

**REVISED AGENDA**  
**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND PARKS**  
**COMMISSION MEETING AND PUBLIC HEARING**  
**Thursday, October 14, 2010**  
**Goodland Elks Lodge**  
**1523 Arcade, Goodland, Kansas**

*Tour Arikaree Breaks, South Fork and St. Francis WAs on Wednesday, October 13 (meet at Holiday Inn in Goodland at 11:00 am MDT for lunch – tour to follow)*  
*Tour Sherman SFL and Smoky Gardens on Thursday morning, October 14 (leave Holiday Inn at 8:00 am MDT)*

- I. CALL TO ORDER AT 1:30 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time (MDT)**
- II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS**
- III. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO AGENDA ITEMS**
- IV. APPROVAL OF THE August 12, 2010 MEETING MINUTES**
- V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**
- VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**
  - A. Secretary's Remarks**
    - 1. Agency and State Fiscal Status (Dick Koerth)**
  - B. General Discussion**
    - 1. South Fork and St. Francis WAs (Cris Mulder)**
    - 2. The Arikaree Breaks (Josh Williams)**
    - 3. Lake Atwood Renovation & Fishing Opportunities in NW Kansas (Dave Spalsbury)**
    - 4. CWD Update (Shane Hesting)**
    - 5. Kansas Coalition for Children in Nature – Executive Order (Shari Wilson)**
    - 6. KAR 115-25-5. Turkey; fall season, bag limit and permits. (Jim Pitman)**
    - 7. KAR 115-25-7. Antelope; open season, bag limit and permits. (Matt Peek)**
    - 8. KAR 115-25-8. Elk; open season, bag limit and permits. (Matt Peek)\**
    - 9. 115-25-Series Deer Regulations (Lloyd Fox)**
  - C. Workshop Session**
    - 1. Big Game Permanent Regulations (Lloyd Fox)**
    - 2. Potential Regulation Changes to Address Aquatic Nuisance (Jason Goeckler) and Outreach Efforts on Aquatic Nuisance Species (Ron Kaufman)**

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

**VIII. RECONVENE AT 7:00 p.m.**

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

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

**XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**

**D. Public Hearing**

- 1. KAR 115-25-6. Turkey; spring season, bag limit, permits, and game tags (Jim Pitman)**
- 2. K.A.R. 115-2-3. Camping and utilities fees (Linda Lanterman)**
- 3. KAR 115-2-3a. Cabin camping permit fees (Mark Stock)**
- 4. KAR 115-2-1. Amount of fees – Hunting/Fishing Permit/License Combination Packages (Mike Miller)**
- 5. KAR 115-7-1. Fishing; legal equipment, methods of taking, and other provisions (Doug Nygren)**
- 6. K.A.R. 115-7-8. Bass fishing tournaments (Doug Nygren)**
- 7. K.A.R. 115-7-9. Weigh-in black bass fishing tournaments not using tournament black bass pass (Doug Nygren)**
- 8. K.A.R. 115-18-20. Tournament bass pass; requirements, restrictions, and pass duration (Doug Nygren)**
- 9. KAR 115-25-14. Fishing; creel limit, size limit, possession limit, and open season (Doug Nygren)**

**XII. OLD BUSINESS**

**XIII. OTHER BUSINESS**

**A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates**

**XIV. ADJOURNMENT**

If necessary, the Commission will recess on October 14, 2010, to reconvene October 15, 2010, at 9:00 a.m., at the same location to complete their business. Should this occur, time will be made available for public comment. If notified in advance, the department will have an interpreter available for the hearing impaired. To request an interpreter call the Kansas Commission of Deaf and Hard of Hearing at 1-800-432-0698. Any individual with a disability may request other accommodations by contacting the Commission Secretary at (620) 672-5911. The next commission meeting is scheduled for Thursday, January 6, 2011 at the Dole Institute, 2350 Petefish Dr., Lawrence, KS.

**Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks  
Commission Meeting Minutes  
Mankato Community Center  
214 N High, Mankato, Kansas**

Subject to  
Commission  
Approval

***9:00 am meet Concordia – Tour Talmo Marsh and Jamestown WA before meeting; break at 4:00 pm for 5:00 pm cookout and tour Lovewell SP Trailer Cabins (during evening recess)***

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

The August 12, 2010 meeting of the Kansas Wildlife and Parks Commission was called to order by Chairman Kelly Johnston at 1:30 p.m. at the Mankato Community Building, Mankato, Kansas. Chairman Johnston and Commissioners Debra Bolton, Gerald Lauber, Frank Meyer, Doug Sebelius, Robert Wilson and Shari Wilson were present.

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

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

Presentation – Dick Koerth – Getting the new SMART system up and going has been a challenge and there are two people who helped tremendously to make sure the new system went into effect (consistently over 100 hours on their time sheets) and they are Cindy Livingston (presented award and had her photo taken with Secretary Mike Hayden, Assistant Secretary Dick Koerth and Commission Chairman Kelly Johnston) and Shannon Swafford (who couldn't be here today).

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

Chairman Johnston – Under General Discussion, add item 5, bighead carp, which will be brought up by Doug Nygren.

**IV. APPROVAL OF THE June 24, 2010 MEETING MINUTES**

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

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

*None*

**VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**

**A. Secretary's Remarks**

1. Agency and State Fiscal Status – Dick Koerth, assistant secretary of Administration, gave this report to the Commission (Exhibit C). The finalized FY 2011 Omnibus Appropriation bill included provisions to reduce State General Fund (SGF) funding for state employee longevity payments, but still requires the department to finance the payments in the full amount. The amounts budgeted by the department for death and disability insurance through KPERs

were also reduced. The state economic condition continues to impact the receipts to the SGF. For FY 2012, current projections are a deficit of \$216.8 million in SGF because of the phase out of the \$788.6 million in federal stimulus funds included in the FY 2010 and FY 2011 budgets. Another concern is that FY 2010 receipts were \$98.6 million less than the revised April 2010 estimate. This means that the FY 2011 budget is also negative since the ending balance for the year was estimated at \$1.4 million. The FY 2012 SGF allocation for the department allows for zero growth, the same amount as approved for FY 2011. This is good given the state's economic condition. The FY 2011 approved budget includes an additional \$527,244 from the Park Fee Fund (PFF), which was not included in the agency request and continues for FY 2012. The FY 2012 SGF allocation does not allow for capital improvements at the state parks unless they are financed by reductions in operations at the parks, but does provide for the continued use of \$1 million from the State Highway Fund to finance state park operations. KDWP is required to submit a reduced resources budget equal to five percent of the FY 2012 SGF allocation or approximately \$250,000. At this time, the required expenditure reductions for that amount have not been determined but will need to be included in the September 15, 2010 budget submission. The wildlife "side" of the agency has adequate funding, however, issues such as salary and increases to expand programs are impacted by reduced availability of SGF. As the FY 2012 budget is developed, the Commission will be informed of major concerns or issues. Staff met Monday to start to determine what items to include in those reductions.

## **B. General Discussion**

1. Glen Elder SP - Kurt Reed, parks manager, presented this update to the Commission (PowerPoint - Exhibit D). Mike Nyhoff, Public Lands regional supervisor at Hays and Scott Waters our fisheries biologist will also be speaking. Glen Elder reservoir was constructed from 1965-1969 for flood control on the Solomon River -- to save lives and protect property. We had large floods in 1989, 1993, 1995 and 2010. Managing partners include: US Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) under the Department of Interior (DOI) and KDWP. BOR manages the dam and water control structures and the department manages for fish, wildlife and recreation. At the reservoir is Glen Elder State Park, wildlife area and area office. The office offers a full-service concept -- one-stop shopping, information, public service, safety and point-of-contact. Introduced staff (who stood if they were present) - Aaron Deters, district wildlife biologist; Chris Lecuyer, wildlife area manager; Toby Marlier, assistant wildlife area manager (not here); Lisa Silsby, office manager (not here); Elwyn Mein, assistant park manager and ranger; Ron Sutton, facilities specialist; and Shane Cathey, natural resources officer. There are also up to 22 seasonal employees, volunteers, and AmeriCorps workers. Volunteer group partnerships include: Waconda Heritage Village Inc., which is a co-manager of some facilities; Waconda Lake Association, consisting of area businesses; Pheasants Forever (PF); Quail Unlimited (QU); Wild Turkey Federation (both KWTF and NWTF); Ducks Unlimited (DU); Big Brothers/Big Sisters (worked with celebrity youth and women's hunts); bass clubs; Community Corrections; and individuals. Celebrities come out annually for the youth and women's hunt and are a big public contact. Current projects: Parks 2000, gave us the full-service office where it is now; campground improvements, including electrical systems and concrete pads; boat ramp improvements, limited on space to pull boats out of water quickly for safety purposes; courtesy docks; and cabins. We appreciate Commission support on cabins, also appreciate work with Greenbush and Corrections; have first ADA designed cabin; next cabin will be two-bedroom and possibly two to three additional cabins after that. BOR ADA upgrades include: five CXT vault toilets and one heated one, camp pad extensions, signage and parking designations, and hard surfacing part of nature trail. On campsite upgrades, we made one restricted use with sidewalks and extensions on concrete, added long-term camping, and a reservation system. We addressed visitor needs based on demand and involved visitors in surveys to make sure our services meet standards and use surveys to support needs. Glen Elder Marina provides fuel, slips and

concession. We added a fish cleaning station which is expensive to maintain, but has had heavy use this year. CXT toilets are made of concrete and will withstand 250 mile/hour wind and will act as a small storm shelter. Two projects completed are: Hopewell Church relocated to park in 1994 and the Waconda Springs replica. Both donated by Waconda Heritage Village and involved very little time on our part other than approving and overview; cost was almost \$300,000. In 2010 we realized 33 percent increase in revenue, 20 percent increase in visitors. We are still looking for dedicated funding source for parks and emphasize the need for additional staff. Future opportunities: additional cabins, reservations online, refine campsites, additional utility campsites, shade for some of those sites, and convert 20 percent of agriculture land back to native grass. One of our premier programs is the youth and women's hunt.

Mike Nyhoff, Region 1 Public Lands supervisor (Bruce Taggart's old position) presented this program to the Commission - I was the Glen Elder wildlife area manager for 22 years. Glen Elder is also known as Waconda Lake with 12,500 acres of water, 12,500 acres of wildlife area and 1,451 state park acres. The area also has two refuges - Cawker City and Granite Creek. It is a BOR reservoir. We have facilities on wildlife areas like vault toilets, camping areas, boat ramps and parking areas. On the wildlife area, our primary focus is on upland game, mainly pheasants, and we do tree sheering, maintain brome grass, trees and forbs. People/hunter management includes refuge, hunting and special hunts. We do card surveys on pheasant harvest and most don't get any birds and some may get one bird. Opening weekend is biggest success, but ratings from 2003 to 2006 were between poor and fair because of poor numbers of birds. We decided to provide better hunting, and in 1989 we instituted pheasant hunts in the state park. These are special access hunts in the park and refuges and are granted by drawing only. In 2010, pheasant hunts included eight mentor hunts on the park and seven mentor and seven open hunts on the refuge. The hunts were open to anyone in the beginning, but now youth and youth and mentor only, however we have a lot of people over 15 who have never hunted, so now our mentor hunts include novice hunters who are over 16 and have not hunted before. We have goose hunts in pits built by Norton Correction facility. We hold nine a year on the park -- eight open on refuge and eight mentor -- and we provide the decoys. Four mentor/novice duck hunts and four open hunts on the refuge. We went to open hunts on deer recently. We have 11 open archery hunts on the park and one mentor firearms, seven open archery on the refuge, and two mentor firearms. Our special hunt program has a long history, and we fill up hunts every year. It is a good program. Results show that open hunting is rated poor to fair but now 60 percent to 80 percent of special hunts are rated good to excellent and hunters are now getting 1.1 to 1.9 birds per each. Several wildlife areas have mentor/youth hunts, and we set aside an area at Walnut Creek to provide public land area for beginning hunters to not reduce opportunities on the entire property. The wildlife area is 12,500 acres and 80 percent is open to unrestricted hunting. We have over 100,000 acres of WIHA in the surrounding counties, and mentor/novice area is less than one percent of total hunting acres in the area. Compared to 2008 and 2009 hunts on the mentor/novice area and individuals harvested 89 birds last year; waterfowl hunting is up; and 230 doves were harvested. Our goal was to change age structure of hunters. We had a large increase in number of hunters under 15 and more in 16-19 and 20-24 age groups. Rating was 1.9, below fair; to 2.7, which is below good, but is a measureable improvement. In 1998, the first celebrity hunt, we had seven kids and after that we have had professional ball players, soap opera stars, politicians and others and now we have 60 kids a year. We hunt in the morning and trap shoot in the afternoon. Three years ago we started thinking about returning soldiers and wanted to do something for them and contacted Fort Riley and the Kansas Army National Guard and got some of the soldiers to come back and hunt also.

Scott Waters, district fisheries biologist present this portion of the program to the Commission - I will talk mostly about Lovewell since we will be going there later. There have been reports of a lot of fish being released into the canal. The water flows from Harlan County Lake in Nebraska into the Republican River and stores in the Superior Canal then flows into the Courtland Canal. When it leaves Lovewell, it flows out into White Rock Creek and back into the Republican River

where it ends up in Milford Reservoir. A quick understanding of the amount of water: from 1994 to 2007, the peak was in 2000 with 66,000 acre feet (an average of 30,000 acre feet a year). The estimated amount of fish being lost, if you mounted two nets at the dam and ran 12-hour sampling periods throughout the entire irrigation season, and sampled 25 percent of the time water was being released; you would find 98 percent of young of the year shad (4 million in 2005), a few adult crappie and walleye. A total number of 3 million were released in 2006 and 6 million in 2007. We saw a lot of shad coming out. The two others are crappie and walleye, and we had a big year class in 2005 and many of them were lost. On walleye, we lost about 7,400 last year. Without knowing how many fish are in the reservoir, it is hard to know how many we are losing; but we used rotenone figures and compared to those caught, from 2005 to 2007; 50 percent down to 20 percent and back to 50 percent of shad were lost. Not many white bass coming through now, but crappie went from 90 percent to 95 percent lost to 50 percent to 60 percent. There are a lot of fish being lost from the reservoir and we are looking at options to reduce that loss. If it works on Lovewell, we may be able to expand it to other lakes. Options include: mitigated fish stocking, which would cost \$370,000 to \$910,000 a year; alteration of dam operations, most fish are lost at sunrise and sunset, we could reduce water releases at those times, which would not be feasible for irrigation district; different types of screens (\$2 million), which are very affective but costly; behavioral barriers might work but need to be tested first to see what types and what sizes are effective; and the last option is a fabric mesh self-cleaning screen which is basically a net and cost is \$130,000 and appears to be the best option. We hope to see benefits, keep fish and keep fish out of irrigation pipes.

Jerry Hover – Presented plaque to honor Kurt Reed for 33 years of service, 17 at Glen Elder. He has really made a difference for today and tomorrow (photo with Secretary Mike Hayden, Kurt Reed, Jerry Hover and Chairman Kelly Johnston). Kurt Reed – Thank you, as part of the family who take care of the resource, I consider my career as training for the next venue.

2. Lesser Prairie Chicken Petition - Ed Miller, environmental scientist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit E). The Threatened and Endangered Task Committee (T&E Task Committee) consisted of seven members, three from the agency and four from outside: Bill Busby, Kansas Biological Survey; Mark Eberle, Fort Hays State University; Elmer Finck, Fort Hays State University; Dan Mulhern, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and James Larson, Tom Mosher and myself from the department. In this case, the Task Committee was asked to review a petition submitted by the Kansas Ornithological Society and six Audubon chapters to list the lesser prairie chicken as a threatened species in Kansas. The first part of this process involved a determination of whether the initial petition warranted a full review. In 2009, the petition to list the lesser prairie chicken as a Kansas Threatened Species was preliminarily reviewed by the Task Committee and found to warrant further review. This year-long process led to a decision from the Committee to recommend that the lesser prairie chicken remain unlisted in Kansas. This recommendation is provided to the KDWP Secretary. The full review process of the Task Committee included investigating scientific literature, reanalyzing the lek data, conducting four informational meetings, and questioning an ad hoc committee of nine prairie grouse experts. The majority decision (5-2 vote) of the T&E Task Committee was that the lesser prairie chicken remain unlisted. If continued decline of habitat and population is noted in the next few years, a subsequent review of the lesser prairie chicken should be conducted at the upcoming five-year review of the Kansas T&E lists scheduled to begin in 2013. In summary, after doing the full review and consulting nine experts who have research or management experience regarding prairie grouse biology, the Task Committee recommends that the lesser prairie chicken should remain unlisted. Commissioner Johnston – Question on (b) statement; it stated it is not clear that the overall population is stable? Miller – That is because of the decrease and increase of numbers, it is hard to determine if it is weather related or habitat loss, and it would take more time to analyze that. Commissioner Johnston – You are not sure which it is? Miller – Data set

includes variable amounts of data. Commissioner Johnston – On question (d), it says, “... there was a reluctance to recommend that listing because of the possible offsetting and negative effects to conservation efforts on private land from curtailment of hunting or perceived intervention in land management options”. Why is there a reluctance to list them? Can you be more specific on concern of private landowners? Miller – There is quite a bit of management going on for the species because you are still able to hunt that species and we feel the habitat will curtail if hunting is not allowed. Mike Pearce – Where are feds at now in this process? Miller – We hope they come up with funding to continue through the process this fiscal year or next, to finish the review process and continue through.

3. Big Game Permanent Regulations - Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit F). All permanent regulations dealing with big game will be discussed together at this meeting and will be discussed once or twice again and if needed brought back for general hearing in March or April. The regulations are brought forward at one time in general discussion and include: 4-2, 4-4; 4-6; 4-11 and 4-13. KAR 115-4-2, big game; general provisions is moving forward on photo check system. KAR 115-4-4, big game, legal equipment and taking methods contains the following items: specific equipment differences for hunting various big game species; specifications for bright orange colored clothing, which must be worn when hunting during certain big game seasons; accessory equipment such as calls, decoys, and blinds; shooting hours; and special restrictions on the use of horses or mules to herd or drive elk. KAR 115-4-6 defines boundaries for the 19 deer management units in Kansas. KAR 115-4-11 describes the application procedure and priority drawing procedures when the number of applicants exceeds the availability of authorized permits. KAR 115-4-13 creates permit types that includes: white-tailed deer, either-sex permit and white-tailed deer antlerless-only permits for residents of Kansas. These permits are valid statewide and during all seasons with equipment authorized for that season. Possible changes for discussion include: in 115-4-13, consider multi-tag combo permit system to allow hunters to take an either-sex deer plus an additional tag limited to an antlerless white-tailed deer. Inquiries have been received about changes in our regulations which would facilitate the recovery of wounded deer such as a radio tracking device or other techniques such as handlers (regulated individuals) with trained dogs to assist hunters. There are now laser range finders that fit on a bow, but regulations don't allow that and it may come up later on. In 115-4-11 might consider permanent regulation on application dates; currently handled within two separate exempt regulations, KAR 115-25-9 for residents and KAR 115-25-9b for non-residents. Consideration may be made to standardize the application periods in KAR 115-4-11. Input from the Commission, public and department personnel will be requested during the upcoming deer hunting seasons. Commissioner Lauber – The combination permits being considered; do we want to increase deer harvest? Fox – I won't get into that too much because it will be brought up later tonight, but considering combination permit which would include two tags and would stimulate whitetail antlerless harvest. May not make them available in some areas or in certain years; would allow department to authorize those, application done through Secretary's orders on types and numbers. Commissioner Lauber – Many politicians want to harvest more, but usually don't hear that from biologists. Do we want more harvest from biological standpoint, but don't know what answer is, or not committed to an answer? Fox – Not committed, need to look at trends and hunter harvest. In 2000 and 2001, we were harvesting over 100,000 deer, and we allowed game tags, and large percent of deer hunters bought multiple tags. Now less than 50 percent buy any antlerless tags, so decrease in amount of hunters taking antlerless deer. In Nebraska, this happened and they gave each hunter an additional antlerless permit. Need to see how many more permits this puts into the system and it is already a complicated system. Chairman Johnston – What is the time frame on this? Fox – Two workshop sessions, 25-9 which sets deer seasons and Secretary's Orders which sets numbers will be done at March meeting. Chairman Johnston – There was a suggestion that the department might allow dogs to be used to track wounded deer, during special circumstances or every hunter? Fox – The

assistance established in other states; some states hunt with dogs, but not proposing that here; more like New Jersey, licensed individuals, not the hunter, a dog handler assists the deer hunter, but is not connected other than through an agreement. Dog is specially trained and kept on lead to help track and find wounded animal. Chairman Johnston – How does it work in New Jersey, do they have a directory? Fox – Yes. Chairman Johnston - Hunters can hire them? Fox – Yes, on a fee basis. The department is not recommending this, but brought up by individuals outside the department on ways to reduce loss of animals that have been wounded. We will bring this back later if you would like us to. Commissioner Lauber – Would we sanction dog handlers? Fox – You would need to direct us to do that if we wanted to, something like a nuisance animal damage control permit. Individuals would need to be approved to be a deer tracker with the aid of a dog and have a list within the department. Not suggesting use of dogs to directly hunt deer. Mike Pearce – On two-for permit for this year, you mean 2011 season? Fox – Yes, and this will be discussed later tonight. Chairman Johnston – We will listen to staff recommendations on whether we want dog handlers or not and hear much more about how it will be done. Fox – The individual who contacted me did not come to this meeting.

4. Introduction of New Farm Bill Voluntary Public Access – Jake George, private lands coordinator, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit G). The Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program (VPA-HIP) is a competitive grants program authorized under the 2008 Farm Bill. The deadline for grants is August 23. Grant is set up as block grant, no match involved; 100 percent from farm bill and money in lump sum up front or at end of each year. We would have up until end of three-year funding period to spend the money. Staff are working on a grant proposal and will be shipping it up to our federal aid folks for review. Program objectives: maximize participation by landowners; ensure that land enrolled in the program has appropriate wildlife habitat; provide incentives to strengthen wildlife habitat improvement efforts on land enrolled under the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), supplement funding and services from other federal, state, tribal government, or private resources that is provided in the form of cash or in-kind services; and provide information to the public about the location of VPA-HIP land. No problem maximizing funds, want continued support in next farm bill legislation. Additionally we will open options for enrollment to longer-term leases and up front payments, which will allow us to do 10- to 15-year enrollments in FISH and WIHA. If someone does decide to pull out before agreement is up, don't have to divert funds back to USFWS. Hope to add 10 percent of what we currently have in WIHA access; and add access for canoes and kayaks on FISH properties. Continue to improve format on atlases, downloadable files for Garmin system and digital information that can be downloaded on Google Earth. Continue to improve how we notify people that this land is available. Work with farm service agency on properties enrolled in CREP and our interest in signing them up. There is \$16.667 million available for this first year, with \$2 million per year and no less than \$75,000 per year. Commissioner Robert Wilson – Public access for fishing? George – Currently we have fishing, but adding canoeing and kayaking where they don't have to be fishing. Secretary Hayden – Great number of absentee landowners, some programs require landowner and tenant to both agree on cost sharing before eligible to sign up for CRP or others, what about this one? George – it is a contractual issue, and we'd deal with it the same as we do WIHA -- by signing it, they say they have ability to sign that. I don't know if any federal witness that says we need both tenant and landowner. Secretary Hayden – What are we going to do in long-term cases if tenant leaves after five years? George - We can set off on state taxes to get the money back because money belongs to state after we get from the federal government. Secretary Hayden – What concerns me is after they receive long-term payments up front they change practices or whatever to make land virtually unhuntable? George – We can limit amount of crop land, like CREP rotation, and grant a 25 percent additional fee at the end if they stay in the entire period. We can maintain huntable cover or they would be in default of the contract. Secretary Hayden – What about summer fallow, one year wheat stubble, next year green wheat, how would you deal with suitable land?



George – We look at the entire crop land limits within property as a whole. Chairman Johnston – Have we ever had a 10- to 15-year lease in Kansas before? George – Only five years before, and they are annual payments, not up front payments. Chairman Johnston – Could you possibly split payment over the years rather than up front? George – We can't compete with private leases; deal with contractual issues, worth it for them to not have to put that effort into it to get up front payment. Get people interested who have not been in past. Commissioner Lauber – Do title work to do due diligence, get landlord involvement, reaffirm annually, on small tracts with small payments, but talking about big dollars, have problem with tenant, minimum cut off where we do due diligence. Commissioner Sebelius – Need to record the leases. Commissioner Lauber – Concept is good, but need due diligence.

### **Added Item**

5. **Big Headed Carp** – Doug Nygren, fisheries section chief, gave this report to the Commission (Exhibit H – Photos). Asian carp numbers are exploding, and we are alarmed with what we are seeing with tremendous flows on the Missouri river. Jason Goeckler took these pictures last night in Johnson County, and for every silver carp you see jumping there is a big-head carp that isn't jumping. These are the perfect size for baitfish, and our concern is of people netting them and using them. The only thing preventing the fish from moving right now is dams. This will fundamentally change how we use reservoirs if these fish, which weigh 30-40 pounds, get in them. We had not anticipated a sympathy factor of people helping them over the dam, just bait factor. Three vectors for these fish getting into our waters: bait caught by anglers, bait purchased from commercial bait dealers, and aquaculture and pet industry, which we don't regulate, the Department of Ag does. We did have an impact when we put these fish on the prohibited species list, which made it illegal to possess them alive. I have asked Kevin Jones to issue warnings or tickets to get the word out. Commissioner Lauber – What about the Aquaculture industry? Nygren – The Secretary can issue a permit, Kansas Aquaculture Association has a permit for diploid grass carp getting as fry because it is hard to tell the difference between them and triploid. Commissioner Lauber – They are VHS free, can we ask them to certify bait? Nygren – We can go that route. We get all bait from McPherson and he is not getting them from a regulated source. We would need to certify and regulate that. Commissioner Lauber – Is it practical to regulate suppliers in Kansas? Nygren – Yes, it can be. He was getting fish from the Great Lakes but can't do that now. Commissioner Bolton – Are we finding them in ponds? Nygren – They are doing their best to pioneer into other areas, but farm ponds they could get in. Commissioner Bolton – Infestation in duck pond at zoo in Garden City. Commissioner Robert Wilson – Will they spawn? Nygren – They need a river or stream, cannot reproduce in small pond, but could in reservoir and could get into the river. Commissioner Shari Wilson – Seems like good opportunity to educate kids, like OK Kids, etc. I wish we had state park naturalists back. This would be a good effort for them. Nygren – Education is going to be very important. Commissioner Lauber – Is this the beginning of the end to catch your own bait? Nygren – I'm afraid so. That would be one solution to the problem. Did survey of anglers and over half of them dumped their bait back into the water. Chairman Johnston – Compare with white perch? Nygren – We've had some success at Cheney with implementing length limits and stocking programs for predator fish, and we've had winterkills. They can be caught by anglers. These (Asian carp) won't succumb to winterkill, cannot be caught by anglers and will take up to 90-95 percent of the biomass. Chairman Johnston – Sounds like a nightmare? Nygren – It is, and we don't know what our options are regulatory-wise. We want to continue education and enforcement. Chairman Johnston – As you pointed out only one commercial bait dealer, cut them off there. Nygren – We go to aquaculture meeting annually and talk to them about this. This is an imminent threat.

Doug Phelps, Manhattan – If they get big enough to be breedable size, what time line are we looking at? Nygren – If young of year, 6-7 years, not able to spawn every year above reservoir,

only in wet years, but can quickly dominate. Not seen as food fish here but are being shipped back to Asia in some cases. We could harvest some and move them. The Great Lakes are also being threatened. This is not a navigational issue, but a people issue here.

### **C. Workshop Session**

1. Spring Turkey Regulation - Jim Pitman, wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit I). I will provide an update on where we stand. This past spring's harvest was 35,000 birds, mostly in this part of the world. There is some regional variation in harvest, but in southeast Kansas success was 63 percent. Regulations broken down into four units, Unit 2 is over-the-counter and one additional game tag, Unit 3 is the same, Unit 1 is one bird only, and Unit 4 is pre-season draw only for residents. However, we are still oversubscribed every year for permits even though we freed up 125 permits through youth over-the-counter permits in Unit 4 and still received 471 applicants for the 325 permits that were available. The department wants to increase quota to 500 permits for the 2011 season.

**VII. RECESS AT 3:30 p.m.**

**VIII. RECONVENE AT 7:00 p.m.**

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

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

Steve Sorensen, Kansas Wildlife Federation (KWF), Valley Center – At the March meeting in Topeka, Marty Birrell gave a talk regarding lead shot. The Chairman asked the Secretary for a status report and he said Joe could do it, but I have not seen any report. Fox – I sent Steve a copy of that report, it was prepared for Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), and WAFWA will continue with the Ad Hoc working group and will report to directors of western states at the winter meeting on public information and survey work that has been done. We are building a consistent messages relative to lead issues, continuing to compile data on recent research and national issues on this topic. Sorensen – On lesser prairie chickens, the recommendation is not to list in Kansas, but the Secretary has to accept their recommendation or he could list them as threatened and endangered. Is that going to occur; is that a final step? Secretary Hayden – I intend to accept the recommendation of the committee.

**XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**

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

2. Park Fee Regulations - Jerry Hover, Parks Division director, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit J, K). We discussed possible park fee recommendations and changes at the last meeting. The legislature is approving \$1 million more in cuts than we make. We were on a roll to be a good year, but storms shot us down and blue/green algae in west now has been a problem. In December the new online campground reservation system will be up and will change the way we do business and the way we operate parks. All permits have \$1.50 or \$0.50 KOALS fee plus \$1 KDWP service fee; current reservation fees are \$9.50+\$1+\$0.50=\$11.50. Scenario: Person A wants to purchase an annual camping permit, plus a reservation for 7 nights, plus 7 nights' full utilities, plus 7 nights prime site:

Current costs: KOALS  
 \$152.50 Annual Camp (\$150.+\$1.+\$1.50)  
 70.00 3 utilities (\$9.50+\$0.50x7)  
 17.50 prime (\$2.+\$0.50x7)  
 11.50 reservation (\$10.+\$1.00+\$0.50)  
 \$251.50

Person B wants to purchase a reservation for 2 nights with utilities on a prime site:

KOALS  
 \$19.00 Camping (\$7+\$1.50+\$1.00x2)  
 20.00 Utilities (\$9.50+\$0.50x2)  
 5.00 Prime (\$2.+\$.50x2)  
 11.50 Reservation (\$10+\$0.50+\$1.)  
 \$56.50

ORMS costs  
 \$153.70 Annual C (\$150.+\$1+\$2.70)  
 66.50 Utilities (\$9.50x7)  
 14.00 Prime (\$7.x2)  
 2.70 ORMS  
 \$236.90

ORMS  
 \$16.00 Camp (\$7.+\$.1x2)  
 19.00 Utilities (\$9.50x2)  
 4.00 Prime (\$2.x2)  
 2.70 ORMS  
 \$41.70

Many other states with the same program, we are less than those. We hope this will entice more people to reserve sites (at \$2.70 for fees instead of \$11.50). Looking at two recommended fee changes: to increase annual and long-term camping permits. The spreadsheet comparing fees -- currently annual is \$150 plus \$2.50 for service fee. The only other state with something similar is New Mexico and they use the same price throughout the year. Resident under 62 is \$180, over 62 is \$100. Nonresidents are \$255. If purchase up to March 31, raise \$50 to \$200; after April 1, \$250. Both Kansas and New Mexico require motor vehicle permits. Colorado has one, Texas, Missouri and others do not. Prices are more in line more with western states than states east of us. On long-term camping we are proposing (one campsite for 30 days, normal is 14 days and then move): current price is \$200 for 1 utility, \$260 for 2; and \$320 for 3 and \$15 in fees. The proposal is to split prices; three parks and maybe one more that would be higher (El Dorado, Tuttle Creek and Milford), raise \$40 for each utility on all others (\$80 for those three), but fee drops to \$2.70. Looked at 30 nights, combining that \$200-\$250 annual camp, \$25 motor vehicle fee, \$400 for three utilities (on three parks); is \$505 to \$675 for 30 days, which is equivalent to private campgrounds. I have listed details on random private campgrounds, listed some that range from \$480 to \$550; Salina is \$1,200. Based on empirical data and trend analysis that is what we are presenting. Commissioner Sebelius – In season is currently \$150? Hover – It is \$150 year around, but we plan to put in that distinction. Chairman Johnston – Summarize how the proposal has changed since the last meeting? Hover – Figures are still all the same. Sorensen – On wall, utilities says \$300, it says from \$320 to \$360 in briefing book. Hover – You are correct they are \$320 now. Mike Pearce – In 2010, appropriated \$1 million more than we generate in a year, what is that? Hover – That is \$250,000 in agriculture production, but we don't make that much in a year; and they took out \$500,000 from SGF and added the same amount in PFF and they had done that previously. Commissioner Lauber – I am confused too. Appropriated or gave to us? Dick Koerth – Major shift was taken out of SGF, but put into PFF \$750,000.

Commissioner Lauber – They said if you want this money you have to make it? Koerth – Yes, that is what they said. And they added \$527,000 to PFF. In 2012, we are in same situation.

Commissioner Lauber – I don't have a problem with raising the fees.

Natalie Donges, Deer Grove Private Park, El Dorado – It says \$400 with three utilities, which is right? Hover – It is \$400, my chart on the wall was off \$20. Donges -- Utility fees for me are about \$150 per site. I suggest you make certain other private parks are not close to some of your other parks that would be hurt by the lower fees. I will look into it. You mentioned long-term camping for 30 days? Hover – It is restricted to 14 nights and then they could request another 14 nights, so they can stay 28 days already. Donges - Will they have to move when they go to long-term? Hover – Only designated certain sites are for long-term, so yes. Donges – Do you make them move every 30 days or stay for 6 months? Hover – The same site, because they are not the best sites. Donges – FYI, El Dorado is getting ready to raise water and sewer rates, which will affect the park too. Hover – That is something that happens every two or three years, and I am sure we will be back again for another increase on utility rates.

Larry Olson, Kan-RVT Kansas RV Parks – No sales tax on RV sites? Hover – That is correct. Olson – That is by current Kansas law. Mike Pearce – When will this be voted on? Chairman Johnston – At the next meeting? Hover – That is our plan.

3. Cabin Fee Regulation - Mark Stock, special assistant, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit L). This is the annual review of cabin camping permit fees to adjust and add new cabins. To do that we need to project out what may be added. Listed 28 changes to fees for cabin camping. Commissioner Shari Wilson – Number 17, cabin on Kansas State Fair grounds, I wasn't aware we had one there. Stock – That cabin was originally slated to go to Cross Timbers, Secretary Hayden suggested we have a permanent cabin at the State Fairgrounds and we are just starting that partnership. The cabin will be moved tomorrow. We will use it as a booth during the state fair and it will be open for camping the rest of the year. It will be just west of scout buildings on Lake Talbot. Mike Pearce – Is there an increase on all cabins? Stock – No, just some. Commissioner Shari Wilson – Curious how much business yurts are getting? Stock – Quite a bit, for a primitive cabin they are doing fairly well.

4. Hunting/Fishing Permit/License Combination Packages - Mike Miller, information production section chief, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit M). This is a continuation of the discussion at the last meeting. Correction on landowner/tenant antlerless permit current price, we do not get half price on landowners it is \$15 across the board. Something that seemed simple has turned out much more complicated, especially the either-sex whitetail antlerless-only combination. The combo would provide the antlerless permit at half price, making nonresidents two tags \$337.50. If the number of permits sold to general residents didn't double, the combo could show a revenue loss of close to \$300,000. When we were looking at turkey, we were not looking at the same risk there. If we offered the deer combo as an option, there would be 40,000 residents who will really like it. That's how many buy one antlerless permit now. To avoid a loss of revenue, we would recommend making the combo the only option, but that would be unpopular with hunters who only want one deer. One of the other things Task Force members supported was the concept of a multi-year hunting and fishing license for youth 16-20. It would be valid for up to five years for \$40; and a hunting license valid for up to five years for \$40; or a combination hunting/fishing license good for five years for \$70. We are not recommending a deer/turkey combination package at this time because it has the potential to increase the number of fall turkey hunters and the turkey committee wasn't comfortable with that. Commissioner Lauber – Good incentive to younger hunters. On combinations, a majority of resident hunters view deer herd as being diminished, but I am not sure that is true. It caused me to think if we are trying to encourage statewide doe harvest, but I don't know how widely it would be received. It boils down to if Lloyd says we want to harvest more deer statewide okay, or just in units, make incentive, but the deer herd is not equal statewide. Want biology, not sure we want that as the only option. Miller – Potential danger is how many more do you need to sell to not have a loss of revenue. This turned out to be more of a deer management issue than marketing management issue. Not sure we are ready to answer that. Commissioner Lauber – In Topeka and Wichita hunters feel they are being pushed out by nonresidents. Too few deer and what do you propose to do about it, but the farmer has a different perspective. Urban and general residents represent a lot of people. Fox – We haven't completed opinion survey work to see how hunters feel on this particular subject. There is a great deal of hunter opinion on deer density and trends which may not be accurate, but it is based on a few days in the field, and may cause some groups a great deal of heartburn. We will move ahead with a great deal of care. We can be hurt financially and create social problems, but also make some people pleased with us. Secretary Hayden – What are the recent trends in deer/vehicle accidents? Fox – Relatively stable since 1997/1998, deer accidents and landowner complaints about deer damage, we receive some but not as many. Hunters appreciated whitetail either-sex any-unit approach which cut back controversy. Accidents are stable, but there are still problems. We have

about 9,000 to 10,000 a year, and there are problem areas with crop damage, but not seeing huge increase in trend of deer population. We've seen a decline in the number of hunters buying whitetail antlerless permits. It was up a little last year but was in down swing four to five years before that. We wanted to stimulate some interest in those permits. Nonresidents and nonresident landowners felt price was pricing them out of pursuit of whitetail antlerless deer (\$70 plus), but we still sold around 4,000, which is down from deer game tag numbers. Price did have an influence in the number of permits being sold. Commissioner Lauber – From deer perspective, we've been out of dog house for three to four years. We had the task force and have met nonresident demand except for Unit 16, because of dynamics of land being tied up. We moved pheasant season back and I like happy emails we've been getting. Better off to encourage hunters to shoot more does with buck permit. See a potential for backlash. Secretary Hayden – What about harvest numbers? Fox – About 75,000 – 80,000 deer per year harvested. Peak was in 2000/2001 over 100,000 deer. That was the first year for the four game tags and they were available through most of the state, except DMUs 17 and 18 and dropped off after that. Secretary Hayden – When was the last time we raised price for residents? Fox – In 1982; and we raised from \$200 to \$300 for nonresidents in 2000. Tymeson – Total number of permits sold under voluntary buy? Fox – 170,000 to 180,000 purchased by about 115,000 people. Tymeson – If mandatory antlerless system? Fox – About 200,000 to 240,000. Tymeson – Projected increase of harvest? Fox – Yes, but not linear, success rates start to drop and as that happens, hunter satisfaction starts to drop. We saw that in 2001/2002, which was okay, but then complaints started rolling in. Smooth last few years on number of complaints. Most come from nonhunting society in deer/vehicle accidents, mostly in suburban counties, but all across state, Hamilton and Greeley counties have a few, but comparatively less tolerance for deer. Commissioner Robert Wilson – How do we handle crop damage issue? Fox – Landowners have a couple of options -- contact department about damage, NRO, biologist or bio-tech examines situation and meets with landowner and determines if removal of whitetail antlerless deer will help case, then they can issue a permit to allow landowner to take a set number of deer. Landowner takes deer and puts tags on them and reports back to the department. They may use the deer the same as a hunter, use themselves or give to another person, but they have to tag the animal. Commissioner Robert Wilson – Can they get that any time of year? Fox - Any time of the year except during firearms season. We do allow the take of antlered deer if damage is rubbing on trees or mule deer depending on situation. It is much more labor intensive than hunting program, which is the preferred method for population control. Mike Pearce – Where do we go from here? Miller – Depends on direction from the Commission. Chairman Johnston – I like youth multi-year fishing. It bothers me the tepid staff feelings on deer, and unwillingness to take firm stance recommending it, so that tells me we shouldn't do it. Tymeson – Set regulation to vote next meeting, October. I can prepare an amendment to take it out because it is in the regulation currently. If we left it in, it doesn't mean it has to be implemented. One suggestion would be to move forward and not implement it and do human dimensions work or strike it out. If you take it out there is no way to have it for next year. Make it available, but you could recommend not implementing. Chairman Johnston – Multi-year fish in same regulation? Tymeson – Yes, that is why you need to consider that. Commissioner Lauber – Prefer amendment, don't want public to perceive wrong. Commissioner Shari Wilson – How long would it take to survey deer hunters? Fox – About 5-6 months. Commissioner Robert Wilson – Prefer \$70, don't see that hurts anything. Commissioner Bolton – Like Chris' recommendation of moving forward, but not implementing. Commissioner Meyer – If going to survive and provide hunting opportunities it has to be paid for. Chairman Johnston – Move forward. Commissioner Lauber – With an amendment! Chairman Johnston – Terms of amendment, go forward with youth multi-year. Tymeson – If you only want that, then we need an amendment, or leave as is with no implementation. Chairman Johnston – We want an amendment to take out deer because I am not sure which way I would go.

5. Fishing Regulations – Doug Nygren, Fisheries Section chief, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit N). This is the final workshop. Asking for a smallmouth bass 18-inch length limit at Perry reservoir and 18-inch length limit on sauger, saugeye and walleye. Also, asking for our regulations to comply with Missouri on the Missouri River. We are proposing four new trout locations; to expand handfishing opportunities; and a change in procedures for black bass tournaments -- combining with weigh-in and make one tournament regulation.

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

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

1. Late Migratory Bird Seasons – Faye McNew, waterfowl biologist, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit P; PowerPoint - Exhibit Q, annual spreadsheet - Exhibit R; draft zone proposal for 2011-2015 duck seasons – Exhibit S; draft evaluation of Hunter’s Choice Bag Limit in Central Flyway – Exhibit T). When setting waterfowl seasons we consider the best available science that will give us an understanding of waterfowl resources. We also collect data to determine hunter preferences. However, we are restricted to the federal hunting season frameworks that are set every July. Federal frameworks and migratory bird regulations are dictated by the migratory bird treaty act of 1918. The Act gives authority of migratory bird management to the Department of the Interior. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has been given the mandate to allow hunting having due regard to zones of temperature. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act implements various treaties and conventions between the U.S. and Canada, Japan, Mexico and the former Soviet Union for the protection of migratory birds . . . having due regard to the zones of temperature and to the distribution, abundance, economic value, breeding habits, and times and lines of migratory flight of such birds, to determine when, to what extent, if at all, and by what means, it is compatible with the terms of the conventions to allow hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession . . . Flyway councils were established in 1952, and the national council in 1953. Flyway councils may include representatives from state, province, and federal governments in Canada and Mexico, but only U.S. state wildlife agencies vote on regulatory matters in the United States. Flyway councils serve as the forum for increased cooperation in the management of migratory game birds between the states and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, but also among public wildlife conservation agencies in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Establishment of the flyway councils increased state coordination and participation in monitoring, data evaluation, research, habitat protection, management, and regulation setting for migratory game birds in North America. The schedule for setting regulations is as follows: February/March – Central Flyway Council meets; April/May – KDWP Commission general discussion; late June – USFWS Regulations Committee and KDWP Commission meets; late July – waterfowl population status available, Central Flyway Council and USFWS Regulations Committee meet; early August KDWP Commission takes action. Management of all of our goose populations is guided by management plans which have been cooperatively developed by the flyways, states, provinces, the Fish and Wildlife Service and others. All Central flyway (CF) plans have a common goal of “Maximum recreational opportunity consistent with the welfare of the resource, international treaties, habitat constraints and the interests of CF states and provinces.” Goose populations are managed under guidelines established in cooperatively developed management plans. There were until recently 11 subspecies of Canada geese, and these geese have been split into 20 management units. In 2004 taxonomists split the subspecies into two distinct species. The small bodied geese are now cackling geese and the large bodied white-cheeked geese are Canada geese. In Kansas we manage two subspecies from each of the two species from four management units. The giant Canada geese of Kansas are part of the Great Plains population (GPP) which nests and winters from Saskatchewan to northern Texas. These are the geese we see in our urban areas and farm

ponds during the summer. The western prairie (WPP) and Great Plains populations are surveyed during the midwinter survey, which is a nationwide survey that occurs the first week of January. Because the two populations are indistinguishable, they are managed as one population. During the 2010 mid-winter survey (MWS), 462,800 WPP/GPP geese were counted, 26 percent fewer than in 2009. The population has been well above the population goal and at times more than double. They have started causing nuisance situations in urban areas and causing crop damage. In Kansas we also manage populations of small Canada (or cackling) geese. The tall grass prairie population (TGPP) is comprised of two races; the nearly mallard size Richardson's Canada goose and the 5- to 6-pound lesser Canada. These geese nest along the west coast of Hudson Bay north to Baffin Island and west to Queen Maude Gulf. They winter from Oklahoma to Mexico and in between stage in North Dakota in both spring and fall. North Dakota and Texas are the two most important harvest areas for these birds. During the 2010 MWS in the Central Flyway, 417,000 TGPP geese were counted, 35 percent more than in 2009 western Kansas small bodied geese. The MWS index of short grass prairie (SGPP) Canada geese in 2010 was 290,700, 32 percent higher than in 2009. Given that populations of Canada and cackling geese are at or above population objectives and that the habitat conditions were in good condition, the service has offered the following framework for dark geese: season length of 107 days; bag limit of three Canada geese and brant geese (dark geese) in aggregate; possession limit for dark goose of two times the daily bag limit; framework dates of September 25, 2010 to February 13, 2011; and shooting hour of a half hour before sunrise to sunset. Our recommendation is to adopt the federal frameworks for season length, daily bag limit, possession limit and shooting hours. The recommended season dates for dark geese (including brant) are as follows: October 30 – November 7 and November 10 - February 13, 2011; November 10 is the crane opener. As you can see from our biweekly surveys these season dates should encompass the peak Canada goose migrations while missing the spring migration back north. Mid-continent population (MCP) white-fronted geese nest across a broad region from central and northwestern Alaska to the central Arctic and the Foxe Basin. They concentrate in southern Saskatchewan during the fall and in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mexico during winter. Kansas is quickly becoming an important wintering state for white-fronted geese. During the fall 2009 survey in Saskatchewan and Alberta, biologists counted 583,200 MCP geese, 22 percent fewer than during the previous survey. White-fronted goose federal frameworks: season length is 72 days or 86 days; bag limit is two or one respectively; possession limit two times the daily bag limit; framework dates September 25, 2010 to February 13, 2011; and shooting hours are half hour before sunrise to sunset. Our recommendation is 72 days with daily bag limit of two birds, possession limit of four birds; and shooting hours of half hour before sunrise to sunset. The recommended season dates for white-fronted geese are as follows: October 30 – November 7 and November 10 - January 2, 2011 and February 5-13, 2011. Statewide white-fronted goose covers migration. MCP and WCF light geese population includes lesser snow geese and increasing numbers of Ross' geese. Geese of the MCP nest on Ban and Southampton Islands, with smaller numbers nesting along the west coast of Hudson Bay. These geese winter primarily in eastern Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas. During the 2010 MWS, biologists counted 2.6 million light geese, 4 percent fewer than in 2009. Winter indices during 2001-10 have increased an average of 1 percent per year according to the MWS. Light goose federal frameworks are unchanged and the recommendation is to adopt the federal frameworks for season length, daily bag limit, possession limit and shooting hours. The recommended season dates for light geese are as follows: October 30 – November 7 and November 10 - February 13, 2011. Duck season goals are to simplify regulations; maximize hunting opportunity, especially for young hunters; and ensure season encompasses maximum duck numbers and abundant species. The adaptive harvest management (AHM) strategy was adopted by USFWS in 1995 and is based on a system of monitoring, data analysis and rule making. Each year monitoring activities such as aerial surveys and hunter questionnaires provide information on population size, habitat conditions, and harvest levels. It is the process of learning and predicting future population size and is based on the size of the mid-continent mallard

population and the number of Canadian ponds. The duck regulation packages for the Central Flyway are based on the AHM system, mid-continent mallards and ponds and are: liberal, 74 days, 6 duck daily limit; moderate, 60 days, 6 duck daily limit; and restrictive, 39 days, 3 duck daily limit. Breeding mallards are distributed widely across North America and there are undoubtedly geographic differences in optimal levels of sport harvest. The challenge is to vary hunting regulations among flyways in a manner that recognizes each flyway's unique breeding-ground derivation of mallards. Currently, three stocks of mallards are recognized for the purposes of AHM. The USFWS continues to use a constrained approach, in which the regulatory strategy for the Atlantic Flyway is based solely on the status of eastern mallards. The strategy for the Central Flyway continues to be based on the status of mid-continent mallards. This approach to managing multiple mallard stocks remains provisional until its implications are better understood. Estimates from the 2010 waterfowl breeding population and habitat survey in the traditional survey area was 3.7 million ponds and the total pond count was 6.7 million ponds. A good number of the ducks we see in Kansas come from the areas in Saskatchewan that have very good to excellent conditions this year. Also southern Alberta is now wet and that should be good news for pintails. Total ducks were 40.9 million same as 2009; mallard 8.4 million same as 2009; gadwall is similar to 2009 at 3 million; teal are down slightly but still well above long-term average; pintail is similar to 2009; and canvasback are similar to 2009 and equal the long-term average. This year with 3.7 million ponds and 8.4 million mallards we are well in the liberal zone. Federal hunting season frameworks fit within the waterfowl resources, public desires and KDWP and flyway goals. The Kansas waterfowl hunter opinion survey was conducted following the 2009/10 waterfowl season. Sample was based on the 20 percent response rate observed during previous surveys. Sent postcard surveys to all areas: High Plains, 1,387; early zone, 2,901; late zone, 2,500; and nonresidents, 600; for a total of 7,388. Of those sent: 177 were undeliverable; 1 person was deceased; 635 returned postcards with the "I did not hunt waterfowl" box checked (18 percent); 1,032 returned a paper survey (30 percent); 1,789 answered the on-line survey (52 percent); for a total response of 3,456 (48 percent). The opener preference by zone: 20 percent wanted earlier, 20 percent wanted later, and the rest were happy with the opener. On the Hunter's Choice (HC) bag limit question: 22 percent wanted five birds; 33 percent wanted six birds and 45 percent didn't care. Asked follow up questions to understand hunter's thoughts about HC and 80 percent said it had no effect on satisfaction and only 7 percent had decreased satisfaction. When asked which option was more important to satisfaction with duck hunting, hunters preferred consistent regulations (56.6 percent); and maximum allowable daily bag limits (18.8 percent); the remainder preferred neither (10.3 percent); or had no opinion (14.2 percent). When asked how satisfied or dissatisfied the hunters were with the hunting season and hunting regulations, only a small amount were strongly dissatisfied with the number of ducks seen; the number harvested; duck season dates; number of birds in daily limit; duck zone boundaries; and overall duck hunting experience. The Central Flyway developed the HC bag limit experiment as a way to offer an alternative to season within seasons of pintails and canvasbacks. When the experiment was developed, the Central Flyway had experienced several years when the pintail and or canvasback seasons had been reduced to 39 days while the rest of the duck season was 74 days. It was felt that was a complicated regulation and that perhaps a more restrictive bag limits would be more acceptable to hunters. The HC bag limit reduced the overall bag limit from six to five and included an aggregate bag for pintails, canvasbacks, and hen mallards. The objective of the study was to evaluate whether this bag limit reduced harvest below a one bird bag and similar to a season within a season. Season within a season (SWAS) is when all states had a 39-day season for pintails and canvasbacks and the HC is when half the states had HC and the other half had SWAS. Across states, mean estimates of annual harvest per hunter of pintails and canvasbacks were lower during periods when SWAS and HC regulations were used, compared to the period when baseline regulations were used for these species. Expected harvest of pintails and canvasbacks using HC was slightly higher than with SWAS; however, the confidence intervals did overlap, and the harvest of pintails fell within the range of



acceptable harvest set by the USFWS. The number of hen mallards and total ducks harvested were less than both baseline and SWAS, which was not unexpected and there was strong support for HC and less support for stock-specific closed seasons. Implications are that there is no clear mandate and little consensus.

The Central Flyway decided to not make HC operational for the 2010 season. Changes to harvest strategies on pintail, scaup and canvasback have no more seasons within seasons. Pintail population has to drop below 1.75 million to close. Duck federal frameworks and our recommendations are for a season length of 74 days in the low plains zone; 97 days in the high plains unit. A daily bag limit of six birds: five mallards (two hens), three wood ducks, two pintail, scaup, or redhead, one canvasback and six mottled ducks; with a possession limit of twice the daily bag limit. High Plains season dates of October 9 – January 3 and January 22-30 this is only 96 days since we took 9 days in our teal season. This High Plains puddle ducks season covers a good portion of the migration and the early portion of the season is critical to the playa lakes in the zone. Early zone season dates are: October 9 to December 5 and December 18 to January 2; this is similar to last year. This early zone puddle ducks season covers the migration. We have plans to move Cedar Bluff to the High Plains zone which I will discuss later. Late zone season dates are: October 30 to January 2 and January 22 – 30, which is similar to last year and this late zone puddle ducks season covers the migration. Youth seasons are: October 2, 2010 and October 3, 2010 in the High Plains unit and early zone; and October 23, 2010 and October 24, 2010 in the late zone. Bag limit is six ducks including: five mallards (2 hens), two pintail/scaup/redhead, three wood ducks, and one canvasback; five mergansers (2 hooded); 15 coots; three dark geese; two white-fronted geese; and 20 light geese. The Central Flyway has put the service on notice that next year we will be requesting a possession limit increase to three times the daily bag limit; Canada has recently adopted this bag limit. The migratory bird office supports this recommendation, however the Law Enforcement department has reservations and we will be working with them over the next year. We also requested that food banks be exempt from possession limits so that hunters can donate waterfowl similar to the way they donate deer. This year we also requested that the Canada goose limit be increased to five birds to help states with nuisance goose issues. Our request was denied for this year and the Service is requiring that we update our tallgrass prairie plan, coordinate with the Mississippi Flyway and review our surveys for Canada geese in the flyway. Hopefully the Flyway will be able to address these issues in the near future. For about two decades flyways have been requesting the option to have three zones in their low plains units and be allowed to split the season in those zones. This year the Service has granted our request. However, there were quite a few caveats that will have to be met. The next steps are: to hold public meetings and survey; hold regional meetings; meet with law enforcement; work with federal refuges; and work on an early regulation cycle.

Commissioner Bolton – Did you get call from a constituent? McNew – Yes. ***Consensus to move forward with recommendations.*** Faye introduced Tom Bidrowski as the new migratory bird specialist; he will be at the new Kansas Wetlands Education Center at Cheyenne Bottoms.

## **XII. Old Business**

*None*

## **XIII. Other Business**

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

October 14, 2010 – Goodland, Elks Lodge

January 6, 2011 – Lawrence

March 10, 2011 - Topeka

## **B. Possible Online Commission Meeting, April 2011**

## **C. Designated Locations for Future Commission Meetings**

– Ron Kaufman, director of Information Services present this program to the Commission. I'll take all three of these together. We are looking at feasibility of doing some or a portion of our Commission meetings online. We want to start the discussion tonight. Online handout (Exhibit U) is a review of thoughts I had to get us started. How far we go will depend on what the Commission wants to try. Objective of meetings are: to address ADA accessibility, facilitate communication, inform and educate public, and provide convenient public access. The Commission meets six times a year at different locations. Other ways the public can interact with Commissioners is after meeting minutes are typed and put on the internet. There are a range of options, one extreme would be streaming audio and video and some use free online service called U-Stream. Other extreme is to go fully interactive, but that's not feasible. End user is the problem. No central meeting location, but six or seven locations around state where people could go. We want to know what the interest of Commissioners is, on trial basis. Also, June instead of April is a better option for our first attempt.

Commissioner Lauber – Good idea, webcast to regional offices, like to see more public input and this would allow some of that to take place. Chairman Johnston – Agree with Gerald, a lot of people interested in what we do and why, and participation should be encouraged. Also, vote allows interactive participation possibility, but don't know what possibilities are. Possibly email a question and address during meeting. Commissioner Shari Wilson – Continue to look at it, but meetings could become very long if we are adding six locations and email questions, keep that in mind. State Board of Education streams their meetings live and archive them also and I can go online and listen later. It is not interactive, but accessible from any computer. Kaufman – Open to thousands of people if fully interactive. Commissioner Meyer – Like to interact with staff and constituents on one-on-one basis. I would hate to see no interaction. I enjoy what we do right now. Commissioner Shari Wilson – From a procedural standpoint, if all commissioners in different rooms, how do we run a meeting, if storms or other difficulties, one or two rooms could go blank, then what? Managing could be a problem, we need backup plan and something for Sheila to make sure she is getting all of the meeting. Chairman Johnston – There is interest to take some steps; we do not want to publish we are going to do something different and then have technical difficulties. Smart to do this in phases. Secretary Hayden – Public attendance is very low, look at staff assembled here and the amount of money to bring everyone. There is very little public participation and we need to look at ways to reduce costs, is technology one of those; and increase public participation. We want to find better way to get their involvement and current format is not doing that and it is expensive to us. Need to look at more efficient ways. Another thing we should do is look at certain facilities -- like Kansas Wetlands Education Center and Great Plains Nature Center and Topeka and set certain meetings and get us a pattern. Have in facilities we want to showcase. Suggest we get standard pattern for three meetings a year and look at other three meetings as online meetings. Chairman Johnston – You summarized that very well and I doubt whether the Commission disagrees. Let's do that, same months in same locations. Secretary Hayden – I like August meeting with waterfowl in Great Bend or Wichita and March in Topeka because of legislature. Experiment in June with some kind of online, like streaming video. Chairman Johnston - Lets look at June.

Chris Tymeson – It would behoove us to set April meeting location and date.

April 21, 2011, location Wichita (other suggestions: August - Great Bend and March - Topeka).

## **XIV. ADJOURNMENT**

The meeting adjourned at 9:05 p.m.

(Exhibits and/or Transcript available upon request)

# **Secretary's Remarks**

TO: Commission on Wildlife and Parks

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

SUBJECT: KDWP FY 2012 Budget Request

DATE: October 14, 2010

The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP) has submitted the agency budget request for FY 2012. Attached is a table with the amounts included in the request by program, object of expenditure, and funding. The FY 2012 capital improvement budget was provided to the Commission at earlier meetings. The attached table also includes the revised FY 2011 budget and the actual FY 2010 budget.

The revised FY 2011 budget submission includes two major items for which supplemental appropriation authority is being requested. The first item is for an amount of \$3,873,000 to construct a new water supply line to the Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area. This item will be funded from the Wildlife Fee Fund using matching federal aid funds. The second item is for an amount of \$473,000 to connect the Pratt Operations Office to the City of Pratt sewer plant. This item will be funded from Wildlife Fee Funds, Park Fee Funds, and Boating Fee Funds.

For FY 2012, KDWP has requested a budget of \$66,174,187, of which \$6,668,668 is from the SGF. The budget request provides operations expenditures of \$56,593,687 and capital improvements of \$9,580,500. It should be noted that the budget request includes an amount of \$1,524,000 from the SGF for parks capital improvements which is in addition the FY 2012 budget allocation and is considered to be an enhancement. The requested expenditures will continue the current operations of KDWP. The request includes the use of \$1,085,458 from Road Funds transferred from KDOT and \$170,000 from the Cabin Revenue Fund to support the current operations of the Parks Division.

The FY 2012 request includes the following enhancements:

- Minimum pool agreement for Webster Reservoir
- Creation of a KDWP Marketing program
- Lovewell Reservoir entrainment reduction project
- Acquisition of new amphibious backhoe for Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area
- Expansion of aquatic nuisance control program
- Operating funds and 1.0 FTE for Parsons Wildlife Area

The state budget rules require KDWP to request vehicle replacements as an enhancement. The department is requesting the replacement of 40 vehicles. Of this number, 5 are for Parks Division, 15 for Law Enforcement Division, and 20 for Fisheries and Wildlife Division.

The status of the two major special revenue (fee) funds for KDWP continued to be monitored by the department. If the requested enhancements are approved, the estimated fund balance in the Park Fee Fund at the end of FY 2012 will be \$136,476 or 2 percent of requested expenditures. For the Wildlife Fee Fund, the estimated ending balance will be \$2,573,031 or 9 percent of requested expenditures. In addition, expenditures from this fund will exceed revenues by approximately \$4,000,000. In addition, KDWP has maximized the use of the Cabin Revenue fund and the estimated ending balance at the end of FY 2012 is \$5,623.

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

**See separate Excel spreadsheet table in PDF format attached as separate document.**

# **General Discussion**



**South Fork and St. Francis Wildlife Areas  
(no briefing book item)**

Wildlife Area Manager Cris Mulder will be presenting an update on South Fork and St. Francis Wildlife Areas.

**The Arikaree Breaks  
(no briefing book item)**

Wildlife Biologist Josh Williams will be presenting an update on the Arikaree Breaks.

**Lake Atwood Renovation & Fishing Opportunities in NW Kansas  
(no briefing book item)**

Fisheries Biologist Dave Spalsbury will be presenting an update on the fisheries in northwest Kansas.

## CWD Update

- 2009-2010 Surveillance Period ended 31 July 2010 -- 2,738 samples.
- Received new USDA-APHIS-Vet Services award for 2010-2011 surveillance, 1 August 2010 - 31 July 2011, \$215,000 (roughly \$190,000 for CWD sample collection contractors, K-State Vet Diagnostic Lab, indirect costs, and KDWP personnel time).
- Tissues from some suspect deer have been sent to Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study (SCWDS). No CWD positives have been detected in Kansas samples at SCWDS since the beginning of CWD surveillance in Kansas. (Other diseases mimic the symptoms of CWD, e.g., brain abscesses, EHD, pneumonia.)
- Prion vaccine being developed/tested in Canada; however, this may be years from application in the field.
- Photocheck deer registration should be a good tool to help manage the disease.
- Wisconsin: New regulation, effective 1 October, allows hunters to transport deer and/or deer parts out of the CWD zones if they take it to a taxidermist or processor within 72 hours. Taxidermists/processors are required to properly dispose of potentially CWD-infected offal and parts. This will allow hunters to have their deer processed or mounted closer to their homes.
- Kansas wildlife rehabilitators asked to voluntarily stop rehabbing fawns.
  - General consensus is that it is a good thing to prevent disease spread.
  - Very few complaints and concerns from rehabilitators.
- Maintaining the number of contractors in the southwest while hopefully increasing the southwest sample size
  - Three new
- Contractors continuing to return signed contracts to collect samples. Forty-eight have returned signed contracts, and most have given permission to publish.
  - First Draft of Permission to Publish list will be sent to requesting newspapers and published on KDWP website before Friday, 1 October.
- Budgeted for up to 2,900 samples in 2010-2011 surveillance period.
- To date, there is no evidence suggesting natural transmission from cervids to domestic livestock (experimental---yes), nor is there any evidence of CWD transmission to humans.

## **Kansans for Children in Nature**

Kansans for Children in Nature (KCN) was formed through an Executive Order by Governor Kathleen Sebelius in April 2009 to foster appreciation, understanding, and involvement with the outdoors among Kansas youth. Originally called the Kansas Coalition for Children in Nature, the group's conveners changed the name to reflect a desire to involve all Kansas citizens in the effort to support the goals outlined in the Executive Order and the Kansas Children's Outdoor Bill of Rights. KCN is convened and managed by a Conveners' Group consisting of 10 members representing statewide stakeholders:

- Chair of the Governor's Natural Resources Sub-Cabinet (represented by Jerry Hover of KDWP)
- Commissioner of the Kansas State Department of Education, (represented by Janet Waugh, Kansas State Board of Education Chair and Karmey Olsen of Kansas State Department of Education)
- Secretary of the Kansas Department of Health & Environment
- Secretary of Agriculture
- Kansas Association for Conservation and Environmental Education (KACEE)
- Kansas Wildlife Federation
- Kansas Parks & Recreation Association
- John McGrew of McGrew Real Estate in Lawrence, representing business/industry interests
- Kansas Wildscape
- Kansas Foundation for Agriculture in the Classroom

The Conveners have been meeting regularly since May 2009, and work with the Governor's Office and state agencies and organizations began several months earlier. A report is due to Governor Parkinson before he leaves office.

The Conveners have formed three working groups to develop plans to provide more opportunities and reduce barriers to getting kids outside. These working groups involved more than 100 people and have submitted draft plans to the Conveners' Group. The draft plans will be incorporated into one plan with recommendations to present to the Governor. The plan is still in draft form and public comment is welcome.

In addition to development of the plan, the Conveners' Group has also overseen development of a website hosted by KWP, <http://kcn.ksoutdoors.com/>. Anyone interested in receiving more information about KCN and supporting its efforts may sign up at the website. KCN also hosted the Kansas satellite location of the National Wildlife Federation's Be Out There Summit in April 2010, and is a co-sponsor of the 2010 Built Environment and the Outdoors Summit in Wichita on 19-20 October.

**VPA-HIP Grant Update  
(no briefing book item)**

Jake George will give an update from his presentation in August on the Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program.

## **KAR 115-25-5**

### **Turkey; fall season, bag limit, and permits**

#### **Background**

Over the last five years, the fall turkey season in Kansas has averaged nearly 100 days in length and three of four turkey units have been to hunting (Figure 1). Hunters are currently permitted to harvest one bird of either sex in Units 1, 2, and 3, and they can purchase three either-sex game tags valid only in Unit 2. The number of permits and game tags issued for the fall 2009-2010 turkey season was 12,957 (includes 2,309 game tags). Total permit sales were down by about 1,000 from last fall and nearly 3,500 from the peak in 2006. The percentage of hunters who harvested at least one turkey during the fall 2009-2010 season was 41 percent. These hunters harvested an estimated 4,664 turkeys (772 archery and 3,892 firearm), of which 35 percent were identified as females. Harvest taken with game tags accounts for less than 20 percent (about 895 birds) of the total statewide harvest and less than 25 percent (about 630 birds) of the harvest in Unit 2 where all three game tags were valid.

#### **Population Status and Productivity**

In recent years, the turkey population in the eastern one-third of the state has declined (Figure 2). Moderate population declines have occurred in the northeast and southcentral management units, but the most severe decline has been in the southeastern portion of the state. The primary cause of the decline has been the above-average summer rainfall that has occurred in that region in recent years. The wet weather caused nest abandonment and poor poult survival and resulted in five years of below-average production from 2005-2009. As a result, hunter success and harvest during the spring and fall seasons has declined in recent years in the southeast region. However, the 2010 production index for southeast Kansas was slightly improved from last year, so hunters in that region should notice more jakes this fall and next spring. Turkey production has been much better in other parts of the state, and populations continue to grow in some areas.

#### **Recommendation**

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

Figure 1. Current wild turkey hunting units for Kansas.

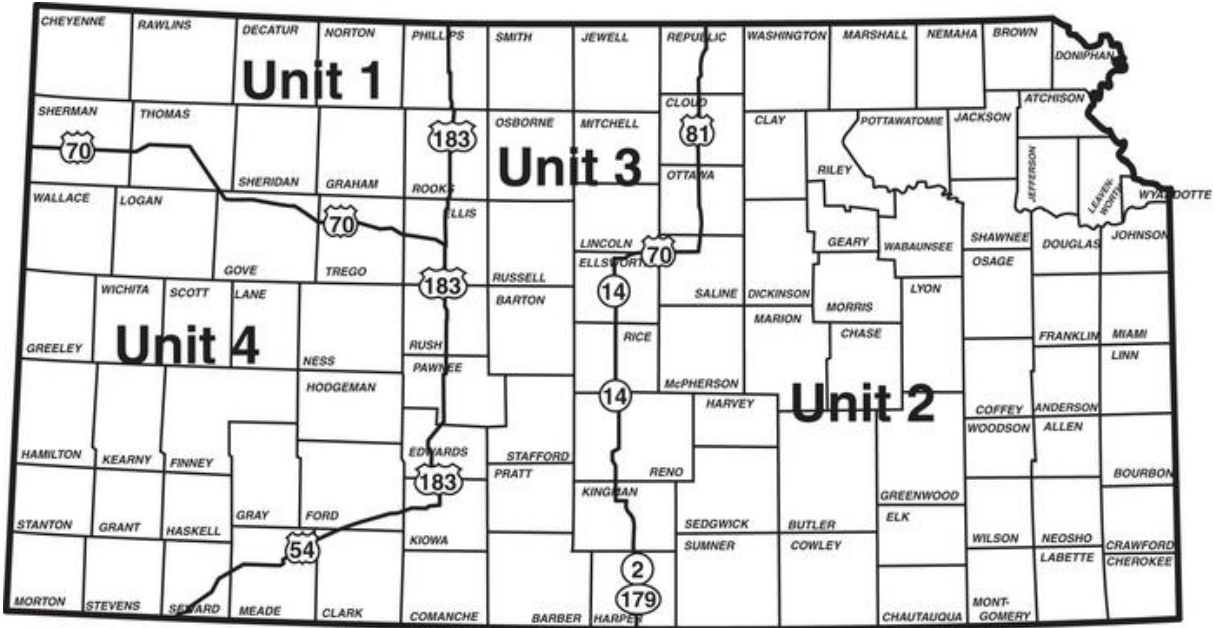
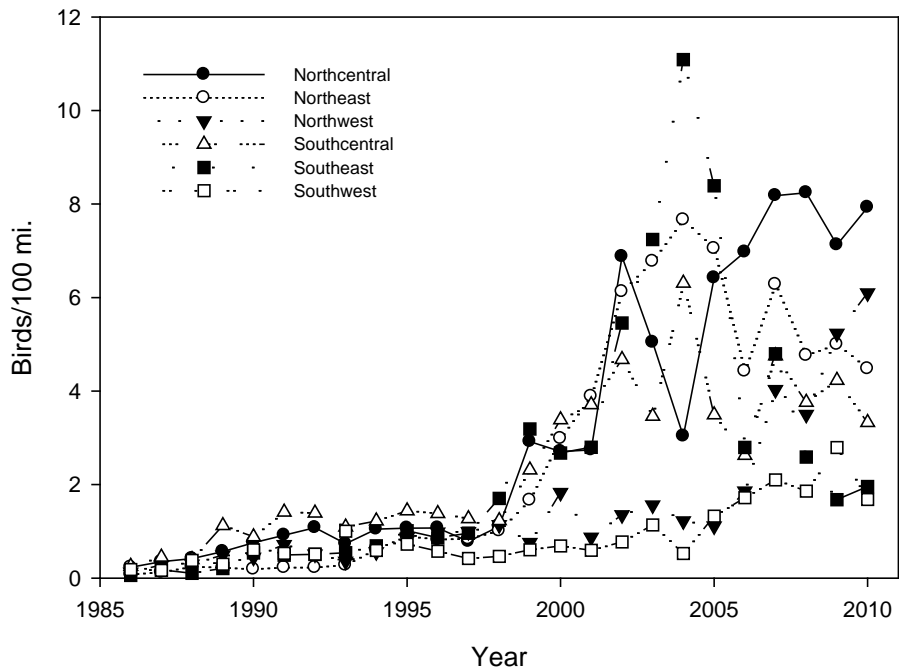


Figure 2. Regional indices (birds/100 mi.) to Kansas' wild turkey population derived from the April rural mail carrier survey, 1986-2009.





## **KAR 115-25-7**

### **Antelope; open season, bag limit and permits**

#### **Background**

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

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

Demand for pronghorn hunting opportunities in Kansas by resident hunters remains high. In 2010, 678 people applied for the 184 limited draw permits, plus another 345 bought preference points. Half the permits are allocated to landowner/tenants who account for a much smaller percent of applicants than general residents, so are able to draw with 0-2 preference points. For general residents, 2-4 preference points are required to draw a muzzleloader permit and 6-8 preference points are required to draw a firearms permit.

#### **Discussion & Recommendations**

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

We propose unlimited archery permits be allocated for both residents and nonresidents and be valid in all 3 units. Firearm and muzzleloader permits are valid in unit designated on the permit and will remain restricted to residents, with half assigned to landowner/tenants and the remainder awarded to general residents. Firearm and muzzleloader permit allocations will be determined following winter aerial surveys.

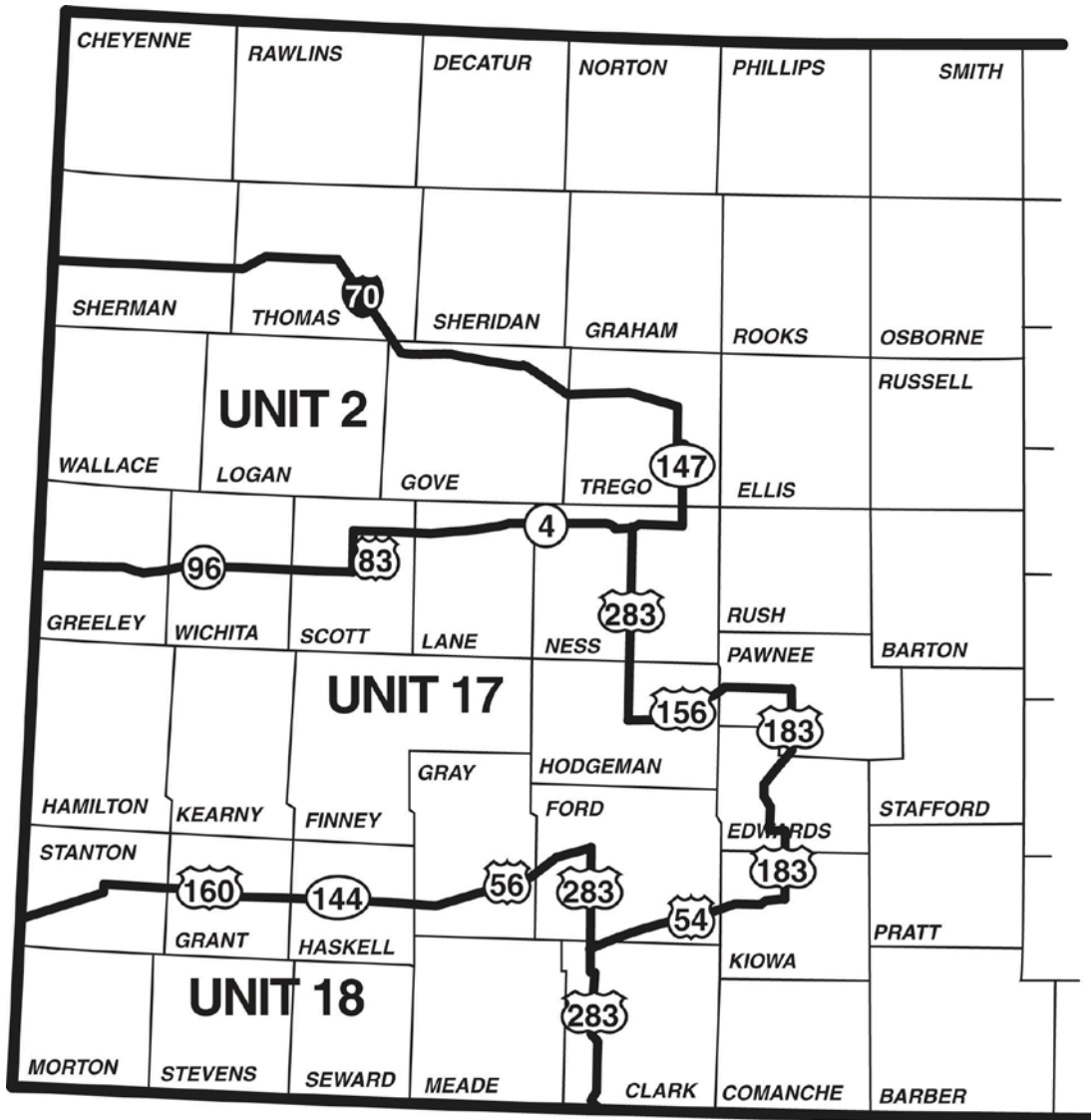
Unit boundaries are proposed to coincide with firearm deer management units defined in K.A.R. 115-4-6, with units 2, 17, and 18 being open. The proposed 2011 season dates are:

September 24, 2011 through October 2, 2011 and October 15, 2011 through October 31, 2011 for the archery season.

October 3, 2011 through October 10, 2011 for the muzzleloader season.

October 7, 2011 through October 10, 2011 for the firearm season.

# Antelope Units



## **KAR 115-25-8**

### **Elk; open season, bag limit and permits**

#### **Background**

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

Elk hunting on and around Fort Riley was initiated in 1990. Most of the hunting opportunity in the state occurs on the military reservation, and emphasis is placed on maintaining this population. However, elk do exist on private lands, though unpredictably, in most of the state. Lengthened seasons and unlimited hunt-own-land permits have been allocated off the base since 1999, and unlimited general resident permits were allocated statewide except for Morton County, which holds Cimarron National Grasslands, and the counties around the Fort (Clay, Geary and Riley) in 2010. This framework is intended to allow for elk that may be causing crop damage or other conflicts on private land to be harvested, and for landowners to have the opportunity to maintain elk at their desired numbers on their own property.

#### **Discussion**

The Department has generally tried to avoid using county lines as unit boundaries because of the difficulty of determining where these boundaries lie in certain areas. We are considering alternative boundaries to the counties mentioned above, and will redefine the hunting areas through a series of roads and highways.

#### **Recommendations**

The proposed season dates on Fort Riley are:

- a) September 1, 2011 through October 2, 2011 for a season in which both muzzleloader and archery equipment may be used.
- b) October 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011 for the firearms seasons with one-third of the antlerless-only permits valid during each of the following segments:
  - 1) First segment: October 1, 2011 through October 31, 2011.
  - 2) Second segment: November 1, 2011 through November 30, 2011.
  - 3) Third segment: December 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011.
- c) October 1, 2011 through December 31, 2011 for a firearm season for all holders of any-elk permits.

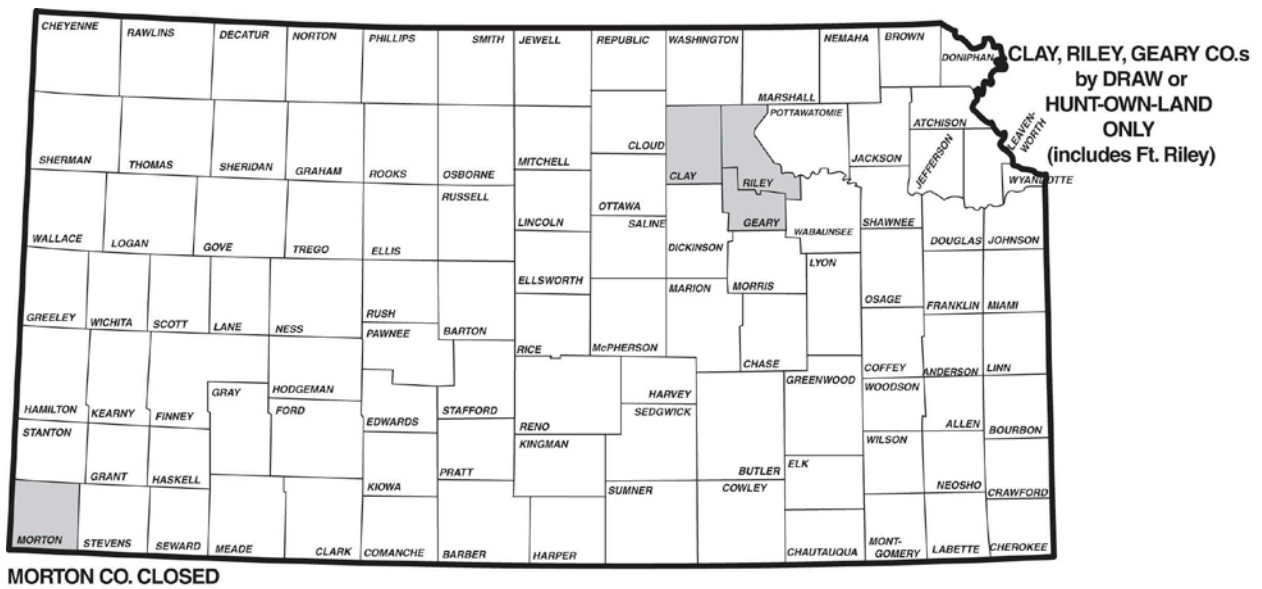
The proposed season dates outside the boundaries of Fort Riley are:

- a) September 1, 2011 through October 2, 2011 for the muzzleloader season.
- b) September 19, 2011 through December 31, 2011 for the archery season.
- c) November 30, 2011 through December 11, 2011, and January 1, 2012 through March 15, 2012 for the firearm seasons.

An unlimited number of general resident and hunt-on-your-own-land antlerless-only elk permits and any elk permits will be authorized. Limited draw permit numbers will be determined closer to the completion of the ongoing season. We recommend elk hunters be required to contact the Department when an elk is harvested to submit samples for CWD testing.

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

## Elk Units



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

### **Background**

The regulation contains the following items:

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

### **Discussion**

Annual adjustments will be made in the season dates. Consideration is being given to moving application dates from this regulation and establishing those permanently in KAR 115-4-11.

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

### **Recommendation**

Season dates suggested for deer hunting during 2011-12 are as follows:

Youth and Disability	September 10, 2011 – September 18, 2011
Early Muzzleloader	September 19, 2011 – October 2, 2011
Archery	September 19, 2011 – December 31, 2011
Early Firearms (DMU 19)	October 8, 2011 – October 16, 2011
Regular Firearms	November 30, 2011 – December 11, 2011
Extended WAO	January 1, 2012 – January 8, 2012
Special Extended WAO	January 9, 2012 – January 15, 2012
Extended Archery (DMU 19)	January 9, 2012– January 31, 2012

The extended WAO season for 2011-12 would be 8 days if we follow the pattern during the previous year. A special extended season in DMU 7, 8, and 15 includes an additional week of opportunities.

The proposed dates for the firearm season at the Fort Leavenworth subunit are November 19 2011 through November 20, 2011, November 24, 2011 through November 27, 2011, December 3, 2011 through December 4, 2011, December 10, 2011 through December 11, 2011, and December 17, 2011 through December 18, 2011. The proposed dates for the firearm season for

deer hunting at the Smoky Hill Air National Guard subunit are November 22, 2011 through December 3, 2011.

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

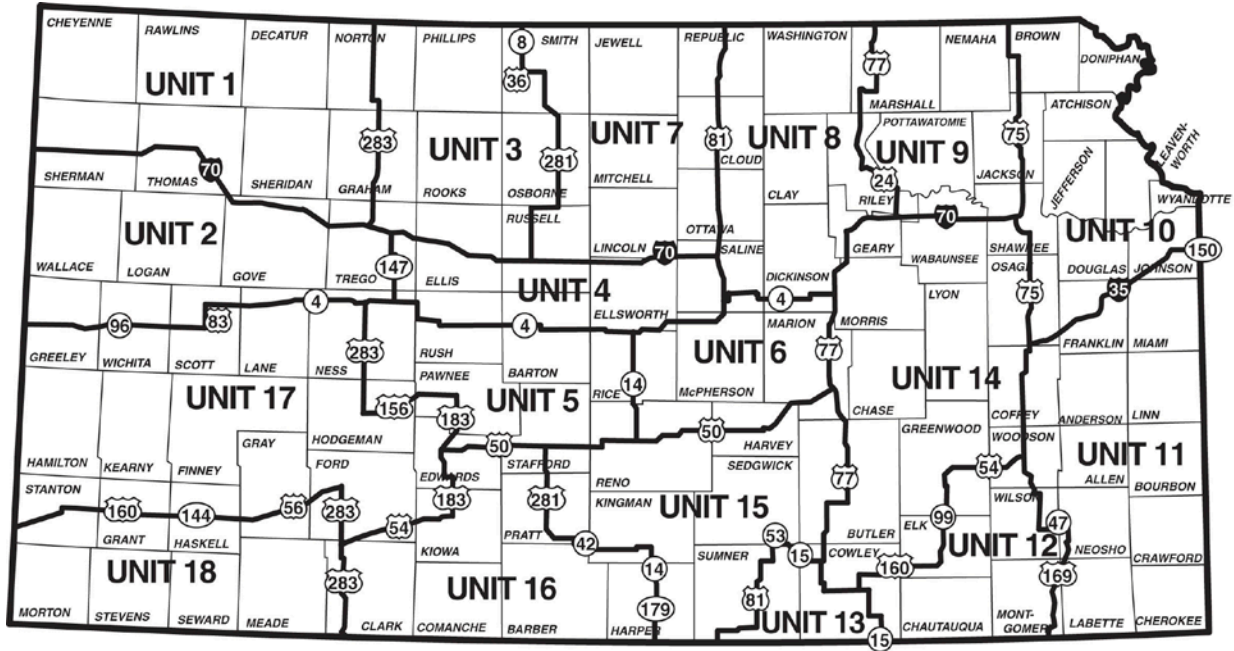
Plans are being made to move application deadlines to KAR 115-4-11 and establish them in a standard manner rather than as a calendar date. The proposed application deadlines are:

Nonresident	Last Friday in April (April 29, 2011)
Resident Drawing	Second Friday in July (July 8, 2011)
Unlimited Availability	
1. Antlered Deer	December 30 each year (December 30, 2011)
2. Antlerless Deer	January 30 each year (January 30, 2012)

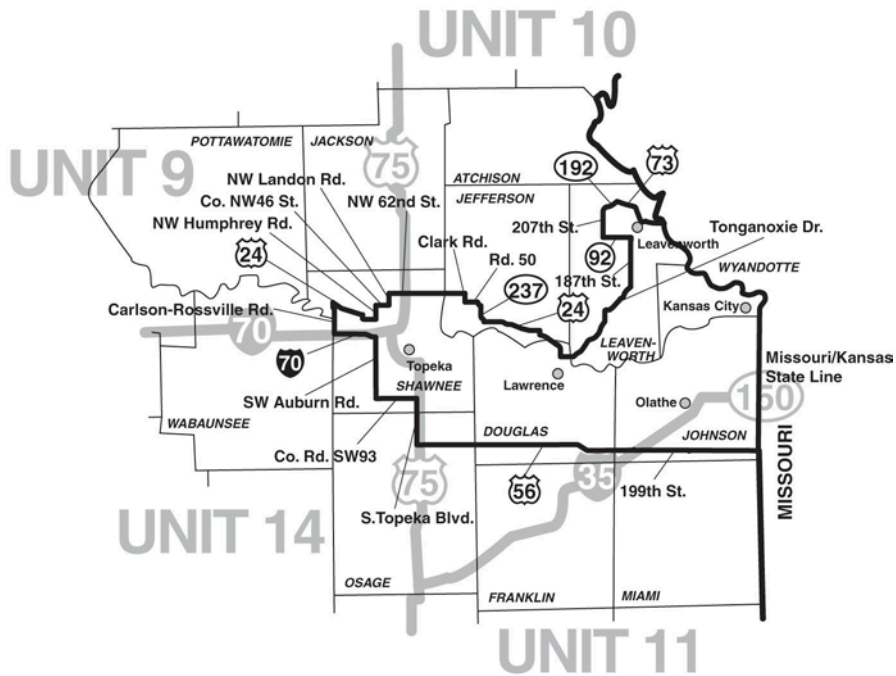
Consideration will be made on inclusion of Deer Management Units where an extended firearm season will be authorized after additional data become available.

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

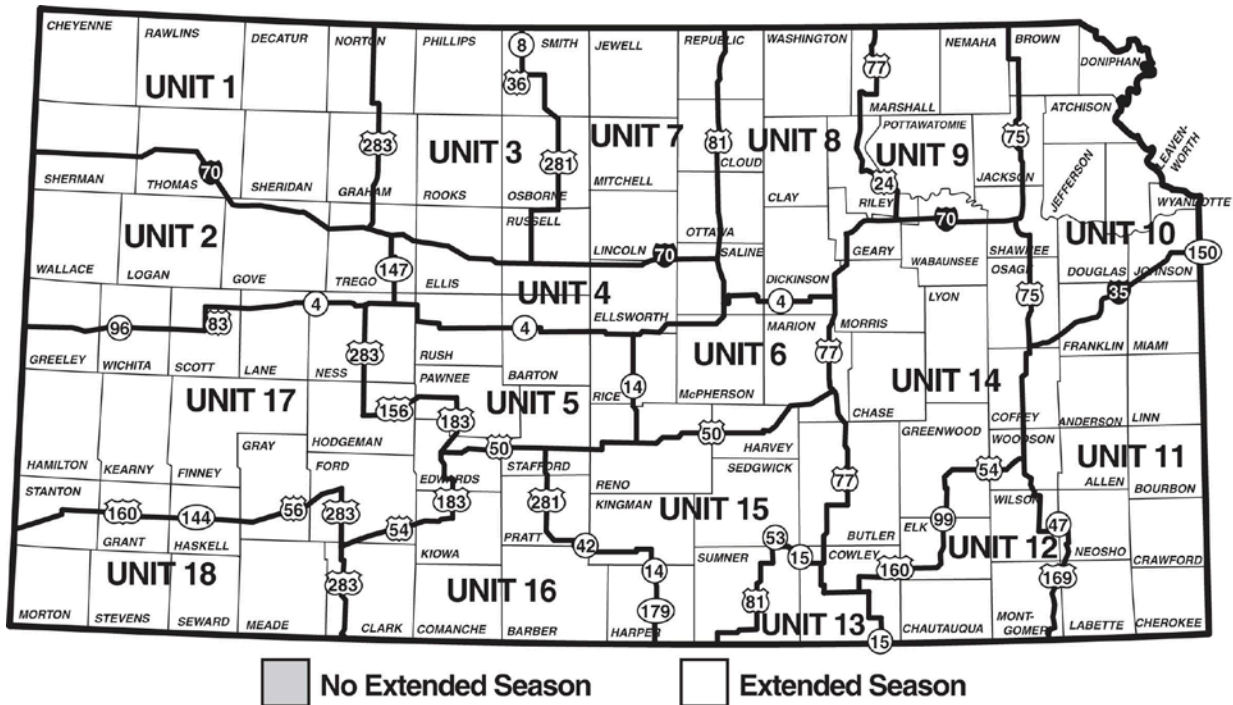
# Deer Management Units



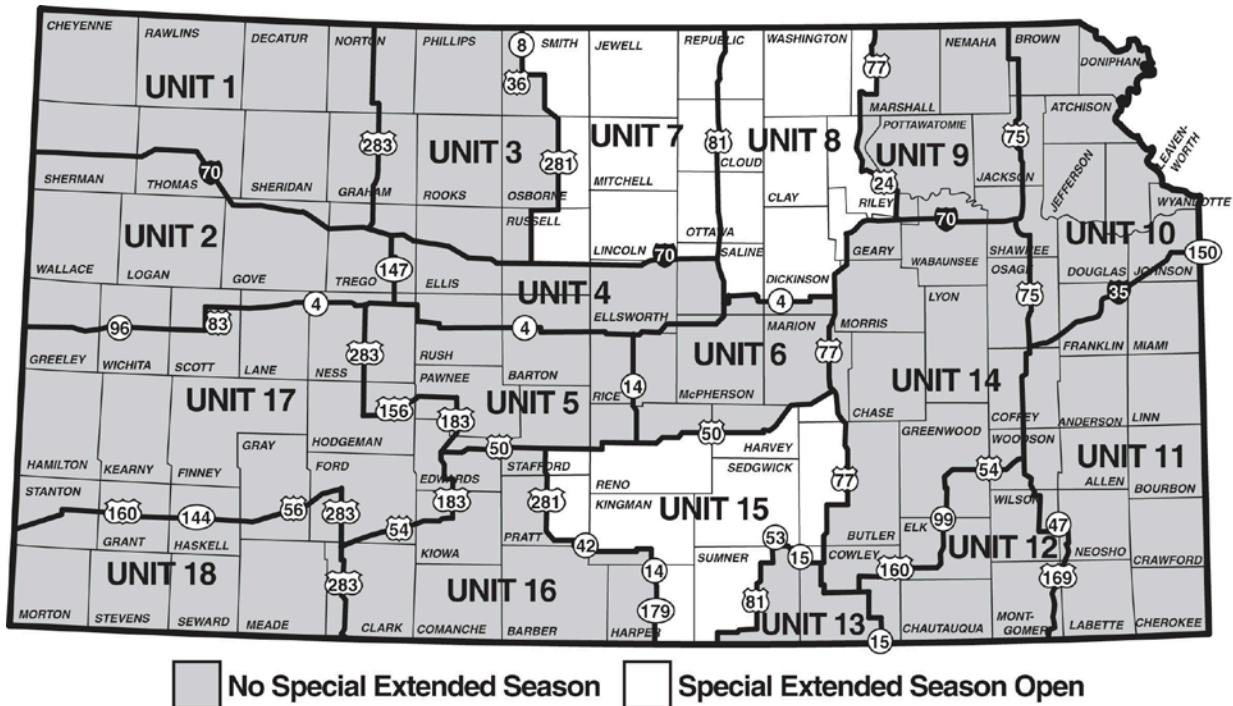
## Deer Management Unit 19



## Deer Extended Season Units

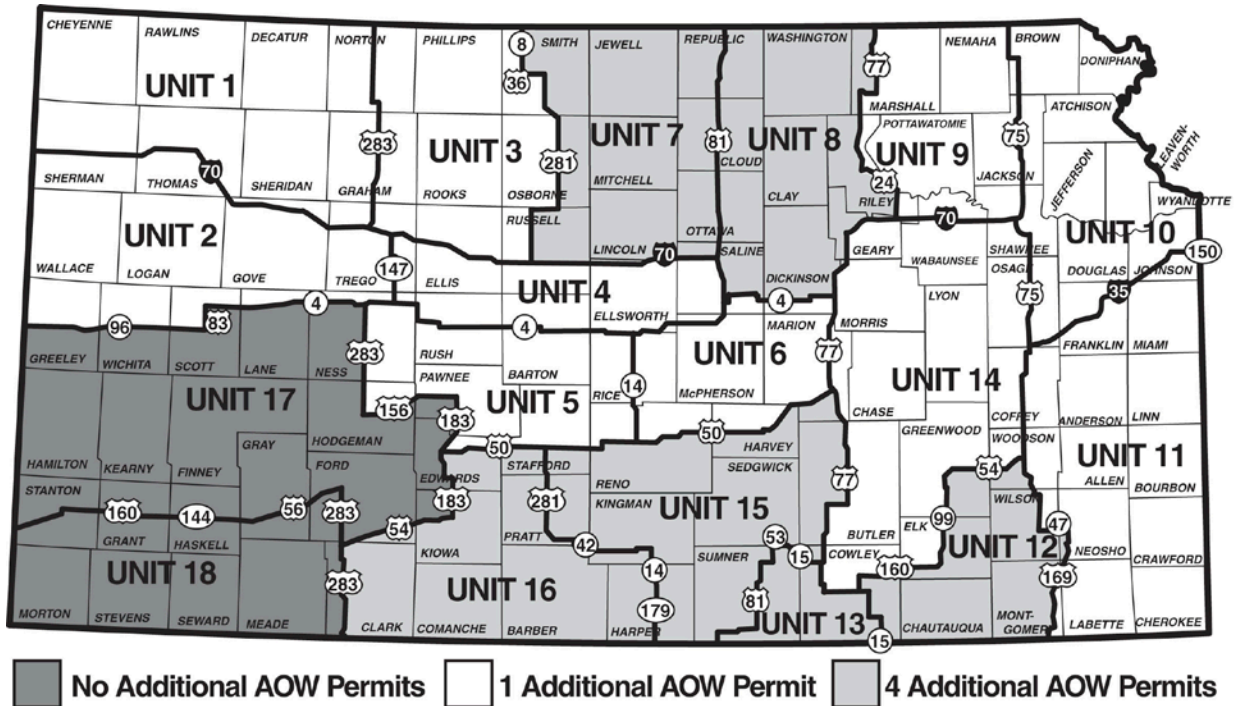


## Deer Special Extended Season Units

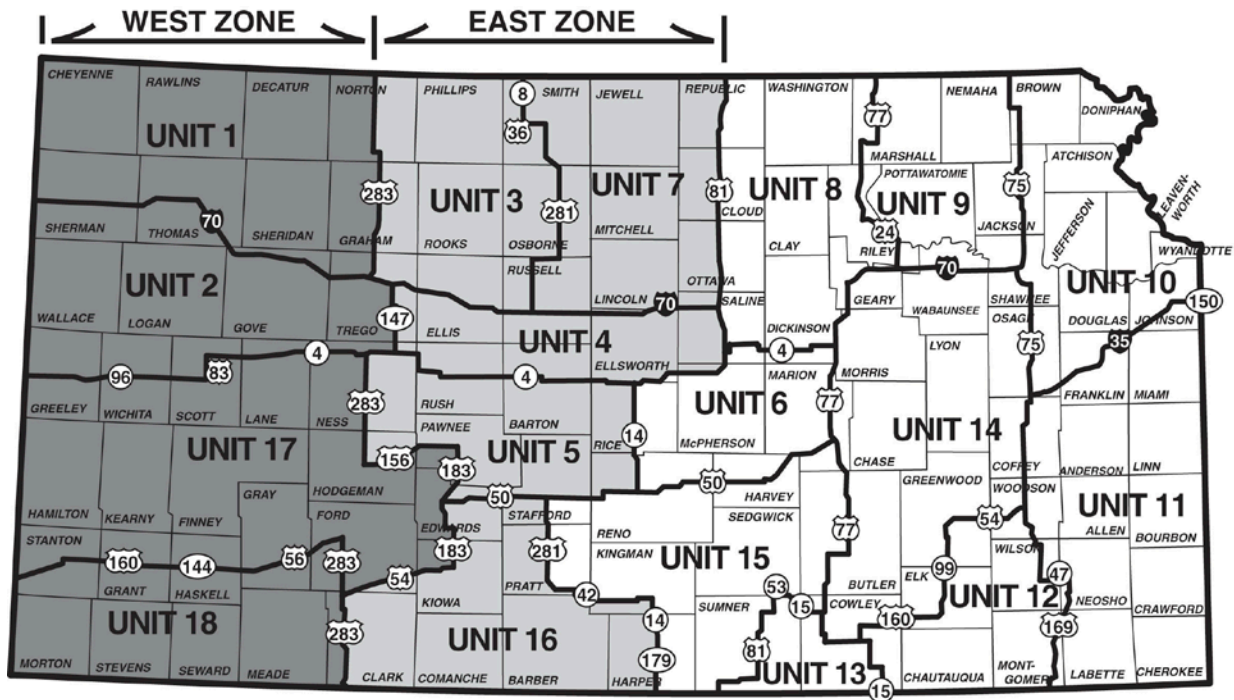




## Deer Antlerless White-tailed Units



## Deer Either-Species Either-Sex Units



# **Workshop Session**

## Big Game Permanent Regulations

All permanent regulations dealing with big game will be discussed together at this meeting. The regulations were brought forward in the General Discussion portion of the Commission meeting in August to allow public comments for future changes in these regulations. These regulations are presented again this meeting in a Workshop Session for additional public comments and input from the Commission, as well as to provide an update on the status of recommendations.

### Background

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

The regulation contains the following items:

- < Information that must be included on the carcass tag
- < Registration (including photo check) needed to transport certain animals
- < Procedures for transferring meat to another person
- < Procedures for possessing a salvaged big game carcass
- < Who may assist a big game permittee and how they may assist, including the provisions for designated individuals to assist disabled big game permittees.

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

The regulation contains the following items:

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

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

This regulation established the boundaries for the 19 deer management units in Kansas.

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

This regulation describes general application procedures, including the establishment of priority drawing procedures when the number of applicants exceeds the availability of authorized permits. The regulation also authorized hunters to purchase a preference point for future applications.

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

The regulation contains the following items:

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

**Discussion**

A photo check deer registration system was initiated for the 2010 seasons (KAR 115-4-2). Hunters are currently using that system. Some minor difficulties have been encountered and corrected by the department's IT staff. Additional modifications of the regulation may be needed for hunter convenience in situations where hunters lack adequate communication equipment or service to the internet. One modification could be to allow hunters to call and notify the department that they had taken a deer and then transport the deer without the head if they carried the required photos. They would then have a limited time to register their deer on-line when they reached an area with internet service.

Currently the application dates for deer permits are handled within three separate regulations, K.A.R. 115-25-9, KAR 115-25-9a, and K.A.R. 115-25-9b. Consideration is being made to standardize application dates within K.A.R. 115-4-11. Standard dates would be used instead of calendar dates.

So far this year there has been few comments from the public for changes in KAR 115-4-4, KAR 115-4-6 or KAR 115-4-13. At this time we do not plan to go forward with any changes in regulations dealing with recovery of wounded deer using dogs or transmitters or changes in deer management unit boundaries. Although the subject was considered, no action is currently planned to create combo deer permits to allow hunters to obtain two tags with one permit, such as a permit that allowed the hunter to take an either-sex deer plus an additional tag limited to an antlerless white-tailed deer.

### **Recommendation**

We are proposing a change in KAR 115-4-11 to establish permanent application deadline dates for deer permits. The application dates for limited quota deer permits is proposed to be from the earliest date that applications became available each year until the second Friday of July of that year for residents and the last Friday of April of that year for antlered deer permits for nonresidents. An application for antlerless either-species deer permits would be accepted from as soon as the applications were available until December 30 of that year. Those permits would continue to be issued on a first-come, first-served basis without a drawing. The applications would not become available until after the nonresident drawing to avoid situations where a hunter failed to obtain an antlered deer permit prior to obtaining an antlerless deer permit. Application dates for unlimited quota deer permits is proposed to be from the earliest date that applications were available each year until December 30 of that year for resident any-season white-tailed deer either-sex permits, resident archery deer permits, resident muzzleloader either-species, either-sex permits and HOYOL permits. Applications for antlerless white-tailed deer permits would be accepted from as soon as they were available until January 30 of the following year.

We would continue to allow nonresident applicants to select, at the time of application, one deer management unit and up to one adjacent management unit where their permit shall be valid.

## **Potential Regulation Changes to Address Aquatic Nuisance**

### **Background:**

Non-indigenous aquatic nuisance species (ANS) are the cause of significant ecological and socio-economic problems for water users in North America. ANS have spread beyond historic ranges and have adversely affected infested waters by threatening the integrity of these water resources. As the introduction and spread of ANS continues, the associated problems intensify and create a wide variety of problems for water users.

ANS can be transferred naturally and by people. The introduction and spread of ANS by humans can result from a variety of activities, including escapes from aquaculture facilities, aquarium release, stocking activities, ballast release, and angler escape or release. (Ludwig and Leitch 1996). The transport and subsequent release of aquatic biota through sportfishing activities into a basin where it was previously absent is referred to as bait bucket transfer (Ludwig 1995). Problems arise from bait bucket transfer when undesirable fish, invertebrates, plants, or pathogens become introduced. The discovery of an aquatic species in waters where it was previously absent has been attributed to bait bucket transfer on several occasions (Moyle 1973; Welcomme 1992; Courtenay 1993). Kansas's aquatic ecosystems have already been invaded by ANS such as zebra mussels, white perch, Asian carp, hydrilla, Eurasian watermilfoil, and purple loosestrife, most of which could be spread by sportfishing activities.

Beyond bait bucket transfer, ANS can be spread by recreational boater movements. The most notable species that may be spread by boaters is the zebra mussel. The fouling behavior of the adult zebra mussel coupled with the planktonic larvae allows for its spread on boats and in water. Raw water that is transported in the holding tanks of boats (livewells, baitwells, and bilges) is a vector of great concern and has been evaluated in Kansas (Haneke et al. 2006)

As a natural resource agency, the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP) is greatly concerned with the risk ANS pose to the natural environment. To protect the natural resources of Kansas and to prevent the spread of ANS through public uses of these resources, KDWP should address the spread of ANS by recreational boaters and baitfish collection, transport, and use.

Currently, KDWP has regulations (K.A.R. 115-18-10, 115-8-12, 115-20-3, and 115-8-6) that could be used to curb the spread of ANS. Compliance with these regulations is limited and special emphasis to clarify and improve the aforementioned regulations and the addition of new regulations may be necessary to effectively manage ANS in Kansas.

**References:**

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- Ludwig Jr., H. R. and J. A. Leitch. 1996. Interbasin transfer of aquatic biota via anglers' bait buckets. *Fisheries* 21(7):14-18.
- Moyle, P. B. 1973. Ecological separation among three species of minnows (Cyprinidae) in a Minnesota lake. *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society* 102(4):794-805.
- Welcomme, R. L. 1992. A history of international introductions of inland aquatic species. Pages 3-14 *in* C. Sindermann, B. Steinmetz, and W. Hershberger, eds. *Introductions and transfers of aquatic species*. International Council for the Exploration of the Sea 194.

# **Public Hearing**



Document No. \_\_\_\_\_

KANSAS REGISTER  
SUBMISSION FORM

Agency Number -- 710-01

Agency Name -- Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

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

Topeka, Kansas 66612-1233

Title of Document -- Public Hearing

Desired Date of Publication - August 12, 2010

**ITEMS SUBMITTED IN DUPLICATE**

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I have reviewed the attached documents, and that they conform to all applicable Kansas Register publication guidelines and to the requirements of K.S.A. 75-431, as amended. I further certify that submission of these items for publication is a proper and lawful action of this agency, that funds are available to pay the publication fees and that such fees will be paid by this agency on receipt of billing.

Christopher J. Tymeson  
Liaison officer's typed name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Liaison officer's signature

Department Attorney  
Title

(785) 296-2281  
Phone

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This space for Register office use only

## Wildlife and Parks Commission

### Notice of Public Hearing

A public hearing will be conducted by the Wildlife and Parks Commission at 7:00 p.m., Thursday, October 14, 2010 at the Elks Lodge, 1523 Arcade St, Goodland, Kansas, to consider the approval and adoption of proposed regulations of the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks.

A general discussion and workshop meeting on business of the Wildlife and Parks Commission will begin at 1:30 p.m., October 14 at the location listed above. The meeting will recess at 5:30 p.m. then resume at 7:00 p.m. at the same location for more business and the regulatory hearing. There will be public comment periods at the beginning of the afternoon and evening meetings for any issues not on the agenda and additional comment periods will be available during the meeting on agenda items. Old and new business may also be discussed at this time. If necessary to complete business matters, the Commission will reconvene at 9:00 a.m. October 15 at the location listed above.

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

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

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

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

**K.A.R. 115-2-1.** This permanent regulation establishes amount of fees for various issues of the department. The proposed amendment would add categories for combination antlered and antlerless deer permits as well as multi-year hunting, fishing and combination licenses for residents 16-20 years of age.

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

**K.A.R. 115-2-3.** This permanent regulation establishes camping, utility and other fees for state parks. The proposed amendments would increase the annual camping permit fee as well as increase fees for recreational vehicle long-term camping permits.

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

**K.A.R. 115-2-3a.** This permanent regulation establishes cabin camping permit fees. The proposed amendments would add cabin locations and fees for cabins expected to become available in FY 2011 and FY 2012.

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

**K.A.R. 115-7-1.** This permanent regulation establishes legal equipment, taking methods and other provisions for fishing. The proposed amendment would prohibit hand fishing within 150 yards of a dam.

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

**K.A.R. 115-7-8.** This permanent regulation establishes the provisions for weigh-in black bass tournaments using the tournament black bass pass. The proposal is to repeal the regulation.

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

**K.A.R. 115-7-9.** This permanent regulation establishes provisions for weigh-in black bass tournaments not using the tournament black bass pass. The proposed amendments would make the provisions applicable to all weigh-in black bass fishing tournaments.

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

**K.A.R. 115-18-20.** This permanent regulation establishes provisions for the tournament black bass pass. The proposed amendments would allow culling even after reaching the daily creel limit during a weigh-in black bass tournament.

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

**K.A.R. 115-25-6.** This exempt regulation establishes the spring season, bag limit, permits and game tags for wild turkeys. The proposed version of the regulation increases the spring permit numbers in Unit 4.

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

**K.A.R. 115-25-14.** This exempt regulation establishes creel limits, size limits, possession limits and open seasons for fishing. The proposed version would expand handfishing opportunities, add trout waters and adjust creel and length limits for various water bodies.

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

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

Kelly Johnston, Chairman

**See separate Attorney General Opinion Letters in PDF format attached as separate document.**

**See separate Legislative Research Department Letter in PDF format attached as separate document.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



unlimited number of permits and an unlimited number of second turkey game tags shall be authorized for unit 3.

(4) Unit 4. Unit 4 shall consist of that portion of the state bounded by Oklahoma on the south and Colorado on the west, and a line from the Kansas-Colorado border east on interstate highway I-70 to its junction with federal highway US-183, then south on federal highway US-183 to its junction with federal highway US-54, and then southwest on federal highway US-54 to the Oklahoma border, except federal and state sanctuaries. A total of 500 permits shall be authorized for unit 4, and all youth permits shall also be valid in unit 4.

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

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

(h) Applications for turkey permits in unit 4 shall be accepted by the department from the earliest date that applications are available until midnight on the third Friday of February. Applications with a postmark date of not later than the third Friday of February shall also be accepted. If there are turkey permits left over after all timely applications have been considered, the application period may be reopened by the secretary. Leftover turkey permits shall be issued on a daily competitive basis until the next to the last day of the turkey season or until all turkey permits are issued.

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

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

(k) This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2011. (Authorized by K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 32-969; implementing K.S.A. 32-807, K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 32-969, and K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 32-1002.)

## ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

**DESCRIPTION:** This proposed exempt regulation establishes hunting unit boundaries, bag limits, application periods and season dates for the spring turkey hunting season. The proposal would increase the number of general permits available in Unit 4 to 500, up from 325.

**FEDERAL MANDATE:** None

**ECONOMIC IMPACT:** It is anticipated that approximately 42,356 permits and 23,169 turkey game tags will be issued in 2011, based on 2010 permit allocation data. The estimated 42,356 permits include 24,283 regular resident permits (of which 4,605 are resident youth permits), 6,038 landowner-tenant permits, and 12,554 non-resident permits. The estimated 23,169 turkey game tags include 14,227 resident game tags and 8,942 nonresident game tags. Estimated revenue if the above number of permits and tags are issued would be \$1,142,225. That amount represents an equal expenditure for those individuals desiring to participate in the spring turkey season. Administrative costs associated with the season are borne by the department.

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

**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:** None.

**115-2-3. Camping, utility, and other fees.** (a) Each overnight camping permit shall be valid only for the state park for which it is purchased and shall expire at noon on the day following its effective date.

(b) Any annual camping permit may be used in any state park for unlimited overnight camping, subject to other laws and regulations of the secretary. This permit shall expire on December 31 of the year for which it is issued.

(c) Any 14-night camping permit may be used in any state park. This permit shall expire when the permit has been used a total of 14 nights, or on December 31 of the year for which it is issued, whichever is first.

(d) Camping permits shall not be transferable.

(e) The fee for a designated prime camping area permit shall be in addition to the overnight, annual, 14-night, or other camping permit fee, and shall apply on a nightly basis.

(f) Fees shall be due at the time of campsite occupancy and by noon of any subsequent days of campsite occupancy.

(g) Fees set by this regulation shall be in addition to any required motor vehicle permit fee specified in K.A.R. 115-2-2.

(h) The following fees shall be in effect for state parks and for other designated areas for which camping and utility fees are required:

Camping--per camping unit (April 1 through September 30):

Annual camping permit.....	<del>\$150.00</del> <u>250.00</u>
Overnight camping permit .....	7.00
14-night camping permit.....	99.00

Prime camping area permit .....	2.00
Camping--per camping unit (October 1 through March 31):	
Annual camping permit.....	<del>150.00</del> <u>200.00</u>
Overnight camping permit .....	6.00
14-night camping permit.....	85.00
Overflow primitive camping permit, per night .....	5.00
Recreational vehicle long-term camping permit, <u>except for El Dorado, Milford, and Tuttle Creek State Parks</u> (includes utilities)--per month, per unit (annual camping permit and annual vehicle permit required):	
One utility .....	<del>200.00</del> <u>240.00</u>
Two utilities .....	<del>260.00</del> <u>300.00</u>
Three utilities .....	<del>320.00</del> <u>360.00</u>
<u>Recreational vehicle long-term camping permit for El Dorado, Milford, and Tuttle Creek State Parks (includes utilities)--per month, per unit (annual camping permit and annual vehicle permit required):</u>	
<u>One utility .....</u>	<u>280.00</u>
<u>Two utilities .....</u>	<u>340.00</u>
<u>Three utilities .....</u>	<u>400.00</u>
Recreational vehicle short-term parking--per month .....	125.00

Utilities--electricity, water, and sewer hookup per night, per unit:

One utility .....	6.50
Two utilities .....	8.50
Three utilities .....	9.50
Youth group camping permit in designated areas, per camping unit--per night .....	2.50
Group camping permit in designated areas, per person--per night .....	1.50
Reservation fee, per reservation (camping, special use, or day use) .....	10.00
Rent-a-camp: equipment rental per camping unit--per night.....	15.00
Duplicate permit.....	10.00
Special event permit negotiated based on event type, required services, and lost revenue—maximum.....	200.00

(±) This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, ~~2009~~ 2011. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. ~~2007~~ 2009 Supp. 32-988; effective Jan. 22, 1990; amended Jan. 28, 1991; amended June 8, 1992; amended Oct. 12, 1992; amended Aug. 21, 1995; amended Sept. 19, 1997; amended Jan. 1, 1999; amended Jan. 1, 2001; amended Jan. 1, 2003; amended Jan. 1, 2005; amended Jan. 1, 2009; amended P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

**ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**K.A.R. 115-2-3. Camping, utility, and other fees.**

**DESCRIPTION:** This regulation establishes the overnight and annual camping permit prices, fees for utility connections, and related fees within state parks. This is a user fee regulation and the proposed amendments would increase fees for annual camping by \$50.00 in the off season and \$100.00 in the prime season for an annual camping permit. The proposed amendments would also increase the fees for long term camping with a differentiation in three parks. The proposed fee increases would take effect on January 1, 2011.

**FEDERAL MANDATE:** None.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT:** The proposed amendments may increase FY2011 revenues to the Park Fee Fund by approximately \$235,000, and FY2012 revenues by approximately \$470,000. The costs of the amendments would be borne by members of the public who use state parks. The amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable economic impact on the department, small businesses, or other agencies.

**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:** None.

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

(1) Cedar Bluff:

Cabins 1 and 2:

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

Cabins 3 and 4:

Year-round, per night.....\$80.00

Cabin 5:

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

Cabins 6 and 7:

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

(2) Cheney:

Cabins 1 through 7:

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

Friday and Saturday, May 1 through September 30, per night.....\$75.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through April 30, per night .....\$55.00

Year-round, per week.....\$370.00

Cabins 8 ~~and 9~~ through 12:

Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night .....\$95.00

Friday and Saturday, May 1 through September 30, per night.....\$110.00

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



Year-round, per week.....\$640.00

(3) Clinton:

Cabins 1 through 6 7:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night...~~\$65.00~~ 75.00

Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....~~\$55.00~~ 65.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....~~\$85.00~~ 95.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night .....~~\$75.00~~ 85.00

April 1 through September 30, per week .....~~\$450.00~~ 520.00

October 1 through March 31, per week .....~~\$375.00~~ 445.00

(4) Crawford:

Cabins 1 and 2:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.. ~~\$70.00~~ 95.00

Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.... ~~\$60.00~~ 80.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night..... ~~\$90.00~~ 110.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night ..... ~~\$80.00~~ 95.00

April 1 through September 30, per week ..... ~~\$485.00~~ 665.00

October 1 through March 31, per week ..... ~~\$415.00~~ 550.00

Cabins 3 through 5:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night...~~\$55.00~~ 75.00

Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....~~\$45.00~~ 65.00  
 Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....~~\$75.00~~ 95.00  
 Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night .....~~\$65.00~~ 85.00  
 April 1 through September 30, per week .....~~\$395.00~~ 520.00  
 October 1 through March 31, per week .....~~\$310.00~~ 445.00

(5) Cross Timbers:

Cabins 1 through 5:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night...~~\$65.00~~ 75.00  
 Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....~~\$55.00~~ 65.00  
 Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....~~\$85.00~~ 95.00  
 Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night .....~~\$75.00~~ 85.00  
 April 1 through September 30, per week .....~~\$450.00~~ 520.00  
 October 1 through March 31, per week .....~~\$375.00~~ 445.00

(6) Eisenhower:

Cabin 1:

Year-round, per night.....~~\$36.00~~ 45.00  
 Year-round, for 3 consecutive nights.....~~\$100.00~~ 125.00  
 Year-round, per week.....~~\$225.00~~ 275.00

Cabins 2 through 6:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night...~~\$65.00~~ 75.00  
 Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....~~\$55.00~~ 65.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....~~\$85.00~~ 95.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night .....~~\$75.00~~ 85.00

April 1 through September 30, per week .....~~\$450.00~~ 520.00

October 1 through March 31, per week .....~~\$375.00~~ 445.00

Yurts 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....~~\$36.00~~ 45.00

Year-round, for 3 consecutive nights.....~~\$100.00~~ 125.00

Year-round, per week.....~~\$225.00~~ 275.00

(7) El Dorado:

Cabins 1 through 5:

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

~~Friday and Saturday, Year-round, per night~~ .....~~\$35.00~~

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

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

Cabin 6:

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

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

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

Cabin 7:

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

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

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

Cabins 8 and 9:

Year-round, per night.....\$85.00

Year-round, per week.....\$525.00

~~Year-round, per month.....\$1,650.00~~

Cabin 10:

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

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

~~Year-round, per month.....\$1,350.00~~

Cabins 11 through 15:

Year-round, per night.....\$95.00

Year-round, per week.....\$575.00

(8) Elk City:

Year-round, Sunday through Thursday, per night .....\$65.00

Year-round, Friday and Saturday, per night .....\$75.00

(9) Fall River:

Cabins 1 through 4:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night...~~\$65.00~~ 75.00

Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....~~\$55.00~~ 65.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....~~\$85.00~~ 95.00  
 Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night .....~~\$75.00~~ 85.00  
 April 1 through September 30, per week .....~~\$450.00~~ 520.00  
 October 1 through March 31, per week .....~~\$375.00~~ 445.00

(10) Glen Elder:

Cabins 1 through 4:  
 Year-round, per night.....~~\$75.00~~ 75.00  
 Year-round, per week.....~~\$450.00~~ 450.00

(11) Hillsdale:

Cabins 1 through 8 5:  
 Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night...~~\$65.00~~ 75.00  
 Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....~~\$55.00~~ 65.00  
 Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....~~\$85.00~~ 95.00  
 Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night .....~~\$75.00~~ 85.00  
 April 1 through September 30, per week .....~~\$450.00~~ 520.00  
 October 1 through March 31, per week .....~~\$375.00~~ 445.00

Cabins 6 through 10:

Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night .....\$110.00  
Friday and Saturday, May 1 through September 30, per night.....\$120.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through April 30, per night .....\$110.00  
Year-round, per week.....\$700.00

(12) Kanopolis:

Cabins 1 through 7 11:

Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night .....~~\$55.00~~ 75.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....~~\$70.00~~ 95.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night .....~~\$55.00~~ 85.00

April 1 through September 30, per week .....~~\$400.00~~ 450.00

October 1 through March 31, per week .....~~\$350.00~~ 375.00

(13) Lovewell:

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

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

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

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

(14) Meade:

Cabins 1 and 2:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(15) Milford:

Cabins 1 through 3:

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

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

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

April 1 through September 30, per week .....\$300.00

October 1 through March 31, per week .....\$275.00

Cabins 4 through & 15:

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~(15)~~ (16) Perry:

Cabins 1 through 4:

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

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

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$65.00
Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night .....	\$55.00
Year-round, per week.....	\$300.00
<u>Cabins 5 through 8 &amp; 9:</u>	
Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$75.00
Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$65.00
Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$95.00
Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night .....	\$85.00
April 1 through September 30, per week .....	\$520.00
October 1 through March 31, per week .....	\$445.00

~~(16)~~ (17) Pomona:

Cabins 1 and 2:

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

Cabins 3 through 5:

<u>Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....</u>	<u>\$95.00</u>
<u>Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....</u>	<u>\$80.00</u>



<u>Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....</u>	<u>\$110.00</u>
<u>Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....</u>	<u>\$95.00</u>
<u>April 1 through September 30, per week.....</u>	<u>\$665.00</u>
<u>October 1 through March 31, per week.....</u>	<u>\$550.00</u>

~~(17)~~ (18) Prairie Dog:

Cabins 1 and 2:	
Year-round, per night.....	\$45.00
Cabins 3 and 4:	
Year-round, per night.....	<del>\$70.00</del> <u>75.00</u>
Year-round, per week.....	<del>\$455.00</del> <u>490.00</u>

(19) Sand Hills:

<u>Cabins 1 through 5:</u>	
<u>Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night.....</u>	<u>\$95.00</u>
<u>Friday and Saturday, May 1 through September 30, per night.....</u>	<u>\$110.00</u>
<u>Friday and Saturday, October 1 through April 30, per night.....</u>	<u>\$95.00</u>
<u>Year-round, per week.....</u>	<u>\$640.00</u>

~~(18)~~ (20) Scott:

Cabins 1 and 2:	
Year-round, per night.....	<del>\$70.00</del> <u>75.00</u>

Year-round, per week.....\$420.00 490.00

(21) State Fair:

Cabin 1:

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

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

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

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

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

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

~~(19)~~ (22) Tuttle Creek:

Cabins 1 through 4:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cabins 5 through ~~9~~ 12:

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

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

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

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night .....	\$85.00
April 1 through September 30, per week .....	\$520.00
October 1 through March 31, per week .....	\$445.00
<u>Cabins 13 through 15:</u>	
<u>Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....</u>	<u>95.00</u>
<u>Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....</u>	<u>80.00</u>
<u>Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....</u>	<u>110.00</u>
<u>Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night .....</u>	<u>95.00</u>
<u>April 1 through September 30, per week .....</u>	<u>665.00</u>
<u>October 1 through March 31, per week .....</u>	<u>550.00</u>

~~(20)~~ (23) Webster:

Cabin 1:	
Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night .....	<del>\$60.00</del> <u>80.00</u>
Friday and Saturday, year-round, per night .....	<del>\$80.00</del> <u>100.00</u>
Year-round, per week.....	<del>\$420.00</del> <u>550.00</u>
Cabin 2:	
Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night .....	<del>\$50.00</del> <u>70.00</u>
Friday and Saturday, year-round, per night .....	<del>\$70.00</del> <u>90.00</u>
Year-round, per week.....	<del>\$400.00</del> <u>490.00</u>

~~(21)~~ (24) Wilson:

Cabins 1 through ~~7~~ 9:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night...~~\$60.00~~ 75.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....~~\$70.00~~ 95.00

October 1 through March 31, per night .....~~\$50.00~~ 70.00

April 1 through September 30, per week .....~~\$380.00~~ 520.00

October 1 through March 31, per week .....~~\$325.00~~ 445.00

Cabins 10 through 12:

Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$95.00

Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$80.00

Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$110.00

Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night .....\$95.00

April 1 through September 30, per week .....\$665.00

October 1 through March 31, per week .....\$550.00

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

(1) Atchison:

Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....~~\$60.00~~ 70.00

Year-round, per week.....~~\$420.00~~ 490.00

(2) Benedictine:

Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....~~\$60.00~~ 70.00

Year-round, per week.....~~\$420.00~~ 490.00

(3) Butler:

Cabins 1 through 3:

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

Year-round, per week.....\$490.00

(4) Clark:

Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....~~\$60.00~~ 70.00

Year-round, per week.....~~\$420.00~~ 490.00

(4) (5) Fall River:

~~Cabin~~ Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....~~\$60.00~~ 70.00

Year-round, per week.....~~\$420.00~~ 490.00

(5) (6) Jamestown:

Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....~~\$60.00~~ 70.00

Year-round, per week.....~~\$420.00~~ 490.00

~~(6)~~ (7) Kingman:

Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....~~\$60.00~~ 70.00

Year-round, per week.....~~\$420.00~~ 490.00

(8) Leavenworth:

Cabins 1 and 2:

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

Year-round, per week.....\$490.00

~~(7)~~ (9) McPherson:

~~Cabin~~ Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....~~\$60.00~~ 70.00

Year-round, per week.....~~\$420.00~~ 490.00

~~(8)~~ (10) Mined land:

Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....~~\$60.00~~ 70.00

Year-round, per week.....~~\$420.00~~ 490.00

Cabin 3:

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

Year-round, per week.....\$675.00

~~(9)~~ (11) Ottawa:

Cabin 1:

Year-round, per night.....~~\$60.00~~ 70.00

Year-round, per week.....~~\$420.00~~ 490.00

~~(10)~~ (12) Woodson:

Cabins 1 and 2:

Year-round, per night.....~~\$60.00~~ 70.00

Year-round, per week.....~~\$420.00~~ 490.00

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2011. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. ~~2008~~ 2009 Supp. 32-988; effective Jan. 1, 2005; amended Jan. 1, 2007; amended July 25, 2007; amended Jan. 1, 2008; amended May 16, 2008; amended Dec. 1, 2008; amended Nov. 20, 2009; amended P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

## ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

### **K.A.R. 115-2-3a. Cabin camping permit fees.**

**DESCRIPTION:** This regulation establishes fees for cabin camping within the state parks, state fishing lakes and wildlife areas. Previously, cabin use at state parks was limited to primitive cabins that were converted from picnic shelters by local managers. Since then, cabin demand by the public within the state parks has increased considerably. As such, the Department and local citizen support groups have responded and implemented cabin projects throughout the state parks, state fishing lakes and wildlife areas and the cabin program has proved highly successful. Prices are based on location, size and accommodations within the actual cabins. The proposed changes take into account some potential new cabin locations throughout department lands that will come on line in FY 11 and FY 12 and some minor adjustments in current cabin fees, both increases and decreases to reflect current demand.

**FEDERAL MANDATE:** None.

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

**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:** None.



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

(1) Resident hunting license .....	\$18.00
(2) <u>Resident hunting license (16 years of age through 20 years of age)</u> .....	40.00
(3) Nonresident hunting license .....	70.00
<del>(3)</del> (4) Nonresident junior hunting license (under 16 years of age) .....	35.00
<del>(4)</del> (5) Resident big game hunting permit:	
General resident: either-sex elk permit .....	250.00
General resident: antlerless-only elk permit .....	100.00
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): either-sex elk permit.....	125.00
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): antlerless-only elk permit .....	50.00
Landowner/tenant: either-sex elk permit .....	125.00
Landowner/tenant: antlerless-only elk permit .....	50.00
Hunt-on-your-own-land: either-sex elk permit.....	125.00
Hunt-on-your-own-land: antlerless-only elk permit .....	50.00
General resident: deer permit .....	30.00
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): deer permit .....	15.00
General resident: antlerless-only deer permit .....	15.00
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): antlerless-only deer permit .....	7.50

Landowner/tenant: deer permit .....	15.00
Hunt-on-your-own-land: deer permit .....	15.00
Special hunt-on-your-own-land: deer permit .....	30.00
General resident: antelope permit .....	40.00
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): antelope permit .....	20.00
Landowner/tenant: antelope permit .....	20.00
Hunt-on-your-own-land: antelope permit .....	20.00
Antelope preference point service charge .....	5.00
Any-deer preference point service charge .....	5.00
Application fee for elk permit.....	5.00

~~(5)~~ (6) Wild turkey permit:

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

~~(6)~~ (7) Wild turkey game tag:

Resident: turkey game tag (1-bird limit) .....	10.00
Nonresident: turkey game tag (1-bird limit) .....	20.00

~~(7)~~ (8) Spring wild turkey permit and game tag combination (2-bird limit, must be purchased before April 1 of year of use):

General resident: turkey permit and game tag combination (2-bird limit) .....25.00

General resident youth (under 16 years of age): turkey permit and game tag combination  
(2-bird limit) .....15.00

Landowner/tenant: turkey permit and game tag combination (2-bird limit) .....15.00

Nonresident: turkey permit and game tag combination (2-bird limit) .....45.00

(9) Combination deer permit (one antlered or either-sex deer permit and one antlerless deer permit):

General resident: combination deer permit .....37.50

General resident youth (under 16 years of age): combination deer permit .....18.75

Landowner/tenant: combination deer permit .....18.75

Resident hunt-on-your-own-land: combination deer permit .....18.75

Special hunt-on-your-own-land: combination deer permit .....67.50

Nonresident hunt-on-your-own-land: combination deer permit .....112.50

Nonresident: combination deer permit.....337.50

~~(8)~~ (10) Nonresident big game hunting permit:

Nonresident hunt-on-your-own-land: deer permit .....75.00

Nonresident: deer permit (antlered deer) .....300.00

Nonresident: deer permit (antlerless only) .....75.00

Nonresident: antelope permit (archery only) .....200.00

Nonresident: deer permit application fee .....	20.00
Nonresident: mule deer stamp .....	100.00
<del>(9)</del> <u>(11)</u> 48-hour waterfowl hunting permit .....	25.00
<del>(10)</del> <u>(12)</u> Field trial permit: game birds .....	20.00
<del>(11)</del> <u>(13)</u> Lifetime hunting license .....	440.00
or eight quarterly installment payments of .....	60.00
<del>(12)</del> <u>(14)</u> Migratory waterfowl habitat stamp .....	5.00
<del>(13)</del> <u>(15)</u> Special dark goose hunting permit .....	5.00
<del>(14)</del> <u>(16)</u> Sandhill crane hunting permit: validation fee .....	5.00
<del>(15)</del> <u>(17)</u> Disabled person hunt-from-a-vehicle permit .....	0

(b) Fishing licenses and permits.

Resident fishing license .....	18.00
<u>Resident fishing license (16 years of age through 20 years of age).....</u>	<u>40.00</u>
Nonresident fishing license .....	40.00
24-hour fishing license .....	3.00
Three-pole permit.....	4.00
Tournament bass pass .....	10.00
Paddlefish permit (six carcass tags).....	10.00
Paddlefish permit youth (under 16 years of age) (six carcass tags).....	5.00
Hand fishing permit .....	25.00
Floatline fishing permit.....	0

Lifetime fishing license .....	440.00
or eight quarterly installment payments of .....	60.00
Five-day nonresident fishing license .....	20.00
Institutional group fishing license .....	100.00
Special nonprofit group fishing license .....	50.00
Trout permit .....	10.00

(c) Combination hunting and fishing licenses and permits.

Resident combination hunting and fishing license .....	36.00
<u>Resident combination hunting and fishing license (16 years of age through</u>	
<u>    20 years of age).....</u>	<u>70.00</u>

Resident lifetime combination hunting and fishing license .....	880.00
or eight quarterly installment payments of .....	120.00
Nonresident combination hunting and fishing license .....	110.00

(d) Furharvester licenses.

Resident furharvester license .....	18.00
Resident junior furharvester license .....	10.00
Lifetime furharvester license .....	440.00
or eight quarterly installment payments of .....	60.00
Nonresident furharvester license .....	250.00
Nonresident bobcat permit (1-bobcat limit per permit) .....	100.00

Resident fur dealer license .....100.00  
Nonresident fur dealer license .....400.00  
Field trial permit: furbearing animals .....20.00

(e) Commercial licenses and permits.

Controlled shooting area hunting license .....15.00  
Resident mussel fishing license .....75.00  
Nonresident mussel fishing license .....1,000.00  
Mussel dealer permit .....200.00  
Missouri river fishing permit .....25.00  
Game breeder permit .....10.00  
Controlled shooting area operator license .....200.00  
Commercial dog training permit .....20.00  
Commercial fish bait permit .....20.00  
Commercial prairie rattlesnake harvest permit (without a valid Kansas hunting license) .....20.00  
Commercial prairie rattlesnake harvest permit (with a valid Kansas hunting license or  
exempt from this license requirement) .....5.00  
Commercial prairie rattlesnake dealer permit.....50.00  
Prairie rattlesnake round-up event permit .....25.00

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

Scientific, educational, or exhibition permit .....10.00

Raptor propagation permit .....0

Rehabilitation permit .....0

Wildlife damage-control permit .....0

Wildlife importation permit .....10.00

Threatened or endangered species: special permits .....0

(g) Falconry.

Apprentice permit .....75.00

General permit .....75.00

Master permit .....75.00

Testing fee .....50.00

(h) Miscellaneous fees.

Duplicate license, permit, stamp, and other issues of the department .....10.00

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

Vendor bond

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

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

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

This regulation shall be effective on and after ~~August~~ January 1, 2010 ~~2011~~. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 32-988; effective Dec. 4, 1989; amended Sept. 10, 1990; amended Jan. 1, 1991; amended June 8, 1992; amended Oct. 12, 1992; amended April 11, 1994;

amended Aug. 29, 1994; amended June 5, 1995; amended Aug. 21, 1995; amended Feb. 28, 1997;  
amended July 30, 1999; amended Jan. 2, 2002; amended Jan. 1, 2003; amended Jan. 1, 2004; amended  
Feb. 18, 2005; amended Jan. 1, 2006; amended May 1, 2006; amended Jan. 1, 2007; amended Jan. 1,  
2008; amended Jan. 1, 2009; amended Jan. 1, 2010; amended Aug. 1, 2010; amended P-\_\_\_\_\_.)



**ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

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

**DESCRIPTION:** This permanent regulation establishes fish and wildlife-related license and permit fees. The proposed amendments would add options for combination deer permits and for multi-year hunting and fishing licenses for those in the 16-20 year old age bracket.

**FEDERAL MANDATE:** None.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT:** The purpose of the combination deer permit is twofold. The first purpose would be to allow a price break for those who would purchase the two permits together. The second purpose is to get more antlerless permits in the field, thereby potentially increasing antlerless deer harvest to reduce or stabilize deer populations. These are new permit options. Depending on the applicability or desire for these options, the amount generated or lost could vary widely and therefore any amount would be purely speculative at this time. No other appreciable negative economic impact is anticipated for other agencies, small businesses, or the public.

**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:** None.

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

**POTENTIAL AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE**

As a result of Commission comment on the combination antlered/antlerless deer permit pricing, the department suggests that the following amendment be made to the version of the regulation submitted for public comment.

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

Amend proposed subsection (a)(9) as follows:

(9) Combination deer permit (one antlered or either sex deer permit and one antlerless deer permit):

<u>General resident: combination deer permit .....</u>	<u>37.50</u>
<u>General resident youth (under 16 years of age): combination deer permit .....</u>	<u>18.75</u>
<u>Landowner/tenant: combination deer permit .....</u>	<u>18.75</u>
<u>Resident hunt on your own land: combination deer permit .....</u>	<u>18.75</u>
<u>Special hunt on your own land: combination deer permit .....</u>	<u>67.50</u>
<u>Nonresident hunt on your own land: combination deer permit .....</u>	<u>112.50</u>
<u>Nonresident: combination deer permit.....</u>	<u>337.50</u>

And re-number the following sections accordingly.

**POTENTIAL AMENDMENT NUMBER TWO**

As a result of Commission comment on the combination antlered/antlerless deer permit pricing, the following amendment is drafted in response to the version of the regulation submitted for public comment.

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

Amend proposed subsection (a)(10) as follows:

~~(8)~~ (10) Nonresident big game hunting permit:

Nonresident hunt-on-your-own-land: deer permit .....	75.00
Nonresident: deer permit (antlered deer) .....	300.00
Nonresident: deer permit (antlerless only) .....	<del>75.00</del> <u>50.00</u>
Nonresident: antelope permit (archery only) .....	200.00
Nonresident: deer permit application fee .....	20.00
Nonresident: mule deer stamp .....	100.00

**POTENTIAL AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE**

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

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

Amend proposed subsection (a)(2) as follows:

(2) Resident hunting license (one-time purchase, valid from 16 years of age through 20

years of age).....40.00

Amend proposed subsection (b) as follows:

Resident fishing license (one-time purchase, valid from 16 years of age through 20

years of age).....40.00

Amend proposed subsection (c) as follows:

Resident combination hunting and fishing license (*one-time purchase, valid from 16 years of age through 20 years of age*) .....70.00

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

- (1) Fishing lines with not more than two baited hooks or artificial lures per line;
- (2) trotlines;
- (3) setlines;
- (4) tip-ups;
- (5) using a person's hand or hands for flathead catfish in waters designated as open to hand

fishing, subject to the following requirements:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) snagging for paddlefish in waters posted or designated by the department as open to the snagging of paddlefish, subject to the following requirements:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) trotlines;

(3) setlines;

(4) tip-ups;

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

(6) crossbow and arrow with a barbed head and a line attached from arrow to crossbow;

(7) spear gun, without explosive charge, while skin or scuba diving. The spear, without explosive charge, shall be attached to the speargun or person by a line;

(8) gigging;

(9) snagging in waters posted by the department as open to snagging; and

(10) floatlines in waters posted or designated by the department as open to floatline fishing, which shall be subject to the requirements specified in paragraphs (a)(7)(A) through (D).

(c) Dip nets and gaffs may be used to land any legally caught or hooked fish.

(d) Fish may be taken by any method designated by the secretary when a fish salvage order has been issued by the secretary through public notice or posting the area open to fish salvage.

(e) Fish may be taken with the aid of boats, depth finders, artificial lights, sound attracters, and scents.

(f) Fish may be taken by legal means from vehicles.

(g) The following additional requirements shall apply in the flowing portions and backwaters of

the Missouri river and in any oxbow lake through which the Kansas-Missouri boundary passes:

(1) Each individual shall place all legally caught fish on a stringer, cord, cable, or chain, or in a basket, sack, cage, or other holding device, separate from those fish caught by any other individual.

(2) The equipment and methods specified in paragraphs (b)(5) and (b)(6) shall be legal only from sunrise to midnight.

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

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

(1) Blue catfish;

(2) channel catfish; and

(3) flathead catfish.

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

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



## **ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

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

**DESCRIPTION:** This permanent regulation establishes legal fishing equipment and methods for sportfish and for nonsportfish. The proposed amendment would restrict handfishing within 150 yard of any dam.

**FEDERAL MANDATE:** None.

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

**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:** None.

**115-7-8.** This regulation shall be revoked on and after January 1, 2011. (Authorized by K.S.A. 32-807; implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 32-1002; effective Nov. 27, 2006; amended Nov. 16, 2007; amended April 11, 2008; revoked P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

## **ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**K.A.R. 115-7-8.** Weigh-in black bass fishing tournaments using tournament black bass pass.

**DESCRIPTION:** This permanent regulation sets weigh-in procedures and requirements for black bass fishing tournaments utilizing the tournament black bass pass. The regulation is proposed for revocation.

**FEDERAL MANDATE:** None.

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

**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:** None.

**115-7-9. Weigh-in black bass fishing tournaments ~~not using tournament black bass pass.~~** (a) Each individual or organization conducting a weigh-in black bass fishing tournament ~~that does not allow the use of the tournament black bass pass~~ shall ensure that all of the following minimum requirements are met when conducting weigh-in procedures:

(1) One individual shall provide work crew support for each 10 registered anglers.

(2) One weigh-in tank filled with an electrolyte chemical-water solution and fitted with recirculation and aeration accessories shall be maintained for each 25 registered anglers.

(3) If the water temperature at the tournament location is 75 degrees Fahrenheit or cooler, the water contained in the weigh-in tank shall be maintained at the same temperature as that of the tournament location water.

(4) If the water temperature at the tournament location is warmer than 75 degrees Fahrenheit, the water in the weigh-in tank shall be maintained at a temperature that is between five and 10 degrees Fahrenheit cooler than the tournament location water but shall not exceed 85 degrees Fahrenheit at any time.

(5) Not more than four anglers shall be in the weigh-in line at any one time.

(6) Each weigh-in bag containing water from the well of the vessel shall be reinforced, reusable, and capable of holding up to 15 pounds of live fish and two gallons of water.

(7) The weigh-in site shall meet the following requirements:

(A) Be located near the vessel mooring site and the release site, vehicle, or vessel; and

(B) be located at all times under a portable awning, in an event tent, or in the shade.

(b) Each individual or organization conducting the tournament shall ensure that all of the following minimum requirements are met when conducting the release procedures:

(1) The direct release of fish into the tournament location water after the weigh-in shall not be permitted.

(2) If the tournament is conducted with release tubes, vehicles, or vessels, the holding tanks shall contain a one-half percent noniodized salt solution.

(3) If the tournament is conducted without release tubes, vehicles, or vessels, the fish shall be dipped, for a period of time ranging from 10 seconds to 15 seconds before release, in a three percent noniodized salt solution having the same temperature as that of the water in the weigh-in tank.

(4) The release site shall meet the following conditions:

(A) Be located in water reaching at least three feet in depth with good circulation and a hard bottom; and

(B) be located away from vessel traffic and public-use vessel ramps.

(c) Each tournament participant shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Ensure that each well in the participant's vessel used in the tournament is properly working and contains an electrolyte chemical-water solution; and

(2) ensure that the participant's vessel used in the tournament is cleaned before and after the tournament in compliance with department guidelines regarding the prevention of aquatic nuisance species.

(d) The provisions of paragraph (a)(7)(A) may be waived by the secretary within the period

beginning September 1 and extending through June 15 if the proximity proposed to the release site does not pose an inordinate risk to the wildlife resource and all other requirements of this regulation are met.

(Authorized by K.S.A. 32-807; implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. ~~2006~~ 2009 Supp. 32-1002; effective January 1, 2008; amended April 11, 2008; amended P-\_\_\_\_\_.)

## **ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**K.A.R. 115-7-9.** Weigh-in black bass fishing tournaments not using tournament black bass pass.

**DESCRIPTION:** This permanent regulation sets weigh-in procedures for all black bass fishing tournaments, except those using the tournament black bass pass. The proposed amendments, in conjunction with the revocation of K.A.R. 115-7-8, would make the regulation applicable to all weigh-in black pass tournaments.

**FEDERAL MANDATE:** None.

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

**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:** None.

**115-18-20. Tournament black bass pass; requirements, restrictions, and pass duration.** (a) A tournament black bass pass shall be required for each individual who wants to keep up to two black bass in a daily creel limit that meet the minimum statewide length limit but that do not meet the special length limit for the specific body of water, or who wants to cull black bass after the daily creel limit has been met, during a ~~registered and permitted~~ weigh-in bass tournament as established in K.A.R. ~~115-7-8~~ 115-7-9.

(b) Each tournament black bass pass shall be valid statewide through December 31 of the year in which the bass pass is issued.

(c) Each tournament black bass pass shall be validated by the signature of the pass holder written across the face of the pass. A tournament black bass pass shall not be transferable. (Authorized by K.S.A. 32-807; implementing K.S.A. 32-807, K.S.A. ~~2006~~ 2009 Supp. 32-1001, and K.S.A. ~~2006~~ 2009 Supp. 32-1002; effective Nov. 27, 2006; amended Nov. 16, 2007; amended P-\_\_\_\_\_.)



## **ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**K.A.R. 115-18-20. Tournament bass pass; requirements, restrictions, and pass duration.**

**DESCRIPTION:** This permanent regulation establishes the tournament bass pass. The proposed amendments would allow culling for black bass even after the daily creel limit is reached during weigh-in black bass tournaments.

**FEDERAL MANDATE:** None.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT:** No substantial economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or members of the public is anticipated.

**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:** None.

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

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

(2) the flowing portions of the Kansas river from its origin downstream to its confluence with the Missouri river and the flowing portions of the Arkansas river from its origin downstream to the Kansas-Oklahoma border and on federal reservoirs from 150 yards away from the dam to the upper end of the federal property, for which the open hand-fishing season for the taking of flathead catfish shall be from sunrise to sunset, June 15 through August 31;

(3) the open season for floatline fishing shall be from sunrise to sunset, July 15 through September 15, on designated federal reservoirs; and

(4) those areas closed by posted notice.

(b) Pursuant to K.A.R. 115-18-12, a trout permit shall be required for each individual who wants to fish on the following waters during the specified time periods:

(1) October 15 through April 15:

(A) Cedar Bluff Stilling Basin;

(B) Dodge City Lake Charles;

(C) Fort Scott Gun Park Lake;

(D) Garnett Crystal Lake;

(E) Glen Elder State Park Pond;

(F) Kanopolis Seep Stream;

(G) KDOT East Lake, located in Wichita;

(H) Lake Henry, located in Clinton State Park;

(I) Pratt Centennial Pond;

(J) Sandsage Bison Range and Wildlife Area Sandpits;

(K) the following Sedgwick County Park waters;

(i) Vic's Lake; and

(ii) Slough Creek;

(L) Topeka Auburndale Park;

(M) Walnut River Area, located in El Dorado State Park;

(N) Webster Stilling Basin; and

(O) Willow Lake, located in Tuttle Creek State Park; and

(2) October 15 through October 14: unit number 30, located in the Mined Land Wildlife Area.

(c) Pursuant to K.A.R. 115-18-12, a trout permit shall be required for each individual who wants to fish for and possess trout on the following waters from October 15 through April 15:

(1) Atchison City Lake No. 1;

(2) Belleville City Lake (Rocky Pond);

(3) Cameron Springs, located on Fort Riley;

(4) Cimarron Grasslands Pits;

- (5) Great Bend Veterans Memorial Park Lake;
- (6) Holton-Elkhorn Lake;
- (7) Hutchinson Dillon Nature Center Pond;
- (8) Kanopolis State Park Pond;
- (9) Lake Shawnee, located in Shawnee County;
- (10) Moon Lake, located on Fort Riley;
- (11) Salina Lakewood Lake;
- (12) Scott State Fishing Lake;
- (13) Scott State Park Pond;
- (14) the following Sedgwick County Park waters:
  - (A) Moss Lake; and
  - (B) Horseshoe Lake;
- (15) Sherman County Smoky Gardens Lake;
- (16) Solomon River between Webster Reservoir and Rooks County #2 Road; and
- (17) Syracuse-Sam's Pond.

(d) The following daily creel limits and size limits shall apply to each pond, lake, impoundment, and other water of the state that is open to public fishing access, and to all perennial and intermittent watercourses of the state, unless special creel limits and size limits apply pursuant to subsection (f).

<u>Species</u>	<u>Creel Limit</u>	<u>Size Limit</u>
Black bass: largemouth,	5*	15"

spotted, or smallmouth		
Channel catfish or blue catfish	10*	--
Trout	5*/2***	--
Flathead catfish	5	--
Walleye, sauger, saugeye	5*	15"
Pike family: northern pike, tiger, or muskellunge	2*	30"
Striped bass	2	--
Wiper: striped bass hybrid	2	--
Paddlefish	2**	--
Crappie: white or black	50*	--
All other species	No limit	--

\* The daily creel limit shall be composed of a single listed species or a combination of the species in the listed species group.

\*\* The total snagging creel limit of paddlefish per calendar year shall be six paddlefish.

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

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

(f) Special size limits, creel limits, and bait restrictions for designated waters shall be those limits and restrictions specified in the department's "Kansas special size limits, creel limits, and bait restriction tables," dated July 14, 2010, which is hereby adopted by reference. All fish caught from these designated waters that are of a size or number that is illegal to possess shall be released unrestrained to the water immediately. (Authorized by K.S.A. 32-807; implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 32-1002.)

## **ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

**K.A.R. 115-25-14.** Fishing; creel limit, size limit, possession limit, and open season.

**DESCRIPTION:** This exempt regulation establishes statewide limits and open seasons for fishing in Kansas. The proposed amendments relate to handfishing, trout waters and updates to the reference document related to length and creel limits for specific bodies of water.

**FEDERAL MANDATE:** None.

**ECONOMIC IMPACT:** The proposed changes would likely have no substantive economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

**ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:** None.

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

**Dated: July 14, 2010**

### **Blue Catfish Creel Limits**

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

Carbondale East Lake, Fall River Toe Drain

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

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

### **Blue Catfish Length Limits**

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

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

### **Channel Catfish Creel Limits**

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

Andale-Renwick USD 267 Pond, Andover - Lake George, Arma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Blue Mound City Lake, Bonner Springs - North Park Lake, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Butler State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clinton State Park - Lake Henry, Clinton State Park - Picnic Area Pond, Columbus - VFW Pond, Colwich City Lake, Emporia - Camp Alexander Ponds, Emporia - Jones Park Ponds, Emporia - Peter Pan Park, Fall River State Park Kids Pond, Fall River Toe Drain, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Gardner City Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Haysville -



Riggs Lake, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Region 1 & 3, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South , Kanopolis State Park Pond, Kechi Lake, Kingman State Fishing Lake, Lansing City Lake, Lansing City Lake #2-Kenneth W. Bernard Community Park Pond, Lawrence - Mary's Lake, Lawrence Pat Dawson Billings N & S, Leavenworth - Jerry's Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway Middle, Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway North , Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway South , Lebo City Lake, Lenexa – Mize Blvd. Lake, Lenexa - Rose's Pond, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mound City Lake, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulberry City Park Lake, Mulvane Sports Complex, Nebo State Fishing Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Olathe - Black Bob Park Pond, Olathe - Cedar Lake, Olathe - Frisco Lake, Olathe - Mahaffie Farmstead Pond, Olathe - North Waterworks Park Lake, Olathe-Oregon Trail Park Pond, Olathe-Prairie Center Park Pond, Olathe - Prairie Center Pond, Olathe - Waterworks Lake, Olpe - Jones Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overland Park - Amesbury Lake, Overland Park - Kingston Lake, Overland Park - Regency Lake, Overland Park - South Lake, Overland Park - Summercrest Lake, Overland Park - Wilderness Lake, Parker City Lake, Pittsburg - Lincoln Park Pond, Pittsburg - Lakeside Park Lake, Pittsburg - Wilderness Pond, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Shawnee Co. Shawnee Jr., Spring Hill Woodland Ridge Pond, Topeka - Cedar Crest Pond, Topeka - Central Park Lake, Topeka - Clarion Lake, Topeka - Freedom Valley Lake, Topeka - Governor's Ponds East & West, Topeka-Horseshoe Bend Park Pond, Topeka - West Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Valley Center - McLaughlin Pond, Wichita - Harrison Park Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Big 11, Wyandotte Co. Bonner Lake, Wyandotte Co. Pierson Park Lake, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir – New

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

Altamont City Lake, Arkansas City - Knebbler #2, Arkansas City 6th Street Pond, Arkansas City, Knebbler #1, Atchison City Lakes 1-4, 6-9, 23, 24, Atchison County Lake, Atwood Lake, Barber Lower, Barber Upper, Belleville City Lake (Rocky Pond), Benton - Poling Lake, Black Kettle State Fishing Lake, Bone Creek Reservoir, Centralia City Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko), Cimarron Grasslands Fishing Pits, Clark State Fishing Lake, Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Colby - Villa High Lake, Coldwater City Lake, Concannon State Fishing Lake, Council Grove City Lake, Cowley State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Dodge City - Mariah Hills Golf Course, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Edna City Lake, Ellis City Lake, Eureka City Lake, Finney State Fishing Lake, Ford State Fishing Lake, Fort Scott - Rock Creek Lake, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Geary State Fishing Lake, Goodman State Fishing Lake, Graham County - Antelope Lake, Great Bend Stone Lake, Great Bend Veteran's Park, Hain State Fishing Lake, Hamilton State Fishing Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Haysville - South Hampton, Herington - Father Padilla

Pond, Hiawatha City Lake, Hodgeman State Fishing Lake, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horsethief Reservoir, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Howard - Polk Daniels Lake, Hutchinson - Carey Park Lagoon & Pond, Hutchinson - Dillon Nature Center, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Jeffrey Energy Center, Jetmore City Lake, Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Jewell State Fishing Lake, Junction City - Rim Rock Lake, Junction City - Wetland Park, Kiowa State Fishing Lake, LaCrosse Warren Stone Memorial , Liberal-Arkalon Recreation Area, Logan City Lake, Logan State Fishing Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Lyon State Fishing Lake, Madison City Lake, Marion County Lake, Meade State Fishing Lake, Miami State Fishing Lake, Milford State Park Pond, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Moline New City Lake, Moline Old City Lake, Montgomery State Fishing Lake, Neosho State Fishing Lake, Neosho Wildlife Area Pond, Ogden City Lake, Olpe City Lake, Osawatomie - Beaver Lake, Osawatomie City Lake, Ottawa State Fishing Lake, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Parsons City Lake, Plainville Township Lake, Pottawatomie 1, Pottawatomie 2, Pottawatomie Co. Cross Creek Lake, Prescott City Lake, Rooks State Fishing Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Salina - Indian Rock Pond, Salina - Lakewood Lake, Saline State Fishing Lake, Sandsage Bison Range & Wildlife Area, Scott State Fishing Lake, Sedan New City Lake, Sedan Old City Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Severy City Lake, Shawnee State Fishing Lake, Sheridan State Fishing Lake, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Sherman State Fishing Lake, St. Francis - Keller Lake, St. Francis Sand Pits, Syracuse-Sam's Pond, Thayer City Lake (New), Thayer City Lake (Old), Troy - 4-H Lake, Ulysses City Lake, Washington State Fishing Lake, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Cruiser Lake, Wichita - Dillon's Pond, Wichita - East KDOT, Wichita - Emery Park Pond, Wichita - South Lake, Wichita - SP1, Wichita - SP2, Wichita - Watson Park Lake, Wichita - West KDOT, Wilson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake

### **Channel Catfish Length Limits**

**15 inch minimum.** Channel catfish of a length less than fifteen (15) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Altamont City Lake, Arma City Lake, Atchison City Lakes 1-4, 6-9, 23, 24, Atchison County Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Atwood Lake, Belleville City Lake (Rocky Pond), Black Kettle State Fishing Lake, Blue Mound City Lake, Bone Creek Reservoir, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Butler State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Centralia City Lake, Chanute City Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko), Columbus - VFW Pond, Cowley State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Edgerton - Bridgewater Lake, Edna City Lake, Emporia - Camp Alexander Ponds, Emporia - Jones Park Ponds, Emporia - Peter Pan Park, Eureka City Lake, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott -

Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Gardner City Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Harvey County West Lake, Hiawatha City Lake, Holton Elkhorn Lake, Holton City Prairie Lake, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Jackson County - Banner Creek Reservoir, Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Jewell State Fishing Lake, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South, Kingman State Fishing Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits, Logan City Lake, Louisburg-Middle Creek SFL, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Melvern River Pond, Miami State Fishing Lake, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Montgomery State Fishing Lake, Mound City Lake, Mulberry City Park Lake, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Neosho State Fishing Lake, Neosho Wildlife Area Pond, New Strawn City Lake, Olathe-Stagecoach Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Osawatomie – Beaver Lake, Osawatomie City Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overland Park - Amesbury Lake, Overland Park - Summercrest Lake, Overland Park - Wilderness Lake, Parker City Lake, Parsons City Lake, Pittsburg - Lincoln Park Pond, Pittsburg - Lakeside Park lake, Pittsburg - Wilderness Pond, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Pottawatomie 1, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sherman County – Smoky Gardens, Spring Hill Woodland Ridge Pond, Thayer City Lake (New), Thayer City Lake (Old), Troy 4-H Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Wellington – Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wilson State Fishing Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir – New

### **Crappie Creel Limits**

#### **10 fish daily creel**

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

#### **20 fish daily creel**

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

**Crappie Length Limits**

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

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

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

Andale-Renwick USD 267 Pond, Andover - Lake George, Arma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Atwood Lake, Benton - Poling Lake, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Columbus - VFW Pond, Colwich City Lake, Concannon State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Harvey County West Lake, Haysville - South Hampton, Hiawatha City Lake, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Region 1 & 3 , Jackson County - Banner Creek , Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park , Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South , Kanopolis State Park Pond, Kechi Lake, Lansing City Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Melvern River Pond, Miami State Fishing Lake, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulberry Park Lake, Mulvane Sports Complex, Nebo State Fishing Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overland Park - Kingston Lake, Overland Park - Regency Lake, Overland Park - South Lake, Paola - Lake Miola, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Parker City Lake, Pittsburg - Lincoln Park Pond, Pittsburg - Lakeside Park lake, Pittsburg - Wilderness Pond, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Sandsage Bison Range & Wildlife Area, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Troy - 4-H Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Valley Center-Arrowhead Park Lake, Valley Center - McLaughlin Pond, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake,

Wichita - Cruiser Lake, Wichita - Dillon's Pond, Wichita - East KDOT, Wichita - Emery Park Pond, Wichita - Harrison Park Lake, Wichita - South Lake, Wichita - SP1, Wichita - SP2, Wichita - Watson Park Lake, Wichita - West KDOT, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Bonner Lake

### **Largemouth Bass Length Limits**

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

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

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

Alma City Lake, Andale-Renwick USD 267 Pond, Andover - Lake George, Arma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Atwood Lake, Benton - Poling Lake, Black Kettle State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Centralia City Lake, Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko), Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Clinton Reservoir, Clinton State Park - Lake Henry, Clinton State Park - Picnic Area Pond, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Edna City Lake, El Dorado Reservoir, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Eureka City Lake, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Glen Elder Reservoir, Greenbush Community Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Harveyville City Lake, Haysville - South Hampton, Herington City Lake - New, Herington City Lake - Old, Herington - Father Padilla Pond, Hiawatha City Lake, Hillsdale Reservoir, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horton Little Lake, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Region 1 & 3, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Johnson Co. - Kill Creek North Pond, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek South Pond, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park , Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South , Kanopolis State Park Pond, Kechi Lake, Kingman

State Fishing Lake, LaCygne Reservoir, Logan City Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Marion County Lake, Marion Reservoir, Melvern Reservoir, Miami State Fishing Lake, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulvane Sports Complex, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Neosho State Fishing Lake, Olathe - Cedar Lake, Olathe - Lake Olathe, Osage City Lake, Paola - Lake Miola, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Perry Reservoir, Pratt County Lake, Rooks State Fishing Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Salina - Indian Rock Pond, Salina - Lakewood Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Troy - 4-H Lake, Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Tuttle Creek Willow Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Valley Center-Arrowhead Park Lake, Valley Center - McLaughlin Pond, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Cruiser Lake, Wichita - Dillon's Pond, Wichita - East KDOT, Wichita - Emery Park Pond, Wichita - Harrison Park Lake, Wichita - South Lake, Wichita - SP1, Wichita - SP2, Wichita - Watson Park Lake, Wichita - West KDOT, Yates Center - South

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

Big Hill Reservoir, Big Hill Wildlife Area, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Jewell State Fishing Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, New Strawn City Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West

### **Smallmouth Bass Creel Limit**

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

Atchison State Fishing Lake, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett City Lake North, Jackson County - Banner Creek, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, New Strawn City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Woodson State Fishing Lake

### **Smallmouth Bass Length Limit**

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

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

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

**Spotted Bass Creel Limit**

**2 fish daily creel limit**

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

**Spotted Bass Length Limit**

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

El Dorado Reservoir

**Walleye Creel Limits**

**2 fish daily creel limit**

Atchison State Fishing Lake, Bone Creek Reservoir, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Cheney Reservoir, El Dorado Reservoir, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett – Cedar Valley Reservoir, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Gridley City Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mound City Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Paola - Lake Miola, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir – New

**Walleye Length Limits**

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

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

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

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

**Sauger Creel Limit**

**2 fish daily creel limit**

Carbondale East Lake, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond

**Sauger Length Limits**

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

Jackson County - Banner Creek, Perry Reservoir

**Saugeye Creel Limits**



## **2 fish daily creel limit**

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

### **Saugeye Length Limits**

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

Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Centralia City Lake, Chanute City Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Eureka City Lake, Gardner City Lake, Geary State Fishing Lake, Graham County - Antelope Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Harveyville City Lake, Keith Sebelius (Norton), Louisburg - Middle Creek, Marion County Lake, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Ottawa State Fishing Lake, Parsons City Lake, Perry Reservoir, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Sabetha City Lake, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Washington State Fishing Lake, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Watson Park Lake

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

Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton

### **Striped Bass Length Limits**

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

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

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

Cheney Reservoir

**Wiper Creel Limits**

**5 fish daily creel limit**

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

**Wiper Length Limits**

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

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

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

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

**Paddlefish Length Limits**

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

Marais des Cygnes River

**Brown Trout Length Limits**

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

Mined Land Wildlife Area

**Brown Trout Creel Limits**

**1 fish daily creel limit**

Mined Land Wildlife Area

**Length and Creel Limits for the Missouri River (Kansas-Missouri Boundary Waters which includes the Browning Oxbow):**

Length limits on that portion of the Missouri River which bound the Kansas-Missouri state boundary (Kansas-Missouri Boundary Waters and the Browning Oxbow): Black bass (largemouth, spotted and smallmouth bass) of a length less than twelve (12) inches, Channel Catfish, Sauger, and Walleye of a length less than fifteen (15) inches, and only paddlefish of a length less than twenty-four (24) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately.

Daily creel limits on that portion of the Missouri River which bound the Kansas-Missouri state boundaries (Kansas-Missouri Boundary Waters and the Browning Oxbow): Catfish (Blue and Flathead) daily creel limit of five (5) fish each; Channel Catfish daily creel limit of ten (10) fish; Crappie (white and black; single species or in combination) daily creel limit of thirty (30) fish; Walleye, Sauger and their hybrids (single species or in combination) daily creel limit of four (4) fish; *Morone sps.* (Yellow bass, Striped bass, White bass and their hybrids; single species or in combination) daily creel limit of fifteen (15) fish; Paddlefish daily creel limit of two (2) fish; Black Bass (Largemouth, Spotted, and Smallmouth; single species or in combination) daily creel limit of six (6) fish; all other species (excluding T&E and SINC species) daily creel limit of fifty (50) fish.

All fish caught from the Missouri River Boundary Waters that are a size or number that is illegal to possess, shall be released unrestricted to the water immediately.

**Kanopolis Seep Stream (Sand Creek)**

Artificial bait only (lures or fly fishing) at power poles number 9 through number 16.

**Pratt Backwaters, Pratt Centennial Pond & Pratt Kids' Fishing Pond:**

Pratt Centennial Pond: Fishing hours shall be from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. All species of fish caught shall be immediately returned to the waters of Centennial Pond, except there shall be a daily creel limit of two (2) rainbow trout.

Pratt Kids' Fishing Pond: Fishing Hours shall be from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Children ten (10) years of age or less shall be accompanied by a person sixteen (16) years of age or older. The following creel limits on the Pratt Kids' Fishing Pond: Two fish of a single species or a combination of species per day.

Pratt Backwaters: Fishing Hours shall be from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

**Length and Creel Limits for Coffey County Lake:**

Length limits on Coffey County Lake: White bass of a length less than twelve (12) inches, wipers of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches, largemouth bass of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches, smallmouth bass of a length greater than sixteen (16) inches and less than twenty (20) inches, walleye of a length greater than eighteen (18) inches and less than twenty-four (24) inches, and crappie (black and white species) of a length less than fourteen (14) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately.

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

**Paddlefish Snagging Locations:**

Locations open to paddlefish snagging during the paddlefish season (March 15-May 15): Posted areas inside the city parks at Burlington and Chetopa on the Neosho River, Neosho River at Iola downstream from dam downstream to posted Iola city property boundary, Marais des Cygnes River below Osawatomie Dam downstream to posted boundary, Marais des Cynes River on the upstream boundary

of the Marais des Cygnes Wildlife Area downstream to Kansas-Missouri state line, and the Browning Oxbow Lake of the Missouri River.

At the posted area inside the city park at Chetopa on the Neosho River, each individual fishing for paddlefish shall use barbless hooks while fishing. "Barbless hook" shall mean a hook without barbs or upon which the barbs have been bent completely closed.

**Float Fishing Locations:**

Locations open to float fishing during the float fishing season (July 15-September15): Council Grove Reservoir, Hillsdale Reservoir, John Redmond Reservoir, Kanopolis Reservoir, Pomona Reservoir, Toronto Reservoir, Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Wilson Reservoir.

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

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

**Wichita – Chisholm Island Pond:**

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

**Sedgwick County - Slough Creek:**

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