u>	<u>45.00</u>
<u>(8) Nonresident big game hunting permit:</u>	
Nonresident hunt-on-your-own-land: deer permit	75.00
Nonresident: deer permit (antlered deer)	300.00
Nonresident: deer permit (antlerless only)	75.00
Nonresident: antelope permit (archery only)	200.00
Nonresident: deer permit application fee	20.00
Nonresident: mule deer stamp	100.00
(8) Nonresident game tag:	
Turkey game tag	20.00
(9) 48-hour waterfowl hunting permit	25.00
(10) Field trial permit: game birds	20.00
(11) Lifetime hunting license	440.00
or eight quarterly installment payments of	60.00
(12) Migratory waterfowl habitat stamp	5.00
(13) Special dark goose hunting permit	5.00
(14) Sandhill crane hunting permit: validation fee	5.00

(15) Disabled person hunt-from-a-vehicle permit0

(b) Fishing licenses and permits.

Resident fishing license18.00

Nonresident fishing license40.00

24-hour fishing license 3.00

Three-pole permit.....4.00

Tournament bass pass10.00

Paddlefish permit (six carcass tags).....10.00

Paddlefish permit youth (under 16 years of age) (six carcass tags).....5.00

Hand fishing permit25.00

Floatline fishing permit.....0

Lifetime fishing license440.00

or eight quarterly installment payments of60.00

Five-day nonresident fishing license20.00

Institutional group fishing license100.00

Special nonprofit group fishing license50.00

Trout permit10.00

(c) Combination hunting and fishing licenses and permits.

Resident combination hunting and fishing license36.00

Resident lifetime combination hunting and fishing license880.00

or eight quarterly installment payments of120.00

Nonresident combination hunting and fishing license110.00

(d) Furharvester licenses.

Resident furharvester license18.00

Resident junior furharvester license10.00

Lifetime furharvester license440.00

or eight quarterly installment payments of60.00

Nonresident furharvester license250.00

Nonresident bobcat permit (1-bobcat limit per permit)100.00

Resident fur dealer license100.00

Nonresident fur dealer license400.00

Field trial permit: furbearing animals20.00

(e) Commercial licenses and permits.

Controlled shooting area hunting license15.00

Resident mussel fishing license75.00

Nonresident mussel fishing license1,000.00

Mussel dealer permit200.00

Missouri river fishing permit25.00

Game breeder permit10.00

Controlled shooting area operator license200.00

Commercial dog training permit20.00

Commercial fish bait permit20.00

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 permit25.00

(f) Collection, scientific, importation, rehabilitation, and damage-control permits.

Scientific, educational, or exhibition permit10.00

Raptor propagation permit0

Rehabilitation permit0

Wildlife damage-control permit0

Wildlife importation permit10.00

Threatened or endangered species: special permits0

(g) Falconry.

Apprentice permit75.00

General permit75.00

Master permit75.00

Testing fee50.00

(h) Miscellaneous fees.

Duplicate license, permit, stamp, and other issues of the department10.00

Special departmental services, materials, or supplies At cost

Vendor bond

For bond amounts of \$5,000.00 and less50.00

For bond amounts of more than \$5,000.0050.00

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

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, ~~2009~~ 2010. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. ~~2007~~ 2008 Supp. 32-988; 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 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 amendment would add an option of a price decrease for spring turkey permits and game tag if purchased in combination prior to the opening of the season.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The purpose of the proposed amendment is to gauge public interest in a system applying discounts for early purchases and may or may not result in an increase in the number of game tags purchased. Therefore, no appreciable negative economic impact is anticipated for the Department, other agencies, small businesses, or the public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-2-3a. Cabin camping permit fees. (a) The following cabin camping permit fees shall be in effect for the following state parks:

(1) Cedar Bluff:

Cabins 1 and 2:	
Year-round, per night.....	\$45.00
Cabins 3 and 4:	
Year-round, per night.....	\$80.00
Cabin 5:	
Year-round, per night.....	\$60.00
Cabins 6 and 7:	
Year-round, per night.....	\$70.00 <u>45.00</u>

(2) Cheney:

Cabins 1 through 7:	
Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night.....	\$55.00
Friday and Saturday, May 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$75.00
Friday and Saturday, October 1 through April 30, per night.....	\$55.00
Year-round, per week.....	\$370.00
Cabins 8 and 9:	
Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night.....	\$85.00
Friday and Saturday, May 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$100.00
Friday and Saturday, October 1 through April 30, per night.....	\$85.00

Year-round, per week.....\$570.00

(3) Clinton:

Cabins 1 ~~and 2~~ through 6:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$65.00

Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$55.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$85.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night\$75.00

April 1 through September 30, per week\$450.00

October 1 through March 31, per week\$375.00

(4) Crawford:

Cabins 1 and 2:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....

.....~~\$75.00~~ 70.00

Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.... ~~\$65.00~~ 60.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night..... ~~\$95.00~~ 90.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night ~~\$85.00~~ 80.00

April 1 through September 30, per week ~~\$460.00~~ 485.00

October 1 through March 31, per week ~~\$385.00~~ 415.00

Cabins 3 through 5:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$65.00

Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$55.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$85.00
Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$75.00
April 1 through September 30, per week.....	\$450.00
October 1 through March 31, per week.....	\$375.00

(5) Cross Timbers:

Cabins 1 through 4 5:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$65.00
Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$55.00
Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$85.00
Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$75.00
April 1 through September 30, per week.....	\$450.00
October 1 through March 31, per week.....	\$375.00

(6) Eisenhower:

Cabin 1:

Year-round, per night.....	\$36.00
Year-round, for 3 consecutive nights.....	\$100.00
Year-round, per week.....	\$225.00

Cabins 2 ~~and 3~~ through 6:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$65.00
Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$55.00
Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$85.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night\$75.00

April 1 through September 30, per week\$450.00

October 1 through March 31, per week\$375.00

Yurts 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....\$36.00

Year-round, for 3 consecutive nights.....\$100.00

Year-round, per week.....\$225.00

(7) El Dorado:

Cabins 1 through 5:

Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night\$30.00

Friday and Saturday, year-round, per night\$35.00

Year-round, per week.....\$175.00

Year-round, per month.....\$600.00

Cabin 6:

Year-round, per night.....\$100.00

Year-round, per week.....\$560.00

Year-round, per month.....\$1,800.00

Cabin 7:

Year-round, per night.....\$110.00

Year-round, per week.....\$560.00

Year-round, per month.....\$1,800.00

Cabins 8 and 9:

Year-round, per night.....	\$85.00
Year-round, per week.....	\$525.00
Year-round, per month.....	\$1,650.00

Cabin 10:

Year-round, per night.....	\$75.00
Year-round, per week.....	\$455.00
Year-round, per month.....	\$1,350.00

(8) Elk City:

<u>Year-round, Sunday through Thursday, per night</u>	<u>\$65.00</u>
<u>Year-round, Friday and Saturday, per night</u>	<u>\$75.00</u>

(9) Fall River:

Cabins 1 ~~and 2~~ through 4:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$65.00
Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$55.00
Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$85.00
Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night	\$75.00
April 1 through September 30, per week	\$450.00
October 1 through March 31, per week	\$375.00

(9) (10) Glen Elder:

Cabins 1 through 4:

Year-round, per night.....\$75.00

Year-round, per week.....\$450.00

~~(10)~~ (11) Hillsdale:

Cabins 1 ~~and 2~~ through 8:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$65.00

Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$55.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$85.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$75.00

April 1 through September 30, per week.....\$450.00

October 1 through March 31, per week.....\$375.00

~~(11)~~ (12) Kanopolis:

Cabins 1 through ~~5~~ 7:

Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night.....\$55.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$70.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$55.00

April 1 through September 30, per week.....\$400.00

October 1 through March 31, per week.....\$350.00

~~(12)~~ (13) Lovewell:

Cabins 1 through ~~8~~ 6 (fee covers two adults; add \$5.00 for each additional adult):

Year-round, per night.....\$45.00

Cabins 7 through 10 (fee covers two adults; add \$5.00 for each additional adult):

Year-round, per night.....\$75.00

~~(13)~~ (14) Milford:

Cabins 1 through 3:

Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night\$45.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night..... \$65.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night\$45.00

April 1 through September 30, per week\$300.00

October 1 through March 31, per week\$275.00

Cabins ~~4 and 5~~ through 8:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$75.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night..... \$95.00

Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$65.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night\$85.00

April 1 through September 30, per week\$520.00

October 1 through March 31, per week\$445.00

~~(14)~~ (15) Perry:

Cabins 1 through 4:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$55.00

Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$45.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$65.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night\$55.00

Year-round, per week.....\$300.00

Cabins 5 through 8:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$75.00

Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$65.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$95.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$85.00

April 1 through September 30, per week.....\$520.00

October 1 through March 31, per week.....\$445.00

~~(15)~~ (16) Pomona:

Cabins 1 and 2:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$65.00

Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$55.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$85.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$75.00

April 1 through September 30, per week.....\$450.00

October 1 through March 31, per week.....\$375.00

~~(16)~~ (17) Prairie Dog:

Cabins 1 and 2 ~~(fee covers two adults; add \$5.00 for each additional adult):~~

Year-round, per night.....\$45.00

~~Cabin~~ Cabins 3 and 4:

Year-round, per night.....~~\$65.00~~ 70.00

Year-round, per week.....~~\$420.00~~ 455.00

~~(17)~~ (18) Scott:

Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....\$70.00

Year-round, per week.....\$420.00

~~(18)~~ (19) Tuttle Creek:

Cabins 1 through 4:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$65.00

Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$55.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$85.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$75.00

April 1 through September 30, per week.....\$450.00

October 1 through March 31, per week.....\$375.00

Cabins 5 through ~~7~~ 9:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$75.00

Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$65.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$95.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$85.00

April 1 through September 30, per week.....\$520.00

October 1 through March 31, per week.....\$445.00

~~(19)~~ (20) Webster:

Cabin 1:

Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night	\$50.00 <u>60.00</u>
Friday and Saturday, year-round, per night	\$70.00 <u>80.00</u>
Year-round, per week.....	\$375.00 <u>420.00</u>

Cabin 2:

<u>Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night</u>	<u>\$50.00</u>
<u>Friday and Saturday, year-round, per night</u>	<u>\$70.00</u>
<u>Year-round, per week.....</u>	<u>\$400.00</u>

~~(20)~~ (21) Wilson:

Cabins 1 through ~~6~~ 7:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$60.00
Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$70.00
October 1 through March 31, per night	\$50.00
April 1 through September 30, per week	\$380.00
October 1 through March 31, per week	\$325.00

(b) The following cabin camping permit fees shall be in effect for the following state fishing lakes and wildlife areas:

(1) Atchison:

~~Cabin~~ Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....	\$60.00
Year-round, per week.....	\$420.00

(2) Benedictine:

Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....\$60.00

Year-round, per week.....\$420.00

(3) Clark:

Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....\$60.00

Year-round, per week.....\$420.00

(3) (4) Fall River:

Cabin 1:

Year-round, per night.....\$60.00

Year-round, per week.....\$420.00

(4) (5) Jamestown:

~~Cabin~~ Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....\$60.00

Year-round, per week.....\$420.00

(5) (6) Kingman:

~~Cabin~~ Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....\$60.00

Year-round, per week.....\$420.00

(6) (7) McPherson:

Cabin 1:

Year-round, per night.....\$60.00

Year-round, per week.....\$420.00

~~(7)~~ (8) Mined land:

Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....\$60.00

Year-round, per week.....\$420.00

~~(8)~~ (9) Ottawa:

Cabin 1:

Year-round, per night.....\$60.00

Year-round, per week.....\$420.00

~~(9)~~ (10) Woodson:

Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....\$60.00

Year-round, per week.....\$420.00

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. ~~2007~~ 2008 Supp. 32-988; effective Jan. 1, 2005; amended Jan. 1, 2007; amended July 25, 2007; amended Jan. 1, 2008; amended May 16, 2008; amended Dec. 1, 2008; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**K.A.R. 115-2-3a. Cabin camping permit fees.**

DESCRIPTION: This regulation establishes fees for cabin camping within the state parks, state fishing lakes and wildlife areas. Previously, cabin use at state parks was limited to primitive cabins that were converted from picnic shelters by local managers. Since then, cabin demand by the public within the state parks has increased considerably. As such, the Department and local citizen support groups have responded and implemented cabin projects throughout the state parks, state fishing lakes and wildlife areas and the cabin program has proved highly successful. Prices are based on location, size and accommodations within the actual cabins. The proposed changes take into account some potential new cabin locations throughout department lands that will come on line in FY 10 and FY 11 and some minor adjustments in current cabin fees, both increases and decreases to reflect current demand.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed regulation is adding new locations for cabins that are or may be in the process of being installed this coming calendar year. Therefore, the amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable economic impact on the department, the public or other agencies. However, as the cabins continue to rise in popularity and the department recoups the initial investment in all cabins, the implementation of the regulation will have a cumulative effect of increasing cabin fund revenue but any amount would be purely speculative at this time.

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;
- (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; and

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

(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 paddlefish caught and landed shall be included in the creel and possession limit, unless a minimum length limit has been established and posted for that area, in which case each paddlefish not meeting the minimum length limit shall be released immediately into the waters from which it came;~~

~~(B) each individual fishing for paddlefish shall place all paddlefish legally caught on a stringer, cord, cable, or chain, or in a basket, sack, cage, or other holding device, which shall be marked with the individual's name and address;~~

~~(C)~~ Each individual with a filled creel limit shall cease all snagging activity in the paddlefish snagging area until the next calendar day; and

~~(D)~~ (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; ~~and~~

(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 where no size limit exists for the following species of sport fish:

(1) Blue catfish;

(2) channel catfish; and

(3) flathead catfish. (Authorized by K.S.A. 32-807; implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. ~~2007~~ 2008 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 P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

DESCRIPTION: This regulation establishes legal fishing equipment and methods for sportfish and for nonsportfish. The proposed amendments would allow the use of bowfishing for three sportfish in certain locations and subject to certain restrictions as well as would remove mandatory take provisions related to paddlefish snagging.

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.

115-7-3. Fish; taking of bait fish or minnows. (a) Bait fish may be taken for noncommercial purposes by any of the following methods means:

(1) A seine not longer than 15 feet and four feet deep with mesh not larger than 1/4 inch;
(2) a fish trap with mesh not larger than 1/4 inch and a throat not larger than one inch in diameter;

(3) a dip or cast net with mesh not larger than 3/8 inch; or

(4) a fishing line.

(b) Each fish trap shall be tagged with the operator's name and address when the fish trap is in use.

(c) Bait fish taken, except gizzard shad, shall not exceed 12 inches in total length.

(d) The possession limit shall be 500 bait fish. (Authorized by K.S.A. ~~1989 Supp.~~ 32-807; implementing K.S.A. ~~1989 Supp.~~ 32-807 and K.S.A. ~~1989~~ 2008 Supp. 32-1002; effective Sept. 10, 1990; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-7-3. Fish; taking of bait fish or minnows.

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes provisions applicable to taking of bait fish in Kansas. The proposed amendment would allow individuals to keep gizzard shad in excess of 12 inches as baitfish.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

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

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: No alternative amendments are being considered at this time.

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 by the department. (Authorized by K.S.A. 32-807; implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 32-1002; effective P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

DESCRIPTION: This new permanent regulation establishes special provisions related to fishing. The proposed regulation would prohibit the practice of marking, tagging, branding, fin clipping or disfiguring any fish prior to releasing it back into the water.

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.

115-8-6. Fishing, fish bait, and seining. Fishing and the taking of fishing bait shall be allowed on department lands and waters, subject to the following general restrictions:

(a) Fishing shall be prohibited at boat ramps and boat docks closed to fishing by posted notice.

(b) Fishing shall be prohibited at swimming areas, and swimming beaches that are posted as swimming areas or swimming beaches and delineated by buoys or other markers.

(c) Minnows and other fishing bait may be taken for use as fishing bait only on a noncommercial basis and may be used only in the department-managed water where taken.

(d) Seining in department-managed waters shall be prohibited.

(e) The cleaning of fish in state parks shall occur only at designated fish cleaning stations or other locations as established by the department.

(f) The use of trot lines and set lines shall be prohibited in the waters of Crawford state park, Meade state park, Scott state park, and all department-managed impoundments under ~~500~~ 1,201 surface acres in size.

(g) Additional restrictions may be established by posted notice. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 32-807; ~~implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 32-1015~~; effective Dec. 4, 1989; amended Dec. 28, 1992; amended Nov. 29, 1999; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-8-6. Fishing, fish bait, and seining.

DESCRIPTION: This regulation establishes certain fishing restrictions on department lands and waters. Currently, the use of trot lines and set lines are prohibited at all state fishing lakes, and at Crawford, Meade, and Scott state parks and all department managed waters under 500 acres. These waters require stocking, and therefore face the danger of excessive take through the use of trot lines and set lines. Through agreement with local units of government in the CFAP program, the department now manages many additional waters of larger size and the same concern exists with relation to excessive take. The primary amendment to the regulation would be the addition of these waters to the general regulatory prohibition, by including all department-managed waters under 1201 surface acres.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The department does not anticipate that the amendment would have a substantial economic impact on the public, on the department, small businesses or on other state agencies.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

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

(1) The flowing portions and backwaters of the Missouri river and any oxbow lake through which the Kansas-Missouri boundary passes, for which the open 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 the John Mack bridge on Broadway street in Wichita downstream to the Kansas-Oklahoma border, 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) October 15 through April 15:

(A) Cedar Bluff Stilling Basin;

(B) Cimarron Grasslands Pits;

(C) Dodge City Lake Charles;

(D) Fort Scott Gun Park Lake;

- (E) Garnett Crystal Lake;
- (F) Glen Elder State Park Pond;
- (G) Kanopolis Seep Stream;
- (H) KDOT East Lake, located in Wichita;
- (I) Lake Henry, located in Clinton State Park;
- (J) Pratt Centennial Pond;
- (K) Sandsage Bison Range and Wildlife Area Sandpits;
- (L) the following Sedgwick County Park waters:
 - (i) Vic's Lake; and
 - (ii) Slough Creek;
- (M) Topeka Auburndale Park;
- (N) Walnut River Area, located in El Dorado State Park;
- (O) Webster Stilling Basin; and
- (P) Willow Lake, located in Tuttle Creek State Park; and
- (2) October 15 through October 14: 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 October 15 through April 15:

- (1) Cameron Springs, located on Fort Riley;
- (2) Great Bend Veterans Memorial Park Lake;

- (3) Hutchinson Dillon Nature Center Pond;
- (4) Kanopolis State Park Pond;
- (5) Lake Shawnee, located in Shawnee County;
- (6) Moon Lake, located on Fort Riley;
- (7) Salina Lakewood Lake;
- (8) Scott State Fishing Lake;
- (9) Scott State Park Pond;
- (10) the following Sedgwick County Park waters:
 - (A) Moss Lake; and
 - (B) Horseshoe Lake;
- (11) Sherman County Smoky Gardens Lake; and
- (12) Solomon River between Webster Reservoir and Rooks County #2 Road.

(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, tiger, or muskellunge	2*	30"
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 creel limit of paddlefish per calendar year shall be six paddlefish. Harvest shall be mandatory regardless of the length of the paddlefish, except on the Kansas-Missouri Boundary Waters, where a minimum length limit of 24" shall be required.

*** 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 1, 2009, 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.

(g) This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2010. (Authorized by K.S.A. 32-807; implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 32-1002.)

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 the addition or deletion of new water bodies to the special creel limits, length limits and bait restrictions reference document.

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

Dated: July 1, 2009

Blue Catfish Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Carbondale East Lake, Fall River Toe Drain

5 fish daily creel limit

Cheney Reservoir, El Dorado Reservoir, Kanopolis Reservoir, Milford Reservoir, Perry Reservoir, Wilson Reservoir

Blue Catfish Length Limits

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

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

Channel Catfish Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Andover - Lake George, Arma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Blue Mound City Lake, Bonner Springs - North Park Lake, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Butler State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clinton State Park - Lake Henry, Clinton State Park - Picnic Area Pond, Columbus - VFW Pond, Colwich City Lake, Emporia - Camp Alexander Ponds, Emporia - Jones Park Ponds, Emporia - Peter Pan Park, Fall River State Park Kids Pond, Fall River Toe Drain, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Gardner City Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Haysville - Riggs Lake, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Region 1 & 3, 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, Lawrence - Mary's Lake, Lawrence Pat Dawson Billings N & S, Leavenworth - Jerry's Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway Middle, Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway North , Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway South , Lebo City Lake, Lenexa – Mize Blvd. Lake, Lenexa - Rose's Pond, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Melvern River Pond, Miami State Fishing Lake, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mound City Lake, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulberry City Park Lake, Mulvane Sports Complex, Nebo State Fishing Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Olathe - Black Bob Park Pond, Olathe - Cedar Lake, Olathe - Frisco Lake, Olathe - Mahaffie Farmstead Pond, Olathe - North Waterworks Park Lake, Olathe - Oregon Trail Park Pond, Olathe-Prairie Center Park Pond, Olathe - Prairie Center Pond, Olathe - Waterworks Lake, Olpe - Jones Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overland Park - Amesbury Lake, Overland Park - Kingston Lake, Overland Park - Regency Lake, Overland Park - South Lake, Overland Park - Summercrest Lake, Overland Park - Wilderness Lake, Parker City Lake, Pittsburg - Lincoln Park Pond, Pittsburg - Lakeside Park Lake, Pittsburg - Wilderness Pond, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Shawnee Co. Shawnee Jr., Spring Hill Woodland Ridge Pond, Topeka - Cedar Crest Pond, Topeka - Central Park Lake, Topeka - Clarion Lake, Topeka - Freedom Valley Lake, Topeka - Governor's Ponds East & West, 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, Centralia City Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko), Cimarron Grasslands Fishing Pits, Clark State Fishing Lake, Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Colby - Villa High Lake, Coldwater City Lake, Concannon State Fishing Lake, Council Grove City Lake, Cowley State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Dodge City - Mariah Hills Golf Course, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Edna City Lake, Ellis City Lake, Eureka City Lake, Finney State Fishing Lake, Ford State Fishing Lake, Fort Scott - Rock Creek Lake, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Geary State Fishing Lake, Goodman State Fishing Lake, Graham County - Antelope Lake, Great Bend Stone Lake, Great Bend Veteran's Park, Hain State Fishing Lake, Hamilton State Fishing Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Haysville - South Hampton, Herington - Father Padilla Pond, Hiawatha City Lake, Hodgeman State Fishing Lake, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Howard - Polk Daniels Lake,

Hutchinson - Carey Park Lagoon & Pond, Hutchinson - Dillon Nature Center, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Jeffrey Energy Center, Jetmore City Lake, Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Jewell State Fishing Lake, Junction City - Rim Rock Lake, Junction City - Wetland Park, Kiowa State Fishing Lake, LaCrosse Warren Stone Memorial , Logan City Lake, Logan State Fishing Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Lyon State Fishing Lake, Madison City Lake, Marion County Lake, Meade 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, Ogden City Lake, Olpe City Lake, Osawatomie - Beaver Lake, Osawatomie City Lake, Ottawa State Fishing Lake, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Parsons City Lake, Plainville Township Lake, Pottawatomie 1, Pottawatomie 2, Pottawatomie Co. Cross Creek Lake, Prescott City Lake, Rooks State Fishing Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Salina - Indian Rock Pond, Salina - Lakewood Lake, Saline State Fishing Lake, Sandsage Bison Range & Wildlife Area, Scott State Fishing Lake, Sedan New City Lake, Sedan Old City Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Severy City Lake, Shawnee State Fishing Lake, Sheridan State Fishing Lake, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Sherman State Fishing Lake, St. Francis - Keller Lake, St. Francis Sand Pits, Thayer City Lake (New), Thayer City Lake (Old), Troy - 4-H 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, Carbondale East 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 - Camp Alexander Ponds, Emporia - Jones Park Ponds, Emporia - Peter Pan Park, Eureka City Lake, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Gardner City Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Harvey County West Lake, Hiawatha City Lake, Holton Elkhorn Lake, Holton City Prairie Lake, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Jackson County - Banner Creek

Reservoir, Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Jewell State Fishing Lake, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park , Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South , Kingman State Fishing Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits, Logan City Lake, Louisburg-Middle Creek SFL, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Melvern River Pond, Miami State Fishing Lake, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Montgomery State Fishing Lake, Mound City Lake, Mulberry City Park Lake, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Neosho State Fishing Lake, Neosho Wildlife Area Pond, New Strawn City Lake, Olathe-Stagecoach Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, 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, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sherman County – Smoky Gardens, Spring Hill Woodland Ridge Pond, Thayer City Lake (New), Thayer City Lake (Old), Troy 4-H Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Wellington – Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wilson State Fishing Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir – New

Crappie Creel Limits

10 fish daily creel

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

20 fish daily creel

Atchison State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Clinton Reservoir, Council Grove City Lake, Council Grove Reservoir, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Hillsdale Reservoir, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Melvern Reservoir, Perry Reservoir, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Winfield City Lake

Crappie Length Limits

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

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

Largemouth Bass Creel Limits**2 fish daily creel limit**

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, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Columbus - VFW Pond, Colwich City Lake, Concannon State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Harvey County West Lake, Haysville - South Hampton, Hiawatha City Lake, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Region 1 & 3, Jackson County - Banner Creek, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South, Kanopolis State Park Pond, Kechi Lake, Lansing City Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Melvern River Pond, Miami State Fishing Lake, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulberry Park Lake, Mulvane Sports Complex, Nebo State Fishing Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overland Park - Kingston Lake, Overland Park - Regency Lake, Overland Park - South Lake, Paola - Lake Miola, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Parker City Lake, Pittsburg - Lincoln Park Pond, Pittsburg - Lakeside Park lake, Pittsburg - Wilderness Pond, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Sandsage Bison Range & Wildlife Area, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Troy - 4-H Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Valley Center - McLaughlin Pond, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Cruiser Lake, Wichita - Dillon's Pond, Wichita - East KDOT, Wichita - Emery Park Pond,

Wichita - Harrison Park Lake, Wichita - South Lake, Wichita - SP1, Wichita - SP2, Wichita - Watson Park Lake, Wichita - West KDOT, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Bonner Lake

Largemouth Bass Length Limits

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

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

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

Alma City Lake, Andover - Lake George, Arma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Atwood Lake, Benton - Poling Lake, Black Kettle State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Centralia City Lake, Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko), Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Clinton Reservoir, Clinton State Park - Lake Henry, Clinton State Park - Picnic Area Pond, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Edna City Lake, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Eureka City Lake, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Glen Elder Reservoir, Greenbush Community Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Harveyville City Lake, Haysville - South Hampton, Herington City Lake - New, Herington City Lake - Old, Herington - Father Padilla Pond, Hiawatha City Lake, Hillsdale Reservoir, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horton Little Lake, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Region 1 & 3, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Johnson Co. - Kill Creek North Pond, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek South Pond, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park , Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North &

South , Kanopolis State Park Pond, Kechi Lake, Kingman State Fishing Lake, LaCygne Reservoir, Logan City Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Marion County Lake, Marion Reservoir, Melvern Reservoir, Miami State Fishing Lake, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulvane Sports Complex, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Neosho State Fishing Lake, Olathe - Cedar Lake, Olathe - Lake Olathe, Osage City Lake, Paola - Lake Miola, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Perry Reservoir, Pratt County Lake, Rooks State Fishing Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Salina - Indian Rock Pond, Salina - Lakewood Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Troy - 4-H Lake, Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Tuttle Creek Willow Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Valley Center - 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, Jewell State Fishing Lake, 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, Carbondale East Lake, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett City Lake North, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, New Strawn City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Woodson State Fishing Lake

Smallmouth Bass Length Limit

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

Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Alma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Big Hill Reservoir, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake,

Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett City Lake North, Glen Elder Reservoir, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, LaCygne Reservoir, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Marion County Lake, Melvern Reservoir, New Strawn City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake

Spotted Bass Creel Limit

2 fish daily creel limit

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

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, 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 , Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mound City Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Paola - Lake Miola, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir – New

Walleye Length Limits

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

Alma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Big Hill Reservoir, Bone Creek Reservoir, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Cedar Bluff Reservoir, Centralia City Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Council Grove City Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, El Dorado Reservoir, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Eureka City Lake, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett – Cedar Valley Reservoir, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Glen Elder

Reservoir, Gridley City Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Harveyville City Lake, Herington City Lake - New, Hillsdale Reservoir, Jackson County - Banner Creek, Jeffrey Energy Center, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Keith Sebelius (Norton), Kingman State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Lovewell Reservoir, Marion County Lake, Marion Reservoir, Melvern River Pond, Melvern Reservoir, Milford Reservoir, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Mound City Lake, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pomona Reservoir, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wilson State Fishing Lake, Winfield City Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake

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

Cheney Reservoir, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton

Sauger Creel Limit

2 fish daily creel limit

Carbondale East Lake, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, 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

Saugeye Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Gardner City Lake, Graham County - Antelope Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Paola - Lake Miola, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Watson Park Lake

Saugeye Length Limits

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

Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, 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, Ottawa State Fishing Lake, Parsons City Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Washington State Fishing Lake, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Watson Park Lake

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

Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton

Striped Bass Length Limits

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

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

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

Cheney Reservoir

Wiper Creel Limits

5 fish daily creel limit

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

Wiper Length Limits

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

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

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

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

Paddlefish Length Limits

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

Marais des Cygnes River

Brown Trout Length Limits

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

Mined Land Wildlife Area

Brown Trout Creel Limits

1 fish daily creel limit

Mined Land Wildlife Area

Length and Creel Limits for the Missouri River (Kansas-Missouri Boundary Waters):

Length limits on that portion of the Missouri River which bound the Kansas-Missouri state boundary (Kansas-Missouri Boundary Waters): Black bass (largemouth, spotted and small-mouth bass) of a length less than twelve (12) 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): Crappie (white and black; single species or in combination) daily creel limit of 30 fish; walleye, sauger and their hybrids (single species or in combination) daily creel limit of four (4) fish; *Morone sps.* (yellow bass, white perch, striped bass, white bass and their hybrids; single species or in combination) daily creel limit of 30 fish; all other species (excluding T&E and SINC species) daily creel limit of 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: White bass of a length less than twelve (12) inches, wipers of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches, largemouth bass of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches, smallmouth bass of a length greater than sixteen (16) inches and less than twenty (20) inches, walleye of a length greater than eighteen (18) inches and less than twenty-four (24) inches, and crappie (black and white species) of a length less than fourteen (14) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately.

Daily creel limits on Coffey County Lake: Wiper creel limit of one (1), largemouth bass creel limit of one (1), smallmouth bass creel limit of two (2), crappie, black and white species (single species or in combination) creel limit of two (2), walleye creel limit of two (2), and channel catfish and blue catfish (single species or in combination) creel limit of ten (10) per day.

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, Hillsdale Reservoir, John Redmond Reservoir, Kanopolis Reservoir, Pomona Reservoir, Toronto Reservoir, Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Wilson Reservoir.

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

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

Wichita – Chisholm Island Pond:

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

Sedgwick County - Slough Creek:

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

2010 Reference Document Proposed Changes for Special Length and Creel Limits:

- Perry Reservoir - add 35-inch minimum length limit and change to 5/day creel limit on blue catfish.
- Douglas SFL - change to 5/day creel limit on channel catfish.
- Kanopolis Reservoir - change to 5/day creel limit on blue catfish.
- Kanopolis Seep Stream (Sand Creek) – Artificial bait only (lures or fly fishing) at power poles number 9 through number 16.
- Coffey County Lake – establish 18- to 24-inch slot length limit on walleye.
- Prescott City Lake - change to 5/day creel limit on channel catfish.
- Uniontown School Pond - add 18-inch minimum length limit and 2/day creel limit on largemouth bass and add 15-inch minimum length limit and 2/day creel limit on channel catfish.
- Carbondale East Lake, Blue Mound City Lake, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Fort Scott-Lake Ft. Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Linn Co. Strip Pits, Mound City, Parker City Lake, and Richmond City Lake - remove the 10-inch minimum length limit and the 10/day creel limit on crappie.
- Crawford SFL - add 18-inch minimum length limit on striped bass.
- Pittsburg - Lincoln Park Pond, and Wilderness Pond - add 15-inch minimum length limit and 2/day creel limit on channel catfish and largemouth bass.
- Pittsburg-Lakeside Park Lake - add 15-inch minimum length limit on channel catfish, change to 2/day creel limit on channel catfish, and change to 2/day creel limit on largemouth bass.
- Hutchinson-Carey Park Lagoon and Pond - change to 5/day creel limit on channel catfish.

Other Proposed 2010 Fishing Regulation Changes.

Change 115-7-3 to accommodate the use of gizzard shad greater than 12 inches in size as baitfish.

Allow bow fishing as a legal method of take for blue catfish, channel catfish, and flathead catfish.

Change paddlefish snagging locations - We want to expand snagging opportunities to the Neosho River at Iola and to the Marais des Cygnes River on the Marais des Cygnes WA. This change would require a slight modification to the reference document that deals with Kansas Special Size Limits, Creel Limits, and Bait Restriction Tables.

Change existing paddlefish snagging regulations - The State of Oklahoma is worried about overharvest of paddlefish on the Neosho River drainage. To help address those concerns, the following paddlefish regulations are being considered at our Burlington and Chetopa snagging sites on the Neosho River.

- Continue with six tags per permit.
- Creel of two fish/day.
- Catch and release is allowed, but once a fish is on the stringer it is part of the creel (no culling).
- Must stop fishing once daily creel is kept.
- Use barbless hooks (or barbs can be broken off or crimped down).

The following changes are being proposed for the Osawatomie Dam snagging site on the Marias des Cygnes River.

- Add a 34-inch minimum length limit, measuring from the eye to middle of the fork in the tail.
- Omit the reference to Old KC Road as being the downstream boundary and insert as posted by KDWP, to allow staff a chance to expand opportunity and legal access to this stretch of the river.
- No changes needed concerning barbless hooks or creel and possession limits.

The current paddlefish regulations covering the Kansas-Missouri River boundary waters, which includes the Browning Oxbow will not change.

We need to increase acreage of regulation *115-8-6* for the use of setlines and trotlines from 500 to 1,201. This would allow the regulation to cover all CFAP lakes.

We need to develop a regulation that prohibits the unauthorized clipping of fish fins. As fin clipping is a standard method of marking fish for mark-recapture studies, the unauthorized clipping of fins could confound study results.

With the recent finding of white perch in El Dorado Reservoir, the following regulation changes are being proposed, as a management plan to address this ANS species. These changes will be reflected in the 2010 reference document that deals with “Kansas Special Size Limits, Creel Limits, and Bait Restriction Tables”.

- Add 18-inch minimum length limit on largemouth bass, spotted bass, and smallmouth bass.
- Add 21-inch minimum length limit and 2/day creel limit on walleye.
- Add 21-inch minimum length limit on wipers.

Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks Kansas Special Size Limits, Creel Limits, and Bait Restriction Tables

Dated: September 25, 2009

Blue Catfish Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Carbondale East Lake, Fall River Toe Drain

5 fish daily creel limit

Cheney Reservoir, El Dorado Reservoir, Kanopolis Reservoir, Milford Reservoir, Perry Reservoir, Wilson Reservoir

Blue Catfish Length Limits

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

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

Channel Catfish Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Andover - Lake George, Arma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Blue Mound City Lake, Bonner Springs - North Park Lake, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Butler State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clinton State Park - Lake Henry, Clinton State Park - Picnic Area Pond, Columbus - VFW Pond, Colwich City Lake, Emporia - Camp Alexander Ponds, Emporia - Jones Park Ponds, Emporia - Peter Pan Park, Fall River State Park Kids Pond, Fall River Toe Drain, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Gardner City Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Haysville - Riggs Lake, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Region 1 & 3, 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, Lawrence - Mary's Lake, Lawrence Pat Dawson Billings N & S, Leavenworth - Jerry's Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway Middle, Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway North , Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway South , Lebo City Lake, Lenexa – Mize Blvd. Lake, Lenexa - Rose's Pond, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Melvern River Pond, Miami State Fishing Lake, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mound City Lake, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulberry City Park Lake, Mulvane Sports Complex, Nebo State Fishing Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Olathe - Black Bob Park Pond, Olathe - Cedar Lake, Olathe - Frisco Lake, Olathe - Mahaffie Farmstead Pond, Olathe - North Waterworks Park Lake, Olathe - Oregon Trail Park Pond, Olathe - Prairie Center Park Pond, Olathe - Prairie Center Pond, Olathe - Waterworks Lake, Olpe - Jones Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overland Park - Amesbury Lake, Overland Park - Kingston Lake, Overland Park - Regency Lake, Overland Park - South Lake, Overland Park - Summercrest Lake, Overland Park - Wilderness Lake, Parker City Lake, Pittsburg - Lincoln Park Pond, Pittsburg - Lakeside Park Lake, Pittsburg - Wilderness Pond, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Shawnee Co. Shawnee Jr., Spring Hill Woodland Ridge Pond, Topeka - Cedar Crest Pond, Topeka - Central Park Lake, Topeka - Clarion Lake, Topeka - Freedom Valley Lake, Topeka - Governor's Ponds East & West, 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, Centralia City Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko), Cimarron Grasslands Fishing Pits, Clark State Fishing Lake, Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Colby - Villa High Lake, Coldwater City Lake, Concannon State Fishing Lake, Council Grove City Lake, Cowley State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Dodge City - Mariah Hills Golf Course, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Edna City Lake, Ellis City Lake, Eureka City Lake, Finney State Fishing Lake, Ford State Fishing Lake, Fort Scott - Rock Creek Lake, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Geary State Fishing Lake, Goodman State Fishing Lake, Graham County - Antelope Lake, Great Bend Stone Lake, Great Bend Veteran's Park, Hain State Fishing Lake, Hamilton State Fishing Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Haysville - South Hampton, Herington - Father Padilla Pond, Hiawatha City Lake, Hodgeman State Fishing Lake, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Howard - Polk Daniels Lake,

Hutchinson - Carey Park Lagoon & Pond, Hutchinson - Dillon Nature Center, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Jeffrey Energy Center, Jetmore City Lake, Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Jewell State Fishing Lake, Junction City - Rim Rock Lake, Junction City - Wetland Park, Kiowa State Fishing Lake, LaCrosse Warren Stone Memorial , Logan City Lake, Logan State Fishing Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Lyon State Fishing Lake, Madison City Lake, Marion County Lake, Meade 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, Ogden City Lake, Olpe City Lake, Osawatomie - Beaver Lake, Osawatomie City Lake, Ottawa State Fishing Lake, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Parsons City Lake, Plainville Township Lake, Pottawatomie 1, Pottawatomie 2, Pottawatomie Co. Cross Creek Lake, Prescott City Lake, Rooks State Fishing Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Salina - Indian Rock Pond, Salina - Lakewood Lake, Saline State Fishing Lake, Sandsage Bison Range & Wildlife Area, Scott State Fishing Lake, Sedan New City Lake, Sedan Old City Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Severy City Lake, Shawnee State Fishing Lake, Sheridan State Fishing Lake, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Sherman State Fishing Lake, St. Francis - Keller Lake, St. Francis Sand Pits, Thayer City Lake (New), Thayer City Lake (Old), Troy - 4-H 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, Carbondale East 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 - Camp Alexander Ponds, Emporia - Jones Park Ponds, Emporia - Peter Pan Park, Eureka City Lake, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Gardner City Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Harvey County West Lake, Hiawatha City Lake, Holton Elkhorn Lake, Holton City Prairie Lake, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Jackson County - Banner Creek

Reservoir, Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Jewell State Fishing Lake, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park , Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South , Kingman State Fishing Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits, Logan City Lake, Louisburg-Middle Creek SFL, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Melvern River Pond, Miami State Fishing Lake, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Montgomery State Fishing Lake, Mound City Lake, Mulberry City Park Lake, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Neosho State Fishing Lake, Neosho Wildlife Area Pond, New Strawn City Lake, Olathe-Stagecoach Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, 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, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sherman County – Smoky Gardens, Spring Hill Woodland Ridge Pond, Thayer City Lake (New), Thayer City Lake (Old), Troy 4-H Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Wellington – Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wilson State Fishing Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir – New

Crappie Creel Limits

10 fish daily creel

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

20 fish daily creel

Atchison State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Clinton Reservoir, Council Grove City Lake, Council Grove Reservoir, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Hillsdale Reservoir, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Melvern Reservoir, Perry Reservoir, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Winfield City Lake

Crappie Length Limits

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

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

Largemouth Bass Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

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, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Columbus - VFW Pond, Colwich City Lake, Concannon State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Harvey County West Lake, Haysville - South Hampton, Hiawatha City Lake, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Region 1 & 3 , Jackson County - Banner Creek , Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park , Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South , Kanopolis State Park Pond, Kechi Lake, Lansing City Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Melvern River Pond, Miami State Fishing Lake, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulberry Park Lake, Mulvane Sports Complex, Nebo State Fishing Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overland Park - Kingston Lake, Overland Park - Regency Lake, Overland Park - South Lake, Paola - Lake Miola, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Parker City Lake, Pittsburg - Lincoln Park Pond, Pittsburg - Lakeside Park lake, Pittsburg - Wilderness Pond, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Sandsage Bison Range & Wildlife Area, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Troy - 4-H Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Valley Center - McLaughlin Pond, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Cruiser Lake, Wichita - Dillon's Pond, Wichita - East KDOT, Wichita - Emery Park Pond, Wichita - Harrison Park Lake, Wichita - South Lake, Wichita - SP1, Wichita - SP2, Wichita -

Watson Park Lake, Wichita - West KDOT, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Bonner Lake

Largemouth Bass Length Limits

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

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

Alma City Lake, Andover - Lake George, Arma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Atwood Lake, Benton - Poling Lake, Black Kettle State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Centralia City Lake, Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko), Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Clinton Reservoir, Clinton State Park - Lake Henry, Clinton State Park - Picnic Area Pond, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Edna City Lake, **El Dorado Reservoir**, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Eureka City Lake, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Glen Elder Reservoir, Greenbush Community Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Harveyville City Lake, Haysville - South Hampton, Herington City Lake - New, Herington City Lake - Old, Herington - Father Padilla Pond, Hiawatha City Lake, Hillsdale Reservoir, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horton Little Lake, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Region 1 & 3, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Johnson Co. - Kill Creek North Pond, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek South Pond, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park , Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South , Kanopolis State Park Pond, Kechi Lake, Kingman State

Fishing Lake, LaCygne Reservoir, Logan City Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Marion County Lake, Marion Reservoir, Melvern Reservoir, Miami State Fishing Lake, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulvane Sports Complex, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Neosho State Fishing Lake, Olathe - Cedar Lake, Olathe - Lake Olathe, Osage City Lake, Paola - Lake Miola, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Perry Reservoir, Pratt County Lake, Rooks State Fishing Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Salina - Indian Rock Pond, Salina - Lakewood Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Troy - 4-H Lake, Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Tuttle Creek Willow Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Valley Center - 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, Jewell State Fishing Lake, 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, Carbondale East Lake, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett City Lake North, Jackson County - Banner Creek, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, New Strawn City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Woodson State Fishing Lake

Smallmouth Bass Length Limit

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

Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Alma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Big Hill Reservoir, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, **El Dorado Reservoir**, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett City Lake

North, Glen Elder Reservoir, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, LaCygne Reservoir, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Marion County Lake, Melvern Reservoir, New Strawn City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake

Spotted Bass Creel Limit

2 fish daily creel limit

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

Spotted Bass Length Limit

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

El Dorado Reservoir

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, **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 , Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mound City Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Paola - Lake Miola, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir – New

Walleye Length Limits

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

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

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

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

Sauger Creel Limit

2 fish daily creel limit

Carbondale East Lake, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, 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

Saugeye Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Gardner City Lake, Graham County - Antelope Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Paola - Lake Miola, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Watson Park Lake

Saugeye Length Limits

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

Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, 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, Ottawa State Fishing Lake, Parsons City Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Washington State Fishing Lake, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Watson Park Lake

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

Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton

Striped Bass Length Limits

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

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

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

Cheney Reservoir

Wiper Creel Limits

5 fish daily creel limit

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

Wiper Length Limits

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

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

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

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

Paddlefish Length Limits

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

Marais des Cygnes River

Brown Trout Length Limits

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

Mined Land Wildlife Area

Brown Trout Creel Limits

1 fish daily creel limit

Mined Land Wildlife Area

Length and Creel Limits for the Missouri River (Kansas-Missouri Boundary Waters):

Length limits on that portion of the Missouri River which bound the Kansas-Missouri state boundary (Kansas-Missouri Boundary Waters): Black bass (largemouth, spotted and small-mouth bass) of a length less than twelve (12) 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): Crappie (white and black; single species or in combination) daily creel limit of 30 fish; walleye, sauger and their hybrids (single species or in combination) daily creel limit of four (4) fish; *Morone sps.* (yellow bass, white perch, striped bass, white bass and their hybrids; single species or in combination) daily creel limit of 30 fish; all other species (excluding T&E and SINC species) daily creel limit of 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: White bass of a length less than twelve (12) inches, wipers of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches, largemouth bass of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches, smallmouth bass of a length greater than sixteen (16) inches and less than twenty (20) inches, walleye of a length greater than eighteen (18) inches and less than twenty-four (24) inches, and crappie (black and white species) of a length less than fourteen (14) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately.

Daily creel limits on Coffey County Lake: Wiper creel limit of one (1), largemouth bass creel limit of one (1), smallmouth bass creel limit of two (2), crappie, black and white species (single species or in combination) creel limit of two (2), walleye creel limit of two (2), and channel catfish and blue catfish (single species or in combination) creel limit of ten (10) per day.

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-September 15): Council Grove Reservoir, Hillsdale Reservoir, John Redmond Reservoir, Kanopolis Reservoir, Pomona Reservoir, Toronto Reservoir, Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Wilson Reservoir.

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

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

Wichita – Chisholm Island Pond:

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

Sedgwick County - Slough Creek:

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

115-20-7. Doves; legal equipment, taking methods, and possession. (a) Legal hunting equipment for doves shall consist of the following:

(1) Shotguns that are not larger than 10 gauge, use shot ammunition, and are incapable of holding more than three shells in total capacity;

(2) pellet and BB guns;

(3) archery equipment;

(4) crossbows;

(5) falconry equipment;

(6) optical scopes or sights that project no visible light toward the target and do not electronically amplify visible or infrared light; and

(7) blinds, stands, calls, and decoys, except live decoys.

(b) The use of dogs shall be permitted while hunting.

(c) Any type of apparel may be worn while hunting doves.

(d) Legally taken doves may be possessed without limit in time and may be given to another if accompanied by an attached, dated written notice that includes the donor's printed name, signature, address, the total number birds, the dates the birds were killed, and permit or license number. The person receiving the meat shall retain the notice until the meat is consumed, given to another, or otherwise disposed of. (Authorized by K.S.A. 32-807; implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 32-1002; effective P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-20-7. Doves; legal equipment, taking methods, and possession.

DESCRIPTION: This new permanent regulation establishes certain requirements for hunting of doves. Due to the expansion of dove hunting to include exotic dove species both in the migratory dove season as well as in their own special season, the development of a regulation is necessary to allow the take of exotic doves legally. Previously, the legal equipment for the taking of doves was governed by federal law only.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

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

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.