

AGENDA
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE, PARKS & TOURISM
COMMISSION MEETING AND PUBLIC HEARING
Thursday, December 13, 2018
Great Plains Nature Center Auditorium
6232 E 29th St N, Wichita

- I. CALL TO ORDER AT 1:30 p.m.**
- II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS**
- III. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO AGENDA ITEMS**
- IV. APPROVAL OF THE November 15, 2018 MEETING MINUTES**
- V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**
- VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**
 - A. Secretary's Remarks**
 - 1. Agency and State Fiscal Status (Linda Craghead)**
 - 2. 2019 Legislature (Chris Tymeson)**
 - B. General Discussion**
 - 1. Furbearer Regulations (Matt Peek)**
 - C. Workshop Session**
 - 1. E-bicycles (Linda Craghead)**
 - 2. Controlled Shooting Area Operational Requirements (Jason Ott)**
 - 3. Public Land Regulations (Stuart Schrag)**
 - 4. Squirrel Regulations (Kent Fricke)**
 - 5. Antelope Regulations (Matt Peek)**
 - 6. Elk 25-Series Regulations (Matt Peek)**
 - 7. Big Game Regulations (Levi Jaster)**
 - 8. Deer 25-Series Regulations (Levi Jaster)**
 - 9. Coast Guard Navigation Rules (Dan Hesket)**
 - 10. Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (Rich Schultheis)**
 - 11. Electronic Licensing Update (Todd Workman)**

VII. RECESS AT 5:00 p.m.

VIII. RECONVENE AT 6:30 p.m.

IX. RE-INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS

X. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

D. Public Hearing

1. Free Park Entrance and Free Fishing Days by Secretary's Orders (Linda Craghead)

2. KAR 115-2-7. Backcountry access pass; fee, exceptions, and general provisions. (Linda Craghead)

3. KAR 115-7-1. Fishing; legal equipment, methods of taking, and other provisions. (Doug Nygren)

4. KAR 115-7-4. Fish; processing and possession. (Doug Nygren)

5. KAR 115-7-10. Fishing; special provisions. (Doug Nygren)

6. KAR 115-18-8. Retrieval and possession of game animals, sport fish, and migratory game birds. (Doug Nygren)

7. KAR 115-25-14. Fishing; creel limit, size limit, possession limit, and open season. (Doug Nygren)

8. KAR 115-25-5. Turkey; fall season, bag limit, and permits. (Kent Fricke)

9. KAR 115-25-6. Turkey; spring season, bag limit, permits, and game tags. (Kent Fricke)

XII. OLD BUSINESS

XIII. OTHER BUSINESS

A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

If necessary, the Commission will recess on December 13, 2018, to reconvene December 14, 2018, 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 17, 2019 at Douglas County Fairgrounds, Flory Meeting Hall West, 2120B Harper St, Lawrence, KS.

**Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks & Tourism
Commission Meeting Minutes
Thursday, November 15, 2018
Fossil Creek Hotel, Dole-Specter Conference Center
1430 S. Fossil, Russell, KS**

Subject to
Commission
Approval

The November 15, 2018 meeting of the Kansas Wildlife, Parks and Tourism Commission was called to order by Chairman Gerald Lauber at 1:30 p.m. at Fossil Creek Hotel, Specter Room, Russell. Chairman Lauber and Commissioners Tom Dill, Gary Hayzlett, Aaron Rider and Harrison Williams were present. Ward Cassidy resigned and has not been replaced.

II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS

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

III. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO AGENDA ITEMS

Sheila Kemmis – I inadvertently moved pronghorn antelope and elk to the Workshop Session, because there was not a meeting in October, those items need to be in General Discussion and I have moved them as item 5. Also, I put the ANS list in the back of the briefing book and it coincides with regulation 7-10, which will not be voted on until the December meeting. (Agenda – Exhibit B).

IV. APPROVAL OF THE August 2, 2018 MEETING MINUTES

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

V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Norman Mannel, Lincoln – I mentioned this location at Wichita meeting, thank you for coming here. Done research on issues I brought up before. Jurisdiction, we don't have it in this country, I have been researching legal titles. In 1803, Louisiana Purchase, the U.S. did not purchase land from Native Americans but from France and they stole it. Case coming up in Supreme Court on jurisdiction and sovereignty. Legal counsel aware of this? Tymeson – Out of Wyoming? Mannel – No, Oklahoma. Tymeson – Not familiar with it. Mannel - Murder case 18 years ago, arrested him and tried him in U.S. court but he wasn't killed on U.S. land, but on Native American land. Can find in Oklahoman or Christian Science Journal. We don't have jurisdiction over water because the Native Americans never sold, there are no quit claim deeds and no documents where they sold the water. They kept water rights, hunting and fishing rights and we have to fix this. They won lawsuit up in the Dakotas, can't cross water with pipeline. How can we fix this? Chairman Lauber – That is why we employ capable legal counsel. We will not lose sleep over jurisdiction issues; these are complicated issues. Pipeline over Missouri River was a different type of lawsuit and not sure how much resources we need to devote to this. Specific issue or just concerned as a citizen? Mannel – Just concerned, people will go out to catch all the fish they

want and don't want that to happen. Chairman Lauber – We are going to continue to enforce the laws as we believe them to be. Someone could catch more fish than allowed and say we have no jurisdiction over them but not sure that would be a winning argument. Not sure what we could do. Tymeson – Not sure what issue is, and I would be happy to talk to him after the meeting. Mannel – That is why I brought it to you, let's do something about it. Jet skis that go 70 mph, another legal issue. Even the jet ski industry has put out a pamphlet that recommends no one under 16 should operate a jet ski. Are you liable if someone under 16 has an accident because you are going against recommendations of the industry? Chairman Lauber – No, but your point is taken. Mannel – I got rid of my inboard boat, tired of rules. They were harassing me at Wilson and Kanopolis over the location of numbers on the boat. Numbers were on front when I bought the boat, moved to center of the boat and they said they can't see it, moved back to front. Got rid of boat because of harassment. Chairman Lauber – Who are they? Mannel – Law Enforcement. Chairman Lauber – Conservation officers, game wardens or lake patrol. Mannel – Yes. Chairman Lauber - We have rules and I am sure there was no intentional harassment, but if you get stopped more than once it seems like it. Mannel – On jet ski issue, talked to Corps of Engineer person at Wilson about what training they have and he said they can go online and get a video and they are qualified to drive it. We need more training for kids, not about recreation it is about safety. On outfitter and guide service, do they pay a fee to the state? Chairman Lauber – No, legislature overrode our efforts to manage and register guides, so we ceased doing that. Leave it up to operators to do own self-policing. Tried to get modest amount of money and they went to legislature and said we were hurting economic development. Mannel – I go to Kansas Water Office meetings and there are four lakes in Kansas, Fall River, John Redmond, Tuttle Creek and Kanopolis that are silted shut 30 percent to 40 percent. Losing water capacity. Chairman Lauber – That is our problem but not our jurisdiction. In the case of John Redmond there have been efforts to dredge and remediate some of the problem. These federal dams were estimated to have a 50-year effective life, and many have exceeded that. Silt is a natural byproduct of these types of dams. We will try to do what we can to enhance water storage. While we manage some federal water, we don't own or have ability to control water storage.

Commissioner Rider – Received email from Ron Witt regarding hunting coyotes at night with artificial light or thermal scope. Talked to Matt and Jason and asked them to give quick review and if that is something the commission wanted to continue with, then we could.

Matt Peek – Subject of interest to furharverters for years. It is the most common request from furbearer harvest survey. We have reviewed in the past and I have deferred to law enforcement. I have surveyed other states in the Midwest and turned that over to law enforcement. Furbearer regulations will come back up around March and if need to look at this subject further that would be a good time.

Jason Ott – Visited with Matt and command staff on this. From perspective of law enforcement, we would oppose it for many reasons; generally, resources we have to combat natural resource crimes, hunting something year-round now in the daylight and if you add the night hunting that extends what we are doing with more work and less resources. Not best for big game resources, hard to enforce. There are a lot of limitations we can put on it, like where, when and how, but big concern from law enforcement perspective and we would not support. Chairman Lauber – One email from Witt, his compromise was for landowners. Ott – Could limit it a lot of ways, like not during rifle deer season. Hunting deer from middle of September until antlers fall off and it is not all being done during rifle deer season; a trophy animal is a target. That applies to window where we are hunting them. Information I received from Texas game warden, experienced where cattle were shot and then people would come back and hunt carcass at a later time, usually at dark with thermal and artificial light. Review in furbearer with Matt. Chairman Lauber – Aaron and I agree this will continue to come up. I am all about opportunity, but it is an opportunity for poaching as well. Constituents would be happy with good discussion and we can have law enforcement

weigh in. Commissioner Rider – I would like to hear as much input on it as possible. Look at law enforcement and deer hunters and see if poaching is huge issue or predators are a huge issue or if it would balance out. Commissioner Dill – Should have information and discussion at appropriate time in the spring. Would like to see which states do allow it and statistical information and/or what their regulations address. And should have public discussion. Ott – I have seen some of that research; we are one of a few states that does not allow some version of night hunting with a light. Chairman Lauber – We allow night hunting for predators, just not with a light. Commissioner Hayzlett – We have a coyote problem out in western Kansas, did a lot of night calling and out there, landowners do a lot of patrolling on their own property. For 40 years I also hunted in Texas panhandle and those landowners definitely appreciate it because of the coyote problem. Ott – Let me know what you want us to do on our end. Chairman Lauber – Review and have discussion in March or whenever we discuss these regulations.

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

A. Secretary's Remarks

1. Agency and State Fiscal Status – Linda Craghead, interim secretary, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit D). I provided graphs that Jennison has provided in the past; agency is healthy, thanks to staff and patrons. We have a new governor and are going through transition phase, to have leadership well prepared to make decisions around our agency. We submitted transition document to Governor-elect Kelly (Exhibit E). Management team has received an electronic copy of this; an expanded version of what was given to the governor. Someone from her transition team may reach out to you because key points of contact are listed. Contains agency history back to early 1900s, put together by Mike Miller; classified as agency overview and overall budget and statutory authority with agency-wide budget for current year, 2020 and 2021; all of different engineering projects going on, progress needs to continue; current organizational chart with last page listing vacant positions; revenue, important that leadership of agency and state and we have user-generated fees and specific ways those can be used, so describe fees and how we use them and talks about fee funds and how we use them; expenditures and graphs about where the money goes; and a list of websites and social media we provide. As the commission votes tonight, Nadia will be providing live tweets of those votes. Also included legislative initiatives for 2019, based on discussion trimmed to five at this time and recurring legislative issues, sometimes general public does not like and go to legislative body, and make note that we have a regulatory body in place to identify the best rules and regulations; upcoming meeting agendas are listed; as well as economic impact survey for tourism in the state and annual report from tourism. We want you to know what is going on and keep your informed.

2. 2019 Legislature – Chris Tymeson, chief legal counsel, presented this update to the Commission. Elections, start new two-year cycle in legislature in January. Governor is democrat, House has shifted conservative and numbers are basically the same but may affect how people campaign. The five issues listed in the transition book we will move on when get go ahead from Governor are: dynamic pricing for state park cabins and campsites; protection of data on ESA species – folks have ulterior motives on use of data, so discussing open records; raising caps on fee structure – raised fees in 2015 and many have hit cap; will need this for future growth; affiliate department law enforcement folks with Kansas Police and Fire retirement; and update the pay for members of councils and commissions, \$35 a day to serve now, make it similar to legislative pay – not just for our agency but all state agencies. Purchase of land, issue related to

accommodation for hunter education and a lot of other issues may come up yet. Chairman Lauber – On raising fee cap, was resistant when raising fees, raising cap here, but not fees. I don't remember oversight group that looks at our bills? Tymeson – Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations overlooks our fees. Many people don't understand our fees and how that works. Trying to resist at statutory level. Caps in statute some in place since 1989, to argue that Commission has raised those fees willy-nilly is not the truth, some had not been raised in 29 years. There will be some resistance because they don't understand, legislators and constituents. Many feel it is fee increase, not fee cap increase. Chairman Lauber – General resistance will not change, same guys who want the same things they did in the past and the Governor won't be able to help that problem. Tymeson – Have gone through transition for five governors, now six. Governor's office can wield tremendous influence in the legislature. Chairman Lauber – Like recurring bills like the antler bill. Craghead – Governor Elect Kelly was strong in Parks in Recreation and feel she will look strongly favorable on our agency. Chairman Lauber – She will do a good job.

B. General Discussion

1. E-bicycles – Linda Lanterman, parks division director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit F). A new trend in state parks and trails in Kansas. E-Bikes are battery powered “assist” that comes with pedaling or in some cases a throttle, making pedaling easier while not eliminating the need to pedal. The battery does not make any sound. We will probably be cleaning up regulations and we can add this then. Battery can last anywhere from 25 to 100 miles. I rode one and there is a mechanism that can be engaged to help you pedal and gives you a boost. Fun to ride and are all price ranges and want to welcome them in our state parks. Will see changes coming and I will bring back more on it next time.

2. Controlled Shooting Area Operational Requirements – Jason Ott, law enforcement division director, presented this update to the commission (Exhibit G). In 2018, HB 2558 extended the game bird hunting season which was September 1 to March 31, one month, September 1 to April 30, and was signed by the governor on April 4, 2018. Extended in order to allow game birds released during the month of April to be credited toward the allowable take, KAR 115-11-2 must be modified to reflect the new date. The department supported this change to the date for controlled shooting areas.

3. Public Land Regulations – Stuart Schrag, Public Lands Division director, presented this update to the commission (Exhibit H). Proposed changes include adding Byron Walker Wildlife Area area surrounding the headquarters and archery range to the refuge section of 115-8-1. There are a few more changes that did not make it to me in time to include in briefing book. I will include for workshop session. Also, the department is recommending deleting subsection on portable blinds on leaving unattended from KAR 115-8-2; prompted by a man who addressed the commission, after discussion within department and with law enforcement staff, allow leaving unattended overnight, must be legally marked and not put up prior to 14 days before season and taken down 14 days after. Commissioner Dill – Not too long ago we addressed this issue because of people claiming rights. Schrag – Want to allow kids to use pop up blinds and don't feel this will be an issue. Chairman Lauber – Mark with name and address or number? Schrag – Can use KDWPT number. Chairman Lauber – Don't believe this will be a problem.

Chairman Lauber – I wanted to clarify earlier statement, I feel Governor-elect will be a good help to the department, in case I wasn't clear on that.

4. Squirrel Regulations – Kent Fricke, small game biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit I). Calling squirrels is a common hunting technique and does not conflict with any other hunting activities. In order to have regulations that more align with common hunting techniques, staff are recommending the following additions to KAR 115-3-2: add section under legal equipment, add: (1) Lures; decoys, except live decoys; and calls, including electronic calls” as legal accessory equipment. Chairman Lauber – Why would squirrel calls be considered unauthorized? Fricke – Just inadvertently left out of this regulation. Appreciate any feedback if there is any.

5. Antelope and Elk 25-Series Regulations – Matt Peek, wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission. Pronghorn Antelope, KAR 115-25-7 changes (Exhibit J). No changes planned but will provide brief overview. We have had a pronghorn season since 1974 and hunting occurs in western Kansas. The unit boundaries hunted are same as established for deer with units 2, 17 and 18 being open for hunting. Most of the harvest occurs in western two to three tiers of counties. The archery permits are good in all three of those units and are unlimited and available over the counter for residents and nonresidents. The muzzleloader and firearm permits are unit specific and distributed limited draw by preference point system. Demand for these permits is high, usually 1,200 applicants per year for around 200 permits. It takes one to three preference points for a general resident to draw a muzzleloader permit and three to six points to draw a firearm permit. Half of the permits are allocated to landowner/tenants and they usually draw with zero to one preference point; not near as many landowners applying. Typical success rates are 10- to 15-percent for archery, 60 percent for muzzleloader and 70 percent for firearm permit holders. We won't have any permit recommendations until winter aerial surveys are complete, but don't anticipate any major changes. Chairman Lauber – Landowner tenant permits are specific to open area? Peek – Yes, within the unit. There is no hunt-own-land permit, which would be an unlimited permit, and without that you are required to allocate half of permits to landowner/tenant. Chairman Lauber – That differs from general resident landowner/tenant for deer? Tymeson – Yes, our unit is statewide for deer for any season, that is the difference. Matt Palmquist, Grainfield – Are you seeing an increase in archery permits over-the counter? It seems like in recent years there have been more hunters. Seeing increase in number of permits purchased, as well as harvest rate. If success is going up and seeing increase in crossbow versus compound use? Peek – Archery permit peaked about five to six years ago at 380, went back down some but getting back close to 300 again. High relative to long-term sales. As far as crossbows, for first five years they had not impacted success rates, but last year success rates of crossbow hunters were a little higher. I collect data on that. The concern is archery permits are unlimited so if crossbow hunters are more successful, it could impact limited draw permits or be forced into some type of limited archery allocation, but so far that has not panned out. The hard part of killing a pronghorn with archery equipment is getting within 50 yards of the animal, rather than equipment type use. I keep data and monitor that every year. Tymeson – The number of archery permits increased when we took those out of preference point system. The way it was set up before if you bought an over-the-counter archery permit you were not eligible to apply for a muzzleloader or firearm permit and when we changed that the number of archery permits sold over-the-counter went up. Peek – Resulted in a few additional permit sales but had been going up for many years prior to that also, not sure how much that impacted. Increase in archery deer

hunters too because archery equipment is better. There are longer hunting seasons, peak hunting opportunity and a popular way to hunt. Chairman Lauber – Of three units, does one have more harvest than the others? Peek – Unit 2 is where most pronghorn exist and where most harvest occurs. Populations good in units 2 and 17, but numbers haven't responded in Unit 18 since drought. Unit 2 is also where most of the hunters are, so it's give and take on whether you want to go where other hunters have been and have most animals or go to southern units and have larger area to yourself and fewer animals.

Elk, KAR 115-25-8 (Exhibit K). 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 where about 300 elk exist. We do have a growing herd of elk on private lands and not unexpected to have elk anywhere in the state, which comes as a surprise to a lot of people. Recently, had a trail cam photo of a bull elk near Pittsburg and large non-typical bull elk killed in Jefferson County in muzzleloader season. So, elk scattered around state in all four corners of the state. Elk also occur in the vicinity of Cimarron National Grasslands, but these elk are primarily found in Colorado and Oklahoma, and the Grasslands and buffer surrounding it are the only part of the state closed to elk hunting. Elk are still a novelty in most of the state, but there are good reproducing herds on private lands. They do at times create conflict with agriculture and since 1999 we have been progressively increasing season lengths permit availability to allow for elk that may be causing crop damage or other conflicts on private land to be harvested. To a large degree putting ball in the landowners' court as to how many elk they want on their property. Last year we established an August firearm season primarily to allow landowners to address elk damage in corn fields prior to harvest. We also decreased the buffer zone around Fort Riley. I have not received any indication that any elk were killed as a result of either of those changes. Season is ongoing and could change due to buffer change, possible elk killed in August. No changes in season structure and will come up with permit allocations later in regulatory process after we collect harvest data. Chairman Lauber – Do we know if elk in southeast Kansas came from Fort Riley? Peek – No, that is a possibility. Also, herd in western Reno County and could have come from that herd.

Break

C. Workshop Session

1. 2019-2020 Turkey Regulations – Kent Fricke, small game biologist, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit L, PowerPoint – Exhibit M). Two items in front of commission are bag limits on fall season and spring season structure. Start with bag limits; decreasing trend in production for last several years and beyond the peak in terms of turkey abundance. Have been on decline for last 15 years. We have also seen decline in spring harvest and fall harvest that is closely associated with fall hunters, but in spring we have seen relatively stable hunter numbers in general. We have seen drop off in spring harvest. There is change in hunter satisfaction, decrease in very satisfied hunters with more becoming neutral or dissatisfied with turkey hunting during spring season. Also, had decrease in resident tags we have been selling. With current adaptive harvest strategy, based primarily on resident hunter success within each unit, we continue to recommend that four units we suspend fall turkey season. On spring season structure, which is currently set where youth get April 1 through the end of the first full weekend; archery is nine days beginning on the Monday after the youth season and going to

Tuesday before the regular season starts; and regular season starts after that. Because of the way the calendar fell change between 2017 and 2018 was drastic in terms of start date of regular season. In 2017, youth started April 1 and was only two days long, then archery; in 2018, the April 1 fell on a Sunday and was eight days long in order to accommodate full weekend for youth and disabled, then archery season and regular season started on April 18; April 12 in 2017, almost a full week change. We presented three options at August commission meeting, run through those as well as fourth option: 1) keep as is, the calendar repeats itself every seventh year, chart shows each option and how seasons would play out, number of days per season and youth has flex with weekend, archery has nine days with a weekend and flex in regular season as well. April 1 is start date for youth and archery and regular season according to the calendar shift. Under current structure, the latest start date for regular season would be April 18 and the earliest would be April 12 and the years flex in between. 2) Is limited archery season, still exists but rather than flex in regular season, it would be in archery season, the main difference in verbiage would be, rather than regular season starting Wednesday after second full weekend, would be just second Wednesday in April, traditionally where it started; difference means three of six years archery season would be two days long and not guaranteed a weekend, and when youth season does not encapsulate, the second Wednesday is later in the season; youth would still get a weekend and archery would get a weekend; similar start date just moved up a couple of days; half time 2-day season, half time 9-day season. 3) Elimination of early archery season; youth would start on April 1, regular season would start Wednesday after first full weekend, early archery would be zero days and earlier start to regular season. Two primary issues: bag limits beginning in 2019, recommendation from staff is to suspend fall season in NW, NE, SC and SE units; and seeking input on three options on early archery and regular seasons. 4) combined youth, disabled and early archery, prior to change of 2014, no separation. From options and discussion internally came up with staff prioritized list of our recommendations. Our current recommendation is to stay with the current structure and if commission decides a change is warranted our second recommendation would be limited early archery, rather than having two full weekends before the start of regular season, simply having the regular season start on the second Wednesday of April and that is where early archery would have two days or nine days. Our third option would be no early archery at all; and what we would not like to see is fourth option which is combined youth/disabled and early archery which we believe reduced the opportunity for youth not only on public areas but also opportunities for mentored hunts on private property.

Chairman Lauber – Discuss one at a time and start with suspended fall season. Last year that was recommendation and the commission voted to continue to have a fall season. Anecdotally and with general discussion felt sentiment of commission would be the same, leaning towards overriding what the staff wants to do. In conjunction with opportunity, brought to my attention we are advertising fall turkey season as a tourism opportunity in Kansas (showed two videos). Craghead – We also have a radio ad running that addresses fall turkey hunting and these ads are running nation-wide and changing verbiage is a fairly simple thing to do. Also, running ads in Kansas to try and increase the number of in-state hunters. Chairman Lauber – Advertising a fall hunt that is an opportunity. I am a fall hunter, the chance to get outside whether you harvest or not a fun thing to do. Harvest numbers makes no difference right now but may in the future. Arbitrary percentage of spring harvest, have this problem every fall as long as we are chained to that strategy. Since harvest so insignificant, remain open and available. Good for tourism, which takes backseat to health of the resource, but 350 hens statewide won't make a difference. Fricke

– Limited impact on overall turkey numbers, but significant at some local turkey numbers. Relooking at harvest strategy. Have to name a percentage at some point and reduce based on that. Would have still been at this point in a number of units. Chairman Lauber – If 350 birds are making a difference we need a new harvest strategy. Commissioner Dill – On first page, from spring and July an uptick in population from April and July? Fricke – Do see an uptick, that is natural variation. Could have been a relatively good year in turkey population, but much lower than historic numbers. Chairman Lauber – Expected reintroduced species will peak and then settle back down. My feeling is rather than agree with staff I think we will probably vote for an amendment to have a season. From tourism standpoint it makes sense, not discussing health and resource, but because of harvest matrix. May find that is still the best way to do that, but don't want hurt feelings if we authorize. Commissioner Williams – It is the hunt itself, not about the harvest. Probably wouldn't buy another turkey or pheasant license if that was the case. Same way with deer, it is about the hunt, not about killing. Chairman Lauber – There is a skill and labor and style in fall turkey hunting and when done right it is very rewarding. Commissioner Williams - It is tradition. Commissioner Rider – When did we go to adaptive harvest strategy? Fricke – In 2014 or 2015 and utilized data from 2005/2006 to give us perspective. I want to address peak numbers 10 to 15 years ago. Did come down and vary from this but is a regional and national issue. We've seen the struggle within turkey biologists; we expect them to go down but don't know how far. Other states, specifically east and southeast of us, are seeing this same trend. Nobody has seen where the bottom is and nationally everyone is concerned. Kansas seen robust numbers beyond what other states have seen. Chairman Lauber – At some point fall harvest will make a difference, but not there statistically yet. Matt Palmquist – Don't have dog in fall turkey season fight, but when biologist is recommending something you should support that. If harvest is 350, what is typical brood size? Fricke – In general, 18-20 at high end, at low end, with a number of nest fails, one to two or three poults per hen. That is the one thing we can control to try and improve the population. Palmquist – If 10-15 survive, 350 harvest makes sense, but at one to two maybe it is significant. Keith Sexson – Beauty of the commission process, we have a staff of people who evaluate information, bring that to the commission with a set of recommendations or options that the commission can consider. The commission has the final decision regulatory-wise to make a decision based on information and direction you want to go. The one thing we would never want to have is a case where our staff is writing and presenting recommendations that coincide with any one or all commissioners want. You want this kind of good debate, but the final decision is always with the commission. This is final decision in staff is not going to hold anyone back. Chairman Lauber – I don't want to offend staff, but I think you know the direction we are looking at. Tymeson – We will probably have this discussion every year. Talked about process and how this will work next time, you will ask for a motion and a second and if no motion it will fail so there will be no change to the regulation. If you get a motion and a second, have more debate then vote up or down. Chairman Lauber – I will ask you for clarification at next meeting. The next meeting is Keith's next to the last day on the payroll. He is a wonderful public servant and great for the organization. Move onto season discussion, glad you prioritized it. Tymeson – Based upon commission discussion last time, Option 4 was preferred option and Option 2 was amended option and if both of those failed you would be left with Option 1, which is the current structure; no discussion on Option 3. As I drafted the regulations to be able to vote next time and to have that discussion Option 4 will be first vote, Option 2 would be second vote and if those fail we would be under Option 1 structure. Chairman Lauber – Not a lot of difference between two and four, in spirit of staff

compromise, if strongly they strongly disagree with Option 4, then Option 2 is the archers second best opportunity. My main goal is to have season start on second Wednesday in April. Not much difference between four and two? Fricke – Difference is from youth/disabled perspective then there is a significant difference in that there is no exclusive weekend. From staff perspective that was the primary concern we wanted to try to protect. Commissioner Rider – Staff wants to protect youth/disabled season for sure? Fricke – Correct. Chairman Lauber – Thought Option 4 would work out because youth/disabled and archers would be able to coexist harmoniously like they did in the past. Not sure on Option 2, when look at the fact that some years they will have nine days and some years two days; gun hunters have been asked to play calendar roulette and as a compromise to staff I can live with Option 2. Commissioner Dill – I don't feel we should eliminate the early archery even if limited, but on other hand understand youth/disabled have their season and that makes more sense; lean towards Option 2. We can't start last weekend of March, is that right? Fricke – Significant hurdles on public land, our WIHA program typically opens April 1. Chairman Lauber – Isn't there some biological issues if we move into March? Fricke – Biologically significant concerns if we start moving it into March. Commissioner Dill – Still have cold weather and snow sometimes in April. Tymeson – In order to have vote and discussion, start with number four and enough votes go to number two, or don't start at number four and end up at number one, amendments are a little extra work and we will walk you through it and get it worked out. Matt Palmquist – Also, as president of Kansas Bowhunters Association and from archers' standpoint, recommendations of staying with current structure is what we would prefer and what Kent has recommended. Don't want to see youth/disabled not have their own time in the woods. I see drastic difference between two and four from opportunity standpoint archers would get way more time in the woods going with Option 4, but in speaking for our club we are willing to sacrifice time in field to accommodate youth. Under the current structure archers still get a weekend and in Option 2 the two days is typically going to fall during the week. We still have nine-day period three of the six years which is better than nothing and the current structure seems to be working in our eyes. Chairman Lauber – Vote in December.

Chairman Lauber – Explain monthly meetings again? It doesn't bother me, but Aaron had to drive a long way and take day off. Tymeson – Regulatory process change in legislature; to accommodate that had to have additional days to accommodate changes we had to have additional hearing days set to make regulatory public hearing requirements. We skipped October because we weren't sure, so we haven't added any hearings yet. Next month will be one. On the way out today was looking over the regulations; talked to Linda about it and may be able to get rid of February meeting. Have meeting in January, March and April and trying to figure out process for next year. Will probably not have to have one in May but will in June and August. Because of the span of days and timing of public hearings and how the new stuff has to work, we might be down to one additional meeting in the fall. It's nothing we did. Administration folks still trying to figure out new regulatory process and many of our regulations are the first ones through the process that require multiple hearing economic impact statement approval prior to publication. It is complex, and we have no option but to accommodate it. Chairman Lauber – Our agency was not the target? Tymeson – Correct. Chairman Lauber – The regulations we have, while they affect sportsmen, they don't usually get the legislature riled up. We are not elected officials and it is an inconvenience, but through nothing we did. Tymeson – Correct. Based on discussions and interactions, we are meeting thresholds, may be only one additional meeting in

the fall depending on timing. Chairman Lauber – Additional expense to the agency and hardship on commissioner’s time. Tymeson – Don’t have to have February meeting in Salina, we can move that to June; next month is anomaly for the fall calendar. As we move forward trying to predict calendar; may have to go September and November or October and December in the fall to accommodate; fit in one extra meeting.

2. Big Game Regulations – Levi Jaster, big game research biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit N). Introducing permanent regulations and will only discuss items with proposed changes. KAR 115-4-4, big game legal equipment, required quite a bit of review, no proposed changes but currently looking at air rifles for big game and tumble-upon-impact centerfire ammunition that has been developed. Chairman Lauber – Secretary Jennison asked people when providing demonstration on air rifles if they are subject to Pitman Robertson taxation. They said no, and air bows are not either. Commissioner Williams – I don’t think they met the requirements because of where they were built. Chairman Lauber - If we are going to allow equipment to be used like to see taxes because sold in competitive environment. Jaster – That is one thing we are looking at; if they were under Pitman-Robertson this discussion would be significantly different. Sexson – Not included right now in excise tax, but the other thing to consider is whether there is a clientele, a group of people who would become advocates for hunting if they could use this equipment, if another option. Chairman Lauber – Is there an atlatl organization? Jaster – Not aware of one. Tymeson – Not in Kansas. There were some organized folks in Missouri who got it changed there. Chairman Lauber – Is an atlatl a javelin or spear? Jaster – It is an implement to allow you to throw a dart faster and farther (spear thrower). It gives you more leverage when casting a light spear or dart. KAR 115-4-11, big game and wild turkey permit applications, recently had a new recommendation because of new season for elk set in August, moved deadline for applications to second Friday in June to ensure elk hunters could get their permit in time. To simplify things, we want to look at moving the resident either-species either-sex deer application period along with the elk, to second Friday in June, which is also firearms pronghorn application deadline; all would be the same date, second Friday in June.

3. Deer 25-Series Regulations – Levi Jaster, big game research biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit O). Staying with traditional season structure, with one major change to extend muzzleloader and youth/disabled seasons to include same dates as pre-rut season, October 12-14. It gives them later option and doesn’t make archers have to wear orange any extra days. Three lengths of whitetail antlerless-only season in January to work with: one day, five days and twelve days with units falling within those depending on the deer surveys, trends and population change. Have received a few requests to review that again to add days for extra antlerless-only days. Chairman Lauber – We received letter from Aaron Popelka, Kansas Livestock Association (Exhibit P). Asked for increased number of days for extended season. In areas where we think numbers have fallen he would propose that we increase potential harvest in those areas. There is always, in conjunction with KLA policy #36, that we do have Kansas law that allows farmers and ranchers flexibility and legal authority to control deer and other wildlife causing damage. It appears no one wants to go to any effort to get depredation permits that are not hard to get. We are consistent with their policy regulation and don’t recommend we do anything differently. Jaster – My plan is to evaluate season lengths and structures this year. I have some questions of deer hunters to see what they want and have had some requests from deer hunters that would like additional days. It would be dependent on what we continue to see

in trends. Chairman Lauber – Understand a one-day season on one side of the road and a twelve-day season on the other has some logical inconsistencies, but we have to stick to boundaries somehow. Matt Palmquist – October season for youth and muzzleloader, safe to say KBA would oppose allowing them to hunt in antlerless portion. From law enforcement concern with any season whitetail tags a guy can say he is bow hunting but really be using muzzleloader or rifle hunting. It is confusing, so many seasons are overlapping. The good guys are not going to poach, but the others are going to poach all the time, but those in the middle are the concern and now give them another opportunity to potentially be out there. Jaster – This is proposed only at this time and we can discuss that.

4. Coast Guard Navigation Rules – Dan Heskett, assistant director, Law Enforcement Division director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit Q). Proposal is to adopt title 33 of code of federal regulation (CFR) Part 83 by reference into our regulations which governs inland navigation rules, basically 38 rules, everything from operation of vessel to lighting and sound devices. Came from audit from U.S. Coast Guard in August 2017 and this was their suggestion. Tymeson – This is a frustrating process and it may be March or April before we can get this passed. I feel bad for Dan; thought we would have voted by now but has been challenging. Latest rendition is for me to find 1974 federal register copies. It is how the process works. Falconry was the only one that went on longer than this several years ago.

5. Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) – Rich Schultheis, wildlife biologist and UAV Committee leader, presented this update to the Commission. We anticipate changes to regulations in the future on unmanned aerial vehicles. We have existing regulations in place to prohibit UAV use on department-owned and managed lands without prior authorization of the department secretary. A list of state parks that will offer specific UAV operating areas is in development. I'm here today because we are going to be recommending some changes to regulations, including the definition of UAVs in 115-1-1. This regulation will be in workshop session for at least one more meeting. The meeting in Wichita we had a UAV Task Force committee report and effective way to use these in our positions and public use. Prohibited on department and public lands at this time. Thirty people trained to use these UAVs and some small projects are starting up and working on what we can use them for in the future. Want to have regulations in place. Commissioner Dill – What are possibilities, surveys or what? Schultheis – Yes, and search and rescue to find individuals. Put ask to department for potential uses and came up with a list and as we get equipment in place will look at options. Commissioner Williams – How many UAVs do we have? Schultheis – Not many. Different models for different things, but hopefully more next year. Currently about a half dozen.

6. Electronic Licensing Update – Todd Workman, assistant secretary, presented this report to the Commission. This was fourth item when addressing churn. Working with vendor to develop platform and mechanisms to store licenses and permits on personal devices and include harvest data at same time. Being able to do everything including carcass tags and go paperless which will save about \$1 million a year. We have a regulation in place where we charge people for duplicate licenses, can reprint for 48 hours then that goes away. Have to modify regulation to remove that charge, fairly insignificant and customer service would be better and doesn't make sense anymore. Also, I have two track chairs with me that I taking to Colby if anyone wants to look at them.

7. Fishing Regulations – Doug Nygren, Fisheries Division director, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit R). Workshop of fishing regulation changes for 2019. Start with changes that were handed out (Exhibit S).

115-7-1: fishing, legal equipment, method of take and provisions. Talked before about banning bow fishing in rivers and streams because of concerns of law enforcement and staff had with illegal activities associated with small electrofishing devices that could be deployed to take a fish with a bow and arrow undetected.

115-7-4: paddlefish changes, about egg possession and caviar. Chris has come up with language on limiting the amount of eggs an individual can have limited to three pounds and additional regulations that will make it difficult to try to commercialize and sell paddlefish eggs and move them across the border. Working on language now. Chairman Lauber – Three pounds, is that one fish or less? Tymeson – Based on my experience going to Oklahoma, you can get 13 pounds out of one fish. The reason for the three-pound number is, we looked at Missouri and Oklahoma laws related to possession of paddlefish; Oklahoma is slightly less restrictive, and we tried to align with their regulations. Three pounds for individual possession and consumption.

115-7-10: fishing general provisions; update on ANS waters list. No new detections in the entire calendar year so far. (Aquatic Nuisance Species Designated Waters – Exhibit T). Have three that were detected too late last year to make the list, so it will be updated from 2017 detections at Geary State Fishing Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake and Tuttle Creek Reservoir.

115-18-8: clean up in language to handle possession and transfer of fish from one person to another in a way that is similar to how we have done it with game fish, just a tweaking of the regulation and will refer back to authority in 115-7-4.

115-25-14: fishing creel limit, size limit and possession limit and open season. Proposing two new trout stocking Type 1 lakes, which are lakes where anyone 16 and over would have to have a trout permit. Those are Eisenhower State Park Pond and Coffeyville LeClere Lake. Also, we want to establish five new Youth/Mentor Fishing Ponds. Created first two last year, Pratt Kid's Pond and Demon Lake in Dodge City, set up so if an adult is fishing there they have to have a child with them. New locations are Wilson State Park Pond, Kanopolis State Park Pond, Fall River State Park Pond, Elk City State Park Pond and Melvern Mentoring Pond, which is not in the state park but is on Corps property below dam and the Corps of Engineers would like to enroll it in the program. The pond is under development, not up and running yet. On reference document where we list length and creel limits that are different than statewide regulations. Some smaller lakes changes, but a few on reservoirs. At Lovewell Reservoir, add a 10-inch minimum length limit and a 20/day creel limit on crappie; and Glen Elder Reservoir, add a 10-inch minimum length limit on crappie and Kanopolis Reservoir is another lake where we are trying to establish a blue catfish population and we have asked for 35-inch minimum length limit on blue catfish until such time as we are getting natural reproduction.

8. Backcountry Access Pass – Linda Lanterman, Parks Division director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit U). This pass would allow us to provide guided hikes in our state parks and specifically Little Jerusalem. In Badlands State Park it would be a guided hike with staff and this would help offset those costs. We are proposing a \$50 permit. Commissioner Dill – Is this an annual pass? Lanterman – No, per time per adult over 16. Tymeson – Not applicable to kids under 16. Commissioner Williams – Not saying kids under 16 can't be there. Tymeson – No. Lanterman – Typically other states charge for programs and we have never done

that before and never had the opportunity to charge in this capacity and this will give us some leeway to charge and have good programs in state parks that we haven't done before. Craghead – Little Jerusalem Badlands State Park is a fragile ecosystem; we only have one chance to open this up and we want to do it right and make sure we protect those Niobrara chalk formations from damage. Basically, you can access the park around the outer rim without that \$50 fee, same type of pass to get vehicle in any park with park permit. However, if want to go into the heart you must have this permit. This is from a safety perspective, to be able to get someone out if injured and to protect the land formations themselves. To protect resource but allow someone to go into that area and experience it with a ranger or staff support person. Commissioner Dill – Are you going to have scheduled times and limited numbers in groups? Lanterman – We will schedule them as people want to come in, hopefully some in groups. There is no reason not be flexible. Chairman Lauber – At that price do you expect many takers? Craghead – Yes, people chomping at the bit to get in, which is exciting but makes us nervous. It is going to be greater experience and cheaper than Worlds of Fun and kids under 16 are not paying anything. It is the right thing to do to protect that location. Chairman Lauber – Unique area and you have to be careful of who goes in there, but also could be viewed as expensive for one-time pass.

Craghead – Linda and her crew have been working on El Dorado shooting range ribbon cutting along with Ross and engineering team who have been integral on making sure this happened. That is scheduled for December 8 at 10:00 am, first shots can be fired at 1:00 pm.

VII. RECESS AT 4:10 p.m.

VIII. RECONVENE AT 6:30 p.m.

IX. RE-INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS

X. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Jason Ott introduced John McCord, new major who replaced Mark Rankin.

XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

D. Public Hearing

Notice and Submission Forms and Attorney General letter dated September 5 and Kansas Legislative Research letter dated November 14 (Exhibit V).

2. KAR 115-2-5. Trail access pass. – Linda Lanterman, Parks Division director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit W). On Prairie Spirit, we have had a trail permit pass, talked about eliminating it from fee structure. Revenue received from that isn't significant enough and we feel it might hinder use. With Flint Hills Trail now coming on we feel no fee on trails would be a better option for users and provide more economic benefits for communities along the trail. Kemmis – That is KAR 115-2-5. Tymeson – We went out of order there.

Commissioner Harrison Williams moved to revoke KAR 115-2-5 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Gary Hayzlett second.

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

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

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

1. KAR 115-2-3. Camping, utility, and other fees. – Linda Lanterman, Parks Division director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit Y). Presented before our season camping program, March through end of November that allows campers to utilize and stay in one campsite and never move. They pay a fee every month, have to buy an annual camp permit and as long as they are in compliance they can go to next month during that timeframe. What we have seen doing that increases utility costs in state parks. We have asked for an increase in those locations. Right now, separated into two different ways; our larger parks, Milford, Clinton, Tuttle Creek, El Dorado, which are at a higher fee. We have asked for \$150 increase. If you look at handout (Exhibit Z), if someone camped every day and not camp with this program for three utilities it would be \$660 a month. If they go to this fee structure it would be \$581.50 a month. Currently at those larger parks it is \$431.50 a month. Looking at smaller parks which includes all of the rest of the state parks, currently at \$391.50 for three utilities, two utilities is \$331.50 which is water and electric or water, sewer and electric when I talk about utility. We are asking to go to three utilities be \$491.50 per month. If using regular fee structure on a daily basis it would be \$660 per month. Generally, our regulation requires someone to stay 14 days and then they have to move so this provides a convenience that we don't normally offer. We want to try and make sure we don't compete with local campgrounds, we have been challenged on that before, so we are typically higher than a private campground. We are not a residence; although we do enjoy our camping public they cannot have an address there, it is against the Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation regulations. We have to comply with Corps of Engineers guidelines on this program.

Rusty Wells, Damar – We camp at Webster all the time, one of first long-term there. Can't understand why jumping \$100 a month on rates, it doesn't make sense. Lanterman – Webster does have a good camping crowd. We looked at rates and looked at private campgrounds around us and how to manage that. Wells – Any business buying at a bulk rate, buying 30 days at a time. Lanterman – We don't buy utilities at a bulk rate. Wells – But utilities have not gone up nowhere close to \$100. Lanterman – Our utilities, the fee doesn't go up, but the usage goes up. Our seasonal camping program we encourage and understand the need for it, buy while you are there year around our usage increases our need to pay more. If you are camping on the weekend, our fee to utility company didn't go up but how much we are using is going up and it becomes a fixed cost for us and we have to pay it.

Unknown Audience – How much is it per site? Lanterman – It depends on parks. We manage for a system of state parks, not for one state park.

Wells – Talking about 14-day, people have to move. I long term and when Webster shut down because of the blue-green algae I quit long-terming and went on a weekly basis. After I hit my 14

days it allows you another 14-day stay then you much leave the park for five days. This was the middle of September and at the time I was forced to leave Webster there were seven total campers in the park. Lanterman – We have to comply with BOR and COE guidelines, but I totally understand what you are saying, why make people leave, but that is a whole different issue. We would have to go through federal partners to discuss that. Wells – On reservation fees, every time we make a payment out there \$3 goes to Illinois? Lanterman – To our reservation system provider, however it allows us to manage who is in our campgrounds that we have never been able to do. We have lowest rate in the nation on that. Wells – A person wouldn't mind paying the \$3, but why not keep in the state of Kansas? Lanterman – Because that is where our provider is. Chairman Lauber – No one in state has ability to do what we have to have done. Melissa Desaire, Hill City – I have been going to Webster State Park since I was born and love it there. I live our there 4-5 months out of the year and being a single mom it his hard; I drive back and forth to work. Webster does have a lot of long term people. My concern is, if you raise these rates we aren't going to be there because we can't afford it. If you go to Pizza Hut and the pizza is on sale, you sell more. Lanterman – We just engaged in this seasonal camping program and when your expenses get higher than revenues you don't have the program anyway. We have to watch those expenses in our whole state park system, 28 parks. Desaire – Understand cost goes up, but if you raise it to point where low-income families that enjoy our parks can't go there because they can't afford it, Webster will have no income coming in. Webster every year has a contamination and no fishing and that has prevented people from going there or getting in the water with their kids. I know that isn't your deal. Lanterman – We are all part of the whole thing. Understand where you are coming from, made smaller parks not as high as larger parks. There is a little concern, just verbiage, but not allowed to let people live out there. Camping for recreation purposes, not living there. Desaire – Even on a weekend. I know people who sell their campers because they can't afford to go there, can't even afford tents anymore, it is getting really expensive. Lanterman – We are one of the only states in the nation to allow this kind of seasonal camping. We started it because we felt there was a need out there and we have had it awhile and our concern is costs going up. Desaire – How many years have you been doing long-term? Alan Stark – About 15 years. Desaire – When I was growing up we just about lived out there, but it was free. Understand you need money for these parks to keep it going, but without people you have no park. To get a spot, only designated areas for long term. Lanterman – Required designated sites. Desaire – At beginning of the year you have elderly people living in their cars, peeing in buckets for a week, freezing to death so we can get a spot they want. Lanterman – It has to be a lottery system to be fair and it can't be best prime sites. Desaire – I am talking about at the first of the year, they moved it to December 15 to reserve a long-term; you have eight long-term people living in the park to get in. Lanterman – That is something I can resolve. It is not a lottery, but first come first serve; some parks are lottery. I don't want you living in your car. Desaire – If people are married, partners can switch out with partners and wait. Lanterman – There has to be a better way to do this. We don't want that. Desaire – Moved to December 15 this year, but it is freezing and hard to wait for a site. Lanterman – That is something we can work with. I am glad you are here. Desaire - Love what we do and have a Friends Group and raise money to help the park. Hard for some of us to come up with the money. Hate to not be able to do this. Lanterman – We have to raise it some. Defer to Commission. Jim Pemmerehn, Hill City – You talk about it being a benefit to campers to not have to move every 14 days. On our side of the equation, when you take long term campers into account; who does the most work, who cleans up after weekend warriors. Lanterman – That is not everywhere,

but I appreciate you doing that. Pemmerehn – Chasing Walmart trash bags on Mondays and Tuesdays; left over from weekend and they leave trash behind in the campgrounds. A lot of us pick up before the boys on the work details get there. Long-termers are benefit to the lake, start Friends Groups and do majority of work being done by the campers. That is our lake and take offense to someone not respecting the facilities. Lanterman - Respect you and appreciate you taking it under their wing because not everybody is that way. Pemmerehn – I grew up there too and have been there 60 years. We understand rate increases. Two years ago, you made all prime spots 50-amp service and is \$2 a day. It didn't come up on long term. To me to be fair the \$2 a day I don't have a problem with it, but the other \$40 a month because you figure is a benefit to us; we are being penalized because we love our state lake. Lanterman – We appreciate that. I have presented these three times and you are first group to come in to say anything or contact us. It is encouraging to have you here. Pemmerehn – We were contacted by an employee at Webster to let us know there was a good possibility of a rate increase and that there was a meeting. Greg Cooper, Hoxie – Did you break this down by park? Lanterman – We have utilities by park. Craghead – Implemented long-term 10 years ago and then our electric bill was \$799,636.52 statewide. I am a camper too and when we go out on the lake we tend to leave our air conditioners on full blast so when we come back in we are cool. Cooper – Maybe you do, long-termers don't. Craghead – I have been at Webster when air conditioners are on and nobody is there. Since 2008 when implemented, bill this past fiscal year was \$1,632,081.09. The challenge we have, in 2011, our state park system was challenged to run itself as a business and got no state general tax support at all. We were going to start shutting parks down, so we tried to figure out some ways to make sure we could keep our state parks viable. If we can't pay the bill. Cooper – You are telling me the few long-termers, at \$100 a month is going to get you out of debt? Craghead – We are paying our own bills but what we can't do, because of \$1 million increase over last ten years in electric costs we have to figure out a way to offset some of that. We are doing it in other manners too. We love long term campers. Cooper – Hoxie has a little park that the county owns, and they charge \$10 a day. I went to Midwest Energy which charges \$0.08.5 per kilowatt and they told me how much their light bill was, and they are making good money with ten sites. It might be more in Wichita or Topeka. Lanterman – Our kilowatts won't be the same as them. We are charged a fee based on the highest use; so, on the hottest day of the peak season. Cooper – What is that per site? Lanterman - We don't have meters on every site. Cooper – You have a meter in our park. Audience – At all campgrounds. Lanterman – No, not at all parks. Maybe we need demand pricing, so we can change park prices by park, that is what our goal is, but we are not there yet. Chairman Lauber – As camping units have more gadgets and gizmos and are burning more electricity, but maybe price of electricity not going up, but everybody is using more. We are a captive consumer and electric companies try to minimize amount of infrastructure they have; they sell us power and we want to keep power. If we made special arrangements with a park in western park and raise someone else to cover that we won't be able to pull that off. Charles Timmons, Hays – Seasonal campers being penalized over weekend campers. Very few of seasonal campers are out there seven days a week; we have lawns to mow at home and chores to do. Lanterman – Encouraging to hear because some of seasonal campers don't have other homes; so, trying to make sure not keeping address at state parks. Timmons – None at Webster. We are conservative on electricity and will turn it down or off if not going to be there. Lanterman – Good to hear you; we do need to have some type of change in pricing for one park versus another, but not there yet. We do have facilities that have seasonal campers where it is

very costly. I have to lump them all together on this pricing; we have to have some increase. Timmons – See weekend campers with doors open and air conditioners going, probably using as much electricity in three days as we are in seven. Chairman Lauber – They may be, but it is impossible for us to determine that. Timmons - We feel we are being penalized at Webster. Lanterman – I can see it now, but that was not the intent. Chairman Lauber – Don’t see a good option, in ten years we have had a doubling of utility costs. I don’t see camping public reverting back to more primitive camping units. I feel sorry for having to raise it like that but don’t know what else we can do. Timmons - Seasonal camper even has different camping rules; we can’t even have a clothes line and many other things we can’t do that people who come out on weekends can do. Craghead – Another challenge we have; most of our infrastructure was put in back in the 1950s and 1960s and right now we are just paying the bills, but we need to upgrade infrastructure too and we have to have money in the bank to do it. Timmons – I am not saying it doesn’t need to go up, I am saying it is the seasonal that is going up and person coming out on weekend is doing most damage. Lanterman – We raised camping fees on daily camp and utilities too. Timmons – Thank you for your time. Chairman Lauber – These people have a point, but we have to raise the rates; there is no tax revenue generated or excise tax that benefits us on this. Have certain parts of park for day use, everyone wants a nice facility, but everything costs money but don’t know how we can accommodate. Lanterman – It is a system of state parks and at this time we don’t have option to charge different for each park, know that larger parks are using more so raising them more. Desaire – How many campground hosts are there per lake that get to live there for free? Lanterman – They don’t. Desaire – There are three in the same areas. When my mom was a host she walked and had paper tickets. Lanterman – Camp hosts today help clean campgrounds and cabins. Desaire – We have one couple that does the majority of the work. Lanterman – We try to put camp hosts in least desirable sites, but they have three utilities. They have contract with number of hours they are required to keep that site. With camp hosts it reduces us from having to have seasonal employees, financially we couldn’t afford it. A very small expense rather than hiring a seasonal person. Desaire – Prisoners do a wonderful job. You said rates go up and you have to pay your bills. How will you pay if people quit coming? A catch 22. Lanterman – We may see a drop in our program and we may have some that decide to stay and will even out drop of ones that will leave. We have analyzed that. We are a system of state parks. Larger state parks are efficient and meeting all of their bills, but smaller parks don’t pay the bills. Until we have that dynamic pricing where we can change the rates we have to go this way. Chairman Lauber – We can review these and whether or not we have unproductive camp hosts. We see everyone’s points, but we need to move on. Lanterman – If we need to come back we can come back.

Commissioner Tom Dill moved to approve KAR 115-2-3 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Aaron Rider second.

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

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

The motion as presented on 2-3 passed 5-0.

3. KAR 115-7-3. Fish; taking and use of baitfish or minnows. – Doug Nygren, Fisheries Division director, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit BB). This change is proposed reacting to request to allow larger mesh size for cast netters. No down side and would allow them to keep some larger bait fish.

Commissioner Aaron Riders moved to approve KAR 115-7-3 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Gary Hayzlett second.

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

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

The motion as presented on 7-3 passed 5-0.

Chairman Lauber – What is name of crayfish that doesn't need a spouse? Nygren – Marbled crayfish and will be discussed on third item, 115-18-10.

4. KAR 115-17-2. Commercial sale of fish bait. – Doug Nygren, Fisheries Division director, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit DD). The Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies is working on new technology that may allow us to eradicate invasive species with a new trojan Y technology. In preparation, common carp are currently allowed to be sold for bait and we are suggesting we remove them from list of fishes that can be sold commercially for fish bait.

Commissioner Harrison Williams moved to approve KAR 115-17-2 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Tom Dill second.

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

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

The motion as presented on 17-2 passed 5-0.

5. KAR 115-18-10. Importation and possession of certain wildlife; prohibition, permit requirement, and restrictions. – Doug Nygren, Fisheries Division director, presented this report

to the Commission (Exhibit FF). This is marbled crayfish is a crayfish that can be purchased online. Not aware of anyone in state of Kansas selling them but we are concerned about this as an emerging invasive species nationwide. This is a species that can reproduce without having to have a partner, so we want to make sure we don't bring them into Kansas. We want to add them to prohibited species list.

Commissioner Gary Hayzlett moved to approve KAR 115-18-10 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Harrison Williams second.

Chairman Lauber – Does diploid mean not sterile? Nygren – Diploid is fertile. Chairman Lauber – Triploid is sterile? Nygren – Yes, they have three sets of chromosomes.

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

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

The motion as presented on 18-10 passed 5-0.

Chairman Lauber – Where do marbled crayfish come from? Nygren – I don't, know but I will find out. Commissioner Williams – Let us all know.

Chairman Lauber – We have a letter from Kansas Legislative Research department wanting to know about electricity and needs to become part of the public record. It is now. Tymeson – It is usually in the briefing book, but it just arrived last night. I take care of those responses you don't have to worry about it.

XII. OLD BUSINESS

XIII. OTHER BUSINESS

A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates

December 13, 2018 – Wichita – Great Plains Nature Center
January 17, 2019 – Lawrence – Douglas County Fairgrounds, Foley Meeting Room
~~February 21, 2019 – Salina – Rolling Hills Zoo~~ **CANCELLED**
March 28, 2019 – Topeka – Capitol Plaza Hotel, Emerald Room
April 25, 2019 – Colby –
June 13, 2019 – move Salina from February to June

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourned at 7:16 pm.

Secretary's Remarks

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

2019 Legislature

No briefing book items – possible handout at meeting

General Discussion

Furbearer Regulations

KAR 115-5-Series; Furbearers and coyotes. KAR 115-6-1; Furdealers. KAR 115-13-4; Field Trial Permit, furbearer and coyotes. KAR 115-25-11; Furbearer seasons.

Background:

These regulations referencing furbearers are permanent regulations that are not considered every year. Most of these were last in front of the Commission in 2013.

Discussion and Recommendations:

K.A.R. 115-5-1. Furbearers and coyotes; legal equipment, taking methods, and general provisions.

- Pellet guns have become increasingly popular in hunting various species, and we have received a few requests to allow their use to take furbearers and coyotes. This subject is under consideration by the Department.
- Furbearer and coyote hunting is currently allowed at night, but the use of lights or night vision is prohibited. (There are exceptions such as when animals are treed by hounds, when landowners are suffering damage or when Wildlife Control Permit holders operate under the stipulations of the permit.) The Department is aware of interest by predator callers in hunting for coyotes at night with lights and/or night vision. There are options to alleviate or reduce many concerns that might be associated with this activity, such as when it is allowed, what firearms may be used, what species may be hunted, etc. However, Department personnel have expressed concern about poaching of big game as well as the potential for increased demand on L.E. field staff time and resources because of allowing this activity. Options and concerns will be discussed.
- Body-gripping traps with a jaw spread of 8 inches or greater may only be used in water sets. We are considering a clarification in language to indicate the measurement should be taken horizontally across the jaws.

K.A.R. 115-5-2. Furbearers and coyotes; possession, disposal, and general provisions.

- Language in 5-2(a) & (d) should be consolidated.
- We would like to eliminate the requirement in (f)(2) to surrender otter teeth to the Department.

K.A.R. 115-5-3. Furbearers and coyotes; management units.

- No change recommended.

K.A.R. 115-5-4. Nonresident bobcat hunting permit; tagging, disposal, legal equipment, shooting hours, and general provisions.

- This permit is currently not valid until the next calendar day (d). This stipulation should be eliminated as it was for big game and turkey based on the same logic.
- The regulation states that removal of the carcass tag from the permit shall invalidate the permit (f). This is a stipulation from prior to existing internet sales options that should also be eliminated.
- Pending the decision on whether to allow pellet guns for furbearer and coyotes, consideration should be given to allowing pellet guns for this permit as well.

K.A.R. 115-6-1. Fur dealer license; application, authority, possession of furs, records, and revocation.

- Bobcats, otters and swift foxes may only be purchased if they have a pelt tag from the state in which they were harvested (f). Otter and bobcat tagging is federally mandated, whereas swift fox tagging is not, and not all states that allow swift fox harvest require them to be tagged. Therefore, we would like to allow untagged swift foxes to be purchased from states that do not require swift fox pelt tagging.

K.A.R. 115-13-4. Field trial permit; furbearers and coyotes.

- The section of this regulation requiring a map of specific areas where the field trial is to occur is under consideration (a)(4)(C).

K.A.R. 115-25-11. Furbearers; open seasons and bag limits.

- We recommend increasing the bag limit of otters from two to five. The population is healthy, reproducing well, and gradually expanding in range into central Kansas – with the greatest numbers in southeast Kansas where demand for additional harvest, particularly related to damage concerns, is high. Like muskrats and beavers, for which harvest is unlimited, otters will always be scarce or absent in the state where water is lacking. This change will allow those who live in areas where otters are common to better use the resource, while, based on existing harvest patterns, minimally or not at all impacting otters where they are less abundant.
- We would like to collect comments from the public on changing the season opening time from noon to a calendar day. This was originally done to alleviate issues with the calendar day (midnight) opener related to houndsmen having to wait until late to hunt, and was considered a compromise between houndsmen and trappers.

Workshop Session

E-Bicycles (E-Bike)

E-Bikes are battery powered “assist” that comes with pedaling or in some cases a throttle, making pedaling easier while not eliminating the need to pedal. The battery does not make any sound.

"When you push the pedals on a pedal-assist e-bike, a small motor engages and gives you a boost, so you can zip up hills and cruise over tough terrain without gassing yourself. Called "pedalecs," they feel just like conventional bikes—but better, says Ed Benjamin, senior managing director at the consulting firm eCycleElectric. "You control your speed with your feet, like with a regular bike," he says. "You just feel really powerful and accelerate easily."

~ Bicycling News

Controlled Shooting Area Operational Requirements

Background

In 2018, HB 2558 extended the game bird hunting season allowed on licensed controlled shooting areas.

The season was Sept. 1-March 31. The bill established a season of Sept. 1-April 30 and was signed by the governor on April 4, 2018, extending the season by approximately one month.

Discussion

In order to allow game birds released during the month of April to be credited toward the allowable take, K.A.R. 115-11-2 must be modified to reflect the new date.

The department did support this change to the date for controlled shooting areas.

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

C. Workshop Session

3. Public Lands Regulations

December 13, 2018

KAR 115-8-1 (e) - Department Lands and Waters:

Background

Subsection (e) of this regulation covers the Department's public lands special use restrictions.

Discussion

This reference document within the regulation is reviewed annually for revisions.

Recommendation

The Department is proposing changes to the following Sections:

II.) Age Restrictions

Region 1

-Jamestown WA – Ringneck and Puddler Marshes; mentor area – all species, all seasons

**remove Puddler Marsh*

V.) Non Toxic Shot – designated dove fields

Region 1

-Glen Eder WA (*remove, fields move every year*)

-Jamestown WA (*remove, entire WA is now ALL non-toxic*)

-Ottawa SFL (*remove, occasional fields' w/minimal use*)

VI.) Boating Restrictions

a.) No Motorized Boats

Region 1

-Jamestown WA – Pintail, Puddler, and Buffalo Creek Marshes

**add Gamekeeper West Marsh*

-add Talmo Marsh (NE of Concordia)

XII.) Refuges

a.) Refuge Area Closed to All Activities Year Round

Region 3

**would like to add Byron Walker WA; immediate area surrounding the headquarters and archery range.*

KAR 115-8-2 - Blinds, stands, and decoys

Background

-Regulation has not been amended since 2013.

Subject to provisions and restrictions as established by posted notice; blinds, stands, and decoys shall be allowed on department lands and waters as follows: (a) Floating blinds and portable stands used for hunting may be placed not more than 14 days before the hunting season for which the blind or stand will be used and shall be removed from department property within 14 days after the hunting season for which the blind or stand was placed.

(b) Floating blinds and portable stands used for purposes other than hunting may be placed for a period not to exceed 14 days and shall be removed from department property at the conclusion of 14 days after the intended use of the blind or stand has ended, whichever time period is less.

(c) Ladders, screw-in metal steps, and steps attached by ropes, cables, or chains may be used for access to portable stands and shall be removed when the portable stand is removed as required by subsection (a) or (b).

(d) Natural blinds may be used for any authorized activity and shall be constructed of natural herbaceous materials or woody debris, or both, that are present at the site of the natural blind.

(e) Any individual may use a placed portable blind, floating blind, portable stand, or natural blind when the blind or stand is not occupied.

(f) Any blind, stand, or climbing device not in conformance with regulations or posted notice provisions or restrictions may be removed or destroyed by the department.

(g) Each portable blind, floating blind, and portable stand shall be marked with either the user's name and address or the user's department-issued identification number in a visible, legible, and weatherproof manner.

(h) No individual shall place more than two portable blinds or stands on any single department-owned or department-managed property.

(i) Portable blinds shall not be left unattended overnight.

(j) Decoys shall not be left unattended overnight.

Discussion

Upon internal review within the Public Lands and Law Enforcement Division and from some public comment provided; the Department discussed subsection (i):

(i) Portable blinds shall not be left unattended overnight

Recommendation

**The Department recommends striking subsection (i) from the regulation*

This restriction was identified as a potential deterrent for constituent use of our public lands.

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

C. Workshop Session

4. KAR 115-3-2 Rabbits, hares, and squirrels; legal equipment, taking methods, and possession

Background

Staff was recently approached and made aware that calling squirrels was technically not allowed under current regulations.

Discussion and Recommendations

Calling squirrels is a common hunting technique and does not conflict with any other hunting activities. In order to have regulations that more align with common hunting techniques, staff are recommending the following additions to KAR 115-3-2 (highlighted):

115-3-2. Rabbits, hares, and squirrels; legal equipment, taking methods, and possession.

- (a) Legal hunting equipment for rabbits, hares, and squirrels shall consist of the following:
 - (1) Firearms, except fully automatic rifles and handguns and except shotguns and muzzleloading shotguns larger than 10 gauge or using other than shot ammunition;
 - (2) pellet and BB guns;
 - (3) archery equipment;
 - (4) crossbows;
 - (5) falconry equipment;
 - (6) projectiles hand-thrown or propelled by a slingshot;
 - (7) box traps for rabbits only;
 - (8) optical scopes or sights that project no visible light toward the target and do not electronically amplify visible or infrared light; and
 - (9) other equipment or methods as allowed by permit.

- (b) The use of dogs, horses, and mules shall be permitted while hunting, but no person shall shoot while mounted on a horse or mule.

- (c) Legal hours for the hunting and taking of rabbits, hares, and squirrels shall be from ½ hour before sunrise to sunset during established hunting seasons, except that legal hours for the running and box-trapping of rabbits shall be 24 hours per day during established running seasons.

- (d) Any type of apparel may be worn while hunting or running rabbits.

- (e) Legally taken rabbits, hares, and squirrels 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. The person receiving the meat shall retain the notice until the meat is consumed, given to another, or otherwise disposed of. (Authorized by and

implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 32-1002; effective, T-115-7-27-89, July 27, 1989; effective Sept. 18, 1989; amended, T-115-12-28-89, Dec. 28, 1989; amended Jan. 22, 1990; amended Sept. 19, 1997; amended June 1, 2001; amended July 23, 2004; amended Feb. 18, 2005.)

(f) Legal accessory equipment for the taking of rabbits, hares and squirrels during rabbit, hare and squirrel season shall consist of the following:

(1) Lures; decoys, except live decoys; and calls, including electronic calls

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

C. Workshop Session

5. 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 overlapping 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, and 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.

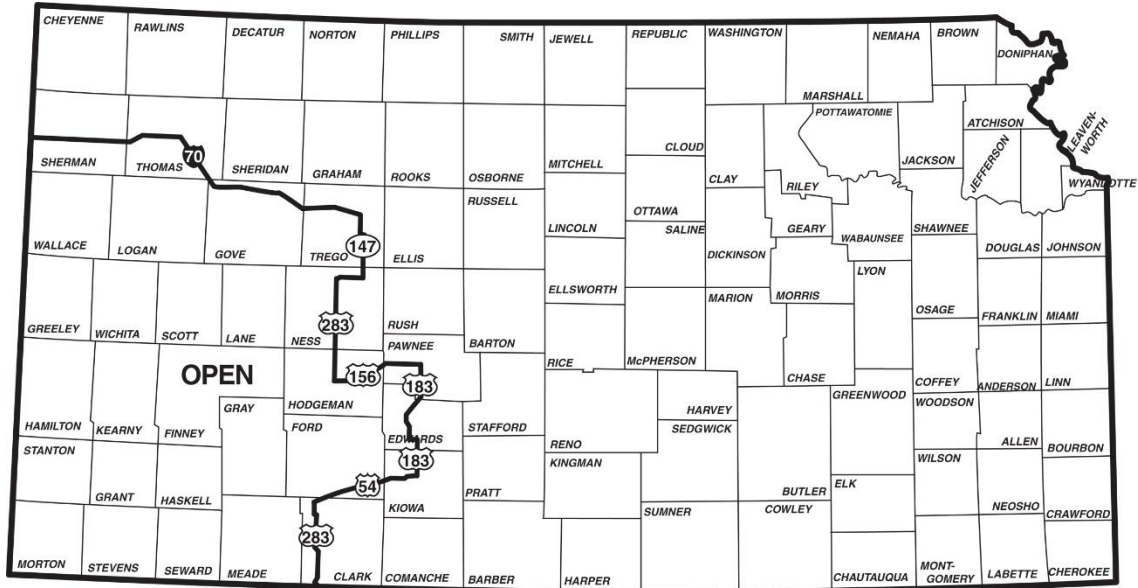
The proposed season dates are:

September 21-29, 2019 and October 12-31, 2019 for the archery season.

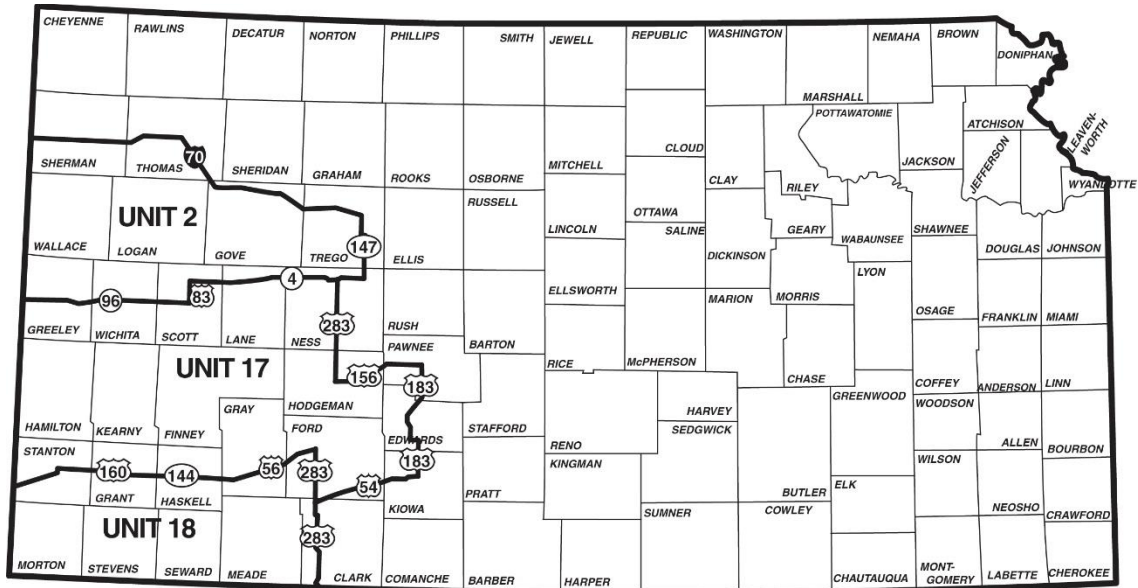
September 30, 2019 - October 7, 2019 for the muzzleloader season.

October 4-7, 2019 for the firearm season.

Archery Pronghorn Unit



Firearm, Muzzleloader Pronghorn Units



VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

C. Workshop Session

6. 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.

Since 1999, longer seasons and less restrictive permitting options have been authorized except near Fort Riley and the Grasslands. This framework is intended to allow for elk that may be causing crop damage or other conflicts on private land to be harvested, and for landowners to have the opportunity to maintain elk at desirable numbers on their own property while at the same time allowing the Fort Riley and Cimarron herds to be maintained.

Last year an August firearm season was established and the buffer zone around Fort Riley was reduced in size. Both of these regulatory changes were made to allow landowners to better address elk damage concerns. Prior to last year, this regulation had basically been unchanged since 2011. We haven't received any information to indicate any elk were killed as a result of either of these changes, but the season is ongoing and harvest reports haven't been collected yet.

Discussion & Recommendations

At this time we do not anticipate any changes to season structure, bag limits or permit types.

Unit boundaries are defined in K.A.R. 115-4-6b. Units 2 and 3 will be open to hunting.

The proposed season dates on Fort Riley are:

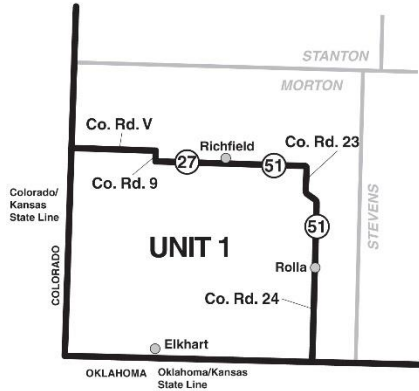
- a) September 1-30, 2019 for a season in which both muzzleloader and archery equipment may be used.
- b) October 1-December 31, 2019 for the firearms season.
 - a. Any elk permits are valid during all three months.
 - b. One-third of the antlerless only permits valid during each of the following segments:
 - 1) First segment: October 1-31, 2019.
 - 2) Second segment: November 1-30, 2019.
 - 3) Third segment: December 1-31, 2019.

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

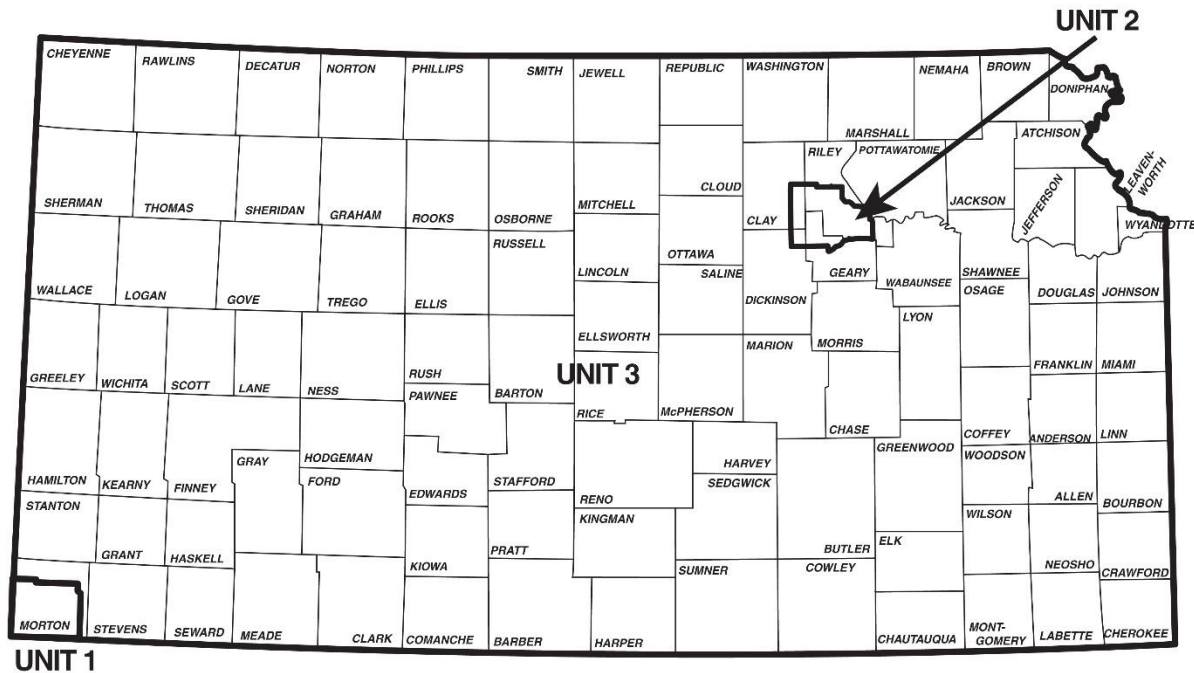
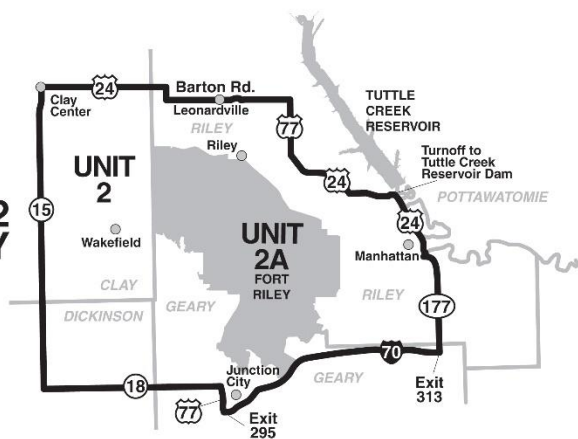
- a) September 1-30, 2019 for the muzzleloader season.
- b) September 16-December 31, 2019 for the archery season.
- c) August 1-31, 2019, December 4-15, 2019, and January 1-March 15, 2020 for the firearms seasons.

Elk permits will be available only to Kansas residents, and permit applications will be separated into military and nonmilitary applicants. Unit 2 permit recommendations will be determined at a later date. An unlimited number of hunt-on-your-own-land antlerless-only and either-sex elk permits will also be authorized in Units 2 and 3. An unlimited number of general resident and landowner/tenant antlerless-only and any-elk permits will be authorized in Unit 3.

Elk Units



NEW UNIT 2 BOUNDARY



VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

C. Workshop Session

7. Big Game Permanent Regulations.

All permanent regulations dealing with big game will be discussed together at this meeting. In recent years these regulations have been brought forward in the General Discussion portion of the Commission Meeting in August 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. Two years ago, 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

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 spears, and atlatl spears.

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 (WTES) permit or white-tailed deer antlerless only (WTAO) permit for residents of Kansas. These permits 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-on-your-own-land permits, including resident HOYOL, nonresident HOYOL, and special HOYOL permits for certain direct relatives of the resident 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 reduce harvest of female mule deer. Results from analysis of harvest data from the 2017 season indicate that this 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 will continue to be 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

8. 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 2019-2020. The recommendations at this time follow the traditional season structure, with potential changes to some seasons:

Multiple hunter comments have been received that the designated persons season (youth and disabled season) and the muzzleloader season dates are often set during temperatures that preclude proper care of harvested animals and that hunters utilizing those seasons want to hunt later dates. The option currently being considered, that works within the current season framework:

1. The designated persons season and muzzleloader season also include the dates of Oct.12 - Oct. 14. These are the same dates as the Pre-Rut Whitetail Antlerless Only Season. This change would allow youth/disabled or muzzleloader hunters to hunt later, while keeping the same number of days in which legal, non-archery, deer hunting methods may be used. It also maintains the number of days that archery hunters must wear orange.

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 Wednesday in 2020. The option currently being considered follows the seasons 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, 5, and 12 days). The shortest season would not have a weekend day of hunting. Additionally, shift the pre-rut WAO season to begin October 12 and add one day to the pre-rut WAO season, making it three days long, thus allowing WAO firearm hunting during Columbus Day, which is a holiday for some hunters. This keeps the season framework similar to the 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 seasons.

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.

Public comment is sought about these options.

Recommendation

Following traditions (see attached table) the proposed season dates suggested for deer hunting during 2019-20 are as follows:

Youth and Disability	Sept. 7, 2019 – Sept. 15, 2019, Oct. 12, 2019 – Oct. 14, 2019
Early Muzzleloader	Sept. 16, 2019 – Sept. 29, 2019, Oct. 12, 2019 – Oct. 14, 2019
Archery	Sept. 16, 2019– Dec. 31, 2019
Pre-Rut WAO	Oct. 12, 2019 – Oct. 14, 2019
Regular Firearm	Dec. 4, 2019 – Dec. 15, 2019
1 st Extended WAO	Jan. 1, 2020
2 nd Extended WAO	Jan. 1, 2020– Jan. 5, 2020
3 rd Extended WAO	Jan. 1, 2020 – Jan. 12, 2020
Extended Archery (DMU 19)	Jan. 13, 2020– Jan. 31, 2020

Coast Guard Navigation Rules

Commissioners, KDWPPT Staff and the public,

Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism (KDWPPT) 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 KDWPPT 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 KDWPPT 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.

Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks & Tourism
UAS Frequently Asked Questions

What is a UAS?

UAS is the acronym for unmanned aircraft systems, aircraft without a human pilot onboard. Unmanned aircraft vehicles (UAV) or drones are other names you may have heard.

Is UAS use permitted on KDWPT-owned and managed properties?

UAS use is only permitted within specified UAS operating areas located at some state parks. The use of a UAS is not permitted outside of these areas unless authorized by the KDWPT Secretary (see KAR 115-8-13). Within the operating areas, flying over people, structures, campgrounds or beaches is prohibited.

What KDWPT properties have drone operation areas?

The list of state parks with UAS operating areas is currently being developed and will be available by fall 2018. This FAQ will be updated when that list is available.

What are the penalties for unlawful use of UASs on KDWPT lands?

Unlawful use would be classified as a class c misdemeanor.

Who do I contact for more information about using UASs on department lands?

For more information about UAS use, contact the state park or appropriate regional office. Contact information is available on the department website, www.ksoutdoors.com

Are licenses required for UAS operation on department lands?

FAA regulations pertaining to UAS use are available at https://www.faa.gov/uas/getting_started/. In general, hobby flight requires the UAS to be registered, but no pilot certification. Any non-hobby commercial use requires both UAS registration and a remote pilot certification. All FAA regulations pertaining to UAS use apply on KDWPT-owned and managed properties.

Are there statutes regarding privacy that apply to UAS use?

Kansas statute 60-31a02 provides protection from stalking or harassment, including the use of UAS over or near any dwelling, occupied vehicle, or other place where one may reasonably expect to be safe from uninvited intrusion or surveillance.

Can a UAS be used for hunting or scouting?

The use of a UAS for hunting is prohibited. Both federal (16 USC 742j1) and state (32-1003) statutes prohibit the use of aircraft to take wildlife.

Using a UAS for scouting on lands not owned or managed by KDWPT is permitted. However, like manned aircraft flights, scouting and hunting on the same day is prohibited, and harassment of wildlife is prohibited.

Can a UAS be used for fishing?

A UAS is not a permitted method of take for fish in Kansas (via Kansas statute 32-1002)

Can a UAS be used to locate harvested game?

Based on the definition of take in KAR 32-701, a UAS could not be used to locate wounded or harvested game.

Can a UAS be used to film hunts?

UAS use for filming is permitted on land not owned or managed by KDWPT as long as it is not used as part of taking or locating game.

Can a UAS be used to harass wildlife?

Harassment of wildlife with any aircraft, including a UAS, is prohibited by federal regulation. The state does have the ability to issue permits for specific harassment activity if it chooses to do so. This permitting process is currently being considered, and may be an option in the future.

How do I report unlawful use of UAS?

Illegal operation of a UAS that relates to fisheries, wildlife, or department-owned or managed lands can be reported through the toll-free operation game thief phone number, 877-426-3843.

There is also a report form available on the department website, www.ksoutdoors.com

Illegal operation of a UAS that does not relate to wildlife or department lands can be reported to the FAA.

Can I shoot down a UAS?

It is a felony to damage or destroy any aircraft, including a UAS (18 USC 32). A summary of regulations pertaining to UAS use is available at

https://www.faa.gov/uas/resources/uas_regulations_policy/

Electronic Licensing Update
No briefing book items – possible handout at meeting

Public Hearing

KANSAS REGISTER
SUBMISSION FORM

Agency Number -- 710-01

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

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

Topeka, Kansas 66612-1233

Title of Document -- Public Hearing

Desired Date of Publication - October 11, 2018

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, December 13, 2018 at the Great Plains Nature Center, 6232 East 29th St N, Wichita, 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 1:30 p.m., December 13 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. December 14 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 constitutes a public comment period for the purpose of receiving written public comments on the proposed administrative regulations.

All interested parties may submit written comments prior to the hearing to the Chairman of the Commission, Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism, 1020 S. Kansas Ave, Suite 200, Topeka, KS 66612 or to sheila.kemmis@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 regulations. During the hearing, all written and oral comments submitted by interested parties will be considered by the commission as a basis for approving, amending and approving, or rejecting the proposed regulations.

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

K.A.R. 115-2-7. This new permanent regulation establishes the backcountry access pass. The proposed regulation would create a backcountry pass to limit and protect sensitive areas within Little Jerusalem State Park.

Economic Impact Summary: The economic effect on potential park users could be \$730,000 annually, if 20 people were allowed to access the backcountry areas twice daily and all slots were filled, all of which would accrue to the park fee fund. Otherwise, no other economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public is anticipated.

K.A.R. 115-7-1. This permanent regulation establishes legal equipment and methods of take for fishing. The proposed amendments would not allow bowfishing for catfish on rivers and streams due to increased concerns about unlawful activity.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any significant economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public.

K.A.R. 115-7-4. This permanent regulation establishes processing and possession requirements for fish. The proposed amendments to the regulation would align Kansas with Oklahoma with regard to paddlefish roe possession, in an attempt to curtail unlawful activity.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any significant economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or

individual members of the public.

K.A.R. 115-7-10. This permanent regulation establishes special provisions for fishing. The proposed amendments would update the aquatic nuisance species reference document.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any significant economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public

K.A.R. 115-18-8. This permanent regulation establishes requirements for retrieval and possession of game animals, sport fish and migratory game birds. The proposed amendments would clean up cross-references to other regulations.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any significant economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of 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

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 - November 8, 2018

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

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

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

All interested parties may submit written comments prior to the hearing to the Chairman of the Commission, Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism, 1020 S. Kansas Ave, Suite 200, Topeka, KS 66612 or to sheila.kemmis@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 regulations. During the hearing, all written and oral comments submitted by interested parties will be considered by the commission as a basis for approving, amending and approving, or rejecting the proposed regulations.

In addition to the previously published notice, the regulations that will be heard during the regulatory hearing portion of the meeting are as follows:

K.A.R. 115-25-5. This exempt regulation establishes the fall turkey season, bag limits and permits. The proposed version of the regulation would close the fall season for turkeys in 2019 in 4 hunting units to account for several years of poor reproduction.

Economic Impact Summary: The economic effect on the Department would be a reduction of \$157,000, which would impact the wildlife fee fund. There would also a corresponding decrease in collateral economic impact to the economy of the state in the estimated amount of \$8,000,000. Otherwise, no other economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public is anticipated.

K.A.R. 115-25-6. This exempt regulation establishes the spring turkey season, bag limits and permits. The proposed version of the regulation would adjust opening dates for youth, archery and the regular seasons in 2020.

Economic Impact Summary: The season generates approximately \$1,742,500 in user fees, all of which accrue to the wildlife fee fund, and generates approximately \$51,712,000 to the Kansas economy, based on economic studies provided by the USFWS. Otherwise, the proposed version of the regulation is not anticipated to have any other significant economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public.

K.A.R. 115-25-14. This exempt regulation establishes fishing seasons, creel limits, size limits, and possession limits. The proposed version of the regulation adds two new trout locations and several new mentor fishing ponds.

Economic Impact Summary: Fishing in Kansas generates approximately \$6,794,800 in user fees, all of which accrue to the wildlife fee fund, and approximately \$292,962,000 to the Kansas economy, based on economic studies provided by the USFWS. Otherwise, the proposed version of the regulation is not anticipated to have any other significant economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public.

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

Gerald Lauber, Chairman



STATE OF KANSAS
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEREK SCHMIDT
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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

October 3, 2018

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. 115-7-1; K.A.R. 115-7-4; K.A.R. 115-7-10

Dear Chris:

Pursuant to K.S.A. 2018 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

Sarah Fertig
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosures

Cc: Sen. Vicki Schmidt, Chair, Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations
Rep. Ron Highland, Vice Chair, Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations
Sen. Oletha Faust-Goudeau, 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

October 3, 2018

MEMORIAL HALL
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Mr. Chris Tymeson
Kansas Dept. of Wildlife Parks and Tourism
1020 S. Kansas Ave., Ste. 200
Topeka, KS 66612-1324

RE: **K.A.R. 115-2-7 and 115-18-8**

Dear Chris:

Pursuant to K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 77-420(b), we have reviewed the above-referenced regulations and finding no issues of concern, have approved them. The stamped original regulations are enclosed with this letter.

Sincerely,

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
DEREK SCHMIDT

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Craig Paschang".

Craig Paschang
Assistant Attorney General

CP:sb
Enclosures

cc: Sen. Vicki Schmidt, Chair, Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations
Rep. Ron Highland, Vice Chair, Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations
Sen. Oletha Faust-Goudeau, 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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October 23, 2018

Chris Tymeson, General Counsel
KDWPT
1020 S. Kansas Avenue, Suite 200
Topeka, Kansas 66612


RE: K.A.R. 115-25-5, 115-25-6, and 115-25-14

Dear Mr. Tymeson:

Pursuant to K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 77-420(b), we have reviewed the above-referenced regulations and finding no issues of concern, have approved them. The stamped original regulations are enclosed with this letter.

Sincerely,

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
DEREK SCHMIDT



Athena E. Andaya
Deputy Attorney General

AEA:sb
Enclosures

cc: Sen. Vicki Schmidt, Chair, Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations
Rep. Ron Highland, Vice Chair, Joint Committee on Rules and Regulations
Sen. Oletha Faust-Goudeau, 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

Secretary's Resolution

2019 KANSAS FREE FISHING DAYS

Under authorities contained in K.S.A. 32-906(f), the dates of June 1 and 2, 2019 are established as "Free Fishing Days." All persons may fish in the waters of the State, by legal means, without a valid fishing license on these dates. All residents and visitors to the State of Kansas are encouraged to use this opportunity to enjoy our outdoor recreational resources.

Date

Linda Craghead, Interim Secretary
Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks & Tourism

Secretary's Resolution

2019 KANSAS FREE PARK ENTRANCE DAYS

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

January

26 – Milford – Eagle Days

February

No free events planned

March

No free events planned

April

No free events planned

May

4 – ALL PARKS – Let's Camp America

4 – Cheney – OK Kids Day

June

1 – Cross Timbers – National Trails Day

1 – Glen Elder – Youth Fishing Tournament

1 – Perry – Free Fishing Day

1 – Prairie Dog – OK Kids Day

1 – Prairie Spirit – National Trails Day

8 – Cedar Bluff – OK Kids Day

8 – Scott – OK Kids Day

15 – Wilson – OK Kids Day

July

No free events planned

August

3 – Elk City – OK Kids Day

10 – Clinton – OK Kids Day

24 – Hillsdale – Kids Archery Skills Day

24 – Tuttle Creek – OK Kids Day

September

9 – Lovewell – 3D Archery Shoot

14 – Webster – Car Show

21 – Meade – Joe Robertson Memorial Car
Show

28 – Crawford – Annual Chili Cook-Off

28 – Fall River – Fall River Rendezvous

October

5 – El Dorado – OK Kids Day

5 – Pomona – Fall Festival

5 – Sand Hills – TBA

12 – Eisenhower – Trail Benefit Ride

26 – Kanopolis – Prairie Long Rifles
Rendezvous

November

29 – ALL PARKS – Black Friday -
#optoutside

December

No free events planned

are established as “2019 Free Park Entrance Days.” All persons may enter Kansas state parks listed above free-of-charge on dates specified. All residents and visitors to the State of Kansas are encouraged to use this opportunity to enjoy our outdoor recreational resources.

Date

Linda Craghead, Interim Secretary
Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks & Tourism

115-2-7. Backcountry access pass; fee, exceptions, and general provisions. (a) Each individual 16 years of age and older using any designated portion of Little Jerusalem state park shall possess a backcountry access pass.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to any individual who is using any designated portion of the state park for which the backcountry access pass is required if the individual meets any of the following conditions:

(1) Is engaged in development, operation, maintenance, or agricultural activities approved by the secretary in writing;

(2) is engaged in emergency or law enforcement activities;

(3) is engaged in official government business for a governmental entity; or

(4) is in possession of a special permit or pass issued by the secretary.

(c) The fee for a backcountry access pass shall be \$50.

(d) Each backcountry access pass shall expire at 11:59 p.m. on the day for which the pass is issued.

(e) A backcountry access pass shall not be transferable.

(f) Each backcountry access pass shall be valid only for the state park for which the pass is issued. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 32-807; effective P-_____.)

**Kansas Administrative Regulations
Economic Impact Statement
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

KDWPT
Agency

Christopher Tymeson
Agency Contact

785-296-1032
Contact Phone Number

K.A.R. 115-2-7
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to: Division of the Budget

504-N

900 SW Jackson, Room

Topeka, KS 66612

I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).

The proposed regulation creates a backcountry access pass for Little Jerusalem state park at a fee of \$50. The purpose of the permit is to control access to sensitive and fragile portions of the new state park.

II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)

Contiguous states have state parks with both an entrance fee or are free to enter. The federal government manages parks that require a fee and do not require a fee to enter.

III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:

A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;

The proposed regulation should enhance business activity by encouraging additional use of the state parks.

B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;

The regulation should have no implementation or compliance costs on specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers and local governments. Individuals desiring to use the designated portions of the state park would be required to have a backcountry access pass.

C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;

None.

D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;

There are no implementation costs except user fees for those desiring to enter the designated portions of the state park.

E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;

There is no cost and impact from the regulation on business and economic development within the State of Kansas or local government. Individuals would be required to pay if they desired to use the designated portions of the state park.

F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$0

An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$0

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

The agency anticipates issuing no more than 40 backcountry passes per day. Assuming every pass was sold for 365 days per year, that would generate approximately \$730,000 per year, all of which would accrue to the park fee fund.

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES NO

G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas

Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.

Not applicable

- H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

News releases to every newspaper in the state, discussion at prior public hearings and meetings which are broadcast online, publication in the Kansas Register and publication on the Department's website.

- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

Not applicable.

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;

(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, except on rivers and streams, 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. ~~2016~~ 2018 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 Dec. 22, 2017; amended P-_____.)

**Kansas Administrative Regulations
Economic Impact Statement
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

KDWPT
Agency

Christopher J Tymeson
Agency Contact

785-296-1032
Contact Phone Number

K.A.R. 115-7-1
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to: Division of the Budget

504-N

900 SW Jackson, Room

Topeka, KS 66612

I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).

This proposed amendments to the regulation would prohibit bow and arrow fishing for certain sport fish on streams and rivers, in an attempt to curtail unlawful activity. Bow and arrow fishing for those species will still be allowed to be conducted in other water bodies where authorized.

II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)

This is not a federal mandate. Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma all manage sport fish take by various means and methods and locations.

III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:

A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;

The proposed amendments will not enhance or restrict business activities or growth.

B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;

The proposed amendments will have no economic effect on any sector.

C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;

None.

D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;

Continuing to allow the take of certain sport fish in rivers and streams by bow and arrow may jeopardize the populations of those species in those specific locales.

E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;

There are no costs associated with this proposal.

F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$There are no implementation or compliance costs with this proposal.

An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$There are no implementation or compliance costs with this proposal.

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

There are no implementation or compliance costs with this proposal.

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES NO

G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.

Not applicable.

H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).

News releases to every newspaper in the state, discussion at prior public hearings and meetings which are broadcast online, publication in the Kansas Register and publication on the Department's website.

I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons who would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).

Not applicable.

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.

(c) For paddlefish parts, the following additional requirements shall apply:

(1) No person shall possess any eggs that are attached to the egg membrane of more than one paddlefish.

(2) No person shall possess more than three pounds of processed paddlefish eggs or fresh paddlefish eggs removed from the membrane. "Processed paddlefish eggs" shall mean any eggs taken from a paddlefish that have gone through a process that turns the eggs into caviar or into a caviar-like product.

(3) No person shall ship into or out of, transport into or out of, have in possession with the intent

to transport, or cause to be removed from this state any raw unprocessed paddlefish eggs, processed paddlefish eggs, or frozen paddlefish eggs.

(4) Each harvested paddlefish carcass shall have all internal organs removed before transporting the carcass from Kansas. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. ~~2016~~ 2018 Supp. 32-807; effective Dec. 26, 1989; amended Nov. 27, 2006; amended Dec. 22, 2017; amended P-
_____.)

**Kansas Administrative Regulations
Economic Impact Statement
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

KDWPT

Agency

Christopher J Tymeson

Agency Contact

785-296-1032

Contact Phone Number

K.A.R. 115-7-4

K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to: Division of the Budget

504-N

900 SW Jackson, Room

Topeka, KS 66612

I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).

This proposed amendments to the regulation would prohibit possession of certain paddlefish parts, in an attempt to curtail unlawful activity.

II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. *(If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)*

This is not a federal mandate. Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma all manage paddlefish by various means and methods and locations. Colorado does not have paddlefish populations. Missouri prohibits possession of paddlefish eggs. Oklahoma limits possession of paddlefish eggs. This proposal is modeled after Oklahoma.

III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:

A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;

The proposed amendments will not enhance or restrict business activities or growth.

B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;

The proposed amendments will have no economic effect on any sector.

C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;

None.

D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;

There are no costs to the proposed rule and regulation. The benefit would be reducing unlawful harvest for eggs and unlawful caviar production, thereby reducing pressure on the paddlefish population.

E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;

There are no costs associated with this proposal.

F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$There are no implementation or compliance costs with this proposal.

An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$There are no implementation or compliance costs with this proposal.

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

There are no implementation or compliance costs with this proposal.

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES NO

G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.

Not applicable.

H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).

News releases to every newspaper in the state, discussion at prior public hearings and meetings which are broadcast online, publication in the Kansas Register and publication on the Department's website.

I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).

Not applicable.

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 species waters shall be those specified in the department's "Kansas ~~waters with aquatic nuisance species~~ designated waters," dated ~~August 23, 2017~~ June 6, 2018, 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. ~~2016~~ 2018 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 Dec. 22, 2017; amended P-
_____.)

**Kansas Administrative Regulations
Economic Impact Statement
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

KDWPT
Agency

Christopher J Tymeson
Agency Contact

785-296-1032
Contact Phone Number

K.A.R. 115-7-10
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to: Division of the Budget

504-N

900 SW Jackson, Room

Topeka, KS 66612

I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).

This proposed amendments to the regulation would update the list of known properties with aquatic nuisance species through adoption of a reference document.

II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)

This is not a federal mandate. Missouri, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Colorado all have varying regulations dealing with the movement of invasive species.

III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:

A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;

The proposed amendments will not enhance or restrict business activities or growth.

B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;

The proposed amendments will have no economic effect on any sector.

C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;

None.

D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;

Introducing invasive species has significant cost management implications. To allow transportation of invasive species from known vectors is ill advised at best. The regulation is designed to protect water bodies.

E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;

There are no costs associated with this proposal.

F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$There are no implementation or compliance costs with this proposal. Fish can still be removed from lakes, just not live or using local water.

An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$ There are no implementation or compliance costs with this proposal. Fish can still be removed from lakes, just not live or using local water.

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

There are no implementation or compliance costs with this proposal.

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES NO

G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas

Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.

Not applicable.

- H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

News releases to every newspaper in the state, discussion at prior public hearings and meetings which are broadcast online, publication in the Kansas Register and publication on the Department's website.

- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons who would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

Not applicable.

Kansas Aquatic Nuisance Species Designated Waters

June 6, 2018

It is illegal to transport live fish from Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) Designated Waters. 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.

FEDERAL RESERVOIRS, STATE FISHING LAKES & STATE WILDLIFE AREAS

WATERBODY	WATERS DOWNSTREAM	AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES	COUNTIES
Browning Oxbow		Asian Carp, White Perch	Doniphan
Cedar Bluff Reservoir	Smoky Hill River, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Trego
Chase State Fishing Lake	Prather Creek, Cottonwood River, Neosho River, John Redmond Reservoir	Zebra Mussel	Chase
Cheney Reservoir	North Fork Ninnescah River, Ninnescah River, Arkansas River	White Perch, Zebra mussel	Kingman, Reno, Sedgwick
Clinton Reservoir	Wakarusa River, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Douglas
Council Grove Reservoir	Neosho River, John Redmond Reservoir	Zebra Mussel	Morris
El Dorado Reservoir	Walnut River	White Perch, Zebra Mussel	Butler
Geary State Fishing Lake	Geary SFL outflow, Lyons Creek, Smoky Hill River	Zebra Mussel	Geary
Glen Elder Reservoir	Solomon River, Smoky Hill River, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Mitchell, Osborne
Hillsdale Reservoir	Bull Creek, Marais Des Cygnes River	Zebra Mussel	Johnson, Miami
John Redmond Reservoir	Neosho River	Zebra Mussel	Coffey, Lyon
Kanopolis Reservoir	Smoky Hill River, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Ellsworth
Marion Reservoir	Cottonwood River, Neosho River, John Redmond Reservoir	Zebra Mussel	Marion
Melvern Reservoir	Marais Des Cygnes River, Melvern River Pond and Rearing Pond	Zebra Mussel	Lyon, Osage
Melvern River Pond and Rearing Pond	Marais Des Cygnes River	Zebra Mussel	Osage
Milford Reservoir	Republican River, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Clay, Dickinson, Geary

Osage State Fishing Lake	Osage SFL outflow, 110-Mile Creek, Pomona Reservoir, Marias Des Cygnes River	Zebra Mussel	Osage
Perry Reservoir	Delaware River, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Jefferson
Pomona Reservoir	110-Mile Creek, Marais Des Cygnes River	Zebra Mussel	Osage
Tuttle Creek Reservoir and River Pond	Big Blue River, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Marshall, Pottawatomie, Riley
Wilson Reservoir	Saline River, Smoky Hill River, Kansas River	White Perch, Zebra Mussel	Lincoln, Russell

CITY, COUNTY AND PRIVATE WATERS

WATERBODY	WATERS DOWNSTREAM	AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES	COUNTIES
Coffey County Lake – Wolf Creek Generating Station <i>Boat inspection required</i>	Wolf Creek, Neosho River	Zebra Mussel	Coffey
Council Grove City Lake <i>Aquatic Nuisance Species Course certificate required to boat or fish this lake</i>	Canning Creek, Council Grove Reservoir, Neosho River, John Redmond Reservoir	Zebra Mussel	Morris
El Dorado – East Park Pond	Walnut River	Zebra Mussel	Butler
Eskridge – Lake Wabaunsee <i>Boat inspection required</i>	Lake Wabaunsee outflow, East Branch Mill Creek, South Branch Mill Creek, Mill Creek, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Wabaunsee
Hutchinson – Carey Park Lagoon		White Perch	Reno
Hutchinson – Carey Park Pond		White Perch	Reno
Jeffrey Energy Center Auxiliary Lake and Make-up Lake	Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Pottawatomie
Kingman – Hoover Pond	South Fork Ninnescah River, Ninnescah River, Arkansas River	White Perch	Kingman
McPherson County – Emerald Lake	Smoky Hill River, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	McPherson
Paola – Lake Miola (Paola City Lake)	Dorsey Branch, South Wea Creek, Bull Creek, Marais Des Cygnes River	Zebra Mussel	Miami
Sedgwick County – Lake Afton	Clearwater Creek, Ninnescah River, Arkansas River	White Perch, Zebra Mussel	Sedgwick
Sedgwick County Park Lakes: Vic's Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Tom Scott Lake, Moss Lake, Kids Lake		White Perch	Sedgwick
Shawnee County – Lake Shawnee	Deer Creek, Shunganunga Creek, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Shawnee
Spirit/Boeing Employee Association Lake		Zebra Mussel	Sedgwick

Winfield City Lake	Timber Creek, Walnut River, Arkansas River	Zebra Mussel	Cowley
Wyandotte County Lake	Marshall Creek, Missouri River	Zebra Mussel	Wyandotte

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Note: All tributary streams supplying the Kansas River below the Bowersock Dam and Missouri River in Atchison, Brown, Douglas, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Marshall, and Wyandotte counties are considered to be inhabited by Asian Carp, even if the tributaries are not listed below. Some tributaries may be unnamed or known by local names.

WATERBODY	WATERS DOWNSTREAM	AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES	COUNTIES
110-Mile Creek from Osage SFL outflow to confluence with Marais Des Cygnes River	Pomona Reservoir, Marais Des Cygnes River	Zebra Mussel	Osage
Arkansas River from Ninnescah River to the Oklahoma State Line		White Perch, Zebra Mussel	Cowley, Sumner
Arkansas River from Wichita-Valley Center Floodway to confluence with Ninnescah River	Arkansas River	White Perch	Sedgwick, Sumner
Betts Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp	Wyandotte
Big Blue River from Tuttle Creek Reservoir dam to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Pottawatomie, Riley
Big Slough from Sedgwick County Park to confluence with Wichita-Valley Center Floodway		White Perch	Sedgwick
Blue River to the Missouri State Line	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Johnson
Branch Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Brenner Heights Creek to confluence with Muncie Creek	Muncie Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Wyandotte
Brewery Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Atchison
Brush Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Brush Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Buckhorn Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Bull Creek from Hillsdale Reservoir dam to confluence with Marais des Cygnes River	Marais des Cygnes River	Zebra Mussel	Miami
Burger Creek to confluence with Turkey Creek	Turkey Creek, South Fork Big Nemaha River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Nemaha
Buttermilk Creek to confluence with South Fork Wolf River	South Fork Wolf River, Wolf River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown
Buttermilk Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Camp Branch to confluence with Blue River	Blue River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Johnson
Camp Creek to confluence with Cedar Creek	Cedar Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Johnson

Camp Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Atchison
Canning Creek from Council Grove City Lake dam to Council Grove Reservoir	Council Grove Reservoir, Neosho River, John Redmond Reservoir	Zebra Mussel	Morris
Captain Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp	Douglas, Johnson
Cedar Creek from Olathe Lake dam to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp	Johnson
Cedar Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Charlie Creek to confluence with Wolf River	Wolf River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Chicken Creek to confluence with Washington Creek	Washington Creek, Wakarusa River, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Douglas
Clear Creek to confluence with Mill Creek	Mill Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Johnson
Clear Creek to confluence with Turkey Creek	Turkey Creek, South Fork Big Nemaha River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Marshall, Nemaha
Clearwater Creek from Lake Afton dam to confluence with Ninescah River	Ninescah River, Arkansas River	White Perch, Zebra Mussel	Sedgwick
Coal Creek from Douglas State Fishing Lake dam to confluence with Wakarusa River	Wakarusa River, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Douglas
Coffee Creek to Blue River	Blue River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Johnson
Cold Ryan Branch to confluence with Wolf River	Wolf River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Connor Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Wyandotte
Coon Creek to confluence with Mill Creek	Mill Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Johnson
Coon Creek to confluence with Wolf River	Wolf River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Corral Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Cottonwood River from Marion Reservoir dam to confluence with Neosho River	Neosho River, John Redmond Reservoir	Zebra Mussel	Chase, Lyon, Marion
Cow Creek to confluence with Ninemile Creek	Ninemile Creek, Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Cramer Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Crooked Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Atchison, Jefferson
Dawson Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Jefferson, Leavenworth
Deer Creek from Lake Shawnee dam to confluence with Shunganunga Creek	Shunganunga Creek, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Shawnee
Deer Creek from Sabetha City Lake dam to confluence with South Fork Big Nemaha River	South Fork Big Nemaha River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Nemaha
Deer Creek to confluence with Independence Creek	Independence Creek, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Atchison

Delaware River from Perry Reservoir dam to confluence the Kansas River	Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Jefferson
Dorsey Branch from Lake Miola dam to confluence with South Wea Creek	South Wea Creek, Bull Creek, Marais Des Cygnes River	Zebra Mussel	Miami
East Branch Mill Creek from Lake Wabauensee outflow to confluence with South Branch Mill Creek	South Branch Mill Creek, Mill Creek, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Wabauensee
Eddy Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Wyandotte
Euchre Creek to confluence with Walnut Creek	Walnut Creek, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown
Fall Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Jefferson, Leavenworth
Fisher Creek to confluence with South Fork Big Nemaha River	South Fork Big Nemaha River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Nemaha
Fivemile Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Fourmile Creek to the Nebraska State Line	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Nemaha
Fox Creek to confluence with Cedar Creek	Cedar Creek, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown, Doniphan
Geary State Fishing Lake outflow from Geary SFL dam to confluence with Lyons Creek	Lyons Creek, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Geary
Halling Creek to confluence with Wolf River	Wolf River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Harris Creek to confluence with South Fork Big Nemaha River	South Fork Big Nemaha River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Nemaha
Hog Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Honey Creek to confluence with Island Creek	Island Creek, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Wyandotte
Honey Creek to the Nebraska State Line	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Nemaha
Howard Creek to confluence with Crooked Creek	Crooked Creek, Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Jefferson
Hulls Branch to confluence with Crooked Creek	Crooked Creek, Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Jefferson
Illinois Creek to confluence with South Fork Big Nemaha River	South Fork Big Nemaha River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Nemaha
Independence Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Atchison, Doniphan
Indian Creek to confluence with Walnut Creek	Walnut Creek, Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Jefferson
Indian Creek to the Missouri State Line		Asian Carp	Johnson
Island Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth, Wyandotte
Jarbalo Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Jersey Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Wyandotte

Jordan Creek to confluence with Independence Creek	Independence Creek, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Kansas River from Bowersock Dam to confluence with Missouri River		Asian Carp, White Perch, Zebra Mussel	Douglas, Leavenworth, Johnson, Wyandotte
Kansas River to Bowersock Dam	Kansas River	White Perch, Zebra Mussel	Douglas, Geary, Jefferson, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Wabaunsee
Kenney Creek to confluence with Wolf River	Wolf River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Kent Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Kill Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp	Johnson
Lake Wabaunsee outflow from Lake Wabaunsee dam to confluence with East Branch Mill Creek	East Branch Mill Creek, South Branch Mill Creek, Mill Creek, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Wabaunsee
Little Cedar Creek to confluence with Cedar Creek	Cedar Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Johnson
Little Kaw Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Little Mill Creek to confluence with Mill Creek	Mill Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Johnson
Little Sandy Creek to confluence with Little Stranger Creek	Little Stranger Creek, Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Little Snell Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Little Stranger Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Atchison
Little Stranger Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Little Turkey Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp	Wyandotte
Little Wakarusa Creek to confluence with Wakarusa River	Wakarusa River, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Douglas
Little Walnut Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Atchison
Lyons Creek from outflow of Geary SFL to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Geary
Manly Creek to confluence with Pole Creek	Pole Creek, Turkey Creek, South Fork Big Nemaha River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Marshall, Nemaha
Marais Des Cygnes River from Melvern Reservoir dam to the Missouri State Line		Zebra Mussel	Franklin, Linn, Lyon, Miami, Osage
Marshall Creek from Wyandotte County Lake dam to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp, Zebra Mussel	Wyandotte

Mattoon Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp	Wyandotte
Middle Fork Wolf River to confluence with Wolf River	Wolf River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown
Mill Creek from South Branch Mill Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Wabaunsee
Mill Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp	Wyandotte
Mill Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp	Johnson
Mill Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Mission Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Missouri River		Asian Carp, White Perch, Zebra Mussel	Atchison, Doniphan, Leavenworth, Wyandotte
Mooney Creek to confluence with Crooked Creek	Crooked Creek, Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Atchison, Jefferson
Mosquito Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Mud Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp	Douglas, Jefferson, Leavenworth
Mulberry Creek to confluence with Walnut Creek	Walnut Creek, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown
Muncie Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp	Wyandotte
Murray Creek to confluence with Little Stranger Creek	Little Stranger Creek, Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Nearman Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Wyandotte
Negro Creek to confluence with Blue River	Blue River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Johnson
Negro Creek to confluence with Clear Creek	Clear Creek, Turkey Creek, South Fork Big Nemaha River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Nemaha
Nelson Creek to confluence with Wolf River	Wolf River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Neosho River from Council Grove Reservoir dam to the Oswego dam	Neosho River	Zebra Mussel	Allen, Coffey, Labette, Lyon, Morris, Neosho, Woodson
Neosho River from the Oswego dam to the Oklahoma State Line		Asian Carp, Zebra Mussel	Cherokee, Labette
Ninemile Creek to confluence with Sevenmile Creek	Sevenmile Creek, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Ninemile Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Jefferson, Leavenworth
Ninnescah River to confluence with Arkansas River	Arkansas River	White Perch, Zebra Mussel	Sedgwick, Sumner

Noharts Creek to the Nebraska State Line	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown
North Branch Independence Creek to confluence with Independence Creek	Independence Creek, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
North Fork Ninescah River from Cheney Reservoir dam to Ninescah River	Ninescah River, Arkansas River	White Perch, Zebra Mussel	Sedgwick
North Fork Stranger Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Atchison
North Fork Wildcat Creek to Wildcat Creek	Wildcat Creek, South Fork Big Nemaha River	Asian Carp	Nemaha
North Fork Wolf River to confluence with Wolf River	Wolf River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown
Osage State Fishing Lake outflow from Osage SFL dam to confluence with 110-Mile Creek	110-Mile Creek, Pomona Reservoir, Marais Des Cygnes River	Zebra Mussel	Osage
Owl Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Atchison
Pedee Creek to confluence with Pony Creek	Pony Creek, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown
Pennell Creek to confluence with Wolf River	Wolf River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Peters Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Piper Creek to confluence with Wolf Creek	Wolf Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Wyandotte
Plum Creek to confluence with Mud Creek	Mud Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Jefferson
Plum Creek to confluence with Salt Creek	Salt Creek, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Pole Creek to confluence with Turkey Creek	Turkey Creek, South Fork Big Nemaha River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Marshall, Nemaha
Pony Creek from Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake dam to the Nebraska State Line	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown
Pony Creek to confluence with Ninemile Creek	Ninemile Creek, Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Prairie Creek to confluence with Walnut Creek	Walnut Creek, Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Jefferson, Leavenworth
Prather Creek from Chase State Fishing Lake dam to confluence with Cottonwood River	Cottonwood River, Neosho River, John Redmond Reservoir	Zebra Mussel	Chase
Quarry Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Rattlesnake Creek to the Nebraska State Line	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Nemaha
Republican River from Milford Reservoir dam to Kansas River	Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Geary
Rittenhouse Branch to confluence with Wolf River	Wolf River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Rock Creek to confluence with Independence Creek	Independence Creek, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Rock Creek to the Nebraska State Line	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Nemaha

Roys Creek to the Nebraska State Line	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown
Saline River from Wilson Reservoir dam to confluence with Smoky Hill River	Smoky Hill River, Kansas River	White Perch, Zebra Mussel	Lincoln, Ottawa, Russell, Saline
Salt Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Scatter Creek to confluence with Walnut Creek	Walnut Creek, Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Jefferson
Sevenmile Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Shunganunga Creek from Deer Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Shawnee
Smith Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Smoky Hill River from Cedar Bluff Reservoir dam to confluence with Saline River	Smoky Hill River, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Ellis, Ellsworth, McPherson, Rush, Russell, Saline, Trego
Smoky Hill River from Saline River to Kansas River	Kansas River	White Perch, Zebra Mussel	Dickinson, Geary, Saline
Solomon River from Glen Elder Reservoir dam to confluence with Smoky Hill River	Smoky Hill River, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Cloud, Dickinson, Mitchell, Ottawa, Saline
South Branch Mill Creek from East Branch Mill Creek to confluence with Mill Creek	Mill Creek, Kansas River	Zebra Mussel	Wabaunsee
South Fork Big Nemaha River to the Nebraska State Line		Asian Carp	Nemaha
South Fork Ninescah River from Byron Walker Wildlife Area to confluence with Ninescah River	Ninescah River, Arkansas River	White Perch	Kingman, Sedgwick
South Fork Wildcat Creek to Wildcat Creek	Wildcat Creek, South Fork Big Nemaha River	Asian Carp	Nemaha
South Fork Wolf River to confluence with Wolf River	Wolf River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown
South Wea Creek from Dorsey Branch to confluence with Bull Creek	Bull Creek, Marais Des Cygnes River	Zebra Mussel	Miami
Spoon Creek to confluence with Kill Creek	Kill Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Johnson
Spring Branch to confluence with Walnut Creek	Walnut Creek, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown
Spring Creek to confluence with Cedar Creek	Cedar Creek, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown, Doniphan
Spring Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Atchison
Spring Creek to confluence with Wakarusa River	Wakarusa River, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Douglas
Spring Creek to confluence with Walnut Creek	Walnut Creek, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown
Springs Branch to confluence with Cold Ryan Branch	Cold Ryan Branch, Wolf River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Squaw Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown, Doniphan

Stranger Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp	Atchison, Leavenworth
Striker Branch to confluence with Wolf River	Wolf River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Tennessee Creek to confluence with South Fork Big Nemaha River	South Fork Big Nemaha River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Nemaha
Terrapin Creek to confluence with Walnut Creek	Walnut Creek, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown
Threemile Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Timber Creek from Winfield City Lake dam to confluence with Walnut River	Walnut River, Arkansas River	Zebra Mussel	Cowley
Tomahawk Creek to confluence with Indian Creek	Indian Creek	Asian Carp	Johnson
Tonganoxie Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
Turkey Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp	Johnson, Wyandotte
Turkey Creek to confluence with South Fork Big Nemaha River	South Fork Big Nemaha River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Nemaha
Wakarusa River from Clinton Reservoir dam to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp, Zebra Mussel	Douglas
Walnut Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Doniphan
Walnut Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Atchison
Walnut Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Jefferson, Leavenworth
Walnut Creek to the Nebraska State Line	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown
Walnut River from El Dorado Reservoir dam to confluence with Arkansas River	Arkansas River	White Perch, Zebra Mussel	Butler, Cowley
Washington Creek from Lonestar Lake dam to confluence with Wakarusa River	Wakarusa River, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Douglas
West Brush Creek to confluence with Stranger Creek	Stranger Creek, Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth
West Mission Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp	Wyandotte
Whiskey Creek to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Atchison
Wichita-Valley Center Floodway from Big Slough to confluence with Arkansas River	Arkansas River	White Perch	Sedgwick
Wildcat Creek to confluence with South Fork Big Nemaha River	South Fork Big Nemaha River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Nemaha
Wolf Creek from Coffey County Lake dam to confluence with Neosho River	Neosho River	Zebra Mussel	Coffey
Wolf Creek to Blue River	Blue River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Johnson
Wolf Creek to confluence with Kansas River	Kansas River	Asian Carp	Leavenworth, Wyandotte
Wolf Pen Creek to confluence with Deer Creek	Deer Creek, South Fork Big Nemaha River, Missouri River	Asian Carp	Nemaha
Wolf River to confluence with Missouri River	Missouri River	Asian Carp	Brown, Doniphan

115-18-8. Retrieval and possession of game animals, sport fish, and migratory game birds;

requirements. (a) Each individual wounding or killing a game animal, sport fish, or a migratory game bird shall make a reasonable effort to retrieve the wounded or dead game animal, sport fish, or migratory game bird. The retrieved game animal, sport fish, or migratory game bird shall be retained in the individual's bag, creel, or possession limit, unless prohibited by regulations of the secretary for the individual species taken. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the catch and release of live sport fish.

(b) Each game animal, sport fish, or migratory game bird retrieved shall be retained until any of the following occurs:

(1) The animal, fish, or bird is processed for consumption.

(2) The animal, fish, or bird is transported to the individual's residence, to a place of commercial preservation, or to a place of commercial processing.

(3) The animal, fish, or bird is given to another person in accordance with K.A.R. 115-3-1, ~~and~~ K.A.R. 115-4-2, and K.A.R. 115-7-4.

(4) The animal, fish, or bird is consumed.

(c) The provisions of this regulation shall not affect any requirement of state or federal law or regulation regarding any proof of species, age, or sex and the attachment of this proof to the carcass.

(d) For the purpose of this regulation, "migratory game bird" shall mean any duck, goose, coot, merganser, rail, mourning dove, white-winged dove, snipe, woodcock, or sandhill crane for which a hunting season has been established in ~~this state~~ Kansas. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 32-807; ~~implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 32-1002~~; effective June 8, 1992; amended Jan. 30, 1995; amended Oct. 5, 2001; amended July 25, 2003; amended P-_____.)

**Kansas Administrative Regulations
Economic Impact Statement
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

KDWPT
Agency

Christopher J Tymeson
Agency Contact

785-296-1032
Contact Phone Number

K.A.R. 115-18-8
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to: Division of the Budget

504-N

900 SW Jackson, Room

Topeka, KS 66612

I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).

This proposed amendments to the regulation would cross reference an already existing regulation within the current regulation.

II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)

This is not a federal mandate nor a policy change. It is cleanup to an existing regulation on a cross reference to another regulation.

III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:

A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;

The proposed amendments will not enhance or restrict business activities or growth.

B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;

The proposed amendments will have no economic effect on any sector.

C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;

None.

D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;

There are no costs to cross referencing another regulation.

- E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;**

There are no costs associated with this proposal.

- F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.**

\$There are no implementation or compliance costs with this proposal.

An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$There are no implementation or compliance costs with this proposal.

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

There are no implementation or compliance costs with this proposal.

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES NO

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.**

Not applicable.

H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).

News releases to every newspaper in the state, discussion at prior public hearings and meetings which are broadcast online, publication in the Kansas Register and publication on the Department's website.

I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons who would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).

Not applicable.

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) Coffeyville LeClere Lake;

(C) Eisenhower State Park Pond;

(D) Fort Scott Gun Park Lake;

(E) Garnett Crystal Lake;

(F) Glen Elder Reservoir Outlet;

(G) Glen Elder State Park Pond;

(H) Kanopolis Seep Stream;

- (I) KDOT East Lake, located in Wichita;
- (J) Lake Henry, located in Clinton State Park;
- (K) Pratt Centennial Pond;
- (L) the following Sedgwick County Park waters;
 - (i) Vic's Lake; and
 - (ii) Slough Creek;
- (K) Scott State Park Pond;
- (M) Topeka Auburndale Park;
- (N) Walnut River Area, located in El Dorado State Park;
- (O) Webster Stilling Basin; and
- (P) Willow Lake, located in Tuttle Creek State Park; and
- (2) 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, 2018, 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, 2019. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 32-807.)

**Kansas Administrative Regulations
Economic Impact Statement
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

KDWPT
Agency

Christopher J Tymeson
Agency Contact

785-296-1032
Contact Phone Number

K.A.R. 115-25-14
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to: Division of the Budget

504-N

900 SW Jackson, Room

Topeka, KS 66612

I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).

This proposed exempt regulation establishes fishing seasons. The proposed version would add two new trout stocking locations and several new mentor fishing pond locations.

II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (*If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different*)

This is not a federal mandate. Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado and Nebraska all have fishing opportunities managed by dates, times, species and locations.

III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:

A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;

The regulation proposal would not likely restrict business activities and growth.

B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;

The version of the proposed regulation already allows various types of fishing by species and location. The proposed changes would not have any significant compliance costs.

C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;

Guide businesses, state park.

D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;

Fishing is funded by user fees. License buyers pay the way for public fishing opportunities within Kansas.

E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;

Again, the proposal and potential alternatives would likely have no substantial measure on the economic impact on businesses because fishing seasons already exist.

F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$ There are no implementation or compliance costs expected to be incurred by business or local governments.

An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$ There are no implementation or compliance costs expected to be incurred by business or local governments.

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

The total number of active fishing licenses was approximately 314,000 in 2018. This generates approximately \$6,794,800 for the agency, all of which accrues to the wildlife fee fund, and is paid by user fees. Additionally, each individually identifiable angler (314,000) goes 8 days afield per year and spends approximately \$933 per year, generating \$292,962,000 for the Kansas economy, based on economic studies provided by the USFWS.

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES NO

The agency held prior commission meetings on August 2, in Medicine Lodge, KS at which 11 people signed the attendance roster and on June 21, in Wichita, KS at which 7 people signed the attendance roster. The agency will also hold a meeting on November 15, in Russell, KS. At each of these meetings, public comment was or will be taken on the regulation, in addition to the official public comment period provided by statute and at the public hearing tentatively to be set in December.

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.**

Not applicable.

- H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

News releases to every newspaper in the state, discussion at prior public hearings and meetings which are broadcast online, publication in the Kansas Register and publication on the Department's website.

- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

Not applicable.

Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism

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

Dated: July 1, 2018

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, Kanopolis 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, Windom City Pond, 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, Holyrood City 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, Osawatomie - Beaver Lake, Osawatomie City Lake, Ottawa State Fishing Lake, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Parsons City Lake, Plainville Township Lake, Pottawatomie 1, Pottawatomie 2, Pottawatomie Co. Cross Creek Lake, Prescott City Lake, Rooks State Fishing Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Salina - Indian Rock Pond, 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, Osawatomie - Beaver Lake, Osawatomie City Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overland Park - Amesbury Lake, Overland Park - Summercrest Lake, Overland Park - Wilderness Lake, Parker City Lake, Parsons City Lake, Pittsburg - Lincoln Park Pond, Pittsburg - Lakeside Park lake, Pittsburg - Wilderness Pond, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Pottawatomie 1, Pratt County Lake, 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, Woodson State Fishing Lake, 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, Lovewell Reservoir, 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, Glen Elder Reservoir, Gridley City Lake, Hillsdale Reservoir, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, Lebo City Lake, Lovewell Reservoir, Melvern Reservoir, Melvern River Pond, Perry Reservoir, Pleasanton City Lake – West, Woodson State Fishing Lake, 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, Louisburg City Lake, 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, Great Bend Stone Lake, 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, Sterling City Lake, 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, 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, Sterling City Lake, 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. The following creel limits apply 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 apply 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 apply on the Garden City Kids' Fishing Pond: Two fish of a single species or a combination of species per day.

Youth/Mentor Fishing Locations:

Licensed adults may fish only if accompanied by a person younger than sixteen (16) years of age who is actively engaged in fishing. Normal creel limits apply on Youth/Mentor locations.

Elk City State Park Pond
Fall River State Park Pond
Kanopolis State Park Pond
Melvern Mentoring Pond
Wilson State Park Pond

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 Cygnes 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-September 15): 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).

Trophy Sunfish Length and Creel Limits:

A 6- to 9-inch slot length limit on bluegill, redear sunfish, green sunfish, and their hybrids. In addition, a 5/day creel limit (single species or in combination) for any of these species greater than 9 inches and unlimited creel number for fish under 6 inches.

Jewell State Fishing Lake, Lenexa - Lake Lenexa, Miami State Fishing Lake, Pottawatomie State Fishing Lake No. 2.

115-25-5. Turkey; fall season, bag limit, and permits. (a) The open fall season for the taking of turkey shall be the first day of October through the day before the first day of the regular deer firearms season as specified in K.A.R. 115-25-9 and shall reopen on the day following the last day of the regular deer firearms season through the last day in January. Any equipment that is legal during an archery or fall firearm turkey season shall be permitted during this season.

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

(1) Unit 1. Unit 1 shall consist of that area bounded by a line from the Nebraska-Kansas state line south on federal highway US-183 to its junction with interstate highway I-70, then west on interstate highway I-70 to the Colorado-Kansas state line, then north along the Colorado-Kansas state line to its junction with Nebraska-Kansas state line, and then east along the Nebraska-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-183, except federal and state sanctuaries. No permits shall be authorized in unit 1.

(2) Unit 2. Unit 2 shall consist of that area bounded by a line from the Nebraska-Kansas state line south on federal highway US-81 to its junction with interstate highway I-135, then south on interstate highway I-135 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then west on federal highway US-56 to its junction with state highway K-96, then west on state highway K-96 to its junction with federal highway US-183, then north on federal highway US-183 to its junction with the Nebraska-Kansas state line, and then east along the Nebraska-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-81, except federal and state sanctuaries. An unlimited number of permits shall be authorized for unit 2.

(3) Unit 3. Unit 3 shall consist of that area bounded by a line from the Nebraska-Kansas state line south on federal highway US-81 to its junction with interstate highway I-135, then south on interstate highway I-135 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then east on federal highway US-56 to its junction with state highway K-150, then east on state highway K-

150 to its junction with federal highway US-50, then east on federal highway US-50 to its junction with interstate highway I-35, then northeast on interstate highway I-35 to its junction with the Missouri-Kansas state line, then north along the Missouri-Kansas state line to its junction with Nebraska-Kansas state line, and then west along the Nebraska-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-81, except federal and state sanctuaries. No permits shall be authorized in unit 3.

(4) Unit 4. Unit 4 shall consist of that portion of the state bounded by a line from the Kansas-Colorado state line east on interstate highway I-70 to its junction with federal highway US-183, then south on federal highway US-183 to its junction with federal highway US-54, then southwest on federal highway US-54 to the Oklahoma-Kansas state line, then west along the Oklahoma-Kansas state line to its junction with the Colorado-Kansas state line, and then north along the Colorado-Kansas state line to its junction with interstate highway I-70, except federal and state sanctuaries. No permits shall be authorized in unit 4.

(5) Unit 5. Unit 5 shall consist of that portion of the state bounded by a line from the Oklahoma-Kansas state line north on interstate highway I-35 to its junction with interstate highway I-135, then northwest on interstate I-135 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then west on federal highway US-56 to its junction with state highway K-96, then west on state highway K-96 to its junction with federal highway US-183, then south on federal highway US-183 to its junction with federal highway US-54, then southwest on federal highway US-54 to the Oklahoma-Kansas state line, and then east along the Oklahoma-Kansas state line to its junction with interstate highway I-35, except federal and state sanctuaries. No permits shall be authorized in unit 5.

(6) Unit 6. Unit 6 shall consist of that portion of the state bounded by a line from the Oklahoma-Kansas state line north on interstate highway I-35 to its junction with interstate highway I-135, then northwest on interstate I-135 to its junction with federal highway US-56,

then east on federal highway US-56 to its junction with state highway K-150, then east on state highway K-150 to its junction with federal highway US-50, then east on federal highway US-50 to its junction with interstate highway I-35, then northeast on interstate highway I-35 to its junction with the Missouri-Kansas state line, then south along the Missouri-Kansas state line to its junction with the Oklahoma-Kansas state line, and then west along the Oklahoma-Kansas state line to its junction with interstate highway I-35, except federal and state sanctuaries. No permits shall be authorized in unit 6.

(c) The bag limit for the open fall season shall be one turkey of either sex for each permit or game tag.

(d) An individual shall not apply for or obtain more than one turkey permit for the open fall season.

(e) Turkey permits and turkey game tags shall be valid only for the unit or units designated on the turkey permit or turkey game tag.

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2019. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 32-969.)

**Kansas Administrative Regulations
Economic Impact Statement
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

KDWPT
Agency

Christopher J Tymeson
Agency Contact

785-296-1032
Contact Phone Number

K.A.R. 115-25-5
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to: Division of the Budget

504-N

900 SW Jackson, Room

Topeka, KS 66612

I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).

This proposed exempt regulation establishes hunting unit boundaries, bag limit and season dates for the 2019 fall wild turkey seasons. The proposed changes would close the fall season for units 1, 3, 5 and 6 to take into account several years of poor reproduction.

II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)

The federal government does not manage wild turkeys. Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado and Nebraska all have fall turkey seasons and manage by units.

III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:

A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;

The regulation proposal may restrict business activity and growth because the fall hunting season would be closed in the majority of the state.

B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;

The economic effect could be that some businesses would not be able to cater to fall turkey hunters.

C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;

Guide businesses.

D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;

The alternative would be to continue to have a season that potentially reduces the population by allowing the take of hens.

E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;

The allowed harvest of fall turkeys in certain units has been reduced from 4 birds to 1 bird. The only other reduction possible is to close the season in certain units.

F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$ There are no implementation or compliance costs expected to be incurred by business or local governments.

An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$There are no implementation or compliance costs expected to be incurred by business or local governments

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

The total number of fall turkey permits and game tags sold was 6,262 in 2017. This generated approximately \$157,000 for the agency, all of which accrued to the wildlife fee fund, and is paid by user fees. Additionally, each individually identifiable turkey hunter (6,232) goes 11 days afield per year and spends approximately \$1616 per year, generating approximately \$10,000,000 for the Kansas economy, based on economic studies provided by the USFWS. It is estimated that fall turkey sales will be reduced by 5,000 permits, resulting in a total reduction to the agency of approximately \$137,500 and \$8,000,000 to the economy of the state over the previous season.

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES NO

The agency held prior commission meetings on August 2, in Medicine Lodge, KS at which 11 people signed the attendance roster and on June 21 in Wichita, KS at which 7 people signed the attendance roster. The agency will also hold a meeting on November 15, in Russell, KS. At each of these meetings, public comment was or will be taken on the regulation, in addition to the official public comment period provided by statute and at the public hearing tentatively to be set in December.

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.**

Not applicable.

- H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

News releases to every newspaper in the state, discussion at prior public hearings and meetings which are broadcast online, publication in the Kansas Register and publication on the Department's website.

- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

Not applicable.

115-25-6. Turkey; spring season, bag limit, permits, and game tags. (a) The open season for the taking of turkey by archery equipment only shall begin on the first Monday after the first Saturday in April and shall continue through the day before the opening day of the open season specified in subsection (b) in all turkey management units. On and after January 1, 2020, the open season for the taking of turkey by archery equipment only shall begin on the first day in April and shall continue through the day before the opening day of the open season specified in subsection (b) in all turkey management units. All turkey permits and second turkey game tags issued for the open season shall be valid during this season for use with archery equipment only.

(b) The open season for the taking of turkey by use of firearms or archery equipment shall begin on the second Wednesday after the first Saturday in April and shall continue through the last day in May. On and after January 1, 2020, the open season for the taking of turkey by use of firearms or archery equipment shall begin on the Wednesday after the first Saturday in April and shall continue through the last day in May.

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

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

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

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

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

(d) The legal limit shall be one bearded turkey per turkey permit and one bearded turkey

per second turkey game tag where game tags are authorized.

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

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

(2) Unit 2. Unit 2 shall consist of that area bounded by a line from the Nebraska-Kansas state line south on federal highway US-81 to its junction with interstate highway I-135, then south on interstate highway I-135 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then west on federal highway US-56 to its junction with state highway K-96, then west on state highway K-96 to its junction with federal highway US-183, then north on federal highway US-183 to its junction with the Nebraska-Kansas state line, and then east along the Nebraska-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-81, except federal and state sanctuaries. An unlimited number of permits and an unlimited number of second turkey game tags shall be authorized for unit 2.

(3) Unit 3. Unit 3 shall consist of that area bounded by a line from the Nebraska-Kansas state line south on federal highway US-81 to its junction with interstate highway I-135, then south on interstate highway I-135 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then east on federal highway US-56 to its junction with state highway K-150, then east on state highway K-150 to its junction with federal highway US-50, then east on federal highway US-50 to its junction with interstate highway I-35, then northeast on interstate highway I-35 to its junction

with the Missouri-Kansas state line, then north along the Missouri-Kansas state line to its junction with Nebraska-Kansas state line, and then west along the Nebraska-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-81, except federal and state sanctuaries. An unlimited number of permits and an unlimited number of second turkey game tags shall be authorized for unit 3.

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

(5) Unit 5. Unit 5 shall consist of that portion of the state bounded by a line from the Oklahoma-Kansas state line north on interstate highway I-35 to its junction with interstate highway I-135, then northwest on interstate highway I-135 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then west on federal highway US-56 to its junction with state highway K-96, then west on state highway K-96 to its junction with federal highway US-183, then south on federal highway US-183 to its junction with federal highway US-54, then southwest on federal highway US-54 to the Oklahoma-Kansas state line, and then east along the Oklahoma-Kansas state line to its junction with interstate highway I-35, except federal and state sanctuaries. An unlimited number of permits and an unlimited number of second turkey game tags shall be authorized for unit 5.

(6) Unit 6. Unit 6 shall consist of that portion of the state bounded by a line from the Oklahoma-Kansas state line north on interstate highway I-35 to its junction with interstate

highway I-135, then northwest on interstate highway I-135 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then east on federal highway US-56 to its junction with state highway K-150, then east on state highway K-150 to its junction with federal highway US-50, then east on federal highway US-50 to its junction with interstate highway I-35, then northeast on interstate highway I-35 to its junction with the Missouri-Kansas state line, then south along the Missouri-Kansas state line to its junction with the Oklahoma-Kansas state line, and then west along the Oklahoma-Kansas state line to its junction with interstate highway I-35, except federal and state sanctuaries. An unlimited number of permits and an unlimited number of second turkey game tags shall be authorized for unit 6.

(f) Turkey permits and second turkey game tags shall be valid only for the unit or units designated on the turkey permit or second turkey game tag, except that youth turkey permits shall be valid in all units and unit 4 turkey permits shall also be valid in adjacent units.

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

This regulation shall be effective on and after February 1, 2019. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 32-969.)

**Kansas Administrative Regulations
Economic Impact Statement
For the Kansas Division of the Budget**

KDWPT
Agency

Christopher J Tymeson
Agency Contact

785-296-1032
Contact Phone Number

K.A.R. 115-25-6
K.A.R. Number(s)

Submit a hard copy of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) and any external documents that the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) would adopt, along with the following to: Division of the Budget

504-N

900 SW Jackson, Room

Topeka, KS 66612

I. Brief description of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).

This proposed exempt regulation establishes hunting unit boundaries, bag limit and season dates for the 2020 spring wild turkey seasons. The proposed changes would adjust the opening days for youth, archery and generals seasons.

II. Statement by the agency if the rule(s) and regulation(s) is mandated by the federal government and a statement if approach chosen to address the policy issue is different from that utilized by agencies of contiguous states or the federal government. (If the approach is different, then include a statement of why the Kansas rule and regulation proposed is different)

The federal government does not manage wild turkeys. Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado and Nebraska all have spring turkey seasons and manage by units.

III. Agency analysis specifically addressing following:

A. The extent to which the rule(s) and regulation(s) will enhance or restrict business activities and growth;

The regulation proposal would not likely restrict business activities and growth.

B. The economic effect, including a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs, on the specific businesses, sectors, public utility ratepayers, individuals, and local governments that would be affected by the proposed rule and regulation and on the state economy as a whole;

The economic effect could be that some businesses may be able to cater to general spring turkey hunters earlier.

C. Businesses that would be directly affected by the proposed rule and regulation;

Guide businesses.

D. Benefits of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) compared to the costs;

The alternatives would be to keep the season opening dates the same, open different times for youth and archery, or have no archery season. None of the proposals would likely reduce or increase the overall number of hunters by any substantial measure.

E. Measures taken by the agency to minimize the cost and impact of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) on business and economic development within the State of Kansas, local government, and individuals;

Again, the proposal and potential alternatives would likely have no substantial measure on the economic impact on businesses because hunting seasons for spring turkey already exist.

F. An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total annual implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$There are no implementation or compliance costs expected to be incurred by business or local governments.

An estimate, expressed as a total dollar figure, of the total implementation and compliance costs that are reasonably expected to be incurred by or passed along to business, local governments, or members of the public.

\$There are no implementation or compliance costs expected to be incurred by business or local governments.

Do the above total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period?

YES NO

Give a detailed statement of the data and methodology used in estimating the above cost estimate.

The total number of spring turkey permits and game tags sold was 60,545 in 2018. This generates approximately \$1,742,500 for the agency, all of which accrues to the wildlife fee fund, and is paid by user fees. Additionally, each individually identifiable turkey hunter (32,000) goes 11 days afield per year and spends approximately \$1616 per year, generating \$51,712,000 for the Kansas economy, based on economic studies provided by the USFWS.

Prior to the submission or resubmission of the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s), did the agency hold a public hearing if the total implementation and compliance costs exceed \$3.0 million over any two-year period to find that the estimated costs have been accurately determined and are necessary for achieving legislative intent? If applicable, document when the public hearing was held, those in attendance, and any pertinent information from the hearing.

YES NO

The agency held prior commission meetings on August 2, in Medicine Lodge, KS at which 11 people signed the attendance roster and on June 21, in Wichita, KS at which 7 people signed the attendance roster. The agency will also hold a meeting on November 15, in Russell, KS. At each of these meetings, public comment was or will be taken on the regulation, in addition to the official public comment period provided by statute and at the public hearing tentatively to be set in December.

- G. If the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) increases or decreases revenues of cities, counties or school districts, or imposes functions or responsibilities on cities, counties or school districts that will increase expenditures or fiscal liability, describe how the state agency consulted with the League of Kansas Municipalities, Kansas Association of Counties, and/or the Kansas Association of School Boards.**

Not applicable.

- H. Describe how the agency consulted and solicited information from businesses, associations, local governments, state agencies, or institutions and members of the public that may be affected by the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s).**

News releases to every newspaper in the state, discussion at prior public hearings and meetings which are broadcast online, publication in the Kansas Register and publication on the Department's website.

- I. For environmental rule(s) and regulation(s) describe the costs that would likely accrue if the proposed rule(s) and regulation(s) are not adopted, as well as the persons would bear the costs and would be affected by the failure to adopt the rule(s) and regulation(s).**

Not applicable.

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

As a result of internal Department review on the proposed regulation, the Department proposes the following amendment for the version of the regulation submitted for public comment. This corrects the proposed version to Option #4 as requested in the August Commission meeting, which is return to pre-2015 season structure.

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

1. Amend proposed subsections (b) as follows:

(b) The open season for the taking of turkey by use of firearms or archery equipment shall begin on the second Wednesday after the first Saturday in April and shall continue through the last day in May. On and after January 1, 2020, the open season for the taking of turkey by use of firearms or archery equipment shall begin on the second Wednesday ~~after the first~~ ~~Saturday~~ in April and shall continue through the last day in May.

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

As a result of internal Department and public comment on the proposed regulation, the Department makes available the following amendment for the version of the regulation submitted for public comment. This was Option #2 as presented in the August Commission meeting.

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

1. Amend proposed subsections (a) and (b) as follows:

(a) The open season for the taking of turkey by archery equipment only shall begin on the first Monday after the first Saturday in April and shall continue through the day before the opening day of the open season specified in subsection (b) in all turkey management units. ~~On and after January 1, 2020, the open season for the taking of turkey by archery equipment only shall begin on the first day in April and shall continue through the day before the opening day of the open season specified in subsection (b) in all turkey management units.~~ All turkey permits and second turkey game tags issued for the open season shall be valid during this season for use with archery equipment only.

(b) The open season for the taking of turkey by use of firearms or archery equipment shall begin on the second Wednesday after the first Saturday in April and shall continue through the last day in May. On and after January 1, 2020, the open season for the taking of turkey by use of firearms or archery equipment shall begin on the second Wednesday ~~after the first Saturday~~ in April and shall continue through the last day in May.