

**Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks & Tourism  
Commission Meeting Minutes  
Thursday, April 25, 2019  
Colby Community Building  
Colby, Kansas**

**Approved** Subject to  
**6/13/19** Commission  
Approval

The April 25, 2019 meeting of the Kansas Wildlife, Parks and Tourism Commission was called to order by Chairman Gerald Lauber at 1:30 p.m. at the Colby Community Building in Colby, Kansas. Chairman Lauber and Commissioners Emerick Cross, Gary Hayzlett, Aaron Rider, Troy Sporer and Harrison Williams were present. Commissioner Tom Dill could not attend.

**II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS**

The Commissioners and department staff introduced themselves (Attendance Roster – Exhibit A).

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

Sheila Kemmis – No changes (Agenda – Exhibit B).

**IV. APPROVAL OF THE March 28, 2019 MEETING MINUTES**

Commissioner Aaron Rider moved to approve the minutes, Commissioner Harrison Williams second. *Approved* (Minutes – Exhibit C).

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

Josh Sowers, landowner, farmer/rancher near Bird City – Bring to your attention over-population of deer in my area, damaging crops and pasturelands. Recent legislation that attempted to address some of permitting process that failed. Live on a place with my father and brother that has 400 deer, 70-80 on each of our properties along with our neighbors. In research, deer eat 10 pounds of forage a day, cow eats roughly 30; three deer per one cow and those 70-80 deer equates to 20 head of cows roaming on my place. Normally, people would call the sheriff and take care of it, but this is just wildlife and it is allowed to keep on going. Not directing accusations at anyone and I don't envy your jobs. Disappointed in discontinued ability to transfer landowner tags, could have recouped some loss; understand there were problems with outfitters. If deer eating 10 pounds a day; I live on creek bottom and they live on alfalfa and sleep in my cottonwoods, eating \$47 a day, 650 pounds for that herd, and at current alfalfa prices, costing me \$8,500 a year in lost tonnage. That doesn't include corn, other crops, broken fences or wrecked vehicles. Propose some fixes. Realize this is a localized problem, almost exclusively mule deer and realize these are prized in the state. If possible, give landowner, for two to three years, five buck permits to do with as I please and if I don't get them sold that is my fault. I recognize the state is able to generate income off selling these tags to out-of-staters, but I would need them for free. As a landowner getting no retribution for damage being done. I want to be heard that there are

problem areas and we should be able to address those problems areas. Not opposed to wildlife and appreciate income brought into local economy. We have hundreds of deer and 50 bucks and no quality, but just a lot of deer. People stop and ask to hunt, but they are only after the bucks and that is not going to fix anything. Hope state recognizes the acute problem in these areas and appreciate contact on what we can do about it. Commissioner Sporer suggested I come after speaking with him. Just want to go on record. Chairman Lauber – Transferrable tags won't help population because everyone wants bucks not does, so no management to it. Do you allow hunting and encourage the taking of does? Sowers – Yes, but how do you encourage someone just looking for antlers. Chairman Lauber – Don't only let people who just want antlers, encourage them to shoot does. Sowers – They are allowed to shoot one or two does. Chairman Lauber – Have you looked into depredation permits? Sowers - Don't fully understand those depredation permits. Until numbers were dramatically reduced, like 40 to 50 at one time, I don't see how it will help. Chairman Lauber – I don't know if there is a maximum number of depredation permits. You are talking about incredible consumption, but I question whether deer eat a third as much as a cow, but I believe they are an issue for you. Our people will go out and determine amount of damage; permits are used strictly to control unnecessary populations. In an area where mule deer are so popular you won't win any popularity contests, but we want to work with the landowner. Secretary Loveless – We do have a challenge because mule deer are limited, and you have a hot spot. Depredation permits are not limited, based on judgement, conversation and assessment of damage. Out-of-staters want horns, but majority of locals will take does so on the right track talking to locals. We will try to address your concerns. Sowers – Contacted Pratt office and spoke to several people, then Commissioner Sporer who told me to show up here. Chairman Lauber – Thank you for coming.

Ken Higley, Rawlins County Sheriff – In our area whitetail is leveled off, but mule deer numbers are way up. Could open more out-of-state hunting but make permit so they have to take a doe before getting buck. If wanting more trophy deer that is a 4-point or better buck. I travel the highway in December for two weeks, five miles west of Atwood for a two-mile stretch, had 40-50 mule deer, mostly does, right next to Highway 36. I ran my lights and drove back and forth not to scare deer off but to deter people from those areas and make them more aware. In many places in Rawlins County, seeing 20 or more mule deer in groups on county roads. Hanging out to get last bit of wheat before snow. Make 200 permits available in Rawlins County and make them get a doe first. I am a landowner and a deer hunter, and we have always allowed people to hunt. Most people don't have anywhere to hunt anymore other than on public ground. My neighbor doesn't allow anyone to hunt, so first day of season the deer are over on his property. Some of farmers are going to get mad enough, kill them and drag them off and bury them. Hate to see a disease come in here too. Have a good congregation, see them get taken by hunting and used to eat rather than die with disease. Sell those permits, if want a buck, take a doe first. Chairman Lauber – Appreciate you using lights to protect drivers and deer. It has been suggested in whitetail country that you have to take a doe before you take a buck but a lot of administrative issues with that. The problem with mule deer is people resent hunting of mule deer does. Mike Miller – We have not had any deer antlerless deer tags in three years because of mule deer numbers declining. This is the first time we have heard of large mule deer doe numbers. Higley – Come move them I don't care just need to thin out the does. Deer are not afraid, and they cause damage to vehicles. Chairman Lauber – May view you as a crossing guard. We need to take a look at that. Secretary Loveless – Is there a way to get contact information? Kemmis – Sign-up

sheet on the table. Levi Jaster – That area is core area for mule deer in the state and have cut tags east of there because of severe declines. Unfortunately, Rawlins County is core area for chronic wasting disease (CWD), not just due to density, but prevalence. Hauling deer out is not an option. Prefer to use control permit option to take care of it. If landowner can't do it themselves, they can assign to a couple of people to help out. Sometimes you can find someone to take the meat. We are constantly evaluating populations and have seen growth in mule deer populations in northwest Kansas. Biggest thing is getting in touch with district biologists, they assess damage for permits, or get in touch with me in Emporia. I monitor deer/vehicle accidents and watch for growth in that. Upped number of whitetail deer permits to assist with some of those damage problems, also to help with CWD. Start with control permit process. Higley – Watch accident reports. That has gone down because of the way truckers or pickups are outfitting their trucks with big bumpers. I see up to five fresh kills a day. But cars are the ones being involved. We are not getting accident reports for deer dead on the highway, trucks are hitting them and going on, no damage so not reporting. Sowers – If we are experiencing decline and have a local problem, not opposed to wildlife. Pay us damages on localized basis, at least state is reimbursing us for the problem. Need restitution, state is able to sell them and make money, but we are raising them for free. If meat could be charity, don't want logistical nightmare or something like that. You have more permitting experience. Recover damages, not slaughter them all. Chairman Lauber – Controlling numbers and preventing damage is the best approach. If we start compensating every down fence would be deer damage and we would be constantly mitigating for damage. Too bad we can't trap and transplant, but risky in high CWD area. Best answer is to prevent the problem. Sowers – I am in Cheyenne County, not heard about CWD there. Chairman Lauber – We monitor carefully, and we need to reduce numbers where heavily concentrated. Sowers – Do cover crops, which are food plots on a field scale and an attractant. By the time we get there with our cows after the November 1 off-grass deadline, all of the green is gone and that costs me. If you could pay out because we raise them, we own property quarter mile from the creek, if you could pay \$20 an acre for each year. Mike Miller – Have you leased to deer hunters? Sowers – I would like to explore that because I have big land payments to make and would like to generate some extra income. Feel the Walk-In hunting program brings in riffraff and we carry the liability problem. I would like to explore leasing but need to self-educate how to go about it; they ask if we can get buck tags and we say no so they say just for turkey, so back to square one. As landowner, frustration in my inability to transfer a landowner tag.

Chairman Lauber – I fish for trout in Lake Shawnee. The local reporter said Monday, April 15 was last day of trout season. Since trout will die I thought we could still harvest trout and never realized we shut off the season, may be reasons we do that, but regulations not clear to me. Can you harvest a stocked trout after April 15? I used to think you could, but regulation says trout season ends. Doug Nygren – That is not the case. You have to have a trout permit to fish during the season, but after the season you no longer need the trout permit but can still take trout. If local people interpreting that different we need to have a talk with them. Chairman Lauber – That was my thought and I hate to see those fish die out through the summer. Nygren – Trout season is drafted to generate revenue to support the stocking of the trout but can continue to fish for them after that. Chairman Lauber – Send me an email on that. Secretary Loveless – I misinterpreted the signage the same way at Melvern. Miller – We can make it clearer in our regulations. Once trout season ends creel limits are still in place, but permit is no longer required.

Chairman Lauber – When I looked it wasn't clear. Nygren – Summary may not be clear, but clearer in the full regulations.

## **VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**

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

1. Agency and State Fiscal Status – Brad Loveless, secretary, presented this update to the Commission. – We are in session break. Legislature will come back May 1. At end of session, no state budget was approved, so when they come back that will be top priority. There were some monies removed for our infrastructure projects in 2019, \$100,000 in land acquisition; \$50,000 in river access; \$325,000 in wetland acquisition and development; \$700,000 in trails. In 2020 budget they removed \$75,000 from river access; \$325,000 again from wetland acquisition and development so still dealing with that. When they come back we will lobby for reinstatement of those monies. In the veto session the law enforcement supplemental request for \$1.125 million has still not been approved, both House and Senate cut it, but both have promised they would review it again. Our EDIF apportionment was the same as last year. Cabin revenues were up, best revenue year, up \$1.26 million, up by \$100,000 from FY 2017, currently down some which is what happens when poor weather. State park revenue was up 4.4 percent; they have been trying to build up a reserve and are doing a good job. The Wildlife Fee Fund (WFF) is down 13 percent. Jury still out on out 365-day license will affect those numbers and so far, spring turkey permit revenue is about even to last year. Trying to keep \$18 million to \$20 million balance at end of fiscal year in WFF. Talked with Steve Adams who manages grant funds, he indicated Pittman Robertson funds (PR) were expected to be down 16 percent, due to revenue of sales of outdoor items. Dingle-Johnson expected to be up a little.

2. 2019 Legislature – Chris Tymeson, chief legal counsel, presented this update to the Commission – Legislature is on break; start back next Wednesday, big items out there on veto session like budget and Medicare expansion. Had a slow session, six bills on our website. SB 49, department initiative, made it through Senate, passed House committee and sat on House floor. At end of session sent to Budget Appropriations Committee, which is called blessing a bill, which makes it still alive, but don't expect it will be worked, will be a vehicle for something else. SB 50 – Also last year's bill, increases caps on license fees, as Brad mentioned WFF down 13 percent right now. Commission sets those fees in regulation. Bill did not get a hearing. HB 2099 – Would transfer Law Enforcement officers into Kansas Police and Fire (KPF) out of KPERs, necessary for long-term health of the agency. The bill had a hearing in the House but did not get worked above the line and stricken from the calendar. HB 2162 – Deals with recreational rail trails, there was a hearing and talk of intersession meeting; not sure how that will shape up. HB 2167 – Was deer transferable permits. Started in House and passed by one vote and had hearing in the Senate but was tabled, was un-tabled and became a substitute bill related to industrial commercial hemp and it doesn't deal with deer permits anymore. HB 2397 – deals with dangerous regulated animals and in the past there have bills introduced to tighten restrictions or loosen them. This one would tighten possession of certain animals and add wolves and non-human primates to list of dangerous regulated animals. Focusing on budget now. Chairman Lauber – In 2005 and 2006, on dangerous animals, Simian Society was active on protecting public rights to possess primates. Was that opposition in this issue? Tymeson – The

bill didn't get a hearing. Came from HSUS Kansas chapter but did not see actual introduction of the bill but I expect they will testify if it gets a hearing.

## **B. General Discussion**

1. Fishing Regulations – Doug Nygren, Fisheries Division director, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit D). This is first discussion on fishing changes for next year. Request to protect blue catfish population developing at Wilson reservoir; proposal to put a slot length limit in place. Already have slot length limit at Milford and El Dorado; numbers different on each of those and this one would also be different. Proposal would be creel of two-a-day, a slot to protect fish from 32 to 40 inches with one over 40 inches. Talk with staff to consolidate slots to be the same but may not be able to do that. Want fish to grow larger and reach trophy sizes; another situation where this could become another Milford, in terms of quality of blue catfish fishery, if we can pass this regulation. A new city lake in our program is Agra City Lake where we want to add a five-a-day creel and 15-inch length limit on largemouth bass, which is already state regulation so would not be a special regulation. Asking for special regulation to add 15-inch minimum and five-a-day creel on channel catfish on this 10-acre lake. Sterling City Lake would like us to change to a 21-inch length limit on saugeye. Commissioner Williams – Where is Agra City Lake? Lynn Davignon – A small community with 200 people a few miles east of Phillipsburg on Highway 36. Nygren - It is about a 10-acre lake. Commissioner Sporer – It is an old lake that Wildlife and Parks has taken over management? Nygren – We have a CFAP agreement to manage the fisheries. It is not new. Davignon – It is an old impoundment, they got a grant to build a boat ramp. Nygren – Under our community fisheries assistance program if a community signs up that makes them eligible to receive funds for our grants as well as stocking and fishery management expertise from our biologists. Great partnership with these communities. Under 115-25-14 the City and park department of Salina has been having problems with illegal activity related to the trout program; issue with people coming to get the limit, going home then coming back and getting another limit. They asked us to consider reducing creel to two-a-day on Salina Lakewood Lake. 115-7-3 has to do with taking of baitfish or minnows and moving from one body of water to another. Currently it is legal to move, from non-infested waters, green sunfish and bluegill, but all other fish are illegal to move from one lake to another. Chris Steffen, our aquatic nuisance species coordinator is asking you to consider adding crayfish, leeches, salamanders, frogs and mussels to the list of animals that cannot be moved. One reason is the unintentional transfer of water that may contain pathogens and zebra mussels. We recently inspected a bait store that was selling red swamp crayfish and when we traced it down we found the source in a pond near Andover where they are now established. If someone went to that pond to get crayfish, they could help spread another nuisance species that has just shown up. Pathogens passed by salamanders and amphibians with diseases going around and we don't want those moved around the state. Not sure how this will be viewed by anglers, not sure how many are collecting those species and moving them, but it happens some. Chairman Lauber – Crayfish might be a problem. We used to seine crawdads and use for bait at kids. You can move crayfish in a dry bucket, but that doesn't help if you have invasive crayfish. Can see that being area where we might get some push back. Nygren – Not prevent people from collecting those animals and using where they catch them, but movement from one place to another. We can have more workshops on this. Commissioner Rider – Do we have a problem with invasive crayfish? Nygren – Worried about rusty crayfish and the new red swamp crayfish, which is known to be

detrimental to native crayfish; it is the one you eat when in New Orleans. The landowner claims he has seen them downstream in creek below his pond. We are trying to eradicate depending on spread. Chairman Lauber – Which one breeds itself? Nygren – That is rusty crayfish. Secretary Loveless – Another issue is moving zebra mussels on hard shell creatures. Chairman Lauber – We need to move forward, would feel better if crayfish wasn't listed but understand why you put them in there. Unfortunately, general public will wait until after regulations are passed rather than come before. Nygren – Thank law enforcement for helping us trace landowner that had these red swamp crayfish in his pond and got the full story of how they got there. He had an acquaintance that had a bunch of them and he thought they would be great in the pond and he could sell them for bait. It was the bait inspection program that found them in a bait shop and they are not legal. Hopefully we can stop it before it gets out of control. Chairman Lauber – No more crayfish at bait shops? Nygren – No, there are still legal crayfish that can be bought. Just prohibiting movement of wild ones from one location to another. One more item that didn't make it onto this briefing item; paddlefishing in Kansas is usually fish coming out of Oklahoma, but we now have a nice population on Verdigris River so we're looking at opening new place to snag paddlefish. We have a great example of a success story at John Redmond, we have been stocking about 5,000 12-inch paddlefish per year and fish are doing well. We know they are not going to stay in the reservoir and we have created a decent paddle fishery below John Redmond at Burlington Dam and at dam in Iola as well. My paddlefish committee is interested in expanding to Tuttle, Perry and Pomona with the idea of creating more river locations. Dependent on waterflows to bring fish from other states. This will allow us to have less dependence on nonresident paddlefish and more resident paddlefish available for our anglers. The committee is working on how we would implement regulations to protect these populations to get them going. Rather than having specific locations looking at possibility of opening up entire rivers to snagging and working with law enforcement to preclude illegal activity. Right now, we have an area open to snagging during paddlefish season, but reason season ends on May 15 is because of catfish and having non-target species caught. Regulation will likely be a barbless hook regulation using same permitting system we have now. We will hold more workshops. The fish we have been getting that are going into John Redmond were raised by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the federal hatchery system. We are going to try and expand our allotment from 5,000 a year to 20,000 a year to accommodate three new areas. Chairman Lauber – I always thought the fish in John Redmond end up in Grand Lake, but they will stay in rivers between series of low head dams? Nygren – Absolutely. We stocked paddlefish in Tuttle years ago, they were pith tagged and some we caught in Salina, some in South Dakota; they are highly migratory fish. We do have a resident population in the Neosho River and those are the ones being caught at Burlington and Iola. Some of those fish are going on downstream, which is not a bad thing because in big rivers they are threatened from Asian carp and other things. If some fish go downstream and contribute to paddle fishery in Missouri, Kansas or Mississippi Rivers is not bad either. A portion will stay near the reservoirs and maybe above the reservoirs. Chairman Lauber – Will these fish go under log jam up to the riffles? Nygren – We don't know yet. Paddlefish require a minimum of 500 cubic feet of flow and for spawning run it has to be a sustained flow so that would be one limiting factor. We are not relying on natural reproduction, looking at commitment to annual stocking. Commissioner Rider – What is their growth rate? Nygren – In the hatchery system we can raise them to 12 inches; as long as over six inches have pretty good success. To get them to legal size I would have to check with staff; to get to 20-pound range it is going to take four to five years. Stocked paddlefish above the Kaw in Oklahoma to try to reestablish fish

in the Ark River, stopped in 1992 and those fish are over 100 pounds and know they are ours because they were pith tagged. This is a long-lived fish. This is truly a big game fishing opportunity and nice to not be so dependent upon flows bringing them out of other states. Secretary Loveless – Oklahoma is a destination place. Currently an effort on Kansas River systems to create sustainable river. Part of the conversations with the Corps on appropriate releases and this should be part of the conversation.

2. Park Regulations – Linda Lanterman, Parks Division director, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit E). Good to see Mike Miller sitting up here as Assistant Secretary. I want to introduce Greg Mills as the manager of Historic Lake Scott State Park and Little Jerusalem. Greg Mills – Making a lot of headway, parking lot construction starts next week and staff at Lake Scott and Little Jerusalem are going to be finishing 1,200-foot interpretive trail. The Nature Conservancy went with a company out of Colorado and they are building rim trail, about 3,500 feet. We have limestone fence with cedar rail posts and should be able to install gates with the Westar Green Team the first week of May. There will be a lot of progress in the next month. Not sure when park will open. Lanterman – Interviewing for position there next month. We are going to rescind the \$50 backcountry pass, which was for Little Jerusalem, with new position we have been given we will schedule tours and use special event permits. We have a lot of school districts coming into state parks, which is a good thing, and we don't want to hinder them. Many of the school districts started having fishing teams and we want to give free passage to school district vehicles. Parents and spectators that come will still have to have a permit. For the Christian and private schools, we will offer a special event permit for their vehicles; they will just have to let us know when they are coming because they won't have a school district vehicle tag.

3. Portable Blinds on Public Lands – Stuart Schrag, Public Lands Division director, present this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit F). On KAR 115-8-2, based on concerns from last meeting and the proposal to allow portable stands to be left unattended overnight. Conducted additional research, and another concern that came up at last meeting was on public safety and whether occupied. Consulted with additional management and field staff internally, surrounding states and eight states that are part of MAFWA, which Kansas is a part of, and got quite an education. Regulations vary state-to-state; on specific issue of leaving a portable blind unattended overnight, 50/50 draw. I found that states similar to Kansas, with minimal public land available for hunting access, require daily removal. Regarding identifying or marking blinds to identify whether occupied or not, Kentucky was only state that required hunter orange vest or hat to be placed on top of the blind, visible in all directions. My opinion on that is that people would hang hat or vest there and never take it down to keep people away from it. If we were to amend regulation to allow overnight blinds it could increase likelihood of someone trying to monopolize specific property. Based on research it is my recommendation to make no changes and not allow portable blinds to be left unattended overnight. If it was a quad-pod, tripod treestand with a blind enclosure at the top; that blind enclosure would be required to be removed or torn down daily. Some of these collapse just as easily as a portable blind does, with spring loaded tent stakes. Any type of blind that is affixed to a trailer and would have to be transported or placed with a motorized vehicle will continue to be prohibited because we do not allow off road vehicle use in wildlife areas. Chairman Lauber – We tried to do this to be accommodating and create more opportunity and that shows the benefit of public comments, unintended consequences arose so

this is the best choice.

*Break*

### **C. Workshop Session**

1. Coast Guard Navigation Rules – Dan Heskett, Law Enforcement Division assistant director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit G). Proposal is to adopt by CFR, Title 33, Part 83 of code of federal regulation as our regulation. It pertains to inland navigation rules. Tymeson – Continuing to work on this, have 50 pages of research and about 50 pages to go. Commissioner Sporer – Will anything change in the regulations? Heskett – Our language is in bits and pieces and that does not comply with federal regulations. It really doesn't change the rules, will clean up and compress regulation down a little and make it more palatable for the boaters. It is 38 rules and not all of them will pertain because it is in lengths. We will pare down rule by rule. Chairman Lauber – We as boaters will not notice any difference? Heskett – No.

2. Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) Survey Results – Susan Steffen, human dimensions specialist, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit H, PowerPoint – Exhibit I). I am a social scientist/biologist in the Emporia office and have been with the agency for 10 years. We study people as well as fish and other animals. Give update of task force and go through some survey results. We have an internal agency drone task force, I represent fisheries, get together each month or every six weeks to talk about agency and public drone use. Provide guidelines to integrate drones and how public can use drones. We don't regulate the air space, but we do manage some areas. Now have website and have posted frequently asked questions and for agency employees, on internal website, have guidelines and standard operating procedures. Gave copies of full report to commissioners, can get from website (Exhibit J). Several drones purchased, by end of May there will be 15 KDWPT staff trained in imagery, mapping, collection and data analysis; have 30 trained pilots. The upcoming course will make it easier to analyze information and be better able to read the data. Suspect another pilot certification class later in the year for agency people. How does the public perceive the use of drones by agency people and the public? I have done several surveys in the past, try to prevent doing internally when I expect subject matter to be controversial, so we sent out a request for proposals and companies responded; did this survey on a bid to DJ Case and Associates. They do a lot of work in natural resource arena. When I first joined the task force, as a certified pilot, I didn't fully understand rules and regulations, there are privacy issues and some negative and positive impacts. How will drone users impact other users of our areas, those are some of things we wanted to understand from survey. Also, did literature review of what is going on across the U.S. in application of drones. It was an internet-based survey conducted through Toluna who buys names. This survey was done on Kansas adults, not just hunters and anglers. Company did some weighting to make it more applicable to represent population as a whole. In the 130-page report, 14 percent of Kansas adults own a drone, about 300,000. During average year how often do you operate or fly a drone? Those that own a drone 3-8 times a year, about every other month, not a frequent activity. People who said they don't own a drone, not zero. How much do you know about drones? Forty percent said they knew some about current regulations, but mostly a little or nothing at all. As a certified pilot, regulations are complicated, and I am uncomfortable, hope to use frequently asked questions to help with that. In 12 months how often did you visit



one of our managed areas? About 55 percent say they have, fairly high. Asked if camper, walker, etc. to determine drone owners by hobby interests, and respondent can mark more than one answer. Extreme example is disc golfer, five percent marked yes, of those people 40 percent own a drone, compared to relative abundance, correlates with drone ownership and interests. Campers represent 22 percent own a drone and 35 percent of general public, in raw numbers, a lot more campers that participate, but not as many own a drone. Wanted to know level of support or opposition to these activities, listed top categories; search and rescue, combat fires, inspect infrastructure, surveying and mapping, scientific research, managing wildlife, photography and video, and for fun. The highest level of support is supported for those activities, decreases as you enter fun activities. If drones used on KDWPT lands, visit more/less/same? Wanted to know if needed designated lands, can regulate relative area, don't control air space, but can operate about a mile. For most part, most said they would not change their visitation if used more; some would visit more if conducting search and rescue or to combat fires, positive impact; flying for fun was no change. For first three categories they said they would visit more, about 25 percent saw as a security blanket. How much would each bother you? Feeling less privacy; disturb wildlife, loss of wild places, concern for safety, hearing drones or seeing drones. Not bother was highest percentage is seeing drones; 40 percent concern for safety wouldn't bother them, hearing drones would bother 35 percent. Highest percentage of those bothered would be feeling less privacy; disturbing wildlife and loss of wild places. More in wildlife and natural aspect than themselves. Throughout report there are insight boxes; like commissioners and fellow staff to know that these are chief concerns and need to take these into consideration. Concerns about privacy, disturbances to wildlife and loss of wild places. Asked for acceptable distances and have some of that information available in the report. How would your feelings change toward use in KDWPT-managed areas? If trained person flying the drone, over 50 percent said they would think about that in a positive way; for recreationists, they would be bothered by that. Drones are more accessible and cheaper. Should be taken seriously, 50 percent would be bothered by recreationists. Report authors recommended to us that policy should be made clear, clearly displayed and what violations could be. As we find our way through using drones and introducing them to our managed areas we want to use these survey results to decide where we put those areas and how we operate when in the public, especially for our own use. I leave an opportunity for open-ended comments in surveys, reflective of what you have seen within the report. Link in survey to FAQs and online report. We have some drones and staff is using them, Sean Nickelson went out and watched while using dredge at Cimarron. Rich Schultheis took survey showing ducks on the marsh at Jamestown. Commissioner Williams – On insight page, third bullet point, explain loss of wild places? Steffen – Subjective interpretation, as a sociologist I would apply it as people go out in the field to get away from technology. Secretary Loveless – Not a lot of public lands in Kansas, and this is expanding recreational group, are there courses set up where you can offer a challenge for people; are there such things out there we might want to consider? Steffen – I am sure there are, saw drone obstacle courses on ESPN, so there may be an opportunity.

3. Electronic Licensing Update – Mike Miller, Assistant Secretary of Wildlife, Fisheries and Boating, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit K). Continuing to move forward with plans to implement electronic licensing and had meeting yesterday with the department's contractor. Right now, people expect that licenses bought online can be legally kept on their phone. Working on that and will iron out details of that. Aspira continuing to work on

application, had update yesterday and looking at eventually going to e-tag for carcass tags on big game and turkey and would replace electronic registration we have right now. Hope to get to point where you go to permit, put in date of kill and county and take a picture and receive a confirmation number and use to transport an animal to identify the animal as yours. Some folks may not want an e-license and still want paper, but we will begin transition. People forget to print out permits and expect receipt to account for license and right now it does not.

Commissioner Rider – Expect by late summer? Tymeson – Trying to get through process, AG and D of A. Miller – Contractor would be ready to go sometime this summer once we get regulations. Commissioner Rider – Will have to go through whole process, general discussion, workshop and public hearing? Tymeson – No, we are in workshop now, hope to publish in August. Commissioner Williams – Regarding preference points, is there a way to implement that where general public would give you a credit card number and bill every year for preference point? Miller – Like an auto-renewal? Commissioner Williams – Yes. Miller – We have not thought of that but will discuss it. Good idea. Commissioner Hayzlett – Concern from disabled vet, worried about license expiring and it has something to do with his driver’s license. He tried to explain it to me, why can’t we get disabled license to run concurrently with driver’s license. Miller – Happy to contact him. We may require copy of driver’s license when they apply to renew and if expiring he may feel that may kick him out. When we make them reapply every year we are reaffirming their status as a resident, because only valid for residents. Commissioner Cross – Had a complaint, gentlemen felt he got cheated out of a month, renewed his license a month early. Miller – The way the regulation reads, when you buy the 365-day license it is good day you bought it; he received reminder that his current license was going to expire in a month and he bought it assuming his license would continue from when his expired. That could be an issue, we’ll look at regulation and discuss it further. Secretary Loveless – Not our intent, but we can clean it up. Miller - Georgia did a promotion and gave a price break before their current license expired to avoid churn. Our intent was not to have them lose a month.

4. Fee Discussion – Mike Miller, Assistant Secretary of Wildlife, Fisheries and Boating, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit L). Still falling short on revenue for Kansas disabled veterans. Proposing decreasing cost of vet license by half. We get the same amount money appropriated every year and we transfer that money every time we process the licenses. We still receive the same amount of federal aid if we reduce to these fees. Another goal would be to convert those vets that are 65 and older to a lifetime senior license. If we can pass this, current money would be sufficient. A little more to provide senior lifetime passes, \$42.50; current 65 and older get half price annual licenses; about 492 qualify. It would help us down the road because we would not have to process those applications every year and it would be more convenient for them, as well. We think we could do that that first year and then additional cost would be negligible as we transitioned every year with those reaching that age. Chairman Lauber – Is the theory at age 65 they are not going to move out of state and gain the system? Miller – The lifetime license is valid whether you move out of state or not. Chairman Lauber – We wanted annual evidence of residency? Miller – We do on annuals, but on lifetime, regular and senior, they don’t have to stay in the state; it is a small number. Federal aid is another issue on that as federal rules and regulations change every year. Because this has been a negative public relations issue. If they buy a license as we have money we refund to them. Inconvenient the way it works right now. Commissioner Sporer – Do you have to choose a box, fish or hunt box? Some states do a shopping cart and get all licenses and pay. Is that available? Miller – This is a

paper application and they would check either fishing, hunting or combo annually; that was stipulated in legislative mandate. Jim Millensifer – Prairie chicken tag still required? Miller – Yes for research purposes and to get more information about hunters who hunt prairie chickens

5. E-bicycles – Linda Lanterman, Parks Division director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit M). E-bicycles are power-assist bicycle and want to allow in state parks with a permit. More people are using them and want to welcome them in state park system.

6. T&E Regulations – Chris Tymeson, legal counsel, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit N). Neither Ed or Chris Berens could be here. We are doing five-year review of T&E species. There are several steps to process; first one was that a committee was formed to review petitions and they make recommendations. Those recommendations were presented at the last meeting. There is now an internal process where those recommendations go to Brad and at the next commission meeting we will come back with the department's recommendations. Secretary Loveless – There is also public meeting portion of that? Tymeson – Yes, public meetings and each of these commission meetings are considered public meetings. We won't vote on these regulations until November. Chairman Lauber – There is a mussel called a Wabash pigtoe that has been delisted. Does that mean it has been extirpated or has it turned around? Tymeson – That I do not have the answer for. Secretary Loveless – We will check and get back to you.

7. KAR 115-25-9a, Deer; open season, bag limit, and permits; additional consideration; Fort Riley – Levi Jaster, big game biologist, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit O). Potential dates for seasons on military installations that have requested later time to set dates to prepare and schedule with training. Smoky Hill Air National Guard adjusts firearm season. Fort Riley requests additional days for troops going on or returning from deployment and additional youth hunting instead of pre-rut season and adjust firearm dates to give better opportunity to troops. Fort Leavenworth also adjusts their firearm season and January season. Fort Riley and Smoky Hill only have one antlerless permit while Fort Leavenworth allows up to full five. No one gets more days as far as firearm season, but just change days it occurs on. Voting at June meeting.

Secretary Loveless – Status of Wabash pigtoe has improved and that is why it is getting delisted.

8. Antelope Regulations (KAR 115-25-7) – Matt Peek, furbearer biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit P). No changes recommended for season structure or dates. Permit allocations are also the same as what they have been for the last two years with the exception of Unit 18 where we are reducing total permit numbers from 20 to 16 due to multiple years of low recruitment, low fawn numbers each year. Units 2 and 17 are good and they support the bulk of the harvest, which last year was the third highest total harvest on record, 236. Part of that is because we had highest archery harvest on record, 63. Indicators we use on quality are based on horn size and age using tooth aging seems to indicate current harvest level is sustainable without depleting quality. Chairman Lauber – If apply and are unsuccessful you automatically get a preference point? Peek – Yes. Chairman Lauber – Unlike deer, which has a statewide season, landowner/tenant has to be in the unit you are applying for? Peek – Correct.

9. Otter Season and Units - Matt Peek, furbearer biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit Q). There a couple of regulations that reference otter harvest; 115-5-3 removes otters from furbearer and coyote management units which are statewide for those species; 115-5-3a is new regulation that establishes otter management units (map handout – Exhibit R), based on major river systems. In the eastern three-fifths of the state we have 12 four to eight county units; then western unit where there are no perennial-type (free flowing annual) streams, water is lacking there and will never have very many otters. In 115-25-11 bag limits are established. In two southeast units, Marais des Cygnes and Lower Neosho, is five otters, which was original proposal; then next tier of units, surrounding those we are retaining two-otter limit; in western unit and west of two-otter limit, reducing to one, not many harvested there so no negative impacts expected. One other proposed change in 115-25-11, changing opening season time from noon to 12:01 am, basically a calendar day. Trappers consistently asked for that change. Chairman Lauber – Assume otters migrated in from Missouri? Peek – We had a small reintroduction from 1982 to 1985 and otters became established on Flint Hills Wildlife Refuge, but most in east from Missouri that had largest reintroduction. Some coming up lower Ark and Verdigris from Oklahoma and some from Nebraska on the Republican, not sure where they came from because not from their reintroduction; possibly through Kansas and up to Nebraska or from northern Nebraska. Chairman Lauber – Do otters tend to relocate with breeding and young males leave? Peek – Capable of disbursing large distances, not real common, and expand up river systems and that is what we have seen in Verdigris and Lower Ark. Same in Kansas River, harvest is highest the farther east you go. They do expand; individuals will make long distance movements, but population will slowly expand due to shorter range dispersals. Commissioner Williams – An example of how far? Peek – From research, 25 kilometers a day, according to some literature. Chairman Lauber – Wasn't even sure we had some until a few years ago. Are they doing well? Peek – Doing very well, Missouri beside us and they were considered some of best habitat with stream crayfish densities and fish populations; reintroductions there put them in primmest habitat in Missouri and some of that right next to Kansas. Large amounts of water and where you have strip pits are ideal habitat. Secretary Loveless – We measure reintroduction success by people starting to complain, now true for otters. Positive process and proud as an agency to see this happen. Constituents came in, Matt fielded questions, showed science behind this, biologically and socially, and melded it together with a reasonable approach. Public and landowners were heard; positive process and Matt managed it well. Commissioner Cross – How much does a pelt go for? Peek – Market is \$25 to \$35. Not harvested just for pelt, that is only part of it, people trap for a lot of different reasons, being outside, assisting landowners with damage control and it is a lifestyle for most of them. Most trappers also have gardens, raise their own meat and cut firewood, a self-sufficient lifestyle; fur is main thing being used but a lot more reasons they are doing it. Secretary Loveless – You mentioned they are not the target often, right? Peek – Yes, especially when they first show up in an area they are caught by beaver trappers. All of those that come from western areas of the state have shown up in that situation and that is why we propose minimum one-otter bag limit because of incidental take when beaver trapping. They get to keep otter pelt and we get information on where it was taken. Chairman Lauber - When we first opened an otter season the price for pelts was over \$100; Chinese were buying a lot of otters. Have we filled the demand or have any idea? Peek – Asians were using otters to make religious garments and were using some endangered species until the Dahli Lama told them to quit using otters and that market went away overnight; otters averaging over a \$100 went down to \$25 to \$30, so no longer a market for that.

**VII. RECESS AT 4:08 p.m.**

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

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

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

*None*

**VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**

**D. Public Hearing**

*Notice and Submission Forms, Attorney General letters dated February 13 and KLRD letter dated April 19 (Exhibit S).*

1. KAR 115-5-1. Furbearers and coyotes; legal equipment, taking methods, and general provisions. - Matt Peek, biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit T). Proposed change is to establish location where measurement is to be taken on body-grip traps and foot-hold traps and fact that measurement should be taken across the jaws at a 90-degree angle. This doesn't change intent of existing regulation it just clarifies existing language.

**Commissioner Gary Hayzlett moved to approve KAR 115-5-1 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Harrison Williams second.**

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

<b>Commissioner Cross</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Dill</b>	<b>Absent</b>
<b>Commissioner Hayzlett</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Rider</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Sporer</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Williams</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Lauber</b>	<b>Yes</b>

**The motion as presented on 5-1 passed 6-0.**

2. KAR 115-5-2. Furbearers and coyotes; possession, disposal, and general provisions - Matt Peek, biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit V). Removing requirement for furharvesters to turn in lower canine teeth of otters they harvest.

**Commissioner Harrison Williams moved to approve KAR 115-5-2 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Aaron Rider second.**

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

Commissioner Cross	Yes
Commissioner Dill	Absent
Commissioner Hayzlett	Yes
Commissioner Rider	Yes
Commissioner Sporer	Yes
Commissioner Williams	Yes
Commissioner Lauber	Yes

**The motion as presented on 5-2 passed 6-0.**

3. KAR 115-5-4. Nonresident bobcat hunting permit; tagging, disposal, legal equipment, shooting hours, and general provisions - Matt Peek, biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit X). Tag is currently not valid until the next calendar day and removal of the carcass tag from the permits invalidates the permit. Those stipulations are outdated as a result of internet license sales, so we need to remove them from regulation.

**Commissioner Gary Hayzlett moved to approve KAR 115-5-4 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Harrison Williams second.**

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

Commissioner Cross	Yes
Commissioner Dill	Absent
Commissioner Hayzlett	Yes
Commissioner Rider	Yes
Commissioner Sporer	Yes
Commissioner Williams	Yes
Commissioner Lauber	Yes

**The motion as presented on 5-4 passed 6-0.**

4. KAR 115-6-1. Fur dealer license; application, authority, possession of furs, records, and revocation – Matt Peek, biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit Z). Current regulation says, may only purchase a swift fox if they have a pelt tag from the state they were harvested, and some states don't require pelt tagging. New language adds, they can't be purchased unless they have a pelt tag except for any legally harvested swift fox pelt from a state that does not require a pelt tag.

**Commissioner Aaron Rider moved to pass KAR 115-6-1 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Harrison Williams second.**

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

Commissioner Cross	Yes
Commissioner Dill	Absent
Commissioner Hayzlett	Yes
Commissioner Rider	Yes
Commissioner Sporer	Yes

**Commissioner Williams** Yes  
**Commissioner Lauber** Yes

**The motion as presented on 6-1 passed 6-0.**

5. KAR 115-13-4. Field trial permit; furbearers and coyotes – Matt Peek, biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit BB). This regulation currently requires a map of the specific areas where the field trial is to occur, and we want to modify requirement so only the headquarters and county of the event needs to be identified.

**Commissioner Harrison Williams moved to approve KAR 115-13-4 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Gary Hayzlett second.**

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

**Commissioner Cross** Yes  
**Commissioner Dill** Absent  
**Commissioner Hayzlett** Yes  
**Commissioner Rider** Yes  
**Commissioner Sporer** Yes  
**Commissioner Williams** Yes  
**Commissioner Lauber** Yes

**The motion as presented on 13-4 passed 6-0.**

6. KAR 115-8-1. Department lands and waters: hunting, furharvesting, and discharge of firearms – Stuart Schrag, Public Lands Division director, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit DD). Proposed changes to public land reference document under 115-8-1, subsection (e) of public reference document: under age restriction, Region 1, Jamestown Wildlife Area (WA), Ringneck and Puddler marshes, mentor areas for all species and all seasons; we want to remove Puddler Marsh and open that to general public. Under non-toxic shot, designated dove fields, under Region 1, Glen Elder, Jamestown and Ottawa we want to remove from designated dove fields for non-toxic shot only because of minimal use. Under boating restrictions, no motorized boats Region 1 under Jamestown WA; currently Pintail, Puddler and Buffalo Creek marshes and we would like to add Gamekeeper West marsh at Jamestown and also include Talmo marsh, northeast of Concordia. Under refuges, subsection (a) Refuge Area Closed to All Activities Year-round, under Region 3, we would like to include Byron Walker WA, it has been a designated refuge around the headquarters and is posted, but with new highway expansion we want to move signage so it's more readily identifiable.

**Commissioner Aaron Rider moved to approve KAR 115-8-1 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Troy Sporer second.**

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

**Commissioner Cross** Yes  
**Commissioner Dill** Absent  
**Commissioner Hayzlett** Yes  
**Commissioner Rider** Yes

<b>Commissioner Sporer</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Williams</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Lauber</b>	<b>Yes</b>

**The motion as presented on 8-1 passed 6-0.**

7. KAR 115-20-7. Migratory doves; legal equipment, taking methods, and possession – Richard Schultheis, migratory game bird biologist, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit FF). The proposed change would be to remove language pertaining to pellet and BB guns that includes them as legal equipment for taking migratory doves. Commissioner Rider – Talked about taking a kid out with a BB gun, clarify that. Schultheis – The issue is potential conflict with federal regulation. As it currently stands in our regulation it would a permitted method of take. Because migratory birds they have federal regulations, as well, for most migratory bird species, we defer entirely to federal regulation. For doves we created this regulation because, at that time, we were dealing with Eurasian collared doves. We have since changed that and this regulation only pertains to migratory doves. With that change this would bring us in compliance with federal regulations, which do not permit use of air guns for taking of migratory doves. Commissioner Rider – Not much of a choice when it comes to that because trying to get in compliance with federal regs? Schultheis – Yes, that is a good way of looking at this.

**Commissioner Aaron Rider moved to approve KAR 115-20-7 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Harrison Williams second.**

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

<b>Commissioner Cross</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Dill</b>	<b>Absent</b>
<b>Commissioner Hayzlett</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Rider</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Sporer</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Williams</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Lauber</b>	<b>Yes</b>

**The motion as presented on 20-7 passed 6-0.**

8. Waterfowl Regulations – Tom Bidrowski, migratory gamebird program manager, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit HH). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) annually develop frameworks from which states are able to establish migratory game bird hunting seasons. These frameworks establish maximum bag and possession limits, season lengths, and earliest opening and latest closing dates. States must operate within these frameworks when establishing state-specific migratory game bird seasons. Briefing item was prepared regarding development of Kansas’ 2019-20 waterfowl seasons. Included are the anticipated U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service season frameworks, background material and staff recommendations. Chairman Lauber – We have had workshop discussions on this and know the issues. Commissioner Sporer – We talked at last meeting about moving that low plains late one week ahead to cover New Year’s; any more thoughts on that? Bidrowski – We have considered



and reviewed it and thought at this time it would be best to stay with traditional season recommendation because of some of the downfall effects it would have on other seasons and historical migrations and hunter data we have on file. We will be reviewing not only zones but hunter preference data later this fall. Commissioner Rider – Do we have hunter data on the duck season and goose opener? Bidrowski – Yes, we have asked that in a number of our surveys, 2014-2015 had a high preference for that. Commissioner Rider – I respectfully have a little different recommendation than Tom. Would like to see a zone open all the way through the season to give more hunters access. Understand ice but greater numbers of waterfowl during those times and have other opportunities of dry fields and things along those lines, which tips that into a later season, more high plains southeast zone. Chairman Lauber – Difficult to figure out how to accomplish that. Commissioner Rider – I have an easy way to accomplish that. Chairman Lauber – Explain that. Commissioner Rider – My preference would be to move the split early in November; have two-day opening then five-day break and then run southeast zone all the way through so you wouldn't have those five days of shut down in January. Chairman Lauber – More opportunity, based on ice conditions, to have more early migrants in southeast zone, particularly in areas that tend to freeze more. Like more early days available. Commissioner Sporer – As I stated in the last meeting, migrations have changed, and birds are coming later and that is why we have to keep talking about changing things. Come later and I don't think freezing water has anything to do with it, birds are staying up north longer and waiting for weather to push them down and the later the seasons the better. Chairman Lauber – Yes, but low plains zone has wood ducks and other ducks that come in that get pushed out when it gets cold. In a great portion of southeast zone, you run a chance of being totally froze in on most waters, except down in extreme southeast area. I wish southeast zone was small spot around where Aaron hunts, a lot of people hunt that area and it is clearly what they prefer, but rest of southeast zone tends to freeze up. There is some opportunity in the early part where a lot of people will continue to hunt in November, it is a good time to hunt. The weather is good, and it gives us more opportunity for broad spectrum of hunting public land. This is the year we start considering zones. Bidrowski – Correct, zone discussions will kick off in August. Chairman Lauber – How small can we make the southeast zone? Bidrowski – As small as preference of the hunters, what we get back from data collected. Chairman Lauber – Do you feel this recommendation for ducks, ganders and coots represents, without a doubt, the preference of the hunters in the survey? Bidrowski – Kansas is a diverse state, not only in waterfowl habits but in hunter preferences. After considerable discussion and review of migration data, harvest data and hunter data we arrived at these recommendations. Season selections have to be to the Fish and Wildlife Service by May 1 if we are going to offer a hunting season this fall. Secretary Loveless – I offer the promise that zones will be reviewed and have opportunity for you and your neighbors to vote and give us your opinion. Commissioner Sporer – You mentioned at last meeting, Wichita people were for or against southeast zone? Bidrowski – It goes back to hunter preferences and waterfowl habitat. There is some along south-central border who would prefer, similar to southeast, particularly places on the Ninnescah River and those shooting wetlands in the southeast prefer something closer to late season dates. There is preference whether dry land hunter, river hunter or wetland or pothole hunter; a lot of preferences to be considered. We are trying to provide the greatest opportunity for all for participation and harvest. Commissioner Sporer – How popular field is hunting today? Bidrowski – It is limited and has competition from goose and duck hunters and competition for private lands is strict so is limiting resource compared to some of our water resources, at least access to them are. Commissioner Sporer –

That is one reason to think about pushing dates farther ahead in the season as you can see limiting opportunities. Chairman Lauber – Field hunting opportunity is more difficult for large numbers of hunters to access. Bidrowski – Correct, it is a different gear set for a lot of them because access is more difficult than water resources. If you look at participation it is highly skewed to early part of season as well as harvest. Mallards make up about 40-60 percent of harvest, depending on given year. Places in early zones like McPherson and Cheyenne Bottoms at least 60 percent of their harvest is blue-winged teal and most of that is done by third week in October. Commissioner Sporer – You have season dates set and that makes sense. Just talking about southeast Kansas where the ducks don't come so soon and deep-water reservoirs that never freeze. Chairman Lauber - You are talking about during the late, not the teal season, where teal comprises most of the bag. Bidrowski – Correct. Chairman Lauber – Which would improve in numerosity if you moved the season dates early. Bidrowski – That portion of it will, they are species more prone to harvest. I ask hunters, when 60,000 mallards sitting out on a place like Cedar Bluff is that the same opportunity as when there are 5,000 teal at Marais des Cygne or Neosho or any other areas in southeast? Commissioner Sporer – It is good discussion.

**Commissioner Harrison Williams moved to approve waterfowl as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Troy Sporer second.**

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

<b>Commissioner Cross</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Dill</b>	<b>Absent</b>
<b>Commissioner Hayzlett</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Rider</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Commissioner Sporer</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Williams</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Commissioner Lauber</b>	<b>Yes</b>

**The motion as presented on waterfowl passed 5-1.**

## **XII. OLD BUSINESS**

## **XIII. OTHER BUSINESS**

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

June 13, 2019 – Salina – Rolling Hills Zoo

August 15, 2019 – Kansas City, Johnson County area

September 19, 2019 – Great Bend, Wetlands Education Center (teal hunt, AM)

November 14, 2019 – Scott City, William Carpenter 4-H Building

## **XIV. ADJOURNMENT**

Adjourned at 6:55 pm.