

REVISED AGENDA
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND PARKS
COMMISSION MEETING AND PUBLIC HEARING
Thursday, March 11, 2010
Holiday Inn Holidome
605 Fairlawn Road, Salon C, Topeka, Kansas

Tour Kaw State Park and Kansas River Wildlife Area, meet at Region 2 Office, 300 SW Wanamaker Rd, Topeka at 9:30 am.

- 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 January 7, 2010 MEETING MINUTES**
- V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**
- VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**
 - 1. American Fisheries Society Award for Outstanding Wallop-Breaux for CFAP (Bob Curry, President, AFS Fisheries Administrators Section)**
 - A. Secretary's Remarks**
 - 1. Agency and State Fiscal Status (Dick Koerth)**
 - 2. 2010 Legislature (Chris Tymeson)**
 - B. General Discussion**
 - 1. Early Migratory Bird Seasons (Faye McNew)**
 - 2. Deer Management Status Report (Lloyd Fox)**
 - 3. KAR 115-25-9b. Deer; nonresident limited-quota antlered permit application period. (Lloyd Fox)**
 - C. Workshop Session**
 - 1. KAR 115-8-1. Hunting; furharvesting, and discharge of firearms. (Brad Simpson)**
 - 2. Falconry Regulations (Mike Mitchener)**
 - 3. KAR 115-25-7. Antelope; open season, bag limit and permits. (Matt Peek)**
 - 4. KAR 115-25-8. Elk; open season, bag limit and permits. (Matt Peek)**

5. **KAR 115-25-9. Deer; open season, bag limit and permits. (Lloyd Fox)**
6. **KAR 115-25-9a. Deer; open season, bag limit, and permits; additional considerations. (Lloyd Fox)**
7. **KAR 115-4-4. Big game; legal equipment and taking methods. (Lloyd Fox)**
8. **KAR 115-4-4a. Wild turkey; legal equipment and taking methods. (Lloyd Fox)**
9. **KAR 115-18-7. Use of crossbows for big game hunting by persons with disabilities; application, permit, and general provisions. (Lloyd Fox)**

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 115-4-2. Big game and wild turkey; general provisions. (Lloyd Fox)**
2. **KAR 115-4-6. Deer; management units. (Lloyd Fox)**
3. **Secretary's Orders for Deer (Lloyd Fox)**
4. **KAR 115-7-1. Fishing; legal equipment, methods of taking, and other provisions. (Doug Nygren)**
5. **KAR 115-25-14. Fishing; creel limit, size limit, possession limit, and open season. (Doug Nygren)**

XII. OLD BUSINESS

XIII. OTHER BUSINESS

A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

If necessary, the Commission will recess on March 11, 2010, to reconvene March 12, 2010, 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, April 22, 2010 at the Great Plains Nature Center, 6232 E 29th St N, Wichita, KS

**Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
Commission Meeting Minutes
Thursday, January 7, 2010
Kansas Wetlands Education Center
Great Bend, Kansas**

Subject to
Commission
Approval

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

The January 7, 2010 meeting of the Kansas Wildlife and Parks Commission was called to order by Chairman Kelly Johnston at 1:35 p.m. at the Kansas Wetlands Education Center in Great Bend, Kansas. Chairman Johnston and Commissioners Debra Bolton, Gerald Lauber, Frank Meyer, Doug Sebelius, and Robert Wilson were present.

II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS, STAFF AND GUESTS

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

III. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO AGENDA ITEMS

Mike Rader will present Shari Wilson's program on KACEE as she will not be here due to the weather.

IV. APPROVAL OF THE October 15, 2009 MEETING MINUTES

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

V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

None

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

A. Secretary's Remarks

1. Agency and State Fiscal Status – Dick Koerth, assistant secretary of Administration, gave this report to the Commission (Exhibit C). The condition of the State General Fund (SGF) has not improved and continues to be an area of concern to operations of the agency, primarily the Parks Division. On November 23, 2009, Governor Parkinson issued another round of SGF allotments to further reduce agency expenditures for FY2010 to eliminate a negative balance in the SGF and provide for a zero balance. The total reduction for all agencies was \$193.2 million. This action did not include a \$150 million shortfall for K-12 education funding and included

transfers of funds from KDOT and other state agencies. For KDWP the additional reduction totaled \$434,876. The reduction was implemented by lapsing the unused balance in the SGF accounts for free KDWP permits provided to National Guard members and free hunting and fishing licenses provided to disabled veterans which totaled approximately \$260,000. In addition, \$171,991 was deleted from salaries and wages and the Parks Division will not fill eight vacant positions until mid-May, 2010. The total reduction since July 1, 2009 is \$551,670. During the Legislative Interim, the House Committee on Appropriations and the Senate Ways and Means Committee have conducted meetings to discuss the status of the SGF which were provided to the Legislative Committees, but did not include revenue transfers recommended by the Governor and do include certain expenditures not addressed by the Governor for FY2010. Based on the Legislative estimates, the SGF will need to find additional expenditure adjustments of \$253.6 million to be at zero balance. For FY2011, Legislative estimates provide for estimated revenue of \$5.2 billion, the same as the Governor, and expenditures of \$5.5 billion which would create a deficit of \$358.7 million in order to achieve a zero balance for FY2011. In other words based on these estimates, the amount of SGF expenditures for FY2011 would need to be reduced by 6.5 percent to achieve a zero balance in the SGF. The impact would be an additional \$362,000. The 2010 Legislative Session begins on January 11, 2010 and the FY2011 Governor's Budget Report will be Monday at 7:00 pm. It is anticipated that the Governor will address revenue measures to provide additional SGF resources to lessen the impact of additional reductions to SGF expenditures by state agencies. KDWP will need to address additional reductions in FY2011 SGF expenditures if they occur. The Department will advise the Commission as issues develop during the session. The Commission was advised at the October meeting of the need to consider increases in hunting and fishing license fees effective January 1, 2011. Since that meeting, the department has continued to review revenue to the Wildlife Fee Fund. Through November 30, 2009 revenue to the Wildlife Fee Fund is approximately \$650,000 above last year's receipts (expect \$950,000 for the year). This is primarily due to continued demand by nonresident hunters coming to hunt deer in Kansas. The department is continuing to monitor receipts and expenditures from the Wildlife Fee Fund and future projections on revenues and expenditures indicated that expenditures could still continue to exceed receipts. At some time, an increase in fees will be needed because we are spending approximately \$4 million more than we are taking in. However, we are recommending that consideration of a fee increase be delayed until the March 2010 meeting. This will allow department staff to review actual calendar year 2009 permit sales and potential revenue that could be generated by increasing fees. The department will not recommend a fee increase unless there is concern that future program expenditures could be severely impacted unless action is taken to provide adequate revenue for expenditures and a cash balance in the Wildlife Fee Fund for needs that may develop. Commissioner Sebelius – Has furlough for employees been discussed? Koerth – We have not been asked to do that. A lot of agencies don't use SGF and furloughs would impact everyone. We will do whatever the state decides to do. Legislative action, if passed, is suggesting one day a month and we will react at that time.

2. 2010 Legislature – Chris Tymeson, chief legal counsel, gave this report to the Commission (Exhibit D). Legislature starts back on Monday. Handout shows a number of bills still alive in the second year of their two-year cycle. One thing going to the voters is constitutional right to bear arms, which will affect hunting. SB51, clothing requirements while

hunting deer or elk was a gut and go bill. We heard from Fort Riley and they are going to pursue this through their own legislators this year. Other possible items include: licensing of ATVs; conceal and carry; Tuttle Creek west entrance reopen; renewed effort to require \$1 (license/permit charge) for Feeding the Hungry program; and an increased penalty on poaching, in particular a spotlighting issue. It is going to be a difficult year to get any bills through as the focus will be on budget. The department has an initiative to remove cabin fees from the regulatory process and have them set by Secretary's Orders to better market the cabin program and then we could change fees at a Commission meeting when needed. Chairman Johnston – Wasn't there a withdrawal of some money from the cabin fee fund? Koerth – Yes, that fund was swept last session. Chairman Johnston – Will the change you are suggesting have any impact on how often they can do that? Tymeson – No. Koerth – It might be positive. Most of the money in the budget is spent. We will use that money in our programs rather than have it go someplace else.

B. General Discussion

1. Commissioner Permit Drawing – Mike Miller, chief of Information Section, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit E). 2010 marks the fifth year for Commission Permits and more than \$135,000 has been raised on these permits. Last year the permits raised \$34,951. The drawing for Commission permits last year included one elk and six deer permits, which were issued to applying conservation organizations. As stated in the statute, there can be one elk, one antelope and up to seven deer permits issued with the limit of permits issued being seven. In 2006, permits sold for \$49,000 with 59 applications being received; in 2007, permits sold for \$26,973.56 with 119 applicants; in 2008, permits sold for \$24,200 and there were 113 applications; and in 2009, permits sold for \$34,951 with 111 applicants. After the permits are sold by the organization, the amount of the permit is subtracted and 85 percent of the proceeds are sent to KDWP to be used on approved projects. After the projects are approved, the money is sent back to the organization. The other 15 percent can be spent at the organization's discretion.

Drawing:
Commissioner Doug Sebelius – (1) #83 Mule Deer Foundation National; Deer
Commissioner Frank Meyer – (2) #63 Pheasants Forever – Ottawa; Deer
Chairman Kelly Johnston – (3) #37 NWTF Bonner Springs; Elk
Commissioner Debra Bolton – (4) #91 Friends of NRA Cowley County KS 12; Deer
Commissioner Gerald Lauber – (5) #65 Oberlin Gun Club; Deer
Commissioner Robert Wilson – (6) #71 Ducks Unlimited Valley Center/Ark Valley; Deer
Commissioner Shari Wilson – (7) drawn by Secretary Hayden - #40 NWTF Mound City; Deer
Mike Pearce – Can out-of-state organizations apply for these? Miller – According to statute, they have to be located or operate in Kansas. Pearce – Once an organization is drawn can they apply again next year? Sheila Kemmis – They have to wait three years to apply again.

2. Trails Grant Update – Jerry Hover, Parks Division director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit F). In 1992, the department began to administer the fund. Between 1992 and 1997 there wasn't any funds appropriated for it. Since 1997, it gradually increased from about \$200,000 to \$1.2 million available to the state. The program officially expired in September 2009, but then Congress went into a continuing resolution for the Federal Highway

Administration (FHA). Our funds come from FHA; therefore a portion of the annual allotment is available to Kansas right now, which is about \$300,000. Congress continues to work on a new authorization. We don't know if the recreational trails will be reauthorized similar to the past, if it will change and be funded through somewhere else, or if it will go away. Because of that, our applications were down from about \$1.2 million from the average, which is \$6 million. Thirty percent of the funds have to be spent on non-motorized trails, 30 percent for motorized trails, and 30 percent for a combination of the various types of trail systems. A maximum of 5 percent can be used for administration and a maximum of 7 percent can be used for education materials. We have a statewide outdoor trails committee on board. Frank Meyer represents the Commission. We also have a person who represents the motorized trail users, one that represents the hikers, one that represents pedal-type things, one that represents bicycles, and one that represents equestrian. All applications are presented to the advisory board. A copy of the minutes of the last meeting is attached in the briefing book. They recommended projects for certain types of funding, and we prioritized them because we don't have the entire funding at this point. There may be some projects that are listed as priority one that may not be ready to start, so those may be dropped, and we may go to a priority two project to get the money allocated as soon as we have the funds available. Recommendations: Horsethief Reservoir, second phase for \$45,000; Cunningham Lions Club expansion of walking trail in city park and adding a restroom for \$75,000; El Dorado State Park for \$50,000 in Boulder Bluff equestrian area, which will complete phase two; and Perry State Park, final phase of equestrian campground for \$60,000. All of those were non-motorized, single-use projects. For category 2, non-motorized and diversified-use projects (biking, hiking, equestrian or anything non-motorized, but combined means using the same trail system): City of Chanute for Katy Trails for \$75,000 (no prior funds); City of Burden for Forest Park Trail for \$60,000 (no prior funds); City of Overbrook, phase two, \$100,000; City of Andover (no prior funds), Central Park Trail for \$11,400; City of Hutchinson, continuation of several phases connecting trails for \$160,000; City of Shawnee to purchase an electric vehicle for maintenance on the trail system, \$10,000; Tuttle Creek State Park spillway area to add a toilet in that area, \$40,000. On category 3, diversified-use motorized and non-motorized: City of Garnett for go-kart track restroom, combined with other trails \$30,000 (no prior funds); Green Recreational trail, \$100,000; and Sand Hills State Park, \$214,229. We did not have any motorized single-use projects. We plan to use about \$10,000 for education to reprint trail brochures and up to \$57,000 for administration. The grant requires a minimum of 20 percent match and many of the programs have more than that so we will meet that goal without any problem. Chairman Johnston – Commissioner Meyer you attended the Board meeting, are you in support of these recommendations? Commissioner Meyer – We have a lot of good projects that come to us, and it is very difficult to sort out which ones we will fund and how much. Also, the shortage of money is a problem. The thing we need to work on is that 30 percent has to go to motorized trails and we have a lot of money built up there, about \$1 million. The biggest objection I have, and most communities have, is the noise generated. I think if someone would come forward with a project for motorcycles or 4-wheelers and would guarantee that they would have 85db limit on the noise, I think we would be more apt to fund them and the community would be more apt to back them. This is the consensus of the group, and I agree with their consensus. Commissioner Bolton – Did no one apply for Category 4 or did you run out of money? Hover – We did not receive any applications. Commissioner Bolton – What would be an example of a single-use? Hover – It would be limited to ATVs, for instance. Kansas Rocks

project that was done several years ago was one because it was for all 4x4 slow-moving vehicles. *Consensus.* Hover – All of the projects will continue to receive the full environmental review prior to final approval.

3. Public Lands Regulations – Brad Simpson, Public Lands Section chief, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit G). This is the beginning of the annual process to review our special regulations that are adopted by reference document in KAR 115-8-1 for the individual wildlife areas and state fishing lakes that we manage in the public lands section. Some of these special regulations include: hunting equipment types; refuges; daily hunt permits; shot requirements; and things like that. This is the third time we have completed this annual review. We are in the process of looking at proposed changes and will come to you at the next meeting with recommendations.

4. Falconry Regulations – Mike Mitchener, Wildlife Section chief, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit H). The sport of falconry is the practice of hunting with raptors. To be properly permitted in Kansas and federally practice falconry, individuals have to go through a lengthy process of learning how to properly care for and train the raptors they use in the sport. There are three classes in the falconry permit structure that have requirements with regard to age, knowledge, and proficiency. Each class of falconry allows for different numbers and more difficult types of raptors to be handled; all the way from kestrels and red-tailed hawks in the Apprentice Falconer class up to peregrine falcons and golden eagles for Master Falconers. Apprentice, General, and Master falconer classes are recognized in Kansas currently. In order to become an Apprentice Falconer, applicants must pass a test demonstrating knowledge of basic biology, diseases, care and handling of raptors, literature, law, regulations and other appropriate subject matter. The Apprentice must be mentored and receive a recommendation from their sponsor to move to the next class, which is General. After practicing falconry for at least five years, a falconer can move to the Master Falconer class. Falconry was first implemented in Kansas in about 1991. There are currently 74 permitted falconers in Kansas. The reason we are bringing this forward is because there has been a change in federal regulations. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) currently also permits falconry, so a person who wants to practice falconry has to have a state and a federal permit. The USFWS is going to get out of the permitting part of the program and allow states to be the only permit required. To do this, states must meet certain basic requirements. The USFWS published their final regulations in October 2008. Minimum standards are set forth that all states that are going to have falconry programs must have completed by January 1, 2014. The state that wishes to allow falconry must establish laws and regulations that meet the standards established by the USFWS before they end their permitting program. At that time, all federal falconry permits and the federal permitting program will end. State regulations must have: a copy of state's Apprentice Falconer exam which must cover laws and regulations, raptor biology and raptor identification, trapping methods, facilities requirements, care of raptors held for falconry, and diseases and health problems of raptors, and training methods (we already have an approved test with the USFWS); copies of the laws and regulations governing falconry of the state and certification of laws and regulations that meet these requirements; and electronic reporting for reporting take, transfers, and loss of falconry birds is fully operational. This is currently a paper system and they are moving to an online database. Department staff has met with members and officers of the Kansas Hawking Club,

which is an affiliated member of the National Falconry Association (NAFA), to review current state regulations and determine what kind of revisions are needed to make our regulations meet the new federal regulations. In general, we agree that adoption of the new federal regulations in 50 C.F.R 21.29, which went into effect on October 8, 2008, will be sufficient. There are, however, certain requirements that our staff and officers of the Kansas Hawking Club feel should be more restrictive than federal regulations. Following are some of the recommendations we are making: a lapsed permit may be reinstated at the previous level without retaking the examination in accordance with federal regulations of not having lapsed for more than five years. This is to take into account reasonable circumstances that may occur when an individual may not be able to renew permit or keep birds, such as military deployment. Apprentice Falconers can possess only wild caught kestrels, red-tailed hawks, and red-shouldered hawks. Adopt the lowered minimum age for falconry classes; Apprentice would go down to 12 years of age, and General Class would go down to 16. Currently those are 14 and 18. Indoor and outdoor falconry holding facilities need to be constructed and inspected prior to issuance of falconry permit. Falconry equipment, as outlined by federal regulations, shall be possessed by each applicant before the issuance or renewal of a falconry permit. Adopt federal regulations on types of raptors and when they can be taken, but require a valid Kansas hunting license to take raptors from the wild. No species listed as Kansas threatened or endangered can be taken. Each item of equipment used to capture raptors shall be tagged with permittee's name and falconry permit number. Raptors taken under a depredation or special purpose federal permit may be used by General and Master Falconers. Typically these raptors would be golden eagles, for example recently in Wyoming they have been doing depredation permitting on golden eagles and a lot of times falconers can capture those under those depredation orders. Chairman Johnston – The third to the last item, no species listed as Kansas threatened and endangered (T&E) can be taken, I am confused by the word taken as it compares to previous statement referring to taking raptors from the wild. Are you referring to hunting with a raptor? Mitchener – Those raptors trapped and used for falconry is what taken refers to. Chairman Johnston – So you are referring to raptors? Mitchener – Yes, there may be species listed in state, but not federally. Our feeling was that we needed to be more restrictive, if species of raptor is on state T&E list than it should not be allowed to be taken. Monty Markley, President Kansas Hawking Club – Would like to express our appreciation on being able to work with Mike and Tonya and being proactive in getting this together and appreciate your consideration. We would also like to extend an invitation to take any of you hunting with our hawks at any time. There are not very many of us, but we do have a high level of engagement in our sport. Thank you for addressing this. Chairman Johnston – Please sign the guest list. Mike, is there a separate set of regulations that governs how raptors can be used for hunting? Mitchener – Yes, for example during waterfowl seasons we set different falconry regulations and allow falconry as legal means of take for upland birds during the regular season. The only extended season is waterfowl.

Break

5. Kansas Coalition for Children in Nature (KCCN) – Jerry Hover, Parks Division director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit I). In April, 2009 Governor Sebelius signed an Executive Order creating the Kansas Coalition for Children in Nature (KCCN) and naming the Conveners Group. The Conveners group consists of representatives from the Kansas

Department of Education, Kansas Board of Education, Kansas Association for Conservation and Environmental Education (KACEE), Kansas Recreation and Parks Association (KRPA), a private individual with Outside for a Better Inside, Kansas Foundation of Agriculture in the Classroom, Kansas Dept of Agriculture, Kansas Wildlife Federation, Kansas Wildscape Foundation, and KDWP. Commissioner Shari Wilson represents the Commission on that group, Steve Sorensen represents the Kansas Wildlife Federation, and Charlie Black represents the Wildscape Foundation. The Conveners group has held several meetings and set up three different working committees: health, outdoor experiences and recreation, and environmental education. They are working constantly and many have meetings in the next couple of weeks, and the Conveners Group has a meeting on January 14. We are developing a poster for a marketing effort and hope to adopt that next week and place it on various websites, such as KDWP, KACEE, and Kansas Wildscape. KCCN is developing its own website to find out information. It is an unfunded program but does receive assistance from the various agencies for staff development, travel and those types of things. Kansas Wildscape has applied for a grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to help with the promotion for the Coalition and we hope that will be approved soon. There also is a part-time AmeriCorps person who is assisting with the research. We are seeking additional work group members and would like nothing better than to have 2 million signatures as part of the coalition. We hope to adopt a formal letter next week to send to 122 different foundations in Kansas to ask all of them to sign on, not for money support, but to tweak some of their grants to give toward children in nature. Also, we are working with insurance groups, and the educational community, such as colleges and universities. Two goals are to develop an environmental literacy plan, which KACEE is taking the lead on and we already have the Children's Bill of Rights. Contact any of the members if interested in joining. Commissioner Debra Bolton – Has anyone contacted the Governor's Children's Cabinet? Hover – I haven't personally, but one of our other members is working with them. Commissioner Bolton – Other groups I thought about include Boys and Girls Clubs, YMCA, 4-H and any early childhood programs. Just getting representation from those groups might be a good idea. Commissioner Meyer – I think this is such a vital thing for us to be involved in, and I would like to join if you are taking non-active members. I commend you and your organization for doing this. Hover – At this time I am not asking for any money, maybe later. Chairman Johnston – I applaud you on these efforts.

6. Department Education Programs –

Ross Robins, Education Section chief, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit J; PowerPoint – Exhibit K). Mike Rader will highlight the Wildlife Education Service, which includes the programs we do in the schools and our museums and nature centers, which seems appropriate since today's venue is the Kansas Wetlands Education Center. But, I couldn't let him do that without giving a brief overview of the other programs we do in the department. Beginning with hunter education, one of our better known programs, we started holding courses in 1973 and the total certified is approaching a half-million. National studies have shown that hunter education has reduced hunting accidents by over 50 percent -- in Kansas even more than that. It involves more than safe gun handling; it promotes ethical behavior, and creates wildlife conservation awareness. We certify about 8,000 people every year through about 300 classes, with 1,200 volunteer instructors scattered throughout the state who organize and put on these

classes. We also provide advanced hunter education courses such as bowhunting courses, advanced furharvester courses, basic waterfowl hunting, deer hunting, and those types of classes. We have five LaserShot hunting simulators scattered across the state, used not only for hunter education, but to show shot placement, zones of fire, and do as close to live-fire as possible. Combined with our Pass It On program, these LaserShot simulators see about 25,000 people a year. A new development in hunter education is our online course. Traditionally our courses are a minimum of 10 hours, but with the online course students can get on the internet, take the portion that would ordinarily be covered by lecture in the classroom and then come in for a six-hour field day where they have an opportunity to do live fire, field exercises, and gun handling. That has worked out extremely well, both for the students and the instructors. We are continually trying to increase the number of classes that provide live fire. The limitation is having the place to shoot, and we are trying to alleviate that with our shooting range grant program. We also provide ammunition and targets to instructors who wish to provide live fire. Hunter education is under a federal aid grant, and we can use our instructor volunteer hours as a match. Wayne Doyle and Monica Bickerstaff, our assistant coordinator, hold instructor workshops and academies around the state, with one coming up this March at Rock Springs. Instructors are required to attend workshops to keep up-to-date on policy procedures and to learn new skills, and we also provide an instructor newsletter quarterly. A new program is our Hunter Education in Our Schools program. We developed a video advertising the benefits of hunter education as part of the school curriculum. We put together a marketing package, and Monica took it statewide to state administrator meetings and teacher meetings and pitched the program, with some success. We have 30 schools participating. It is a win/win situation because we tie them into our volunteer instructor network, so our volunteers in the area will assist, especially with field day events. Furharvester education is required by statute, and we annually certify 800 students with hands-on courses and a new online certification course, which took the place of the old correspondence course. The new online course has taught 700 people so far. We do have volunteer instructors also to provide our classroom courses. Boater education, also required by statute, certifies 1,400 students each year. In addition to the classes, we also do about 75 programs and shows each year, reaching about 35,000 people. Boater education is available online or through home-study. Natural resource officers, especially boating officers, are a key component to this program. We have a retired personal watercraft (PWC) from law enforcement that our boating coordinator Erika Nighswonger gutted, put a play station in the engine compartment, hooked it up to the steering mechanism and the throttle and you can have a simulated PWC experience. It has been a great teaching tool for kids. You fit them to a life jacket, so they learn about them, and they learn about lanyards. It has been so popular, we actually outfitted another one. Boater education does a lot of marketing and promotion with parking lot stencils at boat ramp parking lots, banners, and billboards. Erika does instructor workshops to keep them up-to-date and provides a bimonthly newsletter. Aquatic education is coordinated out of our fisheries section and has been for a long time. Our fisheries biologists do a tremendous number of fishing clinics, teaching anglers new skills, conduct fishing derbies to promote fishing and get anglers out, provide printed and electronic publications from Fish ID cards to fishing guides to videos, and hold fishing information nights. This program recently expanded to include advanced aquatic education, which is specialized fishing education, ranging from species, gear, water type specific fishing, to proper cleaning and cooking; and we provide curriculum for teachers to use in the classroom. We added a mobile aquarium in January 2008

that is 40 feet long, and holds 3,200 gallons. It goes to four events per year and has direct contact with about 311,000 people. We are looking at doing some aquariums in the classroom and social networking. Everybody who attends one of these events has the opportunity to fill out a card that provides us with some vital information and allows us to do some data mining later. We are looking at getting into aquatic systems education and taking groups on outdoor field trips and utilizing human dimensions and best practices to continually refine our approaches and methodologies. Becoming an Outdoors-Woman is a very gratifying program that we have done for a number of years. We have a contracted coordinator, Jami Vonderschmidt, who has been doing it for six or seven years. This year we had 120 participants, actually we say that is our maximum, but we had that many registered by July 1 for the end-of-September workshop. It is extremely popular, and we have 50 to 60 volunteer instructors to run workshops, basically instructors who've been involved since the beginning of the program who don't want to stop. We do it once a year and hold around 40 classes, with one-third hunting or shooting related, one-third angling related, one-third non-consumptive like birding, camping and biking. It is fun to see women come with an interest in a particular area and go away having interacted with some of the other things that get them excited to try that. We get 50 percent new participants every time we do this. All of these programs are successful because of department staff throughout the state who participate in every one of these programs and local programs. Also, a lot of education efforts occur with non-profit groups and nature centers outside the agency.

Mike Rader, wildlife education coordinator, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit L, PowerPoint – Exhibit M). As head of Wildlife Education Services (WES), I inherited this job three years ago from Roland Stein, and it was very strong when I got there and I am hoping it will continue. My administrative assistant at Pratt is Shelby Stevens. Chris Shrack is curator of the Pratt Education Center and Museum. Alaine Neelly-Hudlin is the Kansas City Area wildlife education specialist and property manager for the Prairie Center. Pat Silovsky is the director of the Milford Nature Center and Vanessa Avara is the assistant. Pamela Martin is the wildlife education specialist based out of this facility, the Kansas Wetlands Education Center. One of the first projects is the Outdoor Wildlife Learning Sites (OWLS) which has approximately 190 active locations around the state, with about half in Region 2, and the rest scattered across the state with a fairly large concentration around Wichita. For a school that wants to be involved, there is a grant application process, with guidelines available online. Our initial grant is \$2,000, with lesser amounts for a certification grant, if you met the qualifications for the original grant. Rejuvenation grants are available for sites that have been in existence for several years and have fallen into disrepair or they want to add new things, and there are smaller grants called window OWLS grants. We send out reference materials for a reference library at each school that include field guides and activity books, and add new books on a periodic basis, such as *Last Child in the Woods* that we added last year. George Potts is the coordinator for Regions 1, 3, 4 and 5; and Jeff Blodig serves as coordinator for Region 2, in the northeast part of Kansas. The National Archery in the Schools program (NASP), which came into the state in 2006, now has 18 trained facilitators and trained 301 teachers, with 127 schools participating in the program. Gary Keehn, a Jackson Heights high school teacher (north of Topeka), is the coordinator for this program. Commissioner Shari Wilson sends her apology today and I will try to present her report on our relationship with KACEE after I finish this report. I serve as an ex-officio member of the KACEE Board of Directors. We act as the funding entity and co-coordinator with KACEE for

Project WILD in Kansas. Our staff assists with facilitation of some of the project workshops and other special events. Also I am a new member of the Environmental Literacy Planning Team that just started in the last 6 months. The Kansas ECO-Meet started at Milford Nature Center back in the 1990s, and it became a statewide program in 1999. This is a quiz bowl-type competition designed to introduce students to native Kansas plants and animals. We felt a lot of efforts we were providing at the time were geared toward younger students, and this is for junior high and high school. We held eight regional events the last two years and had approximately 600 students last year and about 550 this year. The students are awarded scholarships that are held in an account with the Kansas Wildscape Foundation, and once those kids graduate from high school and enroll in something post secondary then their scholarship money is released to them at that time. There are four activities within the competition, including an interpretation event where they put together a 5-minute skit or scenario using Kansas native plants and animals as their subject and a 30-minute scavenger hunt where the kids are given a list of 30 to 35 items to go out and find, bring back and prove to the judges. The Pratt Reference Center has over 5,000 Kansas wildlife-related items that can be checked out by Kansas educators at no charge. The only charge is the return postage back. Shelby Stevens is the contact person for this and there are many different learning kits that can be checked out for two weeks at a time. Examples include: Replitrack sets, skins and skulls kits, hunter education videos, as well as Kansas Day and Earth Day materials. We also fulfill hundreds of requests per year for KDWP printed materials, including our own publications such as Nature's Notebook, and ON T.R.A.C.K.S, which Pat Silovsky publishes. The Pratt Education Center and Museum has Chris Shrack as the curator and building manager. The emphasis of this facility is to increase public awareness and knowledge of the wildlife of Kansas and provide the history of KDWP. Numerous displays, dioramas and exhibits provide close encounters. We have two dioramas, one winter scene and a fall scene. It is a self-guided tour for the most part. Displays include a working honey bee colony, live reptiles and amphibians in protective displays, and 13 aquariums showcasing native fish and turtles. We also have rooms dedicated to prairie animals, birds of Kansas, an egg collection that was donated to the department back in the 1940s, and a law enforcement room showcasing confiscated items and history. The Prairie Center, Alaine Neelly-Hudlin is the property manager, is approximately 300 acres located in Olathe and has mixed native grassland, woodlands and riparian area and has a creek that runs through it. This location provides an outdoor classroom location, available for thousands of students in the Kansas City area. Alaine is working on a potential archery range for that area, and we have had some contact with the Archery Trade Association and some other local entities, as well as trying to establish a friends group. Alaine has also been the point of contact for WES in the Kansas City area. She has an office in the new Kansas City district office, as well as a working office out at the Prairie Center. She is support for a lot of the educators in that area and helps with our OWLS program, working with Jeff Blodig. She is working with community recreation programs locally and in getting new community archery ranges which will play heavily in the future outdoor skills training opportunities. At the Milford Nature Center, Pat Silovsky has been the director for 20 years. It serves the northeast part of the state as a premier education facility and acts as an important location for area wildlife rehabilitation efforts. They have an arrangement with Kansas State University and when they receive an injured animal that they do medical procedures on, they bring them to Pat to be rehabilitated and she puts them back out into the wild or uses the animal in programming. Yearly visitation exceeds 8,000 with wildlife educational programming provided to more than 16,000 in the last calendar year. We did

get a new building called the Starbird Education building, from a memorial account in Wildtrust from a teacher from Chapman named Eleanor Starbird. There was no stipulation for the money so we thought this would be a good use for that money. It was approximately \$130,000. The building was a \$215,000 facility. That building was accomplished with the assistance from the inmate crew at El Dorado. There are various live animal displays, some inside the old building where they have reptiles, amphibians and some small mammals, and outside she has raptors, both bald and golden eagles, several hawk species and owl species. They also assist with fishing clinics in the area. Eagle Days are coming up soon, and they get hundreds of people who attend; they coordinate with local schools, get buses and take people out to look to eagles. The Great Plains Nature Center provides quality wildlife education in the Wichita area. We have a presence there, Marc Murrell is the manager of the building and Patty Marlette is a naturalist who works as a temp. In speaking with the director, Bob Gress, he said a good average is about 150,000 visitors annually. This facility has been in operation for 14 years, with the grand opening occurring in 2000. Our regional office is associated with that facility, as well. The Kansas Wetlands Education Center (KWEC) was the culmination of years of planning and cooperation by many state and local entities. The facility was completed in early spring 2009 and experienced extensive visitation. Pam Martin is our sole representative in the facility at this time and has served as the education provider since its opening. The partnerships that made this facility possible will continue to prosper and make this one of the premier wildlife education facilities in the region.

Mike Pearce – I would like to thank the department, for seven years we have had the Wichita Eagle fishing clinic, and we have about 500 kids every year, a lot from single parent families. The job that Jessica does now, and Ken did before, is amazing. The pond is stocked, the equipment is furnished and a tremendous amount of people catch their first fish there. It is the second Saturday in June in conjunction with the Walk for Wildlife in conjunction with the Great Plains Nature Center. Who can I get in contact with to do a story on the Archery in Schools Programs? I have contacted your coordinator for the past two years and he has gone nowhere with it. Rader – You can talk to me about it. In defense of Gary he is a full-time school teacher and he does this in his off hours and he has taken school days off to provide training for us at particular schools. His time is valuable, and I apologize for him not getting back with you and I will be available wherever I can.

7. KACEE – in Shari Wilson’s absence, Mike Rader presented this to Commissioners (Exhibit N, PowerPoint – Exhibit O). As mentioned before Shari sends her apologies for not being here. She and I worked together closely on several projects. Shari forwarded this presentation to me. The department’s relationship with the Kansas Association for Conservation and Environmental Education (KACEE) is very valuable, in my opinion. KACEE is an organization of partners whose membership consists of approximately 200 organizations and 300 individuals. With four full-time and three part-time employees, they work with partners to accomplish the delivery and promotion of conservation and environmental education across Kansas. I brought copies of the Project WILD and Project WILD Aquatic teacher guides for you to look at during break. KACEE celebrated its 40th anniversary in 2009 and there is a long tradition of partnership between KACEE and Wildlife and Parks. They support our OWLS Program and Archery in the Schools Program. We use their network to promote our programs and will also be doing that with the Kansas Green Schools network. Shari is very involved with

that. Our department helps support the annual conference, a teacher workshop in the fall and we help fund some of that. We also provide funds for KACEE to administer Project WILD for Kansas for the past two years and they were able to add a part-time staff person to be the coordinator for that program and I serve as co-coordinator, but I am just a figurehead. In FY2009, KACEE held 14 Project WILD workshops and nine WILD Aquatic workshops with just under 400 educators trained. The estimated impact is just under 12,000 students per year. Under this contract, they provide for projects WILD and WILD Aquatic as well as Project Learning Tree, Project WET (which is water education for teachers), and Leopold Education project which is a partnership with Pheasants Forever. KACEE endeavors to highlight resources provided by our department at every opportunity. They hold a lot of their events at state parks and other facilities we have. Participants go outside and get wet and dirty and do things. KACEE staff attends workshops and conferences to make presentations and exhibit materials, which enables them to present training to area teachers for these programs. As we work to build a future constituency, which includes our department. New programs include Growing Up WILD, a pre-K learning program with Project Wild (Project Learning Tree is also coming up with one soon that KACEE will be involved in); a Native Fish Workshop, which is part of aquatic education initiatives; a new push for Master Naturalist Program in Kansas, initiated in surrounding states and we are working with Ted Cable at Kansas State University, usually the state extension is the lead on this and I am not sure what Wildlife and Parks role will be on this, but KACEE will be involved; Kansas Green Schools Program, which we are helping by trying to get our employees to get their local schools involved; and Kansas Coalition for Children in Nature initiatives, which Jerry referred to earlier. KACEE values its partnership with KDWP and appreciates the time and resources given by staff and the department to support conservation and environmental education in the state.

Commissioner Bolton – Will the Master Naturalist program just be in the schools or in community like the Master Gardener and some of those? Rader – It will probably not be in the schools at all. It is actually adult education, similar to Master Gardener. Our department staff would serve as trainers once they get the program established.

8. Kansas Wetlands Education Center Presentation and Tour –
(Exhibit P, PowerPoint – Exhibit Q, R).

Curtis Wolf, Fort Hays State University – Kansas Wetlands Education Center manager, presented this update to the Commission. I have given you a handout, a fact sheet on the education center (Exhibit S). We want to welcome you here and hope you made yourself at home. This is exactly the type of meeting we want to have here. I remember Dr. Finck, who is sitting in here, starting off a presentation asking the question, “Where are we?” and ironically that is what I have here. As you got out of your vehicles I hope you understood where you are and the significance of this place and how unique this place is for the state. Obviously you are at the Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area, the basin nestled between the communities of Great Bend, Hoisington, Claflin and Ellinwood. The center is located along Highway 156. We also sit along the Wetlands and Wildlife National Scenic Byway, which was established in 2005. It is a 77-mile route that starts west of Hoisington and takes travelers down to Quivira National Wildlife Refuge. There will be a 5-state national byway conference here at the center in April. The first thing you hear about is the birds, because of our relationship in the North American Central

Flyway, a major stop-over place for shore birds and other birds. But there are other things here, too, such as thriving mammal, reptile, insect and plant communities. It is not only about organisms but about the people. The major thing we are trying to capitalize on is eco-tourism. Historically Cheyenne Bottoms has provided that for the state and this region for economic impact for the state of Kansas and the region. Obviously, bird watching, photography, and wildlife watching are on the upswing and hunting is still a major component of this local economy. This is a great place to play the license plate game. We have been open just over eight months and we are finally figuring out what we are doing and where we are going. Our mission is to educate the public about wetland communities and the need for conservation and restoration and we do that through our exhibits, our programs, and the outreach programs. The idea of the Center was a major convergence of ideas which began with the City of Great Bend, KDWP and Fort Hays State University (FHSU). That began the partnerships rolling, and if you look through the exhibits you will see others and the importance of them. It is operated as a branch of FHSU's Sternberg Museum. There are three full-time employees from FHSU, Pam is our naturalist from KDWP, four part-time grad students who help in various aspects, and two other part-time people funded by the Great Bend Convention and Visitors Bureau. We have the Koch Wetlands Gallery, the Auditorium, a classroom that has our live exhibit, our wetlands gift store, an observation point and a nature trail. Since opening, we have had a little over 11,000 visitors, about 51 visitors a day, but there is a lot of variability, some days we have 100 people and some days only two. Weekends tend to be our busier times. Most of our attendance was in April. We maintained numbers through the fall at about 50 people a day and dropped in December with cold weather. We have had about 8,000 adults and 2,000 children, 80/20, which I would like to see flipped and I think will eventually once we get the programs rolling. We have had a lot of groups with meetings. We have had visitors from 48 states (42 in three months). Send someone from Maine and New Jersey our way so we can get those last two states checked off. We have also had people from 19 countries. About 80 percent of the visitors are from Kansas and 20 percent out-of-state, according to our guest book. We offer unique nature-based products in the gift store as well as local artwork, averaging sales of \$2.58 per visitor; well above the national average, which says something for our gift store manager and the products that we carry. We are loaded with potential and future plans include hiring another educator in May, holding more programs, new scheduled programs for all people, educational outreach to go to the schools, teacher resources (especially online to use before and after they come). We don't do regular daily tours at this time because we have no transportation, but that will change soon. We are looking at upgrades for new buildings and possibly even a cabin for people to stay overnight. We will add a new exhibit that was cut from original plan from money donated by The Nature Conservancy focusing on the benefits of hunting; an observation point gazebo this spring, also paid for by The Nature Conservancy; nature trail development paid for by Ducks Unlimited, the Stumps memorial fund and Karl has the interpretive signs done; and acquire a bus or other transportation to get people out to the Bottoms. We would like to increase our volunteer program. We have a Friends of Cheyenne Bottoms group in infancy. We are redesigning our website and marketing strategy is ongoing because signage is not good. We need billboards and other highway signs. Visit our website and we also have a Facebook site that we post our events on.

Pam Martin, KDWP education/information representative, presented this update to the Commission –

I am the educator here at KWEC, and we are wild about wetlands and conveying that to the public. Ellinwood fourth graders caught and tagged monarch butterflies on the nature trail, a wonderful environment because it is on the edge of a shelter belt, so you have different types of birds from the marsh and on the other side is a canal with water in so you have the wetland component. A lot of groups came out in May for field trips from schools to special education, to organizations and clubs. We have six weeks of scheduled child and family summer programs, and in the fall had a lot of school groups, even from out of the county. We had 150 seventh graders from McPherson, and we rotated them through three different programs. Programs have dropped off for the winter. If you follow what schools are doing, standardized testing is what they are doing right now, and everything is focused on reading and math. We are looking at strategies to get them interested in science and either having us come to the classroom or having them here. With funding cuts in schools, we are looking more at outreach programs at this point. We had six summer programs with 230 children and parents. Younger kids, ages 4-7, had to have a parent present to attend, and then we had an older group, ages 8-12. We had a lot of hands-on activities that included either games or crafts. We got them outside and used live animals when we could. Thurston III is a great-horned owl who was a great hit in the Creatures of the Night program. On school programming, we did a lot of research before developing it, and we are looking at science standards and correlated topics with those standards and worked on how we could offer that here or in the classroom. The program is tailored to special needs or other topics. A wide variety of programming focused on wetlands, animals, plants and insects. First we sent programming out to all of the Barton county schools, and we received interest and have had school groups from Great Bend, Ellinwood and Claflin and several have come back several times. In December, we sent out a mass mailing to over 100 schools in surrounding counties, and already have gotten some response back, and I expect we will be very busy in April and May. There were barn owl nests over at the Cheyenne Bottoms office so, I sterilized owl pellets at home and the kids dissected them. We have held scavenger hunts in the exhibit area. The record number of skulls found in an owl pellet so far, is five. The Ellinwood kids tagged 23 monarchs when they came and their tech person did a video of it. We also put a lot of effort into family programs to get kids and their parents out here. We had one at Thanksgiving on turkeys, one at Christmas on Christmas Trees; Birding 101, and stargazing programs, which were limited to 15 because we only had two telescopes, put on by Karl Grover. As soon as the facility opened, Wayne Doyle called and we held hunter education classes here. We hosted the field part of a hunter education class here in August with about 15 participants. The instructor set up pop-up targets in the field and had his field dog. Also, we held a waterfowl clinic. We worked on two very large outreach programs this year. We went to Great Plains Nature Center to Walk with Wildlife. There were 3,000 people there. We had an education center at the amphibian station. We went to Kansas State Fair for two days, participated in Barton County Community College (BCCC) Jack Kilby Science Day. Curtis and I gave four classes to 200 high school students, we went to the Cosmosphere teacher night, and Boy and Girl Scouts sign-up nights. You can't do better than to partner with other quality facilities such as the Great Bend Zoo and Raptor Rehab Center. They have allowed us to use their education birds (Thurston the Great Horned Owl). The Great Bend Recreation Commission, it is hard to get people out here because parents are working, so they are providing transportation to get kids here and we have had two sessions that way and also we provided some senior programming and other family programming for them. We partnered with Rob Pender of The Nature Conservancy, who is helping us with programs and

resources. A few of our education goals include adding four winter programming sessions on Saturday mornings, continue summer programming, offer one family program per month on Saturday mornings, hold two events in 2010 where we use volunteers and partner with other organizations, hold at least two hunter education events, increase adult programming, and increase school programming with outreach and field programs. We get the kids out and let them get muddy and just have fun. The goal is to get the kids excited so they want to come back and as adults will appreciate what Cheyenne Bottoms is.

VII. RECESS AT 4:10 p.m. to tour facility

VIII. RECONVENE AT 7:00 p.m.

IX. RE-INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS

Chairman Johnston – I would like to recognize Representative Joe Seiwert and his wife. Thank you for coming.

X. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

None

XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

C. Workshop Session

1. KAR 115-25-7. Antelope; open season, bag limit and permits – Matt Peek, wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit T). No changes to recommend for the 2010 pronghorn hunting regulations. We would like to continue to offer unlimited archery for residents and nonresidents. Firearms and muzzleloader are still restricted to residents with half reserved for landowner/tenants. Firearm and muzzleloader permit allocations will be determined following completion of the winter aerial surveys. Deer Management Units 2, 17 and 18 are open to pronghorn hunting with the muzzleloader and firearms permits being restricted to one (of the three) unit. Archery hunters can hunt all three units. The season dates are standard with an eight-day muzzleloader season and four-day firearm season and the archery season runs on either side of those two seasons. The standard application deadline is June 11, 2010 and applications for archery permits would be available through the next to the last day of the season.

Chairman Johnston – We recently began implementing an earlier application deadline for nonresident deer, has there been any interest in moving up the date for the pronghorn application? Peek – I have not heard of any, but it is restricted to residents only so I don't feel there is a need for pronghorn.

2. KAR 115-25-8. Elk; open season, bag limit and permits – Matt Peek, wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit U). We have one change to recommend to elk seasons. We would like to offer some limited draw permits valid in Units 17 and 18 in southwest Kansas. Most of the emphasis currently is on maintaining the Fort Riley herd while allowing landowners off of the post to harvest elk that may be causing crop damage

or other problems. So we have a 6½ month season off post and allow unlimited hunt-own-land permits so a landowner can buy an over-the-counter permit, and this has been effective to provide incentive to have elk, but if they have problems, can hunt them. We have had some problems crop up in southwest Kansas, in particular in Hamilton County on the Arkansas River and in Ford County. Landowners in Hamilton County have experienced some crop damage and have expressed an interest in more pressure out there. They have not been successful with the hunt-own-land permits at harvesting elk. This is one way we are going to try increase pressure in the area. Permits on Fort Riley are valid statewide and we have been able to refer hunters who have been unsuccessful on Fort Riley out onto the private landscape. It is not an easy hunt on the Arkansas River so there is definitely an advantage to having more local people with permits. Under the current system, the number of people applying for the limited draw permits at Fort Riley probably drowns out the potential for the people out west to draw permits. We did have one guy draw an any-elk permit from Syracuse this year, but that is the first one. The remainder of our recommendation, including the structure and dates, would remain the same as in the past including the fact that the Fort Riley permits would maintain their statewide status.

Mike Pearce – Are you in the office tomorrow? Peek – Probably. Pearce - I will probably just call you then. Do you have any idea what the success was on Fort Riley this year? Peek – There have been 11 elk harvested that I am aware of; four bulls and seven cows. A couple of them might be off post. Pearce – Do you have any idea of how many off-Fort permits you will issue? Peek – We haven't discussed that yet.

3. 115-4 Series Deer Permanent Regulations – Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit V). We brought the whole 4-series before you in August and October and are coming back with two suggestions for change. KAR 115-4-2 is big game general provisions and is the regulation where the issue is the difficulty people have had in transporting deer outside of Kansas. The deer were legally taken in Kansas, but following our regulations the deer needed to be transported with the head attached. When the individuals got to other states, because Kansas is a chronic wasting disease (CWD) positive state, some states are prohibiting deer carcasses from being transported through their states. They will allow meat, capes, skull caps and antlers, but not the whole carcass. One of the ideas we have come up with is a photo-check option. We could maintain the same regulation we have now, allowing people to transport the whole carcass or give them an option to photo-check their deer by taking a digital photo and sending it to us and have our IT section develop a system to put that photo on and give them a confirmation number to transport. It would be the same as going through a physical check station, and they could transport the deer as packaged venison without the head attached. This is a new type of program and we expect difficulties will arise so we are bringing this for your review and comments.

Commissioner Lauber – As an example, you are talking about taking a picture with your phone and emailing or texting it to Pratt, and waiting for a confirmation? Fox – The confirmation should be automatic. It is similar to the telecheck system that works in some other states, but they are actually sending a photo of the tag and the head of the deer. That would go into our storage system and the computer would give them a confirmation number. Commissioner Lauber – Do you think the number would be around two dozen? Fox – I think it would be very low to begin with. This would allow an opportunity for individuals to transport deer back home legally following our regulation and the regulation of other states. This also cures the difficulties of

either contracting or manning physical check stations. Commissioner Lauber – It is probably ethically and technologically okay, but it will take a lot of work to get a fool-proof system, and I expect extremely low usage. Fox – When an individual goes into another state with that whole carcass they were issued notices and the deer was confiscated. This first year we are proposing a system that would be in addition to our current system, and we expect few people to be involved. If we can work through the technical parts, we would like to expand it into our own version of a photo-check system. There would be some Law Enforcement advantages and advantages to having a photo bank of characteristics of deer taken in the various deer units. We look at this as something that could evolve through the years and become a replacement system for our current check system. This would be for residents and nonresidents, and they could bone the deer and transport them back to their home. More people are asking to do this from a CWD reduction of potential spread of that disease, as an alternative. Chairman Johnston – The department would expect the tag to be legible in the photograph. Fox – Correct. Chairman Johnston – I have the photo of the buck I shot on my phone and I am wondering how easy that would be to get full antler spread and a legible deer tag. Fox – They would need to take a picture of the completed tag and a picture of the head of the animal to show the species and antler characteristics, or lack of antlers, to show it is a whitetail deer. This will need to have a review to see if they are adequate for those purposes. Right now we don't have check stations and a person can transport a deer, this would be a digitalized central location. There will be a learning curve. Secretary Hayden – I think it is important to remember this is voluntary, nobody is required to do it. It just gives deer hunters another option when they are moving their deer across state lines. Mike Pearce – How many states won't allow importation of deer vertebra? Fox – I believe it is 35 states now. It is an issue we are addressing of taking deer across state lines. Pearce – How seriously do CWD biologists consider the threat of bringing skulls and vertebra from a CWD infected state to a non-CWD state? Fox – We think it is a potential problem; however, we don't have the information that says that. We know it is physically possible to move the disease by moving a carcass, not only a live animal. Also, improperly disposing of those products is a problem because the brain, spinal cord, backbone and lymph nodes all contain the disease. Pearce – That is why those 35 states want those parts of the deer left in the states they come from? Fox – If you don't have CWD in your state, you certainly don't want it and they are taking those pre-emptive types of measurements and that is how this got started. Commissioner Lauber – In this set of regulations, it has nothing to do with this, but permissible equipment. At this point in time it is not lawful to bring practice points or blunt arrows into a tree stand. I have had discussions with archers who would like to have those in their possession to shoot small game. I don't see any down side, and I think there is enough concern and might enhance opportunity. I would like to have it discussed and considered before next season. Fox – This is something that has been discussed in staff, especially Law Enforcement, this issue and a broader context. We don't have a specific proposal for any change in that, but we can continue to find some answers to it. That is a complicated issue. Tymeson – It is in 115-4-4, and there is a phrase in there that says you can only carry the equipment for the most restrictive permit you have. There is the arrow issue of carrying blunts or field points for a practice shot, but it is broader in how we issue our deer permits, they are now printed on little green sheets that we put in our pocket. It is a very complex issue, and it can be parted out into what Gerald is talking about, or you can take a broader approach and take language out completely. We need defer to what Kevin has spoken to his staff about and his input. If you want to move forward I would

need to know tonight to vote in April to get a regulation through AG and DofA. Chairman Johnston – Commissioner Lauber would you be content to get an information presentation later this year on this subject and the various ramifications and possible consideration for the following deer season, rather than this season? Commissioner Lauber – Yes, I would like to have it explored. Sooner is better, but whatever time permits. Tymeson – I can prepare a regulation for the narrow issue of carrying field point and blunt tips, I could prepare and not vote on it and take a look at the broader issue to see where we would want to go. Commissioner Lauber – Deal with the narrow issue now and the broader issue later. If someone wants to hunt deer and shoot a turkey or a squirrel while in tree stand it enhances opportunity. The bigger issue is to use the wrong equipment. Chairman Johnston – Is it feasible to bring the narrow drafted regulation to us in time? Tymeson – Depends on AG and DofA, but I think I could. Chairman Johnston – We ask you to do so, but I am not sure we can avoid the bigger issue. Tymeson – That would be for the April meeting that we could move forward.

Fox - The other item as a recommendation for consideration is KAR 115-4-6, our deer firearm management units (DMU). Our issue was difficulties of people with a permit valid in Unit 10, couldn't pick the opposite side of that traditional border because of Unit 19. We considered various alternatives and suggest returning to the previous unit boundaries of the 18 deer management units and designate the Kansas City urban unit Sub-unit 19, which would not interfere with an individual's opportunity to pick one of those other traditional adjacent units. We have some figures showing the new boundaries, which was the old boundaries and still showing Unit 19, which would not be designated as a DMU, but as a sub-unit within those. We will bring this back for action at the next Commission meeting.

4. 115-25-Series Deer Regulations – Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit W). Regulation 115-25-9 is our deer seasons, bag limit, and permits. The season structure and dates are the same as last year, just modified to fit the calendar year of 2010 and 2011. We are attempting to move the nonresident application period back one month from May 30 to April 30, 2010. Secretary Hayden – When do we expect to have the nonresident draw? Fox – As shortly after April 30 as possible. Cindy Livingston – It would take about one month or less. Secretary Hayden – So we would have it by May 30. Livingston – We should.

Chairman Johnston – Is it correct that a nonresident who wanted to hunt an antlerless deer, unless they had drawn a nonresident license during the regular season, would be unable to buy one on January 1 unless it was a HOL situation? Fox – It is a little different from what you just described. A nonresident cannot buy a whitetail antlerless-only deer permit until December 30. They can buy and have just a whitetail antlerless-only permit, but just when we have whitetail seasons open. For example, they could buy one now for the January season. Chairman Johnston – Even if they didn't have a regular season permit? Fox – Yes, that is in place right now. There is a proposal under way to change that system. They would still be allowed to obtain a whitetail antlerless-only permit after the antlered seasons. Tymeson – Up until December 31, you have to have an either-sex permit to buy an antlerless permit, but after December 31 residents or nonresidents only need a hunting license to buy an antlerless permit.

5. Fishing Regulation Correction – Doug Nygren, Fisheries Section Chief, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit X). In October we passed regulations dealing with paddlefish

and bowfishing for catfish and in the process of putting together the regulation summary we realized we needed to do some clean up in the language. We will be coming back with language that has already been to the Attorney General, we don't intend to change the intent of what we have, just make it more enforceable and we are going to add some language to restrict the ability to use visible light for bowfishing.

D. Public Hearing

Notice and Submission Forms; Kansas Legislative Research Department letter; and Attorney General letter (Exhibit Y).

1. KAR 115-4-11. Big Game and wild turkey permit applications – Mike Miller, chief of Information Services Section, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit Z). This is the third time you have heard this discussion. We are looking at this regulation as it pertains to the Commissioner permits. The amendments would allow someone to purchase more than one elk permit through the Commission permit system. Right now they are restricted to one any elk or bull-only elk permit in their lifetime. We had an incident where a person had purchased a permit through that system and the discussion was that there may not be a very large pool of people with the resources and desire to buy these permits. If we restrict those to one in a lifetime, we may inhibit the ability to make money with these Commissioner permits. They still would only be allowed one of the limited draw permits, which would still be once in a lifetime, but this would remove that lifetime limit on the Commissioner permits. Another amendment, to enhance the value of the Commission permits, would allow someone to purchase a Commission deer permit and also be eligible to purchase or draw a deer permit through the regular system. This would be the only way a hunter could take more than one antlered deer in a season. If we make this change a person could draw a tag or they could buy an over-the-counter permit and still buy a Commissioner permit, which would be an any-deer statewide permit.

Commissioner Gerald Lauber moved to bring KAR 115-4-11 before the Commission. Commissioner Frank Meyer seconded.

The roll call vote on KAR 115-4-11 as recommended was as follows (Exhibit AA):

Commissioner Bolton	Yes
Commissioner Lauber	Yes
Commissioner Meyer	Yes
Commissioner Sebelius	Yes
Commissioner R. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner S. Wilson	ABSENT
Commissioner Johnston	No

The motion as presented KAR 115-4-11 passed 5-1.

2. Free Park Entrance Days and Free Fishing Days – Jerry Hover, Parks Division director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit BB, CC). The last item is the Secretary's resolutions, for free fishing days for 2010 and free park entrance days. Under

authority KSA 32-901(e), we have established two different days throughout the year, different months and different times for different parks. This has been very successful over the last 5-6 years, and it spreads out the visitation and the various programs. We have listed beside each park the dates of free admission as well a brief statement of the special activities that might occur in that time period. This way people can visit several different parks and partake in some of these events, in particular the Outdoor Kansas Kids days. Any person can enter any of above the parks free of charge during those specific days. The second item is free fishing days and under KSA 32-902(f), it allows for setting the two free fishing days and persons may fish in the waters of the state by legal means without a fishing license. Historically, it has been the first weekend in June, which is June 5 and 6, 2010. Commissioner Bolton – On these free days, what is economic impact for free days? Hover – We don't have a definitive answer in dollars and cents. Many of these occur later in the year, and people already have purchased their motor vehicle permits. Many parents come with the children and spend one or two nights in the park, and we get additional camping revenue from that. Also, people come back a second, third or even fourth time after that because they have been exposed to it. So we have not come up with a model to identify economic impact. Commissioner Bolton – Hopefully it is positive. It brings people into the parks, and they spend money or it brings them back. Hover – We do know that since this has been occurring visitation has increased, but we don't know if this is the reason for it.

Commission Consensus.

XIII. Other Business

A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates

March 11, 2010 - Topeka, Holiday Inn Holidome (no legislative lunch)

April 22, 2010 – Wichita, Great Plains Nature Center

June 24, 2010 – Herrington, Herrington Community Building

August 12, 2010 – Mankato, location TBA

Tymeson – We need to head west for the October meeting.

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 7:49 p.m.

(Exhibits and/or Transcript available upon request)

Exhibit DD – Letter from Cris Collier, President of the Great Bend Convention & Visitors Bureau welcoming us to Great Bend.

Secretary's Remarks

No handouts for Secretary's Remarks

1. Agency and State Fiscal Status (handout at meeting only)
2. 2010 Legislature (no handout)

General Discussion

Recommendations for 2010 "EARLY" Migratory Bird Seasons

EARLY TEAL SEASON:

Framework - Hunting season between September 1 and September 30, 2010, not exceeding: 1) 16 days if the blue-winged teal breeding population is above 4.7 million, or 2) 9 days if the breeding population is between 3.3 - 4.6 million, with a daily bag and possession limit of 4 and 8 teal, respectively. Last year's (2009) blue-winged teal breeding population was 7.4 million. The 2010 blue-winged teal breeding population total will not be known until June.

It is possible that only 8 days will be available for the September Teal Season in the High Plains. This potential restriction on the High Plains Teal Season is due to the 107-day annual limit (by treaty) on hunting of any one species. A regular High Plains duck season of 97 days allowed under the regular season liberal package, plus 2 days of youth hunting leaves only 8 days to reach the 107-day total.

Recommendation:

High Plains Zone - A bag and possession limit of 4 and 8, respectively, with the following season date possibilities:

A 9-day season running September 18 through September 26, 2010,

or, a 16-day season running September 11 through September 26, 2010,

or, an 8-day season running September 18 through September 25, 2010

Low Plains Zones - A bag and possession limit of 4 and 8, respectively, with the following season date possibilities:

A 9-day season running September 18 through September 26, 2010,

or, a 16-day season running September 11 through September 26, 2010.

SHOOTING HOURS FOR ALL EARLY SEASONS:

Framework-Shooting hours frameworks are expected to be ½ hour before sunrise to sunset for all seasons.

Recommendation-Adopt maximum shooting hours allowed in the frameworks, probably ½ hour before sunrise to sunset.

Deer Management Status Report

Background

A visual presentation with trend graphs and management issues.

KAR 115-25-9b.

Deer: nonresident limited-quota antlered deer application period.

Background

This regulation was established last year. It sets the stage for an earlier application period for nonresidents applying for a deer permit. This regulation will be brought back to the Commission in a Workshop Session in April and in a Public Hearing in June.

Discussion

Application periods for limited quota deer permits are traditionally established in KAR 115-25-9, which is enacted at the April Commission meeting. The traditional application period for nonresidents began immediately after that meeting and lasted until the end of May. Starting in 2010, the department will open the application period for nonresidents a month earlier. The closing date for nonresident deer applications will be April 30, 2010. It is therefore necessary to create this regulation at this time to prepare for the 2011 nonresident deer application period.

Recommendation

The recommendation for an application period for nonresident limited-quota antlered deer permits for the 2011-2012 deer hunting seasons is to accept the applications online from the earliest date that applications are available through April 30, 2011.

Workshop Session

KAR 115-8-1.Hunting, furharvesting, and discharge of firearms

2010 Public Lands Reference Document Changes Under Consideration

Access Restrictions

Region 1

Saline SFL-closed to vehicle traffic sunset to sunrise - ADD – from 10/1 to 3/31

Alcohol – No cereal malt beverages.

Region 2

Osawatomie Dam/Parking Area – ADD

Boating Restrictions

No Wake

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

Region 3

Scott SFL- ADD - in designated area

Equipment Restrictions (Hunting)

No Center fire Rifles

Region 2

Kansas River WA – ADD

Region 3

Meade WA - REMOVE

Shotgun, Archery & Muzzleloader Only

Region 2

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

Shot Shell Limit

Region 3

Cheyenne Bottoms WA – 12 shot shell limit in possession for goose hunting zones – REMOVE

Refuges

A complete review of the Refuge Section is in progress

Boating Restrictions

No Motorized Boats

Region 1

Jamestown WA-portions of Marsh Creek – ADD – and Buffalo Creek Marshes

Special Permits (Daily/ Use* Hunt Permits)

Region 1

Francis Wachs WA – REMOVE

Sherman WA – REMOVE

Region 2

Tuttle Creek WA – REMOVE

Clinton WA – ADD – waterfowl only

Region 4

Kingman SFL – REMOVE

Byron Walker WA – REMOVE

No Shooting from Dikes or Levees

Region 5

Neosho WA- ADD - no shooting from designated dikes & levees

Shooting Area (Ranges)

Region 4

Kingman SFL – CHANGE TO Byron Walker WA

Species Restrictions (Hunting)

Region 3

Playa Lakes (Herron, Stein & Wild Turkey)-*With the exception of the designated Upland Youth Season*. No upland game hunting *is allowed* September 1 through November 22.

All Playa lakes properties will be open to youth hunting on the designated “Upland Youth Season” during legal shooting hours. ADD – Bold and italic

Definitions: - REMOVE

Novice/Mentor Only -A novice hunter is anyone 18 years of age and younger, or persons who have not possessed an annual hunting license in the past three years. A mentor must meet the necessary age requirements and supervise a minimum of one novice to participate.

Youth/Mentor Only -Both the youth and mentor must meet the necessary age requirements for the hunting season in which they wish to participate

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

Background

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

Discussion

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

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

Items required by USFWS for certification of state falconry permit:

- A copy of the state's apprentice falconer examination, which at a minimum must cover laws and regulations, raptor biology and raptor identification, trapping methods, facilities

requirements, care of raptors held for falconry, and diseases and health problems of raptors, and training methods.

- Copies of the laws and regulations governing falconry of the state, and certification that the laws and regulations meet the requirements of this section.
- Electronic reporting - the state must work with the USFWS to ensure that the electronic 3-186A reporting system for reporting take, transfers, and loss of falconry birds is fully operational for residents of the state.

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

Recommendations

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

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

Following are staff recommendations for consideration for the KDWP Falconry Regulations:

- Lapsed permits may be reinstated at previously existing level without requirement to retake examination in accordance with federal regulations of not having lapsed for more than five years. This is to take into account reasonable circumstances that may occur that an individual may not be able to renew permit or keep birds such as military deployment.
- Apprentice falconers can possess only wild caught kestrels, red-tailed hawks, and red shouldered hawks.
- Adopt the lowered minimum ages for falconry classes; Apprentice 12 years of age, General Class, 16 years of age.
- Indoor and Outdoor falconry holding facilities need to be constructed and inspected prior to issuance of falconry permit.
- Falconry equipment, as outlined by federal regulations, shall be possessed by each applicant before the issuance or renewal of a falconry permit.

- Adopt federal regulations on types of raptors and when they can be taken but require a valid Kansas hunting license to take raptors from the wild.
- No species listed as threatened or endangered in Kansas can be taken.
- Each item of equipment used to capture raptors shall be tagged with permittee's name and falconry permit number.
- Raptors taken under a depredation or special purpose federal permit may be used by General and Master falconers. These raptors are typically golden eagles.

KAR 115-25-7

Antelope; open season, bag limit and permits

Background

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

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

Demand for pronghorn hunting opportunities in Kansas by resident hunters remains high. In 2009, 742 people applied for the 180 limited draw permits, plus another 427 bought preference points. Half the permits are allocated to landowner/tenants who account for a much smaller percent of applicants than general residents, so are able to draw with 0-2 preference points. For general residents, 3-6 preference points are required to draw a muzzleloader permit and 6-8 preference points are required to draw a firearm permit.

Discussion & Recommendations

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

We propose unlimited archery permits be allocated for both residents and nonresidents. Firearm and muzzleloader permits will remain restricted to residents, with half assigned to landowner/tenants and the remainder awarded to general residents. One hundred thirty-eight firearms permits and 46 muzzleloader permits are proposed in the three management units as follows:

- Unit 2 – 94 firearms permits and 24 muzzleloader permits
- Unit 17 – 36 firearms permits and 12 muzzleloader permits
- Unit 18 – 8 firearms permits and 10 muzzleloader permits

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

The proposed season dates are:

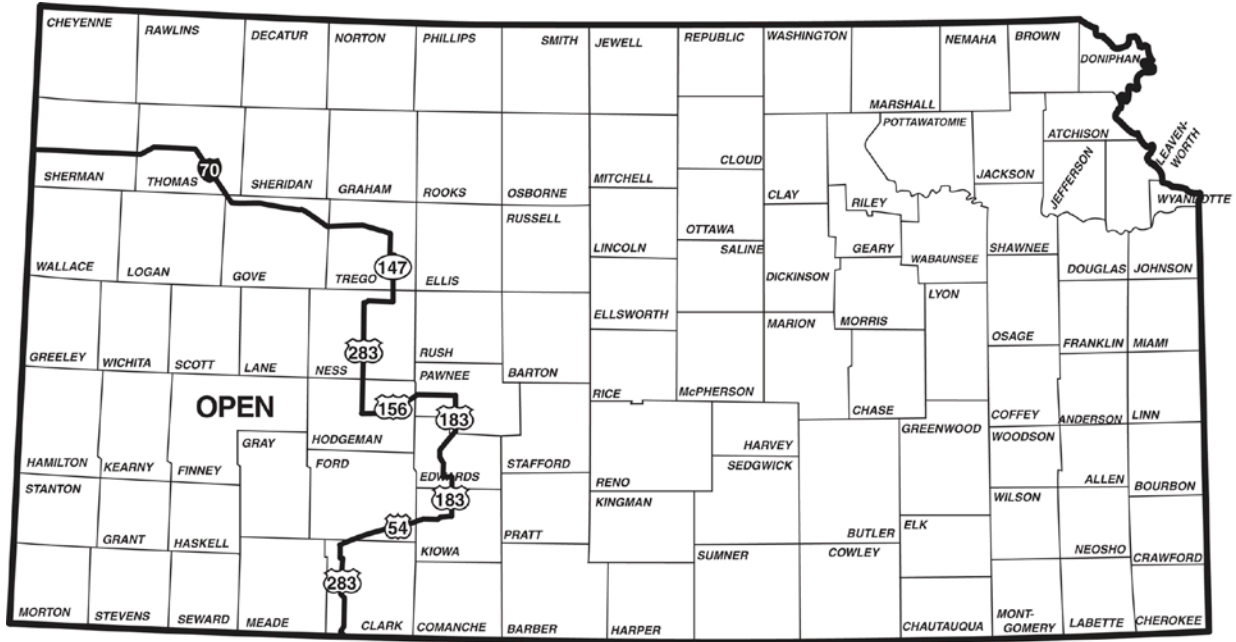
September 18, 2010 through September 26, 2010 and October 9, 2010 through October 31, 2010 for the archery season.

September 27, 2010 through October 4, 2010 for the muzzleloader season.

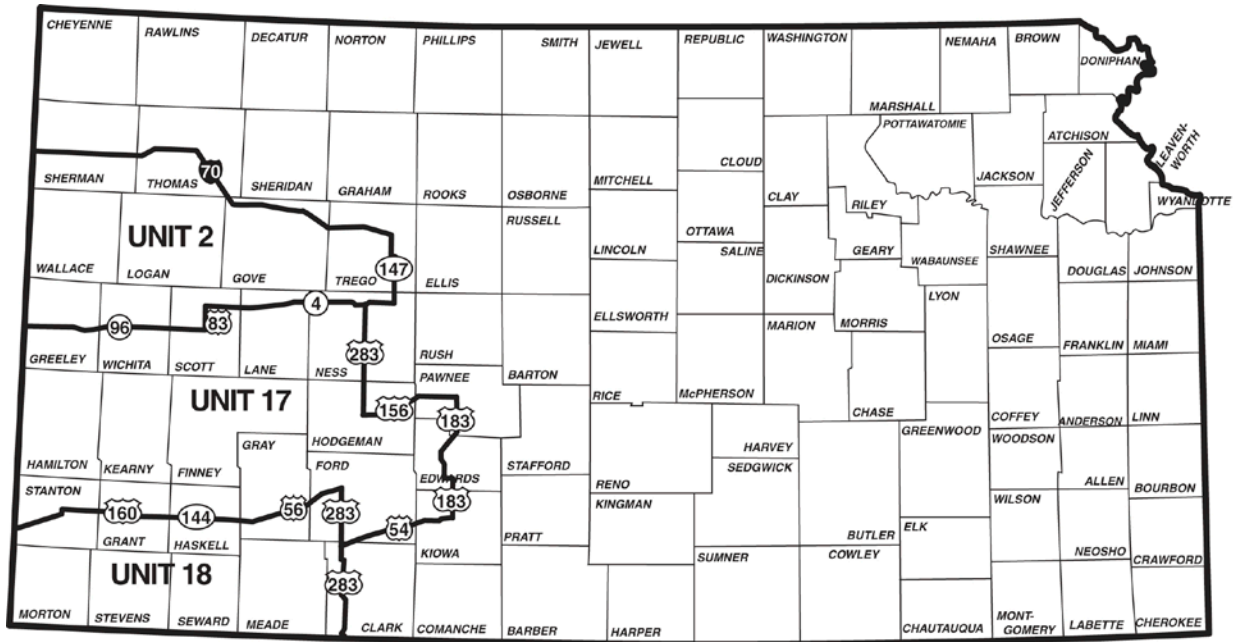
October 1, 2010 through October 4, 2010 for the firearm season.

The standard application deadline for firearms and muzzleloader permits is the second Friday in June, which would be June 11, 2010. Applications for archery permits would be available through the next to last day of the season.

Antelope Unit Area



Antelope Units (using existing Deer Management Units)



KAR 115-25-8

Elk; open season, bag limit and permits

Background and Discussion

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

Elk hunting on and around Fort Riley was initiated in 1990. Most of the hunting opportunity in the state occurs on the Fort, and emphasis is placed on maintaining this population. However, elk do exist on private lands, mostly unpredictably, and especially in central and western Kansas. As a result of an increasing number of elk on private lands and associated complaints, season lengths were increased and unlimited hunt-own-land (HOL) permits were allocated in 1999, and elk hunting was opened statewide (except for Morton County, within which Cimarron National Grassland is located) in 2006. This framework was intended to allow for elk that may be causing crop damage or other conflicts to be harvested, and for landowners to have the opportunity to reduce elk numbers on their property if they so choose without having to go through the draw.

Despite these measures, elk have continued to expand on private lands and have even become well established on private lands in several areas of southwest Kansas. Consequently, the Department has reevaluated our objectives regarding elk in the state, and our recommendations are based on the following:

- 1) The Department will manage the elk herds on Cimarron National Grasslands and Fort Riley for sustainability. Permit numbers and season dates will be more limited on these public lands than elsewhere, and though landowners around them will still have the opportunity to harvest these elk, hunting around these areas will be limited for others.
- 2) Despite the unlimited HOL permits on private lands, a lack of permit availability has led to damage problems in some areas. Consequently, the Department will no longer significantly limit permit availability in a manner that may prevent private landowners not located near the two managed populations from removing unwanted elk from their property. Private landowners who wish to support elk on their properties will still be able to do so by limiting access, and we believe that being able to hunt elk and in some cases being able to lease land to those who would hunt elk will serve as an incentive for some landowners to maintain elk.

Recommendations

A limited number of permits will be valid statewide, except for Morton County. The Department is proposing that 12 any elk and 15 antlerless elk permits be allocated.

Unlimited, over the counter elk permits will be available statewide, except for Morton, Clay, Geary and Riley Counties. Any elk and antlerless elk permits will be available.

Unlimited HOL permits will be available statewide, except for Morton County. Any elk and antlerless elk HOL permits will be available.

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

The proposed season dates on Fort Riley are:

- a) September 1, 2010 through October 3, 2010 for a season in which both muzzleloader and archery equipment may be used.
- b) October 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010 for the firearm seasons, with one-third of the antlerless only permits valid during each of the following segments:
 - 1) First segment: October 1, 2010 through October 31, 2010.
 - 2) Second segment: November 1, 2010 through November 30, 2010.
 - 3) Third segment: December 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010.
- c) October 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010 for a firearm season for all holders of any-elk permits.

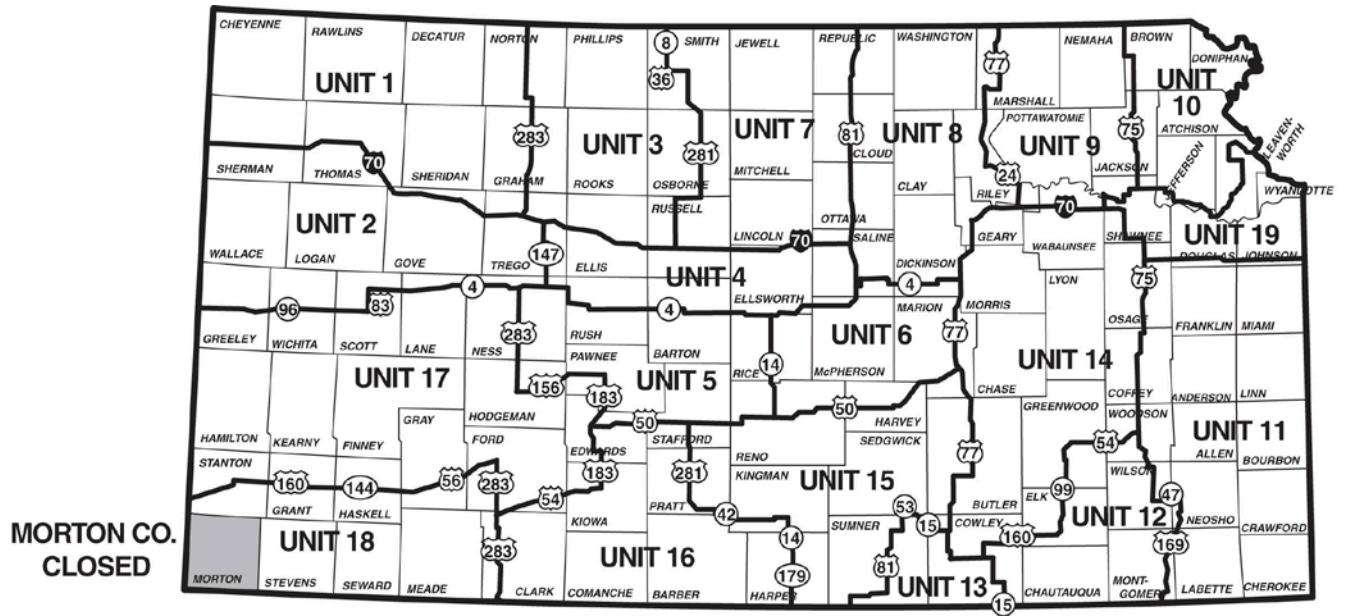
The proposed season dates outside the boundaries of Fort Riley are:

- a) September 1, 2010 through October 3, 2010 for the muzzleloader season.
- b) September 20, 2010 through December 31, 2010 for the archery season.
- c) December 1, 2010 through December 12, 2010, and January 1, 2011 through March 15, 2011 for the firearm seasons.

We recommend elk hunters be required to contact the Department when an elk is harvested to submit samples for CWD testing.

The standard application deadline for elk permits is the second Friday in July, which is July 9, 2010. Applications for unlimited permits would be available through the next to last day of the season.

Elk Management Units



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.

A Public Hearing on this regulation is proposed for the April Commission meeting.

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 (Subunit 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 (Subunit 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 special extended season for one week. Final action on that season will be made at the Public Hearing at the June Commission meeting.

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:

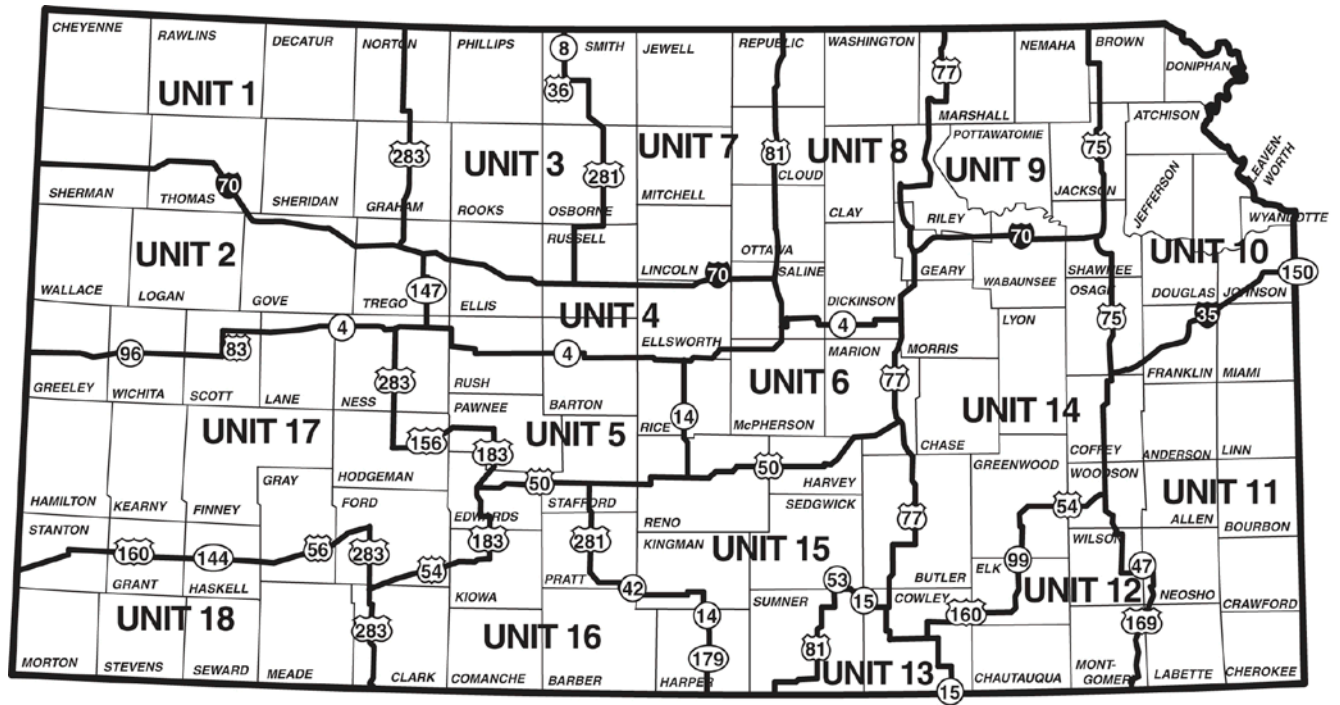
Nonresident	April 30, 2010
Resident Drawing	July 9, 2010 (The second Friday in July)
Unlimited Availability	
1. Antlered Deer	December 30, 2010
2. Antlerless Deer	January 30, 2011

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.

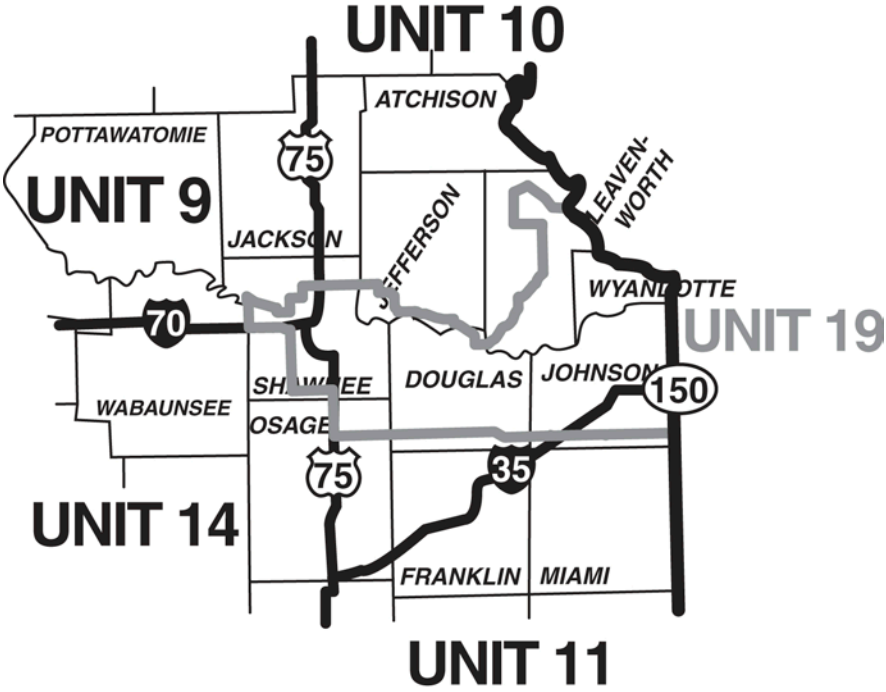
The extended firearm season for white-tailed antlerless-only deer is proposed for all Deer Management Units during the 2010-11.

This regulation will allow hunters to purchase five white-tailed deer antlerless-only permits. The first permit would be valid statewide, including on lands managed 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 only be valid in units 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, and subunit 19.

Proposed Deer Management Units



Proposed Deer Management Units with Sub-Unit 19



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

Background

The regulation contains the following items:

- The Fort Riley Deer season dates.
- Either species antlerless deer permits.
- Season dates for a special extended white-tailed deer antlerless only season.

This regulation will be reviewed again during a Workshop Session in April and a Public Hearing is scheduled for the June Commission meeting.

Discussion

The proposed season dates for deer hunting on Fort Riley would include the an archery season beginning on September 1, 2010 and running through September 19, 2010. The archery season on Fort Riley would then follow the same dates as the rest of the state (September 20, 2010 - December 31, 2010). The same season dates as described in K.A.R. 115-25-9 for an early muzzleloader season (September 20 – October 3, 2010) and season for youths and people with disabilities (September 11 – 19, 2010) would apply at Fort Riley. The season dates for firearm deer hunting at Fort Riley are proposed to be from November 26, 2010 through November 28, 2010, December 17, 2010 through December 21, 2010, and December 25, 2010 through December 28, 2010.

Either species antlerless-only permits are used in areas where additional herd control on mule deer is desired. These permits are available in limited numbers for units specified in the Secretary's Orders. They are available on a first come, first served basis after the drawings for either sex limited quota deer permits.

A special extended firearm antlerless-only season is proposed for units 7, 8, and 15 and the dates for that season would be from January 10, 2010 through January 16, 2010

Recommendation

Input and comments on this regulation are being sought from the public and the Commission. The regulation shall be reviewed again at a Commission meeting before final action will be taken at the June Commission Meeting.

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

**K.A.R. 115-4-4a.
Wild Turkey; legal equipment and taking methods.**

**K.A.R. 115-18-7.
Use of crossbows for big game hunting by persons with disabilities; application,
permit, and general provisions.**

Background

These three regulations are being discussed together as the changes proposed are the same for each of them. The issue being addressed is the legality of possessing an arrow that is not tipped with a broadhead while a person is hunting big game and wild turkey with a bow or crossbow. An additional item is a change the minimum diameter for broadheads used to hunt big game and wild turkey.

Discussion

Currently the minimum diameter for a broadhead is thirteen-sixteenths of an inch (13/16-inch). Enforcement officers would prefer a minimum diameter of three-quarters of an inch (3/4-inch). While that is slightly smaller than the current requirement, it is adequate for big game and wild turkey hunting and would be easier to measure in the field.

Bowhunters frequently use their archery equipment for target practice while they are in the field. The current regulation restricts bowhunters to a broadhead with a diameter of 13/16 inches. No exception is included in the regulations that would allow hunters to possess non-broadhead arrows.

Recommendation

It is recommended that these three regulations be changed to allow hunters to possess non-broadhead arrows while big game and wild turkey hunting and to use broadhead with a minimum diameter of three-quarters of an inch. The proposed change does not allow hunters to use the non-broadhead arrows for big game or turkey hunting, but they could use them for target practice and hunting of other species.

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 - January 7, 2010

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 Public Hearing

A public hearing will be conducted by the Wildlife and Parks Commission at 7:00 p.m., Thursday, March 11, 2010 at the Holiday Inn Holidome (Topeka West), 605 SW Fairlawn Rd, Topeka, Kansas, to consider the approval and adoption of proposed regulations of the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks.

A general discussion and workshop meeting on business of the Wildlife and Parks Commission will begin at 1:30 p.m., March 11 at the location listed above. The meeting will recess at 5:30 p.m. then resume at 7:00 p.m. at the same location for more business and the regulatory hearing. There will be public comment periods at the beginning of the afternoon and evening meetings for any issues not on the agenda and additional comment periods will be available during the meeting on agenda items. Old and new business may also be discussed at this time. If necessary to complete business matters, the Commission will reconvene at 9:00 a.m. March 12 at the location listed above.

Any individual with a disability may request accommodation in order to participate in the public meeting and may request the meeting materials in an accessible format. Requests for accommodation to participate in the meeting should be made at least five working days in advance of the meeting by contacting Sheila Kemmis, Commission Secretary, at (620) 672-5911. Persons with a hearing impairment may call the Kansas Commission 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. 115-4-2. This permanent regulation establishes general provisions for big game and wild turkey. The proposed amendments would allow individuals to register their deer electronically to address concerns of transportation beyond the borders of the state.

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. 115-4-6. This permanent regulation establishes deer management units. The proposed amendments would adjust the boundaries of 4 northeast units to better accommodate hunters and

wildlife managers.

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. 115-7-1. This permanent regulation establishes legal equipment, taking methods and other provisions related to fishing. The proposed amendments would correct language related to the use of bowfishing for three sportfish in certain locations.

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 creel limit, size limit, possession limit and open seasons for fishing. The proposed amendments would correct language related to paddlefish snagging.

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

STEVE SIX
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

December 23, 2009

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

Re: **K.A.R. 115-4-2, 115-4-6, 115-7-1 and 115-25-14**

Dear Mr. Tymeson:

We have reviewed the above-referenced regulations for legality pursuant K.S.A. 77-420, and 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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KAR 115-4- 2. Big game and wild turkey; general provisions.

- a) Key new element. The proposed change would allow hunters the option of photo checking their deer and then transporting that deer without the head being attached.

115-4-2. Big game and wild turkey; general provisions. (a) Possession.

(1) Each permittee shall sign, record the county, the date, and the time of kill, and attach the carcass tag to the carcass immediately following the kill and before moving the carcass from the site of the kill. Except for a wild turkey or big game animal taken with an “either sex” permit, the beard of the wild turkey or the head of the big game animal shall remain naturally attached to the carcass while in transit from the site of the kill to the permittee’s residence or to a place of processing or preservation, unless the carcass has been tagged with a department check station tag or the permittee has obtained a transportation confirmation number after electronically registering the permittee’s deer on the department’s electronic registration site. “Electronically registering” shall mean submitting any necessary and relevant information and digital photographs of the deer head and of the completed carcass tag of sufficient clarity to display the species and antler class of the deer and the transaction number and signature on a completed carcass tag. The carcass tag shall remain attached to the carcass until the animal is processed for consumption. The permittee shall retain the carcass tag until the animal is consumed, given to another, or otherwise disposed of.

(2) Any legally acquired big game or wild turkey meat may be given to and possessed by another, if a dated written notice that includes the donor’s printed name, signature, address, and permit number accompanies the meat. The person receiving the meat shall retain the notice until the meat is consumed, given to another, or otherwise disposed of.

(3) Any person may possess a salvaged big game or wild turkey carcass if a department salvage tag issued to the person obtaining the carcass is affixed to the carcass. The salvage tag shall be retained as provided in paragraph (a)(1). Big game or wild turkey meat may be donated as specified in paragraph

(a)(2) using the salvage tag number. Each salvage tag report prepared by the department agent issuing the tag shall be signed by the individual receiving the salvaged big game or wild turkey carcass. Each salvage tag shall include the following information:

- (A) The name and address of the person to whom the tag is issued;
- (B) the salvage tag number;
- (C) the species and sex of each animal for which the tag is issued;
- (D) the location and the date, time, and cause of death of each animal; and
- (E) the date of issuance and the signature of the department agent issuing the salvage tag.

(b) Big game and wild turkey permits and game tags.

(1) A permit or game tag purchased during the open season shall not be valid until the next calendar day.

(2) Big game and wild turkey permits and game tags shall not be transferred to another person, unless otherwise authorized by law or regulation.

(3) Removal of the carcass tag from the permit or game tag shall invalidate the permit or game tag for hunting, unless otherwise authorized by law or regulation.

(4) In addition to other penalties prescribed by law, each big game and wild turkey permit or game tag shall be invalid from the date of issuance if obtained by an individual under any of these conditions:

- (A) Through false representation;
- (B) through misrepresentation; or
- (C) in excess of the number of permits or game tags authorized by regulations for that big

game species or wild turkey.

(c) Hunting assistance. Subject to the hunting license requirements of K.S.A. 32-919; and amendments thereto, ~~and the~~ license requirements of the implementing regulations ~~adopted thereunder,~~ and ~~to~~ the provisions of paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3), any individual may assist any holder of a big game or wild turkey permit or game tag during the permittee's big game or wild turkey hunting activity. This assistance may include herding or driving.

(1) An individual assisting the holder of a big game or wild turkey permit or game tag shall not perform the actual shooting of big game or wild turkey for the permittee, unless authorized by K.A.R. 115-18-15. However, a permittee who is, because of disability, unable to pursue a wounded big game animal or wild turkey may designate any individual to assist in pursuing and dispatching a big game animal or wild turkey wounded by the disabled permittee.

(2) The designated individual shall carry the disabled permittee's big game or wild turkey permit or game tag and shall attach the carcass tag to the carcass immediately after the kill and before leaving the site of the kill.

(3) The designated individual shall use only the type of equipment authorized for use by the disabled permittee. (Authorized by K.S.A. 32-807, K.S.A. ~~2003~~ 2008 Supp. 32-937, ~~as amended by L. 2004, Ch. 99, Sec. 5, and L. 2004, Ch. 99, Sec. 12~~ K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 32-969; implementing K.S.A. 32-807, K.S.A. ~~2003~~ 2008 Supp. 32-937, ~~as amended by L. 2004, Ch. 99, Sec. 5, L. 2004, Ch. 99, Sec. 12~~ K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 32-969, K.S.A. ~~2003~~ 2008 Supp. 32-1001, K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 32-1002, and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 32-1004, ~~as amended by L. 2004, Ch. 99, Sec. 9~~; effective June 1, 2001; amended April 22, 2005; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-4-2. Big game and wild turkey; general provisions.

DESCRIPTION: The proposed changes would address a concern with transportation of carcasses beyond the borders of the state by allowing a method of electronic registration.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

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

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

K.A.R. 115-4-2.
Big game and wild turkey; general provisions.
POSSIBLE AMENDMENT

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

K.A.R. 115-4-2. Big game and wild turkey; general provisions.

1. Amend proposed subsection (a)(1) as follows:

(1) Each permittee shall sign, record the county, the date, and the time of kill, and attach the carcass tag to the carcass immediately following the kill and before moving the carcass from the site of the kill. Except for a wild turkey or big game animal taken with an “either sex” permit, the beard of the wild turkey or the head of the big game animal shall remain naturally attached to the carcass while in transit from the site of the kill to the permittee’s residence or to a place of processing or preservation, unless the carcass has been tagged with a department check station tag or the permittee has obtained a transportation confirmation number after electronically registering the permittee’s deer on the department’s electronic registration site. “Electronically registering” shall mean submitting any necessary and relevant information and digital photographs of sufficient clarity of the deer head and of the completed carcass tag of sufficient clarity to display the species and antler class of the deer and the transaction number and signature on a completed carcass tag. The carcass tag shall remain attached to the carcass until the animal is processed for consumption. The permittee shall retain the carcass tag until the animal is consumed, given to another, or otherwise disposed of.

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

a) Key new elements. The proposed change would change the boundaries of units 9, 10, 11 and 14 back to the area where they were before the creation of unit 19 and thus allow nonresidents to select an adjacent across the urban area. Changes would also exclude Clinton Wildlife Area and other areas managed by KDWP during special urban seasons.

115-4-6. Deer; management units. Each of the following subsections shall designate a deer

management unit: (a) High Plains; unit 1: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Nebraska-Kansas state line south on federal highway US-283 to its junction with interstate highway I-70, then west on interstate highway I-70 to the Colorado-Kansas state line, then north along the Colorado-Kansas state line to its junction with the Nebraska-Kansas state line, then east along the Nebraska-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-283, except federal and state sanctuaries.

(b) Smoky Hill; unit 2: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Colorado-Kansas state line east on interstate highway I-70 to its junction with state highway K-147, then south on state highway K-147 to its junction with state highway K-4, then west on state highway K-4 to its junction with federal highway US-83, then south on federal highway US-83 to its junction with state highway K-96, then west on state highway K-96 to its junction with the Colorado-Kansas state line, then north along the Colorado-Kansas state line to its junction with interstate highway I-70, except federal and state sanctuaries.

(c) Kirwin-Webster; unit 3: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Nebraska-Kansas state line south on state highway K-8 to its junction with federal highway US-36, then east on federal highway US-36 to its junction with federal highway US-281, then south on federal highway US-281 to its junction with interstate highway I-70, then west on interstate highway I-70 to its junction with federal highway US-283, then north on federal highway US-283 to its junction with the Nebraska-Kansas state line, then east along the Nebraska-Kansas state line to its junction with state highway K-8, except federal and state sanctuaries.

(d) Kanopolis; unit 4: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the interstate highway I-70 and state highway K-147 junction, then east on interstate highway I-70 to its junction with federal highway US-81, then south on federal highway US-81 to its junction with state highway K-4, then west on state highway K-4 to its junction with state highway K-147, then north on state highway K-147 to its junction with interstate highway I-70, except federal and state sanctuaries.

Smoky Hill Air National Guard Range; subunit 4a. The following described area shall be designated a subunit of unit 4, and, with approval of air national guard command, the area shall be open for the taking of deer during the firearm season: United States government land lying entirely within the boundaries of the Smoky Hill Air National Guard Range. Each person hunting in this subunit during the firearm deer season shall be in possession of any permits and licenses required by the air national guard.

(e) Pawnee; unit 5: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the state highway K-4 and state highway K-14 junction, then south on state highway K-14 to its junction with federal highway US-50, then west on federal highway US-50 to its junction with federal highway US-183, then northeast and north on federal highway US-183 to its junction with federal highway US-156, then west on federal highway US-156 to its junction with federal highway US-283, then north on federal highway US-283 to its junction with state highway K-4, then east on state highway K-4 to its junction with state highway K-14, except federal and state sanctuaries.

(f) Middle Arkansas; unit 6: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the state highway K-4 and federal highway US-77 junction, then south on federal highway US-77 to its junction with federal highway US-50, then west on federal highway US-50 to its junction with state highway K-14, then north on state highway K-14 to its junction with state highway K-4, then east on state highway K-4 to its junction with federal highway US-77, except federal and state sanctuaries.

(g) Solomon; unit 7: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Nebraska-Kansas state line 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 federal highway US-281, then north on federal highway US-281 to its junction with federal highway US-36, then west on federal highway US-36 to its junction with state highway K-8, then north on state highway K-8 to its junction with the Nebraska-Kansas state line, then east along the Nebraska-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-81, except federal and state sanctuaries.

(h) Republican; unit 8: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Nebraska-Kansas state line south on federal highway US-77 to its junction with federal highway US-24, then south on federal highway US-24 to its junction with state highway K-177, then south on state highway K-177 to its junction with interstate highway I-70, then west on interstate highway I-70 to its junction with federal highway US-77, then south on federal highway US-77 to its junction with state highway K-4, then west on state highway K-4 to its junction with federal highway US-81, then north on federal highway US-81 to its junction with the Nebraska-Kansas state line, then east along the Nebraska-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-77, except federal and state sanctuaries.

Fort Riley; subunit 8a. The following described area shall be designated a subunit of unit 8, and, with approval of Fort Riley command, the area shall be open for the taking of deer during the firearm deer season: United States government land lying entirely within the boundaries of the Fort Riley military reservation. Each person hunting in this subunit during the firearm deer season shall be in possession of any permits and licenses required by Fort Riley.

(i) Tuttle Creek; unit 9: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Nebraska-Kansas state line, south on federal highway US-75 to its junction ~~with Shawnee County NW 62 Street, then west on Shawnee County NW 62 Street to its junction with Shawnee County Landon Road, then south on Shawnee County Landon Road to its junction with Shawnee County NW 46 Street, then west on Shawnee County NW 46 Street to its junction with Shawnee County NW Humphrey Road, then south on Shawnee County NW Humphrey Road to its junction with federal highway US 24, then west on federal highway US 24 to its junction with Carlson Rossville Road, then south on Carlson Rossville Road to its junction~~ with interstate highway I-70, then west on interstate highway I-70 to its junction with state highway K-177, then north on state highway K-177 to its junction with federal highway US-24, then north on federal highway US-24 to its junction with federal highway US-77, then north on federal highway US-77 to its junction with the Nebraska-Kansas state line, then east along the Nebraska-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-75, except federal and state

sanctuaries.

(j) Kaw; unit 10: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Nebraska-Kansas state line south on federal highway US-75 to its junction with ~~Shawnee County NW 62 Street, then east on Shawnee County NW 62 Street to its junction with Jefferson County Clark Road, then south on Jefferson County Clark Road to its junction with Jefferson County 50 Road, then east on Jefferson County 50 Road to state highway K 237, then south on state highway K 237 to its junction with federal highway US 24, then east on federal highway US 24 to its junction with Tonganoxie Drive, then northeast on Tonganoxie Drive to its junction with Leavenworth County 187 Street, then north on Leavenworth County 187 Street to its junction with state highway K 92, then west on state highway K 92 to its junction with Leavenworth County 207 Street, then north on Leavenworth County 207 Street to its junction with state highway K 192, then northeast on state highway K 192 to its junction with federal highway US 73, then east on federal highway US 73 interstate highway I-35, then northeast on interstate highway I-35 to its junction with state highway K-150, then east on state highway K-150 to the Missouri-Kansas state line, then north along the Missouri-Kansas state line to its junction with the Nebraska-Kansas state line, then west along the Nebraska-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-75, except federal and state sanctuaries.~~

Fort Leavenworth urban; subunit 10a. The following described area shall be designated a subunit of unit 10, and, with approval of Fort Leavenworth command, the area shall be open for the taking of deer during the firearm deer season: United States government land lying entirely within the boundaries of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation. Each person hunting in this subunit during the firearm deer season shall be in possession of any permits and licenses required by Fort Leavenworth.

(k) Osage Prairie; unit 11: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Oklahoma-Kansas state line north on federal highway US-169 to its junction with state highway K-47, then west on state highway K-47 to its junction with federal highway US-75, then north on federal highway US-75 to its

junction with ~~federal highway US-56, then east on federal highway US-56 to its junction with Johnson County 199 Street, then east on Johnson County 199 Street~~ interstate highway I-35, then northeast on interstate highway I-35 to its junction with state highway K-150, then east on state highway K-150 to its junction with the Missouri-Kansas state line, then south along the Missouri-Kansas state line to its junction with the Oklahoma-Kansas state line, then west along the Oklahoma-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-169, except federal and state sanctuaries.

(1) Chautauqua Hills; unit 12: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Oklahoma-Kansas state line north on federal highway US-169 to its junction with state highway K-47, then west on state highway K-47 to its junction with federal highway US-75, then north on federal highway US-75 to its junction with federal highway US-54, then west on federal highway US-54 to its junction with state highway K-99, then south on state highway K-99 to its junction with federal highway US-160, then west on federal highway US-160 to its junction with state highway K-15, then east and south on state highway K-15 to its junction with the Oklahoma-Kansas state line, then east along the Oklahoma-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-169, except federal and state sanctuaries.

(m) Lower Arkansas; unit 13: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Oklahoma-Kansas state line north on federal highway US-81 to its junction with state highway K-53, then east on state highway K-53 to its junction with state highway K-15, then southeasterly on state highway K-15 to its junction with the Oklahoma-Kansas state line, then west along the Oklahoma-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-81, except federal and state sanctuaries.

(n) Flint Hills; unit 14: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the junction of interstate highway I-70 and ~~Shawnee County SW Auburn Road, then south on Shawnee County Auburn Road to its junction with Shawnee County SW 93 Road, then east on Shawnee County SW 93 Road to its junction with South Topeka Boulevard, then south on South Topeka Boulevard to its junction with federal highway US-56, then east on federal highway US-56 to its junction with~~ federal highway US-

75, then south on federal highway US-75 to its junction with federal highway US-54, then west on federal highway US-54 to its junction with state highway K-99, then south on state highway K-99 to its junction with federal highway US-160, then west on federal highway US-160 to its junction with federal highway US-77, then north on federal highway US-77 to its junction with interstate highway I-70, then east on interstate highway I-70 to its junction with ~~Shawnee County SW Auburn Road~~ federal highway US-75, except federal and state sanctuaries.

(o) Ninnescah; unit 15: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Oklahoma-Kansas state line north on state highway K-179 to its junction with state highway K-14, then continuing north on state highway K-14 to its junction with state highway K-42, then west on state highway K-42 to its junction with federal highway US-281, then north on federal highway US-281 to its junction with federal highway US-50, then east on federal highway US-50 to its junction with federal highway US-77, then south on federal highway US-77 to its junction with state highway K-15, then west and northwest on state highway K-15 to its junction with state highway K-53, then west on state highway K-53 to its junction with federal highway US-81, then south on federal highway US-81 to the Oklahoma-Kansas state line, then west along the Oklahoma-Kansas state line to its junction with state highway K-179, except federal and state sanctuaries.

(p) Red Hills; unit 16: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Oklahoma-Kansas state line north on federal highway US-283 to its junction with federal highway US-54, then east on federal highway US-54 to its junction with federal highway US-183, then north on federal highway US-183 to its junction with federal highway US-50, then east on federal highway US-50 to its junction with federal highway US-281, then south on federal highway US-281 to its junction with state highway K-42, then east on state highway K-42 to its junction with state highway K-14, then south on state highway K-14 to its junction with state highway K-179, then south on state highway K-179 to the Oklahoma-Kansas state line, then west along the Oklahoma-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-283, except federal and state sanctuaries.

(q) West Arkansas; unit 17: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Colorado-Kansas state line east on state highway K-96 to its junction with federal highway US-83, then north on federal highway US-83 to its junction with state highway K-4, then east on state highway K-4 to its junction with federal highway US-283, then south on federal highway US-283 to its junction with federal highway US-156, then east on federal highway US-156 to its junction with federal highway US-183, then south on federal highway US-183 to its junction with federal highway US-54, then southwest on federal highway US-54 to its junction with federal highway US-283, then north on federal highway US-283 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then southwest on federal highway US-56 to its junction with state highway K-144, then west on state highway K-144 to its junction with federal highway US-160, then continuing west on federal highway US-160 to the Colorado-Kansas state line, then north along the Colorado-Kansas state line to its junction with state highway K-96, except federal and state sanctuaries.

(r) Cimarron; unit 18: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Colorado-Kansas state line east on federal highway US-160 to its junction with state highway K-144, then east on state highway K-144 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then east on federal highway US-56 to its junction with federal highway US-283, then south on federal highway US-283 to its junction with the Oklahoma-Kansas state line, then west along the Oklahoma-Kansas state line to its junction with the Colorado-Kansas state line, then north along the Colorado-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-160, except federal and state sanctuaries.

(s) Kansas City urban; unit 19: that part of Kansas bounded by a line from the Missouri-Kansas state line west on Johnson County 199 Street to its junction with federal highway US-56, then west on federal highway US-56 to its junction with South Topeka Boulevard, then north on South Topeka Boulevard to its junction with Shawnee County SW 93 Road, then west on Shawnee County SW 93 Road to its junction with Shawnee County SW Auburn Road, then north on Shawnee County SW Auburn Road to its junction with interstate highway I-70, then west on interstate highway I-70 to

its junction with Carlson-Rossville Road, then north on Carlson-Rossville Road to its junction with federal highway US-24, then southeast on federal highway US-24 to its junction with Shawnee County NW Humphrey Road, then north on Shawnee County NW Humphrey Road to its junction with Shawnee County NW 46 Street, then east on Shawnee County NW 46 Street to its junction with Shawnee County NW Landon Road, then north on Shawnee County NW Landon Road to its junction with Shawnee County NW 62 Street, then east on Shawnee County NW 62 Street to its junction with Jefferson County Clark Road, then south on Jefferson County Clark Road to its junction with Jefferson County 50 Road, then east on Jefferson County 50 Road to state highway K-237, then south on state highway K-237 to its junction with federal highway US-24, then east on federal highway US-24 to its junction with Tonganoxie Drive, then northeast on Tonganoxie Drive to its junction with Leavenworth County 187 Street, then north on Leavenworth County 187 Street to its junction with state highway K-92, then west on state highway K-92 to its junction with Leavenworth County 207 Street, then north on Leavenworth County 207 Street to its junction with state highway K-192, then northeast on state highway K-192 to its junction with federal highway US-73, then east on federal highway US-73 to the Missouri-Kansas state line, then south on the Missouri-Kansas state line to Johnson County 199 Street, except federal and state sanctuaries and department-owned or -managed properties. (Authorized by K.S.A. 32-807; implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. ~~2006~~ 2008 Supp. 32-937; effective April 30, 1990; amended June 8, 1992; amended June 1, 1993; amended June 13, 1994; amended May 30, 1995; amended June 6, 1997; amended July 21, 2000; amended April 18, 2003; amended July 25, 2003; amended Feb. 18, 2005; amended April 14, 2006; amended Feb. 8, 2008; amended P-
_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes deer management units within the state of Kansas. The proposed amendments would realign 4 units in the northeast to better accommodate hunters and wildlife managers.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

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

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: Other than the proposed amendments, no other alternatives were considered.

Secretary's Orders for Deer

b) Overview. Minor changes are proposed in the availability of limited quota deer permits for the 2010-11 deer seasons.

SECRETARY'S ORDERS
2010 DEER SEASON PERMIT QUOTAS

The Secretary of the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, as authorized by K.A.R. 115-25-9, hereby establishes the 2010 deer season permit quotas in the following deer management units:

2010 DEER SEASON PERMIT QUOTAS, KANSAS RESIDENTS

STATEWIDE; ARCHERY ONLY:

Either Species Either Sex.....open availability ^e

HIGH PLAINS; UNIT 1:

Antlerless Only Deer.....80
 Whitetail Antlerless Only^{a & b}

STATEWIDE; ARCHERY, FIREARMS & MUZZLELOADER:

White-tailed Deer Either Sex..open availability ^e

SMOKY HILL; UNIT 2:

Antlerless Only Deer.....80
 Whitetail Antlerless Only^{a & b}

HUNT-ON-YOUR-OWN-LAND:

UNITS 1-19:

Either Species Either Sex.....open availability ^e

KIRWIN-WEBSTER; UNIT 3:

Antlerless Only Deer.....100
 Whitetail Antlerless Only^{a & b}

WESTERN MULE DEER:

UNITS 1, 2, 17, & 18:

Firearms Either Species Either Sex.....1,290 ^e
 Muzzleloader Either Species.... open availability ^e

KANOPOLIS; UNIT 4:

Antlerless Only Deer.....40
 Whitetail Antlerless Only^{a & b}

EASTERN MULE DEER:

UNITS 3, 4, 5, 7, & 16:

Firearms Either Species Either Sex.....1,000 ^e
 Muzzleloader Either Species.... open availability ^e

PAWNEE; UNIT 5:

Antlerless Only Deer.....40
 Whitetail Antlerless Only^{a & b}

MIDDLE ARKANSAS; UNIT 6:

Whitetail Antlerless Only^{a & b}

SOLOMON; UNIT 7:

Whitetail Antlerless Only^{a b & c}

^a One WTAO permit valid statewide and on KDWP public hunting areas.

^b One additional WTAO permit valid within the area of DMUs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 19 and on Cedar Bluff Wildlife Area.

^c Three additional WTAO permits valid within the area of DMUs 7, 8, 10A, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 19.

^d Resident either species permit valid in DMU 1, 2, 17, &18 or in DMU 3, 4, 5, 7, & 16.

^e One option for an antlered deer permit, One per hunter.

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REPUBLICAN; UNIT 8:
 Whitetail Antlerless Only a b & c

TUTTLE CREEK; UNIT 9:
 Whitetail Antlerless Only a b

KAW; UNIT 10:
 Whitetail Antlerless Only a b

OSAGE PRAIRIE; UNIT 11:
 Whitetail Antlerless Only a b

CHAUTAUQUA HILLS; UNIT 12:
 Whitetail Antlerless Only a b & c

LOWER ARKANSAS; UNIT 13:
 Whitetail Antlerless Only a b & c

FLINT HILLS; UNIT 14:
 Whitetail Antlerless Only a b

NINNESCAH; UNIT 15:
 Whitetail Antlerless Only a b & c

RED HILLS; UNIT 16:
 Whitetail Antlerless Only a b & c

WEST ARKANSAS; UNIT 17:
 Antlerless Only Deer..... 80
 Whitetail Antlerless Only a

CIMARRON; UNIT 18:
 Antlerless Only Deer..... 80
 Whitetail Antlerless Only a

KANSAS CITY URBAN; UNIT 19:
 Whitetail Antlerless Only a b & c

^a One WTAO permit valid statewide and on KDWP public hunting areas.

^b One additional WTAO permit valid within the area of DMUs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 19 and on Cedar Bluff Wildlife Area.

^c Three additional WTAO permits valid within the area of DMUs 7, 8, 10A, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 19.

^d Resident either species permit valid in DMU 1, 2, 17, & 18 or in DMU 3, 4, 5, 7, & 16.

^e One option for an antlered deer permit, One per hunter.

2010 NONRESIDENT DEER SEASON PERMIT QUOTAS

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HIGH PLAINS; UNIT 1:

Whitetail Either Sex	671
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms	
Mule Deer Stamp	50
Antlerless Only Deer.....	16
Whitetail Antlerless Only	a & b

SMOKY HILL; UNIT 2:

Whitetail Either Sex	385
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms	
Mule Deer Stamp	40
Antlerless Only Deer.....	16
Whitetail Antlerless Only	a & b

KIRWIN-WEBSTER; UNIT 3:

Whitetail Either Sex	793
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms	
Mule Deer Stamp	36
Antlerless Only Deer.....	20
Antlerless Only Deer.....	16
Whitetail Antlerless Only	a & b

KANOPOLIS; UNIT 4:

Whitetail Either Sex	406
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms	
Mule Deer Stamp	12
Antlerless Only Deer.....	8
Whitetail Antlerless Only	a & b

^a One WTAO permit valid statewide and on KDWP public hunting areas.

^b One additional WTAO permit valid within the area of DMUs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 19 and on Cedar Bluff Wildlife Area.

^c Three additional WTAO permits valid within the area of DMUs 7, 8, 10A, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 19.

^e One option for an antlered deer permit, One per hunter.

PAWNEE; UNIT 5:

Whitetail Either Sex	542
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms	
Mule Deer Stamp	12
Antlerless Only Deer.....	8
Whitetail Antlerless Only	a & b

MIDDLE ARKANSAS; UNIT 6:

Whitetail Either Sex	512
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms	
Whitetail Antlerless Only	a & b

SOLOMON; UNIT 7:

Whitetail Either Sex	1,394
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms	
Mule Deer Stamp	12
Whitetail Antlerless Only	a b & c

REPUBLICAN; UNIT 8:

Whitetail Either Sex	2,150
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms	
Whitetail Antlerless Only	a b & c

TUTTLE CREEK; UNIT 9:

Whitetail Either Sex	1,033
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms	
Whitetail Antlerless Only	a & b

KAW; UNIT 10:

Whitetail Either Sex	1,318
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms	
Whitetail Antlerless Only	a & b

OSAGE PRAIRIE; UNIT 11:

Whitetail Either Sex3,226
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms
Whitetail Antlerless Only ^{a & b}

CHAUTAUQUA HILLS; UNIT 12:

Whitetail Either Sex2,076
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms
Whitetail Antlerless Only ^{a b & c}

LOWER ARKANSAS; UNIT 13:

Whitetail Either Sex621
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms
Whitetail Antlerless Only ^{a b & c}

FLINT HILLS; UNIT 14:

Whitetail Either Sex1,768
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms
Whitetail Antlerless Only ^{a & b}

NINNESCAH; UNIT 15:

Whitetail Either Sex1,338
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms
Whitetail Antlerless Only ^{a b & c}

^a One WTAO permit valid statewide and on KDWP public hunting areas.

^b One additional WTAO permit valid within the area of DMUs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 19 and on Cedar Bluff Wildlife Area.

^c Three additional WTAO permits valid within the area of DMUs 7, 8, 10A, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 19.

^e One option for an antlered deer permit, One per hunter.

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RED HILLS; UNIT 16:

Whitetail Either Sex2,108
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms
Mule Deer Stamp24
Whitetail Antlerless Only ^{a b & c}

WEST ARKANSAS; UNIT 17:

Whitetail Either Sex485
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms
Mule Deer Stamp50
Antlerless Only Deer..... 16
Whitetail Antlerless Only ^a

CIMARRON; UNIT 18:

Whitetail Either Sex276
Choice of Archery, Muzzleloader, or Firearms
Mule Deer Stamp30
Antlerless Only Deer..... 16 ^a
Whitetail Antlerless Only ^a

KANSAS CITY URBAN; UNIT 19:

Whitetail Antlerless Only ^{a b & c}

Any non-resident deer hunter with a whitetail either sex deer permit valid in Unit 9, 10, 11 or 14 may also hunt in unit 19.

HUNT-ON-YOUR-OWN-LAND;

UNITS 1-19:

Either Species Either Sex..... one per hunter

_____ Secretary

_____ Date

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

(B) each individual taking paddlefish to be included in the creel and possession limit during the snagging season shall sign the carcass tag, record the county, the date, and the time of harvest on the carcass tag, and attach the carcass tag to the lower jaw of the carcass immediately following the harvest and before moving the carcass from the site of the harvest;

(7) floatlines in waters posted or designated by the department as open to floatline fishing, which shall be subject to the following requirements:

(A) All floatlines shall be under the immediate supervision of the angler setting the floats. “Immediate supervision” shall mean that the angler has visual contact with the floatlines set while the angler is on the water body where the floatlines are located;

(B) all floatlines shall be removed when float fishing ceases;

(C) floatlines shall not contain more than one line per float, with not more than two baited hooks per line;

(D) all float material shall be constructed only from plastic, wood, or foam and shall be a closed-cell construction. A “closed-cell” construction shall mean a solid body incapable of containing water;

(8) bow and arrow with a barbed head and a line attached from bow to arrow; and

(9) crossbow and arrow with a barbed head and a line attached from arrow to crossbow.

(b) Legal equipment and methods for taking non-sport fish shall be the following:

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

(2) trotlines;

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

only from sunrise to midnight.

(3) The equipment and method specified in paragraphs (a)(7), (b)(9), and (b)(10) shall be legal only from sunrise to sunset.

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

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

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

(Authorized by K.S.A. 32-807; implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 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 Nov. 20, 2009; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes legal fishing equipment and methods for sportfish and for nonsportfish. The proposed amendments would correct language regarding the use of bowfishing for three sportfish in certain locations.

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.

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

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

(2) the flowing portions of the Kansas river from its origin downstream to its confluence with the Missouri river and the flowing portions of the Arkansas river from 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 snagging creel limit of paddlefish per calendar year shall be six paddlefish.

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

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

(f) Special size limits, creel limits, and bait restrictions for designated waters shall be those limits and restrictions specified in the department's "Kansas special size limits, creel limits, and bait restriction tables," dated October 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. (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 amendment relates to the take of paddlefish and removing language that occurs elsewhere in regulation.

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: October 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, 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* spp. (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.