

**AGENDA**  
**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE, PARKS & TOURISM**  
**COMMISSION MEETING AND PUBLIC HEARING**  
**Thursday, March 20, 2014**  
**Kansas Historical Society History Center**  
**6425 SW 6<sup>th</sup> Ave, Topeka, Kansas**

- I. CALL TO ORDER AT 1:00 p.m.**
- II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS**
- III. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO AGENDA ITEMS**
- IV. APPROVAL OF THE January 9, 2014 MEETING MINUTES**
- V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**
- VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**

**Birding Big Year Award Presentation (Mike Rader)**

**A. Secretary's Remarks**

- 1. Agency and State Fiscal Status (Robin Jennison)**
- 2. 2014 Legislature (Robin Jennison)**

**B. General Discussion**

- 1. 2014 Tourism Marketing Plans (Richard Smalley)**
- 2. Webless Migratory Birds (Rich Schultheis)**
- 3. Early Migratory Bird Seasons (Tom Bidrowski)**
- 4. Fort Riley Deer and Other Considerations (Lloyd Fox)**
- 5. Use of dogs to track wounded deer (Mark Rankin and Lloyd Fox)**
- 6. Coyote hunting in Rifle Deer Season (Mark Rankin)**
- 7. Hunting on same day of deer or turkey permit purchase (Mark Rankin and Lloyd Fox)**
- 8. Lesser Prairie Chicken Federal Listing Update (Keith Sexson)**

**VII. RECESS AT 5:00 p.m.**

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

- IX. RE-INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS**
- X. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**
- XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**

**C. Workshop Session**

1. Upland Bird Regulations (Mike Mitchener)
2. Public Land Regulations (Brad Simpson)
3. Five-year review of the Kansas Threatened and Endangered Species Lists (Ed Miller)
4. KAR 115-25-7. Antelope; open season, bag limit and permits. (Matt Peek)

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

1. Free Park Entrance and Free Fishing Days by Secretary's Orders (Jeff Bender)
2. KAR 115-25-8. Elk; open season, bag limit and permit. (Matt Peek)
3. KAR 115-25-9. Deer; open season, bag limit and permits. (Lloyd Fox)

#### **XII. OLD BUSINESS**

#### **XIII. OTHER BUSINESS**

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

#### **XIV. ADJOURNMENT**

If necessary, the Commission will recess on March 20, 2014, to reconvene March 21, 2014, 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 17, 2014 at Great Plains Nature Center, Wichita, KS.

**Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism  
Commission Meeting Minutes  
Thursday, January 9, 2014  
Southwestern College  
Winfield, KS**

Subject to  
Commission  
Approval

**I. CALL TO ORDER AT 1:00 p.m. CDT**

The January 9, 2014 meeting of the Kansas Wildlife, Parks and Tourism Commission was called to order by Chairman Gerald Lauber at 1:00 p.m. at Southwestern College, Winfield. Chairman Lauber and Commissioners Don Budd, Randy Doll, Tom Dill, Gary Hayzlett and Roger Marshall 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**

*None*

**IV. APPROVAL OF THE October 17, 2013 MEETING MINUTES**

Commissioner Roger Marshall moved to approve the minutes as presented, Commissioner Tom Dill second. Approved. (Minutes – Exhibit B).

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

Chairman Lauber introduced Dick Merriman from the College and he welcomed the Commission and guests to the College.

Tim Donges, Quality Deer Management (QDMA), El Dorado – We've been in Oklahoma working with big game coordinator, Eric Bartholomew, Noble Foundation and QDMA. They are working on a campaign to educate the public on how to manage the deer herd; placing ads in regulation book, TV, bumper stickers, etc ("hunters in the know let young bucks grow"). Mentioned to Lloyd about doing something like this on public lands owned and managed by KDWPT; possibly an antler restriction of some type to encourage hunters to pass on 1½-year-old bucks and allow more 2-year-old or older bucks to remain in population. Landowners also asked about falconry hunting prairie chickens on land and retrieving birds? Tymeson – Can't trespass just like hunting with dogs. Commissioner Marshall – This is the first year in Oklahoma, have other states done this or have other states done it for multiple years and been successful? Donges – The longer we keep hunters in the field with a positive experience the more money they are going to spend, just common sense. Commissioner Marshall – I am all for it, but I think we could spend lots of money doing something like this. Donges – Education is key to better, healthier, quality deer herd, and need mentality change. Commissioner Marshall – Are there other states with antler restrictions and has it worked? Donges – Yes, look at our website, we do a yearly deer report. Hunters may see it as negative, but creates even playing field. Commissioner Marshall – What is typical restriction size? Donges – Inside spread and main beam combination is best system. Commissioner Marshall – What is most successful state? Donges – Not sure, deer

report on QDMA.com as well as map showing states involved. Chairman Lauber – Is antler restriction on inside spread; 12 inches to 15 inches? On states that use inside spread how refined is their policing process? Donges – May be a small fine, but motivation to put everyone on same playing field. Legitimate people will try to make honest decision, but understand people make mistakes. Chairman Lauber – Using points is better than inside spread. Commissioner Budd – QDMA is a membership organization? Donges – Have 3,000 professionals who pay \$30 membership. Commissioner Budd – Sponsor outdoor shows and things like that? Donges – Partnership with others with similar goals. Commissioner Budd – Would organization partner financially with state of Kansas? Donges – Would educate the staff. Commissioner Budd – Need to educate the public on some of your ideas. Linda, give me an idea of how much we pay for advertizing (one Tourism commercial)? Linda Craghead – Depending on size and range, from \$500 to \$5,000. Commissioner Budd – Would you make financial commitment to pay half of ad with state, over and above regulations, to educate the public? Donges – Might be possible. Chairman Lauber – Agree with fundamental concepts, careful of partners, good way to generate money done with NWTF, more controversial with deer, could be slippery slope to help us with marketing. Donges – One of the books out is food plots on the plains that we advertized in. Partnerships is how we get things done, but understand your point. Commissioner Budd – Big on surveys, just wanted to see if QDMA had an open mind to having a financial commitment to educate on that issue. Donges – We also rely on surveys. It is important to agency and more revenue for the state. Mike Pearce – Lloyd, on average, what percent of harvest is 1½ year old bucks, realize variation? Fox – As much as 70 percent of our harvest in Kansas are bucks 2½ or older. Our harvest age structure exceeds goals most states strive for. Chairman Lauber – Because we can harvest a doe? Fox – Part of it; also, peer pressure. Feel hunter attitudes already believe in passing up deer to let them grow. Pearce – If same process as telecheck used with buck, can you tell age from a photo? Fox – Absolutely; system allows you to enter any deer you take, antlered or antlerless and can also classify whether mule deer or whitetail; a great system.

## **VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**

### **A. Secretary's Remarks**

1. Agency and State Fiscal Status – Robin Jennison, secretary, presented this update to the Commission. This will be an interesting year for the legislature. It's the first year we do not have to do budget. The Governor did veto correction budget, up to them to deal with budget issues, which will allow time to look at other things. To purchase land over 320 acres has to be approved by legislative finance council and require legislative action and we had two parcels come up, one around Tuttle Creek and another one in the southeast; part of Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) money from mining settlement. The Pottawatomie County parcel would squared up our property and was next to a road which made access to our property easier. The Finance Council chose not to approve those, their rationale was it was so close to legislative session, but we got assurances that the Senate would take that up early in the session, so have not lost opportunity. Keith has another parcel we need to look at. Some legislators don't feel we should have any property at all. (Introduced Gina Bowes) she will become the new Commission Secretary, felt the position should be in Topeka and Sheila is helping HR folks; Sheila has done a great job, but Gina could be up front in Topeka and that will gradually happen before the end of the year. Last year the legislature tried to put a solid FTE cap on state government, Governor vetoed, but legislature calculated money and reduced salary dollars by that much. Agencies can work within that, but the challenge in our department is we are involved in other issues and have good relationship with legislature, dangerous to thumb our noses at them. Started looking at salaries in October and November and became apparent we couldn't make salaries under the cap they wanted, projecting to the end of the year. We made adjustments and since temporary employee positions are renewed automatically at the end of the year, this is an ongoing issue. Assistant Secretary has to approve all temps to manage salary budget and prioritize and hope to

bring them back on as quickly as possible. Hope this will show the legislature effort we are making. There were 150 temps affected, 70 or so working when we made the decision. Trying to make it as easy as we can, but we felt we needed to do it to comply with line item on budget. Chairman Lauber – Article made it in the paper, how? Jennison – There are reporters who decide what an article is going to say before they write it, and this one blamed the Governor and Legislature. I had told him the Governor had done what he could to stop it. Chairman Lauber – It was worded to make Governor look bad. Jennison – This was a big deal for people and the most affected was Fish and Wildlife field people and this does nothing for what Legislature was attempting to do, to save general funds and EDIF money. They can't spend our funds anyway, but universally passed for every agency. Some other agencies are going to ignore this, but we can't afford to thumb our noses. Pearce – How will this work when new PR year starts? Jennison – Had discussion with Senator Bruce and hope we will be able to modify for 2015. We have other salary issues, too. There is a possibility of making some of these full-time positions and may be able to get modification which means nothing to SGF if we're spending WFF. Chairman Lauber – Concur we get along as best we can with the legislature.

2. 2014 Legislative Update – Chris Tymeson, chief legal counsel, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit C). Monday the legislature convenes, we were successful last year and have some new initiatives this year, but it will be a light year. This is an election year and we will be more on the defensive than offensive. SB49 (KDWPT initiative)/HB2218--Current law made it unlawful to operate a vessel with a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .08 at the time of or within two hours of operating a vessel. This bill would increase the time period from two hours to three hours after operation of a vessel, making it consistent with state DUI laws for motor vehicles. The bill was passed and the provisions of the bill were incorporated into conference committee report on HB2218 and signed by the Governor. SB57--Department supported bill related to domestic deer. Under statute, anyone possessing domesticated deer must be permitted under the Kansas Department of Agriculture. This bill amended that statute to allow them to request assistance from us in implementing and enforcing laws governing domesticated deer. This bill passed and was signed by the Governor. SB74--This bill would have prohibited the Department of Corrections from producing modular homes, including KDWPT cabins. We requested an exemption to allow DOC to produce the cabins being placed in state parks. The bill was amended (under 1,000 square feet) to protect the cabin program, was passed and signed by the Governor. HB2244 (KDWPT initiative)/ SB 83--As introduced would have gradually reduced the percentage of appraised value used to assess property tax, was amended by sub-committee that reduced the percentage of assessed valuation slowly over a period of 6 years to 11.5 percent. The full committee then amended the substitute bill to reduce the percentage of value that watercraft are assessed at to 11.5 percent in 2014 and 5 percent in 2015 and thereafter. The provisions of this bill were then incorporated into the conference committee report on SB83, which was signed by the Governor. Senate Resolution 1711--This resolution opposed the black-footed ferret programmatic harbor agreement and environmental assessment drafted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which were reintroduced into Logan County in 2007. The resolution passed the Senate as amended. HB2030 (KDWPT initiative)--This bill allows the department to issue 10 "Wounded Warrior Deer Permits" to disabled veterans who sustained injuries in combat and have a service-connected disability of not less than 30 percent. The purpose of the bill is to accommodate last minute requests by the certain individuals for nonresident deer permits. The permits must still be paid in full. The bill passed and was signed by the Governor. HB2052--This bill created the crime of unlawful discharge of a firearm within or into the corporate limits of any city. However, it allows the discharge of a firearm to lawfully take wildlife, including nuisance wildlife, if approved by us and the governing body of the city. The bill was amended to include items from other firearm-related bills but still included original provisions related to unlawful discharge of a firearm in the city limits. The amended version passed the Senate and was signed by the Governor. Bills that did not pass in 2013: SB50 (KDWPT initiative)--This bill would require anyone born on or after Jan. 1, 1989 to complete an approved boater education course before operating a vessel without supervision. Current law exempts anyone 21 or older from

education requirements. The bill was referred to the Senate Natural Resources Committee and had a hearing Jan. 24, 2013. SB94--This bill deals with certain crimes and punishments and amends the definition of a firearm to exempt antique firearms including matchlock, flintlock and percussion cap muzzleloaders, making it consistent with the federal definition of firearms. SB223--This bill would authorize use of a crossbow by all hunters during big game archery season and was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources. The department opposed this bill, it had a hearing scheduled but it was cancelled due to actions taken by the KDWPT Commission. HB2076--This bill would exempt any honorably discharged veteran who resides in Kansas and has a service connected disability equal to or greater than 30 percent from all hunting and fishing license/permit requirements and fees. The department opposed this bill. This bill had a hearing Jan. 29, 2013 and was tabled in committee on February 6, 2013. HB2362--This bill would amend provisions of the nongame and endangered species conservation act, specifically redefining critical habitat as it relates to a threatened and endangered species, as well as significantly changing how species are designated threatened or endangered in Kansas. The department opposed the bill, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources. This bill had a hearing on February 25 and saw no further action. There are a few other items we are hearing about; apprentice license pressure at national level to allow three times instead of just once; amendment to boating tax bill, a correction on federally documented vessels; land acquisition; and heard HSUS is pushing one on exotic animals. Jennison – What about regulations on cabins? Tymeson – Rules and Regulations questioning the need to raise electricity rates, overall cost has doubled over last 8 years, but we have not doubled fees; will be interesting year. Chairman Lauber – HSUS wants to talk about exotic animals? Tymeson – Several years ago they did one on lions, tigers and bears and whether or not people should have them and they are proposing chimpanzees and monkeys; statute leans on locals, not us. Chairman Lauber – Compliance with Captive Wildlife Safety Act and there was supposed to be voluntary registration of animals? Tymeson – Animals are supposed to be registered locally, not fully analyzed this.

## **B. General Discussion**

1. National Wild Turkey Federation (NWTF) Presentation – Jared McJunkin, NWTF presented this to the Commission (Exhibit D). We have 2,100 chapters and almost quarter-million members nationwide; with 37 chapters and 3,400 members in Kansas. With your help NWTF has invested \$425 million conserving 17.25 million acres of upland habitat for turkeys and upland game species. We've been involved with Families Afield legislation and reducing barriers for youth and others to get out in the field. NWTF is also big supporter of 4-H Shooting Sports and the National Archery in the Schools program. We've had a longstanding partnership with you and you have some members on our technical committee, which decides how funds are spent in the state. Since 1985, \$3.6 million has been spent in Kansas alone, improving more than 43,755 acres and improving access to more than 55,000 acres through WIHA. NWTF has provided \$164,000 in support for 61 restoration projects, more than \$48,000 for Spring WIHA, \$28,000 toward 15 equipment purchases and \$183,000 for wild turkey research. NWTF has been successful every year but one in drawing Commissioner permit and have been able to put \$72,400 on the ground. We have committed \$20,000 (\$10,000 for 2014) toward the Tuttle Creek land acquisition Secretary Jennison spoke about and \$10,000 for first year of pheasant initiative. New NWTF initiative is "Save the habitat. Save the hunt." With goal to improve 4 million acres of critical upland habitat and increasing hunting access to 500,000 acres and creating 1.5 million new hunters in next 10 years. Over past year we've worked with KDWPT to work on focal landscapes (forest, grassland and streamside area quality). We have strong track record as an organization and we do what we say we are going to do. (McJunkin presented "check" for funds received from Commissioner Permit tag sales and spoke about programs the money will be spent on.)

2. Commissioner Permit Update and Drawing – Keith Sexson, assistant secretary, presented

this report to the Commission (Exhibit E). We will draw for permits when this is over, but I'll give a program update first. This is ninth year we have held drawing for Commission Big Game Permits since that first drawing in 2006. There can be one elk, one antelope or up to seven deer permits issued with a limit of seven total permits. In eight years, have had \$318,000 go into conservation projects. Organizations are doing a good job of marketing those permits; the elk permit in 2006 went for \$23,000, but we haven't had one of those since. Elk permits generally range from \$8,000 to \$10,000, and deer permits can vary from \$2,500 to \$6,000. Last year all permits sold in the \$6,000 range. Deer permits are available for residents or nonresidents, good for either species, antlered or antlerless and anywhere in the state during open deer seasons, a choice permit. It is the only permit that would allow a nonresident the opportunity to hunt mule deer with a rifle. It has been a well-run program and projects that have come in from our partners have been worthy. Mike Miller – There are 99 eligible applications.

Drawing Winners (Exhibit F):

Commissioner Don Budd – (1) – #94 – Friends of NRA Tri Valley Kansas chapter (deer)

Commissioner Tom Dill – (2) – # 75 – Quail and Upland Wildlife Federation, Inc. (deer)

Commissioner Randy Doll – (3) – #91 – Friends of NRA Sunflower chapter #30 (deer)

Chairman Gerald Lauber – (4) – #61 – Quail and Upland Wildlife Federation Kaw Valley chapter (deer)

Commissioner Gary Hayzlett – (5) – #86 – Friends of NRA South Central Kansas - Pratt chapter (deer)

Commissioner Roger Marshall – (6) – #54 – Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation Traveling Committee (elk)

Commissioner Gerald Lauber drew for Robert Wilson – (7) – #57 – Ducks Unlimited Cloud County chapter (1<sup>st</sup> choice elk, 2<sup>nd</sup> choice deer – awarded deer)

Pearce – Once drawn they can not apply for two more years? Miller – Three years. Pearce - Do you know what the success rate has been? I know the elk permit has not been filled in three years. Sexson – No.

3. Tourism Briefing – Linda Craghead, Assistant Secretary of Tourism and Parks, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit G). We have quite a bit going on; started transition three years ago. Currently lost Director of Tourism and that position will not be filled at this time. We'll take this opportunity to work with team we currently have and be sure we are working on administrative and Governor's initiatives. I have been pleased with response from staff and look forward to what future has to hold. Feel it is important for legislative team to understand Tourism with respect to economic development in the state. One thing we are implementing, starting Tuesday, are Tuesday's Tourism Tidbits, an e-blast going to legislature and administration to talk about all aspects of Tourism which may not have been understood fully in the past. Began Tourism road show last week, have employees in Texas, some leaving today for Omaha, Denver next week and Chicago shortly after that and wrap up with Pheasant Fest in Milwaukee, Wisconsin Valentine's Day weekend. Have new outdoor guide and visitors guides out. Recently formed partnership with Kansas Turnpike Authority to distribute these guides. State parks continue to work diligently on reviewing their business strategies. We got great response on first day hikes held in five parks on January 1, and were pleased with participation we had. State park passports are on sale when you go in to renew your vehicle tags, results were good for first year; sold 60,470; hope to see that grow. Some counties exceeded expectations in percentage of sales: Norton 18.1 percent of population, Scott 17.57 percent, and Rooks 13.71 percent. Johnson County had greatest number sold, but would like to see their percentage go up. Dependent on partnership with county tag offices to get the word out and sell those passports. Every county sold some.

*break*

4. Public Land Regulations – Brad Simpson, public lands section chief, presented this

report to the Commission (Exhibit H). We propose to remove some toxic shot areas and move to non-toxic shot areas; move Perry WA, except Kyle marsh area to no gasoline engine powered boats; and move Smoky Hill WA and Wilson WA in Region 1 to a September 1 close. Commissioner Marshall – How did the season go this year since we changed the sunflower shooting for turtle doves from lead to steel this fall? Simpson – Most comments I received was availability of dove loads for non-toxic shot. Most comments were favorable, some didn't know it had changed until they went out to hunt dove opener, so that was an issue. We had a few comments on higher cost of shot. Commissioner Marshall – Michael, any comments? Pearce – Complaints from guys in Fall River area, but they knew it was coming and stocked up on shot. Commissioner Marshall – Good hunts? Simpson – Good in Region 2, Region 5 harvest was down a little primarily due to drought and some flooding. About 5,000 hunters harvested about 18,000 doves on those fields. Commissioner Marshall – That sounds successful. Commissioner Budd – Changes on the boats at Perry WA? Simpson – Current regulations prohibits motorized boats on all the wetlands except Kyle Marsh, what we are going to do is allow electric motors instead of just prohibiting all boaters completely. Commissioner Budd – Are those marshes 18-inch water marshes? Simpson – Yes.

5. Kansas Threatened and Endangered Species Five-year Review of Lists – Ed Miller, wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit I). We're in the midst of five-year review of Kansas threatened and endangered species. KDWP is given authority to create and maintain Kansas list of threatened or endangered species (T&E) and species-in-need-of-conservation (SINC) via the Nongame and Endangered Species Act of 1975. Last time we did this in 2009, we removed bald eagle and peregrine falcon from our state list and we added two fish and a snail to the threatened list. Endangered is considered the most critical step, followed by threatened and SINC. Currently, there are 24 species listed as endangered and 36 as threatened, including 12 species that are federally listed. We have a T&E Task Committee of seven members that makes recommendations on biological status using current scientific information from surveys and research; not economic, political or social factors. Committee reviews submitted petitions and makes recommendations if substantial biological evidence is met to warrant a full review. Following the evaluation of all submitted petitions and input from the Secretary, the following list of species is recommended for review at this time: silverband shiner, chestnut lamprey, many-ribbed salamander, spring peeper, redbelly snake, smooth earth snake, longnose snake, Eskimo curlew and black-capped vireo. All nine of these species have been petitioned for removal from the threatened or endangered list. One species, the northern long-eared bat has been petitioned for listing as threatened due to disease problems in bat community. Also, while we are doing this we will do housekeeping to check the common and scientific names of all listed species are updated if those name changes are accepted by the scientific community. The next steps in the process include: 1) Publication in Kansas Register followed by a 90-day public comment period; 2) Informational presentations and information posted on website; 3) Expert evaluation and scoring sheet of status with numerical ratings; 4) Literature reviews; 5) Notifications to surrounding states and tribes; 6) Final recommendations provided to Secretary from the T&E Task Committee prior to June meeting; and 7) Commission votes on proposed changes to the current lists following Public Hearing. More detail at March meeting in Topeka. Chairman Lauber – The chestnut lamprey, for instance, moving from threatened to no status; can we assume it numbers are greater, is that the index used to determine if they need to change? Miller – Most of these species were petitioned because they are not viable in Kansas anymore, viable means shows some reproduction in the state. Some of these species were put on back in 1978 when there were few records. Our definition of endangered is it must be a viable population in Kansas. Chairman Lauber – So the species can die out and be removed? Miller – That's true, that will be the case in some of these species. We are required to create recovery plans for our species and those are costly and it doesn't make sense to contract someone to make recovery plans on something that is no longer viable in the state. Chairman Lauber – Wondered if you could down grade backwards from endangered to threatened to SINC or just not efficient



to monitor anymore? Miller – Correct. Chairman Lauber - Are all of these species indigenous to Kansas? Miller – For all of these species, there are some records from 30 to 40 years ago or longer. Another thing to keep in mind is we are supposed to consider foreseeable future. Some years ago, early task force decided 35 years would be a good length of time and some of these species we haven't had records on for 35 years or more. Commissioner Marshall – Between now and when we vote on this could we get more explanation of why each of these is being removed, because not viable or why? Miller – I will prepare that for briefing notes of next meeting. Commissioner Doll – Some of these are being moved because no population? Miller – Yes, and some being moved because things have gotten better, for instance spring peeper is a small frog in eastern Kansas and survey work shows they are improving in numbers plus many wetlands have been developed through NRCS in some of those counties which we feel made the habitat better for them and pushed them over the threshold from threatened into SINC. Proof is the onus of the task committee to prove petition is warranted. Chairman Lauber – A few years ago Syracuse, Kansas was wanting to have a sand recreation park, was that the longnose snake holding up that project? Miller – It probably was in that instance, but I am not positive on that. Commissioner Budd – Explain difference between endangered, threatened and SINC? Miller – Endangered is the most extreme, by definition it is any species of wildlife whose continued existence as a viable species of flora or fauna of the state is determined to be in jeopardy; followed by threatened, which is any species of wildlife which appears likely within the foreseeable future to become an endangered species. Commissioner Budd – All three of those categories, if someone were to go in and disturb potential habitat for any of these would there be mitigation the department required? Miller – Not for SINC.

6. Lesser Prairie Chicken Federal Listing Update - Keith Sexson, Assistant Secretary, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit J). Won't have ultimate news until March 30, but since our last report to the Commission we submitted the rangewide plan on September 17 to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for consideration and endorsement. On letter dated October 23 to the five states, we did get that endorsement, which was a milestone for us. We had worked to cover many of the concerns relative to the threats posed in the request for listing of the Lesser Prairie Chicken (LPC). Since that time the USFWS has developed a 4(d) rule for addressing conservation of the LPC, should it be listed as threatened. That is currently in the Federal Register and out for public review and that remains open for public comment through January 10, 2014. This current version of the RWP is tied to the 4(d) rule, however the 4(d) rule only come in to effect if the species is listed. Other actions that have occurred include: 1) Held a range-wide training of wildlife agency field staff in November in Dodge City. Approximately 70 employees from the five states in attendance and they will all be able to work on impacts and deliver the landowner conservation plans. 2) An industry enrollment seminar was held in December in Amarillo, Texas, targeting wind, oil and gas companies. Now we need to get industry and landowners to enroll under the plan. We should have legal documents next week for this enrollment process; the reason that is important is when we get the certificates of participation signed by industry and landowners then we begin to show USFWS there is interest out there and the more acreage the better it is going to look for the record when they go to make their final decision on listing. 3) First meeting of the Lesser Prairie Chicken Initiative Council, part of our business plan, was held in Wichita October 30 – November 1, 2013. This Council is comprised of directors from the five LPC states and one at large WAFWA director and is governing body for implementation of the plan. 4) Nominations for the Lesser Prairie Chicken Advisory Committee are in process, 17 members representing industry, agriculture/landowners, non-governmental conservation organizations, state fish and wildlife agencies, USDA and USFWS, and local government. Nominations open for another week or two. 5) A proposed Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA) covering oil/gas industry, put together by USFWS and paid for by oil and gas industry, has been published in the Federal Register and parallels the language in the Certificates of Participation contained within the RWP and is open for comment until January 17. The CCAA approach was at the request of oil/gas

companies who are looking to the wildlife agencies, those with the expertise, to assist them with their planning and development to reduce impacts to the species. 6) A briefing trip to Washington D.C. resulted in a request from American Wind Energy Association to present to their group specific examples of how the RWP works for wind development; they sent scenarios for Jim Pitman to work on and he is doing that. The Association Rural Electrical Cooperatives requested a webinar for their members and we are in the process of putting that together. Met with national cattlemen's group as they have asked for a presentation at their national convention in February and the National Association of Conservation Districts has asked for a poster presentation at their annual meeting, which we are unsure if we will do. Jim and I attended state meeting of Association of Conservation Districts, had a nice turnout and a seminar that we put together for that group. Legal documents are locked down and we are ready to start to enroll, however not in a position to enroll landowners until we have some funding base to support conservation measures we would be asking them to sign up for. One of the first groups we are staging is industry, particularly oil and gas so they are poised to come on with millions of acres they have leased within the prairie chicken range and to pay enrollment fees. With those fees we will have the funding base to go back out and write agreements with the landowners for delivery of conservation measures on the landscape. We were at a meeting in Corpus Christi and had an opportunity to meet with the director of USFWS to cover some of these things and status of planning process. We think we have a good chance of getting warranted but precluded from listing status. We have put together a plan that doesn't leave much out on what needs to be addressed for their consideration. Drought came at worst time in terms of considering LPC status. The 2012 survey estimated 34,000 to 37,000 birds and 2013 survey showed 17,000 birds, which caused us problems because those inclined to list this bird suggested it ought to move from threatened list to endangered list. Jim and his colleagues have done a really good job in coming back to the table and explaining the dynamics of upland bird populations and the impacts drought has on those populations. Historically we know we have had lows and the birds bounced back and same thing is true for quail and pheasants that are affected by these types of weather conditions. In review and comment we have come back with science documentation that would address this concern for declines in LPC because of the drought and the fact that they may never return, so that is one of the factors handed to us that we needed to address. We feel that we have cover conditions this year that are better than we have seen in the last couple of years in LPC range so we feel like spring production could send us in the positive direction. When we do 2014 survey this spring, which is going to be before we have produced anything out there, we hope survey shows a stable population, hopefully rebound will show up on 2015 survey. As we have worked through this, over the last two to two and a half years, I am proud of the five states that have worked together on this plan and it amazes me that we have stuck together and produced a document that is probably unprecedented in presenting to USFWS on petitioning for this animal. But, we still have folks out there who have convinced themselves that this bird is destined to be listed so why bother. The five states have been firm in our message that if this plan doesn't play an important role in making a not warranted decision than I'm not sure there is anything we can do or present to USFWS that would ever make a difference. We understand there are a lot of factors that the USFWS considers and they might find for threatened and if they do we feel like we have the plan, a document that can be flipped and become a recovery plan for LPC. The importance here is so many times with these species they go on the TSA list and they sit there and we back off because it is the USFWS responsibility now, but we are committed to the fact that if it is listed our plan becomes the recovery plan and we follow through with what is in that plan; working with the impacters in terms of what they have to pay for the impacts they do on the landscape and with the landowners to implement those conservation practices; we have covered both scenarios. We still have to deliver this plan and bring that population back to what we established, 67,000 birds on 10-year average. This has been a wakeup call for the states to look at species within their states, particularly sage grouse. Chairman Lauber – Do we have an active proponent who is working to offset the five states' efforts? Sexson – Petitioners came forward and through some litigation the USFWS had to take these species on. There are 250

species sitting on the list, and judges determined USFWS had to work on the species. Petitioners said if they worked on certain species they wouldn't petition any more species until list was cleaned up, so LPC came out of that list and had to be dealt with by end of 2014. Nobody right now is firing directly at us, but they may be working behind the scenes. There are other efforts going on, the Environmental Defense Fund and Natural Resource Solutions, who have been working with a select group of oil and gas to develop a habitat conservation plan, which is submitted to USFWS and when it comes out it will go out for public comment, as well. Pearce – You said there was a goal of 67,000 birds is that for state of Kansas or rangewide? Sexson – Rangewide and it is important to realize that is a 10-year average. Pearce – Annual production survey was done before? Pitman – Won't see benefit of good production until 2015. Pearce – How many LPC harvested in 2012/2013? Pitman – 150 to 200 birds.

### C. Workshop Session

1. Antelope and Elk 25-Series Regulations - Matt Peek, wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit K). At last meeting we expressed concern about status of pronghorn in short grass prairie because of drought issues. Concerned with substantial increases in archery hunting because of unlimited permits and the fact they could use crossbows because their success rates were substantially higher than traditional archery equipment. Sometimes crossbow success rate is over 20 percent, which is significant archery harvest compared to other permit types. Pearce - How many crossbows in 2012, was it 12? Peek – Yes, but that was only limited to youth and hunters 55 or older. Despite these concerns, preliminary analysis of 2013 data does not indicate a need for changes in season structure at this time, though additional analyses will be conducted. Firearm and muzzleloader permit allocations will be determined following winter aerial surveys.

Elk – No change from last commission meeting (Exhibit L). Current harvest season, been great season on Fort Riley, nine of the 11 any-elk permits were filled and seven of the 15 antlerless permits were filled; plus there was an additional bull taken illegally. Of the landowner permits, success rates have not been so good, one antlered bull and one antlerless elk. Our season structure, season dates and permit types have been stable for last few years and don't anticipate any changes. Based on these success rates, we would expect permit allocations to remain the same and will finalize permit numbers in Unit 2 (Fort Riley) before next meeting; Unit 3 is unlimited. Commissioner Budd -

Can Commissioner tag for elk be used on Fort Riley? Peek – Yes. Commissioner Budd – Same requirements as hunting on Fort Riley? Peek – Yes. Chairman Lauber – But the Commissioner permit does not count toward your once-in-a-lifetime? Peek – Correct, the same individual has had it for several years. Pearce – Have you seen enough photos to get a feel for quality of the elk? Peek – No I haven't. I normally do get photos, but not seen very many this year. Chairman Lauber – Had caller wanting to know if we had verified another bear in northcentral Kansas, is that so? Peek – Yes, there were trail camera pictures with a black bear. It is surprising this time of year and at that location. Have seen black bear around Elkhart in Morton County and had report in that area a year ago that we were unable to confirm, but we have been getting reports of Arizona bears from surrounding states. Pearce – Confirmed bear in northcentral Kansas? Peek – We've seen pictures and biologist has been in touch with the individual who got the pictures.

2. Deer 25-Series Regulations - Lloyd Fox, big game research biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit M). KAR 115-25-9 is an exempt regulation that must be reviewed and passed each year to establish the deer hunting season dates for the following year. Currently looking at whitetail deer numbers. Had an interesting meeting last night in Elkhart about deer situation around Cimarron National Grassland, and we're receiving a large number of comments about this deer herd. We are reviewing our data and will be looking at Unit 18 on possibly excluding whitetail antlerless-only permits on the Grassland and eliminating extended seasons in that area. We will be meeting with the Forest Service as well as our out staff. We are

looking at information we have collected in determining how we will handle antlerless permits next year. This regulation sets the season dates, which is the same structure of season dates as last year. This includes pre-rut season mandated by legislature, our second year and we will get some information back on that the end of January when we do our harvest survey. The information we have about that season is that was used by very few people. Commissioner Budd – How many nonresident firearms tags did we sell last year? Fox – About 25,000 all together nonresident permits; last year sold 6,516 nonresident antlerless whitetail, this year 6,405. Commissioner Budd – Are all nonresident tags the same price? Fox – Yes they are, with the exception of permits that would include the mule deer stamp, which is \$100 more. Commissioner Budd – How much is a nonresident tag? Fox - \$315, a \$20 application fee and additional fees for preferred system, \$2.50. Commissioner Budd – How many total resident permits sold? Fox – As of December 17, 2012 had 219,686 and in 2013 228,238. Commissioner Budd – How much is a resident deer tag? Fox – As a rule, \$32.50 and half price for landowner and youth. Commissioner Budd – Do you feel our deer herd is stabilized across the state? In sheer numbers larger or smaller than the past? Fox – Slightly down from what it was two years ago and according to figures we have from last year, slightly up from where it was last year (was down 4- to 5-percent). If you look at presentation I gave last night at Elkhart where I looked at information I have been collecting using distance sampling technique, we have about 650,000 deer in the state and the overall trend over the last 10 years is a slightly increasing population; down from two years ago and bounced back this year. Commissioner Budd – Do you feel quality of deer herd, compared to two years ago, is better or worse? Fox – This will generate controversy even mentioning this, but hunters are very concerned about that issue. I showed Michael Pearce the results of the spotlight survey; we run 3-5 nights in each one of our deer management units on private land and about the same amount of effort on public land and this year our employees classified 6,542 deer. To put that into perspective, we are taking 90,000 to 95,000 deer per year; 7 or 8 percent of what the harvest will be, so substantial effort, but never good enough with hunters, landowners or whoever has a controversy with us. Commissioner Budd – Do you feel like letting 25,000 nonresident hunters who come to Kansas to hunt deer is damaging the quality of the deer herd or numbers? Fox – No, I do not. I was going to give you a classification of the deer that our employees classify; of those 6,500 deer: 695 adult bucks 2½ years old and older; 254 yearling bucks, only 26.8 percent of the population of antlered deer; all together, back to 2005 for every 100 does we classify 33 antlered deer which is a pretty outstanding quality of the deer herd. We've had some concerns about fawn production because during drought periods we can have increased mortality on fawns. Through this long period of time we have been using this technique we have seen about 60, 65 or 70 fawns per 100 does, with that dropping into the 55 range the last three years, down due to drought, but it's not devastating. It can be low in particular area, but on statewide basis our deer herd is in very good shape. One of the things I am concerned about, years ago hunters had a much larger area than an individual hunter would use and they were able to spread their hunting pressure out, now they are focused on a smaller area where they have permission to hunt. We know these are matriarchal systems of deer and that if individuals in a particular area hunt their herd too heavily they are going to see substantially less deer as a result of their own hunting pressure. I think that can be a significant part of why we have hunters telling us they are not seeing the deer they saw in the past, but what they don't see the bigger picture of deer management unit or statewide. Commissioner Budd – Are you proposing anything for upcoming season to increase nonresident permits? Fox – Possibly, that has not been determined; I think there are parts of the state where that could be done and other parts where we might cut back. We have not gone through the system with our staff and the reviewed the information we have to make that final decision. Commissioner Budd – Based on the numbers you gave me, 25,000 nonresident permits at \$335 plus fees is about \$8.5 million just in permit fees and doesn't include tourism dollars. The residents is about 228,000 for about \$7.4 million. There are a lot of myths out there, but what we are doing by bringing in these nonresidents to a great state with a great deer herd, may be taking some bigger bucks, but are paying to do that and do we increase the numbers; Lloyd will tell us what is best for that. If this

is just about keeping someone out to keep it for the people of the state of Kansas I don't think that is what we are all about, that is my opinion. You are doing a great job, every time you give a report you have the facts and figures. Chairman Lauber – I think due to the economic resources nonresidents have available that 25,000 probably harvest the greater share of pounds of antlers per year harvested. In most cases they have more land and more opportunity, which they have paid for; and I don't think we can shut off nonresident permits as we can see 14 percent of the permits bring in more than half of the revenue, but there are a tremendous amount of constituents in the state who are holding deep resentment to this because of the amount of acreage available to the average person is declining. Don't think it has a long-term effect on the population, more social issue and no question that it is profitable and enables us to do what we have to do, but we do have to balance it against the vast majority of people who are resentful. Commissioner Dill – I think the points as you stated are correct in that areas are more concentrated and don't have ability to go as many places, but do we post some of this statistical information on the website? Fox – I do not, I need a hand from some of our IT people to do that. Commissioner Dill – Do that as historical perspective for future years. We get calls all the time on that and could refer them to the website to look at statistical information and that might be helpful. Commissioner Budd – That was my point, I didn't know what the numbers really were until Lloyd told me. All the surrounding states afford us the luxury of going to hunt big game in their states and I don't think we should limit people from coming to Kansas. Chairman Lauber – I think the current level of permits we have satisfied demand, to get rid of permits we have to do a second leftover drawing except for the insatiable area around Medicine Lodge where no one can find a place to hunt a squirrel. Would you agree? Fox – With the exception of some areas in deer management units 1, 2 and 3, I would agree with you. Overall, on statewide basis we have more nonresident permits than we have applicants, but we do have high demand for nonresident permits in some areas, higher than allocation at this time. One of the considerations for nonresident permits is landowner desires and we redid our landowner survey and that is broken down by 19 DMUs and in areas with higher deer damage complaints you have higher desire by those landowners to have nonresident hunters. We need to take a look at that and re-examine those numbers within our staff and decide if we want to change some of those units, increase some and decrease some; part of our job to reweight those issues every year. Commissioner Budd – I think the bigger issue, more than deer or deer tags, is people are resentful that they can't hunt the same place as their grandfather or father because farmer has found new revenue source by leasing the ground. I don't know that we will ever be able to control that financial climate, just a sign of the times. Chairman Lauber – We are not going to be able to stop it and we can't put things back the way they used to be. Met nonresident demand and to push for more would be perceived as being disloyal to the common man and would create more resentment. Need to educate and let them know the percentage of nonresidents is very small. Commissioner Budd – I am not promoting more tags, I am promoting the state of Kansas as a tourism destination. We have a great state for the outdoors and states around us have very liberal regulations. Donges – On early season deer antlerless season, I ran across a lot of individuals who didn't even know it was taking place. Did you say you have harvest numbers this year? Fox – Not this year, our survey won't go out until after January 31, the last hunting day. Donges – Hunter reports came out in Missouri and they said they have had the lowest hunter harvest in the last 20 years. Andrew Woolley, student at Kansas State University – Question on firearm season, talking to a lot of people and there is discontent as to when it occurs, a lot of people propose we move it to Thanksgiving season, however I have heard talk from archers that they don't like that and potential for overharvest. Has it been considered moving season to Christmas season, seven days before and six days after, December 18-31? That might make it more convenient for hunters while putting less pressure on deer population. Has that been considered? Chairman Lauber – It has been considered, one of the first Commission meetings I attended I requested changing a longstanding opening day and it was the biggest mistake I ever made. That is probably perceived as a little too late and it is very complicated to change a traditional opening season and you can hear arguments for and against; did not get a lot of traction when discussed before. Commissioner Marshall – What season?

Woolley – Firearm season for antlered deer. Commissioner Marshall – As opposed to moving antlerless season from January to December. Woolley – That may be a more popular idea. Tyler Osborn – On two-day rifle season during the middle of October, wasn't aware of it; understand a two-year thing and we are in first year and going into second year. What was the reasoning behind that? Chairman Lauber – It was a legislative mandate. Osborn – Will that come back after this year and be implemented again and again? Fox – It was a legislative mandate and there is a substantial amount of interest in that type of approach on a nationwide basis from individuals who want to see a number of antlerless deer removed, and before they take food that is available for the rest of the deer herd. The thought is it allows the rest of the deer herd to go into winter in better condition; makes a better combination of buck to doe ratio in the mating system. There are a whole lot of different ideas, but none of this has been proven; also removing does earlier in the year results in a higher orphan rate in fawns and in some cases that has been disproved to be an increase in mortality rate, but this is a very social animal. We really don't know the true effect of this pre-rut hunt; it is still early and there has been very little real science completed on it yet. It attracts a lot of people's attention and it was promoted to legislators, they bought the idea and told us to try it for two years then make a decision on what to do. Osborn – Those two days was shocking because we have muzzleloader season and I am a bowhunter, so was hard for me. Fox – Part of the idea was generally there are more firearm hunters than bowhunters and this would increase the total harvest because you would have more people out there. Also, the idea behind this season is that it is a very short window to stimulate hunters to get out there and use the resource. Marvin Whitehead (handout – Exhibit N) – Wanted to share personal observations from the last fall. Appreciate you trying to satisfy everyone, but all for naught in Unit 12. One person took a small 6 point buck during the early youth season; during the special antlerless weekend, three deer and one of those guys didn't even know there was a special season; two taken with crossbows, possibly a third; during general firearms season only saw three nonresident hunters make use of that free antlerless tag, in fact two of area outfitters acted like they didn't even know it was available until the hunter showed up in camp with them. Last week I talked to the other two processors in the county and from the numbers they gave me the overall harvest in Wilson County was down 30 to 40 percent and as of 10:00 this morning there had only been three deer brought into our processing facility. Just so you don't think this is a real small area, other hunters I spoke with were in Elk, Greenwood, Woodson, Montgomery and Wilson counties. During the archery season I have no idea how much time I spend on 18 different stands and for the first time saw very few deer and saw only a few tracks. Another year or two like this and you won't have to worry about those permit numbers. There are isolated pockets of deer out there somewhere. On one of Lloyd's surveys it said there were 18 deer per square mile, but I would like to ride along, because I just don't see it. Fox – We have allowed people to go with us in certain cases. The state of Colorado had a few years ago, hunters did not believe their survey numbers so the hunters with the help of the department actually designed a second survey that the hunters were involved in and they got very similar results. I will run down the scientific article on this. Whitehead – If you develop something like that, put my name on that list. Chairman Lauber – Has EHD had significant effect in certain areas? Fox – It could have. One of the things we are seeing is Nebraska, Missouri and parts of Illinois are results of EHD that occurred last year. This year we didn't have a severe outbreak, to the best of our ability to detect it. Whitehead – Very few fawns have been brought in and usually the last weekend, if it had hair it was brought in. Out of 80 to 85 I saw, only three fawns. Commissioner Budd – Marvin, what you like us to do to address the Wilson County issue? Whitehead – In January, end antlerless season for a while. Chairman Lauber – You are providing antidotal evidence that would provide an alternative perspective to a growing deer herd. I believe Lloyd's numbers, but I have been hearing a lot of people say the same thing you are. Don't think there is anything we can do, don't believe anyone hunts in October two-day season or January season. It does appear that there may be a reduction of deer that may recover on its own in those areas. Try to figure out the numbers and make the management the best we can. Fox – I could probably invite Marvin to come along on one of our spotlights and run through the whole system so you understood it. We need help

getting our information back to people, that is one of the things KBA could be monumentally helpful on. Pearce – Lloyd, from what your research showed what was the extent of the EHD across the state, obviously further east and further north; but how far west do you think it went? Fox – We developed a map and we have that for last year and that may be on our website. Cowley County, the southwest corner and as far as Jewell County up in the northcentral part of the state, then bowed back in between those two extremes. Pearce – I hear reports of Ellis and Pawnee that it decimated the herd out there. Fox – We did not receive any reports at the time and we did not document any sick deer from those areas. The southwest part of the state, historically have never had a clinical case of either EHD or blue tongue. Pearce – There has been a lot of research done on Quivira too hasn't there? Fox – Yes, and we have high antibodies at Quivira, that means the deer have been exposed to the virus, but only a handful through the years of clinical sick deer; they seem to have a higher resistance to the disease there. Pearce – If you wanted to increase the deer population in the state, hypothetically, how would you change the regulations to increase the deer herd? Fox – The best way is to take your foot off the accelerator, reduce antlerless deer harvest by decreasing seasons, for example January season, or permit availability; or you change the way the permits are actually written. We have a long history of having either-sex allocations with our hunters and it has worked very well for us. I would hate to see us get too far off afield in an effort to cause a knee-jerk reaction. There are going to be ups and downs in the deer herd and they come back from things like EHD. The next thing would be two years down the road when you start getting landowner complaints that the deer are out of control. Pearce – When does KDOT come out with the number of roadkills, yearly or monthly? Fox – It is an annual report that normally comes out in April or May. Pearce – I didn't see near the roadkills as I traveled back and forth to my waterfowl areas. You listed about 220,000 residents? Fox – That includes applications and other types of permits; all together we have about 125,000 deer hunters with 25,000 of those being nonresidents and all together they buy about 193,000 permits; things that take you up into the 220,000s is things like application fees and other fees Karen Beard worked up on our accounting system. Pearce – So we have about 100,000 resident deer hunters? Fox – Just less than that. Pearce – I have lost places to hunt too. What do you tell the residents, when you tell them nonresidents are paying more (1/4 of hunters paying for more than half), what do you tell residents they are getting out of this? All they are seeing is the negative, less places to hunt. Fox – I hope that what we can always say is that we are giving them better quality conservation, like WIHA; we are doing more with less; not increasing fee structure but providing all of these different services in the form of enforcement, examination of endangered species, etc. Conservation in North America at the state level rides on the back of hunters and particularly, in our state, deer hunters. Pearce – Robin, what do you tell them when they complain about that? Jennison – We don't use that as a way to manage our deer herd, Lloyd sits down and makes the decisions on how to manage our deer; within that we are going to market this state, but how much we make from nonresidents is not a factor. We are trying to manage the deer herd. At times we are prompted by legislature action to do something that if left up to us we might not do. But to the best of Lloyd's ability he tells us how many permits to issue. Pearce – What do you tell resident hunters on how they benefit from having nonresident hunters. Jennison – We are trying to manage the deer herd and think Kansas has a good deer herd. Pearce – It is just a bi-product. Jennison – Yes, a bi-product, but we will take advantage of that bi-product. Chairman Lauber – A landowner contacted us about buying a permit to go hunting on his own land that day and was told he couldn't hunt until the next day. He wanted to know why? In the days before KOALS a person could get a deer, then go get the permit and take it to the locker plant or clean it yourself and no one would know the difference; I don't know if it is worth considering anything differently or not, but we do have ability to have a time of purchase know that we didn't have in the past. I think we should consider it. Another item is some people have wanted to use dogs, particularly leashed dogs, to pursue wounded animals; in some places this is a common thing, but not in Kansas. The people who talked to me say they are not recovering animals. Would like the deer group to at least consider this. Sometimes an idea sounds good and there are unintended consequences. I received several calls from a localized

group in western Kansas claiming to be overran during deer season by coyote hunters trespassing and local agency law enforcement said, we know, call the Commission, and they felt this was a consistent theme. While we chose not to eliminate hunting (coyotes) from vehicles we did not suggest a cavalier approach to trespass and if you have a trespass problem call the county sheriff or a conservation officer and I would rather that response not be, call the Commission, although I don't mind talking to these guys. We do have sensitivity and appreciation for private property and nobody has any more right to trespass now as they did previously. Commissioner Dill – Part of the discussion on the coyote issue was the fact that law enforcement was going to try and gather some statistical information and give us some incidence reports so we could have it for consideration this year. Mark Rankin, Assistant Director of Law Enforcement – I have that. Actually I was going to try address all three of those, I took some notes. One of the issues law enforcement has with hunt on the same day permit is while there are a number of techniques available to determine death, they are not that fine that you can tell down to minutes, we are talking about within a time period. We have had several instances with purchase times on KOALS where officers have made cases, particularly waterfowl hunters where they would look at licenses and the guys would show them a transaction number as a telephone purchase and when they would check the time it would be the between the time they got out of their truck and when they arrived at the blind. One of the things we would be concerned about, if they purchase on the same day, is we might not be able to make a case because any time of death we have might not be fine enough. In terms of, call the Commission, I am actually responsible for a couple of those calls, calls that have come into the Pratt office I get them, we talk about it at length, if it is on your property and it is trespassing you have to actually go sign the complaint on the chapter 21 criminal violation unless it is posted “with permission” in which case an officer can do it, but many times the response from the landowner is it is local people and I really don't want to have them charged, just run them off. If they are not willing to prosecute, we don't really have anything to run them off with, you can talk to them and tell them to leave, but that is not going to stop them from coming back. When they say, what can I do to get it changed that is when I tell them to call the Commission. I'm guessing it wasn't relayed to you in that manner; and I will talk to field officers about how they answer those questions in the field also. On the issue of coyotes, Col. Jones had put a survey for our officers where they could report incidents they have online and I don't have access to Google analytics and Col. Jones has been ill for about two weeks. He did provide me with a copy of that, but a lot of it is pie charts and in color and if I copy it you would not be able to see if very well. We can try and get a color copy to you. We started in October asking officers that anytime they have an incident dealing with coyote hunters, particularly if they feel coyote hunting is an excuse for other activity, only when there was a complaint or a problem, not all coyote hunters. There was a total of 45 responses, two in October, nine in November, 31 in December and up through today there had been one in January. Another thing I looked at was the first eight days of each month, one in October, zero in November, 24 in December and one in January. Some of the other things we tracked were, “How did this come to your attention?”, 44 percent while officers were patrolling, 56 percent it was a reported to them; with 46 percent reported by landowners, 19 percent by law enforcement dispatch when the landowner called law enforcement and 15 percent general public complaints and Operation Game Thief hotline. About 73 percent of the time, no charges ended up being filed, only 27 percent with charges. When we asked if what was suspected verified or unverified, 26 percent of time had a complaint but by the time they arrived nothing was going on or couldn't find anybody in the area, 47 percent were suspected of activity, but couldn't develop a case and 28 percent of time there were actually charges of some kind. Sometimes the landowner requests that there be no charges, due to fear of retaliation. Chairman Lauber – Is this statewide? Rankin – Yes. We asked if the suspects were residents or nonresidents, 80 percent were residents, 7 percent nonresidents of the ones verified; 14 percent of the groups had both residents and nonresidents. Asked, of the people they verified being involved, were they from local community or outside community; 57 percent local, 25 percent outside and 18 percent both. That is a synopsis of the 20 questions we asked. Chairman Lauber – I would like to have that sent to me as



well as the pie charts. The biggest concern we would have would be during the firearms deer season. I don't know if 31 in month of December statewide is a big issue or a small issue, but the incidents definitely spikes then. Commissioner Marshall – So in your feeling, is that a significant problem or not? Rankin – I have been sitting in a desk chair for 10 years, but when I was in the field I was in Butler County and it was a significant issue there. In talking with our officers that are currently in the field they are telling me it is a different problem in the west than it is the east because of the terrain. It is much harder to work in the east because unless you have an aircraft spotting you can't locate the people, they will hear them on radios and can't locate them. There is also suspicion that these groups believe we are listening to them on scanners now so a lot of them have changed to cell phones so we are not hearing the traffic like we used to; they are calling each other or doing a group text. Another thing that impacted this was northwest where we have heard complaints, we have unfilled vacancies there which puts a significant hole in the officers we have available. Incidentally, an officer has to wrap up what they are working on, if they can't they have to request overtime through their supervisor and send the supervisor has to send justification to me and just during the last week I got one where the landowner/tenant complained of coyote hunters trespass and is willing to testify in court and it struck my attention because that is so rare to have a landowner willing to testify on this. Commissioner Budd – When we passed the coyote regulations last year, were we going to re-address that? Chairman Lauber – We didn't pass anything, we left it alone and we asked that a study be made and I think there was a presumption that it would come back for our review after we had this information. The reason we passed nothing was we needed more significant data. Commissioner Doll – The impetus was that it was going to punish a significant group of sportsmen in Kansas and we didn't want to do that. Chairman Lauber – Was it a trespass issue. Rankin – We asked what significant violation was and they are listed as violation codes and I would have to look them up on my chart; some are use of artificial light at night, illegal means, using a rifle on archery permit; these were guys who said they were coyote hunting and there is deer in the truck, because we had a number of failed to tag deer, and there are some no license tickets there. Chairman Lauber – I am confused on these complaints. Rankin – These complaints are groups who say they are coyote hunting and in reality, when officers contacted them, they had deer. Chairman Lauber – So these 31 were infractions? Rankin – Yes, some were out there running their dogs while shooting at deer, when officer would arrive they couldn't find any evidence they had shot a deer, those are the unverified ones. Chairman Lauber – The unverified aren't included in the 31 or they are? Rankin – Yes, 26 percent were unverified. Chairman Lauber – I guess of 31 calls how many resulted in tickets being written? Rankin – 45 calls, charges filed on 27 percent, just about, I can't tell you exactly because we asked them what the most serious primary violation was and there were 12; in 33 percent of cases no tickets were written. Commissioner Budd – How did this come about? Tymeson – When we reviewed the furbearer regulations last year, law enforcement as well as Matt's review. Chairman Lauber – I don't particularly support the change, but we had people coming to public meetings talking about it, there were landowners out there who felt coyote hunting was being used as an excuse to deer hunt, so it came to us. It still seems hard to prove, to minimize 12 infractions you would shut off dog hunting for a group of people for 2 weeks. It would probably solve the problem, but I don't know if it is a fair approach. Commissioner Budd – The reason I asked was because if whoever brought it to the commission for us to look at thinks it is still a viable problem we will bring it back. Tymeson – Mr. Chairman, on those three items, since you just brought them up, that you let us take a look at them and give a report at the next Commission meeting. Chairman Lauber – Ok, thanks Mark for being on the spot and covering those items. Already had more discussion than I anticipated today. Commissioner Marshall – Could we do a quality survey asking hunters if they would prefer to hunt geese the first week of November versus the last weekend of the season, target 1,000 randomly selected hunters. Also, would like to see duck survey in southeast. Pearce – So you are saying the surveys they are doing isn't good enough? Commissioner Marshall – I didn't say that, just want to use random hunters; I could probably find hundreds of hunters to call in right now and vote one way or another. Surveying 1,000 random people rather than saying, if

you want to fill out this survey, does that make sense? Commissioner Doll – This are not statistically created professional surveys, these are done by volumes of information; if you think of political surveys where they extrapolate out the information, that is not what is being done here. Commissioner Marshall – It may be more expensive and cost prohibitive. Sexson – We do have some qualified individuals that have experience in human dimensions surveying. I guess what you are suggesting is probably a good point because it depends on what you want to target and so you narrow down the target you are looking for information and who is going to provide that, and then the randomness of the survey and that kind of thing and that can be done. If you are thinking more a third party to get our biologists out of it, I am not sure that is required because the surveys we do we are not trying to skew those one way or another. Some of the surveys you have seen are more broad in terms of the questions that are asked, so if we were to focus our desire to collect statistically reliable information that dealt just we goose seasons, we can do that and we can share the technique and survey process and the drawing of those folks who would be involved in that survey and the same thing for the southeast if we were just focusing on early versus late in the southeast zone. Let us do some work on it because we do have individuals who are well qualified to do this. Commissioner Marshall – Would you agree that is something different than like at Cheyenne Bottoms as you checking out to fill out something, that is not a good survey because a certain group of hunters are going to take the time to do that properly. Sexson – And then it depends on how many times you go back out to try and get the nonrespondents through other mailings or telephone calls or something. Sometimes it is a broad survey, but the selection of the participants is done in a random nature, in s statistically reliable nature, but we are more random with the questions and trying to get answers to several things versus when you focus on particular issue you want the public information for. Pearce – Could you do that for southeast zone? Sexson – I would have to defer to Tom Bidrowski who was reporting a lot of that in terms of our waterfowl survey that is done. Those are waterfowl hunters that are selected to answer a variety of questions. It is always done in a random nature with a statistical method for drawing those folks. Chairman Lauber – I think Keith you know what direction we want and I think you have people who can do it. Steve Sorensen – Don't our current waterfowl seasons run to the last day allowed by the feds? Chairman Lauber – No. Sorensen – We can run deeper into February? Chairman Lauber – No. Sorensen – No, what? Chairman Lauber – We move seasons, we have so many days within a framework and this particular year we moved some later seasons forward to where we ran out of days. Pearce – I think his question is, the feds give us a beginning and ending date. Sorensen – The last day allowed is February 15 and I think Tom has always started there and counted backwards and whether it ends up the last week of October or the first week of November, that is where it starts. Pearce – This year it was not that way.

**VII. RECESS AT 5:00 p.m.**

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

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

**XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**

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

*None*

**XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**

## **D. Public Hearing**

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

1. KAR 115-4-15. Restitution scoring system; white-tailed deer; mule deer; elk; antelope - Lloyd Fox, big game research biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit P). Minor change in the wording on Page 2, clarification on what a point is and what qualifies as a measurement; a point is one inch or more if the length is greater than the width and that is the same definition that Boone and Crockett uses.

**Commissioner Budd moved to approve KAR 115-4-15 before the Commission.  
Commissioner Dill seconded.**

**The roll call vote on KAR 115-4-15 as recommended was as follows (Exhibit Q):**

<b>Commissioner Budd</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Dill</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Doll</b>	<b>Absent</b>
<b>Commissioner Hayzlett</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Marshall</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Wilson</b>	<b>Absent</b>
<b>Commissioner Lauber</b>	<b>Yes</b>

**The motion as presented KAR 115-4-15 passed 5-0.**

2. KAR 115-2-3. Camping and utility fees. – Linda Lanterman, Parks Division director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit R). We have been coming before you to talk about our management plan on our utility fees. We propose that we will increase each utility, one, two or three utilities by \$1.50 each night. I have given you a line graph (Exhibit S) showing you our utility fee increases. Every year we look at our occupancy reports and fees we are charging. Two years ago we increased utility fees by \$1.00, and wish to raise by \$1.50 per utility per night this year. In addition to that we are going to change the verbiage on long-term camping to seasonal camping and it also will increase monthly by \$30.50 for one, two and three utilities.

**Commissioner Marshall moved to approve KAR 115-2-3 before the Commission.  
Commissioner Budd seconded.**

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

<b>Commissioner Budd</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Dill</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Doll</b>	<b>Absent</b>
<b>Commissioner Hayzlett</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Marshall</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Wilson</b>	<b>Absent</b>
<b>Commissioner Lauber</b>	<b>Yes</b>

**The motion as presented KAR 115-2-3 passed 5-0.**

3. KAR 115-25-5. Turkey; fall season, bag limit and permits. - Jim Pitman, wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit U). You have heard me talk in the past about how are turkey numbers in the east plummeted sharply after the wet summers we had, especially in 2007 and 2008. We have had average, to above average production the last couple

of years, but turkey populations in the eastern part of state are still 25-30 percent below what we were at the peak. In addition, our spring hunt success has remained below target, which is 55 percent for residents. As a result we had an adaptive harvest management strategy that we used to guide our recommendations for spring hunt success. Since we are still far below, we are recommending our fall bag reduce from four to one in Units 3, 5 and 6 which is the northeast, southeast and south central part of the state. That would take effect next fall. Commissioner Marshall – What is the rest of the state going to be then? It would still be one bird in northwest Kansas and the four bird fall bag in northcentral Kansas that would be the only unit with four birds. There is no fall season in southwest Kansas. Commissioner Marshall – It would be helpful to have a map again, I can't keep all of the units straight. Pitman – I have one you can look at. Commissioner Marshall – You think you can defend four birds in the northcentral unit (Unit 2)? Pitman – Because spring hunt numbers remained above the target level. Unknown – What is the southern boundary of that? Does it go by counties? Pitman – Our management units go by counties that is how we collect data, but for law enforcement purposes we have to use the roads, so we hug them up as close as we can to our management units. Commissioner Marshall – So is Quivira in Zone 4? Pitman – Quivira is in 5. Commissioner Marshall – So it drops to one? Pitman – Yes. Pearce – Barton, Ellsworth, Rush and Salina are bottom part of northcentral unit, so they are still four. Commissioner Marshall – Doesn't four seem awfully high? Pitman – It has been four ever since I have been with the agency and as long as populations are robust and hunt success is remaining high than currently, we don't see an issue with it. If it starts to drop off; fall harvest has the most potential to limit future populations so that is the first place you want to cut. So if you are trying to get spring hunt success back up and increase bird numbers, you cut fall so that is what we are recommending. Chairman Lauber – The key is you want to keep the jake harvest below 25 percent. Pitman – That is our other trigger. So spring unsuccess is the primary, but see jake harvest below 25 percent so we are not harvesting a lot of what is being produced annually, harvesting older age class birds for the most part. Pearce – How many states consistently have better than 60 percent success rate? Pitman – The only other states in the ballpark are the plains states and some of the western states; the farther east you go the hunting success starts dropping off precipitously. Good hunt success in the eastern U.S. is 25 percent. Pearce – What do you think the populations like now, with hatch this year. Pitman – I think good, to above average production in eastern part of state the last two years, but still fall indices are 25-30 percent below what we were at the peak for fall. Pearce – How many hunters out there harvested four birds this fall? Pitman – Two to three percent of active hunters is what actually fills all four permits. That is why the recommendation is to go from four all the way down to one because you are not going to substantially reduce harvest if you just go from four to three. What we figured based on past harvest data is that by reducing that bag limit from four to one would reduce fall harvest by 25 percent or so. Commissioner Hayzlett – On this economic impact summary the department estimates over 24,000 days of hunting activity, how do you provide that? Tymeson – The USFWS does a survey every year and they have certain data that is collected like number of hunter days that it takes to fill a tag, so there is an estimate of five days per big game or wild turkey tag, so you extrapolate the number of tags sold times the number of days. It is not like it is a firm number it is just an extrapolation of data. Commissioner Marshall – Does 24,000 relate to just turkey hunting or everything? Tymeson – Turkey hunting only. Pearce – Are you going to do any trapping next fall? Pitman – Yes, we are planning on trapping some nuisance-type birds.

**Commissioner Dill moved to approve KAR 115-25-5 before the Commission.  
Commissioner Hayzlett seconded.**

**The roll call vote on KAR 115-25-5 as recommended was as follows (Exhibit ):**

<b>Commissioner Budd</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Dill</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Doll</b>	<b>Absent</b>

Commissioner Hayzlett	Yes
Commissioner Marshall	Yes
Commissioner Wilson	Absent
Commissioner Lauber	Yes

The motion as presented KAR 115-25-5 passed 5-0.

## **XII. Old Business**

*None*

## **XIII. Other Business**

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

March 20, 2014 – Kansas History Center, Topeka

April 17, 2014 – GPNC, Wichita

June 19, 2014 – Pittsburg

August 7, 2014 (later changed to August 21) – Great Bend

October 16, 2014 – Salina

Sexson - March 19 we have set a legislative luncheon, we did these in the past but stopped because of renovations at the capitol. Things are back in order and Robin wants to start that up again, so that is set the day before the next meeting. We will do a buffalo BBQ and it is funded and supported by a number of our conservation friends and park partners. The point is, while you are marking down the next meeting, mark this on your calendars too. Craghead – When you go there take time to go through the new visitor's center at the capitol, it is a beautiful facility.

## **XIV. ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting adjourned at 6:45 p.m.

(Exhibits and/or Transcript available upon request)

# **Secretary's Remarks**

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

**2014 Legislature**  
**No briefing book items – possible handout at meeting**



# **General Discussion**

## 2014 Tourism Marketing Plan

KDWPT markets to two diverse segments; leisure tourism and consumptive tourism. Leisure tourism includes urban and rural attractions and experiences, Kansas Byways, agritourism experiences and non-consumptive nature based activities such as hiking, biking, camping, and bird-watching. Consumptive tourism includes hunting and fishing.

For leisure tourism, video promotion will use an adaptation of Logan Mize's song "Sunflowers" to score Kansas scenes that are authentic and true, the message will be bold, engaging, different, remarkable. But most importantly, the campaign will create feelings viewers will want to experience. For print and display ads, a single, compelling image with a single eye-catching word defined creatively and minimally will be utilized.

Kansas tourism's outdoor consumptive campaigns will also tap the emotional hook of connecting (re-connecting) with nature, friends and family and will emphasize the Kansas' unique outdoor selling points. There's No Place Like Kansas for hunting pheasant or fishing for wipers, etc. Messaging will focus on diversity of species (both hunting and fishing) and when applicable, mixed bag and affordability will be highlighted features. We'll also highlight the abundance and easy access to hunting/fishing areas and the fact that it is easy to have a "do-it-yourself" experience, or if you prefer, a full service package.

Execution includes print, video, television, and digital media, including social media and regular highly-targeted emails.

On April 9, we will hold a media event to announce our partnership with Clearwater native and Nashville recording artist Logan Mize. Mize will help promote to his fan base the state's tourism assets during his live performances, including this year's Country Stampede, and through his website and social media.

We are currently in the middle of an RFP process for the advertising agency of record. Nine vendors submitted proposals. The contract is to be awarded in April. Jones Huyett Partners of Topeka holds the current contract which expires the end of this fiscal year.

**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE, PARKS & TOURISM BRIEFING ITEM**  
**Webless Migratory Game Bird Regulations**  
 March 20, 2014

**Background**

Although webless migratory bird hunting regulations are subject to the same federal framework process with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as waterfowl, stability in season dates and bag limits allows the inclusion of webless migratory bird regulations, bag limits, and season dates as permanent regulations. Webless migratory game bird regulations are summarized below.

<b>Species</b>	<b>Regulation</b>	<b>Regulation Summary</b>
Crow	KAR 115-25-16	Crows; open season, bag limit, and possession limit
Dove	KAR 115-25-19	Doves; management unit, hunting season, shooting hours, and bag and possession limits
	KAR 115-20-7	Doves; legal equipment, taking methods, and possession
Sandhill Crane	KAR 115-25-20	Sandhill crane; management unit, hunting season, shooting hours, bag and possession limits, and permit validation
Snipe, Rail, & Woodcock	KAR 115-25-21	Snipe, rail, and woodcock; management unit, hunting season, shooting hours, and bag and possession limits

**Staff Recommendation**

*NO CHANGES RECOMMENDED TO THE WEBLESS GAME BIRDS REGULATIONS*

**2014-15 Webless Migratory Game Bird Bag Limits and Season Dates**  
*(as prescribed by current regulations)*

<b>Species</b>	<b>Bag/Possession Limits</b>	<b>Season Dates</b>
Crow	none	November 10 - March 10
Dove	Migratory - 15/45 Exotic - none	September 1 - October 31 and November 1 - November 9
Extended Exotic Dove	none	November 20 - February 28
Sandhill Crane	3/9	November 5 - January 1
Snipe	8/24	September 1 - December 16
Rail	25/75	September 1 - November 9
Woodcock	3/9	October 11 - November 24

## 2013-2014 EARLY MIGRATORY GAME BIRD SEASONS

### September Teal Season

March 20, 2014

#### **Background**

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) annually develops the frameworks for states to establish migratory game bird hunting seasons. The USFWS frameworks establish maximum bag, possession limits and season lengths, as well as earliest opening and latest closing dates. States must operate within these frameworks when establishing state specific migratory game bird seasons. September Teal Season Frameworks are published in late-June, after results from the May Breeding Duck Survey and recommendations from flyway councils are completed.

Blue-winged teal are one of the earliest migrating waterfowl, with most passing through Kansas from late August through September, prior to the opening of the general duck season. Green-winged teal are also early migrants, and many arrive in September and October, but they are commonly found in Kansas throughout the winter, depending on weather conditions. Cinnamon teal are occasionally found mixed with flocks of blue-winged teal in Kansas.

Special September teal seasons were initiated to provide additional harvest opportunities on blue-winged and green-winged teal. As long as the blue-winged teal May breeding population index (BPI) is above 3.3 million, a nine-day teal season is allowed. If the blue-winged teal BPI exceeds 4.7 million, a 16-day season is allowed. The 2013 blue-winged teal breeding population total will not be known until late June, but based on last year's (2013) blue-winged teal breeding population of 7.7 million and spring habitat conditions in the Prairie Pothole Region, the 2014 BPI is expected to allow a 16-day season.

In the High Plains Unit of Kansas (west of Highway 283), the liberal package framework allows for 97 days of general duck season. Coupled with two youth hunting days, the addition of a nine- or 16-day teal season would exceed the Migratory Bird Treaty Act's maximum allowance of 107 annual hunting days for any one migratory species. Thus, when the liberal package for the regular duck season is available and a teal season can be held, it is necessary to reduce the High Plains Unit teal season to eight days, or reduce days in the High Plains Unit general duck season as not to exceed 107 hunting days. For the past three seasons, a nine-day teal season with 96 day regular duck season has been selected in the High Plains Unit to satisfy this criterion.

#### **Prior Season (2013) Federal Framework\***

<b>Season Dates:</b>	Between September 1 and September 30, 2013
<b>Season Length:</b>	16 days if blue-winged teal BPI is above 4.7 million 9 days if blue-winged teal BPI is between 3.3 - 4.7 million
<b>Bag Limit:</b>	6 daily, 18 in possession (any combination of teal)
<b>Shooting Hours:</b>	One-half hour before sunrise to sunset

\* Final Federal Frameworks will not be set until the June 26, 2014 after the USFWS Service Regulatory Committee Meeting.

**Table 1.** Kansas September Teal Season Dates and Harvest\*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Low Plains Season Dates</b>	<b>Hunting Days</b>	<b>High Plains Season Dates</b>	<b>Hunting Days</b>	<b>Green- winged Teal</b>	<b>Blue- winged Teal</b>	<b>Total Harvest</b>
2013	Sept 7-22	16	Sept 14-22	9	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**
2012	Sept 8-23	16	Sept 15-23	9	4,298	19,420	23,718
2011	Sept 10-25	16	Sept 17-25	9	1,748	22,562	24,310
2010	Sept 11-26	16	Sept 18-26	9	1,812	16,829	18,641
2009	Sept 12-27	16	Sept 19-26	8	2,775	15,165	17,940
2008	Sept 13-28	16	Sept 13-20	8	7,200	15,120	22,320
2007	Sept 8-23	16	Sept 15-22	8	4,534	25,582	30,116
2006	Sept 9-24	16	Sept 16-23	8	4,733	23,664	28,397
2005	Sept 17-25	9	Sept 17-24	8	2,200	10,387	12,587
2004	Sept 18-26	9	Sept 18-25	8	2,901	19,173	22,074
2003	Sept 13-28	16	Sept 20-27	8	9,024	21,393	30,417
2002	Sept 21-29	9	Sept 21-28	8	3,783	8,723	12,506
2001	Sept 15-30	16	Sept 15-22	8	1,790	10,741	12,531
2000	Sept 9-24	16	Sept 9-16	8	4,621	27,724	32,345
1999	Sept 11-26	16	Sept 11-19	9	3,052	28,022	31,074
1998	Sept 12-27	16	Sept 12-20	9	8,454	19,727	28,181
1997	Sept 13-21	9	Sept 13-21	9	2,367	14,858	17,225
1996	Sept 14-22	9	Sept 14-22	9	1,415	17,115	18,530
1995	Sept 16-24	9	Sept 16-24	9	1,896	10,227	12,123
1994	Sept 10-18	9	Sept 10-18	9	2,217	7,083	9,300
1993	Sept 11-19	9	Sept 11-19	9	1,081	5,604	6,685
1992	Sept 12-20	9	Sept 12-20	9	4,267	12,902	17,169

\* Harvest estimates from 1999 to current are based on Harvest Information Program (HIP). For years prior to 1999, harvest estimates are based on USFWS Mail Survey Questionnaire.

\*\* Harvest Data is not available until late July.

## **B. General Discussion**

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

#### **Background**

K.A.R 115-25-9a lists additional deer hunting days available only on the Fort Riley subunit. It will be brought back in a Workshop Session in April.

#### **Discussion**

Fort Riley personnel have requested regular archery season dates and regular muzzleloader season dates listed in K.A.R. 115-25-9.

Fort Riley personnel have requested an extended firearms season dates for the taking of antlerless white-tailed deer listed in K.A.R. 115-25-9, note that this does not include the additional week allowed in DMU 8 for the special extended season or the pre-rut white-tailed deer antlerless only firearm season.

Fort Riley personnel have requested additional days to those listed in K.A.R 115-25-9 for designated persons (i.e., 16 years or younger and people with a permit issued according to K.A.R. 115-18-4 or K.A.R. 115-18-15). They have requested the additional period from October 10, 2014 through October 13, 2014.

Fort Riley personnel have requested season dates for firearms deer hunting at Fort Riley to be from November 28, 2014 through November 30, 2014, and December 13, 2014 through December 21, 2014.

Fort Riley personnel have requested additional archery hunting days before the regular archery season and also in January when individuals authorized by Fort Riley to hunt and take antlered deer. The days requested are from September 1, 2014 through September 14, 2014 and from January 12, 2014 through January 31, 2015.

Within this regulation there will be a section designed to obtain a list of people using crossbows for deer hunting. Any person using a crossbow for deer hunting anywhere in Kansas shall be required to obtain a free crossbow user ID prior to hunting. The Crossbow ID is available on the KDWPT web site. It is anticipated that this will be the last year of this requirement.

#### **Recommendation**

Input and comments on this regulation have been received from staff at Fort Riley. A regulation will be prepared based on that input and comments from the public and the Commission. A public hearing is scheduled for June.



Some states require testing of the dog and handler, and a license to conduct this activity. For example, Maine, New York, New Hampshire and Vermont require the handler to pass an examination and purchase a license (\$50 for 3 years in NY, details of regulations, <http://www.dec.ny.gov/regs/3937.html#13335> ) before they may assist a hunter in the retrieval of a deer. Other states require the dog to be maintained on a leash during the tracking. Administrative cost in the handling of examinations and licensing may be a factor that discourages some states from initiating this type of program. Various regulations have been developed including testing and qualifications of the dogs and equipment that handler may use to dispatch wounded big game.

No peer reviewed scientific articles are available to evaluate the effectiveness of these programs where dogs are used to aid hunters in finding wounded deer.

### **Recommendation**

Continue discussion at April 17 Commission meeting and begin developing a regulation concerning the use of dogs to retrieve wounded or dead deer.



# Coyote Hunting in Rifle Deer Season

## **Background**

Starting September 23, 2013 Law Enforcement Division officers were asked to complete a survey form reporting possible illegal hunting activity where coyote hunting is alleged as the cover for unlawfully hunting deer. This survey is an attempt to document the frequency that hunting coyotes is used as an excuse to legitimize their actions when actually hunting deer. The survey should also help to document coyote hunting activity prior to deer season, during deer season and after deer season.

While the primary issue is between coyote and deer hunting, this survey allows other combinations of big game and predator hunting to be recorded if they occur (i.e. a nonresident suspected of deer hunting, but possessing only a nonresident bobcat hunting permit, coyote hunters suspected of actually hunting antelope.)

A separate report is made for each incident and each entry is date and time stamped. Officers were directed to record only credible information so a true understanding of this issue is represented. The division will be collecting data over a long period of time to see if there is any relationship to the time of year or season occurring.

Supervisors have advised that many officers did not enter issues with coyote hunters that did not involve reports of using coyote hunting with vehicles, radios or dogs to cover for deer hunting. (i.e. nonresident carrying rifle and no deer permit walking with other deer hunters.)

## **Discussion**

Currently there have been 46 documented instances of issues with coyote hunters. The survey only recorded citations issued for the most serious violation occurring in each documented instance. Fifteen instances had at least one charge filed.

The following options and recommendations were previously presented by Colonel Jones during the June 2013 Commission meeting.

1. Prohibit the use of motor vehicles and two-way radios for the taking of coyotes during the regular firearm deer season. This is the original recommendation made to the Commission and is the preferred option.
2. Prohibit the use of motor vehicles and two-way radios for the taking of coyotes during the first five days of the regular firearm deer season. This option would limit the prohibition period, but would be in effect during what is typically the portion of the firearm deer season having the most hunter activity. This option also provides the opportunity to observe the level of vehicle and radio use between two segments of the season.
3. Take no action on prohibiting the use of motor vehicles or two-way radios during the regular deer hunting season as originally recommended, but instead amend or repeal K.A.R. 115-25-12 thereby prohibiting the taking of coyotes during the firearm season as established by statute.
4. Take no action on prohibiting the use of motor vehicles and two-way radios by making an amendment to strike this language from the proposed regulation changes. (There are other proposed amendments to K.A.R 115-5-1 that are recommended by the Department and do not affect the taking of coyotes.)

5. Adopt additional provisions that would exempt persons who are hunting coyotes and who are not in possession of certain types of firearms and orange clothing items (as required by big game hunting regulations), transporting or hunting with coyote hunting dogs, and wearing green vests or clothing. This option is not recommended or supported by the Department based on Constitutional and other legal issues, including the complexity of regulations.

### **Recommendation**

Take no action that would prohibit the use of motor vehicles and two-way radios by coyote hunters during the firearm deer season but continue to gather data on this issue.

Date	What species of predatory animal was involved?	Was the illegal activity unverified, suspected, or verified?	Were any charges filed or referred to the county prosecutor?	In what county did the event occur?	How did you learn of this event?	Was the suspect or suspects residents of Kansas or nonresidents?	Was the suspect(s) from the local community?	If reported to you, what was the source of the report?	What species of big game was involved?	What was the most serious violation of law that was alleged to be committed?	If applicable, what was the second most serious violation of law that was alleged to be committed?	If charges were filed, what was the most serious violation code charged?
10/6/13	coyote	Suspected	No	GO	Personal observation or discovery	Kansas resident	From outside the local community		Antelope			
	Coyote	Suspected	No	HG	Personal observation or discovery	Kansas resident	From outside the local community		Deer			
11/11/13	COYOTE	Verified	Yes	WL	Personal observation or discovery	Nonresident	From outside the local community		Deer	Take without tag/permit		Take without tag/permit
11/23/13	Coyote	Unverified	No	DG	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From the local community	Landowner or tenant		Criminal Hunting		
11/23/13	Coyote	Verified	Yes	FO	Personal observation or discovery	Kansas resident	From the local community			No Hunting License		No Hunting License
11/30/13	coyote	Suspected	Yes	HS	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From outside the local community	Landowner or tenant		Written Permission		Written Permission
10/11/13	Coyote	Verified	No	WA	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From the local community	Another hunter	Antelope	Pursue with motor vehicle	Use radio to hunt game	
11/16/13	Coyote	Verified	Yes	CN	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From the local community	Landowner or tenant	Deer	Pursue with motor vehicle		Unlawful possession of firearm
11/15/13	Coyote	Verified	Yes	CN	Personal observation or discovery	Kansas resident	From the local community		Deer	Take without tag/permit	Use of Artificial light to take game	Take without tag/permit
11/10/13	coyote	Suspected	Yes	BU	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From outside the local community	Landowner or tenant	Deer	Pursue with motor vehicle	Take without tag/permit	Criminal Hunting
12/4/13	coyote	Suspected	No	BU	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From the local community	Landowner or tenant	Deer	Pursue with motor vehicle		
12/4/13	coyote	Unverified	No	BU	Personal observation or discovery	Kansas resident	From the local community		Deer	Pursue with motor vehicle		

12/5/13	coyote	Suspected	No	SM	Personal observation or discovery	Kansas resident	The group was made up of both.		Deer	No hunter safety		
12/6/13	coyote	Unverified	No	KM	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From the local community	Sheriff's office or other LE dispatch	Deer	Take without tag/permit	No hunter orange	
12/3/13	coyote	Unverified	No	KM	Personal observation or discovery	Nonresident	From outside the local community		Deer	Hunt in closed season	No hunter orange	
12/6/13	COYOTE	Suspected	No	HG	Personal observation or discovery	Kansas resident	From the local community		Deer	Take without tag/permit		
12/8/13	coyote	Verified	No	OS	Reported to me	Both residents and nonresidents were in the group.	The group was made up of both.	Landowner or tenant	Deer	Criminal trespass	Criminal Hunting	
12/6/13	COYOTE	Unverified	No	GY	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From outside the local community	General public	Deer	Take without tag/permit		
11/17/13	coyote	Suspected	No	RA	Reported to me	Both residents and nonresidents were in the group.	From outside the local community	Landowner or tenant	Deer	Taking Deer without permits and out of season	No tags and using firearm	
12/7/13	Coyotes	Suspected	No	CN	Personal observation or discovery	Kansas resident	From the local community		Deer	Take without tag/permit	Use radio to hunt game	Use radio to hunt game
11/29/13	Coons / coyotes	Suspected	No	CN	Reported to me	Both residents and nonresidents were in the group.	The group was made up of both.	Landowner or tenant	Deer	Use of Artificial light to take game	Take without tag/permit	
12/6/13	Coyotes	Suspected	No	SH	Personal observation or discovery	Both residents and nonresidents were in the group.	From outside the local community		Deer	Take without tag/permit	Pursue with motor vehicle	Take without tag/permit
12/7/13	coyote	Suspected	No	CS	Personal observation or discovery	Kansas resident	The group was made up of both.		Deer	Use radio to hunt game	Pursue with motor vehicle	
12/8/13	coyote	Suspected	Yes	AL	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From the local community	Another hunter	Deer	Pursue with motor vehicle	Criminal Hunting	Criminal Hunting
12/6/13	coyote	Suspected	No	DC	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From the local community	Landowner or tenant	Deer	Take without tag/permit	Possess untagged carcass	
12/7/13	coyote	Suspected	No	PL	Personal observation or discovery	Kansas resident	From the local community		Deer	Take without tag/permit	Use radio to hunt game	

12/6/13	coyote	Unverified	No	LC	Reported to me	Kansas resident	The group was made up of both.	General public	Deer	Use radio to hunt game	Pursue with motor vehicle	
12/7/13	coyote	Unverified	No	LC	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From outside the local community	Sheriff's office or other LE dispatch	Deer	Use radio to hunt game	Pursue with motor vehicle	
12/4/13	Coyote	Verified	No	FI	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From the local community	Landowner or tenant	Deer	Pursue with motor vehicle	Use radio to hunt game	
12/5/13	Coyote	Suspected	No	MR	Personal observation or discovery	Kansas resident	From the local community		Deer	Use radio to hunt game		
12/5/13	Coyote	Suspected	No	MN	Reported to me	Both residents and nonresidents were in the group.	The group was made up of both.	General public	Deer	Use radio to hunt game		
12/7/13	Coyote	Unverified	No	GO	Reported to me			Landowner or tenant	Deer	Criminal damage to property	Pursue with motor vehicle	
12/14/13	Coyote	Suspected	No	CY	Personal observation or discovery	Kansas resident	From the local community		Deer			
12/7/13	coyote	Verified	Yes	MI	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From the local community	Sheriff's office or other LE dispatch	Deer	Take without tag/permit	Pursue with motor vehicle	Take without tag/permit
12/15/13	Coyote	Unverified	Yes	WA	Reported to me	Nonresident	From the local community	Sheriff's office or other LE dispatch	Deer	No hunting license		No hunting license
12/13/13	coyote	Verified	Yes	FO	Personal observation or discovery	Kansas resident	The group was made up of both.		Deer	Use radio to hunt game	Pursue with motor vehicle	Use radio to hunt game
12/4/13	Coyote	Verified	No	SM	Personal observation or discovery	Kansas resident	From the local community		Deer	Use radio to hunt game		
12/4/13	Coyote	Verified	Yes	OB	Personal observation or discovery	Kansas resident	From the local community		Deer	Use radio to hunt game	Unlawful transfer of tag	Use radio to hunt game
12/4/13	Coyote	Unverified	No	JW	Reported to me	Both residents and nonresidents were in the group.	From outside the local community	Another hunter	Deer	Pursue with motor vehicle		

12/15/13	Coyote	Suspected	No	RN	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From the local community	Sheriff's office or other LE dispatch	Deer	Criminal discharge of firearm onto private property		
12/15/13	coyote	Suspected	No	JF	Personal observation or discovery	Kansas resident	From the local community		Deer	Take without tag/permit		
12/27/13	coyote	Verified	No	SU	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From the local community	Landowner or tenant		Criminal trespass		
12/27/13	coyote	Verified	Yes	BU	Reported to me	Kansas resident	The group was made up of both.	Operation Game Thief	Deer	Take deer by rifle during an archery only deer season	Fail to tag deer	Take deer by illegal means
1/1/14	Coyote	Unverified	No	WA	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From the local community	Operation Game Thief	Deer	Trespassing		
11/2/13	Coyote	Verified	Yes	GW	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From the local community	Landowner or tenant		Hunt in closed season	Criminal Hunting	Criminal Hunting
1/4/14	Coyote	Verified	Yes	GW	Reported to me	Kansas resident	From outside the local community	Sheriff's office or other LE dispatch	Deer	Criminal Hunting	Pursue with motor vehicle	

# **Hunting on same day of deer or turkey permit purchase**

## **Background**

The first modern deer season in Kansas was held in 1965. Permits were restricted to residents only and all firearm permits were drawn in a lottery system. Archery permits were unlimited. Starting in 1987 archery permits were sold over the counter from August 1 through November 30. Muzzleloader and firearm permits continued to be drawn in a lottery.

Starting with the 2001 season, unlimited whitetail permits became available and whitetail muzzle loader and firearm permits were sold over the counter. Hunters were required to designate one deer management unit when they purchased their permit. Firearm mule deer permits were still limited and available in a drawing.

In 2008 whitetail archery, muzzleloader and firearms permits for residents were combined to create the any season whitetail permit.

The current provision in regulation 115-4-2 requiring a hunter to wait until the next calendar day for a permit to be valid has been in place since whitetail muzzleloader and firearm permits became available over the counter in 2001. When this regulation was written in 2001 the department issued paper big game permits. Information from these permits was not readily available for management or law enforcement purposes. The current KOALS system allows department personnel to check the time and date of permit issuance from anywhere a cell phone or data connection signal is available.

## **Discussion**

The ease with which a permit can now be purchased and the variety of available purchase methods reduce the burden of buying permits on our hunters. With the KOALS system, hunters may purchase whitetail permits starting on August 1, and continuing to the next to last day of the season. They may purchase these permits in person at a vendor, over the internet with home printing of carcass tags and by telephone with carcass tag fulfillment be mail.

The requirement that a permit is not valid until the next calendar day after purchase may reduce the days available to hunt by one day for vendor and internet purchases made during the open season.

Telephone purchases require the hunter to wait until their carcass tag is fulfilled by the KOALS vendor and delivered by US Mail. Hunters choosing this option are not affected by the requirement to wait until the next day.

## **Recommendation**

Review date of purchase data for big game and turkey permits and discuss further at April 17 Commission meeting.

## Lesser Prairie-Chicken Federal Listing Briefing

Significant declines in lesser prairie chicken (LPC) populations and their range were cause enough for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to declare the species as “warranted but precluded from listing” in 1998. This meant that the USFWS felt the species was warranted for federal protection but other species were of higher priority so an official listing review was not completed. The LPC sat on the candidate list at a priority level of 8 until 2008 when it was elevated to a priority level of 2. In a court settlement in 2010, the USFWS agreed to make listing determinations on more than 250 candidate species, of which the LPC was one. On December 11, 2012 the USFWS proposed to list the LPC as federally threatened. As a result of the listing proposal, public hearings were held by the USFWS in four of the five affected states (KS, OK, TX and NM) for the purpose of gathering public comments.

After the court settlement, when it became eminent that a listing decision was on the horizon, the five-state LPC Interstate Working Group (KS, CO, OK, NM, and TX) and its partners initiated the development of a Range-wide Conservation Plan (RWP). The plan aimed to reduce or eliminate all of the threats to the species identified by the USFWS and provide regulatory certainty to the many affected stakeholders. On September 17, 2013, a final version of the RWP was submitted to the USFWS. That final plan included the conservation programs and a business plan for the delivery of conservation efforts. The business plan and directed efforts at delivery will be administered by the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA). In a letter dated October 23, 2013 and presented to the five states, the USFWS announced endorsement of the RWP. That October 23, 2013 letter is included with this briefing.

In further action by the USFWS, a 4(d) rule for addressing conservation of the LPC, should it be listed as threatened, was placed in the Federal Register for public review. The current version of the RWP is tied to the 4(d) rule and the most recent plan is posted on the WAFWA website for public review. Publication in the Federal Register of the proposed 4(d) rule specifies take exemptions for those enrolled in the RWP. This is the only proposed route at this time that industry can follow to get take exemptions if the bird is listed. Landowners can enroll in USDA programs in addition to the RWP to get take exemptions.

A range-wide training of wildlife agency field staff took place in November in Dodge City. Approximately 70 employees from the five states were trained and are able to deliver the mitigation component of the RWP. An industry enrollment seminar was also held in December in Amarillo, Tex. A video of that seminar is posted on the WAFWA website and many have viewed it since the live event.

First meeting of the Lesser Prairie-Chicken Initiative Council was held in Wichita October 30 – November 1, 2013. This Council is comprised of directors from the five LPC states and one at large WAFWA director. Nominations for the Lesser Prairie Chicken Advisory Committee have also been received and selections to the committee are being contacted. This committee is comprised of 17 members representing industry, agriculture/landowners, non-governmental conservation organizations, state fish and wildlife agencies, USDA and USFWS, and local government.

**A Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA) covering oil/gas industry was approved by the USFWS on February 28, 2014, and the permit issued to WAFWA. So oil and gas industry can now enroll properties under the CCAA and receive a federal permit.**

Property enrollment under the RWP is currently underway for industry and landowners.



## RWP Current Enrollment Status

- Companies may enroll in the WAFWA Conservation Agreement (WCA) which is part of the LPC Range-wide Plan. This agreement provides legal assurances through a special rule written by USFWS if the species is listed and guarantees that industry has a pathway to continue operations and development in the region. These companies agree to pay modest enrollment fees, follow a list of guidelines to minimize impacts on the bird, and agree to pay funds for impacts they cannot avoid. That money goes to farmers, ranchers and landowners to conserve habitat for the bird on private lands.
- More than 2.5 million acres enrolled by industry in the last six weeks, representing oil and gas, pipelines, electric transmission and distribution, and wind energy.
- These voluntary enrollments have currently resulted in approximately \$15 million, dedicated to LPC habitat conservation.
- Eight oil and gas companies have enrolled more than 2 million acres of oil and gas lease across Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.
- Twelve electric transmission and distribution companies have enrolled representing Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. These enrollments currently represent the vast majority of the electric grid across the range of the species in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas
- Currently, two wind energy developments and one natural gas pipeline company have enrolled and more are in the process of enrollment.
- Nearly 1.5 million acres of oil and gas lease have been enrolled in a similar landowner CCAA in New Mexico bringing the total industry commitment for LPC conservation to roughly 4 million acres across five states.

## RWP Landowner Enrollment Status

- Forty-seven farmers, ranchers, and landowners representing over 330,000 acres have applied for contracts to provide LPC habitat conservation under the RWP. Those contracts offer legal assurances for farmers and ranchers if the species is listed and financial payments in the form of sign-up incentives, on-time payments for habitat restoration work, and annual payments for habitat maintenance.
- Habitat restoration practices include replanting native grasses and removing invasive trees and payments for these practices may be as much as \$250 per acre for native range planting and up to \$460 per acre for tree removal.
- Habitat maintenance practices include managed cattle grazing, prescribed fire, various forms of disturbance in planted grass stand, control of noxious weeds, etc. Payments for these practices may be as much as \$58 per acre, per year for the life of the contract, but payments vary by practice, location, and habitat quality.
- Funding for those contracts comes from industry enrollment in the RWP.
- The first round of habitat conservation contracts is currently being ranked and will be awarded in late March. Landowner applications for this program will be accepted continuously but the next cut off for funding likely to occur next fall.
- Farmers, ranchers and landowners may also opt to forgo payments and enroll in this program solely for the take exemptions provided for following a WAFWA conservation plan. Those types of enrollments can occur before or after the listing decision.

- There are other programs that offer legal assurances for farmers and ranchers including existing CCAAs in New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. These programs collectively have nearly 2.3 million acres enrolled across these three states. Enrolling in USDA programs such as the Lesser Prairie Chicken Initiative and CRP can also provide legal assurances for farmers and ranchers if the bird is listed.

# **Workshop Session**

# XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

## C. Workshop Session

### 1. K.A.R. 115-25-1. Prairie Chickens; seasons, bag limits & possession limits

#### DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The intent of this item will be to provide some information about how a listing of the lesser prairie-chicken as a federally threatened species might affect prairie chicken hunting regulations for the state (Figure 1). Specific items that will be discussed include how a federal listing might affect our ability to hunt populations of solely lesser prairie-chickens and populations where both prairie chicken species co-exist (Figure 2).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will be publishing their final ruling on the listing status of the species by the end of March, 2014. The Department is currently recommending no change to our current hunting regulation structure. However, if the USFWS finds the species to be warranted for federal protection, we may need to quickly modify our hunting regulations for the fall 2014 season. The necessary changes will be dependent upon the take exemptions that get issued with a warranted finding. It is anticipated that the USFWS will exempt some take of lesser prairie-chicken by people who are legally pursuing greater prairie-chickens.

Figure 1. Prairie chicken hunting units, season dates, and bag limits in Kansas, 2013-2014.

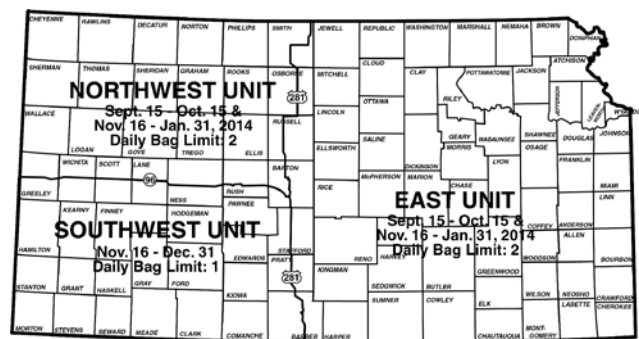
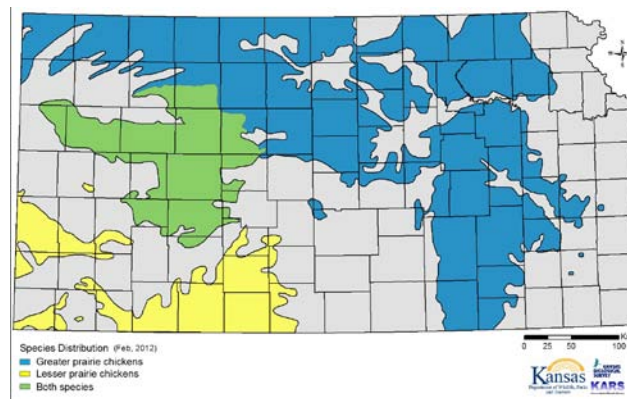


Figure 2. Distributions of greater and lesser prairie-chicken in Kansas, 2011.



# 2014 Public Lands Regulations Reference Document Changes under consideration

## Access Restrictions

### Region 1

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

## Age Restrictions

### Region 2

Hillsdale WA-Big Bull wetland area, youth/mentor area-all species, all seasons – ADD

## All Non-Toxic Shot

### Region 2

Burr Oak WA - REMOVE

Dalbey WA - REMOVE

Elwood WA – REMOVE

### Region 5

Biller, Buche, Chestnutt Tracts - ADD

## Non Toxic Shot – designated dove fields

### Region 2

Bolton WA - ADD

Dalbey WA - ADD

Elwood WA – ADD

Noe WA - REMOVE

Oak Mills WA - ADD

## Boating Restrictions

### No Motorized Boats

#### Region 2

Perry WA-no motorized boats are allowed in any wetland areas except East and West pools of the Kyle marsh - REMOVE

### No Gasoline Engine Powered Boats

#### Region 2

Perry WA- all marshes, except East and West pools of the Kyle marsh - ADD

### No Wake

Saline SFL - REMOVE

## Equipment Restrictions (Hunting)

### Shotgun & Archery Only

#### Region 5

Biller, Buche, Chestnutt Tracts - ADD

**Refuges**

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

**Region 1**

Smoky Hill WA – ADD

Wilson WA - ADD

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

**Region 1**

Smoky Hill WA - REMOVE

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

Wilson WA - REMOVE

**Special Permits (Daily/ Use\* Hunt Permits)**

**Region 2**

Dalbey WA - ADD

Douglas SFL - ADD

Hillsdale WA - ADD

Noe WA - ADD

Oak Mills WA - ADD

Perry WA - ADD

**Region 5**

Lyon SFL – ADD

Melvern WA - ADD

# Kansas Threatened & Endangered Species: Five-year Status Review Briefs

The following species are under review for a status change regarding their listing as Kansas Threatened or Endangered Species.

## 1) Northern Long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*)

**Petition:** requests addition to Threatened List

Long thought to be a migrant in Kansas, reproduction has recently been documented in Ellis County. Populations appear small and widely scattered.

- a) **Listing Date:**  
2014 (pending listing approval)
- b) **Listing Rationale:**  
NA (pending recommendation from T&E Task Committee)
- c) **Petitioner's rationale:**  
1) White-nosed Syndrome at hibernation sites; 2) loss of hibernacula; and 3) loss of riparian woodland habitat. Mortality of northern long-eared bats due to deadly fungal disease known as white-nosed syndrome (WNS) is estimated at 99 percent in some localities in the northeast United States. WNS was confirmed in Missouri within 20 miles of the Kansas border in 2013. In November 2013, this species was proposed for federal listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Society (USFWS) as an endangered species. Efforts in northeast Kansas to locate this bat have failed. Recent reproduction has been documented in Ellis County.
- d) **Current Research:**  
None. However, a proposal has been submitted for Section 6 Grant funding for survey and research.
- e) **Final Process:**  
The review process will consult biological experts and literature citations to ensure that the petition's stance is accurate and that pertinent information was not omitted.

## 2) Eskimo Curlew (*Numenius borealis*)

**Petition:** requests removal from Endangered List

The Eskimo curlew once numbered in the hundreds of thousands but declined rapidly in the 1870s to 1890s in association with market hunting (*Recovery Strategy for the Eskimo Curlew*). This shorebird wintered in South America and bred in the Arctic, passing through Kansas in the spring where it stopped to feed in upland prairies.

- a) **Listing Date:**  
It was placed on the initial Kansas Endangered Species list in 1978.
- b) **Listing Rationale:**  
Due to its federal listing and the fact that Kansas was historically within its springtime migratory corridor.
- c) **Petitioner's Rationale:**  
This species is petitioned for removal from the Kansas Endangered Species list on the basis that it is not a viable component of the Kansas fauna. The status of the Eskimo

curlew in *Birds of Kansas* (Thompson et al. 2011) is “probably extinct.” The last bird harvested in Kansas was 1902. The last Kansas sighting was at Cheyenne Bottoms in 1982 but was not confirmed and might have been another curlew species. Because KDWPT is required to provide recovery plans for all threatened and endangered species (KAR 115-15-4), it would be inappropriate to spend time or funds on a species is no longer a viable component of the Kansas fauna.

d) **Current Research:**

None

e) **Final Process:**

The review process will consult biological experts and literature citations to ensure that the petition’s stance is accurate and that pertinent information was not omitted.

**3) Black-capped Vireo (*Vireo atricapilla*)**

**Petition:** requests removal from Endangered List

This species had historical nesting records in the Red Hills. Survey efforts to find this bird nesting in Kansas have failed.

a) **Listing Date:**

It was placed on the Kansas Endangered list in 1987.

b) **Listing Rationale:**

Due to its federal listing as endangered and the documented historical nesting records (1885) from Comanche County.

c) **Petitioner’s Rationale:**

This species is petitioned for removal from the Kansas Endangered Species list on the basis that it is not a viable component of the Kansas fauna. The status of the Black-capped vireo in *Birds of Kansas* (Thompson et al. 2011) is listed as: “Once a summer resident of the Red Hills in southcentral Kansas, now a vagrant, if it occurs there at all. Recent attempts to find the species have all ended in failure.” Because KDWPT is required to provide recovery plans for all threatened and endangered species (KAR 115-15-4), it would be inappropriate to spend time or funds on a species is no longer a viable component of the Kansas fauna.

d) **Current Research:**

None

e) **Final Process:**

The review process will consult biological experts and literature citations to ensure that the petition’s stance is accurate and that pertinent information was not omitted.

**4) Many-ribbed Salamander (*Eurycea multiplicata*)**

**Petition:** requests removal from Endangered List

The Many-ribbed salamander was once thought to occur in caves and spring-fed streams in the Ozark Plateau region of southeast Kansas.

a) **Listing Date:**

The initial listing (1987) of this species was based on four larval specimens collected in 1967 in Cherokee County.



b) **Listing Rationale:**

This species was listed because it was believed to be rare in the state and restricted to extreme southeast Kansas. Its highly specialized habitat requirements and sensitivity to environmental contaminants were additional factors.

c) **Petitioner's Rationale:**

This species is petitioned for removal from the Kansas Endangered Species list on the basis that it is not a viable component of the Kansas fauna. Potts and Collins (2005) excluded this species from the list of vertebrates known to occur in Kansas because no specimens have been found for nearly 40 years. Examination of the voucher specimens from 1967 revealed that they were Oklahoma salamanders, which currently occur near Cherokee County; however, no additional records of this species have been confirmed in Kansas since 1967. Several formal and informal surveys have occurred in this area since 1967. Because KDWPT is required to provide recovery plans for all threatened and endangered species (KAR 115-15-4), it would be inappropriate to spend time or funds on a species that is not a viable component of the Kansas fauna.

d) **Current Research:**

None

e) **Final Process:**

The review process will consult biological experts and literature citations to ensure that the petition's stance is accurate and that pertinent information was not omitted.

**5) Silverband Shiner (*Notropis shumardi*)**

**Petition:** requests removal from Endangered List

The silverband shiner was found in the Missouri and Kansas rivers with documented records in Leavenworth and Atchison counties.

a) **Listing Date:**

It was placed on the Kansas Endangered Species list in 1987.

b) **Listing Rationale:**

Population was reduced nearly 100%, rare, specialized, and vulnerable to ecosystem impacts

c) **Petitioner's Rationale:**

This species is petitioned for removal from the Kansas Endangered Species list on the basis that it is no longer a viable component of the Kansas fauna. The last collection of this species was in 1954. Surveys performed from 2006 through 2009 assessing distribution and abundance of fishes in the Kansas River did not document any individuals of this species. Extensive modification of the Missouri River for navigation has eliminated sandbar habitats which may explain the decline of this species in both the lower Kansas River and Missouri River adjacent to Kansas. Because KDWPT is required to provide recovery plans for all threatened and endangered species (KAR 115-15-4), it would be inappropriate to spend time or funds on a species that no longer a viable component of the Kansas fauna.

d) **Current Research:**

None

e) **Final Process:**

The review process will consult biological experts and literature citations to ensure that the petition's stance is accurate and that pertinent information was not omitted.

**6) Chestnut Lamprey (*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*)**

**Petition:** requests removal from Threatened List

There are five documentations of the chestnut lamprey in Kansas since 1952. These records occurred in the Missouri River (1952, 1965, 1965, and 2007) and near the mouth of the lower Kansas River (1989). Reports from the 1880s indicate the chestnut lamprey occupied the eastern third of Kansas where it would spawn on gravel substrate of small order streams.

a) **Listing Date:**

It was placed on the Kansas Threatened Species list in 1987.

b) **Listing Rationale:**

Lampreys are rare, specialized, and vulnerable to water quality concerns and impeded spawning migrations due to dams.

c) **Petitioner's Rationale:**

This species is petitioned for removal from the Kansas Threatened Species list on the basis that it is no longer a viable component of the Kansas fauna. Recent fish sampling efforts on the Kansas River and smaller eastern Kansas streams have failed to reveal this species with any additional sightings. Because KDWPT is required to provide recovery plans for all threatened and endangered species (KAR 115-15-4), it would be inappropriate to spend time or funds on a species that no longer has a viable component of the Kansas fauna.

d) **Current Research:**

None

e) **Final Process:**

The review process will consult biological experts and literature citations to ensure that the petition's stance is accurate and that pertinent information was not omitted.

**7) Spring Peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*)**

**Petition:** requests removal from Threatened List

In Kansas, this small frog is found in the eastern border counties south of Johnson County, where it inhabits woodlands associated with intermittent, wetlands, ponds, and marshes.

a) **Listing Date:**

It was first listed as a Kansas Threatened species in 1987

b) **Listing Rationale:**

Due to habitat loss, its specialized habitats, vulnerability to ecosystem disturbance, rarity, and reduced populations (T&E Task Force, 1986).

c) **Petitioner's Rationale:**

This species is petitioned to be downlisted from Threatened to the SINC category on grounds that surveys are documenting more breeding locations in the last two decades. Small ephemeral wetlands in or near woodlands are essential for the reproduction of this frog. Creation and enhancements of wetland habitat in the eastern border counties has

increased through the Wetland Reserve Program with 55 wetland developments in spring peeper inhabited counties. In addition, wetland habitat enhancements have occurred on the Mined Land and Marais des Cygnes wildlife areas where the spring peeper is known to occur.

**d) Current Research:**

Personnel at the University of Kansas are currently conducting research to understand environmental factors associated with the distribution and habitat associations of the spring peeper.

**e) Final Process:**

The review process will consult biological experts and literature citations to ensure that the petition's stance is accurate and that pertinent information was not omitted.

**8) Longnose Snake (*Rhinocheilus lecontei*)**

**Status review requested by KDWPT Secretary**

This nocturnal snake is a secretive resident of southwest Kansas and spends most of the daylight hours underground. The majority of the records of the longnose snake come from rocky areas of sand sagebrush in the High Plains and the Red Hills prairie.

**a) Listing Date:**

It was first listed as a Kansas Threatened Species in 1987

**b) Listing Rationale:**

Due to its rarity, specialized feeding behaviors, and ecosystems being prone to disturbance (T&E Task Committee 1986)

**c) Petitioner's Rationale:**

There was not a petition that warranted further review. However, recent issues with project reviews and the fact there is ongoing survey and research regarding this species predicated the need for a status review.

**d) Current Research:**

Survey, research, and recovery information on the longnose snake is currently being conducted and gathered by personnel from Fort Hays State University.

**e) Final Process:**

The review process will consult biological experts and literature citations to ensure that pertinent information was not omitted.

**9) Redbelly Snake (*Storeria occipitomaculata*)**

**Petition:** requests removal from Threatened List

This snake is primarily restricted to oak/hickory woodlands in eastern Kansas. Its diet is primarily slugs that occur in moist forests.

**a) Listing Date:**

It was originally listed in 1987

**b) Listing Rationale:**

Current threats are identified as habitat fragmentation due to urban and commercial development and chemical usage in urbanized areas.

c) **Petitioner's Rationale:**

Reasons given in the petition include increase in forestland habitat in eastern Kansas, documentation of redbelly snakes in two additional counties since original listing (1987), and the assertion that there might be populations that have not been sampled due to the secretive behavior of the species. In 1973, the Kansas Academy of Science listed this species as "rare in Kansas but not nationally" and cited the major threats as commercial timber harvest and DDT (a banned insecticide); these reasons are considered outdated.

d) **Current Research:**

The Kansas Biological Survey is currently researching the habitat requirements, developing models to predict species distributions, determining ecological variables for critical habitats, and developing a recovery plan for the Redbelly Snake.

e) **Final Process:**

The review process will consult biological experts and literature citations to ensure that the petition's stance is accurate and that pertinent information was not omitted.

**10) Smooth Earth Snake (*Virginia valeriae*)**

**Petition:** requests removal from Threatened List

The smooth earth snake is primarily nocturnal and rarely seen above ground except after heavy rains. It spends most of its time hidden under logs and rocks in wooded oak/hickory-dominated hillside habitat. Earthworms are its main diet.

a) **Listing Date:**

It was added to the list in 1987.

b) **Listing Rationale:**

Current threats are identified as habitat fragmentation due to urban and commercial development and chemical usage in urbanized areas.

c) **Petitioner's Rationale:**

Petitioner cites range expansion over the last 35 years (documented in five additional counties), that forestland habitat has increased in eastern Kansas, and the assertion that there may be populations that have not been documented due to the secretiveness of this snake as primary reasons for downlisting. In 1973, the Kansas Academy of Science listed this snake as "species with peripheral populations in Kansas" and cited the major threats as commercial timber harvest and DDT (a banned insecticide); these reasons are probably outdated.

d) **Current Research:**

The Kansas Biological Survey is currently researching the habitat requirements, developing models to predict species distributions, determining ecological variables for critical habitats, and developing a recovery plan for the smooth earth snake.

e) **Final Process:**

The review process will consult biological experts and literature citations to ensure that the petition's stance is accurate and that pertinent information was not omitted.

**The following are recommended changes in common and scientific names of species in 115-15-1 and 115-15-2 (proposed changes are highlighted).**

**115-15-1. Threatened and endangered species; general provisions.** (a) The following species shall be designated endangered within the boundaries of the state of Kansas.

(1) Invertebrates

Flat floater mussel, *Anodonta suborbiculata* (Say, 1831)  
Rabbitsfoot mussel, *Quadrula cylindrica* (Say, 1817)  
Western fanshell mussel, *Cyprogenia aberti* (Conrad, 1850)  
Neosho mucket mussel, *Lampsilis rafinesqueana* (Frierson, 1927)  
Elktoe mussel, *Alasmidonta marginata* (Say, 1818)  
Ellipse mussel, *Venustaconcha ellipsiformis* (Conrad, 1836)  
Slender walker snail, *Pomatiopsis lapidaria* (Say, 1817)  
Scott optioservus riffle beetle, *Optioservus phaeus* (White, 1978)  
American burying beetle, *Nicrophorus americanus* (Olivier, 1890)  
Mucket, *Actinonaias ligamentina* (Lamarck, 1819)

(2) Fish

Arkansas River shiner, *Notropis girardi* (Hubbs and Ortenburger, 1929)  
Pallid sturgeon, *Scaphirhynchus albus* (Forbes and Richardson, 1905)  
Sicklefin chub, *Macrhybopsis meeki* (Jordan and Evermann, 1896)  
**Peppered** ~~Arkansas River speckled~~ chub, *Macrhybopsis tetranema* (Gilbert, 1886)  
Silver chub, *Macrhybopsis storeriana* (Kirtland, 1845)

(3) Amphibians

Cave salamander, *Eurycea lucifuga* (Rafinesque, 1822)  
Many-ribbed salamander, *Eurycea multiplicata* (Cope, 1869)  
Grotto salamander, *Eurycea spelaea* (Stejneger, 1892)

(4) Birds

Black-capped vireo, *Vireo atricapilla* (Woodhouse, 1852)  
Eskimo curlew, *Numenius borealis* (Forster, 1772)  
Least tern, *Sterna antillarum* (Lesson, 1847)  
Whooping crane, *Grus americana* (Linnaeus, 1758)

(5) Mammals

Black-footed ferret, *Mustela nigripes* (Audubon and Bachman, 1851)  
Gray myotis, *Myotis grisescens* (A.H. Howell, 1909)

(b) The following species shall be designated threatened within the boundaries of the state of Kansas.

(1) Invertebrates

Rock pocketbook mussel, *Arcidens confragosus* (Say, 1829)  
Flutedshell mussel, *Lasmigona costata* (Rafinesque, 1820)  
Butterfly mussel, *Ellipsaria lineolata* (Rafinesque, 1820)  
Ouachita kidneyshell mussel, *Ptychobranthus occidentalis* (Conrad, 1836)  
Sharp hornsnail, *Pleurocera acuta* (Rafinesque, 1831)  
Delta hydrobe, *Probythinella emarginata* (Kuster, 1852)

(2) Fish

Arkansas darter, *Etheostoma cragini* (Gilbert, 1885)  
Chestnut lamprey, *Ichthyomyzon castaneus* (Girard, 1858)

Flathead chub, *Platygobio gracilis* (Richardson, 1836)  
Hornyhead chub, *Nocomis biguttatus* (Kirtland, 1840)  
Neosho madtom, *Noturus placidus* (Taylor, 1969)  
Redspot chub, *Nocomis asper* (Lachner and Jenkins, 1971)  
Silverband shiner, *Notropis shumardi* (Girard, 1856)  
Blackside darter, *Percina maculata* (Girard, 1859)  
Sturgeon chub, *Macrhybopsis gelida* (Girard, 1856)  
Western silvery minnow, *Hybognathus argyritis* (Girard, 1856)  
Topeka shiner, *Notropis topeka* (Gilbert, 1884)  
Shoal chub, *Macrhybopsis hyostoma* (Gilbert, 1884)  
Plains minnow, *Hybognathus placitus* (Girard, 1856)

### (3) Amphibians

Eastern newt, *Notophthalmus viridescens* (Rafinesque, 1820)  
Longtail salamander, *Eurycea longicauda* (Green, 1818)  
Eastern narrowmouth toad, *Gastrophryne carolinensis* (Holbrook, 1836)  
Green frog, *Lithobates ~~Rana~~ clamitans* (Latreille, 1801)  
Spring peeper, *Pseudacris crucifer* (Wied-Neuwied, 1838)  
Strecker's chorus frog, *Pseudacris streckeri* (Wright and Wright, 1933)  
Green toad, *Anaxyrus ~~Bufo~~ debilis* (Girard, 1854)

### (4) Reptiles

Broadhead skink, *Eumeces laticeps* (Schneider, 1801)  
Checkered garter snake, *Thamnophis marcianus* (Baird and Girard, 1853)  
*New Mexico Threadsnake* ~~Texas blind snake, *Leptotyphlops dulcis* (Baird and Girard,~~  
1853)

*Rena dissectus* (Cope, 1896)

Redbelly snake, *Storeria occipitomaculata* (Storer, 1839)  
Longnose snake, *Rhinocheilus lecontei* (Baird and Girard, 1853)  
Smooth earth snake, *Virginia valeriae* (Baird and Girard, 1853)

### (5) Birds

Piping plover, *Charadrius melodus* (Ord, 1824)  
Snowy plover, *Charadrius alexandrinus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

### (6) Mammals

*Eastern* spotted skunk, *Spilogale putorius* (Linnaeus, 1758)

### (7) Turtles

*Northern* ~~Common~~ map turtle, *Graptemys geographica* (Le Sueur, 1817)

**115-15-2. Nongame species; general provisions.** (a) The following species shall be designated nongame species in need of conservation within the boundaries of the state of Kansas.

(1) Invertebrates

Cylindrical papershell mussel, *Anodontoides ferussacianus* (I. Lea, 1834)  
Snuffbox mussel, *Epioblasma triquetra* (Rafinesque, 1820)  
Wartyback mussel, *Quadrula nodulata* (Rafinesque, 1820)  
Spike mussel, *Elliptio dilatata* (Rafinesque, 1820)  
Wabash pigtoe mussel, *Fusconaia flava* (Rafinesque, 1820)  
Fatmucket mussel, *Lampsilis siliquoidea* (Barnes, 1823)  
Yellow sandshell mussel, *Lampsilis teres* (Rafinesque, 1820)  
Washboard mussel, *Megaloniais nervosa* (Rafinesque, 1820)  
Round pigtoe mussel, *Pleurobema sintoxia* (Conrad, 1834)  
Creeper mussel, *Strophitus undulatus* (Say, 1817)  
Fawnsfoot mussel, *Truncilla donaciformis* (I. Lea, 1828)  
Deertoe mussel, *Truncilla truncata* (Rafinesque, 1820)  
Ozark emerald dragonfly, *Somatochlora ozarkensis* (Bird, 1833)  
Gray petaltail dragonfly, *Tachopteryx thoreyi* (Hagen in Selys, 1857)  
Prairie mole cricket, *Gryllotalpa major* (Saussure, 1874)  
Neosho midget crayfish, *Orconectes macrus* (Williams, 1952)

(2) Fish

Banded darter, *Etheostoma zonale* (Cope, 1868)  
Banded sculpin, *Cottus carolinae* (Gill, 1861)  
Black redhorse, *Moxostoma duquesnei* (Lesueur, 1817)  
Blue sucker, *Cycleptus elongatus* (Lesueur, 1817)  
**Western** blacknose dace, *Rhinichthys obtusus* (Agassiz, 1854) ~~*atratalus* (Hermann, 1804)~~  
Bluntnose darter, *Etheostoma chlorosoma* (Hay, 1881)  
Brassy minnow, *Hybognathus hankinsoni* (Hubbs, 1929)  
Gravel chub, *Erimystax x-punctatus* (Hubbs and Crowe, 1956)  
Greenside darter, *Etheostoma blennioides* (Rafinesque, 1819)  
Highfin carpsucker, *Carpionodes velifer* (Rafinesque, 1820)  
Northern hog sucker, *Hypentelium nigricans* (Lesueur, 1817)  
Ozark minnow, *Notropis nubilus* (Forbes, 1878)  
River darter, *Percina shumardi* (Girard, 1859)  
River redhorse, *Moxostoma carinatum* (Cope, 1870)  
River shiner, *Notropis blennius* (Girard, 1856)  
Slough darter, *Etheostoma gracile* (Girard, 1859)  
**Highland** Speckled darter, *Etheostoma teddyroosevelt* ~~*stigmaeum*~~ (Jordan, 1877)  
Spotfin shiner, *Cyprinella spiloptera* (Cope, 1868)  
Spotted sucker, *Minytrema melanops* (Rafinesque, 1820)  
**Sunburst** Stippled darter, *Etheostoma mihileze* ~~*punctulatum*~~ (Agassiz, 1854)  
Tadpole madtom, *Noturus gyrinus* (Mitchill, 1817)  
Brindled madtom, *Noturus miurus* (Jordan, 1877)  
Bigeye shiner, *Notropis boops* (Gilbert, 1884)  
Redfin darter, *Etheostoma whipplei* (Girard, 1859)  
Lake Sturgeon, *Acipenser fulvescens* (Rafinesque, 1817)  
Striped shiner, *Luxilus chrysocephalus* (Rafinesque, 1820)  
Common shiner, *Luxilus cornutus* (Mitchill, 1817)  
Southern Redbelly Dace, **Chrosomus** ~~*phoxinus*~~ *erythrogaster* (Rafinesque, 1820)  
Cardinal Shiner, *Luxilus cardinalis* (Mayden, 1988)  
Johnny Darter, *Etheostoma nigrum* (Rafinesque, 1820)

### (3) Amphibians

Red-spotted toad, *Bufo punctatus* (Baird and Girard, 1852)

Crawfish frog, *Rana areolata* (Baird and Girard, 1852)

### 4) Reptiles

Rough earth snake, *Virginia striatula* (Linnaeus, 1766)

Western hognose snake, *Heterodon nasicus* (Baird and Girard, 1852)

Timber rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Eastern hognose snake, *Heterodon platirhinos* (Latreille, 1801)

Glossy snake, *Arizona elegans* (Kennicott, 1859)

Chihuahuan night snake, *Hypsiglena jani* (Duges, 1865)

### (5) Birds

Bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cerulean warbler, *Dendroica cerulea* (Wilson, 1810)

Curve-billed thrasher, *Toxostoma curvirostre* (Swainson, 1827)

Ferruginous hawk, *Buteo regalis* (Gray, 1844)

Golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Short-eared owl, *Asio flammeus* (Pontoppidan, 1763)

Henslow's sparrow, *Ammodramus henslowii* (Audubon, 1829)

Ladder-backed woodpecker, *Picoides scalaris* (Wagler, 1829)

Long-billed curlew, *Numenius americanus* (Bechstein, 1812)

Mountain plover, *Charadrius montanus* (Townsend, 1837)

Chihuahuan raven, *Corvus cryptoleucus* (Couch, 1854)

Black tern, *Chlidonias niger* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Black rail, *Laterallus jamaicensis* (Gmelin, 1789)

Whip-poor-will, *Caprimulgus vociferus* (Wilson, 1812)

Yellow-throated warbler, *Dendroica dominica* (Linnaeus, 1776)

### (6) Mammals

Franklin's ground squirrel, *Poliocitellus* ~~*Spermophilus*~~ *franklinii* (Sabine, 1822)

Pallid bat, *Antrozous pallidus* (LeConte, 1856)

Southern bog lemming, *Synaptomys cooperi* (Baird, 1858)

Southern flying squirrel, *Glaucomys volans* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Texas mouse, *Peromyscus attwateri* (J.A. Allen, 1895)

Townsend's big-eared bat, *Corynorhinus townsendii* (Cooper, 1837)

### (7) Turtles

Alligator snapping turtle, *Macrochelys temminckii* (Troost, in Harlan, 1835)



**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.

We had previously expressed concern about low pronghorn production rates as a result of drought in western Kansas over the past several years, increasing archery permit sales, and legalization of crossbows during archery season for all hunters. In 2013, archery permit sales fell to 346 (down from 380 in 2012), and archery hunter success fell to just over 9 percent. The number of crossbow hunters increased to 31, but just 4 were successful (13 percent) including 1 who harvested a doe. These data do not reflect a need for changes in season structure at this time. It is worth noting that firearm hunter success rates increased to 71 percent last season.

**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 forty firearms permits and 40 muzzleloader permits are proposed in the three management units as follows:

Unit 2 – 98 firearms permits and 26 muzzleloader permits

Unit 17 – 34 firearms permits and 8 muzzleloader permits

Unit 18 – 8 firearms permits and 6 muzzleloader permits

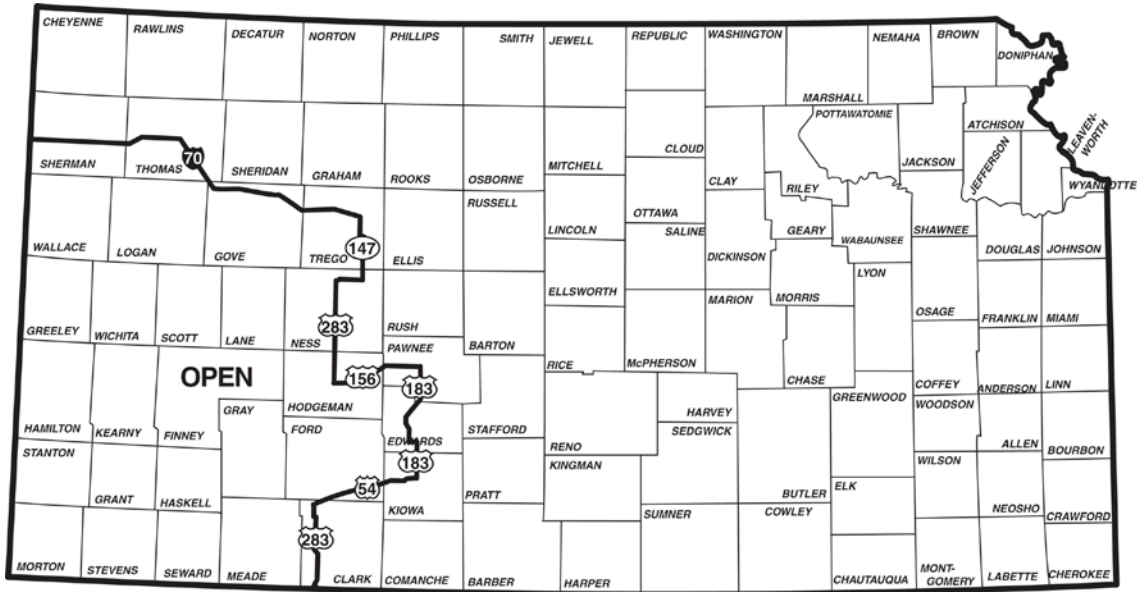
Unit boundaries are proposed to coincide with firearm deer management units defined in K.A.R. 115-4-6, with units 2, 17, and 18 being open. The proposed season dates are:

September 20, 2014 through September 28, 2014 and October 11, 2014 through October 31, 2014 for the archery season.

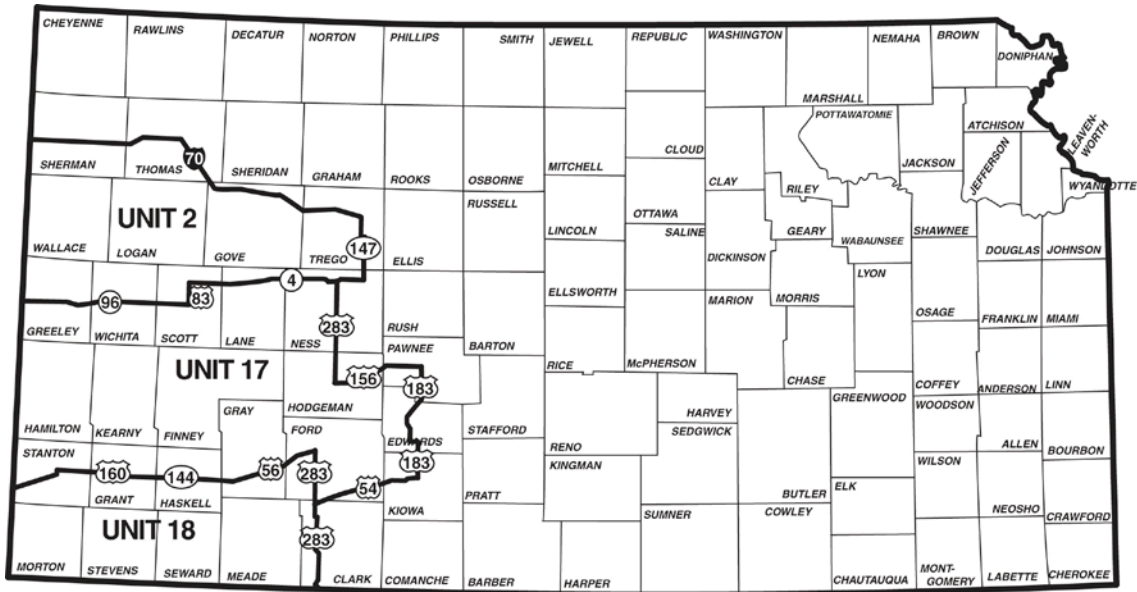
September 29, 2014 through October 6, 2014 for the muzzleloader season.

October 3, 2014 through October 6, 2014 for the firearms season.

# Antelope Pronghorn Unit



# Firearm, Muzzleloader Pronghorn Units



# Public Hearing

KANSAS REGISTER  
SUBMISSION FORM

Agency Number -- 710-01

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

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

Topeka, Kansas 66612-1233

Title of Document -- Public Meeting

Desired Date of Publication - February 13, 2014

**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

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This space for Register office use only

# Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism Commission

## Notice of Public Hearing

A public hearing will be conducted by the Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism Commission at 6:30 p.m., Thursday, March 20, 2014 at Kansas Historical Society, 6425 SW 6<sup>th</sup> Ave, Topeka, Kansas, to consider the approval and adoption of proposed regulations of the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism.

A general discussion and workshop meeting on business of the Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism Commission will begin at 1:00 p.m., March 20 at the location listed above. The meeting will recess at approximately 5:00 p.m. then resume at 6:30 p.m. at the same location for the regulatory hearing and more business. There will be public comment periods at the beginning of the afternoon and evening meeting for any issues not on the agenda and additional comment periods will be available during the meeting on agenda items. Old and new business may also be discussed at this time. If necessary to complete business matters, the Commission will reconvene at 9:00 a.m. March 21 at the location listed above.

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

This 30-day notice period prior to the hearing constitutes a public comment period for the purpose of receiving written public comments on proposed administrative regulations.

All interested parties may submit written comments prior to the hearing to the Chairman of the Commission, Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism, 1020 S. Kansas Ave, Suite 200, Topeka, KS 66612 or to [sheila.kemmis@ksoutdoors.com](mailto:sheila.kemmis@ksoutdoors.com) if electronically. All interested parties will be given a reasonable opportunity at the hearing to express their views orally in regard to the adoption of the proposed 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. 115-25-8.** This exempt regulation establishes the elk open season, bag limit, and permits. The proposed version of the regulation is unchanged from previous seasons.

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

**K.A.R. 115-25-9.** This exempt regulation establishes the deer open season, bag limits, and permits. The proposed version of the regulation would adjust antlerless harvest limits in 6 units across the state and adjust the antlerless-only season in 7 units across the state.

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

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

Gerald Lauber, Chairman



STATE OF KANSAS  
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

**DEREK SCHMIDT**  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

January 29, 2014

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

**RE: K.A.R. 115-25-8; K.A.R. 115-25-9**

Dear Chris:

Pursuant to K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 77-420(b), we have reviewed the above-referenced regulations and have approved them for legality. The stamped regulations are enclosed with this letter.

Sincerely,

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
DEREK SCHMIDT

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Sarah Fertig".

Sarah Fertig  
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosures

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

## **Secretary's Resolution**

### **2014 KANSAS FREE FISHING DAYS**

Under authorities contained in K.S.A. 32-906(f), the dates of June 7 and 8, 2014 are established as "Free Fishing Days." All persons may fish in the waters of the State, by legal means, without a valid fishing license on these dates. All residents and visitors to the State of Kansas are encouraged to use this opportunity to enjoy our outdoor recreational resources.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Robin Jennison, Secretary  
Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks & Tourism

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## Secretary's Resolution

### **2014 KANSAS FREE PARK ENTRANCE DAYS**

Under authorities contained in K.S.A. 32-901(e), the following dates:

January

No free events planned

February

No free events planned

March

29 – All State Parks – Open House

April

26 – Cheney – OK Kids Event

May

3 – Webster – OK Kids Events

10 – Meade – OK Kids Events

June

7 – Perry – Free Fishing Events

7 – Cross Timbers – National Trails  
Day Events

7 – Prairie Spirit – National Trails

Day Events

7 – Glen Elder – Free Fishing Events

7 – Kanopolis – Free Fishing Events

7 – Prairie Dog – OK Kids Event

14 – Wilson – OK Kids Day

14 – Cedar Bluff – OK Kids Day

15 – Hillsdale – Father's Day

21 – Scott – OK Kids Day

July

No free events planned

August

2 – Elk City – OK Kids Day

9 – Clinton – OK Kids Day

16 – Milford - Water Festival

23 – Tuttle Creek - OK Kids Day

September

7 – Lovewell – Archery Shoot &  
Annual Chili Cook-off

27 – Crawford – National Public  
Lands Day & Annual Chili  
Cook-off

27 – Fall River – National Public  
Lands Day & Fall River  
Rendezvous Event

October

4 – El Dorado – OK Kids Day

11 – Eisenhower – Friends Group  
Trail Ride Fundraiser

25 – Pomona – Fall Festival

November

No free events planned

December

No free events planned

are established as “2014 Free Park Entrance Days.” All persons may enter any of the above Kansas state parks free-of-charge. All residents and visitors to the State of Kansas are encouraged to use this opportunity to enjoy our outdoor recreational resources.

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Date

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Robin Jennison, Secretary  
Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks & Tourism



**115-25-8. Elk; open season, bag limit, and permits.** (a) The unit designations in this regulation shall have the meanings specified in K.A.R. 115-4-6b, except that the area of Fort Riley, subunit 2a, shall not be included as part of Republican-Tuttle, unit 2.

(b) The open seasons for the taking of elk shall be as follows:

(1) The archery season dates and units shall be as follows:

(A) Statewide, except Fort Riley, subunit 2a, and unit 1: September 15, 2014 through December 31, 2014.

(B) Fort Riley, subunit 2a: September 1, 2014 through September 30, 2014.

(2) The firearm season dates and units shall be as follows:

(A) Statewide, except Fort Riley, subunit 2a, and unit 1: December 3, 2014 through December 14, 2014 and January 1, 2015 through March 15, 2015.

(B) Fort Riley, subunit 2a:

(i) First segment: October 1, 2014 through October 31, 2014.

(ii) Second segment: November 1, 2014 through November 30, 2014.

(iii) Third segment: December 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014.

(3) The muzzleloader season dates and units shall be as follows:

(A) Statewide, except Fort Riley, subunit 2a, and unit 1: September 1, 2014 through September 30, 2014.

(B) Fort Riley, subunit 2a: September 1, 2014 through September 30, 2014.

(c) A limited-quota either-sex elk permit shall be valid during any season using equipment authorized for that season. Ten either-sex elk permits shall be authorized.

(d) A limited-quota antlerless-only elk permit shall be valid during any season using equipment authorized for that season, except that a limited-quota antlerless-only elk permit shall be valid on Fort Riley, subunit 2a, only as follows:

(1) A first-segment antlerless-only elk permit shall be valid on Fort Riley, subunit 2a, only during the first segment. Five first-segment antlerless-only elk permits shall be authorized.

(2) A second-segment antlerless-only elk permit shall be valid on Fort Riley, subunit 2a, only during the second segment. Five second-segment antlerless-only elk permits shall be authorized.

(3) A third-segment antlerless-only elk permit shall be valid on Fort Riley, subunit 2a, only during the third segment. Five third-segment antlerless-only elk permits shall be authorized.

(4) All antlerless-only elk permits shall be valid on Fort Riley, subunit 2a, during the September 1, 2014 through September 30, 2014 archery and muzzleloader seasons.

(e) The bag limit shall be one elk as specified on the permit issued to the permittee.

(f) An unlimited number of hunt-on-your-own-land antlerless-only elk permits and either-sex elk permits shall be authorized in units 2 and 3. A hunt-on-your-own-land permit shall be valid during any open season. The bag limit for each hunt-on-your-own-land elk permit shall be one elk as specified on the permit.

(g) An unlimited number of over-the-counter antlerless-only elk permits and either-sex elk permits shall be authorized in unit 3.

(h) Each permit holder shall, upon harvest of an elk, contact designated department staff within two calendar days to arrange for collection of biological data and tissue samples.

(i) This regulation shall have no force and effect on and after April 1, 2015. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 32-937.)

## ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

**K.A.R. 115-25-8.** Elk; open season, bag limit and permits.

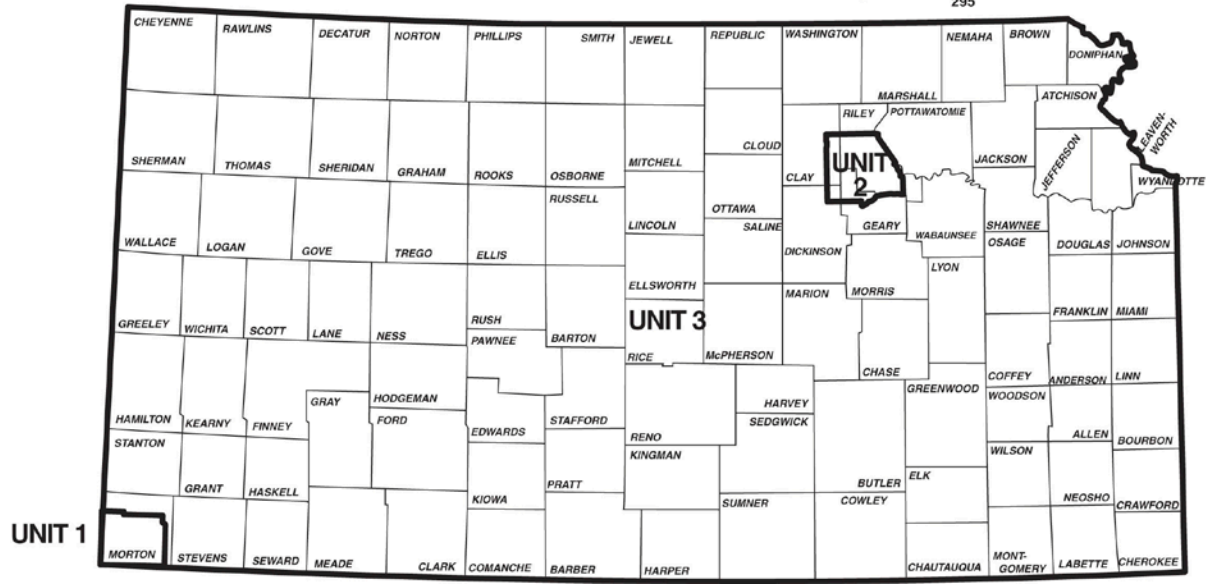
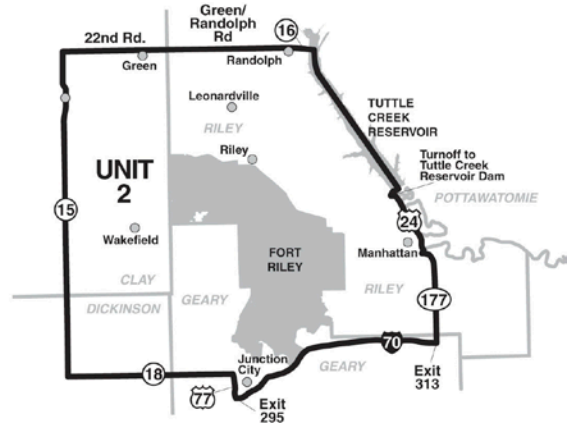
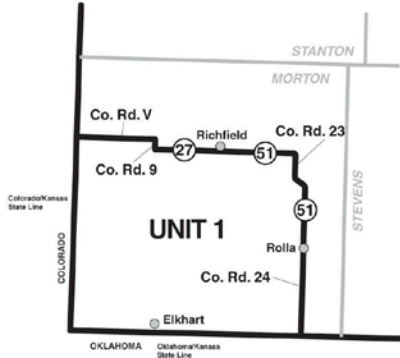
**DESCRIPTION:** This proposed exempt regulation establishes hunting unit boundaries, bag limit, application periods and season dates for the 2014-2015 muzzleloader, archery, and firearm seasons for elk. The units allow for statewide use for limited-quota permits, except in a portion of Morton County. Limited-quota elk and unlimited hunt-on-your-own-land (HOYOL) hunters would be allowed to hunt during any open season with the equipment that was allowed during that season. Unlimited general either-sex and antlerless-only permits would allow the use of the permits in all units but would exclude two units. Unlimited HOYOL either-sex and antlerless-only permits would be allowed statewide, except a portion of Morton County, Unit 1. The proposed regulation would allow elk hunting from September 1, 2014 through March 15, 2015 statewide (outside Fort Riley, except Unit 1). Fifteen limited-quota antlerless permits would also be valid during a September muzzleloader and archery equipment season on Fort Riley, Subunit 2a. However, only five limited-quota antlerless-only elk permits at a time would be made available for use during each of three seasons on subunit 2a (Fort Riley) (October 1, 2014 through October 31, 2014; November 1, 2014 through November 30, 2014; and December 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014). Ten limited-quota either-sex elk permits would be valid from September 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014 on subunit 2a and from September 1, 2014 through March 15, 2015 in the remainder of the state, except Unit 1. Fort Riley military personnel would continue to control access to the military grounds for the purpose of elk hunting, and are expected to provide hunting access only during a portion of the available days during the open seasons. The seasons are intended to provide increased opportunity for those hunters drawing elk permits, and increased flexibility to address elk that may disperse off the Fort as well as those animals beginning to appear within other locations in the State. This represents no change from the total limited-quota permits for 2013.

**FEDERAL MANDATE:** None

**ECONOMIC IMPACT:** It is anticipated that 25 limited-quota elk permits will be issued. Based on 2013 numbers, it is estimated that at least another 20 HOYOL permits will be issued and as well as 25 unlimited general permits. In addition, it is estimated that 980 of people will apply for the drawing permits or bonus points and those individuals pay a \$5 nonrefundable application fee. The application fee generates \$4900. Estimated revenue if all permits are issued would be approximately \$8000. Administrative costs associated with the season are borne by the Department. Approximately 235 days of hunting activity may occur, thus providing \$51,700 economic benefit to businesses providing goods and services. To the extent the expanded unit, seasons, and permit numbers help prevent dispersal of elk onto private land, and therefore help prevent occurrence of damage from dispersed elk, there may be some positive economic impact to the general public. No other economic impact on the general public, small businesses, or on other state agencies is anticipated.

**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:** None

# Elk Units



**115-25-9. Deer; open season, bag limit, and permits.** (a) The open season for the taking of deer shall be as follows:

(1) Archery season.

(A) The archery season dates shall be September 15, 2014 through December 31, 2014.

(B) The entire state shall be open for the taking of deer during the archery deer season.

However, nonresident archery deer permits shall be valid in only two adjacent deer management units designated at the time of application and unit 19.

(C) All archery deer permits also shall be valid during the portion of the extended firearm season beginning on January 1, 2015 and extending through the last open day in units open during an extended firearm season and shall be valid with any legal equipment authorized during a firearm season, but shall be valid only for antlerless white-tailed deer during those dates.

(D) The number of archery deer permits based on a review of deer population indices, biological and ecological data, history of permit use and harvest rates, public input, and other relevant information shall be as established by the secretary with the concurrence of the commission.

(E) The urban antlerless-only white-tailed deer archery season shall begin on January 19, 2015 and extend through January 31, 2015 in all units designated as an urban deer management unit.

(2) Firearm season.

(A) In the Fort Leavenworth subunit, the firearm season dates shall be November 22, 2014 through November 23, 2014, November 27, 2014 through November 30, 2014, December 6, 2014 through December 7, 2014, December 13, 2014 through December 14, 2014, and

December 20, 2014 through December 21, 2014. In the Smoky Hill Air National Guard subunit, the firearm season dates shall be November 25, 2014 through December 6, 2014. The regular firearm season dates in all other deer management units shall be December 3, 2014 through December 14, 2014.

(B) The pre-rut white-tailed deer antlerless-only season in all deer management units shall be October 11, 2014 through October 12, 2014.

(C) During the regular and extended firearm deer seasons, white-tailed either-sex deer permits issued for a deer management unit adjacent to or encompassing an urban deer management unit shall be valid in both the designated unit and the urban deer management unit.

(D) The number of firearm deer permits for each management unit based on a review of deer population indices, biological and ecological data, history of permit use and harvest rates, public input, and other relevant information shall be as established by the secretary with the concurrence of the commission.

(3) Muzzleloader-only season.

(A) The muzzleloader-only season in all deer management units shall be September 15, 2014 through September 28, 2014. Muzzleloader deer permits shall also be valid during established firearm seasons using muzzleloader equipment, except that during the portion of the extended firearm season beginning on January 1, 2015 and extending through the last open day in units open during an extended firearm season, these permits shall be valid with any legal equipment authorized during a firearm season. During an extended firearm season, only muzzleloader deer permits for deer management units open during these dates shall be valid, and only for antlerless white-tailed deer.

(B) The number of muzzleloader deer permits issued for each management unit based on

a review of deer population indices, biological and ecological data, history of permit use and harvest rates, public input, and other relevant information shall be as established by the secretary with the concurrence of the commission.

(4) Season for designated persons.

(A) The season for designated persons to hunt deer shall be September 6, 2014 through September 14, 2014 in all deer management units.

(B) Only the following persons may hunt during this season:

(i) Any person 16 years of age or younger, only while under the immediate supervision of an adult who is 18 years of age or older; and

(ii) any person with a permit to hunt from a vehicle issued according to K.A.R. 115-18-4 or a disability assistance permit issued according to K.A.R. 115-18-15.

(C) All resident and nonresident deer permits shall be valid during this season.

(D) All persons hunting during this season shall wear blaze orange according to K.A.R. 115-4-4.

(5) Extended firearm seasons.

(A) Each unfilled deer permit valid in unit 6, 9, 10, or 17, as applicable, shall be valid during an extended antlerless-only firearm season beginning January 1, 2015 and extending through January 4, 2015 in those units.

(B) Each unfilled deer permit valid in units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 16, as applicable, shall be valid during an extended antlerless-only firearm season beginning January 1, 2015 and extending through January 11, 2015 in those units.

(C) Each unfilled deer permit valid in units 10A, 15, or 19, as applicable, shall be valid in an extended antlerless-only firearm season beginning January 1, 2015 and extending through



January 18, 2015 in those units.

(D) Only antlerless white-tailed deer may be taken.

(E) Permits restricted to a specific unit shall remain restricted to that unit during the extended firearm season.

(F) Equipment legal during a firearm season shall be authorized with any permit.

(b) Unlimited resident hunt-on-your-own-land, special hunt-on-your-own-land, and nonresident hunt-on-your-own-land deer permits shall be authorized for all units. These permits also shall be valid during the portion of the extended firearm season beginning on January 1, 2015 and extending through the last open day in units open during an extended or special extended firearm season, but shall be valid only for antlerless white-tailed deer during an extended or special extended firearm season.

(c) Any individual may apply for and obtain multiple deer permits, subject to the following limitations:

(1) Any individual may apply for or obtain no more than one deer permit that allows the taking of an antlered deer, except when the individual is unsuccessful in a limited quota drawing and alternative permits for antlered deer are available at the time of subsequent application.

(2) Any individual may obtain no more than five antlerless white-tailed deer permits. One antlerless white-tailed deer permit shall be valid statewide, except in unit 18, including lands managed by the department. One antlerless white-tailed deer permit shall be valid statewide, except in unit 18, on lands not managed by the department, except Cedar Bluff, Glen Elder, Kanopolis, Lovewell, Norton, Webster, and Wilson Wildlife Areas and Kirwin National Wildlife Refuge. Three additional antlerless white-tailed deer permits shall be valid in units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10A, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 19 on lands not managed by the department, except Cedar

Bluff, Glen Elder, Kanopolis, Lovewell, Norton, Webster, and Wilson Wildlife Areas and Kirwin National Wildlife Refuge.

(3) Any resident may obtain no more than one either-species, either-sex permit through the application period described in K.A.R. 115-4-11.

(4) Nonresidents shall be eligible to obtain antlerless white-tailed deer permits. Otherwise, a nonresident shall be eligible to apply for and obtain only those permits designated as nonresident deer permits.

(5) No resident or nonresident shall purchase any deer permit that allows the taking of antlerless-only deer without first having obtained a deer permit that allows the taking of antlered deer, unless the antlerless-only deer permit is purchased after December 30, 2014.

(6) Any individual may obtain one antlerless-only either-species deer permit, subject to the number of antlerless-only either-species deer permits authorized.

(d) The bag limit for each deer permit shall be one deer, as specified on the permit issued to the permittee.

(e) No deer permit issued pursuant to this regulation shall be valid after January 31, 2015.

(f) This regulation shall be effective on and after April 1, 2014, and shall have no force and effect on and after March 1, 2015. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2013 Supp. 32-937.)

## **ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**K.A.R. 115-25-9.** Deer; open season, bag limit, and permits.

**DESCRIPTION:** The proposed exempt regulation establishes hunting bag limits, application periods and season dates for the 2014-2015 firearm, muzzleloader and archery deer seasons. There are some changes from 2013-2014 seasons. Season dates are adjusted to coincide with the calendar, antlerless harvest is adjusted in 6 units across the state and the antlerless-only season is adjusted for 7 units across the state.

**FEDERAL MANDATES:** None

**ECONOMIC IMPACT:** If the economic impact to the department, the general public, small business and other agencies from the 2014-15 seasons were to be similar to the estimate for the 2013-2014 seasons, total revenue to the department from the sale of all resident, nonresident, and landowner/tenant deer permits is estimated to be approximately \$10,045,760.

Approximately 575,000 days of hunting activity by 115,000 hunters are anticipated. A 2006 survey conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimated that big game hunters spent approximately \$1100 per year on trip and equipment expenditures, thus the 2013-14 deer seasons in Kansas are anticipated to generate approximately \$126.5 million worth of direct economic benefit to businesses providing big game goods and services. No other economic impact to state agencies, small businesses, or other individuals is anticipated.

**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:** None.

## 2014-15 Deer Season Dates

### September

Youth and Disabled

Early Muzzleloader and Archery

### October

Only Archery

Pre-Rut Whitetail Antlerless-Only  
Firearms and Archery

### November

### December

Regular Firearms and Archery

### January

Extended WAO Season DMU 6, 9, 10, or 17  
plus pink and red below.

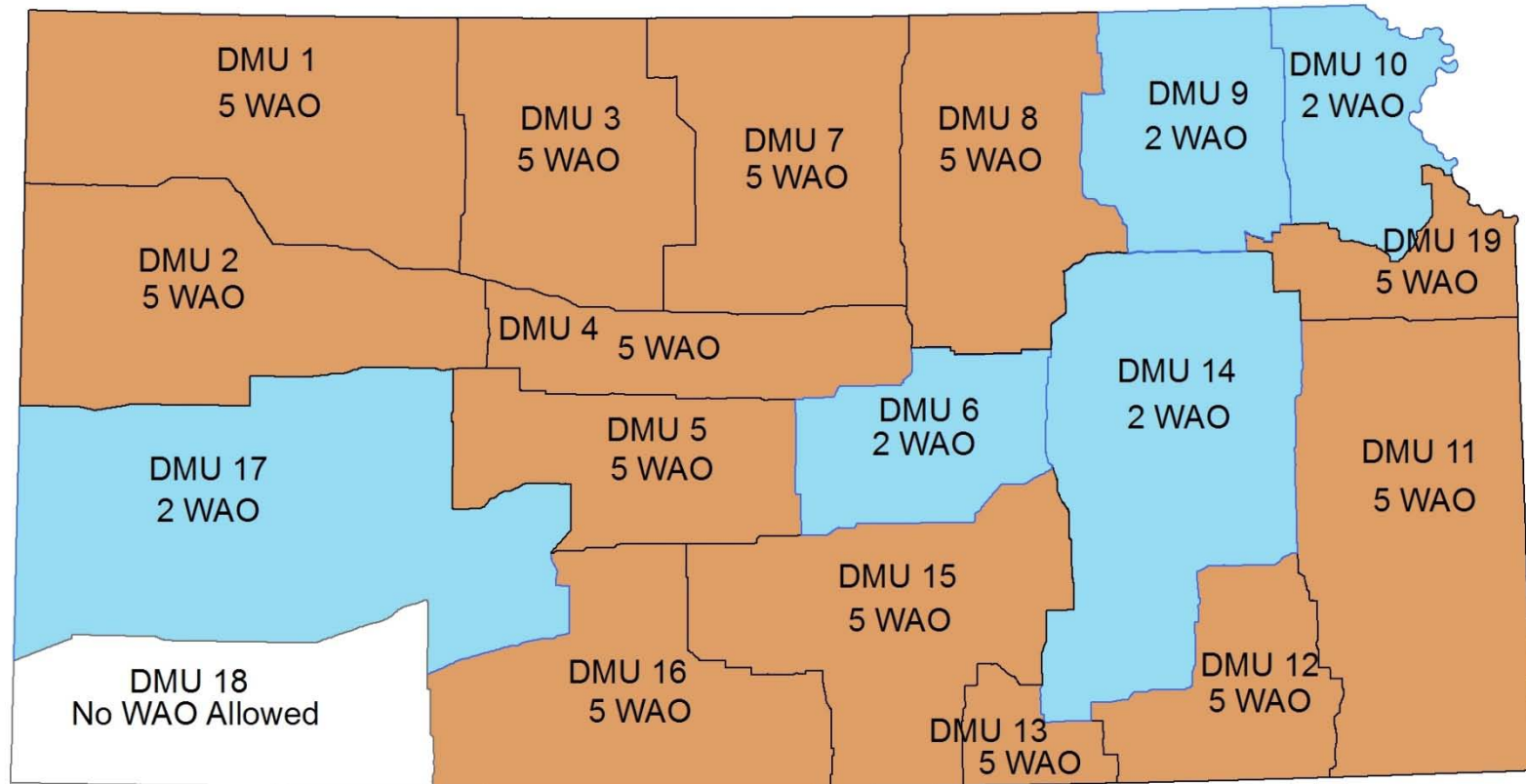
Extended WAO Season DMU 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7,  
8, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 16 and red below.

Extended WAO Season DMU 10A, 15 & 19

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
						6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Extended WAO Archery Season DMU 19

Number of White-tailed Deer Antlerless-Only Permits  
Allowed To Be Used By A Hunter In The Unit





Date of White-tailed Deer Antlerless-Only Season  
In The Unit

