

REVISED AGENDA
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE, PARKS & TOURISM
COMMISSION MEETING AND PUBLIC HEARING
Thursday, November 16, 2017
Bryan Conference Center
~~101 S Main St~~ (inside Wheatland Broadband) 416 S. Main
Scott City, KS

- I. CALL TO ORDER AT 1:00 p.m.**
- II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS**
- III. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO AGENDA ITEMS**
- IV. APPROVAL OF THE August 10, 2017 MEETING MINUTES**
- V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**
- VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**
 - A. Secretary's Remarks**
 - 1. Agency and State Fiscal Status (Robin Jennison)**
 - 2. 2018 Legislature (Chris Tymeson)**
 - B. General Discussion**
 - 1. Historic Lake Scott State Park Update (Greg Mills)**
 - 2. Scott Riffle Beetle (Jordan Hofmeier)**
 - 3. Antelope and Elk 25-Series Regulations (Matt Peek)**
 - 4. Public Land Regulations (Stuart Schrag)**
 - 5. Coast Guard Navigation Rules (Dan Heskett)**
 - C. Workshop Session**
 - 1. Big Game Permanent Regulations (Levi Jaster)**
 - 2. Deer 25-Series Regulations (Levi Jaster)**
 - 3. Threatened and Endangered Species Regulations (Jordan Hofmeier)**
- VII. RECESS AT 5:00 p.m.**
- VIII. RECONVENE AT 6:30 p.m.**
- IX. RE-INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS**

X. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

B. General Discussion (continued)

- 6. Playa Lakes Progress Update (Joe Kramer, DU)**

XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

D. Public Hearing

- 1. KAR 115-2-1. Amount of fees (Mike Miller)**
- 2. KAR 115-2-4. Boat fees (Mike Miller)**
- 3. KAR 115-2-3. Camping, utility, and other fees (Linda Lanterman)**
- 4. KAR 115-2-6. Other fees (Steve Adams)**
- 5. KAR 115-7-1. Fishing; legal equipment, methods of taking, and other provisions (Doug Nygren)**
- 6. KAR 115-7-4. Fish; processing and possession (Doug Nygren)**
- 7. KAR 115-7-10. Fishing; special provisions (Doug Nygren)**
- 8. KAR 115-17-2. Commercial sale of fish bait (Doug Nygren)**
- 9. KAR 115-17-3. Commercial fish bait permit; requirement, application, and general provisions (Doug Nygren)**
- 10. KAR 115-18-12. Trout permit; requirements, restrictions, and permit duration (Doug Nygren)**
- 11. KAR 115-18-19. Paddlefish permit; requirements, restrictions, and permit duration (Doug Nygren)**
- 12. KAR 115-18-20. Tournament black bass pass; requirements, restrictions, and pass duration (Doug Nygren)**
- 13. 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 November 16, 2017, to reconvene November 20, 2017, 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 11, 2018 at Milford Lake Conference Center, 3710 Farnum Creek Rd, Milford, KS

Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism
Commission Meeting Minutes
Thursday August 10, 2017
Cheney State Park – Ninnescah Sailing Club
Cheney, Kansas

Subject to
Commission
Approval

The August 10, 2017 meeting of the Kansas Wildlife, Parks and Tourism Commission was called to order by Chairman Gerald Lauber at 1:00 p.m. at the Ninnescah Sailing Club, Cheney State Park, Cheney. Chairman Lauber and Commissioners Ward Cassidy, Emerick Cross, Gary Hayzlett, Aaron Rider and Harrison Williams were present.

II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS, STAFF AND GUESTS

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

III. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO AGENDA ITEMS

None (Agenda - Exhibit B).

IV. APPROVAL OF THE June 22, 2017 MEETING MINUTES

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

V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Chairman Lauber – Appreciate being welcomed here.

Roger Gibson, Commodore of NSA – Great to have you here. Our club is in its 52nd year. The lake filled in 1964/1965. We have had a long-term relationship with the state and continue to work with you to improve our facilities. Member-supplied donations and labor helped build this building about 20 years ago. If you need anything, just ask. We are pleased to have you here today. Chairman Lauber – Mr. and Mrs. O’Brien have the marina which was just rebuilt on east side of the lake. O’Brien – Test run last year, the plans are done, we got storage built and working on fuel dock and slips and hope to have this marina be one of the nicest marinas in the state.

James D. McGinn Jr. (*did not sign roster*) – Come from Gatesville Texas; citizen of Kansas for 50 years; have wife and daughter with me; also served for 22 years in the army, retired Major; served in mental health as a nurse. The reason I am here is because I am concerned about how tame deer situations in the state are treated. Texas treats tame deer situation differently, but laws are the same in Texas and Kansas, listed on both websites it is forbidden to keep tame deer. In Texas the interpretation is different, not considered you are keeping a tame deer if your fences are less than 8 feet tall; if fences are that tall, you have to have a breeding permit. If fence is 6 foot or less or you don’t have a fence you are not keeping a

tame deer, according to state of Texas. Here in Kansas you get a ticket and then the deer gets killed right in front of your family. I was raised on hog farm in Kansas and I slaughtered all of the meat personally from age 12-16. Rule number one in country is you don't slaughter or kill your pets unnecessarily. The tame deer that was slaughtered in December 2016 was not injured in any way, not to the point it needed to be killed in front of its family. My concern is not that that happened, but with citizens of Kansas, my family homesteaded near Halstead. My point is the family had an 8-year old son and if he develops PTSD, state gets sued for millions of dollars; everyone here will look bad. If they don't sue the next one probably will. A serious situation and the state and KDWPT should take that into consideration. In Texas, it is ignored if fence is 6 foot or less. We have a tame deer, Lola was found on the road, she was gaunt and her face was bleeding and she was shaking and trembling and could barely stand. We picked up the fawn and put in their car. Lola is three years old now. When this tame deer situation happened Mr. Jennison said there were two reasons why tame deer aren't allowed in Kansas. Have pictures on my Facebook page, in Kansas and in three days, Lola would be dead. This situation needs to stop, other ways to handle this, like they handle it in Texas; not ideal in Texas, but better than in Kansas. Let me explain another situation in Indiana, tame deer was found, state department of wildlife came out, they got a \$500 ticket and gave them 30 days to do something with the deer instead of slaughtering it on the spot. The Indiana home owner was an Indiana Highway Patrol trooper, he called the Governor's office, Mike Pence who told the Indiana DNR that they needed to reinvestigate how this tame deer situation was being handled. They threw the ticket out and said the trooper could keep the deer. I am retired Major in the army do I qualify to keep mine? Kim McGowey in Kansas was an EMT, does she qualify to keep hers? I guess not. That doesn't seem right to me. Chairman Lauber – Appreciate your comments, we have hashed this out in the past few months, appreciate what you had to say. McGinn – you said you would change how tame deer situations were handled? Chairman Lauber – I did not say I would change that. McGinn - Look at it. Chairman Lauber – All right, thank you.

Robert Shook, Sedgwick – Talked to Ward Cassidy; last year in Mr. Cassidy's area there was an out-of-state outfitter that came in and leased up a ton of walk-in hunting areas. I understand farmers can do whatever they want to, but as a business owner I have to pay sales tax, register my business. In looking up statutes for Kansas, any hunt that is sold has to pay sales tax and register that business. Research shows that a lot of outfitters that advertise Kansas hunts are from out-of-state, this guy was from Texas who had local contacts. As a commission, are you ever going to look at that? I know the people who work in walk-in hunting access program spend a lot of time. It is hard for farmers to agree to lease and once it is in we would like to keep it. Is there any way in the future to keep an outfitter from coming in and leasing up 60,000 to 70,000 acres? He took only one hunter, but kicked out a lot of local people. We were traveling to Cheyenne County to hunt. Is there anybody with the department who checks outfitters? To see if they have permit and are abiding by the law and charging sales tax? Maybe there should be a lease tax for outfitters that could help the local community. Chairman Lauber – This is most common complaint from constituents, residents upset with leasing in general and that it is tying up the land for a small number of people. Understand what you are saying. From our perspective, we have tried to look at this with spirit of cooperation with landowners. We don't have resources or directive to collect taxes, that is Department of Revenue; expect sales taxes do apply, but there are certain exemptions. I get it, but just don't know how we can affect that. We have a budget where we can only pay so much for walk-in hunting, have parameters and try to do what is best, but don't have the resources to compete. Shook – I own two businesses in Sedgwick County and they have the resources and you have to be permitted on everything and it takes six to eight months to open a business here. Asking the commission, how we can make this so it is not so simple for an outfitter to come in; they have to go through a list of 10 steps to qualify to become an outfitter; they have to in western states. Make it more difficult for them to jump in

and out of Kansas. Chairman Lauber – There was one point in time where one of our charges was to try to organize and keep a minimum amount of professionalism among outfitters, they complained to the legislature and claimed our rules were affecting their economic development. We had a modest fee and they wanted 15 free assistant outfitters to work under him; everybody was gaming the system and we don't have it anymore. Interested in doing it, but agency can't fall on our sword and get crosswise with the legislature. Shook – Bring up the sales tax deal and I guarantee they will do some investigations. Chairman Lauber – I suggest you independently check with the Department of Revenue to see if there is a way and check with your elected officials. We understand, it is the biggest complaint we get. Chad Dawson, Wichita Delta Waterfowl, a new conservation group in the area – We advocate for more ducks and more duck hunters and hunter rights. Started in September and when I joined looked at FISH access program and I noticed that it is publically funded for public fishing, but 2,000 acres of water ground and 300 properties; and I look at it as a potential opportunity for water access for waterfowl hunting. Is there an initiative to push for that or an opportunity there to make contact with landowners to see if that is possible? We have brought this up to various individuals and they have talked about it and they said if they wanted to be part of it they already would be. Can we, as a chapter, fund a questionnaire to see if they are interested in that; or what it would take? We were told that would be ineffective. Is there anything that could be done through Wildlife and Parks to push for that in some fashion or is there something else we can do as an organization to advance that? Chairman Lauber – Encourage you to contact the office to see what type of things you could do as a group to get a hunting cooperative or work out something like that. From our perspective easier to get fishing access than hunting access. I understand, but don't know what can be done and don't know if the department has ever tried to do that. Robin Jennison – Jake George could address that from department standpoint. Jake George – Fishing access program is done by fisheries biologists and hunting access by wildlife biologists, but we work together and both programs are offered to any landowner. We do have some of the FISH impoundments that are also enrolled in the hunting access program; the same incentives are offered 50 percent in eastern half of state and we have tried various incentive programs, so offered to landowners and those interested did enroll. At this point not sure what else we can do aside from attempt to get additional fishing access properties that may be willing to allow hunting access too. Dawson – Any opportunity to offer for shot shell only or archery access only on hunting properties? In my opinion, landowners are worried about foot traffic and high powered rifles. George – In and around urban areas we also have special hunts program and we are doing a pilot program with new study of that using iSportsmen, a first come, first serve hunt open for specific dates; includes 18 counties including Sedgwick and surrounding area. We will try on a few properties this fall and that may be something where we could expand to allow certain dates for limited access waterfowl and potentially sell that as an opportunity to the cooperator. Shook – Are you thinking that will be similar to special permit draws they offer starting in July? George – It is similar, but a little different using the iSportsmen that we use on public wildlife areas, it would be first come, first serve where you are able to sign up to utilize the property 24 hours in advance on your phone or online. It allows us to limit the access and alleviates thought that the property is going to be overrun. There are some opportunities there.

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

Kansas Bowhunter Association Check Presentation – Keith Sexson – Introduce Bob Griffin, president of Kansas Bowhunters Association (KBA). Bob Griffin, Lebo – I talked to Lloyd, before he retired, about the new mule deer initiative they were beginning and he suggested it might be something KBA could help fund, so I would like to present a check for \$5,000. Sexson – On behalf of the department, we

appreciate your donation to the mule deer research project. The first deer research project I can remember in Kansas that addresses some deer issues. Thank you.

Blue Cross/Blue Shield Presentation – Linda Lanterman – Would like to do a presentation to Marlou Wegener, chief operating officer of Blue Cross and Blue Shield (BC/BS) Foundation. Blue Cross and Blue Shield has been a strong partner for outdoor recreation for some time in Kansas. A few years ago they teamed up with Kansas State Parks for a healthy adventure day, which we had in the end of September and October 1 of last year. Not only did they do that, but they have been a strong supporter in the development of our Flint Hills Nature Trail and have been a long time supporter of Kansas Recreation and Park Association, to which many of our state parks have applied for grants for programs such as OK Kids events and other initiatives they put through to get kids outdoors. On behalf of Kansas state parks and KDWPT, we welcome Marlou to come up. We are going to show a video of one of the TV ads for Healthy Adventure Day, it is pretty significant. As Robin would say, Kansas state parks have been excelling in our visitation and revenue over these last few years and I contribute that to the help of Blue Cross/Blue Shield and the advertising you enabled us to put out. *Presented award to BC/BS (read plaque)*. Chairman Lauber – Know Marlou’s grandson, Otto. Marlou Wegener – Andy could not come, he is avid outdoorsman, loves Kansas state parks and visits them often and it was his insight a few years ago to develop a partnership with the department. Partnered in a variety of ways and on our free healthy adventure day at all Kansas state parks. If you are wondering why we do it; this is 75th anniversary of Blue Shield of Kansas plan and that is taking a lot of time and effort. We want to continue partnership. Besides working with Secretary Jennison; Linda Craghead and Linda Lanterman are fantastic to work with and it has been my pleasure to work with them on these projects and look forward to future partnerships and events to get people outside to State Parks. Thank you for this honor. *(Played video on Healthy Trails Adventure Day, Saturday October 1)*

Chairman Lauber – We have an issue we need to deal with regarding the date of our next meeting. Chris Tymeson – I got notice this morning about an issue that deals with the procedure on how regulations are supposed to be voted on and due to circumstances beyond our control we are going to have to move the meeting back. Because we have already published notice for threatened and endangered species regulations it will require them to be noticed up again to vote at January meeting. The October meeting will have to be moved back about a month and are awaiting confirmation on the location; we will still meet in Scott City, but meet November 16. Chairman Lauber – You have been trying all morning to figure a way around that. Commissioner Williams – Is that the second week in November? Tymeson – Third Thursday of the month.

A. Secretary’s Remarks

1. Agency and State Fiscal Status – Robin Jennison, Secretary, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit D). Before I do fiscal status; in last year and a half of my tenure I get more reflective and this meeting today, being here and having KBA here with their gracious check and BC/BS partnership brings to mind that this agency has some great employees and over last seven years made phenomenal progress and we couldn’t have done it without our the various partners we have around the state. What we have done with wetlands with grants and Ducks Unlimited, Pheasants Forever and what they have meant for the state and this agency has been tremendous. I want to add my thanks to the bowhunters for their generous contribution to the deer effort; it shows why Kansas has been so successful. What BC/BS has done has been extremely helpful with the monies we have to promote this

state. Appreciate the Sailing Club and the opportunity to come to one of our resources and have a facility like this on the resource to have a meeting in is phenomenal. One of things we talk about as we go around to commission meetings is trying to have the time so commissioners can see some of the assets that this agency takes care of for the state of Kansas. To be able to come to Cheney and have a place like this and the Sailing Club willing to let us use it is phenomenal. This agency is doing a great job, but couldn't do it without the partners we have had. Largely because of bringing tourism into the agency, is the confidence other people have in the potential for Kansas as a destination for whatever they want to do has grown significantly. The Governor is leaving and he asked his secretaries to list accomplishments we have had in the last seven years; I quit at two pages. One of the things that interested me in that is we register all of the agritourism businesses in Kansas and over the last seven years we have doubled the number, a lot of that credit goes to Sue, but the fact of the matter is those folks don't have to be a registered agritourism business; they get very little from it, some liability protection. Through the activities of this agency, people have gained enough confidence that we doubled that number and see that throughout the accomplishments. Noteworthy in financial report; parks were issued a challenge to become more self-sufficient and they have embraced that and done it. Last fiscal year, for the first time ever there were two months in that fiscal year that were over \$1 million in revenue for the parks division. August so far has been a nice month and it would not shock me that it could be another \$1 million month. I usually talk about park balances because we try to get 50 percent of our annual budget. If you look at park revenue in 2011, \$5.2 million; \$8.3 million in 2017, a 37 percent increase in revenue. If you look at balances, compare end of July to last year, up \$600,000, but I will remind you that last year we had a change in the accounting department and one of the things we do at the first of the year is start pulling salaries out of EDIF, but we did not make that transition until later last year, so I adjusted for that; which if reflected in graph. Beginning year a little below last year, but remember parks division last year took a \$500,000 rescission in EDIF money, and we adjusted that in end of year took from parks because of three areas that get EDIF money; administrative function, parks and tourism; as we got to end of year we had enough in administrative function that we were able to take \$100,000 and use for parks expenditures and did the same thing with tourism to better spread the loss of EDIF over three functions. The parks division throughout the last six years as we have lost general fund appropriation and EDIF appropriation, parks has taken all of those hits, but this year offset a little. Budget this year should be full appropriation of EDIF and if we have a reasonable August we should be back over FY17 line and see a return to what has become a developing trend for revenue in PFF and see stability compared to last year and may continue to increase. In cabin fee fund (CFF) off to reasonable start, closest year was FY15, about \$30,000 over July FY15. The wildlife fee fund (WFF) has reasonably strong since I got here, seen balances go down and got fee increase and got better response than anticipated. We should be fine on budget this year. State's numbers are coming in above last year because of retroactive tax increase that legislature passed, but also running ahead of projections; under for last several years. Compensating for what we thought it would be, coming in ahead. Fiscally going to have a reasonable year as long as weather holds out and we continue to sell licenses. Commissioner Cassidy – Computer system, no more problems with that? Jennison – Less and less problems. We are gradually getting those resolved. A little slow getting the monies to come in and distributed to the right funds, but caught up now. We met with Active and had an after-action meeting to talk about things that did not work, closer but not everything fixed yet. Commissioner Cassidy – Vendors all up and running? Jennison – Yes. WE had some issues when we did the leftover draw, but taken care of now.

2. 2017 Legislature – Chris Tymeson, chief legal counsel, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit E). I went over in depth at last meeting, the two-year cycle, bills not passed still

alive for debate and action next year. SB 25 – department initiative, dealt with cabin fees, passed Senate, which would make more dynamic pricing; intend to push forward again next year. SB 26 – increasing cap on vessel registration fees and will come up later in agenda under boat registration fees with Mike Miller, but passed and allows the Commission to set that rate under that cap. SB 240 – which ultimately became HB 2407, allows the department to purchase 1,000 acres in Sherman County, currently owned by Pheasants Forever; went through five minutes before conclusion of legislature. HB 2098 – renamed bison herd at Mined Land wildlife area after Representative Bob Grant who passed away a few years ago. HB 2191 – department initiative started four years ago; as we convert to electronic licensing, cleans up some law enforcement issues. HB 2192 – renames Lake Scott State Park to Historic Lake Scott State Park, which is why we were heading there in October, now November. HB 2193 – boater education bill, plans to push that again next year. HB 2199 – dealt with conservation easements, another rendition of anti-conservation easement bill; saw no action, but would essentially authorize any county board of commissioners to regulate any conservation easements located within that county. Anticipate another attempt on HB 2207 – dealt with written permission and some law enforcement issues related to trespass; it had a hearing, passed out of House floor, re-referred back to committee and there are broad implications for people on both sides of that issue. HB 2208 – dealt with landowner transferrable deer permits, had a hearing in committee, did not pass, but was attempted to amend onto another bill, but was unsuccessful and also attempted to add to overall state budget bill and we got that defeated as well. Next year we have a few more initiatives we want to talk about, but one will be to work on fees that were increased over last 14-20 years have come up against their cap in statute, so will need to work to increase those caps next year so we don't end up in a scenario where the department ends up in a fiscal crunch and the commission can't raise fees to meet the needs. Chairman Lauber – Conservation easements, what is the controversy around those? Why legislation regarding them? Tymeson – Hearings two years ago, three proponents of bill to allow counties to regulate conservation easements, basically three individuals and about 20-25 groups that opposed. Some irony in it, as Kansas is a private land state, that you have individuals purporting to be supporters of private property rights trying to argue that the counties should have the authority to tell you what to do on conservation easements. It is a difficult issue, especially when you start talking about estate planning and things like that. The arguments for this were that conservation easements devalue property values. Varied reasons they are in perpetuity, you don't reap the benefits of estate planning from a tax perspective if not in perpetuity and why should somebody be able to lock up land when I might buy that land someday; some of that. I don't know, no discussion on the issue this year and don't expect play next year; surprised it came back after soundly defeated.

B. General Discussion

1. Big Game Regulations - Levi Jaster, big game research biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit F). In August we bring forth permanent regulations for big game for public comment; 115-4-2, general provisions, tagging and transport and salvaging carcasses, in recent years minor changes, last year elk hunters were given ability to register their animal, for this regulation not proposing any changes. Next, 115-4-4, legal equipment and taking methods; last changed in 2013; these are not typically changed on annual basis and we're not proposing changes this year. 115-4-6, deer firearm management units, establishes boundaries for management units, including Unit 19. We want to keep them the

same so we have long-term analysis on populations and harvest; no changes proposed. 115-4-11, big game and turkey permit applications, no change proposed. 115-4-13, deer permits descriptions and restrictions, establishes various permits we have in Kansas and identifies what an antlerless deer is; starting in 2016 we no longer offered either-species antlerless-only permits to address changing mule deer population; results from analysis of harvest data from 2016 indicates last year was lowest antlerless mule deer harvest since 1983 and dropping that permit played a significant role in that. We continue to monitor harvest rates on mule deer and keep track going into future; no proposed change. On 25-series regulations season dates; additional handout (Exhibit G) shows all of the seasons in one place and on the back has seasons back to 2011 to show what we are offering for potential seasons for 2018/2019 and how those would compare. There are a couple of adjustments being considered; in 2018, youth/designated persons season would start on the first of September, traditionally first Saturday of September. To get ahead of potential conflicts with dove season, potential start date would be September 8, still have nine days to hunt. Then archery and muzzleloader would start both on September 17; muzzleloader would run through September 30 and archery through December 31. For extended season we have had three possibilities for season length: one would be four days and in 2017/2018, because of how the season fell we have one season that would typically be started on Jan. 1 and run through the first weekend. To do that in 2018 it would have made it extremely long, relative to what has been done in the past and not given us much of a short season for those units where there is only one antlerless permit allocated. The potential opening for that is to have a one-day season in January in those units where only one white-tailed antlerless-only permit is allocated. Then shift the pre-rut antlerless season forward one week so that it falls on the same weekend as Columbus Day in 2018 and allow three days during that season, which is a holiday for some hunters to gain some of that back. That is what was done in 2017/2018 season. The regular firearm season will start again on traditional Wednesday after Thanksgiving on November 28 and then we will have those three antlerless seasons that start on January 1, the one-day, a six-day and a 13-day and in Unit 19 they would have 14-31 for archery extended. I will come back with more data on population indices and public input to develop list of what units will fall into what extended January firearm season. Those are the potential dates and I will bring back in November and January and finalize in March. Military unit seasons come forward at a later date in 25-9a completed in June.

Dave Easton, Pottawatomie County – In Clay Center, discussed with Lloyd about 2-day doe season for rifles in October and he said there was almost no participation and said that was a trial for 2-3 years and now we are going to expand it to three days? Jaster – Expanded in 2017 to three days. Easton – Have you considered dropping it? Jaster – In harvest data, there is little participation, but primarily residents and at this time no reason to change it and it provides opportunity for antlerless deer. Chairman Lauber – The purpose of pre-rut whitetail antlerless-only season was political in nature, too many deer contingent wanted something done; probably not effective, but not a downside either and every year there will be give and take discussion with these guys. Not strong proponent, but to drop it signals less cooperation.

Easton – One possible downside, bowhunters if they don't wear orange on those two days they could be ticketed.

Robert Shook – Labor Day weekend is a big deal, a vacation day. I have two boys in sports and a daughter and typically we don't have practice or coaches meetings. From western Kansas originally and that is where we hunt, mostly. On that three-day weekend, it would be nice to go out there to dove hunt and deer hunt, if looking at Columbus Day, look at youth season. To get more hunters to get hunters safety for youth; maybe not let youth have a buck tag until they have hunter safety and that would concentrate on more doe kills for younger people. Jaster – With youth, often issue to find someone to take them hunting and trying to affect the most amount of people in a positive way and not have them have to choose if they want to hunt deer or dove hunting.

2. Tourism Update - Linda Craghead, assistant secretary for Tourism and Parks divisions, presented this update to the Commission. Last week went on tourism road show, an opportunity to do some site inspections; a lot of fun, but a lot of great assets in Kansas that people don't know about. The key of that road show was to educate people in the communities about what we do. We have well over 250 stakeholders and we provided everyone with a three-ring binder notebook and a marketing manual. Basically the topics we discussed were everything from agritourism, marketing, amusement park bill, public relations, research and education and grant signage; all the things tourism team is responsible for on behalf of the stakeholders in Kansas. I have extra notebooks if anyone is interested. In the marketing book, we as a state have the opportunity to buy, much like buying t-shirts, get more for dollar when you buy in bulk things like digital media, TV air time, print publication; then we work with all 105 counties and all city CVBs, all businesses like hoteliers, hunting lodges, wineries, breweries and everybody and they get offered discounts on ad buys if they buy through our marketing co-op. We also try to reach out to all different levels of businesses. Included in book, because we work with small businesses and small communities, we offer things free of charge. Our job is to help all businesses across the state, from tourism perspective, all the communities in all 105 counties to help promote wonderful opportunities in the state. We went to Oakley, Hays and Kansas City and it was an incredible group of people who are excited about growing their businesses. Next year the road show will take place in southern 1/3 of state. Look on website, usually around first part of August. The state of Kansas hosted the U.S. Junior Olympics in Lawrence at Rock Chalk Park and many people stayed at Clinton State Park. We hosted over 10,000 athletes, over 40,000 people, from around the U.S. and four different territories. They stayed for ten days and filled every hotel in Lawrence, Topeka, Kansas City, Olathe and other communities around the state. We encouraged them to get out and explore the area and spend their money while they were here. When we are out doing group marketing for sports, we are trying to recruit events like that to come to the state, Kelli Hilliard is our go-to person on that; excited about economic impact that had. We talked about good things going on in our state parks from revenue perspective, here we rely heavily on sailing club, that markets for people to join and grow the membership; there are incredible sailing boats here and they have races on Monday and Wednesday nights and what they do also helps us attract people to this state park. We also do events like Country Stampede, a long standing Tuttle Creek State Park Music Festival and hope that continues for many years. We hosted first Dam Music Festival at El Dorado State Park, the last weekend of July; they had about 15,000 people, totally different crowd than Tuttle Creek event. Look for it again, we hope to have for many years to come. Appreciate Commissioners willing to make changes in fees, but this is what the team does to come up with creative ways to bring people to come to our state parks. This Saturday, around Milford State Park, it is 50th anniversary of lake and activities will start at 8:00 am; if you want to put together your own cardboard and duct tape boat you can bring it up to race. We talked at the last meeting about the

implications of the Amusement Park Ride Act on our agritourism businesses and there is a public hearing with the Department of Labor September 7 at 9:00 am at their building on Topeka Avenue; if your business is impacted that will be an opportunity to submit written comment before that event or address them at meeting. Registration is open for Rush the Rails, our grand opening of the Flint Hills Nature Trail, 117-mile rail-trail corridor from Osawatomie to Council Grove, eventually to Herington, taking place on October 7; Keith registered for 25 mile bike ride; there are 100-mile, 50-mile and 25-mile bike rides or a race so you can run all 100 miles of the trail; coordinated by team from Dirty Kansas 200 on our behalf. (*Showed a series of videos – Duck Hunting in Kansas shown on Outdoor Channel on national TV; Kansas Couples Getaway on statewide TV; Millennial Road Tripper 2-minute video shown on YouTube, and 30-second video; Millennial Outdoor Adventure; Delta Sky in-flight Welcome to Kansas featured in magazine and shown around the world*). These videos target a variety of targets; hard to cover Kansas from corner to corner and all of the wonderful things we have in a short amount of time. One of the challenge is to prove that Kansas video, we tried for a while to put the location at the bottom of the video and what happened was the eyes went off the video and it got jumbled, so what we use is clicktivated, a button that comes up that you click to show labels of where video is taken and how to find information about it. Other work in progress; opened new motorcycle museum, Evil Knievel International Museum in Topeka, and a new St. Francis one in northwest Kansas. We are working on a motorcycle video, highlighting Kansas' 25,000 miles of open road and five motorcycle museums. We are doing an urban fishing commercial. We saw some preliminary ones and got good feedback from Doug and his team, got footage done on Kansas City fishing area. If any desire to use those assets, digital is all tagged and that belongs to stakeholders of Kansas, use it, but give credit where due. Commissioner Cassidy – Are we involved in signage, just got some new signs at Arikaree Breaks, which were really needed. Craghead - Signage was done locally; there is a signage section in 3-ring notebook that talks about application, in particular brown and blue signs are the signs we coordinate work with the Department of Transportation on; also byway signage. People fill out application, go over to validate whether they meet the requirements and work with Department of Transportation to get signage up; we don't always see eye-to-eye on some of those things, but we work with local communities. Try to make it easy for communities and stakeholders to have a resource and is also available online.

Break

3. Mined Land Wildlife Area Project Overview - David Jenkins, Mined Land Wildlife Area public land manager, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit H). Update on safety reclamation projects completed over last few years through KDHE Surface Mine Section. Mined Land is 14,500 acres in Cherokee and Crawford Counties, 70 percent of area was surface-mined for coal. It is located in Cherokee Lowlands and receives about 40 inches of rainfall each year on average. There are 200 strip mine lakes that cover 1,500 acres; first acquisition by department in 1926, with largest parcel donated in 1981 from P&M Coal Company. There is a lot of infrastructure, 45 dams, 80 boat ramps, 120 parking areas, 21 miles of interior roads, lots of boundary and two offices, one near Pittsburg and one at West Mineral, we manage two cabins and several outbuildings. We have between 250,000 to 300,000 users per year. The unique features were created by coal strip mining; and Big Brutis is the largest electric shovel in world, it weighs 11 million pounds and is 16 stories tall with the cost being \$6.5 million in 1962. These large shovels were used to remove the top soil, clay and shale and then other equipment removed coal and the pits would fill up with water and that is what created the fishery. They would start in an area where there was a coal seam, dig it out and create piles with top soil, called the dumps, which created the topography and then the hole filled with water. KDHE has done all of the work through their

office in Pittsburg. Prior to 1977, people were able to mine coal, zinc and whatever and reclamation was not required, but in 1977 the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act was passed, and a \$.35 tax was required on every ton of coal, from coal companies that were strip mining, dollars come into federal coffer and are allocated to states that have current or past mining. KDHE identifies safety hazards and that is how we qualified for funding. Their main priority is to address hazards to health and safety. Some of the attributes we like are improvements to habitat and infrastructure. They name their projects different, we go by units and we have worked on 34 of our 47 units; restored 60 acres of wetlands, planted 621 acres of native grass and these started back in 1994. We just finished a couple and have one slated to start this fall. We have spent around \$12.5 million on construction, with other cost around \$15 million total on projects so far. One project that drew attention a couple of years ago, we have made a better offer of getting our projects out since then; cost was \$3.5 million, moved 1.5 million cubic yards of material and put in new boat ramp, two parking areas, a concrete weir, replaced some failing infrastructure, reduced flooding on one of the country roadways and replaced 20 acres of strip pit with a 5-acre pond basin, a 10-acre wetland and another 5-acre wetland cell and restored 142 acres of native grass. (*Showed pre- and post-construction pictures.*) Just completed safety reclamation on units 22 and 23; \$624,000 project that was done in late June. We thought about opening the roads, but decided to wait until May of 2018 and have an official opening. We have a fish feeder in there and channel catfish are coming, so it should be a good draw for local fisherman and campers. Also improved 3.6 miles of interior roadways, nine parking areas that turn into primitive camp sites as well, widened roadways, opened 20 small finger pits that were blocked in by vegetation, 35 acres of native grass planted, developed another wetland, as well as other infrastructure. Softened the turns and grades on interior roadway improving visibility and rocked the road (*showed pictures*). Unit 24 is project slated for next fall and bid closed at \$646,000. Plans are to relocate and rebuild five boat ramps, restore stream bank, raise the water level four feet on two large strip mine lakes, excavate area to adjoin both of them for access from one boat ramp, and construct a new spillway (*showed plan map*). Had state record channel catfish taken there, 36 pounds, 8 ounces; also state record largemouth, 11.8 pounds, which was from a private strip mine lake. This project with Kansas Department of Health and Environment Surface Mine section is starting to sunset; they have identified most of the safety hazards and there will be no more pit fills like we had with the Deer Creek project. Unknown audience – Is water quality any different than surrounding ponds in the area? Jenkins – There are a few issues with acid runoff in the area. We monitor that but it will lower the pH every once in a while. There are no metals to speak of that cause problems, just pH problems. Chairman Lauber – Getting information from concerned people in the area, fear that KDHE had money they needed to spend and helped us even though we didn't want to be helped. One of several opinions, do you feel there are some issues there that habitat was being reduced under the cloak of safety? Jenkins – You might be able to make that argument, but we have improved habitat, improved roadways, improved fishing access; a win/win for sportsmen. Convinced we did the right thing with the dollars we were allowed to utilize. Commission Rider – What was process to start this, how did they determine what was a safety hazard, did they come to you, how does that work? Jenkins – They determined safety hazards and from there they had engineers draw up the plans, we sat at table. Usually good plans and we sent up the chain from there. Commissioner Rider – The big thing, from what I hear, hunters and anglers wanted to make sure not just one person was deciding this thing; that the department agreed that was what they wanted to be beneficial in the long run for a wide variety of users. Is that where you are at with this process? Jenkins – Definitely want to benefit all users. If they identify hazards, there is a federal reclamation act, in my mind we are bound to do something in terms of safety; if accident after identified that could come back on the department. Chairman Lauber – Over the years, the Corps of Engineers has restricted access to sportsmen under the cover of safety, more than any other

reason. Commissioner Williams – Some of those people didn't have the secondary access they wanted, some roadways being closed and they wanted easier access closer to them. Jenkins – Understand that argument, but with units 22 and 23 being completed and closed and one coming this fall, I can see that as an issue, but it is just the pain of construction. Going to have opener on the one this May and we do have some road closures for fall hunting season, to make better quality experience for archery hunters. Don't know if that is what they are talking about. Commission Williams – But, will reopen in the spring? Jenkins – Yes, in March. Secretary Jennison – This came up a couple of years ago, the biggest concern back then was filling some of the strip pits and concern with anglers. We were there with KDHE and they did a good job and from my standpoint we are creating a diverse habitat and create opportunity rather than reduce it, creating better access than before additionally. We have been involved in plans being made. If nothing was done, we saw roads next to strip pits that were going to erode and at some point somebody would have to pay to take care of, so maintenance taking place now that was going to have to be done sometime and we had opportunity to get that done. It is making it a much better place and with renewed concern, Keith and I are planning to get down in there in the next couple of weeks, any of you can plan to go too if interested. A great opportunity to see what is taking place and you will see they are enhancing opportunity, not taking it away. Commissioner Rider – Could you put these slides, or something like it on the website? Jenkins – We could some of it. Commissioner Rider – You have a lot of information in these slides and presentation, not everyone can make it to a meeting; and it may alleviate some of their concerns.

4. Walleye Initiative Update – Doug Nygren, Fisheries Division director, presented this report to the Commission. In March 2016 presented initiative to the commission and provided you with PowerPoint from that time for your review (Exhibit I). What we want to do is have more and bigger walleye for anglers to catch. Talked about what we did biologically, human dimensions and different strategies to use to improve that and boils down to using regulations to optimize fisheries with different approaches and improvements to stocking programs. In Kansas, nearly all of walleye are due to stocking, we don't have much natural reproduction. I will give background, Dave Spalsbury will talk about 21-inch length proposal we will be discussing this evening in workshop, and Daric Schneidwind, manager at Milford Hatchery, will talk about exciting things we are doing statewide to enhance walleye fishing. We harvest about a million channel catfish in Kansas each year and 1.2 million crappie, but only 80,000 to 90,000 walleye a year; a rare resource in terms of the number we have to distribute among the states 400,000 anglers. There is still a lot of interest in walleye, the fourth most preferred species in state, so important resource; with crappie, largemouth bass, catfish, then walleye. Not been able to meet the demand of biologists because we don't have enough hatchery space, but trying to make improvements. We do good job of stocking fry, in 2016 had request for 41 million and we stocked 44 million; this year request for 35 million fry and stocked 42 million, but at some lakes fry is not the best option because they don't survive or do well. Biologists can request fingerlings; put in ponds as fry and as soon as they ran out of natural food we had to get them out or they would start eating each other; used to stock 35 mm fingerlings, now stocking larger size. In 2016, request for 1.1 million fingerlings and we were only able to produce 644,000; request down to 813,000 and produced 653,000; incorporated help from private sector, Mark Harbin Fish Farm and provided him fry from the hatchery and he reared them to fingerling size for us. Looking at different opportunities to meet demand, including enhancing our production capabilities. Demand went down because we are embarking on new thing to stock 8-10 inch walleye, so offset fingerlings with fewer, but larger fish. When it comes to regulation changes, we are taking regional approach to walleye fishing, have lakes with fish of different sizes in an area, like Wichita, also had a strategy for trophy fishery, at Milford implemented 21-inch; already had 21-inch

here at Cheney, but it was for biological reason to control white perch and the same at El Dorado, to control white perch. Four strategies; harvest strategy; trophy strategy; brood stock strategy to be sure enough brooders to support stocking program, need 80- to 90 million eggs a year to get walleye, sauger and saugeye necessary to maintain fisheries and biological strategy. In any given part of the state, we want to have, in a 60-70 mile radius, opportunity to metropolitan areas and opportunity to pick the kind of lake anglers are interested in. Also, know from human dimensions work, anglers who fish for walleye will go 95-100 miles.

Dave Spalsbury – district fishery biologist at Cedar Bluff – (Exhibit J) I am responsible for proposal to change to 21-inch length limit at Cedar Bluff. Decision to make change was based on data collected. Cedar Bluff has one of older walleye populations in the state, first established in 1953 and an anomaly because we have natural production and recruitment and population has been sustained. There were no length limits for many years and in 1990 enacted 18-inch length limit, which has been successful for the quality of the fishery. (*Showed graphs of data, compilations of numerous creel surveys*). Before the length limit, anglers were keeping all of the walleye they caught, even down to 8-9 inches; now anything over 18-inches is gone. After the length limit was set in place anglers were catching 18-28-inch fish, but before that never reported fish over 18-inches. Looking at fishing pressure, can't look directly at fishing pressure as surveys are not set up that way; but we have long-term data back to 1979. We can show metric of catch; lot of interest in walleye fishing. Up to 1990 a lot of interest in walleye fishing, 18-inch length limit was increasing size structure of the population, but then the lake filled up and conditions for walleye production decreased and crappie and black bass became the primary and interest in walleye waned, which gave time for population to rebuild under the radar. Jumped closer to present, 2014 last creel survey and population is increasing, anglers are descending on Cedar Bluff and there is a lot of fishing pressure. Two boat ramps at Cedar Bluff and walleye anglers fish primarily from boats there; usually from March to May is major walleye activity. Visitation parallels with quality and abundance of walleye in the lake. Crux of the proposal is recent trends, 10-inch is abundant, but 18-inch and larger is not abundant; if we have good production and good survival those numbers should be parallel, but concerned with decline in larger fish. Cedar Bluff is a collection lake for walleye eggs for culture purposes and we have been doing that since 2006 and we keep size distribution data on walleye we are handling and declining trend goes back to 2010 and 2011. Catch of 21-inch or larger fish is lowest since doing the project and seeing declines of 18-inch fish, which is unsettling. Walleye in general, female reaches sexual maturity at 18 inches and males grow slower and if we are relying on natural production, jerking females out before they can spawn. Some people would argue that recruitment is the problem and that is why we are seeing declining trend, but we are seeing increasing number of fish, so annual recruitment is not a problem. Stocking doesn't appear to help, but from 2003 to the present had consistently good production of young walleye, above average since 2013. Others could argue fish are not growing fast enough. While they may grow slower than state average, growth rate is still acceptable. Over time growth hasn't really changed, so growth is not an issue. Heavy fishing pressure is the limiting factor on population and causing declining trends. One alternative would be to maintain 18-inch length limit; have big 2014 year class and is showing up now and everyone thinks the lake is loaded with walleye, but that is based on one year class. Those females are 18-19 inches, the length limit, and we are concerned that once those are gone; could see reduced abundance in fish, which will mean disgruntled anglers. Cedar Bluff is important for statewide management of walleye and if we are removing those larger fish, fewer females, fewer eggs in lake for hatchery production; that will impact negatively statewide. The only other alternative I have is moving to 21-inch minimum length limit and 2014 year class is a good place to start, protect them a little longer to 21 inches, which will improve resource to the angler and get one to two years of spawning in the wild to maximize reproductive potential. It will

impact angler negatively and they will go elsewhere for awhile, but once population grows into that new minimum length limit that quality of fish will bring anglers back. We are trying to offer diversity of opportunities across the state and there are no 21-inch length limit lakes west of Salina. Cedar Bluff gives us the opportunity to protect the brood source, manage for a trophy lake and provide diversity in western part of state. If we implement it, realize this is under evaluation and will be scrutinized over next three to five years and if not performing it will not stay in effect. I have set some goals, want improve abundance of larger fish, through fall and spring samples; optimize breeding over longer term, continue to monitor young-of-the-year fish; and ultimately improve yield to the angler, total number of fish harvested will be similar to what it was at 18-inch length limit. The importance to statewide culture of walleye, collected eggs since 2006; annual goal 80-100 million eggs and on average we collect 51 million annually at Cedar Bluff and over 12 years we have collected half a billion eggs. On average Cedar Bluff yields over 50 percent to the statewide total and in recent years upwards of 70 percent. In summary, maintaining 18-inch is status quo and with continued fishing pressure, we will see declines in population. By implementing the 21-inch length limit we hope to improve size structure, quality of population and improve reproductive potential of the population. The 21-inch length limit is the best available option to maintain quality of Cedar Bluff population longer term, maintain its prominence and usefulness in terms of statewide walleye management.

Unknown audience – How long does it take to go from 18-inch to 21-inch walleye? Spalsbury – One to two years. The thing I have seen with the walleye I have been aging is once they hit sexual maturity growth slows down, it becomes variable. I had six-year-old fish that ranged in length from 18-24 inches. You have some slow growers and some quick growers.

Commissioner Rider – Put goals and target out there, people will see that and people will know it's not a never-ending program. How long do you think we would need to keep 21-inch length limit? What are negatives you have heard? Spalsbury – As far as how long, keep it as long as it is functioning properly, as long as we are getting results and keeping average size fish up there; why go back? On the other hand, if production and recruitment of walleye is off the charts and start crowding themselves out and growth starts to slow, then we will nix it; but have not seen that in Kansas. Our populations are recruitment-limited versus growth-limited.

Chairman Lauber – Strikes me as good science; sacrifice comes at the beginning of this program while the fish grow in. You can't help it if there is not another good year class to follow and makes sense that 2014 year class could be nurtured enough to provide more reward for the anglers.

Spalsbury – It is meant to be a proactive step because we have seen declining trends for a while now and seeing fewer bigger fish than five years ago.

Commissioner Rider – What are negatives? Spalsbury – Two types of walleye anglers out there; those who want to eat them and who want to take them home no matter what, and those who don't care about numbers, but want big fish. It is the folks who want to eat them that are complaining. They want slot limits to keep short walleye, they want us to stock fish even though we don't need to; they think if you dump more fish in they will get more fish faster. Walleye are important and valuable.

Commissioner Rider – Are there other lakes close to Cedar Bluff that have 18-inch limit? Spalsbury – Yes, and even have some with 15-inch length limit, Webster, Horsethief Reservoir, Wilson and some small lakes in the area. That was my point, it will provide more diversity in western Kansas.

Commissioner Cassidy – Had a lot of calls and emails on this; I agree, my answer to them is we have biologist who knows what he is doing and I want to fish with my grandkids in the future. I would support this, but originally was not going to, but other fisheries in the area to fish for smaller fish. We can check this in another year, not that big of price to pay for having good walleye fishing in Kansas. There complaint is that we get most of our eggs there and messing up area fisherman.

Nygren – Daric Schneidwind is going to represent entire fish culture section and give you an update on what we are trying to do in the fish hatchery system.

Daric Schneidwind (Exhibit K) – Exciting how far we have come in such a short time. Unveiled

Walleye Initiative in March 2016 and I talked to you about where the culture section was at and what some of historic trends were with walleye. Stockings of variety of sizes and troubles we have from body water to body water on recruitment and what type of fish each recruits. Unfortunately, we don't have a lot of Cedar Bluff's in the state, so hatchery system is important to provide those. Give you glimpse of where we are at and where we are headed and hopefully get your support to fully implement the initiative on a statewide basis with additional funding and positions to enhance walleye population and get number harvested up. Our goal is producing 43mm fingerlings, about 1½-inch fish; talk about methods used to culture walleye and increase production through larvaculture; intermediate production at Milford to Phase II feed training stage and through Phase III, grow out stage. The 43mm fingerling has been a goal since we decided to increase walleye opportunities; advantages are that they are fully scaled, handle better when harvest out of the ponds and stocked, and research indicates better recruitment and survival. Part of the problem with this goal is we can produce less and stock less fry to get them to this target size versus stocking more fry and harvesting a smaller fish, but worth it if better recruitment. New technology, we are doing in a couple facilities, Milford and Meade, is larvaculture. We are taking five-day-old fry and putting them in tanks, controlling their environment and training them to eat an artificial diet. We do this through a variety of different techniques. We have micro-diet feeders that feed every five minutes of the day for 22 hours a day, we add turbidity to keep the water that keeps the fish from clinging to the sides of the tank and also helps keep them from preying on each other and we keep light level low. It is intensive and requires more man hours, but new technology; in infancy at small scale to show you what we can do before we ask to upgrade later to larger production scale. It takes seven days a week, around the clock care by someone who knows how to operate all of the sophisticated equipment. It is unique and exciting program. At Milford, we only raised two tanks in 2015, and four in 2016, but learned a lot first year. Our goal was to get 50 percent return this year, but we got 60 percent. In summary on larvaculture, more labor intensive, ready to scale up to increase production and there is the advantage of artificial diet in Phase II production. Before we installed new equipment inside the hatchery to filter our water, we were unable to train a predacious fish on an artificial diet because we couldn't preclude all the natural food from the water. Filter system was installed this winter and reverted to protocol developed for this program. It requires room to be dark with only in-tank lighting, 12 volt automotive bulbs and is the only source of light in this training time. We distribute food every five minutes for 21 hours, down to one gram at a shot. It is technical and relies on specialty equipment, and is labor intensive. Phase II is another 40-45 days of seven-days-a-week, taking care of fish and putting them through the protocol. It takes a lot of skilled people to do this and oversee it. Part of the problem with walleye is they like to eat each other, so nipping at each other and create disease problems because they remove slime layer, which is vector for external bacteria. We control this with a new chemical INAD administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service where we do data collection using this chemical so one day down the road that chemical can be used in intensive rearing of walleye, if familiar with Reward product, that is this, actually a herbicide. We start with fish that are about 500-800 to the pound and in about 40 days they are 50-75 to the pound when we move them out of Phase II. This was our pilot year in Phase II. See significant difference on return with larva culture fish. They are appropriately sized; there was a lot of growing pains with this first year and how critical the feeders are during week one, had issues with not the right amount of feed being dropped, feeders not working properly. During initial week was more detrimental to our pond fingerlings than it was to our larva culture fish. Ten years ago when we had filtration equipment we attempted to do this under different protocol and we would have been pleased with the 42 percent. Phase III portion is outside in raceways, fish are 75 mm or larger, grade to get uniform product to keep them from cannibalizing; maintain disease and parasite control; do weekly checks; and maintain water temperature

for optimal health and growth. The initial goal of 20,000 intermediates at eight plus inches and four to the pound, we should meet this goal and be able to stock this fall. Fish growth: start at 6-7mm; mid-point 16 days at 2mm and at this phase training them to eat pellets; 48 days at end of larva culture is 43-55mm fish, 570 to the pound; at 71 days, top grade faster growing fish, typically 3½ to 4 inches when come out of phase II; currently in phase III, 125 days. Have a hard time killing these fish after so much is invested. Not growth limited, we are on southern range, 1½-inch fish in northern Canada is an entire year's growth, which is a two-year old equivalent fish to what we grew in 125 days; growth rates are phenomenal in this program, great potential for stocking option. We would like to have Commission's support of this initiative, it will take more people and more money, but production capabilities are there. Production capabilities are 75,000 to 100,000 8-inch fish each fall with full implementation. El Dorado, for example, only gets recruitment from stocking fingerlings, and we base stockings on a number of variables for each impoundment and El Dorado and Cheney score high for walleye stocking. At El Dorado, 25 per acre is annual stocking of fingerlings, which is 200,000 walleye; if we stock three per acre intermediates instead, then I need 60,000 fingerlings to produce 24,000 intermediates, a savings of 140,000 fingerlings that we can move to other lakes. We don't have enough space to raise everything that is requested each year and smaller impoundments are taking brunt of our failures to produce enough. In Phase II and III we spent 300 hours this winter, getting prepped with new dark room and spent some money; spent 11.2 man hours in phase II every day. Feed is expensive, and part of the reason we need full-time people operating this because the better return on these fish the lower the cost per fish, 50 cents in each fish just in feed costs this year and it will be up to field staff to decide where the best place to put them is. Pilot study was to show what we could do if we were to go ahead and make this initiative a full-scale implementation. We have two different size tanks and larger tanks were superior, small tanks did a great job of raising the walleye, but I can replace two small tanks with one big tank and increase the stocking by over 4,000 fingerlings and it doesn't take any longer. Finally, look at survival standpoint when we start stocking intermediates; there is some research from other areas that indicate recruitment to the creel is closer to 50 percent with these larger fish being stocked. There will be period of evaluation of survival of these fish due to the cost. We took this on in addition to what we currently do; we would like to implement it on a larger scale, but we need to raise other fish too. We would like to extend an invitation, when you come up in January for Commission meeting, to come to hatchery for a tour to put this in perspective. See this as a positive thing for anglers of Kansas; what matters is the fish on the end of the line and there is a lot of potential. At Milford facility it is not going to take a huge investment to ramp up production, built for this type of fish culture and we are the only one with as much flexibility for water control, space and rearing units. If we go to 100,000 goal it will affect some other programs somewhat, but that can be shifted to other places, so we don't see a big reduction in other programs. Chairman Lauber – Pallid sturgeon? Schneidwind – We attempted to raise pallid sturgeon for the USFWS, because the Neosho hatchery was able to produce more eggs than they were able to culture up. Then they found out the genetics weren't correct and they didn't need the space anymore. Chairman Lauber – It costs 50 cents of feed to get to that size? Schneidwind – To get them to 8- to 10-inch size. Importance of getting good control over the program and bringing return up, will drive cost per fish down as we get our feet under us. Chairman Lauber – Fantastic program and excited about it. Nygren – Took time, but important topic. We are also hoping to build a recirculating aquaculture system at Meade, in the budget signed off on by the Governor, but need to come up with O&M and another person, only have two people out there and those are challenges. If we get new building at Meade it will be dedicated to raising walleye as well. This would allow us to stock 130,000 to 140,000 8-inch and larger walleye annually between Milford and Meade. Chairman Lauber – If able to do that, with 50 percent harvest ratio, you have equaled our total harvest right now. Nygren – Right,

80,000 a year is with current contingent of various length limits out there. Chairman Lauber – No one can argue with manifest goal of more and larger walleye.

C. Workshop Session

1. 2018 Turkey Regulations – Kent Fricke, wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit L). Discussing 115-25-5 and 6 for 2018 turkey seasons. For 2016 fall turkey season, open October 1 to January 31, 6,000 hunters harvested about 1,500 turkeys; number harvest and number of hunters has been declining since 2003. The 2017 spring turkey season, open from April 1 to May 31 and included three seasons: youth/disabled, archery, and regular firearm; about 41,000 hunters harvested just over 30,000 turkeys with an overall success rate of about 51 percent and nonresidents made up about 39 percent of the spring hunters. You were provided a handout with production numbers from the July rural mail carriers survey (Exhibit M). From those numbers and long-term trends, production appears to be remaining stable over last couple of years, but consistently low throughout the state. Declining 10-year trends are being seen in the northwest, southwest, southcentral and northeast units. Low production is likely contributed to declines in overall turkey abundance throughout the state. The data indicates declines up to 50 percent of adult turkeys from spring surveys across northern Kansas. The department utilizes an adaptive harvest management strategy to guide staff recommendations on wild turkey permit allotments during both spring and fall seasons. The strategy aims to maintain a high hunter success in each hunt unit while maintaining relatively high populations. The strategy provides a consistent and transparent method of developing staff recommendations and includes a hierarchy of regulation packages for both spring and fall season and established triggers for when and how changes to bag limits will be recommended. An analysis of the spring 2017 harvest data revealed that four of the six units have experienced resident hunter success below the thresholds of the strategy for the last two spring seasons, in northwest, northeast, southcentral and southeast portions of the state. While this decrease in hunter success activated a management trigger to suspend the fall season in those units, staff has decided to recommend no changes to the season structure for the 2018 turkey seasons. The strategy has been in place now for seven years and includes data for the last 13 hunting seasons. Given current trends in hunting success, decision thresholds and population indices, staff would like to take this opportunity to reassess the harvest strategy in the coming year and we will present relevant changes to strategy to the Commission prior to the development of the 2019 turkey regulations. Chairman Lauber – On mail carrier survey, southeast area, it almost doubled from year to year, but I am reading that right? Fricke – Correct, from very small to not as small.

2. Park Regulations – Linda Lanterman, Parks Division director, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit N), Talking about regulation 115-2-3; last time I presented an increase to seasonal camping at El Dorado State Park in which they have one, two and three utilities; either electrical, electrical and water or electrical, water and sewer. In addition to a seasonal camping fee an individual has to purchase an annual camp. If they get it before the end of March it is \$200. If they get it after March it is \$250. This program only runs March through November and we can renew them monthly. I proposed to increased El Dorado by \$25. I also added, because we just received utility costs for fiscal year and after reviewing them, I would also like to raise Clinton's, too. Clinton is at capacity and El Dorado is not. If you recall, we have a private campground close to El Dorado and that is one of the reasons we were looking at this to try and stay over competition of private sector, so they can still make good living with their fees. Clinton State Park is at capacity and we have a waiting list and they are at lower fee of seasonal camping program. Typically, all the state parks, except a few, were \$40 above that

and Clinton was at lowest fee and their utility fees have increased significantly, so we felt we should put them at higher rate; they wouldn't be as high as El Dorado's this go-round, but at higher rate like Tuttle Creek and Milford. El Dorado will be above that \$25 more.

3. Private Owned Cabin Permit Fees – Steve Adams, special assistant, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit O). KAR 115-2-6 sets the permit fee charged for privately owned cabins and related facilities on public lands; at three locations in particular on Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) property under lease to the department. The department renewed our master lease with BOR for all of the lakes in northwest Kansas earlier this year; including Lovewell, Webster, Glen Elder, Sebelius, Cedar Bluff and also the fisheries management only at Kirwin. All others listed activities related to park and public lands operations. At three of those locations, Webster, Lovewell and Cedar Bluff, there are private cabins on public lands on property owned by BOR. Those cabin permits are permitted under an annual payment permit and those are for 5-year periods. The new master lease is for a period of 25-years and as a consequence of the new lease, the department was required, under federal regulation, to update the price structure for those private structures and required to charge what would be deemed fair market value. BOR contracted with another entity to undertake an evaluation study for appraisal to establish those values. The current structure of KAR 115-2-6 does not reflect those prices and that is why we will be approaching the Commission at the next meeting to act on updating that regulation. The department has decided the new rates would be phased in over a period of five years because this is a significant change for the cabin owners and in order to keep those prices at a current value as the regulation states. On a five-year cycle, the future of those permit fees would be indexed to the consumer price index. Chairman Lauber – About what would that run per cabin? Adams – Currently or proposed? Chairman Lauber – Proposed? Adams – The proposed fees are site specific; two cabin areas at Cedar Bluff with slightly different prices, eight at Webster and a cabin area at Lovewell and in addition at Lovewell there are 56 mobile homes or trailer lot sites. The prices range from \$1,250 per year for trailer sites at Lovewell and the rest of them in general range between \$2,200 and \$2,500 per year at the other locations. Chairman Lauber – What are they now? Adams – Currently the average across all locations for the cabin sites is \$274 per year and trailers are paying about \$500 a year. Chairman Lauber – You will be popular. Secretary Jennison – It is not us, it is BOR. We have discussed this extensively with them, we felt it was a large increase and we encouraged them not to go that high. They, under federal law passed by Congress, requires them to do this based on the market. We asked them to do two things, phase it in and they did and asked them to have public meetings and they did that. There was a lot of concern from private cabin owners. We, and cabin owners, communicated with congressional delegation because we felt we had no ability to influence BOR. The only ones who do are the congressional delegation, so we encouraged congressional delegation to go to these meetings; Senator Roberts, Senator Moran and Congressman Marshall had people at the meetings. There, folks got the full impact of what BOR was proposing and have heard nothing since those public meetings, so we have to move forward. Chairman Lauber – I don't have a problem with it, but when a big increase it is a problem. It has probably been too cheap for too long. Secretary Jennison – It has, cost of living is not a new thing, it was implemented at very beginning of these and if that would have taken place since the beginning of those private leases, they would have been right under \$1,000 at Cedar Bluff, just with CPI and no market adjustment. Even the cabin owners admitted they were underpriced, it is just to go from \$200 to \$2,450 got their attention and that is the challenge. Commissioner Cassidy – Can they sell their cabins? Adams – They can. Secretary Jennison – Another problem with BOR, which we were not able to address, is restriction of cabin owner being able to change the footprint of their cabin and challenge that creates for the cabin owners and unfair. You have a cabin owner who may have built an A-frame cabin and has

never changed it and then you have a cabin owner who has over time had the opportunity to add onto the cabin; might have from 600 to 1,500 square foot cabins; ability to sell larger cabin is significantly better, but paying same price of \$2,450 a year. Not successful in getting that changed, but made the best case for cabin owners we could. Commissioner Cassidy – Doing in Nebraska as well? Secretary Jennison – Attempted to do this; did out west where it wasn't a state that had it, but a local area that had it and that made it through; attempted in South Dakota and there were some modifications to that one. As these renewals come up they are attempting to address this. Terry, when was legislation passed? Terry Bruce – Original federal law was passed in 1982, abided by since 1999. Had lease with BOR for last 50 years, so previous regulations never bothered us. Secretary Jennison - Now our lease is up and those changes affect us. It will happen to everybody who has BOR facilities. Commissioner Hayzlett – What happens if they can't sell it or afford it and walk away from it, does it become BOR property? Adams – Terms of the agreement would require them to remove their property in a specific amount of time. Commissioner Hayzlett – An expense either way you look at it. Chairman Lauber – I'm sure that is in their initial contract.

4. Boating Registration Fees – Mike Miller, chief of Information Production Section and magazine editor, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit P). Chris talked about this earlier in legislative discussion, and one of those initiatives was to increase the cap on boating registration fees. We were at that cap and the last time it was raised was in 2006. At that time we removed the length categories, we had \$21 registration fee for a boat 16 feet or less and had a fee of \$26 for boats longer than 16 feet. The justification of the committee was all boats are using same facilities and having the same impact and there wasn't a good reason to have different categories. The current vessel registration fee is \$30 for a three-year registration, effectively \$10 a year. All money goes into boating fee fund, which is used for boating education, boating enforcement, navigational aids, search and rescue and matching funds to capture Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration money that is used for boating access and helps us capture grants from the U.S. Coast Guard. That is what we are running into now, not having enough money in the boating fee fund to capture some of the grants we would like to and that is why we are coming before you with recommendation to increase this fee. SB 26 raised cap to \$60, our recommendation is to raise the fee for a three-year registration to \$40, an increase of about \$3.30 a year, a \$10 increase for three years. We have a little under 100,000 boats registered in the state, and on three-year cycle, we register about 32,000 boats per year when they come up for renewal. We would be looking to adding about \$100,000 a year to that boating fee fund with this increase. Commissioner Cross – You said \$40 for three years? Miller – Correct.

5. Fees and Licenses – Mike Miller, chief of Information Production Section and magazine editor, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit Q). We talked about his before; looking to move to a 365-day license. Annual licenses wouldn't expire December 31, but rather would expire one year from date purchased. This came out of a committee looking at other auto- or early-renewals and some other changes to the way we do licensing. We are still pursuing auto-renewal and working with Active to get that implemented, hopefully by 2018 where people will be able to voluntarily check, on certain annual licenses, to automatically renew every year. We decided, for customer service and for various marketing strategies, the 365-day license makes a lot of sense. It is better for the buyer and also when we were looking at ways to reduce churn, decided last two weeks of December it is a hard time to market because of Christmas and other things. We would ask for email addresses to send out reminders because this would be a big change when licenses expire, but also give us opportunity to do some marketing. We are looking at hopefully implementing some promotion code items, where you buy a

certain number of issuances at one time you would get a discount; may also look at early renewal discount; all designed to reduce churn and encourage people to buy licenses rather than wait until the last minute. Chairman Lauber – Churn is economic or marketing term of non-renewal? Miller – When we look at churn we look at people, any given year doesn't give you an accurate count of hunters or anglers in the state because a large number may be only buy a license two out of three years, or three out of five years; they don't automatically buy a license every year. We have made it so convenient where they can go online and buy it the day before they go, they can wait and see what the weather is like or wait and see what time looks like so we do see churn. Any given year we only have a percentage of our hunters and anglers that have permits or licenses that year and we would like to find ways to increase that number and some of that is through marketing, some through convenience and through promotion codes. Chairman Lauber – I think most consumers would perceive it as a better bargain. Miller – Yes, and I have had people ask me that, especially students who are strapped for cash and want to buy a license in November to hunt pheasants and it expires in a month and a half. The only answer you can give them is it is just the way it has always been. Bargain for customers and something we should pursue. Commissioner Cross – Have a lot of other states went to this? Miller – Oklahoma and Georgia have it and other states have gone to it. We think it is confusing, if you look at Oklahoma they have two different prices, a calendar license was different than a 365-day license which was more expensive. The committee thought, to make it simpler, we would just go to 365-day. What is listed in briefing is not complete list of permits or licenses we would consider. It is more extensive than that. We went through our entire issuances and found any of the annual licenses or five-year or those types of licenses, we would like to offer a certain number of days from date of purchase to expire. Commissioner Cassidy – What does law enforcement think of that? Miller – No issues, Mark Rankin has been on that committee. Commissioner Rider – Where are we on electronic licenses? Miller – As far as having license on your phone? Commissioner Rider – Yes. Miller – That is something we would all like to see down the road and we have seen some other states go to that. I think some of the legislation Chris helped us pass this year would allow us to that; something we would have to work with law enforcement and our licensing section on. Everybody would like to see the convenience of that. I was able to take advantage of that in Missouri when I bought a one-day permit fishing license and I had a pdf on my phone, I didn't have to print anything out and was a nice convenience.

6. Threatened and Endangered Species Regulations – Chris Berens, environmental services chief, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit R). Not a whole lot to update you on. We are still in 90-day comment period and this is the last workshop session for those so you will be voting on them in November. Tymeson – Because of the inability to hold the meeting in October and the fact that we had already published I have to republish these two regulations so we will actually vote in January.

VII. RECESS AT 4:49 p.m.

VIII. RECONVENE AT 6:30 p.m.

IX. RE-INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS

X. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Ryan Warden, Haven – I sent 21 emails and texts over last two months, two individuals responded, Commissioners Ward and Rider. I have done thousands of hours of research and over 40 hours of phone

calls (*Played conversations between himself and LA captain of Wildlife and Park; KY officer; Stacy Campbell, USFWS Migratory Game Bird Division, Loveland, CO; Dan Coil, USFWS agent on my case; and Kevin Jones*). Chairman Lauber – Ryan? Warden – We are going to try and keep it short. Chairman Lauber – Not doing a good job. Warden – We are because I have hundreds of hours of making people of Kansas look like idiots. Chairman Lauber – That is your opinion. Warden – Fact, two other outfitters last week got a combined total of 17 years of no hunting and \$25,000 in fines because we are not educating them. Chairman Lauber – What do you want us to do? Warden – I want you to put something in the regulations that talks about tagging and what you need to do. Does that have anything to do with the fact that you sell tags as your business now? Warden – Don't care if I sell tags or not. Chairman Lauber – Do you sell tags? Warden – I do. Chairman Lauber – Would you economically benefit if we follow your recommendations? Warden – I do. But, did I go before a federal judge and tell her the state of Kansas is not doing anything about it so I will, yes I did. I will postpone the sale of tags for two years if you will educate people. It doesn't have anything to do with financial gain, it has to do with outfitters being charged and can't hunt, fish or trap for five years; because baiting is not a felony, and over-the-limit is not a felony, but a tagging violation is a felony. What I am asking you; I spent thousands of hours reading indictments and I have three more things for you to listen to and a few questions and that is it. I know you don't want to sit here and listen to me because I can tell by the response I get from you when I email you or text you; which is none. I understand, but that is part of your job. Chairman Lauber – Also, part of my job is not allow meetings to get hijacked by special interests and you are the only person in the state that has made these kinds of complaints. You got arrested for several charges and I am guessing most of the charges that were felonious were wide and varied and this is one that is a gray area. When in violation of a whole lot of stuff, they start tacking on items and you got tacked on with tagging and suddenly the more you focused on the fact you didn't know you were tagging, then all the other things you plead guilty to and were charged with surely isn't your fault either. I don't buy that. Warden – Nobody is asking if you buy it or not, what I am asking is if you don't know you are committing a felony and charged with it and have to enter a plea, do you think that is fair or not? Chairman Lauber – I don't know how to respond because these are federal regulations. Warden – But you have to mirror those federal regulations. Chairman Lauber – And we do. Warden – You don't. Tymeson – I took a look at the federal law yesterday and what we post in our regulation summary and they are verbatim. This is an interpretation issue and so I looked at the case law yesterday also. There are four published cases out there that deal with tagging. There is one in particular, but essentially what you stated is that it is the best practice to tag and separate, but tagging is not required under four circumstances listed in the regulation. What our recommendation is to continue on posting verbatim what the federal regulation is in our regulation summary. Warden – When I spoke to you on Monday, did you think separation was a law? Tymeson – No, separation is not the law. Warden – I am going to agree with you on this statement, but ask you, do you think separation is a law now? Tymeson – No. Warden – I agree with you 100 percent. So when you don't separate your birds, what ticket are they going to write you? Tymeson – You said, tagging is a felony, which it is not, tagging is a misdemeanor, it is the Lacey Act violation when it is a commercial activity for \$350, that is when the activity becomes a felony. Baiting could be a felony offense if it was engaged in commercial activity over \$350; it is a misdemeanor just like tagging, but when you add the commercial element, under the Lacey Act, just like shooting a deer. Warden – I will agree to disagree. Tymeson – When you add the commercial aspect of it and the dollar amount is over \$350 that is when they can charge you with a Lacey Act felony. Right? Warden – Correct. Tymeson – What we deal with is misdemeanor stuff that we talk about in our regulations, sometimes just like theft, if you steal over \$1,000. Warden – We talked about this Monday on the phone. Tymeson – There is a \$1,000 threshold and if you are stealing and it becomes a felony, you know that stealing is wrong, just

like you know certain activities are wrong. Warden – Everyone knows stealing is illegal, but I don't think everyone in this room knows not tagging your waterfowl is illegal. Tymeson – It is only required in four circumstances. Warden – Is separation required in all circumstances? Tymeson – It doesn't say you have to separate. Warden – Did you call Stacy Campbell? Tymeson - No, I did not, I didn't have time yesterday. Warden – Humor me and you won't have to see me again (*played more tape, Jones and Campbell*). He said, hope they will stay out of trouble because they listened to me and I have a group of guys right here who won't (*more tape*). He said, you don't have to put anything in your regulations, but he would hope you should. I know you hate for me to stand up here and talk about it, but you have to realize it affected a big part of my life. I know you think I am just here to benefit from it, but I am not because I sell more tags out of the state of Kansas and I still work a regular job. The problem is there are young guys, two guys in last 30 days that got in trouble, both have kids under the age of 8 and between the two of them have 17 years with no hunting in Kansas. I realize there is other stuff pending on those cases and stuff pending on my case. But I am here to tell you I hired one of the best lawyers in the U.S. and tagging is a felony punishable by up to five years in prison and up to \$15,000 in fines. You cannot argue that fact. Chairman Lauber – These other two people with the 17 years of no hunting, are guides and outfitters too? Warden – They are. But when you have a special agent telling you on a recording it is the number one violation written to hunters. What does that mean to you? You obviously hadn't heard of it before I showed up to Pratt and neither had anybody else. I agree with Chris 100 percent that there is no law that says separation; when you listen to tape you will hear me ask Agent Campbell, when they are not separated in the back, what are you going to write that under, and he says you could write it under possession, transporting untagged birds or whatever, there is too much gray area. Chairman Lauber – One could assume that Campbell might be talking to you as an outfitter and guide, not as an ordinary sportsman. Warden – He knows who I am, if you go back and listen he refers to me as my hunters, he figures it out at the end over the course of time. But you think a U.S. federal fish and game guy from migratory game bird division is going to endorse my tags when you're not? No, absolutely not. Commissioner Williams – You were in business as an outfitter? Warden – I was, yes. Commissioner Williams – And people recently charged were outfitters? Warden – Correct. Commissioner Williams – There bears some responsibility on behalf of anyone that wants to start up a business or becomes a business to comply with both federal and state regulations. In doing so, the best advice I can give you, or anyone else that has started up this kind of business is to hire counsel and pay them to research, what you and other people have found out the hard way. Instead of running into these violations, because that is what they are going to continue to do, regardless of what the state has posted on our regulations about it. It is a good idea to research that and that is where counsel comes in, but there bears responsibility of that individual, not the state or the Commission for the ignorance of the law. Warden – My question is, when they call Kevin Jones or whoever takes his place, or call state of Kansas to ask them the laws, what are they going to respond? Commissioner Williams – They are probably going to tell you what the state law is unless you specifically ask about the federal laws, I am speaking from me, not on behalf of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism. Again, that responsibility is for you to find out and my advice is to hire counsel to research that. Chairman Lauber – We fulfill our obligation to the sportsmen. Warden – A couple things. The legislature took away commercial guide licenses and I know you can't control it and I am on your side on that, a 17-year-old in high school can decide he wants to be an outfitter. I understand your position on legal counsel, but who are you going to hire to advise you. I talked to Chris and I like him, I like all of you guys, I called Chris on Monday and talked to him and he said, he didn't think you had to have the birds separated in the back of the vehicle. Chairman Lauber – You are playing someone else's opinion. Warden - It is not an opinion when the federal government is coming in and charging us. Chairman Lauber – We spend about 30 minutes on this and if you are done; you said you wanted to

cover a few more things and you did. I believe we fulfill our obligation and I am not going to play games. What you want to do is to come up with some angle to try and depreciate the other things you got popped for. Warden – One bird over the limit because the dog retrieved it to the other guy and I forgot to count it and shooting off the bed of a motor vehicle that was stopped in the middle of a field. Chairman Lauber – Then it sounds like a miscarriage of justice, but you didn't get it from us. Warden – But your agency was involved in it and your lack of educating the public is the reason I went for 30 years of my life and didn't know anything about it. Chairman Lauber – The same courts that you are angry with also are available to address your grievances against us, but there is nothing else I can do. Warden – Do you think tagging and separation is in best interest of the hunter? Chairman Lauber – Maybe. Warden – Yes or no? Chairman Lauber – I don't have to give you a yes or no. Warden – So what are you going to tell the public? Maybe? Any you think that is an adequate answer? I have been to three meetings and sent you guys 21 different messages. Chairman Lauber – It seems more than that. Warden – I know and I am going to be right here, I am not going anywhere. I know you think it is business driven, but it is not. They pissed off the wrong guy. Chairman Lauber – Yes, it is partly business driven, but you have a grievance on an injustice that you want us to fix. And you want us to fix by either you agreeing with me or I will stand up here and take away your meeting time. Warden – It isn't your meeting time, you are here for the public. Chairman Lauber – And the public may have some more things to say, but right now I don't see anybody in the public but you and this issue is you. Warden – Back to my question. Do you think it is in the best interest of hunter or outfitter to separate and tag birds? Chairman Lauber – I don't know, I rely on counsel, I don't make recommendations. Tymeson – I think we have discussed this. It would be a best practice, but not required under the law. Four instances where tagging is required. Warden – What are they? Tymeson – You know the law, I know you researched it. It is when you leave it, not at your personal abode; when you leave it for storage; take to a taxidermist; and in the custody of another for picking, cleaning, or transportation. Warden – My last question. Do you need clear separation? Tymeson – Regulation does not require separation. Warden – If me and you go hunting and get in my truck and we throw 57 snow geese in the back, do I need to separate your pile from mine? Tymeson – The regulations do not require separation. Is it a best practice, I think it would behoove you to separate and tag. Warden – I agree with you that the regulations do not say anything about separation. Chairman Lauber – I am going to count that as an answer. Warden – And you should. And when you ask the federal government, they will say they are going to write it under possession or tagging or transporting them. Chairman Lauber – Maybe you should invite the federal government to come to one of these meetings and we will give him 30 minutes to talk about it. Warden – Okay and I hope you have more respect for him than you did for me.

B. General Discussion (continued)

5. Cheney State Park Presentation - Mike Satterlee, Cheney State Park manager presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit S). Thank you to Ninnescah Sailing Association for letting us have the meeting here and appreciate having the Commission here in the park. I also manage Sand Hills State Park at Hutchinson. It is a brand new park built a couple of years ago. It has 64 total sites, 44 with water, sewer and electric; 20 with water and electric; 15 sites with horse corrals, which is significant because that is what that park is about. We have 15 miles of trails where you can ride horses, hike or bike; 1,123 acres of sand dunes, native prairie, wetlands and woodlands where the trails are all located. The park's big draw is the horse trails. We host the North American Trial Ride Conference each year, a competition that lasts three days, it is not a speed thing, but has technical aspect that each rider is rated on. One of our big draws is the Kansas State Fair, when the 64 sites will fill up or at least be 95 percent full at that

time. It's a nice opportunity get away from hustle and bustle of fair and to sit outside and not hear sirens and vehicles. We also offer deer and upland bird hunting by special permit. Cheney is located 20 miles west of Wichita and 25 miles south of Hutchinson and has two sides to the park, the east shore on the other side and the west shore area where you are today. Since completion in 1964, the park has grown to 1,900 land acres, with 229 utility sites that have water and electric; 450 designated non-utility sites and a couple areas where there is no designated area where you can camp; 10 shower houses; 27 shelters; 22 boat ramps and five courtesy docks; nine cabins; and three trails making up about five miles hiking. Visitation and revenue numbers, in 2015 visitation is higher, but revenue was lower because there was no store in 2015 so higher number because we believe people were coming in and out of the park to go to the store. In 2017, figures are for the first six months only and are a little under last year at this time. With reservations system, it is hard to tell how good of December you will have because we open up reservations the third week of December for the following year and we get a huge rush of reservations. If weather continues to cooperate and we have an easy fall; hopefully have good fall numbers. Cheney is one of the top sailing lakes in country and the Ninnescah Sailing Association hold a lot of sailing events here; sailing clinics for youth and will teach people how to sail, and this building hosts special events all year long. All state parks host special events; our OK Kids day pulls in 100-150 kids and their families and we set them up with archery and fishing clinics and it is a free entrance day; we provide lunch and it gets bigger each year. The Rage Against the Chain Ring Bike Race we have had for two years. It is 25 or 50 mile gravel bike race and last year had 170 riders. It starts in east shore area, heads north out into the country and the finish line is back in the park. Honey Badger 100 Mile Ultra Road Race takes place weekend after 4th of July, roads in Kingman County, 17 runners this last year and only one did not make it after the cut off, with top runner doing it in about 17 hours. Teamed up with McPherson College this last year and had a professor come out and do a Spider Walk; did program on spiders with 60 people and after dark took flashlights and looked for spiders in the grass. Special events get people out to our parks and hopefully they see something they like and keep coming back. New is O'Brien's Marina, which opened last year in July, so we now have store again. Also, just outside the park is West Side bait shop and beer. Now instead of running to town to spend dollars they are spending them here. The new fuel dock went in and working on future boat slip rentals. Tearing out the old marina; and new store is attractive and looks nice from outside and inside. Future projects include Lakeview Campground, on east shore area right up from marina, done in partnership with BOR, we took out 20 existing sites with 20 amp electricity and water; replace with 10-12 new concrete pads with 50 amp full hook ups (water, sewer and electric); a whole renovation of the whole area. New sites will be angled 45-50 degrees; will put in new road, will not be pull through sites. Right across from new campsite we will have three new cabins, with the Friends of Cheney Lake; they will be similar to the two-bedroom cabin we have; east side of the lake has never had anything like this. All of the cabins are rented each weekend. Our Friends Group owns our cabins her and through cooperation with KDWPT engineering and parks we will put the new cabins in. East side has never had anything like this and west side cabins are full every weekend from March to November; also there is a different clientele on east side of the lake. There are toadstool shelters over there, one for each of the new cabins. These renovations will allow us to give infrastructure much needed upgrade, existing facilities may not be able to handle bigger campers. Hope to get an archery range, and we are working with Pratt on that. Also, met with Lake Association and hope to add 18-hole disk golf course. Proud of partner groups: Ninnescah Sailing Association, Friends of Cheney Lake, Cheney Lake Association and O'Brien's Marina. Warden – You got 20-30 minutes uninterrupted, do I need to do a PowerPoint to get that? Satterlee – That is up to you.

C. Workshop Session (continued)

7. Fishing Regulations – Doug Nygren, Fisheries Division director, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit T). Final workshop before hearing on regulation changes for next year. Reference document is special length and creel limits not covered in statewide regulation. First one is Milford Reservoir – add a 25- to 40-inch slot length limit and no more than 1/day over 40 inches on blue catfish. On Glen Elder proposing 21-inch minimum length limit on smallmouth bass. Cedar Bluff Reservoir, you saw demonstration Dave gave on proposal for 21-inch minimum length limit on walleye and 10-inch minimum length limit on crappie. Marion Reservoir is asking to change to a 20/day creel limit on crappie. These creel changes to 20/day are really not designed to carry crappie over from one year to the next, but designed to spread the crappie harvest out to more anglers within a given fishing season. El Dorado Reservoir, 20/day creel on crappie. Tuttle Creek Reservoir, implement 35-inch length limit on blue catfish where we have a developing population we want to protect. Liberal Arkalon Recreation Area, there was an issue with KDHE concerned about the consumption of fish in those lakes due to water coming in from the City sewage treatment facility. It is treated water, but nonetheless they asked for us to make that a catch and release only area with no consumption of any fish caught there. We also are making some changes in the statewide regulations on wipers and striped bass, a change in special regulations 2/day limit striped bass on Cheney, Glen Elder, LaCygne Reservoir, Pleasanton City Lake East; and a host of lakes on 2/day daily creel on wipers. Commissioner Rider – Are you going to go into more detail about Milford? Nygren – I provided a handout (Exhibit U) and I asked Chuck Bever, Regional Supervisor, and John Reinke to put together some details for us. This is very similar to what Dave did and is a summary of what is going on. The Commission was approached by local fisherman with concerns on the decline in larger blue catfish. Proposal was put together by John Reinke; first objective is going to be to increase the number and overall size of larger blue catfish caught back to historic levels. The feeling is we are not where we were before because of increased popularity. There is a strong catch and release ethic by local anglers, but some are more harvest oriented. Proposal is to replace the current five creel and no length limit; to protect and enhance this big game fish, over 50 pounds, and hope to see fish bigger than that. Limited data on bigger fish; do great job of sampling smaller catfish through electrofishing. I looked at all blue catfish data collected statewide and only found three times we caught over 40-inch fish in biologist sampling, our gear just doesn't catch those bigger fish and we are trying to figure out a better way to sample the large fish, so rely on angler catches and surveys to document those. In Oklahoma, only one percent of their blue catfish samples is 30 inches, but in angler catches eight percent in blue catfish. Other states have same issue as us, not really great data on really big fish. We chose 40 inches, famous fisheries biologist Don Gablehouse, because he came up with stock categorization system that fisheries biologists use nationwide to analyze fish stocks; he came up with stock size, quality, preferred and trophy-size fish based on percentage of world record length. In the Gablehouse system the trophy size for blue catfish is 40 inches. A 40-inch fish can weigh over 40 pounds at Milford, nationwide average is 30 pounds; a big fish. Because of lack of data, we want to error on side of conservatism in protecting this resource. Looking at better methods for sampling those and will be talking to more anglers and those catching them through creel surveys. And we are looking at a new technique running jug lines or floatlines to sample blue catfish, had success at Wilson Reservoir on a trial run on that. We are monitoring catfish tournaments, electrofishing, and standardized gill netting. We are committed to evaluating what will go on if we implement this regulation. Objective number two is to allow for the continued angler harvest of blue catfish. We are proposing to split creel from combination 10/day for blue and channel catfish to split those species out. If this proposal goes through somebody fishing at Milford could have 10 channel catfish and five blue catfish, but only one could be over 40 inches, and would have to release any in the slot of 25-40 inches. That will still allow angler to

bring a lot of catfish home. We have a good number of blue, recruitment is good, we stocked the lake for over eight years and started seeing natural reproduction, making this a good candidate lake for slot length limit; need good recruitment and good angling pressure and allows harvest of smaller fish will free up food for fish in the slot to make sure they will continue to grow. Evaluation on objective number two will be monitoring the population under 25 inches, do age and growth monitoring to be sure not stunting out. Objective number 3, protect the blue catfish broodstock to maintain this self-sustaining quality population. We haven't had to stock the lake for years, want to make sure we don't deplete larger fish and continue to have good natural reproduction. Proposed action will utilize no harvest slot length limit. Basically, his reasoning is, even though sexually mature blue catfish have been documented at the smallest at 22 inches, anglers have been known to harvest at 15-inch and the proposed length limit will protect most of the blue catfish when they become sexually mature. Evaluation on objective three will be monitoring the population in the slot and hope new techniques will help us with that; also use electrofishing, test netting, creel surveys, jug sampling and angler diaries. Want to put this in place and evaluate over a five-year period, if it doesn't reach its objectives we will reconsider and go in a different direction. At Milford a 25-inch fish weighs 7 pounds, at 35 inches that fish weighs 20-34 pounds, at 40 inches, 32-42 pounds, and largest fish we sampled was 44 inches and weighed 51 pounds and anglers have caught some bigger than that. Appreciate Chuck and John putting that handout together.

Jack Dohrman – Talked to Doug on the phone and discussed Milford proposal. Thank Chairman for giving us the time to come here. Number one thing I will reiterate to you, in talking to Doug, not much opposition to proposal at hand. I want to represent the public that I have talked to, around 40 people around the state. I was getting same response that a lot of these people are not happy with this, encourage you to have a survey because several people I talked to said they wouldn't be going back to Milford if this is passed. I have a camper at Wakefield, costs me \$2,000 to keep it there for 8 months and friends go with me and we bring home a lot of big catfish and we feed a lot of people. I won't go back if can't bring home some big fish. I caught a 44-inch fish and brother got a 38-inch, those big fish are in there. We have a lot of fish fry's in community. Doug said he didn't have any opposition to this, but a lot of people not going back. I did talk to a few people who were on the other side who thought you should release the big fish. On Milford Lake, don't know if you can hold any more blue catfish and have walleye survive.

Mike Knoblock – Being an engineer I try to look at the big picture and take into consideration everything to arrive at reasonable, logical solution for any situation or problem or you may fall victim to tunnel vision. In May of this year was at Milford fishing from bank with rod and reel and talked to another angler who lived at Wakefield for 33 years who has fished the lake continually; he said he used to catch nice channel catfish, but only blues now. I thought about that, been fishing for 7-8 years and seeing the same thing, earlier caught channels and now only blues. Is there decline in population of channel catfish and if so, why? Creel is 10 on channel catfish and five on blues; is it possible proliferation of blues is contributing to decline of other species? If so, maybe we are barking up the wrong tree, maybe not a good idea to screw down regulations on catching blue catfish. We believe it should be the desire and goal to maintain healthy balance of all species and not let one species dominate a lake and decimate other species by over consuming food supply and by eating the young ones. If healthy balance of all game fish species that benefits all people and lets them pursue whatever their favorite is with reasonable expectation of success. I don't know if biologists have addressed that question or not, I hope they have.

Marvin Dohrman – Agree with Mike, fishing Milford 10-12 years, can remember going out and fishing in the spring with worms and catching channel cats, an occasional blue cat, walleye and white bass; can't hardly catch anything on worms anymore. I can't tell you the last time I caught a white bass or a

walleye fishing from the shore and seldom catch a channel catfish there. Every year since blue catfish has come in getting bigger and more of them. Not just talking about me, but 10 other guys say the same thing, bigger and better every year. Five years ago, if caught a limit of blue cat maybe only happened once or twice, now every time I go up there can catch limit if they are biting. My major was wildlife biology at college, but went into teaching so I understand carrying capacity and limiting factor, the blue cat could be limiting factor in regard to all of the other species. Fish under seven pounds that we have caught this year have been poor; the lower end isn't getting food, especially early before shad population comes on; there are some things going on. We would entertain keeping it the way it is or allow keeping one or two within that slot; you want kids to fish and buy licenses; got grandkids that some want to go fishing, but some want to just play games. If I take my grandson up there, he is 7 years old, if he catches 10-pounder and he has to throw it back, that is not good, but if you put one or two in the slot that you can keep you aren't limiting that. I know you were stocking the lake to begin with, used to fish up past Clay Center on the river, before they got to be got 20 pounders, there were fish spawning, now all of a sudden we don't have enough fish to spawn. It would be a shame to take your grandchild and they can't keep fish to eat, saw couple with kids fishing and they caught 10-12 pound fish and they were excited; that is enough for a meal. One end of spectrum wants to catch nothing but big fish every time, but other end that wants to take kids or get a meal. Give it consideration, that is all we are asking.

Shawn James – I fish Milford all the time and am on the other end of the spectrum, they catch more fish than me. I fish from a boat and I have noticed through the years that the big fish have declined. I am an avid tournament fisherman and tournament standings also show that and weights are less. Three or four years ago, an 82-pounder was caught and if they are growing like people are saying, why hasn't record been broken? Not catching amount of big fish we were in past years. Commissioner Cassidy – Catching any channel catfish? James – Yes, but not as many, but can go to certain areas and catch channels, whites, crappie and abundance of shad. Haven't seen declines in weights, they said smaller fish are not looking as healthy, but I haven't seen that. Commissioner Cassidy – Doug, do we know if blue cat is predator to channel catfish? Nygren - We do know when blue catfish become established they will ultimately dominate, that has happened in Oklahoma. Most important thing to consider is most anglers would rather catch a blue than a channel, blue catfish are really popular.

Chase Smith, Concordia – (Handout - Exhibit V). There was some opposition of slot limit and people asked why not 35 inches instead of 40, but if you do that it opens up a huge slot of fish to harvest. At Melvern you can't weigh in fish under 35 inches and they range from 19-26 pounds and we have established a 40-inch fish is about 40 pounds. Changing slot limit five inches opens up a 20 pound limit. Blue cats grow slow, but once they reach 35 inches they quit adding length as quick as they do weight. That is the reason we are asking for 40 inches. I have included charts and dates from last couple of years of tournaments at Milford and if open that to 35 rather than 40 makes a lot of fish open to harvest. We have been to a couple of meetings and we were asked where we rank in the nation, as far as blue catfish, and consensus is that Milford is number six in as far as reservoirs; Buggs Island in Virginia, Wheeler Lake in Alabama, Tawakoni Lake in Texas, Santee Cooper in South Carolina, Texoma, then Milford. What is interesting about those numbers is Milford is only 15,000 acres, the next smallest lake on that list is 37,000 acres and the biggest is 110,000 acres. That is why we need to protect them. Chairman Lauber – Is it your opinion that the number of large fish are declining? Smith – Really large fish are not declining, but the number of fish from 20-40 pounds are declining. I agree each year the fish are getting bigger, I don't keep anything over 10 pounds, I fish for the fun of it. There were days, if I wanted to keep a fish, that I would catch 20 fish over 20 pounds, it is not like that anymore. Chairman Lauber – You are in support of the slot limit? Smith – Correct. Chairman Lauber – These gentlemen make a good point too. Smith – They do and I agree with them on channel cat, blues will dominate them, but there are

still channel cat in there and don't know why they are not catching them from the shore, whether it is habitat or have displaced to other places in the lake; we do catch them from the boat, not like we used to, but still some in there. Four years ago there was a 32 pound channel cat weighed in at tournament. Mentioned that he talked to several people who said if they can't keep any big fish they are not coming back, good. We don't want someone coming from Kansas City or wherever and taking a bunch of fish home for a fish fry, that is mentality we need to get away from. We are not feeding the town, not scrounging fish so people can survive, we don't need to be having big fish fry's four or five times a year, don't need to go to harvest 600 pounds of fish to have a fish fry on the weekend. Anybody who says they fish to feed their family, they are full of it. I have a boat, fish probably 100 times a year and I think I am down to about \$18 a pound for blue cat, so it is just not true. My daughter is 7 years old and she fishes with me all the time, she is just as happy with a 5-pound fish as she is with a 40-pound fish; if they catch any fish they are happy. At end of that, there were comments at end of last meeting that said 40-inch limit is no good because fish won't live to see that; it is proven that blue cats live over 20 years, every fish won't reach that limit, it is just the way the genes are, but the vast majority have that potential. In the back of report it tells how they age blue catfish. Also, at the last meeting it was asked if you leave all the big fish in there if they would eat everything else in the lake. We paid a bunch of money to have someone come in and get carp out of the lake and they are on blue cats food chain, any fish in that lake are on its food chain. I don't we have to worry about other fish for these fish to eat. Knoblock – To us 25 inches is a little low on the slot because that is less than seven pounds. If you take a blue cat and you do a good job of filleting him out, we salvage all meat around rib cages and everything, with a 6-pound blue you might get two to two and a half pounds of meat; more waste on a catfish than a walleye because of big head; if you can't keep a big one just smaller ones you don't end up with a lot of meat. We would be happy with 30 inches because that would let you take some 10- to 12-pound fish.

Lance Nolan, El Dorado – Live by El Dorado Lake and every weekend my son and his friends want to go with us to Milford on the weekend. My kids grew up hunting and fishing and they love catch and release. Grandpa wants to catch and kill everything, but need to get off that mentality. We have plenty of fish to eat. There is YouTube video that fishery biologist at El Dorado made at Milford a few years ago and showed thousands of crappie, bluegill, walleye and every type, he just pans around and all you can see is fish. Don't think blue cats are eating everything, dominating channel cats, but plenty of other fish out there to catch and eat. Chairman Lauber – You are in support of slot limit? Nolan – I am in support of slot limit.

Marvin Dohrman – You talked about predation, we had one blue cat that wasn't that big, around 20 or so pounds, but its belly was full, but there was a carcass of another fish that was 18 inches long in there. The point is, how many people fish in tournaments, but how many people fish then whole lake. They didn't catch many fish in tournament this year, but neither could we that week. Just because you didn't catch them doesn't mean they aren't there. But as a teacher and farmer, how many bulls and cows can you put in a pasture and expect everything to turn out right. At some point there is a magic point between their idea and our idea. The Fish and Game talks about wanton waste and we see that just in cleaning fish, where not even half the meat is being taken off, the take a hunk out, it is shameful. We aren't taking fish out in numbers, taught that worst thing you can do at a farm pond is throw the fish back in because they overpopulate. There is a balance between the two, none or at least keep one in that slot. Chairman Lauber – Vote on this in November. All of you have good points and we appreciate it. Someone is going to be disappointed, we want to accomplish what we want and help everybody, but have to pay attention to what our paid professionals. We will take your thoughts into consideration and encourage you to continue to contact us between now and then. Commissioner Williams – Thank Jack,

Mike and Marvin and also Shawn and Chase thanks for your comments.

Nygren – We are removing fish commercially there, our contractor J.D. Bell is doing it at the request of KDHE, because common carp are so numerous in the lake that they are contributing to harmful blue algae blooms; last year they provided \$50,000 to subsidize the fishing operation to remove common carp, there is no market so he has no reason to target those because he can't make any money off of them; he does target smallmouth buffalo, bigmouth buffalo, drum and other species that he can sell into human food market in larger urban areas across the country. There is a cut up above the causeway where water can back up when the lake gets high and last year he ran a net across there and blocked that and estimated over 50,000 rough fish in that one area; the lake went down and they escaped back into the lake, but the amount of buffalo common carp in that lake is tremendous. You will see benefits in removal of those fish, in terms of freeing up primary productivity, because not constantly stirring up the bottom and suspending nutrients that can contribute to algae blooms. Interesting that KDHE came to us to do carp removal and we welcomed it.

Change 115-7-4, deals with possession of fish; add requirement when someone gives fish to another person that it needs to be accompanied with a dated written notice that includes the donor's printed name, signature, address and license number. This will help law enforcement officers when dealing with over-the-limit. This only applies to sportfish.

115-25-14 - We have two designated Type 1 trout waters at Cedar Bluff Stilling Basin and the Sandsage Bison Range not stocking due to a variety of issues; we want to change them to Type 2 waters from November 1 through April 15. In addition, the Scott State Park Pond is currently designated Type 2 water, which requires a trout permit only for anglers fishing for or possessing trout; we propose changing to Type 1 water, which requires a trout permit to fish there during trout season because we are stocking there.

Commercial sale of fish bait, 115-17-2, vendors are already selling dead gizzard shad across the state in packages and it was determined it wasn't a legal way to sell the fish. Rusty's Bait Shop out of Anthony is biggest supplier and we want to make it legal for that to happen, which allows gizzard shad to be sold dead commercially in Kansas for fish bait.

115-25-14 - Major change in how we manage channel and blue catfish, for many years had combined daily on creel limit of 10. We are proposing separating blue cat and channel cat into separate categories and allowing 10/day channel catfish limit and 5/day blue catfish creel limit. To alleviate the problem of identification, did study at Wilson, this regulation says that catfish with more than 30 rays in the anal fin it will be considered blue catfish and those with less would be channel. Chairman Lauber – Is there a precise number or does it vary with each fish? Nygren – There can be a variation, and there are hybrid catfish that show up from time to time that can fall between the two, but if we assign ray count it is easy for law enforcement to count to be sure fish stays in the appropriate category.

Asked to consider bowfishing for catfish on lakes that had length limits and in the past workshop we informed the commission that we did not feel that is appropriate because not confident an angler fishing in a boat could tell the difference in visual observation, not recommending that.

115-25-14 - Fishing; size limits, several lakes adding 2/day on striped bass and hybrid striped bass; we are proposing to change the creel on striped bass and wipers to 5/day to allow folks fishing for in tail races and low reservoirs and rivers and streams to keep five, not trying to manage those bodies of water for stripers or wipers so don't care if over-harvested there, which could be beneficial in taking pressure off some of native species that live in those streams. At same time set 2/day creel on lakes that we want to restrict the harvest. Started off at 2/day when we first started with stripers and wipers because the state had no potential to raise our own so we were dependent on getting them from other states in trade, now self-sufficient and Milford has developed a program to spawn and produce striped bass and hybrid

striped bass with domesticated broodstock up there, Okay to be more liberal and where we want to be more specific with 2/day we can still do that in reference document.

115-18-19 – Paddlefish permit requirements, restrictions and permit duration; this is an effort to get kids involved in fishing. This would allow youth, when accompanied by an adult with at least one unused tag, to snag a paddlefish. A youth could still have the opportunity to purchase their own youth tag to fish independently. This gives someone with a child with them an opportunity to fill one of their tags. In addition to that we no longer feel it is necessary to require filling out a paddlefish harvest questionnaire, we are getting that information from other sources. Currently, we only require barbless hooks at Chetopa and would to streamline things and work in a more holistic approach, go to barbless hooks on paddlefish statewide.

115-17-3, commercial fish bait requirements and applications. Proposing going to a three-year commercial fish bait permit instead of every year, easier for bait vendor and don't have to go through permitting process every year. The cost will be \$52.50, a little cheaper than buying an annual permit three years in a row; \$2.50 fee and \$50 for actual permit.

Final one has to do with new concept called youth mentor fishing pond. We have kids pond at Pratt next to the office and we often see adults fishing without kids and we don't have a regulation that would say they aren't supposed to do that. We don't necessarily want the kids to be the only ones fishing, we want them to fish with their family. Propose a whole new category with a list similar to trout water list where waters can officially be designated youth/mentor fishing ponds. If a child is 15 years and younger they can fish there, a child who is 16 or 17, with a license, can fish there as well and adults 18 and older could fish, but they must have a valid license and must be accompanied by at least one actively fishing youth. Right now we only have two bodies of water we are proposing for this year, Kids Pond at Pratt and Dodge City Demon Lake. In discussion with communities and state parks to determine if more waters want to do this and anticipate more next year. One of the considerations, for the next time around, is also allowing disabled people to fish in these ponds, but not right now. An additional tool to be sure we are reaching our R3 needs, and be sure if we are putting in ponds that are supposed to be for kids that kids are getting to catch the majority of the fish.

Shawn James – If slot limit goes in at Milford, how far above the lake will that apply? Nygren – Most of our limits only apply to federal property, from federal property line to where fish leave the lake at the river below; from the dam up to the upstream federal property. Don't have GPS location, but about 3-4 miles above the causeway. We are going to vote on updated on new list of aquatic nuisance species, we had some new lakes contaminated this year and plan to bring to November meeting to vote on, consider this workshop to making additions to that.

XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

D. Public Hearing

Notice and Submission Forms (Exhibit W).

None

XII. Old Business

None

XIII. Other Business

A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates

Changed to November 16, 2017 – (same location) Scott City, Bryan Conference Center
January 11, 2018 – Milford, Acorn Lodge
March 22, 2018 - Topeka

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 8:21 p.m.

(Exhibits and/or Transcript available upon request)

Secretary's Remarks

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

2017 Legislative Report to the KDWPT Commission

2017 Bills

SB24 – This bill would designate the channel catfish as the state fish of Kansas. The bill saw no action in Senate Natural Resources.

SB25 – This bill would remove the requirement for a public hearing to set fees for cabins owned or operated by the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism. This bill passed the Senate 26-14 and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture before being re-referred to the Committee on Commerce, Labor and Economic Development. This bill was tabled in committee due to attempts to add in other provisions unrelated to the main bill.

SB26 – This bill would increase the cap on the vessel registration fee. This bill passed the Senate 35-4 and the House 79-43. The bill was signed by the Governor on April 5, 2017.

SB77 – This bill would name the bison herd kept on the Mined Land Wildlife Area in Crawford County, the "Bob Grant Bison Herd," in memory of Grant, who served 20 years in the Kansas Legislature. This bill had a hearing on January 31, 2017 and finished the session on Senate General Orders.

SB162 - This bill would amend the statutes concerning dangerous regulated animals, adding nonhuman primates and wolves (excluding hybrids) to the list. It would also remove the grandfather clauses, which allowed persons in possession of such animals before the original law went into effect to keep them. And the proposed amendment would prohibit any dangerous regulated animals to be in proximity to members of the public, no matter the size of the animal. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources and saw no action.

SB240 -- This bill authorizes the Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism to purchase a tract of land in Sherman County from Pheasants Forever. The land is adjacent to the Sherman County Wildlife Area and would be managed as a public hunting area. The bill had a hearing on April 4, 2017 and was recommended to be passed by the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill finished the session on Senate General Orders.

HB2068 – This bill deals with Child Support orders and registration of vehicles and vessels. The bill had a hearing on February 9, 2017.

HB2098 – This bill would name the bison herd in Crawford County, the "Bob Grant Bison Herd," a companion bill to SB77. The bill passed the House 115-0 and the Senate 39-0. The bill was approved by the Governor on May 10, 2017.

HB2191 – This bill relates to licenses, permits, stamps and other issuances of the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism and would amend wording to clarify that if a license or permit is suspended, only a physical license would have to be surrendered. This bill passed the House 122-0 and the Senate 40-0. The bill was signed by the Governor on April 7, 2017.

HB2192 – This bill renames Lake Scott State Park to Historic Lake Scott State Park in recognition of the significant history of the property. This bill passed the House 122-0 and the Senate 40-0. This bill was signed by the Governor on March 28, 2017.

HB2193 – This bill would require anyone born on or after January 1, 1997 to complete an approved Boating Safety course before operating a motorboat or sailboat on public waters. The current law requires those born on or after January 1, 1989 to complete an approved Boater Safety course, but it doesn't apply to anyone 21 or older. This bill had a hearing on January 31, 2017 and saw no further action.

HB2199 – This bill would authorize the board of county commissioners of any county to regulate conservation easements on property located within the county. The bill saw no action during the session.

HB2207 – This bill would require anyone hunting, shooting, fishing, furharvesting or pursuing any bird or animal on private land to have written permission from the owner or person in possession of such land or body of water. It would also prohibit any person from pursuing a wounded bird or animal on private land without written permission. The bill had a hearing on February 15, 2017. The House Committee on Agriculture passed a substitute bill that would delete language in the current statute allowing licensed hunters to pursue wounded game on land without landowner permission. The requirement for written permission by anyone hunting, shooting, fishing or trapping on private land was not included in the substitute bill. The bill passed out of committee, was re-referred back to the committee on the House floor and saw no further action during the session.

HB2208 – This bill would establish a transferable regular landowner or tenant hunt-on-your-own-land big game permit, which could be transferred to a nonresident solely for the purpose of hunting white-tailed deer. This bill had a hearing on February 14, 2017 and saw no further action in committee. However, several attempts were made to amend similar provisions into another bill as well as the budget bill but those attempts failed.

HB2276 – This is the companion bill to SB162 concerning dangerous regulated animals. This bill was referred to the House Committee on Federal and State Affairs. The bill had a hearing scheduled for March 22, 2017 and saw no further action during the session.

HB2363 – This bill concerns the disposition of state surplus real property; authorizing the Department of Administration on behalf of various state agencies to sell certain real property. The list of properties includes public lands owned by the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Appropriations and saw no further action during the session.

HB2407 – This bill would require prior consent of the Secretary of Administration and the Attorney General before any land could be transferred to the State of Kansas through any probate proceeding. The bill passed the House 108-17. Then, the provisions of SB240, which authorize the Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism to purchase a tract of land in Sherman County from Pheasants Forever, were amended into the bill. The bill, as amended, then passed out of the Senate Committee on Ways and

Means and passed the Senate 35-2. There was a successful attempt to re-refer the bill back to conference committee but a subsequent efforts led to passage of the amended bill.

2018 Possible Action

All bills that did not pass previously are still alive for next year

We will certainly work the 3 Department Initiatives that did not pass, in particular, the bill dealing with cabin fee dynamic pricing

We will possibly introduce a bill regarding caps on licensing fees for a future administration and the long term fiscal health of the Department

General Discussion

Historic Lake Scott State Park
No briefing book items – possible handout at meeting

Scott Riffle Beetle

The only known population of the Scott riffle beetle exists within Historic Lake Scott State Park. Based on its rarity, the species was added to the state Threatened List in 1978 and to the state Endangered List in 1993. Additionally, the Scott riffle beetle was petitioned in 2013 for federal listing. We began population assessments in 2016 to compare current population levels to those measured in a 1983 study. This information will be crucial when the Species Status Assessment with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is initiated. A management plan is being developed that will protect and improve habitat for this species.

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, starting on the first Friday in October. The archery pronghorn season was nine days long from 1985 to 2004, and included the two weekends prior to the firearm season. Since 2005, the archery season has reopened on the Saturday following the firearm season and continued through the end of October. A muzzleloader season was initiated in 2001. It has begun immediately after the archery season and ran for eight days, the last four of which overlap with the firearm season. With the exception of annual adjustments in permit allocations, this regulation has basically been unchanged since 2006.

Discussion & Recommendations

No changes are recommended for this regulation at this time, including season structure, bag limits, or permits.

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

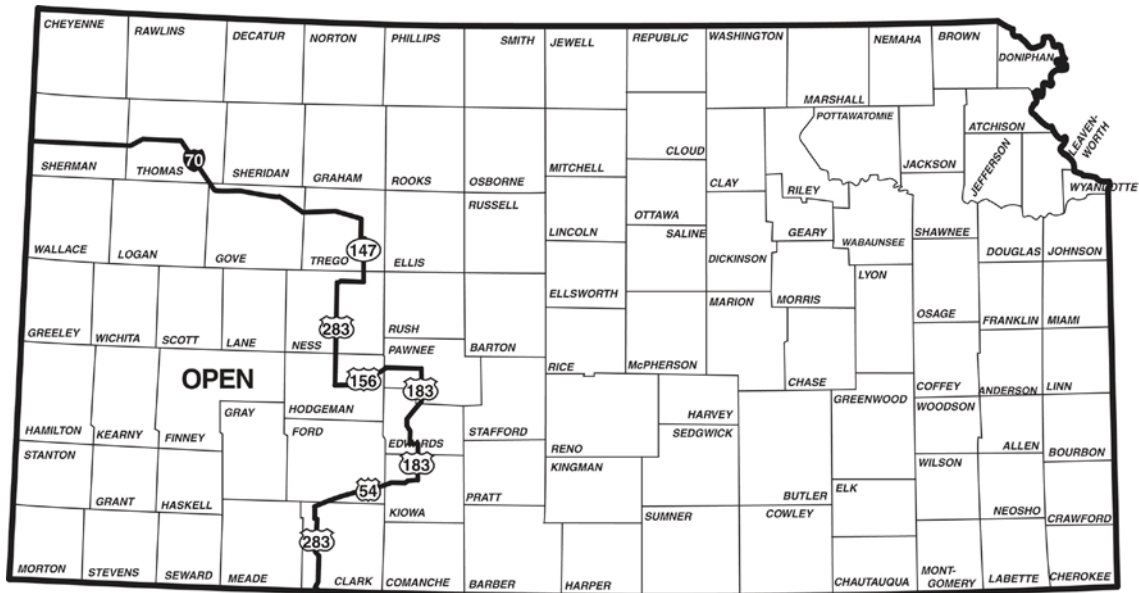
The proposed season dates are:

September 22-30, 2018 and October 13-31, 2018 for the archery season.

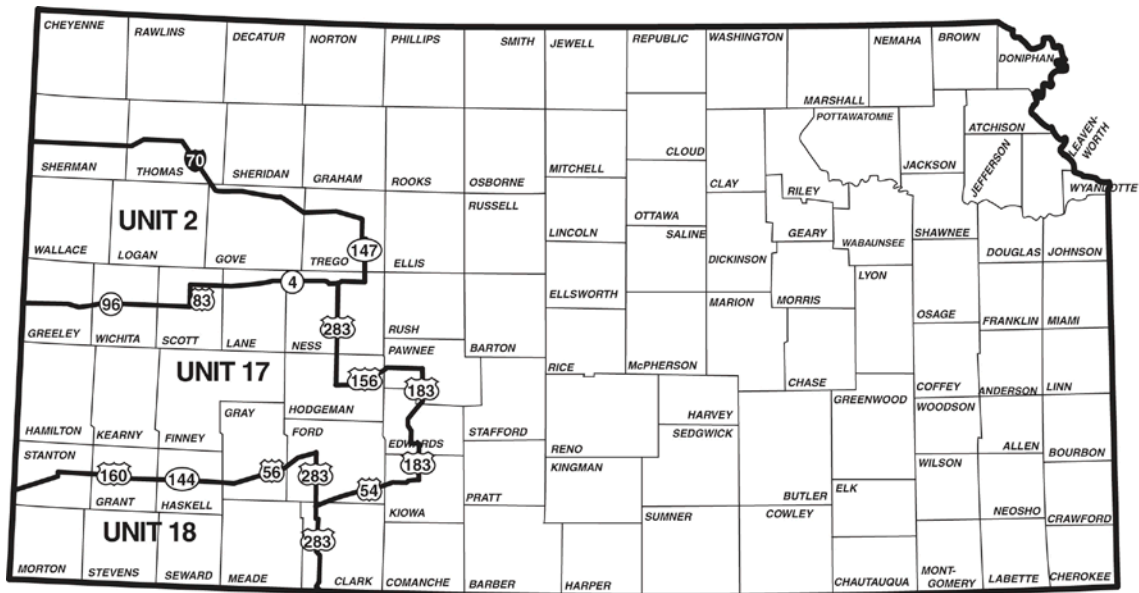
October 1-8, 2018 for the muzzleloader season.

October 5-8, 2018 for the firearms season.

Archery Pronghorn Unit



Firearm, Muzzleloader Pronghorn 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 were first reintroduced onto Fort Riley in 1986, and a hunting season was initiated in 1990. Most of the hunting opportunity in the state occurs on the Fort. However, elk do exist on private lands, though unpredictably, in most of the state, with parts of southwest Kansas being the main exception. Elk also occur in the vicinity of Cimarron National Grasslands, but these elk are primarily found in neighboring states, and the Grasslands have been closed to elk hunting since 1995, following several years of heavy harvest pressure.

In most of the state, a 6.5-month-long hunting season and unlimited permitting options have been authorized to allow elk that may be causing crop damage or other conflicts on private land to be harvested. The intent is to provide landowners the opportunity to maintain elk at desirable numbers on their own property while at the same time allowing the Fort Riley and Cimarron herds to be maintained.

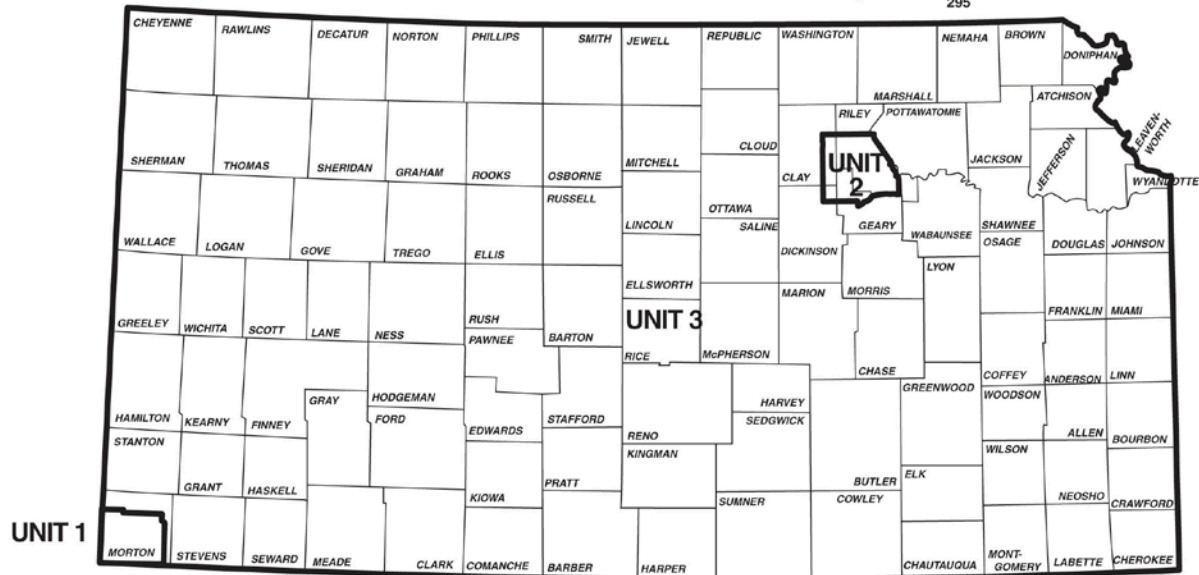
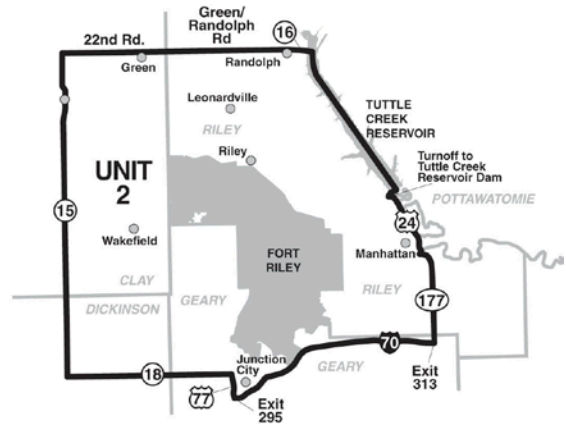
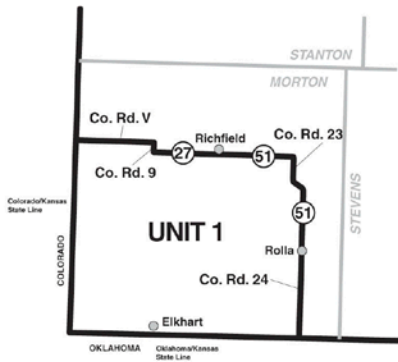
Discussion & Recommendations

This framework has been fairly effective at limiting damage complaints, but we do have a few changes to recommend this year in order to better address a couple specific damage situations. One is a change in the north boundary of Unit 2, which will be addressed in K.A.R. 115-4-6b; elk management units. The other is the establishment of an early firearm season from August 1-31, statewide except in Unit 2a (Fort Riley) and Unit 3 (Cimarron National Grasslands) which is closed to hunting.

The main purpose for the August season is so legal hunting can be used to better address crop damage complaints. When we've had crop damage complaints, we're often trying to get by with scare tactics until September 1 when hunting pressure can be applied. An earlier legal hunting opportunity would allow the problem to be addressed quicker, and it would seem to have minimal down side. It seems unlikely that those who have access to elk would shift hunting pressure to this early season unless they have the incentive of damage removal. An exception could be possible demand for velvet bulls. (Bulls typically shed about mid-August.) Orphaned calf survival is also generally not a concern by August 1. In damage situations, the season would also ensure the animals being removed were the ones responsible for the damage.

The current season is ongoing and other issues could arise, but at this time we do not anticipate other changes to season structure, bag limits or permit types.

Elk Units



KAR 115-4-6

Elk; management units.

Background

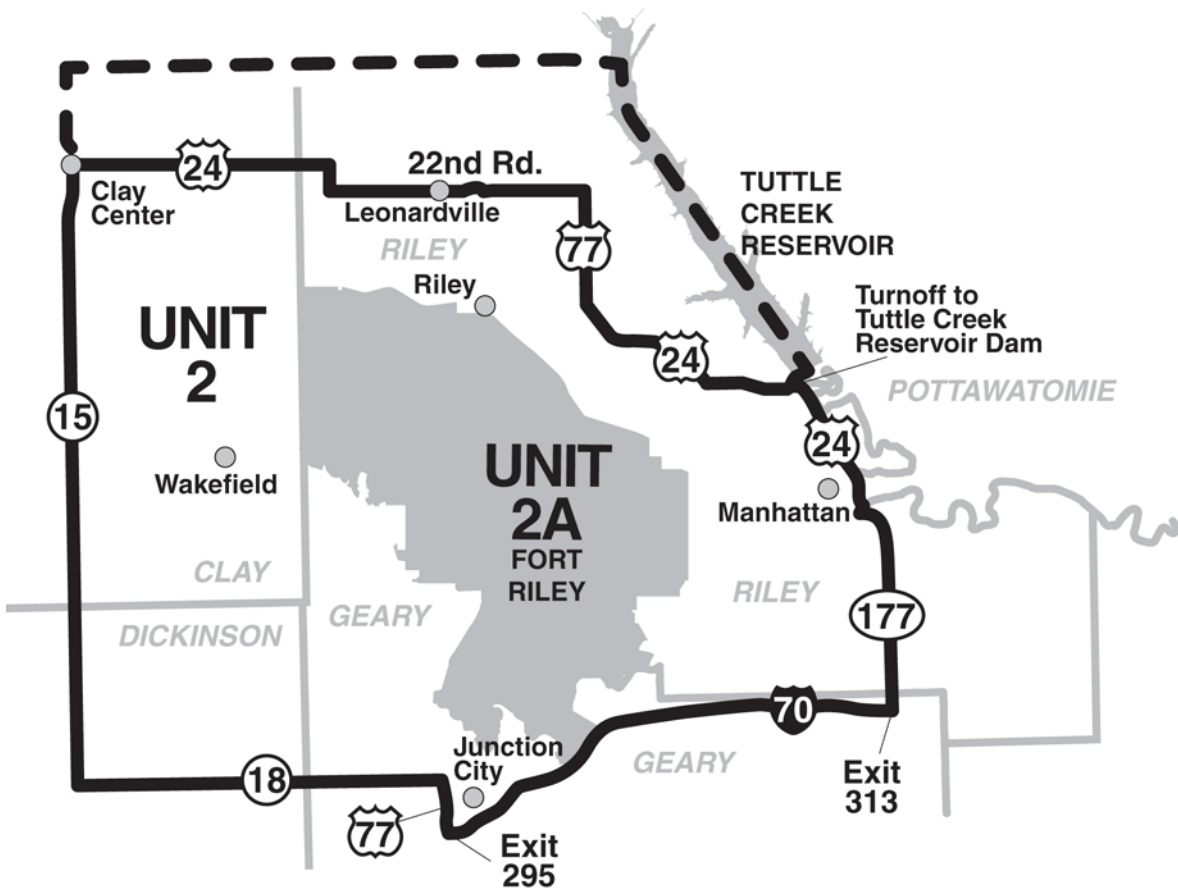
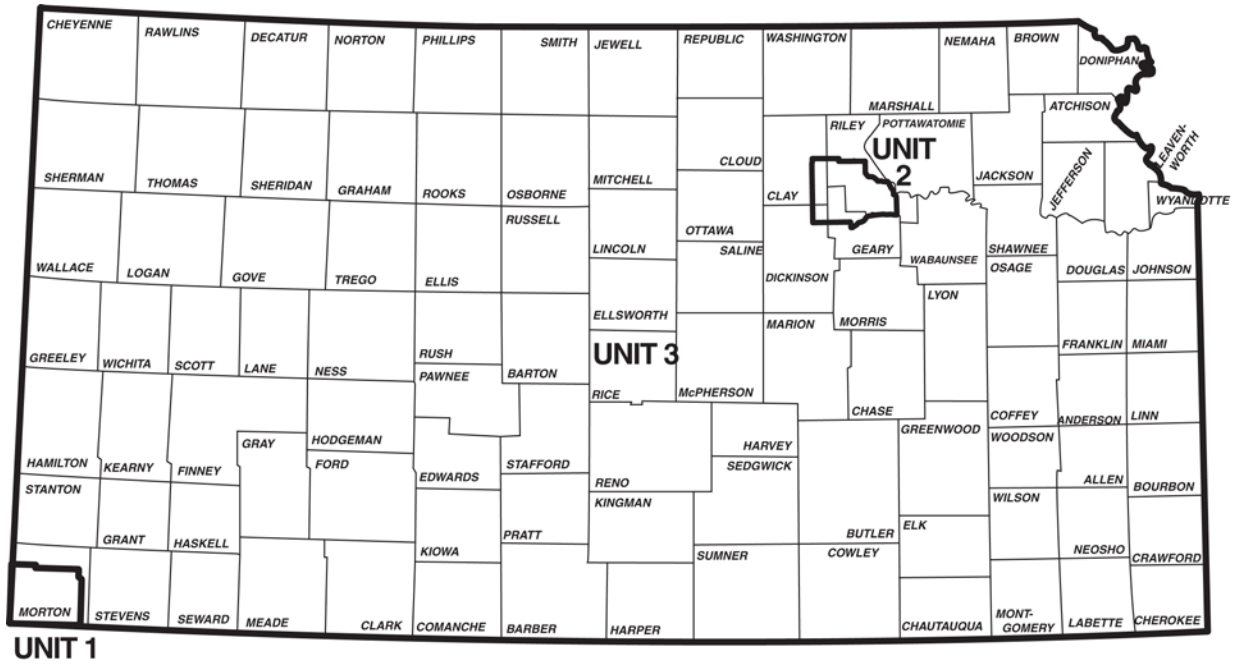
This regulation establishes elk management units.

The Department's current management strategy for elk is to provide a season structure for landowners to maintain elk at desirable numbers on their own property using legal hunting while at the same time allowing the Fort Riley and Cimarron Nation Grasslands (CNG) herds to be maintained. Since 2006, units surrounding the Fort and CNG have provided additional protection to these herds. The three existing management units were established in 2011.

Discussion & Recommendations

This summer, we had a couple crop damage complaints about elk that are staying north of Highway 24 and south of 22nd Road (the Green/Randolph Road) within the Fort Riley buffer area. The buffer was intended to provide additional protection for Fort Riley elk, but these elk are permanently residing on private land miles from Fort Riley. In order to provide landowners more options in reducing this herd, we would like to move the unit boundaries so that the location in question is shifted into Unit 3, allowing unlimited general resident permits. A minimum buffer of several miles will still be maintained around the Fort, and we don't believe this change will impact elk residing primarily on the Fort.

Proposed Elk Boundary Changes



**Additions to KDWPT Public Lands Division Special Use Restrictions
KAR 115-8-1 (e)
11-16-2017**

II.) Age Restrictions

Portions of the following properties restrict hunting to specific age groups

Region 2

*- Hillsdale WA – Big Bull wetland area, youth/mentor area – all species, all seasons,
Add – weekends and holidays only*

VI.) Boating Restrictions

a.) No Motorized Boats

(Add) Neosho WA – motorized watercraft permitted only during the waterfowl season. No motorized watercraft allowed in pools 4A and 4B. No out-of-water propeller driven watercraft permitted any time.

b.) No Gasoline Engine Powered Boats

Region 2

(Add) Tuttle Creek WA Olsburg Marsh

XV.) Daily Hunt Permits

Daily hunt permits are required on the following properties:

Region 2

(Add) Blue Valley WA

COMMISSION MEETING BRIEF Coast Guard Navigation Rules

Commissioners, KDWPT Staff and the public,

Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism (KDWPT) provides the Recreational Boating Safety Program for the State of Kansas. To provide boating infrastructures, law enforcement, public education, aids to navigation, search and rescue and administrative duties, the KDWPT relies heavily on Recreational Boating Safety federal dollars administered through the United States Coast Guard, Recreational Boating Safety Division.

Every three years, the U.S. Coast Guard conducts an on-site visit with the Boating Law Administrators of the states to look over the components required within the agreement between the state and the federal government and to inform the state of any inadequacies or deficiencies discovered that relate to changes in Code of Federal Regulations or problems with program implementation.

On August 8-9, 2017, an on-site review of our program was conducted. Though most of our program was found in compliance, one issue requires an action plan to be addressed in front of this commission. Language from the letter dated on August 16, 2017 from the United States Coast Guard states,

“Deficiencies in the following areas were noted that require corrective action by the state:

State Boating Laws and Regulations – The Kansas Boating Statutes addressing navigation must contain terminology consistent with the Inland Navigation Rules (NAVRULES) found in Title 33 CFR Part 83. This may be accomplished by adopting 33 CFR Part 83 by reference.”

Today, this is the proposal brought forth in front of this commission.

By authority granted to the Secretary of KDWPT in K.S.A. 32-1119 (k) The secretary is hereby authorized to adopt, in accordance with K.S.A. 1989 Supp. 32-805 and amendments thereto, rules and regulations required to carry out in the most effective manner, all of the provisions of this act and to alter, modify or supplement the equipment requirements contained in this section to the extent necessary to keep these requirements in conformity with the provisions of the federal navigation laws or with the navigation rules promulgated by the United States coast guard.

(l) The secretary is hereby authorized to establish and maintain, for the operation of vessels on the waters of this state, pilot rules in conformity with the pilot rules contained in the federal navigation laws or the navigation rules promulgated by the United States Coast Guard.

Major Dan Heskett

Copies of the following have been made available for your review:
August 16, 2017 USCG Site Visit Compliance Letter.
Corrective Action Plan response to the United States Coast Guard (USCG).
Title 33 CFR Part 83.

References:

Sport Fish Restoration and Boating Trust Fund.
MOU between State of Kansas and USCG for Boating Safety Program
K.S.A. 32-1119
Title 33 CFR Part 83
Site Visit Letter on Compliance Issues, August 16, 2017, USCG.
Corrective Action Plan (CAP) letter to USCG in response to site visit conducted on August 8-9, 2017.

Workshop Session

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

C. Workshop Session

1. Big Game Permanent Regulations.

All permanent regulations dealing with big game will be discussed together at this meeting. These regulations were brought forward in the General Discussion portion of the Commission meeting on August 10, 2017 to allow public comments and to determine if further review was needed.

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

Background

This 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

Discussion

Minor changes have been made to this regulation in recent years. Last year elk hunters were given the ability to electronically register their animal.

Recommendation

No change is proposed for this regulation.

b) K.A.R. 115-4-4. Big game; legal equipment and taking methods.

Background

This 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.

Discussion

Extensive modifications of this regulation were done in 2013. Major changes included changes allowing any caliber centerfire rifle or handgun, and adding crossbows to legal archery equipment. Additional accessory equipment was allowed.

New hunting equipment continues to be created and people request changes in the regulation to allow novel equipment. Some of the recent requests have been to allow powerful air rifles to be used for big game hunting, to use atlatl spears and to allow draw locks for bows, as is currently authorized for people with disabilities.

Historically changes in this regulation have attempted to balance a potential benefit of allowing new equipment to benefit a few people against the added complexity caused by changing the regulation, which may confuse other hunters. Typically the department has changed this regulation after a review for a period of years rather than annually.

Recommendation

No change is proposed for this regulation.

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

Background

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

Discussion

No changes in deer management unit boundaries are currently being discussed within the department. Changes in the management unit boundaries complicate trend analysis of hunter participation and harvest of deer. Sub-division of units increases the need for larger sample sizes and more expense to obtain adequate information.

Recommendation

No change is proposed for this regulation and it is not scheduled for further review this year.

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

Background

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.

Discussion

No changes in the application process of big game or wild turkey permits are currently being discussed within the department. Requests for changes in allocation of either species, either sex firearm permits for resident youth hunters have been received from the public.

Recommendation

No change is proposed for this regulation and it is not scheduled for further review this year.

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

Background

This regulation contains the following items:

- Creates permit types that include:
 - White-tailed deer, either-sex (WES) permit or white-tailed deer antlerless only (WAO) permit for residents of Kansas, which are valid during all seasons with equipment authorized for that season
 - White-tailed deer, either-sex permit for nonresidents valid for one equipment type and one unit; nonresident hunters may designate one adjacent unit where they may hunt
 - Either-species, either-sex permit, restricted to a season or seasons and units where they may be used by resident and nonresident deer hunters
 - Hunt- own-land permits (HOL), including resident HOL, nonresident HOL, and special HOL permits for certain direct relatives of the landowner or tenant
- Each deer permit is 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

Starting with the 2016 season, Either-species Antlerless Only Permits (ESAO) were no longer issued in Kansas. This was done to address the changing mule deer population and to reduce harvest of female mule deer. Results from analysis of harvest data from the 2016 season indicate that this change likely resulted in the lowest estimated harvest of antlerless mule deer in Kansas since 1983. The effects from this change in this permit allocation on harvest rates of female mule deer and the effect of changing harvest rates on mule deer populations are being monitored.

Recommendation

No change is proposed for this regulation and it is not scheduled for further review this year.

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

C. Workshop Session

2. Deer 25-Series Regulations.

Background

The regulation contains the following items:

- Dates of deer seasons when equipment such as archery, firearms or 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
- Limitations in obtaining multiple permits

Discussion

Annual adjustments will be made in the deer hunting season dates. This review process initiates the discussion of potential changes in deer hunting seasons for 2018. The recommendations at this time follow the traditional season structure with some noteworthy situations that follow.

The designated persons season, commonly referred to as the youth and disabled season, has opened, since 2013, on the first Saturday of September. In 2018, the first Saturday in September is Sept. 1, which is also the opening day of dove season. This overlap creates the potential for deer/dove hunter conflict and may negatively impact youth hunter opportunity. The option currently being considered:

1. The youth and disabled season begins on the second Saturday in September (Sept. 8, 2018). Both archery and early muzzleloader seasons would start on September 17, 2018.

Typically the first extended white-tailed deer antlerless-only (WAO) season has started on the New Year's Holiday and was open through the first weekend in January, or during the first weekend, if January 1 fell on a Saturday; but historically has been four or less days. New Year's Day falls on Tuesday in 2019. The option currently being considered follows the season structure set for 2017-18:

1. A one-day season, January 1, 2019, in DMUs where only one WAO permit is allocated. There would still be three lengths of WAO seasons (i.e., 1, 6, and 13 days). The shortest season would not have a weekend day of hunting. Additionally, shift the pre-rut WAO season one week earlier to begin October 6 and add one day to the pre-rut WAO season, making it three days long, thus allowing WAO firearms hunting during Columbus Day, which is a holiday for some hunters. This keeps the season framework similar to the 2017-2018 season.

Public comment is sought about these options.

Population indices, mortality due to disease and changes in fawn recruitment will be examined and public input will be considered in the development of a list of units where an extended firearms seasons and 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

Following traditions (see attached table) the proposed season dates suggested for deer hunting during 2018-19 are as follows:

Youth and Disability	September 8, 2018 – September 16, 2018
Early Muzzleloader	September 17, 2018 – September 30, 2018
Archery	September 17, 2018– December 31, 2018
Pre-Rut WAO	October 6, 2018 – October 8, 2018
Regular Firearm	November 28, 2018 – December 9, 2018
1 st Extended WAO	January 1, 2019
2 nd Extended WAO	January 1, 2019– January 6, 2019
3rd Extended WAO	January 1, 2019 – January 13, 2019
Extended Archery (DMU 19)	January 14, 2019– January 31, 2019

Another workshop session on this regulation will be held at the Commission meeting in January and finalized at the Public Hearing in March.

The proposed dates for the firearm season at the Smoky Hill Air National Guard subunit, Fort Riley subunit and at the Fort Leavenworth subunit will be presented at a later date after input from staff at those areas has been reviewed. Season dates for deer hunting at Fort Riley will be established in K.A.R. 115-25-9a, which is traditionally completed at the Public Hearing in June.

K.A.R 115-15-3: Threatened and endangered wildlife, special permits, and enforcement actions.

K.A.R 115-15-4: Recovery plan procedures.

Update: A notice of public hearing on proposed Administrative Regulations K.A.R. 115-15-3 and K.A.R. 115-15-4 was published in the Kansas Register (Vol. 36, No.35, August 31, 2017). This notice provides an open 90 day public comment period before final public hearing for approval and adoption of these proposed regulations on January 11, 2018 at the regularly scheduled Commission meeting.

Background

HB 2156 (2016) was passed and signed by the Governor on May 17, 2016. The new law, which takes effect July 1, 2016, makes general changes to the Nongame and Endangered Species Act, requiring changes to KAR 115-15-3 and KAR 115-15-4.

Summary of Current Law Changes:

Special Permit Exceptions:

Normal farming and ranching practices, including government cost-shared agriculture land treatment measures, unless a permit is required by another state or federal agency
Development of residential and commercial property on privately-owned property financed with private, non-public funds, unless a permit is required by another state or federal agency
Activities for which a person has obtained a scientific, educational, or exhibition permit
Declares that a permit required by another state or federal agency shall not include a certification or registration

Recovery Plans

Requires that on and after July 1, 2016 for all new species listed as threatened or endangered by KDWPT, recovery plans will be completed within four years of the species being listed
KDWPT is required to submit an annual report to both Senate and House Committees on Ag and Natural Resources
KDWPT must publish and maintain each developed and implemented recovery plan on KDWPT website

KAR 115-15-3: Threatened and Endangered Wildlife, special permits and enforcement actions

Changes to the definitions of terms that only apply to this regulation: actions, critical habitat, and permit from another state or federal agency
Includes the addition of certain portions of the new law that pertain to this regulation as listed in the summary provided above

KAR 115-15-4: Recovery Plans; procedures

Includes the addition of certain portions of the new law that pertain to this regulation as listed in the summary above

Playa Lakes Progress Update (EVENING)
No briefing book items – possible handout at meeting

Public Hearing

Document No. _____

KANSAS REGISTER
SUBMISSION FORM

Agency Number -- 710-01

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

Agency Address - 1020 S. Kansas Ave., Suite 200
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1233

Title of Document -- Public Hearing


Desired Date of Publication - August 31, 2017

ITEMS SUBMITTED IN DUPLICATE

CERTIFICATION

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

Christopher J. Tymeson
Liaison officer's typed name


Liaison officer's signature

Department Attorney
Title

(785) 296-2281
Phone

This space for Register office use only

Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism Commission

Notice of Public Hearing

A public hearing will be conducted by the Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism Commission at 6:30 p.m., Thursday, November 16, 2017 at the Bryan Conference Center (inside Wheatland Broadband), 101 S Main St, Scott City, Kansas to consider the approval and adoption of proposed regulations of the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism.

A general discussion and workshop meeting on business of the Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism Commission will begin at 1:00 p.m., November 16 at the location listed above. The meeting will recess at approximately 5:00 p.m. then resume at 6:30 p.m. at the same location for the regulatory hearing and more business. There will be public comment periods at the beginning of the afternoon and evening meeting for any issues not on the agenda and additional comment periods will be available during the meeting on agenda items. Old and new business may also be discussed at this time. If necessary to complete business matters, the Commission will reconvene at 9:00 a.m. November 17 at the location listed above.

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

This 60-day notice period prior to the hearing, in addition to any previously published notices, constitutes a public comment period for the purpose of receiving written public comments on the proposed administrative regulation.

All interested parties may submit written comments prior to the hearing to the Chairman of the Commission, Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism, 1020 S. Kansas Ave, Suite 200, Topeka, KS 66612 or to sheila.kemmis@ks.gov 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 regulation. 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 regulation.

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

K.A.R. 115-2-1. This permanent regulation establishes fish and wildlife-related license and permit fees. The proposed amendments would change the expiration dates of some of the issuances from December 31 to one year from the date of purchase, change the commercial bait dealer permit from one year to three years and reduce the fee by a net of \$10.00 and offer a small discount for purchases of 5 issuances or more at the same time.

Economic Impact Summary: The reduction in price for commercial bait fish dealer permits will result in a net loss to the department of \$1,760.00 over a three year period, based on 2017 permit numbers, all of which will accrue to the wildlife fee fund. Otherwise, no other substantive negative economic impact is anticipated for the department, other agencies, small businesses, or the public.

K.A.R. 115-2-3. This permanent 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 a single park location, El Dorado, for long term camping. **Economic Impact Summary:** Based on fiscal year 2016-17 permit numbers, the proposed increase is expected to generate an additional \$5,250.00, all of which would accrue to the park fee fund. Otherwise, the proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable economic impact on the department, small businesses, other agencies, or the general public.

K.A.R. 115-2-4. This permanent regulation sets fees for vessel registrations and related issues for which a fee is charged. The proposed amendments would increase vessel registrations by \$10 for a three-year registration, or approximately \$3.33 per year.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed change is anticipated to generate approximately \$306,000 per calendar year, based on approximately 92,000 vessel registrations, new and renewals, in a three-year period, all of which would accrue to the boating fee fund. Otherwise, it is not anticipated to have any other substantive impact to the department, other agencies or the public.

K.A.R. 115-2-6. This permanent regulation establishes fees for certain permits and other issues, including the annual lease fee for private cabins on state park controlled lands. The proposed amendments increases fees on most of the 230 private cabin and trailer sites within state park controlled lands.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed changes, by calendar year, would generate an additional \$50,944 in 2018, \$146,875 in 2019, \$247,205 in 2020, \$345,335 in 2021, and \$443,465 in 2022, all of which would accrue to the park fee fund. Otherwise, the proposed changes will have no 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 fishing equipment and methods for sportfish and for nonsportfish. The proposed amendments would require the use of barbless hooks when snagging for paddlefish.

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

K.A.R. 115-7-4. This permanent regulation establishes general provisions applicable to fish processing and possession in Kansas. The proposed amendments would require donations of sport fish to be accompanied by a donation slip, similar to what occurs with other wildlife species.

Economic Impact Summary: It is anticipated that no substantive economic impact will occur for the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

K.A.R. 115-7-10. This permanent regulation establishes special provisions related to fishing. The proposed amendments would update the reference document related to new invasive species waters.

Economic Impact Summary: It is anticipated that no substantive economic impact will occur for the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

K.A.R. 115-17-2. This permanent regulation establishes the legal species that can be sold for commercial fish bait. The proposed amendments would allow for the sale of dead specimens of gizzard shad as fish bait.

Economic Impact Summary: It is anticipated that no substantive economic impact will occur for the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

K.A.R. 115-17-3. This permanent regulation establishes the requirements, application and general provisions for commercial fish bait permits. The proposed amendments would change fish bait permits to a three-year permit.

Economic Impact Summary: It is anticipated that no substantive economic impact will occur for the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

K.A.R. 115-18-12. This permanent regulation establishes the trout permit and for what types of fishing the trout permit is needed. The proposed amendments would change the expiration of the trout permit from calendar year to one year from the date of purchase.

Economic Impact Summary: It is anticipated that no substantive economic impact will occur for the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

K.A.R. 115-18-19. This permanent regulation establishes the paddlefish permit. The proposed changes would allow youth participants snagging with permitted adults to utilize the carcass tags of the adult, similar to trout fishing, and remove the requirement of a questionnaire.

Economic Impact Summary: It is anticipated that no substantive economic impact will occur for the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

K.A.R. 115-18-20. This permanent regulation establishes the tournament black bass pass. The proposed amendments would change the expiration of the pass from calendar year to one year from the date of purchase.

Economic Impact Summary: It is anticipated that no substantive economic impact will occur for the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

K.A.R. 115-25-14. This exempt regulation establishes statewide limits and open seasons for fishing in Kansas. The proposed changes relate to splitting blue catfish and channel catfish statewide creel limits, changing the wiper statewide creel limit, updates to the reference document related to length and creel limits for specific bodies of water and modifications to three trout waters.

Economic Impact Summary: It is anticipated that no substantive economic impact will occur for the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

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

Gerald Lauber, Chairman



STATE OF KANSAS
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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ATTORNEY GENERAL

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August 7, 2017

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

**RE: K.A.R. 115-2-1; K.A.R. 115-2-3; K.A.R. 115-2-4; K.A.R. 115-2-6;
K.A.R. 115-7-1; K.A.R. 115-7-4; K.A.R. 115-17-2; K.A.R. 115-17-3;
K.A.R. 115-18-12; K.A.R. 115-18-19; K.A.R. 115-18-20; K.A.R. 115-25-14**

Dear Chris:

Pursuant to K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 77-420(b), we have reviewed the above-referenced regulations and have approved them for legality. The stamped regulations are enclosed with this letter.

Sincerely,

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
DEREK SCHMIDT

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sarah Fertig".

Sarah Fertig
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosures

Cc: Rep. Ron Highland, Chair, Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations
Sen. Vicki Schmidt, Vice Chair, Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations
Rep. John Carmichael, Ranking Minority Member, Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations
Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research, State Capitol, Room 68-W
Natalie Scott, Office of Revisor, State Capitol, Room 24-E



STATE OF KANSAS
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEREK SCHMIDT
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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August 23, 2017

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

RE: K.A.R. 115-2-3 and K.A.R. 115-7-10

Dear Chris:

Pursuant to K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 77-420(b), we have reviewed the above-referenced regulations and have approved them for legality. The stamped regulations are enclosed with this letter.

Sincerely,

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
DEREK SCHMIDT

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Sarah Fertig
Assistant Attorney General

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Natalie Scott, Office of Revisor, State Capitol, Room 24-E

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

Resident hunting license (<u>valid for one year from date of purchase</u>)	\$25.00
Resident hunting license (valid through calendar year of purchase and 4 additional calendar <u>for five years from date of purchase</u>)	100.00
Resident senior hunting license (annual <u>valid for one year from date of purchase</u> , 65 years of age through 74 years of age).....	12.50
Resident youth hunting license (one-time purchase, valid from 16 years of age through 20 years of age, expiring at the end of that calendar year)	40.00
Nonresident hunting license (<u>valid for one year from date of purchase</u>).....	95.00
Nonresident junior hunting license (under 16 years of age)	40.00
Resident big game hunting permit:	
General resident: either-sex elk permit	300.00
General resident: antlerless-only elk permit	150.00
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	150.00
Landowner/tenant: antlerless-only elk permit	75.00
Hunt-on-your-own-land: either-sex elk permit.....	150.00
Hunt-on-your-own-land: antlerless-only elk permit	75.00
General resident: deer permit	40.00
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): deer permit	10.00
General resident: antlerless-only deer permit	20.00

General resident youth (under 16 years of age): antlerless-only deer permit	7.50
Landowner/tenant: deer permit	20.00
Hunt-on-your-own-land: deer permit	20.00
Special hunt-on-your-own-land: deer permit	85.00
General resident: antelope permit	50.00
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): antelope permit	10.00
Landowner/tenant: antelope permit	25.00
Antelope preference point service charge	10.00
Any-deer preference point service charge	10.00
Application fee for elk permit.....	10.00

Wild turkey permit:

General resident: turkey permit (1-bird limit)	25.00
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): turkey permit (1-bird limit)	5.00
Resident landowner/tenant: turkey permit (1-bird limit)	12.50
Nonresident: fall turkey permit (1-bird limit)	50.00
Nonresident tenant: fall turkey permit (1-bird limit)	25.00
Nonresident: spring turkey permit (1-bird limit)	60.00
Nonresident tenant: spring turkey permit (1-bird limit)	30.00
Nonresident youth (under 16 years of age): turkey permit (1-bird limit).....	10.00
Resident: turkey preference point service charge	5.00

Wild turkey game tag:

Resident: turkey game tag (1-bird limit)	15.00
Resident youth (under 16 years of age): turkey game tag (1-bird limit)	5.00

Nonresident: turkey game tag (1-bird limit)	30.00
Nonresident youth (under 16 years of age): turkey game tag (1-bird limit)	10.00
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)	35.00
General resident youth (under 16 years of age): turkey permit and game tag combination (2-bird limit)	10.00
Resident landowner/tenant: turkey permit and game tag combination (2-bird limit)	17.50
Nonresident: turkey permit and game tag combination (2-bird limit)	85.00
Nonresident tenant: turkey permit and game tag combination (2-bird limit)	42.50
Nonresident youth (under 16 years of age): turkey permit and game tag combination (2-bird limit)	20.00
Nonresident big game hunting permit:	
Nonresident hunt-on-your-own-land: deer permit	85.00
Nonresident tenant: deer permit	85.00
Nonresident: deer permit (antlered deer)	400.00
Nonresident youth (under 16 years of age): deer permit (antlered deer)	75.00
Nonresident: deer permit (antlerless only)	50.00
Nonresident: combination 2-deer permit (antlered deer and antlerless white-tailed deer)	415.00
Nonresident youth (under 16 years of age): combination 2-deer permit (antlered	

deer and antlerless white-tailed deer)	90.00
Nonresident: antelope permit (archery only)	300.00
Nonresident tenant: antelope permit	85.00
Nonresident youth (under 16 years of age): antelope (archery only)	100.00
Nonresident: deer permit application fee	25.00
Nonresident: mule deer stamp	150.00
Field trial permit: game birds	20.00
Lifetime hunting license	500.00
or eight quarterly installment payments of	67.50
Migratory waterfowl habitat stamp	8.00
Sandhill crane hunting permit: validation fee	5.00
Disabled person hunt-from-a-vehicle permit	0

(b) Fishing licenses and permits.

Resident fishing license (<u>valid for one year from date of purchase</u>)	25.00
Resident fishing license (valid through calendar year of purchase and 4 additional calendar <u>for five years from date of purchase</u>)	100.00
Resident senior fishing license (annual <u>valid for one year from date of purchase</u> , 65 years of age through 74 years of age).....	12.50
Resident youth fishing license (one-time purchase, valid from 16 years of age through 20 years of age, expiring at the end of that calendar year)	40.00
Nonresident fishing license (<u>valid for one year from date of purchase</u>).....	50.00
Resident calendar day fishing license	6.00
Nonresident calendar day fishing license	12.00

Three-pole permit (<u>valid for one year from date of purchase</u>).....	6.00
Tournament bass pass (<u>valid for one year from date of purchase</u>)	12.00
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
Lifetime fishing license	500.00
or eight quarterly installment payments of	67.50
Five-day nonresident fishing license	25.00
Institutional group fishing license	100.00
Special nonprofit group fishing license	50.00
Trout permit (<u>valid for one year from date of purchase</u>)	12.00

(c) Combination hunting and fishing licenses and permits.

Resident combination hunting and fishing license (<u>valid for one year from date of purchase</u>)	45.00
Resident combination hunting and fishing license (must be purchased before February 1 of year of use)	40.00
Resident combination hunting and fishing license (valid through calendar year of purchase and 4 additional calendar <u>for five years from date of purchase</u>)	180.00
Resident senior combination hunting and fishing license (annual <u>valid for one year from date of purchase, 65 years of age through 74 years of age</u>).....	22.50
Resident combination youth hunting and fishing license (one-time purchase, valid from 16 years of age through 20 years of age, expiring at the end of that calendar year)	70.00
Resident lifetime combination hunting and fishing license	960.00

or eight quarterly installment payments of	130.00
Resident senior lifetime combination hunting and fishing license (one-time purchase, valid 65 years of age and older).....	40.00
Nonresident combination hunting and fishing license (<u>valid for one year from date of purchase</u>).....	135.00

(d) Furharvester licenses.

Resident furharvester license (<u>valid for one year from date of purchase</u>).....	25.00
Resident junior furharvester license (<u>valid for one year from date of purchase</u>).....	12.50
Lifetime furharvester license	500.00
or eight quarterly installment payments of	67.50
Nonresident furharvester license (<u>valid for one year from date of purchase</u>).....	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 (<u>valid for one year from date of purchase</u>).....	25.00
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 (<u>three-year permit</u>).....	20.00 50.00
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 less50.00

For bond amounts of more than \$5,000.0050.00

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

Discounts.

Discount for five or more licenses, permits, stamps, or other issues of the department

purchased by an individual at the same timefive percent of the total price

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, ~~2016~~ 2018. (Authorized by K.S.A. ~~2014~~ 2016 Supp. 32-807 and K.S.A. ~~2014~~ 2016 Supp. 32-988; implementing K.S.A. ~~2014~~ 2016 Supp. 32-807, K.S.A. ~~2014~~ 2016 Supp. 32-988, and K.S.A. ~~2014~~ 2016 Supp. 32-9,100; 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 Jan. 1, 2011; amended Jan. 1, 2013; amended April 19, 2013; amended Nov. 15, 2013; amended Jan. 1, 2015; amended Jan. 1, 2016; 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 change the expiration dates of some of the issuances from December 31 to one year from the date of purchase, change the commercial bait dealer permit from one year to three years and reduce the fee by a net of \$10.00 and offer a small discount for purchases of 5 issuances or more at the same time.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The reduction in price for commercial bait fish dealer permits will result in a net loss to the department of \$1,760.00 over a three year period, based on 2017 permit numbers, all of which will accrue to the wildlife fee fund. Otherwise, no other substantive negative economic impact is anticipated for the department, other agencies, small businesses, or the public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-2-1. Amount of Fees

Background

While discussing implementation of an auto-renewal option for annual licenses that will be available beginning Jan. 1, 2018, the Auto-renewal Committee supported establishing 365-day annual licenses, rather than the calendar licenses currently offered.

If 365-day licenses are approved, emails will be utilized to allow pre-expiration reminders to be sent. In addition to providing more value to the license buyer, the 365-day license will allow for more timely and efficient marketing. December 15, when the next calendar year licenses currently go on sale, is difficult time of year to market license sales.

In the online license sales system, which is currently being tested, license buyers can enroll in auto-renewal by simply checking a box for each license they purchase online that is eligible for auto-renewal.

Emails will be required for anyone selecting the auto-renewal option to allow reminder messages to be sent several weeks before licenses expire and to ensure credit card and personal information on file is current.

The attached spread sheet shows the licenses and permits proposed for auto-renewal and 365-day expire.

Priv	Desc	Auto-renew	365 License	No-cost Dup
101	RES FURHARVESTER	YES	YES	YES
102	RES JR FURHARVESTER		YES	YES
103	RES COMBO HUNT/FISH	YES	YES	YES
104	RES FISH LICENSE	YES	YES	YES
105	RES HUNT LICENSE	YES	YES	YES
106	NONRES COMBO HUNT/FISH	YES	YES	YES
107	NONRES FISH LICENSE	YES	YES	YES
108	NONRES HUNT LICENSE	YES	YES	YES
109	NONRES JR HUNT LICENSE		YES	YES
110	CONTROLLED SHOOT AREA	YES	YES	YES
114	TROUT PERMIT	YES	YES	YES
115	STATE WATERFOWL	YES		YES
116	HARVEST INFO PERMIT	YES		YES
118	NONRES FURHARVESTER LICENSE	YES	YES	YES
119	NONRES BOBCAT PERMIT			
120	THREE POLE PERMIT	YES	YES	YES
122	TOURNAMENT BLACK BASS PASS	YES	YES	YES
123	PADDLEFISH SNAGGING PERMIT			
124	HAND FISHING PERMIT	YES		YES
125	RES APPRENTICE HUNT LICENSE		YES	YES
126	NONRES APPRENTICE HUNT LICENSE		YES	YES
129	RES COMBO HUNT/FISH LICENSE 16-20			YES
130	RES FISH LICENSE 16-20			YES
131	RES HUNT LICENSE 16-20			YES
132	Prairie Chicken Permit	YES		YES
133	65-74 RES COMBO HUNT/FISH LICENSE	YES	YES	YES
134	65-74 RES FISH LICENSE	YES	YES	YES
135	65-74 RES HUNT LICENSE	YES	YES	YES
136	65-74 SR LIFETIME COMBO HUNT/FISH PASS			YES
140	5 YEAR RES COMBO HUNT/FISH LICENSE	YES	YES	YES
141	5 YEAR RES FISH LICENSE	YES	YES	YES
142	5 YEAR RES HUNT LICENSE	YES	YES	YES
144	NONRESIDENT 1 DAY FISH LICENSE			YES
201	ANNUAL VEHICLE	YES		
205	SENIOR ANNUAL VEHICLE			
209	DISABLED ANNUAL VEHICLE PERMIT			
219	PRAIRIESPIRIT ANNUAL TRAIL PERMIT	YES		
255	UNCONVENTIONAL VEHICLE PERMIT			
501	KSHFH DONATIONS			
720	NG Res Combo Hunt/Fish		YES	YES
721	NG RES FISH LICENSE		YES	YES
722	NG RES HUNT LICENSE		YES	YES
723	NG ANNUAL VEHICLE PMT			YES
748	RES FUR DEALER			
749	NR FUR DEALER			
750	COMMERCIAL FISH BAIT			
779	DISABLED VETERANS COMBO HUNT/FISH		YES	YES
780	DISABLED VETERANS FISH LICENSE		YES	YES
781	DISABLED VETERANS HUNT LICENSE		YES	YES
785	65-74 DISABLED VET COMBO HUNT/FISH LICE		YES	YES
786	65-74 DISABLED VET FISH LICENSE		YES	YES
787	65-74 DISABLED VET HUNT LICENSE		YES	YES

Look into stopping at 75
Look into stopping at 75
Look into stopping at 75
IF Purchased - stop auto-renew for other licenses
Look into stopping at 64
Look into stopping at 64
Look into stopping at 64

115-2-4. Boat fees. (a) The following boating fees shall be in effect for vessel registrations and related issues for which a fee is charged:

Testing or demonstration boat registration	\$30.00
Additional registration	5.00
Vessel registration: each vessel	30.00 <u>40.00</u>
Water event permit.....	25.00
Duplicate registration, certificate, or permit	10.00
Special services, materials, or supplies.....	at cost

(b) This regulation shall be effective on and after ~~May 1, 2006~~ January 1, 2018. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. ~~2004~~ 2016 Supp. 32-1172, as amended by L. 2017, Ch. 15, Sec. 1; effective Aug. 1, 1990; amended Oct. 12, 1992; amended Jan. 1, 2002; amended Jan. 1, 2006; amended May 1, 2006; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-2-4. Boat Fees.

DESCRIPTION: This regulation sets fees for vessel registrations and related issues for which a fee is charged. The proposed amendments would increase vessel registrations by \$10 for a three-year registration, or approximately \$3.33 per year.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed change is anticipated to generate approximately \$306,000 per calendar year, based on approximately 92,000 vessel registrations, new and renewals, in a three-year period, all of which would accrue to the boating fee fund. Otherwise, it is not anticipated to have any other substantive impact to the department, other agencies or the public.

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 the permit is purchased and shall expire at 2:00 p.m. 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 the permit 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 the permit 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.....	\$ 250.00
Overnight camping permit	9.00
14-night camping permit.....	110.00
Prime camping area permit	2.00

Camping--per camping unit (October 1 through March 31):

Annual camping permit.....	200.00
Overnight camping permit	9.00
14-night camping permit.....	110.00
Overflow primitive camping permit, per night	5.00

Recreational vehicle seasonal camping permit, except for El Dorado, Milford, Sand Hills, and Tuttle Creek State Parks (includes utilities)--per month, per unit (annual camping permit and annual vehicle permit required):

One utility	270.50
Two utilities	330.50
Three utilities	390.50

Recreational vehicle seasonal camping permit for ~~El Dorado~~, Milford, Sand Hills, and Tuttle Creek State Parks (includes utilities)--per month, per unit (annual camping permit and annual vehicle permit required):

One utility	310.50
Two utilities	370.50
Three utilities	430.50

Recreational vehicle seasonal camping permit for El Dorado State Park (includes utilities)--per month, per unit (annual camping permit and annual vehicle permit required):

<u>One utility</u>	<u>335.50</u>
<u>Two utilities</u>	<u>395.50</u>
<u>Three utilities</u>	<u>455.50</u>

Recreational vehicle short-term parking--per month.....50.00

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

One utility	9.00
Two utilities	11.00
Three utilities	12.00
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, ~~2017~~ 2018. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. ~~2015~~ 2016 Supp. 32-807 and 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 Jan. 1, 2011; amended April 8, 2011; amended Jan. 1, 2012; amended May 24, 2013; amended Feb. 7, 2014; amended Jan. 1, 2015; amended Jan. 1, 2017; 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 a single park location, El Dorado, for long term camping.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: Based on fiscal year 2016-17 permit numbers, the proposed increase is expected to generate an additional \$5,250.00, all of which would accrue to the park fee fund. Otherwise, the proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable economic impact on the department, small businesses, other agencies, or the general public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-2-6. Other fees and charges. (a) The following fees and charges shall be in effect for state parks and for other designated areas for which fees and charges are required.:

- (1) Annual private boat dock fee \$25.00
- (2) Private cabin, club, and organization site assignment transfer fee..... 25.00
- (3) Private cabin, club, and organization site annual fee.

(A) The annual fee for private cabin, club, and organization sites shall be adjusted when the lease agreement for a site is newly assigned, transferred, or renewed, unless the existing lease agreement specifies a fee applicable for the renewal term.

(B) ~~The annual fee for fees adjusted before January 1, 2003 shall be \$200.00.~~

~~(C) The annual fee shall be recalculated~~ adjusted on January 1, ~~2003; 2018, January 1, 2008; 2019,~~ January 1, 2020, January 1, 2021, and January 1, 2022, based on the equation as specified in subsection (b).

(b) The following fees shall apply for calendar years 2018 through 2022:

(1) Cedar Bluff:

(A) North shore cabin lot.

<u>2018</u>	<u>490.00</u>
<u>2019</u>	<u>980.00</u>
<u>2020</u>	<u>1,470.00</u>
<u>2021</u>	<u>1,960.00</u>
<u>2022</u>	<u>2,450.00</u>

(B) South shore club lot.

<u>2018</u>	<u>500.00</u>
<u>2019</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>

2020 1,500.00

2021 2,000.00

2022 2,500.00

(C) South shore cabin lot.

2018 440.00

2019 880.00

2020 1,320.00

2021 1,760.00

2022 2,200.00

(2) Lovewell:

(A) Club lot.

2018 580.00

2019 1,160.00

2020 1,740.00

2021 2,320.00

2022 2,900.00

(B) Cabin lot.

2018 500.00

2019 1,000.00

2020 1,500.00

2021 2,000.00

2022 2,500.00

(C) Mobile home space.

<u>2018</u>	<u>250.00</u>
<u>2019</u>	<u>500.00</u>
<u>2020</u>	<u>750.00</u>
<u>2021</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>
<u>2022</u>	<u>1,250.00</u>

(3) Webster:

(A) Club lot.

<u>2018</u>	<u>500.00</u>
<u>2019</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>
<u>2020</u>	<u>1,500.00</u>
<u>2021</u>	<u>2,000.00</u>
<u>2022</u>	<u>2,500.00</u>

(B) Cabin lot.

<u>2018</u>	<u>440.00</u>
<u>2019</u>	<u>880.00</u>
<u>2020</u>	<u>1,320.00</u>
<u>2021</u>	<u>1,760.00</u>
<u>2022</u>	<u>2,200.00</u>

~~(b)~~ (c) The annual fee for private cabin, club, and organization sites shall be ~~calculated as follows~~ recalculated on January 1, 2023, January 1, 2028, and January 1, 2033, using the equation and terms as specified in the remainder of this subsection.

$$\text{Annual Fee} = \text{Previous Annual Fee} \times \frac{\text{(New CPI)}}{\text{(Previous CPI)}}$$

(1) "CPI" ~~means~~ shall mean the "consumer price index for all urban consumers" (CPI-U) for the midwest region average for all items, 1982-1984 = 100, as published in the "CPI detailed report" by the bureau of labor statistics of the U.S. department of labor.

(2) "Previous annual fee" ~~means \$200~~ shall mean the amount specified in subsection (b) for each location for the year 2022 for the recalculation of the annual fee on January 1, ~~2003~~ 2023, and for each recalculation thereafter ~~means~~ shall mean the annual fee calculated five years previous to the new calculation, using the equation in subsection ~~(b)~~ (c).

(3) "New CPI" ~~means~~ shall mean the CPI on July 1 immediately preceding the January 1 date for a newly calculated annual fee.

(4) "Previous CPI" ~~means~~ shall mean the CPI on July 1, ~~1998~~ 2017 for the recalculation of the annual fee on January 1, ~~2003~~ 2023, the CPI on July 1, ~~2002~~ 2022 for the recalculation of the annual fee on January 1, ~~2008~~ 2028, and the CPI on July 1, ~~2007~~ 2027 for the recalculation of the annual fee on January 1, ~~2013~~ 2033.

~~(e)~~ (d) Each private cabin, club, and organization site lease and each private boat dock permit shall expire on the date specified in the respective lease or permit.

~~(d)~~ This regulation shall be effective on and after ~~July 1, 2002~~ January 1, 2018. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 32-988, ~~as amended by L. 2001, Ch. 211, Sec. 9~~; effective Jan. 1, 1999; amended July 1, 2002; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-2-6. Other fees and charges.

DESCRIPTION: This regulation establishes fees for certain permits and other issues, including the annual lease fee for private cabins on state park controlled lands. The proposed amendments increases fees on most of the 230 private cabin and trailer sites within state park controlled lands.

FEDERAL MANDATE: The changes are a result of Bureau of Reclamation market rate study requirements in a renewal lease with the Department.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed changes, by calendar year, would generate an additional \$50,944 in 2018, \$146,875 in 2019, \$247,205 in 2020, \$345,335 in 2021, and \$443,465 in 2022, all of which would accrue to the park fee fund. Otherwise, the proposed changes will have no appreciable negative economic impact on the Department, other agencies, small businesses, or the public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

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

- (1) Fishing lines with not more than two baited hooks or artificial lures per line;
- (2) trotlines;
- (3) setlines, except that any float material used with a setline 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;
- (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;
 - (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; and

(C) each individual snagging for paddlefish shall use barbless hooks while snagging for paddlefish. "Barbless hook" shall mean a hook without barbs or upon which the barbs have been bent completely closed;

(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 (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 and implementing K.S.A. ~~2015~~ 2016 Supp. 32-807; 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 Nov. 19, 2010; amended Nov. 30, 2015; amended Nov. 28, 2016; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes legal fishing equipment and methods for sportfish and for nonsportfish. The proposed amendments would require the use of barbless hooks when snagging for paddlefish.

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.

115-7-4. Fish; processing and possession. (a) Each person who takes any fish from a body of water shall leave the head, body, and tail fin attached while the person has possession of the fish on the water.

(b) Each person who has taken any fish shall retain the fish in that person's possession until any of the following occurs:

(1) The fish is consumed or processed for consumption.

(2) The fish is transported to the person's domicile or given to another person. Legally taken sport fish may be possessed without limit in time and may be given to another if accompanied by a dated written notice that includes the donor's printed name, signature, address, and permit or license number.

(3) The fish is transported to a place of commercial preservation or place of commercial processing for consumption.

(4) The fish is returned unrestrained to the waters from which the fish was taken.

(5) The fish is disposed of at a location designated for fish disposal or at a designated fish cleaning station.

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 32-807; ~~implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 32-1002~~; effective Dec. 26, 1989; amended Nov. 27, 2006; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-7-4. Fish; processing and possession.

DESCRIPTION: This regulation establishes general provisions applicable to fish processing and possession in Kansas. The proposed amendments would require donations of sport fish to be accompanied by a donation slip, similar to what occurs with other wildlife species.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: It is anticipated that no substantive economic impact will occur for the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-7-10. Fishing; special provisions. (a) A person who takes any fish from a body of water shall not tag, mark, brand, clip any fin of, mutilate, or otherwise disfigure any fish in a manner that would prevent species identification, examination of fins, recovery of tags, or determination of sex, age, or length of the fish before releasing the fish back into the body of water, unless a permit authorizing this activity has been issued to that person by the department.

(b) No person may possess any live fish upon departure from any designated aquatic nuisance body of water, except during a department-permitted fishing tournament. During a department-permitted fishing tournament, any individual may possess live fish upon departure from designated aquatic nuisance waters along the most direct route to the weigh-in site if the individual possesses a department authorization certificate as a participant in the tournament. Designated aquatic nuisance waters shall be those specified in the department's "Kansas designated waters with aquatic nuisance waters tables species," dated ~~July 15, 2016~~ August 23, 2017, which is hereby adopted by reference.

(c) No person may fish or collect bait within, from, or over a fish passage, fish ladder, fish steps, or fishway. "Fish passage, fish ladder, fish steps, or fishway" shall mean a structure that facilitates the natural migration of fish upstream on, through, or around an artificial barrier or dam. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. ~~2015~~ 2016 Supp. 32-807; effective Nov. 20, 2009; amended Jan. 1, 2012; amended Jan. 1, 2013; amended Nov. 15, 2013; amended Nov. 14, 2014; amended Nov. 30, 2015; amended Nov. 28, 2016; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes special provisions related to fishing. The proposed amendments would update the reference document related to new invasive species waters.

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.

Kansas Waters with Aquatic Nuisance Species

August 23, 2017

LOCATION	AQUATICNUISANCE SPECIES (partial list)	COMMENTS
<p><i>It is illegal to transport live fish from Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Designated Waters.</i> To help prevent the spread of aquatic hitchhikers from these and other waters, always follow Clean – Drain – Dry procedures, do not move fish between waters or upstream, and remove plants and debris from equipment before leaving a water area.</p>		
<p>FEDERAL RESERVOIRS, STATE FISHING LAKES & STATE WILDLIFE AREAS</p>		
Browning Oxbow <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp, White perch	Atchison County
Cedar Bluff Reservoir <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels, Eurasian watermilfoil	Trego County, includes the Smoky Hill River downstream to Kanopolis Reservoir
Chase State Fishing Lake <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Chase County
Cheney Reservoir <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	White perch, Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Ninnescah River: North Fork and Arkansas River
Clark State Fishing Lake	Curly-leaf pondweed, Eurasian watermilfoil	Clark County
Clinton Lake <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream
Council Grove - Council Grove Reservoir <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Neosho River
Cowley State Fishing Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	
El Dorado Reservoir <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	White perch, Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Walnut River
Glen Elder Reservoir <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Mitchell County
Hillsdale Reservoir <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes Bull Creek downstream from the reservoir to the Marais des Cygnes River
John Redmond Reservoir <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream.
Kanopolis Reservoir <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream.
Kingman State Fishing Lake	Curly-leaf pondweed	

Marion Reservoir <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Cottonwood River
Melvern Reservoir, River Pond and Rearing Pond <i>ANS Designated Waters – Live fish may not be transported from these waters</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Marais des Cygnes River
Milford Reservoir <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Republican River and Smoky Hill River
Mined Lands Wildlife Area	Eurasian watermilfoil	
Osage State Fishing Lake <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra Mussels	Includes 110-Mile Creek downstream to Pomona Reservoir
Ottawa State Fishing Lake	Curly-leaf pondweed, Eurasian watermilfoil	
Perry Reservoir <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Delaware River
Pomona Reservoir <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See 110-Mile Creek
Pottawatomie State Fishing Lake #2	Curly-leaf pondweed	
Scott State Fishing Lake	Rudd, Eurasian watermilfoil	
Sheridan State Fishing Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	
Tuttle Creek Reservoir	Zebra Mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Blue River
Washington State Fishing Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	
Wilson Reservoir <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Rudd, White perch, Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Saline River
CITY, COUNTY AND PRIVATE WATERS		
Coffey County Lake – Wolf Creek Generating Station <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water. BOAT INSPECTION REQUIRED</i>	Zebra mussels	
Council Grove City Lake <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water – Aquatic Nuisance Species Course certificate required to boat or fish this lake</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Neosho River
Douglas Co. – Lonestar Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	
Edgerton – Bridgewater Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	
El Dorado – East Park Pond <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	
Fort Riley Ponds BOAT INSPECTION REQUIRED		
Graham Co. – Antelope Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	
Hutchinson Carey Park Pond, Lagoon and Fishing Pond <i>ANS Designated Waters – Live fish may not be transported from these waters</i>	White perch	

Kingman – Hoover Pond <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	White perch	
Lebo – Lebo City Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	
Marion Co. – Marion County Lake BOAT INSPECTION REQUIRED		
McLouth – Lake Dabinawa	Curly-leaf pondweed	
McPherson Co. – Emerald Lake (Private Lake)	Zebra mussels	
Olathe – Black Bob Pond	Hydrilla	
Paola – Lake Miola (Paola City Lake) <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Dorsey Branch, South Wea Creek and Bull Creek
Park City – Chisholm Point Pond	Curly-leaf pondweed	
Pottawatomie Co. – Jeffrey Energy Center Auxiliary Lake and Make-up Lake <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from these waters</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream.
Riley Co. – Private farm pond	Rudd	Pond located near Deep Creek, Kansas River drainage
Sedgwick Co. – Spirit/Boeing Employee Association Lake <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	White perch	
Sedgwick Co. – Lake Afton <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	White perch, Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Clearwater Creek
Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes: Vic's Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Tom Scott Lake, Moss Lake, Kids Lake <i>ANS Designated Waters – Live fish may not be transported from these waters</i>	White perch, Zebra mussels	
Shawnee Co. – Lake Shawnee <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels, Eurasian watermilfoil	
Topeka – Governor's Ponds (east and west)	Eurasian watermilfoil	
Wabaunsee Co. – Lake Wabaunsee <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water. BOAT INSPECTION REQUIRED</i>	Zebra mussels, Curly-leaf pondweed	
Wichita – Buffalo Park Pond	Eurasian watermilfoil	
Winfield – Winfield City Lake <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Timber Creek
Wyandotte Co. – Wyandotte County Lake <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	
Yates Center – Yates Center Reservoir	Eurasian watermilfoil	

RIVERS AND CREEKS

Note: All tributary streams supplying the Kansas and Missouri rivers in Atchison, Brown, Douglas, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte counties are considered to be inhabited by one or more aquatic nuisance species, even if the tributaries are not listed below. Some tributaries may be unnamed or known only by local names.

110 Mile Creek: from Osage State Fishing Lake dam to the Marais des Cygnes River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Osage, Franklin counties
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Arkansas River: North Fork Ninescah River to Oklahoma State Line <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	White perch, Zebra mussels	
Big Blue River: Rocky Ford Dam to the Kansas (Kaw) River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	
Big Blue River: Tuttle Creek Reservoir to Kansas (Kaw) River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	
Big Nemaha River: South Fork to Nebraska State Line <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Blue River to the Missouri State Line <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Johnson County
Brush Creek to the Missouri River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Doniphan County
Bull Creek from Hillsdale Reservoir to the Marais des Cygnes River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Miami County
Burger Creek to Turkey Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Clear Creek to Turkey Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Clearwater Creek to the Ninescah River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	White perch, Zebra mussels	
Coffee Creek to Wolf Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Johnson County
Cottonwood River: from Marion Reservoir dam to the Neosho River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	
Deer Creek: from Sabetha City Lake to Big Nemaha River: South Fork <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Delaware River: from Perry Reservoir dam to the Kansas River (Kaw) <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	
Dorsey Branch: from Lake Miola (Paola City Lake) dam to South Wea Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Miami County

Fisher Creek to Big Nemaha River: South Fork <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
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Four-mile Creek to the Nebraska State Line <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Harris Creek to Big Nemaha River: South Fork <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Illinois Creek to Big Nemaha River: South Fork <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Independence Creek: from Atchison State Fishing Lake to the Missouri River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Atchison County
Kansas River (Kaw) <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp, Zebra mussels	Includes all tributaries supplying this river in Atchison, Brown, Douglas Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte counties, even if the tributaries are not listed
Lang Hollow to the Missouri River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Atchison County
Little Blue River to the Big Blue River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Johnson County
Little Walnut Creek to the Missouri River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Atchison County
Manley Creek to Pole Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Marais des Cygnes River: from Melvern Reservoir dam to the Missouri State Line <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	
Mill Creek to the Missouri River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Doniphan County
Mission Creek to the Missouri River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Doniphan County
Missouri River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp, White perch, Zebra mussels	Includes all tributaries supplying this river in Atchison, Brown, Douglas Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte counties, even if the tributaries are not listed
Mosquito Creek to the Missouri River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Doniphan County
Mud Creek to the Kansas (Kaw) River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Douglas County
Mulberry Creek to Walnut Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Brown County

Negro Creek to Clear Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Neosho River: Chetopa dam to the Oklahoma State Line, Cherokee County <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp, Zebra mussels	Cherokee County
Neosho River from Council Grove Reservoir dam to the Oklahoma State Line <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	
Ninnescah River: North Fork from Cheney Reservoir dam to the Arkansas River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	White perch, Zebra mussels	
Ninnescah River: South Fork from Camp Ninnescah Dam to North Fork Ninnescah River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	White perch	
Owl Creek to the Missouri River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Atchison County
Peters Creek to the Missouri River <i>ANS Designated Water</i>	Asian carp	Doniphan County
Pole Creek to Turkey Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Republican River from Milford Reservoir dam to the Smoky Hill River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	
Rock Creek to the Nebraska State Line <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Saline River from Wilson Reservoir dam to the Smoky Hill River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	White perch, Zebra mussels	
Smith Creek to the Missouri River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Doniphan County
Smoky Hill River from the Cedar Bluff Reservoir dam downstream to the Republican River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	
South Wea Creek from Dorsey Branch to Bull Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Miami County
Spring Creek to the Missouri River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Doniphan County
Squaw Creek to the Missouri River <i>ANS Designated Water</i>	Asian carp	Doniphan County
Stranger Creek to the Kansas (Kaw) River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Leavenworth County

Tennessee Creek to Big Nemaha River: South Fork <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Terrapin Creek to Walnut Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Brown County
Timber Creek from Winfield City Lake dam to the Walnut River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	
Turkey Creek to Big Nemaha River: South Fork <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Wakarusa River from Clinton Reservoir Dam to the Kansas (Kaw) River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	
Walnut Creek to the Missouri River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Atchison County
Walnut Creek to the Nebraska State Line <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Brown County
Walnut River from El Dorado Reservoir Dam to the Oklahoma State Line <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	White perch, Zebra mussels	
Wildcat Creek to Harris Creek <i>ANS Designated Water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Wildcat Creek: North Fork to Wildcat Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Wildcat Creek: South Fork to Wildcat Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Wolf Creek to the Little Blue River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Johnson County
Wolf Pen Creek to Deer Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Wolf River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Doniphan County

115-17-2. Commercial sale of fish bait. (a) The following live species of wildlife may be commercially sold in Kansas for fishing bait:

(1) The following species of fish:

- (A) Black bullhead (*Ameiurus melas*);
- (B) bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), including hybrids;
- (C) common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), including koi;
- (D) fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), including “rosy reds”;
- (E) golden shiner (*Notemigonus crysoleucas*);
- (F) goldfish (*Carassius auratus*), including “black saltys”;
- (G) green sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*), including hybrids; and
- (H) yellow bullhead (*Ameiurus natalis*);

(2) only species of annelids native to or naturalized in the continental United States;

(3) the following species of crayfish:

- (A) Virile crayfish (*Orconectes virilis*);
- (B) calico crayfish (*Orconectes immunes*); and
- (C) white river crayfish (*Procambarus acutus*); and

(4) only species of insects native to or naturalized in Kansas.

(b) Gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*) may be commercially sold only if dead.

(c) Wildlife listed in K.A.R. 115-15-1 or in K.A.R. 115-15-2 or prohibited from importation pursuant to K.S.A. 32-956, and amendments thereto, shall not be sold.

(d) Live aquatic bait shall be certified free of the following pathogens before import, according to K.A.R. 115-17-2a:

- (1) Spring viremia of carp virus;
- (2) infectious pancreatic necrosis virus;
- (3) viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus; and
- (4) infectious hematopoietic virus.

~~(d)~~ (e) Each distribution tank and each retail tank shall utilize a source of potable water or well water.

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, ~~2017~~ 2018. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. ~~2015~~ 2016 Supp. 32-807; effective Sept. 10, 1990; amended Nov. 30, 1998; amended Jan. 1, 2012; amended Jan. 1, 2017; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-17-2. Commercial sale of fish bait.

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes the legal species that can be sold for commercial fish bait. The proposed amendments would allow for the sale of dead specimens of gizzard shad as fish bait.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: No substantive negative economic impact is expected for the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-17-3. Commercial fish bait permit; requirement, application, and general provisions. (a) A commercial fish bait permit shall be required for the harvest, sale, or purchase for resale of fish bait, except that a commercial fish bait permit shall not be required for the harvest or sale of annelids or insects or for the purchase of annelids or insects for resale.

(b) Any person may apply to the secretary for a commercial fish bait permit. The application shall be submitted on forms provided by the department and completed in full by the applicant. Each incomplete application shall be returned to the applicant.

(c) Each commercial fish bait permit shall be valid for only those wildlife species specified in the permit.

(d) Each commercial fish bait permit shall authorize the permittee to perform any of the following:

(1) Sell fish bait to any person for use as fish bait;

(2) purchase fish bait for resale as fish bait, if the purchase is made from a person who meets at least one of the following requirements:

(A) Possesses a valid commercial fish bait permit;

(B) is a commercial fish grower, as defined by K.S.A. 32-974 and amendments thereto; or

(C) is authorized by another state to export and sell fish bait; or

(3) import fish bait for sale as fish bait.

(e) Each permittee harvesting or purchasing fish bait shall maintain records of the following information and, if requested by the secretary, shall provide a report to the department containing the following information:

(1) The permittee's name;

(2) the permit number;

(3) the number, location, and species of wildlife harvested;

(4) the number and species of wildlife sold;

(5) for each permittee purchasing fish bait, the name, address, and phone number of each individual distributor or producer from whom the permittee purchased; and

(6) for each permittee purchasing fish bait, the delivery date of each purchase.

(f) Each permittee shall make records required under the permit available for inspection by any law enforcement officer or department employee upon demand.

(g) Each permittee shall make the fish and the distribution or retail holding tanks that are subject to sample testing pursuant to K.A.R. 115-17-2a available for inspection by any law enforcement officer or department employee upon demand.

(h) Each permittee shall respond to any survey regarding activities conducted under the permit if requested by the secretary.

(i) In addition to other penalties prescribed by law, a commercial fish bait permit or application may be denied or revoked by the secretary if either of the following conditions is met:

(1) The application is incomplete or contains false information.

(2) The permittee fails to meet permit requirements or violates permit conditions.

(j) Each commercial fish bait permit shall expire ~~on December 31 of the year for which the permit~~ three years after the date the permit is issued.

(k) A permittee may possess and sell legally acquired wildlife for fish bait for not more than 30 days following expiration of the permit.

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, ~~2012~~ 2018. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 32-807 and K.S.A. 32-941; implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 32-941; effective Jan. 1, 1991; amended Jan. 1, 2012; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-17-3. Commercial fish bait permit; requirement, application, and general provisions.

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes the requirements, application and general provisions for commercial fish bait permits. The proposed amendments would change fish bait permits to a three-year permit.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: No substantive negative economic impact is expected for the department, other state agencies, small businesses or the general public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-18-12. Trout permit; requirements, restrictions, and permit duration. (a) Each individual who is 16 years of age or older and who wants to fish or to fish for and possess trout during those periods of time on those bodies of water established by K.A.R. 115-25-14 shall be required to have a trout permit.

(b) Each trout permit shall be valid statewide for one year from the date of purchase through ~~December 31 of the year in which the permit is issued.~~

(c) Each trout permit shall be validated by the signature of the permit holder written across the face of the permit. A trout permit shall not be transferable. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 32-807; implementing ~~K.S.A. 32-807, K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 32-1001, and K.S.A. 2006 Supp. 32-1002~~; effective Nov. 15, 1993; amended Jan. 30, 1995; amended July 24, 1998; amended Nov. 27, 2006; amended Nov. 16, 2007; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-18-12. Trout permit; requirements, restrictions, and permit duration.

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes the trout permit and for what types of fishing the trout permit is needed. The proposed amendments would change the expiration of the trout permit from calendar year to one year from the date of purchase.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

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

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-18-19. Paddlefish permit; requirements, restrictions, and permit duration. (a) Each individual who wants to snag for paddlefish during those periods of time on those bodies of water established by K.A.R. 115-25-14 shall be required to have a paddlefish permit.

(b) Each paddlefish permit shall be valid statewide through December 31 of the year in which the permit is issued.

(c) Each paddlefish permit shall be validated by the signature of the permit holder written across the face of the permit. A paddlefish permit shall not be transferable.

(d) Any individual younger than 16 years of age may use an adult's paddlefish permit while accompanied by that adult with at least one unused carcass tag in possession. Each paddlefish snagged and kept by the individual younger than 16 years of age shall be included as part of the daily creel limit of the permit holder. ~~A questionnaire shall be provided to each holder of a paddlefish permit. Each permit holder shall complete and submit the paddlefish snagging questionnaire no later than 30 days after the close of the open snagging season.~~ (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 32-807; implementing K.S.A. 32-807, K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 32-1001, and K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 32-1002; effective Nov. 27, 2006; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes the tournament black bass pass. The proposed amendments would change the expiration of the pass from calendar year to one year from the date of purchase.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

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

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 five 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 weigh-in bass tournament as established in K.A.R. 115-7-9.

(b) Each tournament black bass pass shall be valid statewide for one year from the date of purchase 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 and implementing K.S.A. ~~2015~~ 2016 Supp. 32-807; effective Nov. 27, 2006; amended Nov. 16, 2007; amended Nov. 19, 2010; amended Nov. 28, 2016; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes the tournament black bass pass. The proposed amendments would change the expiration of the pass from calendar year to one year from the date of purchase.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: No substantial economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or 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 24 hours a day, year-round 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) November 1 through April 15 (type one waters):

(A) Dodge City Lake Charles;

(B) Fort Scott Gun Park Lake;

(C) Garnett Crystal Lake;

(D) Glen Elder Reservoir Outlet;

(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) the following Sedgwick County Park waters;

- (i) Vic's Lake; and
- (ii) Slough Creek;
- (K) Scott State Park Pond;
- (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) November 1 through October 31: 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 November 1 through April 15 (type two waters):

- (1) Atchison City Lake No. 1;
- (2) Belleville City Lake (Rocky Pond);
- (3) Cameron Springs, located on Fort Riley;
- (4) Cedar Bluff Stilling Basin;
- (5) Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko);
- (6) Cimarron Grasslands Pits;
- (7) Colby-Villa High Lake;
- (8) Great Bend Veterans Memorial Park Lake;
- (9) Great Bend Stone Lake;
- (10) Herington-Father Padilla Pond;
- (11) Holton-Elkhorn Lake;
- (12) Hutchinson Dillon Nature Center Pond;
- (13) Kanopolis State Park Pond;
- (14) Lake Shawnee, located in Shawnee County;
- (15) Meade State Fishing Lake;

- (16) Moon Lake, located on Fort Riley;
- (17) Salina Lakewood Lake;
- (18) Sandsage Bison Range and Wildlife Area Sandpits;
- (19) Scott State Fishing Lake;
- (20) the following Sedgwick County Park waters:
 - (A) Moss Lake; and
 - (B) Horseshoe Lake;
- (21) Sherman County Smoky Gardens Lake;
- (22) Solomon River between Webster Reservoir and Rooks County #2 Road; and
- (23) 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, spotted, or smallmouth	5*	15"
Channel catfish (fewer than 30 rays in the anal fin)	10	--
Blue catfish (30 or more rays in the anal fin)	5	--
Trout	5*/2****	--
Flathead catfish	5	--
Walleye, sauger, saugeye	5*	15"*****
Pike family: northern pike, tiger, or muskellunge	2*	30"
Striped bass	5	--
Wiper: striped bass hybrid	5	--
Paddlefish	2**/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.

**** The 15” length limit on walleye, sauger, and saugeye shall not apply to streams, rivers, and tailwaters.

Any individual younger than 16 years of age may use an adult’s paddlefish permit while accompanied by that adult with at least one unused carcass tag in possession. Each paddlefish snagged and kept by the individual younger than 16 years of age shall be included as part of the daily creel limit of the permit holder.

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

(f) Special size limits, creel limits, and bait restrictions for designated waters shall be those limits and restrictions specified in the department’s “Kansas special size limits, creel limits, and bait restriction tables,” dated July 1, 2017, 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.

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2018. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2016 Supp. 32-807.)

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 changes relate to splitting blue catfish and channel catfish statewide creel limits, changing the wiper statewide creel limit, updates to the reference document related to length and creel limits for specific bodies of water and modifications to three trout waters.

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, Parks, and Tourism

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

Dated: July 1, 2017

Blue Catfish Creel Limits

5 fish daily creel limit

Cheney Reservoir, Clinton Reservoir, El Dorado Reservoir, Elk City Reservoir, Glen Elder Reservoir, John Redmond Reservoir, Kanopolis Reservoir, LaCygne Reservoir, Lovewell Reservoir, Melvern Reservoir, Perry Reservoir, Pomona Reservoir, Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Wilson Reservoir

Blue Catfish Length Limits

25 - 40 inch slot limit with no more than 1 fish 40-inch or larger. Blue Catfish between the lengths of twenty-five (25) and forty (40) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Milford Reservoir

25 - 35 inch slot limit with no more than 2 fish 35-inch or larger. Blue Catfish between the lengths of twenty-five (25) and thirty-five (35) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

El Dorado Reservoir

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, Clinton Reservoir, Elk City Reservoir, Glen Elder Reservoir, Lovewell Reservoir, Melvern Reservoir, Perry Reservoir, Tuttle Creek 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, Buhler City Pond, Butler State Fishing Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clinton State Park - Lake Henry, Clinton State Park - Picnic Area Pond, Columbus - VFW Pond, Colwich City Lake, Emporia - Jones Park Ponds, Emporia - Peter Pan Park, Fall River State Park Kids Pond, 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, Hays - Vineyard Park Pond, Haysville - Riggs Lake, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, Hutchinson - North Pond, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, 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 - Billy Blackwell Lake, Lawrence - Mary's Lake, Lawrence - Oregon Trail Park Pond, Lawrence Pat Dawson Billings N & S, Lawrence - Sandra Shaw Community Health Park Pond, Leavenworth - Jerry's Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Leawood - Ironwoods Park Pond, Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway Middle, Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway North , Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway South , Lebo City Lake, Lebo Kid's Pond, 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 - Woodland Park Pond, Mulberry City Park Lake, Mulvane - Cedar Brook Pond, Nebo State Fishing Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Newton - Spring Lake Ponds, North Newton - Sunfield Pond, 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 - Settler's Park Pond, Olathe - Waterworks Lake, Olpe - Jones Park Pond, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overbrook - Kids' Pond, 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, Rose Hill - School Street Pond, Salina - Lakewood Lake, Shawnee Co. Shawnee Jr., Spring Hill Woodland Ridge Pond, Topeka-Auburndale Park Stream, 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, Coffeyville-LeClere 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, 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, Hutchinson - Carey Park Pond, Hutchinson - Dillon Nature Center, Independence Community College - Campus Pond, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Jeffrey Energy Center, Jetmore City Lake, Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Jewell State Fishing Lake, Junction City-Bluffs, Junction City - Rim Rock Lake, Junction City-Riverwalk, Junction City - Wetland Park, Kiowa State Fishing Lake, LaCrosse Warren Stone Memorial , Lenexa - Resurrection Pond, Liberal-Arkalon Recreation Area, Logan City Lake, Logan State Fishing Lake, Louisburg City Lake, Louisburg - Lewis Young Park 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, Newton-Sand Creek, Ogden City Lake, Olathe

- East High School Pond, Olathe - Heatherstone Park Pond, Olathe - Lake Olathe, Olathe - Oregon Trail Pond, Olathe - Stagecoach Park Pond, Olpe City Lake, Osage City Lake, Osawatamie - Beaver Lake, Osawatamie 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, 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 - Monticello Springs 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 - K-96 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, 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 - Jones Park Ponds, Emporia - Peter Pan Park, Eureka City Lake, Fall River State Park Kid's Pond, 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, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, Hutchinson - North Pond, Hiawatha City Lake, Holton Elkhorn Lake, Holton City Prairie Lake, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Howard - Polk Daniels Lake, Independence Community College-Campus Pond, 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, Lyon State Fishing Lake, Madison City Lake, Marion County Lake, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Melvern River Pond, Miami State Fishing Lake, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Moline New City Lake, Moline Old City Lake, 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, Olpe City Lake, Olpe - Jones Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Osawatamie - Beaver Lake, Osawatamie 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, Prescott City Lake, Richmond City Lake, Rose Hill - School Street Pond, Sabetha City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sedan New City Lake (South), Sedan Old City Lake (North), Severy City 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

Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Gridley City Lake, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, Lebo City Lake, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, New Strawn City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Troy - 4-H Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - K-96 Lake, Wichita - Dillon's Pond, Wichita - East KDOT, Wichita - South Lake, Wichita - Watson Park Lake, Wichita - West KDOT, Yates Center - South

20 fish daily creel

Atchison State Fishing Lake, Bone Creek Reservoir, Brown State Fishing Lake, Clinton Reservoir, Council Grove City Lake, Council Grove Reservoir, El Dorado Reservoir, Frontenac City Lake, Glen Elder Reservoir, Hillsdale Reservoir, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Marion County Lake, Marion Reservoir, Melvern Reservoir, Perry Reservoir, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Thayer City Lake (New), Thayer City Lake (Old), Wellington City Lake, Winfield City Lake, Yates Center Reservoir - New

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:

Cedar Bluff Reservoir, Cheney Reservoir, Clinton Reservoir, Frontenac City Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Gridley City Lake, Hillsdale Reservoir, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, Lebo City Lake, Melvern Reservoir, Melvern River Pond, Perry Reservoir, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Yates Center - South

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, Buhler City Pond, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Coffeyville - LeClere 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, Emporia-Jones Park Ponds, Emporia - Peter Pan Park, Fall River State Park Kids Pond, 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, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Harvey County West Lake, Hiawatha City Lake, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, Hutchinson - North Pond, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, 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, Lebo Kid's Pond, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits,

Louisburg - Middle Creek, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulberry Park Lake, Mulvane - Cedar Brook Pond, Nebo State Fishing Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Newton - Spring Lake Ponds, North Newton - Sunfield Pond, Olpe - Jones Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overbrook - Kids' Pond, Overland Park - Kingston Lake, Overland Park - Regency Lake, Overland Park - South Lake, 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, Rose Hill - School Street Pond, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Sandsage Bison Range & Wildlife Area, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Shawnee County - Lake Shawnee, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, 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 - K-96 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, 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, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Goodman State Fishing Lake, Graham County - Antelope Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Howard - Polk Daniels Lake, Jetmore City Lake, Lenexa - Lake Lenexa, Linn Co. Strip Pits, Lyon State Fishing Lake, Madison City Lake, Marion County Lake, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Meade State Fishing Lake, Melvern River Pond, Miami State Fishing Lake, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Moline Old City Lake, Montgomery State Fishing Lake, Mound City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Osawatomie - Beaver Lake, Osawatomie City Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Paola - Lake Miola, Parker City Lake, Pottawatomie Co. Cross Creek Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sedan New City Lake, Sedan Old City Lake, Severy City Lake, Thayer City Lake (New), Thayer City Lake (Old), Troy - 4-H Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Yates Center Reservoir – New

15 -21 inch slot limit. Largemouth bass between the lengths of fifteen (15) and twenty-one (21) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Big Hill Reservoir

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, Buhler City Pond, 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, Coffeyville - LeClere Lake, Colwich City Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Edna City Lake, Emporia-Jones Park Ponds, Emporia-Peter Pan Park, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Eureka City Lake, Fall River State Park Kids Pond, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Glen Elder Park Pond, Glen Elder Reservoir, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Harveyville City Lake, Herington City

Lake - New, Herington City Lake - Old, Herington - Father Padilla Pond, Hillsdale Reservoir, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horton - Mission Lake, Horton Little Lake, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, Hutchinson - North Pond, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Jewell State Fishing 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, Lebo City Lake, Lebo Kid's Pond, Linn County Critzer Reservoir, Logan City Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Marion Reservoir, Melvern Reservoir, Moline New City Lake, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulvane - Cedar Brook Pond, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Neosho State Fishing Lake, Olathe - Cedar Lake, Olathe - Lake Olathe, Olpe City Lake, Olpe-Jones Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Perry Reservoir, Pratt County Lake, Rooks State Fishing Lake, Rose Hill - School Street Pond, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Salina - Indian Rock Pond, Salina - Lakewood Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, 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 - K-96 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 Wildlife Area, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, 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, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett City Lake North, Gridley City Lake, 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, Alma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Big Hill Reservoir, Clinton Reservoir, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett City Lake North, Glen Elder Park Pond, Gridley City Lake, 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, Winfield City Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake

21 inch minimum. Smallmouth 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:

Glen Elder Reservoir

Spotted Bass Creel Limit

2 fish daily creel limit

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:

Eureka City Lake, Melvern Reservoir

Walleye Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Bone Creek Reservoir, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Cheney Reservoir, Crawford State Fishing Lake, 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, Jeffery Energy Center, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Marion County Lake, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Milford Reservoir, Mined Land Wildlife Area, 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, Big Hill Reservoir, Bone Creek Reservoir, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Centralia City Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Council Grove City Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, 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, Harvey County East Lake, Harveyville City Lake, Herington City Lake - New, Hillsdale Reservoir, Jackson County - Banner Creek, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Kanopolis Reservoir, Keith Sebelius (Norton) Reservoir, Kingman State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Lovewell Reservoir, Lyon State Fishing Lake,

Marion County Lake, Marion Reservoir, Melvern River Pond, Melvern Reservoir, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Mound City Lake, Osage City Lake, Perry Reservoir, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pomona Reservoir, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Scott State Fishing Lake, Shawnee Co. - Lake Shawnee, 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:

Cedar Bluff Reservoir, Cheney Reservoir, El Dorado Reservoir, Milford Reservoir, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton

Sauger Creel Limit

2 fish daily creel limit

Jackson County - Banner Creek, 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, Melvern Reservoir, Perry Reservoir

Saugeye Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Bone Creek Reservoir, 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, Harvey County East Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Marion County Lake, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Meade State Fishing Lake, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Sabetha City Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Washington State Fishing Lake, 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:

Bone Creek Reservoir, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Centralia City Lake, Chanute City Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Douglas 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, Howard - Polk Daniels Lake, Kanopolis Reservoir, Keith Sebelius (Norton) Reservoir, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Lyon State Fishing Lake, Madison City Lake, Marion County Lake, Meade State Fishing Lake, Moline New City Lake, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Olpe City Lake, Ottawa State Fishing Lake, Parsons City Lake, Perry Reservoir, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Sabetha City Lake, Scott State Fishing Lake, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, 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:

McPherson State Fishing Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Washington State Fishing Lake

Striped Bass Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Cheney Reservoir, Glen Elder Reservoir, LaCygne Reservoir, Pleasanton City Lake – East

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:

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

2 fish daily creel limit

Atchison City Lake #7, Atwood Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Cedar Bluff Reservoir, Centralia City Lake, Council Grove Reservoir, Cheney Reservoir, Clinton Reservoir, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Ellis City Lake, El Dorado Reservoir, Eureka City Lake, Great Bend Stone Lake, Glen Elder Reservoir, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Gridley City Lake, Herington City Lake – New, Horton Little Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Region 1 & 3, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Jeffrey Energy Center, John Redmond Reservoir, Jetmore City Lake, Kanopolis Reservoir, Kanopolis State Park Pond, Kiowa State Fishing Lake, Lawrence - Mary's Lake, Louisburg City Lake, LaCygne Reservoir, Lebo City Lake, Lovewell Reservoir, Lyon State Fishing Lake, Madison City Lake, Middle Creek State Fishing Lake, Melvern Reservoir, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Marion County Lake, Moline New City Lake (North), New Strawn City Lake, Olathe - Lake Olathe, Olpe City Lake, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overbrook - Kids' Pond, Pleasanton City Lake – East, Pomona Reservoir, Pratt County Lake, Plainville Township Lake, Salina - Lakewood Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Sterling City Lake, Topeka - West Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Watson Park Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - East KDOT, Wichita - West KDOT, Winfield City Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake, Wyandotte Co. Bonner Lake, Yates Center - South (Owl), Yates Center Reservoir - New

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:

Atchison City Lake #7, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clinton Reservoir, Council Grove Reservoir, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Great Bend Stone Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey County West 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. 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. Licensed adults may fish only if accompanied by a person younger than sixteen (16) years of age who is actively engaged in fishing. 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.

Dodge City Demon Lake:

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. Licensed adults may fish only if accompanied by a person younger than sixteen (16) years of age who is actively engaged in fishing. The following creel limits on Dodge City Demon Lake: Catch and release only.

Garden City 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 Garden City Kids' Fishing Pond: Two fish of a single species or a combination of species per day.

Length and Creel Limits for Coffey County Lake:

Length limits on Coffey County Lake: Wipers of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches, largemouth bass of a length less than eighteen (18) inches, smallmouth bass of a length less than eighteen (18) inches, walleye of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches, and crappie (black and white species) of a length less than twelve (12) 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 two (2), smallmouth bass creel limit of two (2), crappie, black and white species (single species or in combination) creel limit of five (5), walleye creel limit of two (2), blue catfish creel limit of five (5), and channel catfish creel limit of ten (10) per day.

No trotlines or setlines allowed.

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, Elk City Reservoir, Fall River Reservoir, Glen Elder Reservoir, Hillsdale Reservoir, John Redmond Reservoir, Kanopolis Reservoir, Lovewell 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.

Length and Creel Limits for Grand Osage Wildlife Area:

Length limits on Grand Osage Wildlife Area: Largemouth bass between the lengths of thirteen (13) and eighteen (18) inches, and channel catfish of a length less than fifteen (15) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately.

Daily creel limits on Grand Osage Wildlife Area: Largemouth bass creel limit of five (5), and channel catfish creel limit of two (2).