

AGENDA
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE, PARKS & TOURISM
COMMISSION MEETING AND PUBLIC HEARING
Thursday, April 25, 2019
Colby Community Building
Colby, Kansas

- 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 March 28, 2019 MEETING MINUTES**
- V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**
- VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**
 - A. Secretary's Remarks**
 - 1. Agency and State Fiscal Status (Brad Loveless)**
 - 2. 2019 Legislature (Chris Tymeson)**
 - B. General Discussion**
 - 1. Fishing Regulations (Doug Nygren)**
 - 2. Park Regulations (Linda Lanterman)**
 - 3. Portable Blinds on Public Lands (Stuart Schrag)**
 - C. Workshop Session**
 - 1. Coast Guard Navigation Rules (Dan Heskett)**
 - 2. Unmanned Aerial Vehicles Survey Results (Susan Steffen)**
 - 3. Electronic Licensing Update (Mike Miller)**
 - 4. Fee Discussion (Mike Miller)**
 - 5. E-bicycles (Linda Lanterman)**
 - 6. T&E Regulations (Ed Miller)**
 - 7. KAR 115-25-9a. Deer; open season, bag limit, and permits; additional considerations; Fort Riley. (Levi Jaster)**
 - 8. KAR 115-25-7 Antelope; open season, bag limit and permits (Matt Peek)**

9. Otter Season and Units (Matt Peek)

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. KAR 115-5-1. Furbearers and coyotes; legal equipment, taking methods, and general provisions. (Matt Peek)

2. KAR 115-5-2. Furbearers and coyotes; possession, disposal, and general provisions. (Matt Peek)

3. KAR 115-5-4. Nonresident bobcat hunting permit; tagging, disposal, legal equipment, shooting hours, and general provisions. (Matt Peek)

4. KAR 115-6-1. Fur dealer license; application, authority, possession of furs, records, and revocation. (Matt Peek)

5. KAR 115-13-4. Field trial permit; furbearers and coyotes. (Matt Peek)

6. KAR 115-8-1. Department lands and waters: hunting, furharvesting, and discharge of firearms. (Stuart Schrag)

7. KAR 115-20-7. Migratory doves; legal equipment, taking methods, and possession. (Rich Schultheis)

8. Waterfowl Regulations (Tom Bidrowski)

XII. OLD BUSINESS

XIII. OTHER BUSINESS

A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

If necessary, the Commission will recess on April 25, 2019, to reconvene April 26, 2019, 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, June 13, 2019, Rolling Hills Zoo, 625 N. Hedville Rd., Salina, KS.

**Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks & Tourism
Commission Meeting Minutes
Thursday, March 28, 2019
Capitol Plaza Hotel, Emerald Rooms
Topeka, Kansas**

Subject to
Commission
Approval

The March 28, 2019 meeting of the Kansas Wildlife, Parks and Tourism Commission was called to order by Chairman Gerald Lauber at 1:30 p.m. at the Capitol Plaza Hotel in Topeka, Kansas. Chairman Lauber and Commissioners Emerick Cross, Tom Dill, Gary Hayzlett, Aaron Rider, Troy Sporer and Harrison Williams were present.

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 – Kelli Hilliard will present the Tourism Update instead of Colby Terry. Added cabin fees to Public Hearing to be presented by Linda Lanterman. (Agenda – Exhibit B).

IV. APPROVAL OF THE January 17, 2019 MEETING MINUTES

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

V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Kurt Ratzlaff, Wichita – I'm here to introduce Backcountry Hunters and Anglers (BHA). I currently serve as the Chair. We had a chapter at K-State and area now expanding across the state. Thanks for freedom to come and talk at this meeting, which is an incredible freedom. BHA is an international organization started in 2004 and quickly became known as the sportsmen's voice for public lands, public waters and wildlife. Our membership in Kansas takes in freedom to hunt, fish, trap, hike, camp, watch birds, look for morels and lots of other activities in the outdoors. The organization has roots in writings and thoughts of Theodore Roosevelt and Aldo Leopold. Leopold wrote "of what avail are 40 freedoms without a blank spot on the map." Kansas ranks 49th in 50 states for percentage of public lands. BHA protects and preserves our public lands. The organization was founded by seven outdoorsmen sitting around a campfire. Conversations included concerns that kids and grandkids would not be able to experience public land and adventures as they did. They realized that other organizations like Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Pheasants Forever, Ducks Unlimited, National Wild Turkey Federation and other groups do great work, but efforts concentrate on single species and private lands. A group was needed to speak up for public land, public waters and the wildlife that lives there and those seven people began an organization that now covers the United States and Canada and is North

America's fastest growing sportsmen conservation group. Kansas BHA's primary objective is to educate Kansans about public lands available here and incredible benefits that can be derived from simply going to those places. Given the small amount of public land and water available to us locally, it is logical that a lot of Kansans have limited understanding of the benefits that can be obtained by simply spending some time in a quiet place in the outdoors. We have had the opportunity to meet and begin conversations with Stuart Schrag and Ryan Stucky. Additionally, BHA has a national R3 coordinator and we have a state R3 coordinator that has already begun work with the department's R3 program. Our group is made up of people who take action, not just talk about it. Most of our membership is in the 25-40 age group, and they are passionate and social media savvy. Here in Kansas, we've conducted a few main events, called pint nights, where we get together and have a couple pints our favorite beverage and talk about favorite stories and what has happened on public land adventures and problems that have come up. The level of camaraderie has been amazing. We each felt like we were the only ones who do what we do and felt like we felt. It is empowering, now, to have a way to connect our voices and express our opinions. Theodore Roosevelt quote "I dream of (Kansans) who take the next step instead of worrying about the next thousand steps." We look forward to taking action with the department and thank you for opportunity to come here today. Commissioner Rider – Do you have any programs you are implementing into school systems? Ratzlaff – We are working on that, but not right now. We have a young man on board of directors who is a teacher in western Kansas who has developed a program teaching camping skills and then he takes them to Rocky Mountain National Park as a summer trip. We are excited to look into options like that as education is what we can accomplish here in Kansas, the opportunity to be outdoors can be taught at school classroom level. We are in favor of that.

Chairman Lauber – Since the last meeting, a man contacted me about using air rifles for hunting predators. We will continue to get more public interest and advocacy for this type of thing. Anytime something new we get an outcry for using that new equipment. Received heartfelt letter from lady about wind turbines near Cheney State Park. I think a couple of commissioners have talked to her or emailed her. I'm not sure that there is anything wrong or they are doing anything inappropriate, not sure I want to see those big turbines when on state property, but not on park property and within their rights to do that. Felt bad because the email was lost in cyber space. We can share our opinions on wind turbines. Not sure agency has a stand. Not sure I have the right to stop someone from putting them in. Told her I would bring it up. Secretary Loveless – Chris Berens is our expert and we can talk about it whenever you want to talk about it. Chris Berens – We have addressed working with development companies last two or three years. We only have authority to review for threatened and endangered species impacts. We have talked in the past about our wind position statement; we recommend a 3-mile set back, but it's not a law, just a recommendation. Not sure if they are developing within that 3-mile buffer or not. Chairman Lauber – Not sure T&E involved but perceived by some as unsightly. As long as it doesn't affect the resources we look after not sure we should do more than that but caught me off guard. That satisfies me. Commissioner Cross – We have no standing as a commission to take any action or prevent anything like that? Chris Tymeson – No, the statutory authority is just to review the projects for impacts to threatened and endangered species, other than that no authority to prevent or take a position. We have a wind position paper that is all we can do. Commissioner Cross – To be clear to the complainant there is no other action we can do. Chairman Lauber – My comment was we didn't have standing to do anything.

Secretary Loveless – We had discussions, and two months ago I was on utility side of this, as we were siting wind farms buy in power from developers as part of Westar Energy, we had a lot of conversations with the department and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and found them to be helpful to us in making our decisions to put in spots with least impacts on environment. Some potential buyers are afraid of that conversation with us because of the open records requirements. They would like those conversations confidential. We are straddling the fence where we need to be open and transparent but at same time be a voice in the discussion to inform potential buyers about problems and benefits of various projects based on environmental impacts. We are trying to navigate that right now, to provide input to the process but not be a threat to the developers. TNC can do that. Berens – We do work with them to try and avoid certain impacts in certain areas, the next step is minimization of impacts and ultimately if they can't move development, we have to mitigate. Chairman Lauber – Not sure we can do anything else. Rob Manes, TNC Director – Going back 10 years ago the department had input into a product we call Site Wind Right, an online public geospatial database that wind energy developers can use to look through several dozen data layers about environmental impacts, ecological impacts and sensitive species impacts to see if they are in a good spot or bad spot from an environmental standpoint. The department and virtually all of the academic and ecological experts in the state had input into this. For the most part they are using it. Most developers are avoiding places that have significant detriments to wildlife by using it. Google Site Wind Right. That product is being used in all 17 states where wind energy in U.S. is being produced now. We pioneered that and there is no excuse to put turbines in a bad spot ecologically.

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

A. Secretary's Remarks

1. Agency and State Fiscal Status – Brad Loveless, secretary, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit D). – Appreciate Backcountry Hunters and Anglers being here. I met the CEO a few weeks ago in Denver and the R3 presentation was impressive; shooting sports like shotgun and archery are really expanding, exciting news. You have a great program and we would love to coordinate that with you and look forward to talking to you about that. One of the first numbers I learned when I joined this agency was forty-ninth, not proud of that but I have had a lot of conversations with legislators lately and some see that as a problem and others don't. We would love to cooperate with you in informing people, so they can make good decisions. Had a positive meeting yesterday with Stuart and Ryan talking about this; look forward to more positive conversations.

The agency is healthy and doing well, enjoy working with fine staff. Budget intact and working its way through the legislative process, right now House Budget has reduced our request by \$100,000 in land acquisition, rather than fully funding it, but I don't see that as a problem right now because we have existing authorization. The Senate went through a process where they removed funding from several different categories with the promise that they would try to put it back in and some of that has been restored and are negotiating in budget conference committee, which should be finished next week. We are concerned about law enforcement (LE) supplemental request for salaries, \$1.125 million, to cover funding promised to LE, cut by both House and Senate but said they will address it in omnibus budget. If no, we will have to pick up in budget for next year. EDIF stayed the same, about \$5 million total. We don't get state general

fund money so that is only money we get from the state. In terms of cabins, revenue for FY18 was best ever, up \$1.26 million above revenue from previous year, Linda is a budget hawk when it comes to managing that; very careful with that money. At this time last year, because of long cold winter we were down seven percent, expect that to go up and even out going into the spring. State park revenue is up slightly, 2.25 percent from last year, and they try and keep \$5 million in their budget and looking to build more cabins. There is a cabin bill trying to work its way through the legislative process on dynamic funding. We hear time and time that we need more cabins and trying to prepare for that. Wildlife Fee Fund is down 14 percent overall, not sure of impact of 365-day licenses will affect the numbers. So far turkey applications are holding steady, like to keep \$18-\$20 million at end of fiscal year and looking good for that. We rely on Pittman-Robertson (PR) and Dingle-Johnson (DJ) money and have concerns these will be affected because of reduced gun sales — PR is down 15 percent and DJ is up three percent. Not a bad budget picture. Chairman Lauber — On cabins, at one point we had a relationship with the Department of Corrections, is that something we can look at? The public liked the concept but there might be administrative problems with it and I didn't know if that was still a possibility? Secretary Loveless — People think that is a great idea, it helps the health of Kansas, but a complicated relationship. Prison system is complex right now. I have talked to Secretary of Corrections and they are interested in building that back up. That is not our only tool when it comes to building cabins; parks can deal with private contractors. We will be looking at all options when it comes to that and try to be smart about what builders we choose, depending on urgency and requirements for various cabins. We share your sentiments about that being positive for the state. It has become complex because of that department's budget problems. They have said, to resurrect the program they are going to have to manage monies in different ways; like paying for materials up front; complexities but nothing we can't overcome. Completed our annual reports and Ron Kaufman is going to hand those out (Exhibit D), a summary of what is going on in the department, some programmatic details and highlights you may not have been exposed to. Ron has done a great job of summarizing with input from throughout the agency.

2. 2019 Legislature — Chris Tymeson, chief legal counsel, presented this update to the Commission — Legislature is on first year of two-year cycle, track about 120 bills every day, some not directly, some may impact the parks or KPERs. This year we have six bills on the website that directly impact constituents instead of 20. Brad's confirmation hearing is next Wednesday at 8:30 in Senate Ag and Natural Resources. The legislature finished their regular session yesterday, come back next week to talk about conference committees and then break for three weeks then back first of May for veto session. Bills are still moving. Technically if they are not out of the second House by yesterday, they should be dead, but nothing is ever dead in the legislature. SB 49, department initiative, deals with cabins, reintroduced this year and allows dynamic pricing in state park cabins and campsites. If, for example, Milford had a blue-green algae bloom and participation at Milford SP declined, the system would recognize that and automatically set a price differential to encourage people to go. Likewise, on high demand weekends it might increase it slightly. The bill had a hearing in the Senate, passed Senate committee, then Senate floor 29-11. Went to the House, had hearing, passed out of committee and sat on House floor, thought would move but did not, yesterday rereferred to Appropriations, which is called blessing a bill, which exempts the bill, that is why I say nothing is ever dead. They did not strike it from the calendar, so it is still a vehicle for other nefarious purposes. Expect to come out of committee on Monday or Tuesday and see where it goes. Discussion in

committee on that bill that dealt with transient guest tax and sales tax and collection of those and I would anticipate if it moves forward there will be amendments to that affect. SB 50 – Also last year’s bill, increases caps on license fees, when introduced misinformation was put out on social media and got a few stories about it and the Chairman decided he wasn’t going to work the bill this year; still alive for next year. There will be more discussion and work on behalf of the department after the legislature leaves. HB 2062 – Deals with recreational rail trails, there was a hearing and some discussion about some difficulty with trails, not ours, but volunteer-led trail, which is a difficult scenario when you talk about funding, volunteer labor but difficult to raise funding and some would like no trails. They had a subcommittee meeting and they were going to recommend having some meetings over the summer to bring parties together in some middle ground. Mostly it dealt with bonding requirements for trail groups to follow through financially and financially be responsible for issues associated with trails. HB 2099 – A department initiative moving LE officers into Kansas Police and Fire (KP&F) out of KPERs, necessary for long term health of the agency. The bill had a hearing, passed out of committee without objection but languished on the House floor and stricken from the calendar. We will have to have another discussion and reintroduce that bill next session. HB 2167 – Was deer transferable permits. Started in House Commerce committee; would allow landowners to get Hunt-Own-Land permit and it transfer to nonresident. It is not well drafted, some items in there that are not clear. Amendments out of House committee, we opposed it, but we were the only testimony, it passed House floor 63-60. It takes 63 votes to pass House floor. Subsequently we have had some legislators contact us who felt they went the wrong way on the vote so not sure it would pass the House floor again. It had a hearing in Senate and seven opponents who gave oral testimony; each from a different angle, even an outfitter from Texas, tabled bill. Late last week un-tabled bill and took provisions of another bill, creating a substitute bill, related to industrial commercial hemp and it doesn’t deal with deer permits anymore. That doesn’t mean it can’t rear its head again in some other form, likely as an amendment to a bill crossing the House floor. One other bill, HB 2397 – deals with lions and tigers, the same captive wildlife safety bill introduced last year and year before. Chairman Lauber – HB 2397, do we have an opinion on that bill? Tymeson – We have not. There have been bills both ways, one to reduce the possession requirement and one to increase. This one would add primates and wolves including hybrids to list of prohibited species. Lots of issues when you talk about hybrids and there are a few other things in the bill; it would be more difficult to possess those animals. Chairman Lauber – HB 2167, junk deer bill, even though able to defeat this year, it can come back next year. Will it come back 2167 as deer bill or hemp? Tymeson - 2167 is a substitute bill, so it will not come back as 2167, it will be an amendment or a new bill. Chairman Lauber – This bill is in the worst interest of Kansas sportsmen and appreciate those who took their time to try get this bill defeated. Hard to explain, applaud department for doing what they did to get rid of that; bad public policy and void of science. Secretary Loveless – We rely heavily on the best science, relied on Levi Jaster instrumental in helping us put together fact sheets, so produced good, effective, talking points that we distributed liberally. I sat down with lots of legislators who said they were getting bombarded with phone calls and emails from sportsmen and women across the state; people came to our aid on this. Tymeson – Not just Brad and I but many people emailing and calling, coming to testify and taking time out of their day to contact their legislators with their concerns. Chairman Lauber – Thanks to everyone who helped on that.

3. Tourism Update – Kelli Hillard, Tourism fiscal manager, presented this update to the Commission – Tourism in 2017 economic impact was \$11 billion, increasing every year, last year led by recreational activities and people dining out. Partnering with a company called Arrivalist, information on that in report 2018 Annual Report; they are an intelligence company that helps track our return on investment on digital ads we post. Last year they partnered with us in developing the “most visited” awards. They captured information from people who traveled at least 50 miles, stayed 30 minutes and didn’t visit an attraction, more than once in a two-week period. Awards were: for attraction, Massachusetts Street in Lawrence; zoos and parks, Sedgwick County Zoo; farms and ranches, Ringneck Ranch; breweries/wineries/distilleries, Gella’s in Hays; large hotel, Great Wolf Lodge; and casino, Kansas Star Casino. Marketing with different personas, can find those on our website. Right now, we have a birding digital ad, cycling and angler. With birding ads targeted Nebraska to see Sandhill cranes and the lesser prairie chickens; have had great click through and utilizing that data with Arrivalist to see if people actually came to Kansas because they saw those ads. Working on spring TV campaign April 22-May 26; featuring weekend getaway ads that you can currently see on our YouTube channel. Continuing to add content to website, with pages for state parks, outdoor opportunities and with blogs; if you want to follow those. This week, ad agency is out doing spring turkey shoot and doing radio ads that will be featuring that as well. On April 23 doing first Kansas media marketplace, inviting media from entire state as well as outside the state to come in and learn what our destinations we have to offer and hopefully gather some new story ideas they can publish. A lot of conferences are coming to the state this summer and fall, including WAFWA, Poma and Midwest Travel Journalist Association, working with those communities and conferences and doing pre- and post-tours to get them out to see what there is to do and see in the state. Annual road show where staff goes out to educate the industry about what our office does and what we can provide for them, June 24-28. Tourism director position is open again, hopefully we have some applicants and have new director by next Commission meeting.

B. General Discussion

1. Commissioner Permit Redraw – Mike Miller, chief of Information Production Section and magazine editor, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit E). After drawing in January, it was determined that one of the chapters drawn was not an active chapter and statute requires that. We drew from 176 applicants initially, NRA Caldwell chapter has been revoked, and we need to draw one number. Everything drawn in January were deer permits so we still have an elk and antelope permit, but decision is up to the chapter we draw.

Aaron Rider drew winner (Exhibit F): #53 DU Grant County Chapter 59, deer.

Sheila Kemmis – All of the permits drawn in January have been sold, they are selling in the \$15,000 range. Miller – They seem to go fast, had outfitter contact me to find out who was drawn and how he could get ahold of them. They have figured out the marketing aspect of this.

2. Fee Discussion – Mike Miller, chief of Information Production Section and magazine editor, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit G, PowerPoint – Exhibit H). Chris asked me to talk about SB 50 on raising the caps on licenses and permits in statute, the regulatory process and addressing some of the issues we dealt with on negative publicity. A

flurry of negative publicity came out in January after SB 50 was proposed to raise the caps in statute. It had nothing to do with fee increases as we do that through the regulatory process. It was subsequently stricken from the calendar. Adjusting caps in statute is necessary so we can do future incremental fee increases as deemed necessary. The last fee increase in 2016 pushed some of our fees near, or at their caps. Our nonresident deer is \$400, we charge \$415 because it is a combo permit, you get an either-sex and an antlerless permit. Our lifetime licenses are at their caps and there are some that are a long way from their caps and we didn't recommend changes in those fee caps. Any fee increases go through a minimum of three public meetings, general discussion, workshop and public hearing and are approved by the commission. I've put together a graph to give perspective: from 1980-2002 we show a pattern of incremental increases every few years. In 1980 a fishing license was \$7, a hunting license was \$7, a combination license was \$14, nonresident hunt was \$35 and deer and turkey permits were \$20; in 1980 the average car cost \$7,200, a gallon of gas was \$1.00, a box of 12-gauge game loads were \$2.49 and pound of hamburger was \$1.39. In 1982, we had a \$1 increase, from \$7 to \$8, in hunting license, but fishing licenses went up \$4. That was the year we added the \$3 hatchery fee; the department used revenue bonds to build the \$6.5 million Milford Fish Hatchery. The fee was removed in 1991. Nonresidents went up with a bigger percentage each time we raised fees; in 1982, went to \$40. In 1984, saw another \$1 increase on hunting and fishing licenses and nonresident went up \$10. We added a \$0.50 vendor fee that was added at the point of purchase and went to the vendors. Deer permits in 1984 went from \$20 to \$30 and stayed there until 2016. In 1987 had another \$1 increase and then a five-year span with no changes. In 1993, hunting license went up \$3 and nonresident went up to \$60. In 1996, a \$2 increase for residents and \$5 for nonresidents. In 2003, vendor fee increased to \$1. In 2005, license sales went online, and we had an outside vendor who began compiling all of our license and permits sales data; before that all of our records were on paper copies in boxes and it was difficult to research. That vendor's fee was \$1.50. Other than vendor fees, the fees remained stable from 2002 to 2016, a long stretch. A few fees were adjusted during that time span. We reduced youth fees and increased nonresident deer permit fees. Staff discussed raising fees during that time but declined to bring recommendations to the commission and there were a couple of reasons we could do that. One was deer population continued to grow and permit sales and revenue continued to increase. Staff were diligent in finding programs reimbursable by the Wildlife and Sportfish Restoration program and leveraged our fee fund as much as possible. And when step increases for state employees were frozen in 2002, our salaries remained stable. In 2015 staff began looking at recommendations for fee increases. Inflation had increased the cost of doing business by more than 27 percent and it was determined that to maintain key fish and wildlife programs, law enforcement and day to day activities, we had to increase revenue. Fee increases established in 2016 were done through internal and public meetings. We compared fees of other states with similar opportunities, worked with this commission and stayed within the caps in statute. Today resident hunting and fishing licenses are \$25 each, a hunt/fish combo is \$45, resident deer permit is \$40, and a nonresident hunt is \$95. The average cost of a new car is \$35,000, gas is \$2.50 a gallon, pound of hamburger is \$4, and that 12-gauge box of shells is \$7. Our license fees are a bargain when you consider what you receive compared to what other leisure activities cost. The advancements in fish and wildlife management have provided opportunities that 30-35 years ago we could not have imagined. Kansas is considered one of the top states in the nation for trophy whitetails. We are embarking on the first of its kind deer research project in western Kansas that is going to give us some answers on whitetail and mule deer biology. Pheasant and Quail initiatives work with private

landowners to provide wildlife habitat and habitat enhancement plans; provide cost share programs to improve habitat. We have a Habitat First program in the wildlife division that works with landowners across the state to improve wildlife habitat on their land, provide plans, cost share programs and loan equipment and even labor to get practices in place. We have a new walleye initiative that through intensive culture is providing tens of thousands of seven- to nine-inch walleye for stocking that are increasing survival rates of stocked fish and bolstering populations immediately. The early spawn largemouth bass program is providing fingerlings that have a two-month head start and stockers and are growing more than twice as fast in the first year as natural fish, which has potential for a huge impact. We have a number of reservoirs known nationally for trophy blue catfish, producing fish in the 30- to 80-pound range. Major wetlands such as Jamestown and Neosho have seen significant renovations and we are looking at a major renovation project at Cheyenne Bottoms. The game wardens have never been better equipped and trained and staff is working to fill all of the open positions. Everyone involved in fee cap increase may need perspective in case anyone questions you about this. I was involved in proposal made in 2015, and the most common comment was, "I can support fee increases if the money goes to the right thing" so I wanted to show you where money comes from and where it goes. Opportunities are better than they ever have been because hunters and anglers willing to pay for it and because staff has used those monies wisely and efficiently. Hunting and fishing license revenue is largest, and you can see how important the Wildlife and Sportfish Restoration money is and that is based on the number of licenses we sell every year so important to keep those numbers up. Nonresident hunt, resident hunt, and it is amazing that lifetime license have continued to be popular, even when we increased to \$500; since 1983, sold more than 40,000 lifetime licenses and it is really tough when somebody calls and wants to know how many hunting licenses we sell compared to 1980, for example, when we had resident and nonresident licenses and now we have so many licenses, a lot more categories. We did a query of lifetime license holders and we determined of the 40,000, there were 28,000 who actively hunted in the last five years, they bought a stamp or a permit or did something that indicated they were still hunting. Nonresident deer is almost \$9.5 million, resident deer is more than \$3.5 million and spring turkey is a big revenue generator, as well. Fish revenue is driven by resident fish and some nonresident fish either in 5-day trip or 1-day licenses. This data is for 2017. The largest portion of spending is wildlife, fisheries and public lands out of wildlife fee fund and state parks that comes out of the state park fee fund and capital improvements. Through all of these fee increases, and revenue task forces I have been involved with, none of the staff or commission ever took fee increases lightly because we all want hunting and fishing to be affordable. And we all want to provide best opportunities we can. SB 50 was proposed with our eyes on the future; the current administration knows that eventually we are going to have to look at fee increases, and those fee caps are going to have to be adjusted before we can do that. There has been no internal discussion or planning to raise fees, but we just want to be ready. Commissioner Cross – Any state-of-the-art study done on fee increases by any of the national associations? Miller – Not that I am aware of, there are some general rules out there and what they look at is resistance factors; sales may drop off but generally will come back. Not aware of any current studies. We looked at what other states that had similar opportunities were charging and we are right in line with our bordering states; we can't compare to Missouri with their 1/8% sales tax because they don't have to charge the same.

Also, considering changing fee structure of disabled veteran fishing and hunting licenses (Exhibit I). In 2009, legislative mandate to provide any Kansas veteran with 30 percent service-

related disability a hunting, fishing or combo license at no cost. They also included Kansas National Guard to that, they can get hunt, fish, combo or state park permit. That mandate was funded, and we receive \$40,000 for disabled veteran licenses and \$36,000 for National Guard hunting and fishing and \$18,000 for National guard park permits. In last 3-4 years, demand for these licenses has exceeded the appropriated amounts; we solicit donations and when someone buys a license online they can donate to this fund and that helps but every year there are applications we can't fill until July 1 when new money comes available. It is important we get funding because that has an impact on federal aid. We are having a difficult time turning guys down, when we tell them the money has run out they don't understand that. Staff is looking at a reduction in the price, we have separate issuances for disabled vet licenses and looking at reducing those fees by about half, so money will go further. It is the same money and we would collect federal aid on all of those licenses in hopes of not turning anybody down. It has been cumbersome because licensing staff has tried to accommodate those that went out and bought a license; we get funding and then we have refunded them for their license. We would need regulatory action through the fee reg to cut these fees. We do have a senior lifetime hunt and fish license for anybody that is 65 or older. Because it is more expensive than annual senior fish and hunt licenses are we haven't issued them a lifetime license. If we have more money to work with we would like to issue people who qualify, about 500 currently, a senior lifetime license. We wouldn't have to process their application every year, a better deal for everyone. That would only be more expensive the first year. We wanted to start discussion item today with the commission.

3. T&E Regulations – Ed Miller, endangered species coordinator, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit J). The department is in midst of five-year reviews of the threatened, endangered (T&E) and Species In Need of Conservation (SINC). Presenting recommendations from T&E Science Committee. These lists were authorized by the Nongame and Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1975 and because of that act we are required to have five-year review of species on the list. We are a year into the process, we have asked for petitions and we have our Science committee look at those petitions and determine if they merit a full review. We had three petitions, in the past, we've had 10-12 petitions and sometimes 25-30; but for this review, there were two were for freshwater mussels and one for a fish. Two reflected improvement in status, the fish species and a mussel species and the other is a more serious jump to the endangered list. The three species are: Arkansas darter, a small fish, recommended to be downgrade from threatened to SINC; delisting the Wabash pigtoe mussel, remove from the SINC list; and cylindrical papershell mussel, found in Saline and Smoky Hill Rivers, up listed from SINC to endangered. Because these would represent a change in our regulations, 115-15-1 and 115-15-2, eventually the commission will have to vote on those changes. Chairman Lauber – Is it unusual to jump from SINC to endangered and bypass threatened? Miller – Not unprecedented, we have done that before. Chairman Lauber – How long does it take a population of mussels that is declining or growing, to become apparent? Miller – It depends on the species; some species live to be over 100 years old; the cylindrical papershell is only going to live to be 10 years old. Chairman Lauber – So in the last five years it was determined that no new mussels were showing up and the old ones must be gone? Miller – Right. We have had two studies in the last 10 years done by Fort Hays State University and they did find a decline; they did a lot of searching and did not find very many mussels. At future workshop sessions, we will talk in more detail about these three species. Chairman Lauber – From a practical standpoint, when the cylindrical

papershell jumps to endangered it is a mussel that lives in only two rivers? Miller – Exactly. Chairman Lauber – Assuming they do get listed as endangered, what is practical consequence? Does it affect cattle drinking out of the river or industrial things? Miller – As far as our regulatory process, if there is a project that requires taxpayer-based funding or triggers another state or federal permit that is the only time we have oversight over any project within the critical habitat of that species. Chairman Lauber – Just wondering what the practical aspect was. Miller – The other thing, when it is listed higher, if there is a funding question, the one for research and survey work, one listed as endangered would rank higher than one listed as threatened. Secretary Loveless – Give an example, if this mussel is found in a section of stream where there was going to be a bridge project, what would be your recommendations? Miller – We had something like that happen in Wilson County where a new bridge was put over a county road. Because it was within the critical habitat we had a project to review and our Ecological Services Section (ESS) required that the county go in and have a diver check for mussels under the footprint of the new bridge. Some endangered mussels were found and removed from the site and the project moved on. Chairman Lauber – Is it easy to transplant mussels? Miller – Pretty easy to capture because they don't move. They are very resilient and can be out of water for 24 hours and recover. Tymeson – On practical impact, Ed did a great job about talking about when public funding, associated with the project we have a review process; or when there is a federal or state permit. If there is no impact, if in habitat of another species that is already threatened or endangered too, so already reviewing in those areas; under review. The ES section reviews over 20,000 permits in a five-year period. Chris talked about avoidance, minimization and mitigation and projects that actually get to mitigation is only about one-tenth of a percent. Our staff goes above and beyond to work with developers to make that happen. Commissioner Rider – Do you anticipate any push back like there was for red-bellied snake? Miller – I don't foresee any. Commissioner Cross – Who picked up cost of diver? Miller – I believe the county road department did, I think \$1,100.

Break

4. Upland Bird Update – Jeff Prendergast, research biologist, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit K, PowerPoint - Exhibit L). Mike mentioned pheasant and quail initiatives, haven't planned on talking about that but will answer questions you might have; quail closed, it was 2012 to 2017 and the pheasant one is ongoing in western Kansas. There is a common misconception that changing upland season or bag limits will aid in population recovery, but that doesn't really have any impacts. There are three reasons, 1) drastic regulation change would be required to have any meaningful impact on harvest; 2) hunter harvest has little relevance to the number of birds available for harvest and hunters self-regulate when populations are low, and 3) with little biological relevance to harvest, the department defers to social preference on season dates and bag limits for upland species. The department has maintained small game harvest estimates since the late 1950s and has over 60 years of harvest data. If we consider pheasants, the highest harvest occurred in the early 1980s, has multiple years of over one million birds harvested and during this timeframe and we were the top pheasant-harvest state in the country. Kansas has been annually among the top three states since 1975. In comparing our harvest to South Dakota (SD), the number-one pheasant harvest state for the last 20-30 years, there was a period in mid-1970s and 1980s when Kansas was harvesting annually near or above what SD did. In SD and many of the other major Midwest pheasant states their pheasant populations are more directly tied to ag retirement programs; in SD in early 1960s that was the

soil bank program and currently that is more CRP, which began in 1986; that is when their harvest started to take off again and ours remained stagnant. In Kansas, the wheat/fallow rotation was common in the High Plains and provided both excellent nesting cover and weedy brood cover, in lieu of set-aside programs. It was around the same time that this practice started to trend into more aggressive and intensive crop rotations and weed control, so we didn't see huge boost in population and CRP helped stabilize our harvest trends. After that population boom we settled into more stable harvest trends for 25-year period from late 1980s to 2011. During this time as conditions fluctuated, when good up to 900,000 birds, when bad 400,000 birds in harvest. This changed with prolonged drought from 2011-2014 and dropped our harvest population to modern-day lows, well below previous harvest floor. However, Kansas maintained its place as top three pheasant state because all of Midwest states were suffering similar conditions. Population indices are slow to recover, and we have as yet to have ideal conditions for breeding season and have continued to battle loss of habitat. We have not returned to the high densities, but spring numbers have returned to average. Metrics over same 20-year period, hunters and harvest declined as expected and as populations increased both increased as well. Hunter success and population indices, both have increased to or above our 20-year average while hunter participation and total harvest remained below that average. Our hunter numbers have not come back as quickly as pheasant populations have. Over time, we see large drops in hunters that coincide with population decreases, while proportionally they return it never seems to achieve the same level as it was prior to the large population increase. We end up seeing stair-step decline in total hunter participation. Bobwhite quail we have also remained in the top three states in the country. I don't have as much information from other states. We saw similar decreases in quail harvest and participation because of the drought. While some of the traditional quail range has seen dramatic declines and habitat affecting the hunting, opportunity in western and central part of the state has remained strong and, in some cases improved. While drought caused initial decrease in population, the weed cover produced by the drought was perfect for quail and populations were able to achieve impressive densities across the state. We started our quail survey in 1997, last three years have been highest in that 20-year period. To spite statewide densities and above average hunter success, participation and overall harvest as remained depressed, similar to pheasants. I mentioned we were looking at eyeworms because getting a lot of questions about that. We have looked at a little over 500 heads, including Bobwhite, pheasant, scaled quail and greater prairie chickens; from 60 counties. We had relatively low infection rate in quail, about five percent had eyeworms, a little less than 15 percent of pheasants. Of the birds infected, they had low density of parasites, most five or less, but two quail with high density. Scientific evidence has suggested the eyeworms infestations are largely innocuous; this is more of an informational project. Chairman Lauber – On a previous slide that showed quail harvest from 1958 to present, in 1960 it showed tremendous drop and sharp recovery, do you know what that was? Prendergast – Not sure but may have been a drought that occurred in that time. Chairman Lauber – Seemed like a statistical significance and it could be the reporting was not as sophisticated? Prendergast – That is prior to what I have with me. Chairman Lauber – What do eyeworms do, how do they differ from other parasites? Prendergast – An eyeworm is a parasitic nematoid, an indirect host the immature is an insect, the quail eats the insect and while it is in the crop the body temperature of the quail causes that individual to hatch out and migrate to the eye, it anchors in eye and feeds on blood and reproduces and carries out its life cycle within the eye cavity of the bird. Chairman Lauber – Do they cause vision infections? Prendergast – It is mostly discomfort at low levels; there is some suggestion it can cause damage to the optic nerve and

potential blindness whenever you have cases of extreme parasite loads. One bird had 31 worms, one had 28. At that point you can see the worms before you start dissecting them. Those birds are likely having some vision impacts, but a low rate. Birds have a high annual turnover, low annual survival, so don't feel they are impacting the population. Commissioner Sporer – What are you anticipating for 2018 harvest for pheasants and quail? Prendergast – I would expect both to probably go down. We are in the middle of our harvest survey, saw some declines, too much rain during last nesting season so poor production and conditions during this hunting season impacted the amount of people who could get out, really wet in western Kansas so hard to get around and find places where they could go so that will impact harvest as well. So, expect them to decline slightly.

5. Backcountry Access Pass – Linda Lanterman, Parks Division Director, presented this regulation to the Commission. 115-2-7, talk about rescinding this pass. I would like to let Rob Manes from The Nature Conservancy speak, he has Chris Knight with him.

Rob Manes – We feel good about partnership with the department at Little Jerusalem Badlands State Park. It is the ideal place for private and public organizations to come together for public benefit. When the owner came to us and offered it for sale a few years ago, bought and paid for it in three months and not too many months after that it passed the legislature's approval as a state park. We are pleased and appreciate the work of Linda and her staff and also want to thank Chris Knight who has worked through the tough details. You will be proud of this going forward as the public begins to enjoy the park. We have had a lot of public land ventures with you over the year and look forward to more.

Lanterman – I'm sure you saw the media after the backcountry pass was passed that it was too high, and we have been in communications with TNC and within our agency and we felt we can handle this through a special event permit, which we already have in place. We have a naturalist position out there, haven't had since mid-1990s; they can do programs and tours for us. I called around to other states and some do tours they charge for some they don't. Our goal is to do actual tours that are set each week in the summer months and they will be free. If they are there not one of those times, then we will assess price based on special event permit and if a fee is necessary we will charge one. The fee will be based on how many staff have to be there and what our costs are, typically \$25, maybe a little higher. Chairman Lauber – We don't want unsupervised tours, so providing a supervised tour with some education for more value. That is a fragile system.

Lanterman – We want it accessible and people to see that area, once a person is on we can set those tours. Chairman Lauber – The special permit process might enable us to open and shut the gate as needed. Lanterman – We can do that now. I'm not saying the backcountry pass may not be right for something else, but we jumped the gun a little, didn't vent it right and we are going to undo our mistake and do it right. Rob Manes – Our first goal is to protect the resources there, geological and ecological, our second goal is to get people in to see Little Jerusalem and those two goals can be in competition. The Nature Conservancy is not good at that second part, not our expertise getting people into places, we trust your judgement and expertise on that. We know you have to pay the bills and we are willing to be a financial partner on that as well. Lanterman – Thank you. Chairman Lauber – We appreciate your involvement. Commissioner Dill – Do you have a tentative open date? Lanterman – I don't, hope to soon. Secretary Loveless – One other factor, if you have seen that landscape, one of our concerns is public safety as well as safety of the resource, we have to balance that. It is a spectacular environment and people could make some bad decisions out there, so oversight is called for, so people use their best judgment and

don't get into trouble. I did an interview today, Rob, Linda and my predecessors were part of an interview for Wichita State leadership journal article that is coming out. The impressive thing about this is they want to highlight leadership that is displayed in the case of this project. It is impressive when a lot of entities collaborate without worrying who gets credit; a neat example of collective leadership and article will be flattering for all entities involved.

C. Workshop Session

1. Coast Guard Navigation Rules – Dan Heskett, Law Enforcement Division assistant director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit M). Proposal is to adopt by CFR, title 33, part 83 of code of federal regulation as our regulation. It pertains to inland navigation rules. Every three years they do a site visit and in August of 2017 they found us in noncompliance of our navigation rule. That rule used to be by a policy with the U.S. Coast Guard where they didn't enforce it on the states; in 2014 that was changed to code of federal regulation, so the Coast Guard has been working with states to try and get them into compliance with language of the CFR. Tymeson – One of most labor-intensive regulatory changes made, other than falconry regulations. Dan and I both thought this would be easy, but we clearly underestimated the difficulty in obtaining old regulatory references. Working on it and have someone helping me on that. Got an update and we are still missing one, another regulation that was pretty old...trying to find physical copy of that. Making progress and hopefully done in August.

Chairman Lauber – Given a report from Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations (Exhibit N). Usually their reports say, don't raise fees; is this something we need to bring up as an agenda item? Tymeson – During the regulatory process every regulation the department proposes for change and bring to the commission we also take to the legislature and they have an opportunity to make comments. Those regulations are vetted by me to be sure they are constitutional and legal; some agencies don't have their attorney doing that drafting and those go to the Attorney General's office where they also do the legal review. While the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations (JCARR) can comment on them but can't prevent the department from moving forward. If they have a comment they can make one. The make-up of committee has changed, and they made an inquiry into 115-4-4, on use of meals and horses in our regulations. I respond to those, but we are required to put this out to the public. That letter arrived this week and that is why it is not in the briefing book. Chairman Lauber – In some cases they want our minutes to reflect why we ignored them. Tymeson - They require response to every comment. Before I can turn regulations in to make them active, I have to draft a letter in response to why or why not the commission acted a certain way or if we adopted every regulation or not. Chairman Lauber – We don't need to take any action? Tymeson – No, just a comment. I drafted a response yesterday and I appeared before JCARR this morning and had a discussion on this item. The question specifically was, and they didn't have access to other regulations, was that horses and mules are permitted to pursue small game we have an allowance for and big game we have an allowance for and upland birds and that was my response. It is not prohibited for use for waterfowl under federal law. A misunderstanding by the committee. They ask some questions sometimes that are different.

Mike Miller - Before I get started, we set an all-time record today at Cedar Bluff in walleye egg taking, over 12 million eggs. Also, we are taking them at Kirwin, El Dorado and Hillsdale. That fits into the walleye initiative I was talking about earlier.

2. Electronic Licensing Update – Mike Miller, chief of Information Production Section and magazine editor, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit O). We are continuing to move forward with plans to implement electronic licensing and had meeting yesterday with the department’s contractor. They gave us an update and computer screen example of how it worked. It is still in early stages and we hope to have an all-encompassing app where a hunter, angler or camper has an app on their phone that they can access anything that has to do with our department. Right now, it will have a wallet, when you buy a license or permit that will be kept in that wallet as a pdf and that will count in the field, you won’t need to print a paper copy. That will be ready for testing in April by our staff. Tentative plans are to launch in May or June. We have been working on this for almost a year and we would like to be able to see people be able to get into iSportsman or iWIHA, check fishing reports and eventually electronic tagging on big game. Initially we want electronic licenses and that is going to become a reality. I have used in other states and they are handy, you can buy through phone and keep on phone. It will be helpful locally on your phone and you won’t have to have connectivity to access wallet.

3. E-bicycles – Linda Lanterman, parks division director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit P). Last time Matt Messina of KDOT and he handed out some information. Gaining in popularity. It is a power-assist bicycle; you ride and if you need help with an engagement on a hill or a slope that battery will kick in and help. This regulation will allow them to be ridden on our trails and facilities. We are seeing more of them and the bicycle stores selling them are selling more of them. They are pricey, people who have never engaged in riding bicycles this would be an avenue for them to be able to ride a bicycle. Chairman Lauber – I have seen them in hunting and fishing catalog, you are looking at \$2,000 to \$3,000. Lanterman – That is exactly right, maybe a little more. Chairman Lauber – They are coming. Lanterman – They are here.

4. Public Land Regulations – Stuart Schrag, Public Lands Division director, presented this update to the commission (Exhibit Q). Proposed changes to public land reference document under 115-8-1, subsection (e) of public reference document: under age restriction, Region 1, Jamestown Wildlife Area (WA), Ringneck and Puddler marshes, mentor areas for all species and all seasons; we want to remove Puddler Marsh and open that to general public. Under non-toxic shot, designated dove fields, under Region 1, Glen Elder, Jamestown and Ottawa we want to remove from designated dove fields for non-toxic shot only get minimal use. Under boating restrictions, no motorized boats Region 1 under Jamestown WA; currently Pintail, Puddler and Buffalo Creek marshes and we would like to add Gamekeeper West marsh at Jamestown and also include Talmo marsh, northeast of Concordia. Under refuges, subsection (a) Refuge Area Closed to All Activities Year Round, under Region 3, we would like to include Byron Walker WA, it has been a designate refuge around the headquarters and is posted, but with new highway expansion we want to move signage so more readily identifiable. Chairman Lauber – How many designated dove fields are there? Schrag – About 20 statewide, more popular in the east. Mengarelli – More than that. Schrag – Possibly 60, I would have to look and get back to you. Do more in east because traditionally better migrations there and soil types are easier and better for

us to plant a crop that is more attractive to doves. Chairman Lauber – One in Woodson County, incredibly popular; good for our agency, keeps law enforcement hopping but a good deal. Schrag – I will send that number in an email. Chairman Lauber – Nobody complains about having to go out and find nontoxic shot. Schrag – Initially we had some push back, but we have reached out to different sporting goods stores and Walmart and tried to create a better awareness prior to dove season and that they need to stock their shelves with nontoxic shot instead of steel shot, they have created more dove friendly loads with smaller shot size and price is reduced. It is the biggest bang for their buck. Chairman Lauber – Where else are you going to be able to go and shoot 40-50 times. An opportunity to do some wing shooting. Schrag – Get tremendous participation that first weekend of dove season, the problem is sometimes those designated fields get overharvested and shot out right away and the productivity declines after first 7-10 days. We try to maximize opportunity during first couple week of dove season. Secretary Loveless – Great opportunity for fast shooting, a great way to introduce youth. Wonderful programs around the state to designate areas for youth and encourage mentors to take youth out. It is warm, fast shooting and great opportunity. These folks are experts, it is a real art to create these in a way that they are ready for that narrow window of time when doves are moving through. Our agency personnel are expert at doing that. Chairman Lauber – Great program. Jake George – There were 52 areas indicated last year and some of those had multiple fields.

5. Furbearer Regulations – Matt Peek, biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit R). Talking about a series of regulations dealing with furbearers, these are permanent regulations that are not considered every year so last considered in 2013. Starting with KAR 115-5-1, furbearers and coyote legal equipment, taking methods and general provisions. We propose a clarification in language relative to body-grip traps indicating the measure relative to size should be taken from the outer edge of the jaws and across at a 90-degree angle. This would clear up which body-gripping traps are allowed on land versus in water-sets. Also, this regulation would pertain to air rifles, we had those in there for consideration earlier in the regulatory process, but we decided to not recommend them at this time. Will possibly come back at a later date with more recommendations because it might also include big game. There are things going on at the national level that would affect whether or not the purchase of air rifles would be under PR tax on guns and ammo. This is also the regulation that pertains to coyote hunting with lights at night, discussed earlier and made the recommendation to not make a change, currently not allowed. Commissioner Rider – Recap reasons for not allowing night hunting? Peek – There is concern about law enforcement call outs as a result of people out shining spotlights or people would see spotlights and not call law enforcement when in fact it was an illegal activity; a couple of concerns. Jason Ott can expand on law enforcement concerns. Jason Ott – We talked in Wichita and Russell about the additional resources to patrol at night in addition to what we do in the day. As a group don't feel artificial light, night vision or thermal is good for the resource, especially big game. Other states have indicated that people would shoot a cow and then night hunt around that cow for predators; it opens a window we are not prepared to enforce at this time. Commissioner Rider – What would it take to get to the point where you and your part of the agency would feel comfortable? Equipment or boots on the ground? Ott – It is a combination of a lot of things, including both of those things. We have some night vision surveillance equipment we use in our patrols, but it would take more of that to make sure it was widespread and the boots on the ground is a big part of this. We have one warden for every 2-3 counties statewide. Commissioner Dill – Have you talked to other states that allow it to see what

problems or if it has increased incidences? Ott – I have spoken with wardens in Texas and Oklahoma and some of the concerns they have is resources and additional work it takes to manage it. Matt has more research on what other states are doing, we have some information on that. Chairman Lauber – Do half the states have coyote hunting as a recreational activity and the other half not; is it that prevalent? Peek – Four states that don't allow hunting at night with lights in the Midwest, most of them do allow some part of it, a lot of them restrict it to a late season, restricted equipment, certain firearms or what species you can hunt; highly variable state-to-state. Commissioner Dill – Four out of how many? Peek – Fifteen. Commissioner Hayzlett – One of the four is Kansas? Peek – No, five out of sixteen. Chairman Lauber – I think it is probably inevitable. Jason makes a good point given enough time I think agencies will be more able to take care of it. We don't authorize the activity because we fear people will cheat and don't allow the legitimate person to do it. In time there might be ways to work around that. Expect more requests to do it. Commissioner Williams – It is inevitable if we allow it to be. I am opposed to it for safety reasons and the things that Jason pointed out. Ott – Visited with Kent Barrett, of Hunter Safety, you are looking at thousands of dollars for equipment. One of the rules we teach people in hunter safety is to not point at anything you don't intend to shoot. If you are scanning a field with a rifle with spotlight, night vision scope or thermal scope attached to your weapon, we don't like it. They do make binoculars capable of it, but they are also expensive. That is an opinion I share with Kent Barrett as well. Chairman Lauber – I just wanted some clarification. Commissioner Rider – On opposite end as Commissioner Williams, I think this would be a great opportunity and we can incorporate some small steps in just allowing .22s or shotguns to begin with and stair step with a set season like not during deer season or antler season; a great thing. We have too many coyotes in my area. Secretary Loveless – I propose we continue dialog among our staff and visit with other states. Continued pressure to consider this, maybe report back in a few months. Commissioner Sporer – Hearing from cow/calf people who say coyotes are on the increase. Dog hunters who are hunting out west are saying coyotes are laying down, not getting up and running and getting smarter. Peek – In the longer term, they have increased, whether more now than five years ago is hard to say, surveys are not that specific. Whether something like this would make a measurable difference is questionable. It would be better to remove individual coyotes responsible for damage than to think that a change like this is going to impact a coyote population when there is already over 100,000 coyotes harvested most years. Probably not affect statewide population, but it might allow people to address specific damage issues. Commissioner Hayzlett – Do you look at geographic part of state when you are studying this. There is a lot of area in the west and have a lot of ranchers and cattle and they are suffering the loss of calves. We used to hunt coyotes at night and never had much complaints, more complaint because a particular officer didn't want to go out at night. If the hunter out at night saw strange lights on somebody's property where they didn't allow hunting, they turned that in to get somebody out to take care of it; some pros, not all cons. Commissioner Rider – I would like to move forward, not glowing review from law enforcement, but I would like them to say they are comfortable with this before we proceed. Chairman Lauber – What if we only allowed after February 1 or 15, would that be late enough in the year to eliminate most of the poaching because deer have dropped antlers? Peek – If poaching is the result of a deer with antlers it would alleviate some of that, but not sure deer would have shed by then; not sure of that date. Chairman Lauber – Secretary Loveless has a point, need continued dialog.

115-5-2, furbearer and coyote possession, disposal and general provisions; in past recommended eliminating requirement to surrender otter teeth in. We have received some comments since last meeting so reevaluating some of the recommendations pertaining to otters.

Not in briefing book; 115-5-3, furbearer and coyote management units, and part of discussion on otters will be consideration of whether we should construct management units with different bag limits.

115-5-4, nonresident bobcat hunter permit, currently not valid until the next calendar day and removal of the carcass tag from the permits invalidates the permit. Those stipulations are outdated as a result of internet license sales, so we need to remove them from regulation.

115-6-1 is fur dealer's license, application, authority and possession. Propose swift foxes to be allowed to be purchased without a tag from states that allow swift fox harvest but do not require tagging. Current regulation says, may only purchase a swift fox if they have a pelt tag from the state they were harvested. Chairman Lauber – Not a CITES tag? Peek – Correct. As part of swift fox conservation team, one recommendation was that states could use a tagging program to better monitor swift fox, but a few states don't have that requirement. Some of our fur dealers in the past have had an interest in purchasing from those states.

115-13-4, field trial permit; currently requires map of the specific areas where the field trial is to occur, and we want to modify requirement so only the headquarters and county of the event needs to be identified.

115-25-11, furbearer open season and bag limits; first proposal was to increase bag limit on otters from two to five. We are considering changing the opener from noon to a calendar day which makes it 12:01 am. Tymeson – Because of the possible management unit and 25-11, some of these regulations will move forward to public hearing and these two will stay in workshop because of 60-day notice.

6. Antelope Regulations (KAR 115-25-7) – Matt Peek, furbearer biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit S). No changes recommended for season structure or permits. Season dates are standard with exception of permit allocations. Unit 2, 122 firearm and 34 muzzleloader; Unit 17, 44 firearm and 10 muzzleloader; and Unit 18, 12 firearm and 4 muzzleloader permits. Chairman Lauber – That is in tandem with population estimates? Peek – Yes, and harvest success rates and the same recommendation as we had last year with the exception of Unit 18, which is down to just 16 permits, four fewer than last year; we continue to have poor recruitment there. Chairman Lauber - When is application period? Tymeson – June 14 is when it closes. Commissioner Sporer – Permit numbers in Unit 2 and 17 didn't change? Peek – Correct.

7. Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) – Rich Schultheis, migratory game bird biologist, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit T). We have updated over the last half dozen meetings on efforts of our task force. Looking at regulations and use of these by our staff and public on our wildlife areas and other places we control. Spent time looking at current regulations and we do not believe any changes will be necessary to regulations we currently have in place. The frequently asked questions document is again in your briefing book. These updates will be much less regular, but if there is anything you would like us to address we can. At the next commission meeting we are planning to cover a human dimension survey summary where we asked about people's attitudes on drone use at wildlife areas and what they would like to see or not see. Tymeson – Did you want to talk about where we are on equipment? Schultheis – We

have a purchasing contract in place and the majority of divisions and sections have been purchasing equipment and started doing some testing and aerial mapping. We are now able to take advantage of this equipment in our day-to-day jobs.

8. Webless Migratory Bird Regulations – Richard Schultheis, migratory game bird biologist, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit U). We are recommending one change for the 2019-20 season on KAR 115-20-7. That regulation covers legal equipment, taking methods and possession of migratory doves. Currently the regulation allows pellet and BB guns however there is some confusion regarding legality of that in federal regulation. Our state regulation also requires taking only while in flight. For those reasons staff recommendation is to remove language in that regulation relating to allowance of pellet and BB guns from the list of legal equipment and retain remainder of regulation the way it is. Chairman Lauber – You can harvest 25 rails a day, do we have that many? Schultheis – There are opportunities if you are an avid rail hunter but may not be around for a long period time; our harvest estimates are difficult because there are so few folks who target rails, similar to snipe as well. Encourage folks to hunt rail September in the marsh, it is an enjoyable way to spend an afternoon. Chairman Lauber – Any of commissioners ever hunted rails? All – No. Commissioner Sporer – Is there potential for Gerald’s six-year-old grandson that is carrying his red rider to get a citation? Schultheis – Right now there is potential because that is breaking a federal regulation. I have asked for interpretation from a number of folks in the USFWS, the regulation does not specifically mention air or pneumatic but does permit the use of any rifles. Right now, our state regulation says you can, but federal regulation may or may not say that. Also, bird has to be in flight, if taken on the ground that is illegal. We want to avoid conflict between the two regulations and make it as clear as possible. Chairman Lauber – Air rifles are becoming different than they used to be. Schultheis – That is correct. Chairman Lauber - That is a good point because I let my grandson carry a BB gun with him at times. Commissioner Sporer – Everyone has. Commissioner Rider – That is more to include the child in the activity. Chairman Lauber – I am fine with that and this regulation; air rifles are so different now you can put a scope on them and do things you couldn’t do in the past.

9. Waterfowl Regulations – Tom Bidrowski, migratory gamebird program manager, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit V). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) annually develop frameworks from which states are able to establish migratory game bird hunting seasons. These frameworks establish maximum bag and possession limits, season lengths, and earliest opening and latest closing dates. States must operate within these frameworks when establishing state-specific migratory game bird seasons. Briefing item was prepared regarding development of Kansas’ 2019-20 waterfowl seasons. Included are anticipated frameworks, background materials and staff recommendations for establishing Kansas hunting seasons. Chairman Lauber – Questions will generally be on season dates. Commissioner Sporer – On harvest data, the number of hunter days and harvest numbers are decreasing, in 2017; hunters aren’t there, or ducks aren’t there? Bidrowski – It goes hand-in-hand, what drives harvest is the number of hunting days. Hunters will go when times are good and not when it decreases. Duck stamp sales are relatively flat over the last 10-15 years, participation varies depending on migration cycle. Commissioner Sporer – In conversations with the feds any discussion of more than 74 days? Bidrowski – No, there was review of the adaptive harvest management packages we have been using since 1996; since more potential harvest of midcontinent mallards there was

a possibility of the trade-off of adding one or two weeks and what that would do in resulting bag. That has been stricken from the ability of adding extra days, which Kansas was a strong proponent for. It doesn't look like we are going to get any days. Commissioner Sporer – Added days for dark goose over time and wonder if we will ever get more days. Everyone here would like to hunt November, December and January, 90 days that would solve a lot. Bidrowski – It gets tied up in a number of things with the discussion of Mississippi Flyway as well as northern and southern states and impacts that more days and greatest impact on harvest for species like pintail, canvasbacks, redheads; a lot of that got lost in discussion of additional days that would have been available for mallards. What is holding us back is species with some restrictive bag limits. Commissioner Sporer – Any thoughts for more mallard days? Bidrowski – I was hoping to in some of the trade-offs in process we just went through. May actually end up increasing mallard/drake bag limit to six from discussions in Central Flyway Council meetings and Mississippi Flyway. Chairman Lauber – I anticipate Commissioner Rider want to talk about the southeast zone and season dates. Bidrowski – Staff recommendations for waterfowl, including September teal, ducks, goose and extended falconry seasons is in the briefing book. Final selection needs to be to the USFWS by May 1 so will adopt at April meeting. After considerable discussions and review of harvest migration and other factors staff recommendations are an attempt to align season dates to allow the greatest opportunity for participation and harvest. We are looking to stabilize recommendations and did not see a need to move from last two years, even with ability of moving to January 31 closing date. Zone discussions will be part of commission discussions this fall as well as some public inclusion meetings and surveys. We will begin looking at hunter desires and preferences that we talk about when setting hunter season dates. Commissioner Sporer – If change in zones, what year? Bidrowski – Start process this August with public meetings, then larger hunter survey and in the Commission probably in November and vote in April 2020 for 2021 season. Chairman Lauber – Can only change zones every five years? Bidrowski – Yes. Commissioner Rider – As I brought up last year, concerned with shutting down season across the state for a week. The other issue that I see with the framework as presented is I am concerned with late zone, biggest zone in eastern half, being not available to hunters on New Year. I would like to see us take a look at that more in depth; rather see being able to hunt October 12 through January 26 anywhere, rather than have week of no opportunity for someone in the state. Bidrowski – We are trying to maximize opportunities to allow that, but then the discussion becomes where do you set that. If we gave that week in the high plains zone, would that satisfy that requirement. We want to maximize for each zone and we would have to draw where we do that, so we recommended based off zones, what would be best for that opportunity. Commissioner Rider – People contact me, the push has been to back up late zone another week, as well as more southeast zone argument, go from October 26 to November 2 and pull one of those weeks in the middle to split off the front end. Bidrowski – That was one of the serious considerations, particularly as we move forward with public discussions, you also entered argument that it was only a week difference from the southeast zone so why not merge zones or change zones to get that. There is also a high preference to coordinate late zone opener with goose seasons, so then cascade effect of how you rearrange goose seasons. At this time better to look at in these meetings and survey if that is the general preference of hunting committee, that juncture might be more appropriate time to look at that. Chairman Lauber – As we go forward with that, what is the downside from putting a circle around Neosho area where he hunts, the southeast zone where most of the volume of decent comes from and disproportionately has an opinion on the southeast zone. Bidrowski – The

southeast zone was created for that reason originally, but it became a larger zone than what was imagined for it. Now I am starting to get more requests, particularly in the northeast part of the state on larger reservoirs as well as south central reservoirs and private lands around Ninnescah and south of Pratt as well. There are some discussions that need to be looked at. One thing also within zone discussion for August is when we can propose any changes to the federal requirements for zoning. Right now, they have to be contiguous and that is why we get weird lines we do on the map. Commissioner Sporer – Take southeast zone and make it all of Kansas. Chairman Lauber – Would like to protect some of the early migrants, I hunt in middle of southeast zone in January when everything is frozen up. Bidrowski – That is a lot of our discussion where we are looking at; most of harvest is still skewed in first part of season and is also when a lot of hunters are out at the same time. Is it 10 days in October when you know the water is going to be open the same as 10 days in January when it might only be open for one or two days, there are some trade-offs we consider when looking at some of these patterns. Chairman Lauber – I think the easiest thing to do is stick with staff recommendations and consider adjusting zones. Every time we create a scenario for making a change then it affects something else, like dark geese. I understand we all have constituents who would like to have the break someplace that doesn't affect them. Staff has tried to do a decent job and I don't know what else to suggest other than leaving it the way it is. Commissioner Sporer – Waterfowl and duck hunting has changed, migration and agriculture, just different that it used to be. You realized that and created the southeast zone for late migrants and I see that in western Kansas at the bigger reservoirs, birds are coming later. We all want more opportunity in November, December and January to take a crack at them. Chairman Lauber – Is Cedar Bluff in the high plains or low plains early? Commissioner Sporer – They are in the low plains late, spent years in low plains early and got that changed in last five-year cycle. Bidrowski – The high plains are unique, the hunting community is pretty responsive, when hunting good like this year people took advantage of the playas. There is a huge variety in the playa hunters versus the hunters on larger reservoirs and river systems. We do have an additional 23 days that gives it a 97-day season out in that zone and those days have to be after December 10. We are trying to maximize them but still take advantage of diversity of habitat out there. Moving Cedar Bluff into the late zone was a tremendous boon. Chairman Lauber – The high plains boundary is set by the feds? Bidrowski – Correct, it was set back in the 1970s, basically based off the 100th meridian to offer more hunting opportunity on unused resource of those birds, particularly mallards in that part of the state with lower hunter densities. I have tried to work with the feds on moving that to include Cedar Bluff and we were not able to do that. It would take some large-scale research projects and definitive evidence to do that. Commissioner Sporer – The feds are set on 283 Highway? Bidrowski – Correct, that is the agreement we came to in the 1970s and in early 1990s. Commissioner Rider – How is playa initiative going out there? Bidrowski – Ducks Unlimited has been doing quite a bit of work. They have hired some personnel and are working with the Playa Lakes Joint Venture and definitely making an improvement on habitat out there. Luckily the playas have been wet. Chairman Lauber – Propose you continue to bring these dates to public hearing next time.

10. KAR 115-25-9a, Deer; open season, bag limit, and permits; additional consideration; Fort Riley – Levi Jaster, big game biologist, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit W). Potential dates for seasons on military installations who have requested later time to set dates to prepare and schedule with training. Smoky Hill Air National Guard subunit, all same

dates except firearm season will run from November 26 to December 7, but still same number of days as statewide season. Fort Riley subunit; requested additional archery days, authorized individuals are often soldiers who would not be able to hunt during regular season due to duties assigned September 1-15 and January 2-31; also requested additional days for designated person or youth season, October 12-14, same as statewide pre-rut season; firearm season dates requested for November 29 through December 1 and December 14-22; different days but same number of days as statewide season. Fort Leavenworth subunit, statewide seasons except firearm deer season, requesting weekends, November 16-17, November 21-24, November 30 – December 1, and December 7 and 8 and December 14-15; same number of days, but different dates; also extended firearm antlerless hunting different from the unit they are in, January 1-12; and be included on extended archery season January 13-31. Deer hunters may use one antlerless only on Fort Riley and Smokey Hill, but up to five on Fort Leavenworth in subunit 10a. Commissioner Sporer – When does state youth season open for the rest of the state? Jaster – September 7-15. Commissioner Sporer – Had call from a deer hunter who commented that the crops are still out and a way to increase participation and success for the youth would be to put youth deer season through the week of Thanksgiving prior to opening firearms season. Jaster – This year we offered three days of hunting during pre-rut season and that was strongly opposed so I suspect moving youth, a firearm opportunity of any sort, would be heavily opposed also. Chairman Lauber – Several discussions years ago, one gentleman wanted Thanksgiving for youth hunt because his daughter came home from college then. Universally, changing things to take place over the Thanksgiving holiday was unpopular. People are hunting ducks, upland game, bowhunting or other family traditions and no appetite to change deer season around. One of the first meetings I attended I voted in favor of changing the opening weekend date of pheasant season, which was the biggest mistake I ever made. We got beat up for about two years. I think tinkering with Thanksgiving is not going to be popular either. The complaints you hear are valid and we hear them too, but that is something we may have to do, to keep it the way it is, before deer are spooked or chased by anybody.

VII. RECESS AT 4:35 p.m.

VIII. RECONVENE AT 6:30 p.m.

IX. RE-INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS

X. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

None

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

D. Public Hearing

Notice and Submission Forms, Attorney General letters dated September 5 (Exhibit X).

1. KAR 115-2-1. Amount of fees – remove duplicate fee Mike Miller, chief of Information Production Section and magazine editor, presented this update to the Commission

(Exhibit Y). Discussed at last 3-4 commission meetings. We want to remove the fee for duplicate licenses. Right now, there is a \$10 fee and \$2.50 issuance/vendor fee. When selling online and people are printing at home it doesn't make sense to pay that fee. We have effectively fixed that; the vendor leaves those licenses available to print in your account. There are some other things to clean up to ensure you don't get charged the duplicate fee. There are three different regulations to vote on to clean this up. We want people to be able to log into their account and see what licenses they have that are valid and print it out. When we go to electronic licensing this will be unnecessary because not required to carry a hard copy of their license. Will still have to pay the \$2.50 vendor fee if going to Walmart or some other vendor. Commissioner Williams – Fee at regional office? Miller – No, on paper, but on Tyvek have to go through license vendor system. Commissioner Rider – Will e-licenses be available this May or June? Miller – App is ready for testing in April, that is what we are hoping for. Tymeson – May not be ready regulatorily, still some nuances in regs that require signatures that we are working through. While testing might be done, may not be live yet, depending on how that process works. Chairman Lauber – Talking about removing duplicate fees for camping and boating as well but will take one-at-a-time.

Commissioner Tom Dill moved to revoke KAR 115-2-1 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Harrison Williams second.

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

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

The motion as presented on 2-1 passed 7-0.

2. KAR 115-2-3. Camping and utilities fees – remove duplicate fee Mike Miller, chief of Information Production Section and magazine editor, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit AA). Due to the move to electronic licensing this regulation removes the duplicate license fee.

Commissioner Tom Dill moved to revoke KAR 115-2-3 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Gary Hayzlett second.

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

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

The motion as presented on 2-3 passed 7-0.

3. KAR 115-2-4. Boat fees – remove duplicate fee Mike Miller, chief of Information Production Section and magazine editor, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit CC). Due to the move to electronic licensing this regulation removes the duplicate license fee.

Commissioner Gary Hayzlett moved to approve KAR 115-2-4 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Emerick Cross second.

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

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

The motion as presented on 2-4 passed 7-0.

4. KAR 115-3-2. Rabbits, hares and squirrels; legal equipment, taking methods and possession – Kent Fricke, small game biologist, presented this update to the commission (Exhibit EE). It was brought to our attention by law enforcement last year that it was not legal to hunt squirrels, rabbits and hares using a call. This change would add “lures, decoys except live decoys, and calls, including electric calls” to this regulation for rabbits, hares and squirrels.

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

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

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

The motion as presented on 3-2 passed 7-0.

5. KAR 115-8-2. Blinds, stands, and decoys – Stuart Schrag, Public Lands Division director, presented this update to the commission (Exhibit GG). Issue arose regarding an elevated quad pod stand that had an enclosed blind at the top, and an issue on Corps of Engineer property surrounding that. We looked at this at your request and did an internal review. The recommendation is to strike subsection (i); all the rest of provisions apply. Commissioner Dill – Portable blinds on public lands have to be marked by the person who owns it. Is it still first

come, first serve? Schrag – Yes, all of those provisions and restrictions still apply. Anybody can set two per property if it is legally tagged. Even if you own it and somebody gets there first they have a legal right to sit in it. Commissioner Rider – What happens if you want to transport it home and someone is sitting in it? Schrag – That could become an issue, but if it is legally tagged and you can prove its yours and there is any confrontation, contact law enforcement to resolve the issue. Commissioner Sporer – It can stay for the season? Schrag – It could not be placed more than 14 days prior to season and removed within 14 days after season ends.

Commissioner Sporer – Law is just like a tree stand? Schrag – Yes. Chairman Lauber – The chance of those unintended consequences occurring are outweighed by the convenience we provide to a lot of hunters. If we get a lot of conflict, we will have to review it. Schrag – These types of portable blinds are heavily used by youth and mentors trying to get youth in sport of hunting or wildlife viewing, we felt it was a deterrent, so moved to strike this.

Lauren Sill – I emailed each of you in February (Exhibit HH) and Mr. Schrag as well with my concerns. Come to you as a landowner who shares more than two miles of fence line with state property in western Pratt County. I am an avid hunter and I am a mentor. As a landowner I am concerned about what happens when those things blow loose, seen on my neighbor's property where they get caught in the thickets and trees, they break, and hunters abandon them, and he is left to pick them up at the end of the season. Least of my concerns. Another one is safety. In a tree stand you can see from 50-100 yards if someone is up there. It is neither safe nor polite to walk up to a portable blind in the dark to see if someone is in there. You cannot tell so you are in a close distance, it is not safe, not good ethics and not good etiquette. The problem I have had with neighbor's property where I have permission, is he has out of state hunters, they use the blinds. I have permission but not going there if those guys are hunting. The problem is, I found out I have avoided the area for two days only to find out no one was there. Safety is a concern in that a blind not only restricts what is seen and what is not seen from within the blind. Not as good of vision as when sitting in the open. If dealing with youth that expands safety concern even more. Hunters, like myself, who tend to use a lot of different spots and are mobile we are at risk if anywhere close. Access point, if you give a blind a perimeter of 400 yards, pretty soon a party of two hunters can reserve a square mile if you are being safe. It is a lose/lose situation. Either I assume no one is in there, risk ruining their hunt and mine, or avoid the area completely. That reduces access, which is already a significant issue for Kansas residents. The buffer creates a limited potential access issue. With state land used as heavily as it is and depended on by so many, taking the risk of reducing access further terrifies me. Other concern, not sure when originally written, my guess is the original removal clause it says for the season intended and there was a point where we had to declare what equipment we would use and what season we would hunt. You could put a portable blind up at the end of August; if you take a youth, go out with muzzleloader, go out with bow and hunt with rifle; to mid-January staking out an area. My recommendation, as I mentor I understand wanting to encourage youth, my proposal is to amend this and put overnight allotment and allowance in place for early youth season and antlerless season at the end. Don't allow blinds to be out there restricting access, creating safety hazards, creating potential conflicts, during the vast majority of archery and rifle seasons. Put in place for youth and antlerless season only. There are significant potential negatives. If in place for youth season and it works, then expand it. If you put it in place for the whole thing and it does end up creating significant problems, it is harder to back out. Commissioner Dill – She has a legitimate point. My initial thought we were just talking about pop up blinds, but if you are saying portable you can put in a redneck blind and leave it. I don't think that would be good. Either we need to have a day limitation or leave it as is. She is correct, it could sit there for the entire season and that would be discouraging. I thought pop-up blind for a day or two and you are not going to leave it because someone will steal it, but not many people will haul off one of the big redneck blinds easily. Maybe five days at a time or leave as it is. Chairman Lauber – A pop-up blind, if not worried about it being stolen, pose the same risk as a bigger blind? Commissioner Dill – If you have an indefinite period of time. Chairman Lauber - When in Wichita, older disabled

gentleman wanted to set up before and go out in morning and we thought that was legitimate. You make an articulate good point. Everyone has to take blinds off; we used to have people who had a dozen blinds out and we tried to accommodate everybody. People wanted us to let them leave them to take kids out; if I take my grandson and pop the blind up every time it isn't going to work. Commissioner Dill – It is a catch-22, leave for seven days maybe. You have to have something in there or they move 50 yards then set up again for another seven days, that is no better. Not sure what the answer is, but not sure I like this proposal. Commissioner Williams – If you have a permanent stand, put camouflage around it are you not still doing the same thing as a portable blind? Back to letting one do it, why not let the other one do it. Commissioner Dill – You can't have a permanent blind on public ground, can you? Like a tree stand. Schrag – Would you just look at pop-up type portable or tree stands too? Before, people were monopolizing and inhibiting access by putting up 12 tree stands on one wildlife area property. You are portable blinds as the issue? Commissioner Dill – That is my thought, when you think portable and think about muddies, redneck and big frame blinds that is different. Schrag – We look at consistency within the regulation. I appreciate your comments, they are valid, visibility of not knowing if someone is in there is a concern. We do allow people to construct blinds out of natural vegetation where they can totally enclose themselves too. We allow floating blinds to be left overnight. Those are regarding consistency within a regulation to try and keep constituents with a level of understanding and decrease confusion. Commissioner Sporer – Where does it take regulation, that you can only build a blind on public lands out of natural material? Are you going to have to change that regulation, how does that fit it? She brings up great points. To start letting people put blinds up everywhere, tree stands are fair game. People find other people in their tree stands all of the time, some chain and paddle lock them, so they don't get stolen. Commissioner Dill – Can we make a motion to table this until next time? Tymeson – We can't table this because of the way the regulatory process works. There has been no discussion about this until tonight, the way the rules are set up, there has to be logical discussion and there has been no discussion. This vote is up or down. If down and you want us to come back with another alternative, then I will republish, talk about it at next available opportunity and vote later. Chairman Lauber – Will what we do tonight affect turkey season coming up or for next year? Tymeson – Regulations are effective 15 days after publication and 14 days to get it published, so a month before this is effective, around May 1. Chairman Lauber – I wish dissenting opinions would come during workshop, and not public hearing. If this was discussed six months ago when first brought up, we could have tried to modify the language. I think most people are going to be ethical. Designed to benefit kids, disabled or older people; we won't be able to word in such a way to affect those people and not others. I understand legitimate concerns; would suggest we try to pass as presented. Can vote up or down one way or the other. Tymeson – The department has presented the proposed regulation and it is not amendable tonight because of the way this has arisen. Chairman Lauber – It goes up or down, hunting season won't deteriorate either way. Prefer that most of the discussion comes when it is amendable, there has been no discussion in the last six months and expected none tonight, good points and we appreciate it, but we have worked this quite a bit. Commissioner Dill – Chris, this is not amendable? Tymeson – The legislature 8-10 years ago passed a law that says that it has to be a logical outgrowth of the discussion and because there has been no discussion we cannot amend on the fly tonight. Commissioner Dill – No discussion previously, just tonight? Tymeson - Had there been we would have. This is to prevent a bait and switch scenario. Chairman Lauber – That does not mean that if it does not pass tonight that it can't come back with some modifications. Tymeson – That is correct, we could come back, possibly by August with a different proposal to vote on, if there is one. Chairman Lauber – We want to see if anyone wants to make a motion to approve this as presented.

Commissioner Harrison Williams moved to approve KAR 115-8-2 as presented to the Commission. Motion fails due to lack of a second.

Schrag – We will continue to review this and seek input. Chairman Lauber – I would encourage you to try and see. I don't know how we can work on the time thing with law enforcement, see what you can do to try to accommodate concerns and bring back. Commissioner Dill – I never envisioned other blinds, thought of pop-up portable blinds, which is different. Tymeson – Is it the will of the commission to continue this on the agenda? Chairman Lauber – Yes but try to address the concerns from public and commission.

**The roll call vote (no second) (Exhibit II):
The motion failed.**

6. KAR 115-9-5. Hunting, fishing, furharvesting licenses and state park permits; effective dates – Linda Lanterman, parks division director, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit JJ). I will let Chris take care of this one.

Tymeson – This is clean up language related to the trail pass that commission repealed previously. Cleaning up language for something that doesn't exist anymore. Lanterman – We no longer charge a trail pass on our Prairie Spirit or Flint Hills Trails.

Commissioner Aaron Rider moved to approve KAR 115-9-5 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Harrison Williams second.

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

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

The motion as presented on 9-5 passed 7-0.

7. Cabin Fees – Linda Lanterman, parks division director, presented this regulation to the Commission. – We have three new cabins at Cheney State Park that will open this summer. Right now, for off season, we are looking at \$125 a night, Sunday through Saturday, which is comparable to the other side of the lake, the west side cabins have the same fee structure. On peak season, same thing, Sunday through Saturday for \$125 a night, except on Friday and Saturday which will be \$150 a night, which is a little higher than the cabins on the west side. During peak season on Friday and Saturday, \$150 a night, the rest of the time it is \$125 a night. Chairman Lauber – Do we need to make a motion? Tymeson - You may, but it is just a concurrence that is needed. **Commissioners concur.**

8. KAR 115-25-8 Elk; open season, bag limit and permits – Matt Peek, furbearer biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit LL). Recommendations same as previous years other than calendar shift. We are proposing the same number of limited quota permits as we did last year, which is 12 any-elk permits and 18 antlerless elk permits. Commissioner Sporer – How many over-the-counter elk permits did you sell in the rest of the state? Peek – Typically we have been selling about 100 permits total and that includes the 30, so

about 70 total the last few years for the rest of the state and that includes the landowner permits around Fort Riley. Unit 2 is over-the-counter for landowners surrounding Fort Riley, so we sell quite a few there. Commissioner Sporer – What is the kill on that? Peek – About 25 total, most of those from the Fort area. Success rates aren't good, but better than they have been. I am in the process of collecting data as the season just ended March 15. I think success rates were better this year, I know quite a few were killed in Hamilton County area. Chairman Lauber – We are voting on this as an annual thing, I don't see any mark up? Tymeson – It is a 25-series regulation and doesn't contain changes because it is a season regulation and has different publication requirements.

Commissioner Tom Dill moved to approve KAR 115-25-8 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Aaron Rider second.

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

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

The motion as presented on 25-8 passed 7-0.

9. KAR 115-4-4. Big game; legal equipment and taking methods – Levi Jaster, big game biologist, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit NN). The proposed change allows tumble-upon-impact ammunition for centerfire and handguns.

Commissioner Harrison Williams moved to approve KAR 115-4-4 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Aaron Rider second.

Dustin Dohert – On behalf of Fort Scott Munitions, thank you for the discussion on this. Commissioner Dill – Remind of discussion, since we allowed crossbows and not a lockable device for a compound? Tymeson – You are talking about a draw-lock, right? Commissioner Dill – Right. I have had a couple of people ask me about it. We allow crossbows so why not a draw lock for a compound? It is still part of subsection (a), no bow shall have a mechanical device. Did that ever come up for discussion? Chairman Lauber – This is the first time I recall it coming up. Tymeson – It has been discussed 3-4 times in last 20 years, not during this cycle that I am aware of. Was it Levi? Jaster – Not this time. Commissioner Dill – I was contacted a month ago. Chairman Lauber – Propose approval and have Levi and his people look at this and consider that at a later date.

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

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

Commissioner Williams
Commissioner Lauber

Yes
Yes

The motion as presented on 4-4 passed 7-0.

10. KAR 115-4-11. Big game permit applications – Levi Jaster, big game biologist, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit PP). Due to changes in last few seasons for when elk season opens the application for drawing elk permits was held too late for staff to be able to fill them in time for the season. We propose to move application periods. Move either-species either-sex deer permit draw deadline to the second Friday in June from second Friday in July. Also, move the draw for elk permits to second Friday in June, which is also a month up. That brings those in line with current date to draw pronghorn antelope. This would give hunters only one date to remember to get applications in by.

Commissioner Gary Hayzlett moved to approve KAR 115-4-11 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Tom Dill second.

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

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

The motion as presented on 4-11 passed 7-0.

10. KAR 115-25-9 Deer; open season, bag limit and permits – Levi Jaster, big game biologist, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit RR). Season dates will be: archery, September 16 to December 31, 2019 in all deer management units (DMU) and are also valid during extended firearm season beginning on January 1, 2020 through last open day in units open to extended season; urban antlerless-only white-tailed deer archery season will be January 13-31, 2020 in all urban DMU. Firearm: regular firearm season will be December 4-15, 2019; pre-rut white-tailed deer antlerless-only season will be October 12-14, 2019; during regular and extended season, white-tailed either-sex deer permits issued for DMUs adjacent to or encompassing urban DMU shall be valid in both designated unit and urban DMU. Muzzleloader-only: all DMUs September 16-29, 2019. Designated persons season: September 7-15, 2019 in all DMUs. Extended firearm season for antlerless-only white-tailed deer: January 1-3, 2020 in DMUs 6, 8, 9, 10, or 17; January 1-5, 2020 in DMUs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 11, 14, or 16, Unit 16 moved from short season, deer rebounding there; and January 1-12, 2020 for DMUs 10A, 12, 13, 15 or 19, Unit 15 is a change from last year when it was in the mid-length season, strong deer populations there and would provide more opportunity. Unlimited resident hunt-on-your-own land (HOYOL), special HOYOL and nonresident HOYOL authorized in all DMUs, valid January 1 to last open day in units open to extended season. No more than five antlerless white-tailed deer permits per individual. One antlerless deer permit valid statewide, except unit 18; four additional antlerless white-tailed deer permits valid in DMUs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10A, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 19. By Unit 16 moving to mid-length season they will also have four additional antlerless-only deer permits available; that unit is the one in the Red Hills, Comanche, Barber

and Pratt counties. Commissioner Williams – Second paragraph, obtain nor more than five; is that four or five? Jaster – Four additional, there was already one valid in Unit 16. Commissioner Dill – In short season, starts on a Wednesday and includes Thursday and Friday. Any reason to not include Saturday? Jaster – Was originally going to be a one-day season, we had quite a few comments to extend that. Saturday is highest harvest day of the week. Extending to three days gives a little more opportunity but doesn't allow over-harvest. We are currently reviewing hunter preferences on antlerless season in our harvest survey to better adjust that for next year.

Commissioner Harrison Williams moved to approve KAR 115-25-9 as presented to the Commission. Commissioner Tom Dill second.

Spencer Tomb, Manhattan – May not be right time for this. As I prepared my testimony to fight the transferrable deer permit I came across something that I think is an unintended consequence of high numbers of nonresident deer hunters. There has been a significant decline over the last five years; lost 31,000 permit sales to residents. That could be considered a detriment if trying to manage deer by using resident hunters to take the does. Have statistics I would like you to look at and consider because it is driving resident hunters out of the season (handout – Exhibit SS). Commissioner Rider – Heard perceived comments and concerns from resident deer hunters, that this is becoming high-class antlered deer resource and becoming diminished. And that other states are ramping up efforts to have big deer and they are concerned we will fall behind some of other states. Chairman Lauber – I hear the same thing. The ease and availability for nonresidents to hunt is taking away my opportunity to hunt. Not easy to reverse and politically it needs to be done softly; because pretty soon you can't manage the deer herd. Management is limited if you only have trophy hunters who donate their harvest to Farmers and Hunters Feeding the Hungry. Not easy politically. Have secretary's orders after this. Expect comparable to last year, down the road may want to tamp down some of those, in relation to declining deer herd areas. Have a motion and a second. Tomb – I testified in favor of getting nonresidents to hunt in the mid-1980s and happy that it happened. We were told at that time that the permit levels would go up to about 17 percent nonresidents and level off, that was before everyone said that "Kansas is the place to hunt", and it has gotten out of hand in terms of nonresident permits. Chairman Lauber – Almost one-fourth of deer permits are nonresidents. Deal with this motion, comments from Spencer, Aaron and myself, additional discussions for next year. Secretary Loveless – It has become apparent to me with all of the discussion and testimony around transferable landowner permit that we have the decline Spencer mentioned and that concerns us. Talked about that in our testimony. We will have those discussions to not discourage Kansas hunters. Chairman Lauber – A good point and all we can ask for today. Commissioner Sporer – Proud of Kansas and deer we have, to a non-deer hunter, when he talks about season dates and units I can't fathom all of the things we just said. Could be less complicated, an observation. Chairman Lauber – Doesn't take long if deer hunter to catch up on the system and it doesn't take nonresident outfitters and nonresidents long to find a way to gain the system. Commissioner Sporer – Good friend who used to deer hunt, looking to get a permit and he was so confusing he decided not to.

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

Commissioner Cross	Yes
Commissioner Dill	Yes
Commissioner Hayzlett	Yes
Commissioner Rider	Yes

Commissioner Sporer
Commissioner Williams
Commissioner Lauber

Yes
Yes
Yes

The motion as presented on 25-9 passed 7-0.

Jaster – We are having internal discussions on deer and looking for ways to simplify and make it easier on hunters.

11. Secretary's Orders for Deer – Levi Jaster, big game biologist, presented this regulation to the Commission (Exhibit UU). The allocations are: for resident deer, one change, except in eastern mule deer units 3, 4, 5, 7 and 16. We divide Kansas in half east and west and take western half and divide it in half again, talking about that eastern quarter. We saw significant declines in the mule deer population, changing number of firearm either-species either-sex permits to 100; it was 400 so a 300-permit decline; the population decline warrants that severe of cut. Other than that, permits will remain the same for residents. The western mule deer unit has 1,425, the same as last year as the population was stable, maybe up a little. Nonresident season permit quotas, no change in total number of permits in each unit. We are either on track on where we want to be management-wise, or some declines, but not enough to warrant changes. There will be a change in the mule deer stamp, which is what allows nonresidents to hunt mule deer; change whitetail either-sex permit into either species either-sex permit. Nonresidents are limited to archery or muzzleloader permits. The changes all fall within units in eastern zone, Unit 3, Kirwin-Webster, was 20, now eight, a loss of 12; Kanopolis, Unit 4, is now one, a loss of four from five; Pawnee Unit 5, down to one, a loss of nine from 10; Solomon Unit 7, now one, loss of one from two; Unit 16, there were five permits, now zero. Also, there is a minor correction on Unit 16 where it says whitetail antlerless only, listed as one permit valid statewide and on KDWPT public hunting areas (“a”), should also include footnote “b”, which is the four additional permits. That would make it the same as residents.
No vote is necessary.

XII. OLD BUSINESS

XIII. OTHER BUSINESS

A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates

April 25, 2019 – Colby – Colby Community Building (prairie chicken viewing AM)

June 13, 2019 – Salina – Rolling Hills Zoo

August 15, 2019 – Kansas City, Johnson County area

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

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

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

Adjourned at 7:36 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

2020 Reference Document Proposed Changes for Special Length and Creel Limits:

- Wilson Reservoir – staff is considering a protective slot limit that encourages the harvest of smaller blue catfish and protects the fastest growing individuals within the population.
- Agra City Lake -- add a 15-inch minimum length limit and a 5/day creel limit on largemouth bass. In addition, add a 15-inch minimum length limit and a 5/day creel limit on channel catfish.
- Sterling City Lake -- change to a 21-inch minimum length limit on saugeye.

Other 2020 Proposed Fishing Regulation Changes.

Change 115-25-14 to decrease the daily creel limit on rainbow trout to 2/day at Salina-Lakewood Lake.

This proposal is a cooperative plan by Salina-Lakewood staff, CFAP coordinator, City officials, and local law enforcement. The plan is to discourage overharvest by some local anglers at the lake and assist law enforcement with dealing with those individuals.

Change 115-7-3. Fish; taking and use of baitfish or minnows.

Expand the restrictions on the movement of baitfish to include other aquatic bait (crayfish, leeches, salamanders, frogs, and mussels). The movement of water leads to the spread of ANS. While we have done a good job preventing the movement of most fish, movement of these other baits would likely include water, potentially from ANS waterbodies. This movement allows ANS or pathogens to quickly jump to new drainages or over barriers, which they would otherwise be unable to do.

Commission Meeting

04/25/19

Back Country Pass \$50 Rescinded and School Access

Little Jerusalem

The largest Niobrara Chalk formation in Kansas hides like a giant treasure in a valley between Scott City and Oakley. This mile-long stretch of 100-foot-tall spires and cliffs at The Nature Conservancy's Smoky Valley Ranch will soon open to the public, with trails that beg for you to use the panorama setting on your camera.

Ancient Niobrara Chalk formations left from when an inland sea covered Kansas Territory take you back in time with breathtaking views. The soft limestone pyramids are also home to unique wildlife and species of plants found nowhere else in the world. The Nature Conservancy is consulting with Kansas Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism to design public access that protects the fragile rocks and unique ecology at the one-of-a-kind attraction.

Our access plan includes developing trails for the public to see and enjoy the area from a distance, while ensuring the fragile formations are not disturbed. However, guided backcountry hiking tours are the most exciting way to experience this unique landscape. Our goal is to offer regular scheduled guided tours and utilize special event permits to conduct unscheduled guided tours. We are recommending that the backcountry hiking pass be rescinded.

Another topic of state park access we would like to discuss involves Kansas school districts. We are recommending that school district vehicles with school tags be allowed free entrance to all Kansas state parks. We believe this will encourage teachers to get children outdoors to enjoy our state parks, learn about nature and participate in outdoor recreation activities.

Portable Blinds on Public Lands
No briefing book items – possible handout at meeting

Workshop Session

Public Perceptions of Drone Use on Lands Managed by the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism

December 1, 2018

Prepared for:
Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism (KDWPT)
Susan Steffen and the KDWPT Drone Task Force



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Executive Summary

Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism (KDWPT) manages a variety of public lands in the state totaling 150 areas and over 460,000 acres. KDWPT has grown increasingly interested in use of Unmanned Aerial (or Aircraft) Vehicles (UAVs, or most commonly, drones) for assessing, monitoring, and managing natural resources on these public lands. Predictably, recreational users of drones are similarly interested in lands managed by KDWPT as locales to fly their personal vehicles. To assess public sentiment toward UAVs in general and UAV use on lands managed by KDWPT, the agency assembled an agency committee to study the issue, requesting the help of DJ Case & Associates to:

1. Conduct a literature review to establish background and understanding of UAV emergence, use, and future prospects (see Appendix A);
2. Conduct a survey of the Kansas general public to assess citizen sentiment toward UAVs in general and use of UAVs on KDWPT lands specifically. The survey draft was developed in large measure by the KDWPT UAV Planning Committee, in collaboration with DJ Case & Associates (DJ Case). DJ Case worked with an industry-leader in online survey research, Toluna, in administering the survey to 800 empaneled adults, 18 years and older, residing in Kansas. DJ Case weighted (or “normalized”) the dataset to reflect age and gender distributions of the adult Kansas population. The dataset was representative of the Kansas adult population, including race-ethnicity and urban-rural residence.

Selected survey findings revealed:

- ✓ 14% of Kansas adults 18 years old and older said they *owned* drones as of October, 2018. This percentage translates to about 300,000 adult Kansas drone owners.
- ✓ For 7 in 10 Kansans owning drones, flying drones is a relatively *infrequent* activity, with a majority of this group operating drones 1-2 times/year (25%) or 3-8 times/year (34%). This infrequency does not mean the activity is unimportant to owners, simply that the activity is fairly infrequent. There is, however, what might be considered a core enthusiast group—about 10% (30,225)—who said they flew their drones 25 or more times a year, or about once a week or more.
- ✓ Drone ownership among respondents who indicated participating in selected outdoor activities generally was higher than ownership in the Kansas general adult population (14%). Highest ownership by *relative frequency* was among campers (22%), followed by hikers (21%), then walkers (15%).
- ✓ Of nine potential applications or uses of drone technology respondents were asked to consider, Kansans gave clear support to six drone applications that KDWPT might use for land and resource management, science, and public safety, ranging from “search and rescue” (86% support) to “manage wildlife and habitat” (64% support).
- ✓ Three of the nine drone uses respondents were asked to consider were fundamentally recreational (recreational photography, recreational video, and flying drones just for fun). These were supported to a lesser extent than the science, management, and

safety applications (photography (52% support), video (44% support), fun flying (36% support)), but with relatively large numbers of respondents answering “neutral,” particularly for “flying drones for fun” (41%).

- ✓ When Kansans who were “neutral” on the various drone uses were temporarily removed from the dataset, the remaining respondents (drone owners and non-owners) supported all nine drone applications, including the recreational uses.
- ✓ Few Kansas adults said their visitation to KDWPT-managed lands would be reduced if drones were deployed for science and management applications. Indeed, for all nine UAV uses listed, majorities of respondents said there would be “no change” in visitation if drone use was authorized.
- ✓ Of 14 outdoor groups ranging from “hunter” to “disc golfer,” all indicated they would be “somewhat” bothered by drones, marked by “feeling less privacy,” concern over “potential disturbance to wildlife,” and “loss of wild places.”
- ✓ Drone owners, as well, were “somewhat” bothered over “feeling less privacy,” “potential disturbance to wildlife,” and “loss of wild places” with drone deployment.
- ✓ Pluralities of the Kansas adult population would feel more positive toward the use of drones on KDWPT-managed areas if the drones were operated by trained and certified KDWPT employees, law enforcement staff, contractors, or university staff.
- ✓ When informed that recreational drone pilots required no training or certification, respondents’ feelings toward drones grew more negative.
- ✓ If KDWPT designated areas for the recreational use of drones on their public lands, 67% of Kansas adults who do not own drones said their visitation to KDWPT-managed lands would not change, and in fact, 17% said they would be more willing to visit. If drone flight sites were designated, 52% of adult Kansas drone owners said their visitation would not change, while 38% said they would be more willing to visit.

Major implications:

- ✓ Drone uses on KDWPT-managed lands for science, resource management, and safety are widely supported among the Kansas adult citizenry and outdoor recreationists.
- ✓ Opposition to recreational use of drones is not in the majority, though considerable numbers of the public and outdoor interest groups express some reservations about drone pilot competence that should be addressed in policy, rules, and regulations.
- ✓ Flight sites on selected KDWPT-managed areas likely would be welcomed and used by drone pilots. And in practically all instances, if developed using informed site planning and strengthened by appropriate rules and regulations, these designated areas very likely would not detract from the experiences of virtually all other area users.

Electronic Licensing Update

We are continuing to move forward with plans to implement electronic licensing and, in fact, Aspira, the department's license contractor, has a demonstration ready for review. E-licensing will be a part of a larger mobile device app, designed to be a hunter or angler's portal to everything the agency provides online. One username or password and you're in – buy a license, review your account, sign up for auto-renew, check in to iSportsman, check into an iWIHA area, read fishing reports, register your deer and turkey (eventually moving to electronic tagging), and more.

Initially, this app will have a wallet where you can store PDFs of all your licenses and permits that qualify for e-licensing. It will also allow for updates and notices to be sent to anyone who has the app. If testing goes well this spring, tentative plans call for a launch of e-licenses in May or June.

Disabled Veteran Hunting and Fishing License Fees

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

The 2009 Kansas Legislature issued a legislative mandate for the department to provide any Kansas veteran who has at least a 30 percent service-related disability with a hunting, fishing or hunt/fish combo license at no cost to the veteran. The mandate also included hunting and fishing licenses and state park annual vehicle permits for current Kansas National Guard members. The Legislature approved annual appropriations of \$39,827 for disabled veteran licenses, \$36,342 for National Guard licenses and \$17,922 for National Guard park permits. Applications for these licenses and permits are required to establish applicants' status – and as they are approved and fulfilled, fees are transferred from the appropriated funding.

In recent years, demand for disabled veteran licenses has exceeded appropriation. Even with donations and the transfer of unused National Guard funding to the disabled veteran account, disabled veteran license applications have remained unfilled until the beginning of the new fiscal year (July 1) when new funding is appropriated.

It is important that fees be received for these licenses because the department receives funding through the Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program (WSFR), which is derived from excise taxes placed on hunting and fishing equipment. WSFR funding is then allocated back to the states based, in part, on the number of hunters and anglers who purchase licenses in each state.

To better serve our veterans and ensure federal funding is not jeopardized, staff recommend fees of disabled veteran licenses be adjusted as shown below.

Disabled Veteran Sales 2018, Current Fees and Proposed Fee Changes

NG Combo	421	@ \$47.50 =	\$18,630		
NG Res Fish	144	@ \$27.50 =	\$3,600		
NG Res Hunt	11	@ \$27.50 =	\$275		
NG Annual Park	461	@ \$27.50 =	\$10,372.50		
Dis. Vet. Combo	1,068	@ \$47.50 =	\$47,675	@ \$22.50 (+\$2.50) =	\$26,700
Dis. Vet. Fish	404	@ \$27.50 =	\$10,085	@ \$12.50 (+\$2.50) =	\$6,060
Dis. Vet. Hunt	23	@ \$27.50 =	\$575	@ \$12.50 (+\$2.50) =	\$345
Dis. Vet. Sr. Combo	379	@ \$25 =	\$8,490	@ \$11.25 (+\$2.50) =	\$5,211.25
Dis. Vet. Sr. Fish	104	@ \$15 =	\$1,300	@ \$6.25 (+\$2.50) =	\$910
Dis. Vet. Sr. Hunt	9	@ \$1 =	\$113	@ \$6.25 (+\$2.50) =	\$78.75
	3,024		\$101,115		\$39,305

First year converting Seniors to lifetimes: 492 x \$42.50 = \$20,910

Net cost - \$14,710

\$47,815 – total cost for disabled vets first year.

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

Briefing: Five-Year Review of Species Listed in Kansas as Threatened, Endangered or Species in Need of Conservation

Introduction

Every five years, Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism (KDWPT) staff review the wildlife species listed in the state as Threatened, Endangered (T&E), or Species-in-need-of-conservation (SINC). These lists were first authorized by the Nongame and Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1975 and are in KDWPT Regulations 115-15-1 (T&E) and 115-15-2 (SINC). The review process was initiated with a request for petitions to change a listing with supporting evidence. A Threatened and Endangered Species Task Committee then determined if the petition merited a full review. Three petitions were submitted to the KDWPT. The Task Committee determined that substantial evidence was presented to warrant a full review.

Recommendations

The Task Committee evaluated the scientific literature and consulted with experts for their input to assist with proper listing category determination. In addition, a numerical evaluation was also completed by the expert panel and that score was used as a guideline for listing category.

Common name	Current listing/Year	Petitioned listing change	Task Committee recommendation
Arkansas darter	Threatened / 1978	Downlist to SINC	SINC
Cylindrical Papershell	SINC / 1987	Uplist to Endangered	Endangered
Wabash Pigtoe	SINC / 1993	delist from SINC	unlisted

There is a repository of information regarding the three reviewed species available on the KDWPT website.

Nomenclature changes

As more genetic information regarding species relationships becomes available coupled with efforts to standardize nomenclature, there are changes that occur in common and scientific names. To keep this effort simple and straight forward, the Task Committee will recommend the accepted nomenclature that is used by NatureServe.org. Because any recommended name changes to listings found in 115-15-1 and 115-15-2 represent an amendment to these regulations, their acceptance will also require Commission approval.

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

C. Workshop Session

7. K.A.R. 115-25-9a. Deer; open season, bag limit, and permits; additional considerations; Smoky Hill ANG, Fort Riley, and Fort Leavenworth

Background

This regulation has typically been brought to a Public Hearing in June. Personnel at Fort Riley requested this later period to finalize the seasons because the schedule for military training activities were occasionally unknown at the time KAR 115-25-9 was approved. The regulation has also been used to address legislative actions pertaining to deer hunting that were made after KAR 115-25-9 was approved.

Discussion

We shall address all deer seasons on military subunits under one regulation. Personnel at Smoky Hill ANG, Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth have been contacted and we have received preliminary information on the season dates that they prefer.

Smoky Hill ANG has requested to have deer hunting seasons at the same dates as the seasons established in KAR 115-25-9 with the following exception:

- The firearms season dates will be November 26, 2019 through December 7, 2019.

Fort Riley has requested the same seasons as those established in KAR 115-25-9 with the following exceptions:

- Additional archery days for individuals authorized by Fort Riley would include the period from September 1, 2019 through September 15, 2019, and from January 2, 2020 January 31, 2020.
- Additional days of hunting opportunity for designated persons (i.e., youth and people with disabilities) from October 12, 2019 through October 14, 2019.
 - No pre-rut firearm season for antlerless white-tailed deer.
- Firearm season dates of November 29, 2019 through December 1, 2019, and December 14, 2019 through December 22, 2019.

Fort Leavenworth has requested the same deer hunting seasons described in KAR 115-25-9 with the following exceptions:

- The open firearm season for the taking of deer shall be November 16, 2019, through November 17, 2019, November 21, 2019 through November 24, 2019, November 30, 2019 through December 1, 2019, December 7, 2019 through December 8, 2019, and December 14, 2019 through December 15, 2019.
- An extended firearm season for the taking of antlerless-only, white-tailed deer shall be from January 1, 2020 through January 12, 2020.
- An extended archery season for the taking of antlerless-only, white-tailed deer shall be from January 13, 2020 through January 31, 2020.

A deer hunter may use one antlerless-only white-tailed deer permit in Fort Riley, subunit 8A or Smoky Hill ANG, subunit 4A. A deer hunter may use up to five antlerless-only white-tailed deer permits in Fort Leavenworth, subunit 10A.

Recommendation

The proposed dates for the firearm season at the Smoky Hill Air National Guard subunit, Fort Riley subunit and at the Fort Leavenworth subunit will be reviewed at Workshop Session in March. Final action on those seasons shall be completed at the Public Hearing in June.

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

C. Workshop Session

8. 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 first segment of 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 season structure, bag limits, or permits.

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

The proposed permit allocations are:

Unit 2 – 122 firearms permits and 34 muzzleloader permits

Unit 17 – 44 firearms permits and 10 muzzleloader permits

Unit 18 – 12 firearms permits and 4 muzzleloader permits

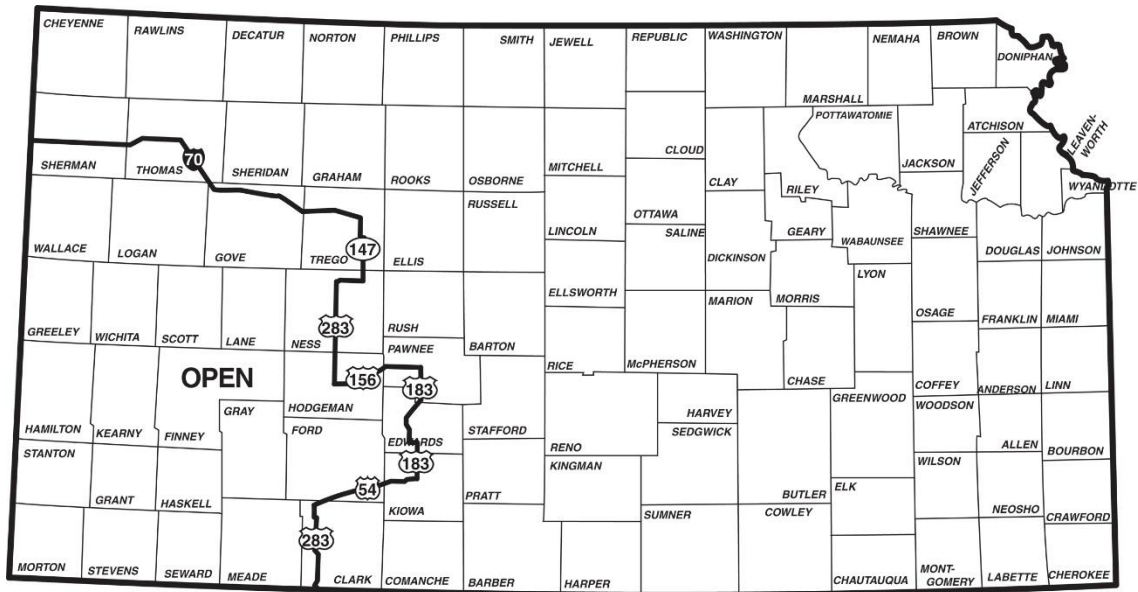
The proposed season dates are:

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

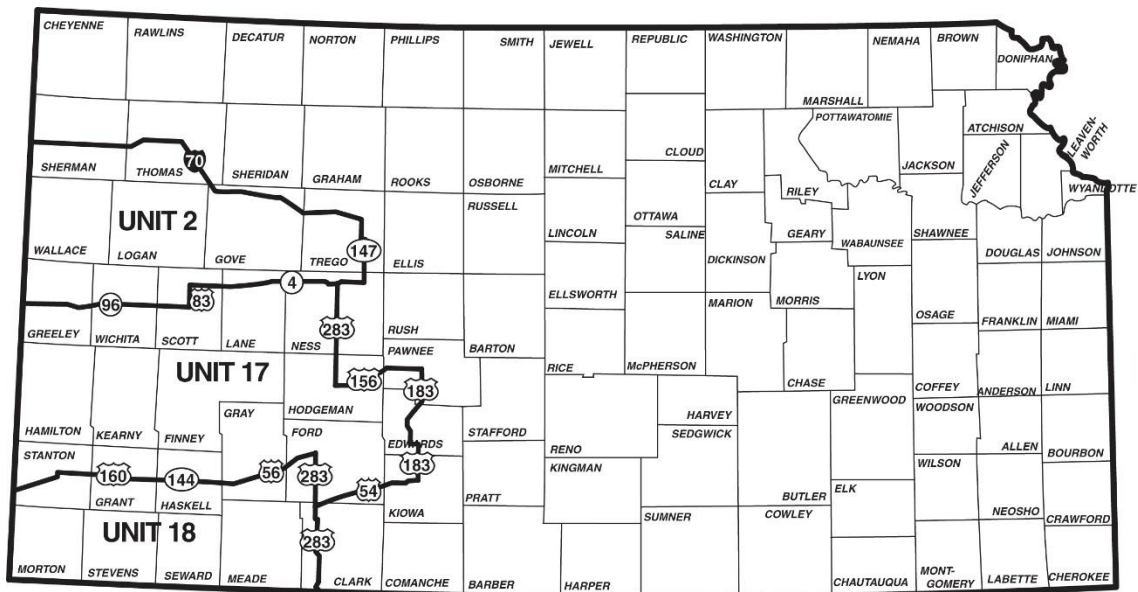
September 30, 2019 - October 7, 2019 for the muzzleloader season.

October 4-7, 2019 for the firearm season.

Archery Pronghorn Unit



Firearm, Muzzleloader Pronghorn Units



Otter Furbearer Regulations

Background:

River otters have been increasing in number and distribution in Kansas since at least the early 1990's. In southeast Kansas, they are abundant, and there is strong demand for increased harvest opportunity in that area. However, they are still expanding in other areas of the state. These proposed regulations changes will allow us to increase harvest opportunity in southeast Kansas while maintaining a more limited harvest in the remainder of the state.

Discussion and Recommendations:

115-5-3. Furbearers, except otters, and coyotes; management units.

- We recommend excluding otters from regulation defining furbearer and coyote management units, which are statewide.

115-5-3a. Otters; management units.

- We recommend establishing this new regulation which will establish river otter management units based on the major river systems in Kansas.

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

- We recommend increasing the season bag limit of otters from 2 to 5. However, the unit bag limit will be either 1, 2 or 5, depending on the abundance of otters in that unit. Specifically, the recommended bag per unit is as follows: 1 otter - Western, Solomon, Smoky-Saline, Republican, and Middle Arkansas; 2 otters - Big Blue, Kansas, Upper Neosho, Lower Arkansas, Verdigris, and Missouri; and 5 otters - Lower Neosho and Marais Des Cygnes otter units.
- We recommend changing the season opening time from noon to 12:01 a.m. on opening day. The noon opener was established to alleviate issues with the calendar day (12:01 a.m.) opener related to houndsmen having to wait until late to hunt, and was considered a compromise between houndsmen and trappers when competition between the two groups was greater than it is today.

Public Hearing

Document No. _____

KANSAS REGISTER
SUBMISSION FORM

Agency Number -- 710-01

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

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

Topeka, Kansas 66612-1233

Title of Document -- Public Hearing

Desired Date of Publication - February 21, 2019

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

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This space for Register office use only

Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism Commission

Notice of Public Hearing

A public hearing will be conducted by the Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism Commission at 6:30 p.m., Thursday, April 25, 2019 at the Colby Community Building, 285 E. 5th St, Colby, 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., April 25 at the location listed above. The meeting will recess at approximately 5:00 p.m. and 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. April 26 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. 115-5-1. This permanent regulation establishes legal equipment, taking methods and general provisions for furbearers and coyotes. The proposed amendments would clarify existing law relating to measuring of jawspread on traps.

Economic Impact Summary: No substantial economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public is anticipated.

K.A.R. 115-5-2. This permanent regulation establishes possession, disposal and general provisions for furbearers and coyotes. This proposed amendments to the regulation would negate certain biological reporting requirements for trapping.

Economic Impact Summary: No substantial economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public is anticipated.

K.A.R. 115-5-4. This permanent regulation establishes tagging, disposal, legal equipment, shooting hours, and general provisions for nonresident bobcat hunting permits. This proposed amendments to the regulation would remove outdated provisions related to tagging and effective dates on nonresident bobcat hunting permits

Economic Impact Summary: No substantial economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public is anticipated.

K.A.R. 115-6-1. This permanent regulation establishes applications, authority, possession of furs, records, and revocation for fur dealer licenses. The proposed amendments to the regulation would allow the sale of swift fox pelts from states that don't have tagging requirements for swift foxes.

Economic Impact Summary: No substantial economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public is anticipated.

K.A.R. 115-8-1. This permanent regulation establishes requirements for hunting, furharvesting, and discharge of firearms on department lands and waters. The proposed amendments would make adjustments to various properties.

Economic Impact Summary: No substantial economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public is anticipated.

K.A.R. 115-13-4. This permanent regulation establishes requirements for furbearer and coyote field trial permits. The proposed amendments to the regulation would remove mapping requirements for field trial permits.

Economic Impact Summary: No substantial economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public is anticipated.

K.A.R. 115-20-7. This permanent regulation establishes legal equipment, taking methods, and possession for migratory doves. The proposed amendments to the regulation would remove pellet guns as a legal method of take for migratory doves.

Economic Impact Summary: No substantial economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public is anticipated.

K.A.R. 115-25-11. This exempt regulation establishes open seasons and bag limits for furbearers. The proposed version of the regulation increases the season long otter bag limit and adjusts the season start time by 6 hours.

Economic Impact Summary: No substantial economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or individual members of the public is anticipated.

Copies of the complete text of each regulation and its respective economic impact statement 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

February 13, 2019

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

Chris Tymeson
Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks & Tourism
1020 S. Kansas Ave., Ste. 200
Topeka, KS 66612-1327

RE: K.A.R. 115-5-1, 115-5-2, 115-5-4, 115-6-1, 115-8-1, 115-13-4, 115-20-7, 115-25-8, 115-25-9, 115-25-9a and 115-25-11

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

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

Craig Paschang
Assistant Attorney General

CP:sb
Enclosures

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

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

(a) Hunting equipment permitted during furbearer hunting seasons and during coyote hunting seasons shall consist of the following:

- (1) Firearms, except fully automatic firearms;
- (2) archery equipment;
- (3) crossbows; and
- (4) optical scopes or sights that project no visible light toward the target and do not electronically amplify visible or infrared light.

(b) Trapping equipment permitted during furbearer and coyote trapping seasons shall consist of the following:

(1) Smooth-jawed foothold traps, except that all types of foothold traps may be used in water sets;

- (2) body-gripping traps;
- (3) box traps;
- (4) cage traps;
- (5) colony traps;
- (6) snares; and
- (7) deadfalls.

(c) The following general provisions shall apply to the taking of furbearers and coyotes:

- (1) Calls may be used in the taking of furbearers and coyotes.
- (2) Handheld, battery-powered flashlights, hat lamps, and handheld lanterns may be used while trapping furbearers or coyotes or while running furbearers.
- (3) Any .22 or .17 caliber rimfire rifle or handgun may be used to take trapped furbearers

or trapped coyotes when using a light to check traps.

(4) Any .22 or .17 caliber rimfire rifle or handgun may be used while using a handheld, battery- powered flashlight, hat lamp, or handheld lantern to take furbearers treed with the aid of dogs.

(5) Lures, baits, and decoys may be used in the taking of furbearers and coyotes.

(6) The use of horses and mules shall be permitted while hunting, trapping, or running furbearers and coyotes.

(7) The use of motor vehicles for taking coyotes shall be permitted while hunting coyotes.

(8) The use of radios in land or water vehicles shall be permitted for the taking of coyotes.

(9) The use of dogs for hunting and during running seasons shall be permitted.

(10) Each body-gripping trap with ~~a~~ an inside jawspread of eight inches or greater, when measured across the jaws at a 90-degree angle, shall be used only in a water set.

(11) Only landowners or tenants of land immediately adjacent to the right-of-way of a public road, or their immediate family members or authorized agents, may set slide-locking wire or snare-type cable traps as dryland sets within five feet of a fence bordering a public road or within 50 feet of the outside edge of the surface of a public road. Only these landowners or tenants, or their immediate family members or authorized agents, may possess the fur, pelt, skin, or carcass of any furbearer or coyote removed from these devices located within these specified limits.

(12) A person shall not have in possession any equipment specified in subsection (a) while pursuing or chasing furbearers with hounds during the running season.

(13) All trapping devices included in subsection (b) shall be tagged with either the user's name and address or the user's department-issued identification number and shall be tended and inspected at least once every calendar day.

(14) Each foothold trap that has an outside jawsread greater than seven inches, when measured across the jaws at a 90-degree angle, shall be used only in a water set. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2012 2018 Supp. 32-807; ~~implementing K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 32-807, K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 32-1002, and K.S.A. 2012 Supp. 32-1003~~; effective March 19, 1990; amended Nov. 15, 1993; amended July 19, 2002; amended Feb. 18, 2005; amended Sept. 4, 2009; amended July 22, 2011; amended July 26, 2013; 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. 115-5-1

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 clarify how to measure the jawsread on a trap.

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 legal equipment requirements for trapping.

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;

The proposal is clarifying how to measure legal equipment for trapping to assist participants in complying with current law.

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.

115-5-2. Furbearers and coyotes; possession, disposal, and general provisions. (a) Legally taken raw furs, pelts, skins, carcasses, or meat of furbearers may be possessed without limit in time.

(b) Live furbearers legally taken during a furbearer season may be possessed only through the last day of the season in which taken.

(c) Legally acquired skinned carcasses and meat of furbearers may be sold or given to and possessed by another, and legally acquired raw furs, pelts, and skins of furbearers may be given to and possessed by another, if a written notice that includes the seller's or donor's name, address, and furharvester license number accompanies the carcass, pelt, or meat. A bobcat, otter, or swift fox tag as described in subsection (f) shall meet the requirements of written notice.

(d) Legally taken raw furs, pelts, skins, or carcasses of coyotes or legally taken live coyotes may be possessed without limit in time.

(e) Any person in lawful possession of raw furbearer or coyote furs, pelts, skins, or carcasses may sell or ship or offer for sale or shipment the same to licensed fur dealers or any person legally authorized to purchase raw furbearer or coyote furs, pelts, skins, or carcasses.

(f) Each bobcat, otter, or swift fox pelt legally taken in Kansas shall be submitted to the department so that an export tag provided by the department can be affixed to the pelt.

(1) The pelt of any bobcat, otter, or swift fox taken in Kansas shall be presented to the department for tagging within seven days following closure of the bobcat, otter, or swift fox hunting and trapping season.

~~(2) The lower canine teeth of any otter presented to the department for tagging shall be permanently surrendered to the department at the time of presentation.~~

~~(3) Each pelt presented for tagging shall be accompanied by the furharvester license~~

number under which the pelt was taken.

(g) Properly licensed persons may legally salvage furbearers and coyotes found dead during the established open seasons for hunting or trapping of furbearers or coyotes. Salvaged furbearers and coyotes may be possessed or disposed of as authorized by this regulation.

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. ~~2012~~ 2018 Supp. 32-807 and K.S.A. 32-942; effective March 19, 1990; amended Oct. 17, 1994; amended Nov. 29, 1999; amended July 19, 2002; amended Sept. 4, 2009; amended July 22, 2011; amended July 26, 2013; 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. 115-5-2
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 negate certain biological reporting requirements for trapping.

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 legal equipment requirements for trapping.

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;

The proposal would negate certain biological reporting requirements for trapping.

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.

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

(a) Each permittee shall sign, record the county, date, and time of kill, and attach the carcass tag to the carcass immediately following the kill and before moving the carcass from the site of the kill.

(b) The carcass tag shall remain attached to the carcass or pelt until presented to the department for tagging with an export tag. The export tagging shall occur within seven calendar days of the harvest of the bobcat.

(c) Nonresident bobcat hunting permits shall be valid only for the hunting season specified in K.A.R. 115-25-11.

~~(d) Nonresident bobcat hunting permits purchased during the open season shall not be valid until the next calendar day.~~

~~(e)~~ Nonresident bobcat hunting permits shall not be transferred to another person.

~~(f) Removal of the carcass tag from the nonresident bobcat hunting permit shall invalidate the permit for hunting, unless otherwise authorized by law or regulation.~~

~~(g)~~ (e) Legally acquired, skinned carcasses and meat of bobcats taken with a nonresident bobcat hunting permit may be sold or given to and possessed by another, and legally acquired raw furs, pelts, and skins of bobcats may be given to and possessed by another, if a written notice that includes the seller's or donor's name, address, and nonresident bobcat hunting permit number accompanies the carcass, pelt, or meat. A bobcat export tag as described in subsection (b) shall meet the requirements of written notice.

~~(h)~~ (f) Hunting equipment permitted during bobcat hunting season for use with a nonresident bobcat hunting permit shall consist of the following:

(1) Firearms, except fully automatic firearms;

(2) archery equipment;

(3) crossbows; and

(4) optical scopes or sights that project no visible light toward the target and do not electronically amplify visible or infrared light.

(†) (g) The following general provisions shall apply to the hunting of bobcats with a nonresident bobcat hunting permit:

(1) Calls, lures, baits, and decoys may be used in the hunting of bobcats.

(2) Shooting hours shall be one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset.

(3) The bag limit shall be one bobcat for each nonresident bobcat hunting permit purchased. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 32-807; ~~implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 32-1002~~; effective May 20, 2005; 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. 115-5-4

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 remove outdated provisions related to tagging and effective dates on nonresident bobcat hunting permits.

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 tagging of various furbearers and licensing requirements.

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;

The proposal would remove outdated provisions related to nonresident bobcat hunting permits.

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.

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

revocation. (a) Each application shall be submitted on a form provided by the department.

Each applicant shall provide the following information:

- (1) Name of applicant;
- (2) residential address;
- (3) the address of each business location;
- (4) an inventory of raw furs, pelts, skins, and carcasses of furbearing animals and

coyotes on hand at time of application; and

- (5) any other relevant information as required by the secretary.

(b) Each fur dealer license shall expire on June 30 following the date of issuance.

(c) Each fur dealer shall deal only with properly licensed persons and only at authorized fur dealer business locations.

(d) Any fur dealer may buy, purchase, or trade in the furs, pelts, skins, or carcasses of coyotes.

(e) Any fur dealer may possess legally acquired furs, pelts, skins, or carcasses of furbearing animals for no more than 30 days after the expiration date of the fur dealer's license. Coyote furs, pelts, skins, or carcasses may be possessed without limit in time.

(f) Each fur dealer shall purchase or acquire only those bobcat, otter, and swift fox pelts that have been tagged with a department export tag or with the official export tag provided by the wildlife agency of another state, except for any legally harvested swift fox pelt originating from a state that does not require an official export tag.

(g) Each fur dealer shall maintain a furharvester record book and a fur dealer book provided by the department. Entries shall be made in the appropriate record book whenever

receiving, shipping, or otherwise disposing of furs, pelts, skins, or carcasses of furbearing animals or coyotes. Each record book, all receipts, and all furs, pelts, skins, and carcasses in the fur dealer's possession shall be subject to inspection upon demand by any conservation officer. Each record book and all receipts shall be subject to copying upon demand by any conservation officer. Each fur dealer shall forward all record books to the department annually on or before May 1.

(1) The furharvester record book shall include the following information:

(A) The name of the fur dealer;

(B) residential address;

(C) fur dealer license number;

(D) the date of each receipt of furs, pelts, skins, or carcasses;

(E) name, address, and license number of each person from whom furs, pelts, skins, or carcasses were acquired;

(F) name of the state where the furs, pelts, skins, or carcasses were harvested;

(G) number of each species of furs, pelts, skins, or carcasses acquired; and

(H) any other relevant information as required by the secretary.

(2) The fur dealer record book shall include the following information:

(A) The name of the fur dealer;

(B) residential address;

(C) fur dealer license number;

(D) date of each receipt or disposal of furs, pelts, skins, or carcasses;

(E) name, address, and fur dealer license number of each fur dealer from which furs, pelts, skins, or carcasses are acquired or to which they are sold;

(F) number and species of furs, pelts, skins, or carcasses acquired or sold; and

(G) any other relevant information as required by the secretary.

(h) In addition to other penalties prescribed by law, a fur dealer's license may be refused issuance or revoked by the secretary under any of the following circumstances:

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

(2) The fur dealer fails to meet reporting requirements.

(3) The fur dealer violates license conditions.

(4) The fur dealer has violated department laws or regulations or has had any other department license or permit revoked or suspended. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. ~~2012~~ 2018 Supp. 32-807 and K.S.A. 32-942; effective March 19, 1990; amended Sept. 4, 2009; amended July 26, 2013; 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. 115-6-1
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).

The proposed amendments to the regulation would allow the sale of swift fox pelts from states that don't have tagging requirements for swift foxes.

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 seasons, tagging of various furbearers and licensing requirements.

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 may enhance business activities or growth. Any amount would be purely speculative and likely negligible.

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 may allow a few sales of swift fox pelts to fur dealers.

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;

The proposal would allow the sale of some swift fox pelts to Kansas dealers.

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.

115-13-4. Field trial permit; furbearers and coyotes. (a) ~~The~~ Each application for a furbearer or coyote field trial permit shall be submitted on a form provided by the department. Each applicant shall provide the following information:

(1) The name of the applicant;

(2) the address of the applicant;

(3) the telephone number of the applicant;

(4) ~~a map of the area in which the furbearer or coyote field trial will be held. The map shall identify the site to be used as the~~ location of the event headquarters and ~~, shall be drawn on a scale of not less than 1/4 inch to the mile, and shall show the following:~~

~~(A) County and township roads;~~

~~(B) stream drainages; and~~

~~(C) the specific areas~~ counties where the furbearer or coyote field trial will occur;

(5) the estimated number of individuals and dogs participating;

(6) the requested dates of the furbearer or coyote field trial;

(7) the daily starting time or times;

(8) a description of the furbearer or coyote field trial event, including information on the proposed use of wildlife during the event; and

(9) a copy of the furbearer or coyote sanction or license authorization if the event has been sanctioned or licensed; ~~and~~

~~(10) other information as required by the secretary.~~

(b) Each application for a furbearer or coyote field trial permit shall be submitted at least 15 days before an event. This application deadline may be waived by the secretary for extenuating circumstances, if all other application requirements are met. "Extenuating

circumstances" shall mean any condition that is caused by an unexpected event that is beyond the applicant's control.

(c) ~~Each~~ Any applicant for a furbearer or coyote field trial permit may include in the application a listing of all field trial events for the calendar year if the information required under subsection (a) is provided for each event.

(d) Issuance of a furbearer or coyote field trial permit may be denied by the secretary, or approval for a specific furbearer or coyote field trial event requested by the applicant under the furbearer or coyote field trial permit may be withheld by the secretary, under any of the following circumstances:

(1) The permit application is unclear or incomplete.

(2) The requirements of K.A.R. 115-8-21 are not met.

(3) The event does not conform to the requirements of a furbearer or coyote field trial event.

(4) Issuance of a furbearer or coyote field trial permit would pose an inordinate risk to the public or to wildlife resources.

(e) Subject to all federal and state laws, ~~rules~~, and regulations, wildlife may be used during a furbearer or coyote field trial event as follows:

(1) Pen-raised red fox, gray fox, raccoon, opossum, and coyotes may be released and pursued, but shall not be shot, killed, or possessed except during established seasons for the taking and possession of that species by hunting methods.

(2) Wild or legally trapped and released red fox, gray fox, raccoon, opossum, and coyotes may be pursued, but shall not be shot, killed, or possessed except during established seasons for the taking and possession of that species by hunting methods.

(f) Each separate furbearer or coyote field trial event conducted under a furbearer or coyote field trial permit shall be no longer than seven days in duration and shall be conducted only within the area ~~defined~~ specified in the permit.

(g) Each permittee shall keep a register of the names and addresses of all participants in each field trial event and, upon demand, shall make this register available for inspection to the department and any law enforcement officer authorized to enforce the laws of this state or the regulations of the secretary.

(h) No furbearer field trial event shall be held between the close of the fall running season established by K.A.R. 115-25-11 and the opening of the season established by K.A.R. 115-25-11 for the taking and possession of red fox, gray fox, raccoon, or opossum by hunting methods.

(i) No individual participating in a furbearer field trial shall possess a firearm except during the seasons established by K.A.R. 115-25-11 for the taking and possession of that species of furbearer.

(j) A coyote field trial event shall not be held during any closed season for the pursuing, shooting, killing, or possession of coyotes.

(k) In addition to other penalties prescribed by law, a furbearer or coyote field trial permit may be revoked by the secretary under either of the following circumstances:

(1) The permit was secured through false representation.

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

(l) A furbearer or coyote field trial event permit shall not be required for water races or drag events. The following provisions shall apply to water races and drag events:;

(1) A water race or drag event may be held at any time of the year if only coyotes or pen-raised furbearers are used in the event.

(2) A water race or drag event in which wild or wild-trapped furbearers or coyotes are used shall be held only during the established trapping season or season established for the taking and possession by hunting methods for the species of wildlife used.

(3) A water race or drag event shall be restricted to a contiguous area that does not exceed 640 acres.

(4) The person holding the water race or drag event shall notify the department at least 10 days before the event and provide a description of the event to be conducted. This notification deadline may be waived by the secretary for extenuating circumstances. "Extenuating circumstances" shall mean any condition that is caused by an unexpected event that is beyond the applicant's control. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2018 Supp. 32-807 and ~~K.S.A.~~ 32-954; ~~implementing~~ ~~K.S.A. 32-807~~, ~~K.S.A. 32-954~~, and ~~K.S.A. 32-1002~~; effective Aug. 5, 1991; amended Sept. 27, 2002; 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. 115-13-4

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 remove mapping requirements for field trial permits.

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 field trial requirements.

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 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 proposed amendments would replace mapping requirements with headquarters location and counties for field trial organizers.

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;

The proposal would replace a more burdensome requirement with a more modern approach to location data.

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.

115-8-1. Department lands and waters: hunting, furharvesting, and discharge of firearms.

(a) Subject to provisions and restrictions as established by posted notice or as specified in the document adopted by reference in subsection (e), the following activities shall be allowed on department lands and waters:

(1) Hunting during open seasons for hunting on lands and waters designated for public hunting;

(2) furharvesting during open seasons for furharvesting on lands and waters designated for public hunting and other lands and waters as designated by the department;

(3) target practice in areas designated as open for target practice; and

(4) noncommercial training of hunting dogs.

(b) Other than as part of an activity under subsection (a), the discharge of firearms and other sport hunting equipment capable of launching projectiles shall be allowed on department lands and waters only as specifically authorized in writing by the department.

(c) The discharge of fully automatic rifles or fully automatic handguns on department lands and waters shall be prohibited.

(d) Department lands and waters shall be open neither for commercial rabbit and hare furharvesting nor for commercial harvest of amphibians and reptiles.

(e) The department's "KDWPT public lands division special use restrictions," dated ~~February 13, 2018~~ January 30, 2019, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. ~~2017~~ 2018 Supp. 32-807; effective Dec. 4, 1989; amended July 13, 2001; amended May 16, 2008; amended May 15, 2009; amended July 23, 2010; amended Nov. 14, 2011; amended Jan. 1, 2013; amended July 26, 2013; amended July 18, 2014; amended April 22, 2016; amended May 19, 2017; amended July 20, 2018; 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. 115-8-1
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 update the reference document in relation to hunting, fishing and furharvesting restrictions on various department lands and waters.

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 land use.

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 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 proposed amendments would not have implementation and compliance costs.

- 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;**

The regulation currently has restrictions on certain uses of department lands and waters. The regulation updates changes in management of those properties.

- 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.

Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism

KDWPT Public Lands Division Special Use Restrictions

Dated: 30 January, 2019

I.) Access Restrictions

The following properties have access restrictions (curfews) during specific times during a 24 hour period.

Region 1

- Hain WA & SFL-no vehicle access during waterfowl seasons
- Greeley WA- Closed to all activities February 1 through August 31
- Pratt Backwater Channel-open 6 a.m. through 10 p.m.
- Sandsage Bison Range & WA-any pasture where Bison are present

Region 2

- Benedictine WA-use of parking lot ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise restricted to individuals authorized by permit
- Pillsbury Crossing WA-open 6 a.m. through 10 p.m.

Region 3

- Grand Osage WA – Access for special hunts at guard entrance only
- Maxwell Wildlife Refuge-access restricted to main road, area closed to all activities, except during special events

II.) Age Restrictions

Portions of the following properties restrict hunting to specific age groups

Region 1

- Cedar Bluff WA – North Dam area, youth/mentor area – all species, all seasons, archery & shotgun equipment only
- Cedar Bluff WA – Threshing Machine Canyon (west) area, youth/mentor area – all species, all seasons
- Cheyenne Bottoms WA-Mitigation Marsh, youth/mentor-all species, all seasons
- Jamestown WA- Ringneck Marsh; mentor area- all species, all seasons
- Glen Elder WA- Granite Creek area, youth/mentor area-all species, October 1-January 31

Region 2

- Hillsdale WA-Big Bull wetland area, youth/mentor area-all species, all seasons, weekends and holidays only
- Kansas River WA – Fitzgerald Tract, youth/mentor – all species, all seasons
- Melvern WA-designated area, youth/mentor hunting/fishing-all species, all
- Milford WA-West Broughton area, youth/mentor area hunting-all species, all seasons

-Perry WA-designated area, youth/mentor hunting-all species, all seasons seasons

Region 3

-Neosho WA- Pool 8, mentor waterfowl hunters on weekends and holidays, all other days open to general public

III.) No alcohol

Region 1

-Pratt Backwater Channels

-Rooks SFL & WA

Region 2

-Atchison SFL

-Benedictine WA

-Brown SFL & WA

-Buck Creek WA

-Burr Oak WA

-Dalbey WA

-Douglas SFL & WA

-Elwood WA

-Jeffery Energy Center WA Area 2

-Kansas River WA – K18 River Access

-La Cygne Lake & WA

-Leavenworth SFL

-Lyon SFL & WA

-Middle Creek Lake Area

-Miami SFL

-Osawatomie Dam and Parking Area

-Osage SFL

-Pillsbury Crossing WA

-Pottawatomie SFL's 1 & 2

-Rising Sun River Access

-Shawnee SFL & WA

Region 3

-Black Kettle SFL

-Butler SFL

-Byron Walker Wildlife Area Archery Range

-Cheney Reservoir at shooting range

-Cowley SFL

-Chase SFL & WA

-Kingman SFL

-Maxwell Wildlife Area at shooting range

-McPherson SFL

- Montgomery SFL & WA
- Mined Land WA-Unit 1 only
- Shoal Creek WA

Statewide

- All Walk-In-Hunting Access properties

IV.) All Non-Toxic Shot

Region 1

- Cheyenne Bottoms WA
- Jamestown WA
- Gurley Salt Marsh
- Isabel WA
- Playa Lakes (Heron, Stein, Wild Turkey)
- Talgo Marsh WA
- Texas Lake WA

Region 2

- Benedictine WA
- John Redmond Reservoir-Otter Creek WA
- Marais des Cygnes WA

Region 3

- Cherokee Lowlands WA
- McPherson Wetlands
- Neosho WA
- Slate Creek Wetlands

V.) Non Toxic Shot – designated dove fields

Region 2

- Bolton WA
- Clinton WA
- Dalbey WA
- Elwood WA
- Hillsdale WA
- Kansas River WA
- Melvern WA
- Milford WA
- Oak Mills WA
- Perry WA
- Tuttle Creek WA

Region 3

- Berentz-Dick WA
- Big Hill WA
- Cheney WA
- El Dorado WA
- Dove Flats WA
- Elk City WA
- Fall River WA
- Grand Osage WA
- Hollister WA
- Mined Land WA
- Spring River WA
- Toronto WA
- Woodson WA

VI.) Boating Restrictions

a.) No Motorized Boats

Region 1

- Cheyenne Bottoms WA-motorized watercraft permitted only during the waterfowl season. From 4/15 through 8/15, no boats permitted from 10 a.m. through 5 p.m. No out of water propeller driven watercraft permitted at any time.
- Jamestown WA- Pintail, Puddler, Buffalo Creek, and Gamekeeper West Marshes
- Talmo Marsh

Region 2

- Milford WA-no motorized boats are allowed in any wetland areas except Mall Creek/Peterson Bottoms

Region 3

- Elk City WA-Widgeon, Simmons, Housemound Marshes
- Marais des Cygnes WA-no motorized boats except in Unit A (boat lane only) and Unit G
- Neosho WA-motorized watercraft permitted only during waterfowl season. No motorized watercraft in Pools 4A and 4B. No out of water propeller driven watercraft permitted at any time.

b.) No Gasoline Engine Powered Boats

Region 1

- Jamestown WA-Marsh Creek Marsh

Region 2

- Perry WA – all marshes, except East and West pools of Kyle Marsh
- Tuttle Creek WA-Olsburg Marsh

c.) **No Wake**

The following lakes require all motorized vessels to be operated at no wake speeds.

Region 1

- Jewell SFL
- Meade SFL
- Ottawa SFL
- Rooks SFL
- Scott SFL- in designated area
- Sheridan SFL

Region 2

- Marais des Cygnes WA
- Pottawatomie SFL #1
- Pottawatomie SFL #2

Region 3

- Black Kettle SFL
- Butler SFL
- Cowley SFL
- Kingman SFL
- McPherson SFL
- Wilson SFL
- Woodson SFL

VII.) Closed to All Hunting

Properties could be included in the STWD special hunts program.

Region 1

- Big Basin Prairie Preserve
- Ford SFL
- Kiowa SFL
- Pratt Backwater
- Saline SFL

Region 2

- Green WA-(8 mi. West of Topeka)
- Pillsbury Crossing WA
- Pottawatomie SFL # 2
- Rocky Ford Fishing Area

Region 3

- Maxwell Wildlife Refuge
- Montgomery SFL

-Neosho SFL

VIII.) Equipment Restrictions (Hunting)

a.) Archery Only

Region 3

- Cherokee Lowlands WA - deer and turkey only
- McPherson SFL-deer and turkey only
- Mined Land WA Unit 1, Unit 21, Unit 23, a portion of Unit 22 and Unit 47

b.) No Center fire Rifles/Handguns

Region 2

- Kansas River WA - Urish, Macvicar & K-18 tracts
- La Cygne WA

c.) Shotgun & Archery Only

Region 1

- Cedar Bluff WA – North Dam Youth/Mentor area
- Lovewell WA-designated area below the dam
- Ottawa SFL
- Sheridan SFL
- Sandsage Bison Range & WA-north pasture units only

Region 2

- Kansas River WA-no firearms deer hunting, Urish, Macvicar & K-18 tracts
- Osage SFL

Region 3

- Berentz/Dick WA
- Shoal Creek WA
- Wilson SFL

d.) Shotgun, Archery & Rimfire Only

Region 2

- Douglas SFL & WA
- Leavenworth SFL & WA
- Shawnee SFL & WA

e.) Shotgun, Archery & Muzzleloader Only

Region 2

- Elwood WA
- Jeffrey Energy Center WA Area #2 (except for special draw youth hunts)
- Middle Creek Lake Area
- Otter Creek WA at John Redmond Reservoir
- Rutlader WA

IX.) Disabled Accessible Hunting

The following properties have specific areas designated for disabled access hunting. Specific locations are posted at the wildlife area and can be found on the area brochures and web-sites. Special permit is required and available from the Area Manager.

Region 1

- Cheyenne Bottoms WA-disabled hunting blind restricted to disabled only use. Assistants allowed to hunt if they accompany disabled hunter.
- Glen Elder WA
- Lovewell WA
- Norton WA
- Webster WA
- Wilson WA

Region 2

- Clinton WA
- Milford WA
- Perry WA
- Tuttle Creek WA

X.) No Shooting from Dikes or Levees

Region 1

- Cheyenne Bottoms WA

Region 2

- Marais des Cygnes WA

Region 3

- Neosho WA-no shooting from designated dikes & levees

XI.) No Swimming

Waters in addition to the state fishing lakes that are closed to swimming.

Region 1

- Big Basin Prairie Preserve
- Pratt Backwater
- Sandsage Bison Range & WA Sandpit

Region 2

- Melvern WA-Quarry Pond
- Pillsbury Crossing WA

Region 3

- El Dorado WA-jumping bridge located at the Junction of the Walnut River and NE Chelsea Road
- Mined Land WA

XII.) Refuges

The following properties have portions of the area designated as a refuge during specific periods of the year, or year-round. Access and activity restrictions are for refuge management, special hunts, or special permits.

a.) **Refuge Area Closed to All Activities Year Round**

Region 1

- Cedar Bluff WA (Operations Area East of Dam)
- Cheyenne Bottoms WA-Pool 1

Region 2

- Benedictine WA
- Jeffrey Energy Center-Area #3
- Marais des Cygnes WA
- Milford WA-Steve Lloyd refuge area

Region 3

- Fall River WA
- McPherson Wetlands - South Refuge
- Mined Land WA Bison Pen located on Unit 1
- Byron Walker WA; around headquarters and archery range

b.) **Refuge Area Closed to Hunting Year Round Open to All Other Legal Activities**

Region 1

- Ottawa SFL
- Rooks SFL
- Sheridan SFL

Region 2

- Leavenworth SFL & WA

Region 3

- Kingman WA-waterfowl refuge

c.) **Refuge Area Closed to Hunting, Open to all other legal activities 11/1 to 1/31**

Region 1

- Cedar Bluff WA – Cove 1, designated water area
- Lovewell WA – designated water area

d.) **Refuge Area Closed to Hunting Year Round, Closed to all activities 9/1 – 3/31**

Region 1

- Lovewell WA – designated land area

Region 3

- Cheney WA
- Elk City WA
- Marion WA
- Neosho WA

f.) **Refuge Area Closed to All Activities 9/1 to 1/31**

Region 1

- Cedar Bluff WA – west refuge
- Smoky Hill WA
- Wilson WA

g.) **Refuge Area Closed to All Activities 10/1 through 1/15**

Region 2

- Clinton WA
- Hillsdale WA
- Melvern WA
- Perry WA

h.) **Refuge Area Closed to All Activities 10/1 to 1/31**

Region 1

- Brzon WA
- Jamestown WA
- Ottawa SFL

i.) **Refuge Area Closed to All Activities 10/1 – 3/31**

Region 3

- McPherson Valley Wetlands WA

j.) *Refuge Area Closed to All Activities 11/1 to 1/31*

Region 1

- Cedar Bluff WA – Church Camp Cove
- Glen Elder WA
- Norton WA
- Webster WA

XIII. Seasonal Closures

a.) *Access by Permit Only 10/1 through 3/31*

Region 2

- Benedictine WA

b.) *Access by Permit Only 4/1 through 5/31 and 9/1 through 1/31*

Region 2

- Buck Creek WA
- Noe WA

c.) *Open to Hunting Thursday, Saturday and Sunday 9/10 through 3/31*

Region 2

- Brown SFL

d.) *Open to Hunting Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday*

Region 3

- Berentz/Dick WA

e.) *Open to Upland Bird Hunting Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday*

Region 2

- Burr Oak WA
- Dalbey WA
- Elwood WA

f.) *Closed to fishing 9/15 through 4/15*

Region 1

- Lovewell WA Inlet canal

Region 2

- Marais des Cygnes WA (marshes only)

XIV. Shooting Area (Ranges)

The following properties have designated firearm or archery ranges. Shooting hours are posted at the facility and available on area brochures and web-sites.

Region 1

-Glen Elder WA

Region 2

-Shawnee SFL (firearms & archery)

Region 3

- Byron Walker WA (archery)
- Cheney Reservoir & WA (firearms)
- Hollister WA (firearms)
- Maxwell Wildlife Refuge (firearms)

XV. Daily Hunt Permits

Daily hunt permits are required on the following properties:

Region 1

- Cheyenne Bottoms WA-In addition to daily hunt permit, trapping permit is required from the manager to trap
- Glen Elder WA
- Isabel WA
- Jamestown WA - In addition to daily hunt permit, trapping permit is required from the manager to trap
- Lovewell WA - In addition to daily hunt permit, trapping permit is required from the manager to trap
- Talmo Marsh
- Texas Lake WA

Region 2

- Benedictine Bottoms
- Blue Valley WA
- Bolton WA
- Clinton WA
- Dalbey WA
- Douglas SFL
- Elwood WA
- Hillsdale WA
- Jeffrey Energy Center WA Area # 2
- Kansas River WA
- La Cygne WA
- Lyon SFL
- Marais des Cygnes WA
- Melvern WA

- Milford WA
- Oak Mills WA
- Perry WA
- Tuttle Creek WA

Region 3

- Berentz/Dick WA
- Marion WA
- McPherson Wetlands
- Neosho WA
- Slate Creek Wetland

Statewide

- iWIHA

XVI. Daily Use Permits

Daily use permits are available electronically through I-Sportsman e-permit system for ALL activities.

Region 2

- Buck Creek WA
- Noe WA

115-20-7. Migratory doves; legal equipment, taking methods, and possession. (a) Legal hunting equipment for migratory doves shall consist of the following:

(1) Shotguns that are not larger than 10 gauge, use shot ammunition, and are incapable of holding more than three shells in total capacity;

~~(2) pellet and BB guns;~~

~~(3) archery equipment;~~

~~(4) (3) crossbows;~~

~~(5) (4) falconry equipment;~~

~~(6) (7) optical scopes or sights that project no visible light toward the target and do not electronically amplify visible or infrared light; and~~

~~(7) (6) blinds, stands, calls, and decoys, except live decoys.~~

(b) The use of dogs shall be permitted while hunting.

(c) Any type of apparel may be worn while hunting migratory doves.

(d) Legally taken migratory doves may be possessed without limit in time and may be given to another if accompanied by an attached, dated written notice that includes the donor's printed name, signature, and address; the total number of birds; the dates the birds were killed; and the 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.

(e) Migratory doves shall be taken only while in flight. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. ~~2016~~ 2018 Supp. 32-807; effective Nov. 20, 2009; amended July 20, 2012; amended July 28, 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. 115-20-7
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 amendments to the regulation would remove pellet guns as a legal method of take for migratory doves.

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 legal equipment for doves.

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 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 proposed amendments would not have any 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;

The proposal would remove pellet guns as a legal method of take for migratory birds.

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.

KDWPT WATERFOWL SEASON BRIEFING

April 25, 2019

BACKGROUND

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) annually develops frameworks from which states are able to establish migratory game bird hunting seasons. These frameworks establish maximum bag and possession limits, season lengths, and earliest opening and latest closing dates. States must operate within these frameworks when establishing state-specific migratory game bird seasons. The following are background material and USFWS frameworks from which Kansas may establish Kansas' 2019-20 waterfowl hunting seasons.

SEPTEMBER TEAL SEASON - Blue-winged teal are one of the earliest migrating waterfowl, with most migrating through Kansas from late August through early October, often prior to the opening of general duck seasons. Green-winged teal are also early migrants but are commonly found in Kansas throughout the fall and winter, depending on weather conditions. Cinnamon teal are occasionally found mixed with flocks of blue-winged teal in Kansas. Special teal seasons were initiated to provide additional harvest opportunities for blue-winged and green-winged teal. States can offer a 9-day September teal season when the blue-winged teal breeding population index (BPI) is above 3.3 million and a 16-day season is permitted when the blue-winged teal BPI exceeds 4.7 million. The most recent blue-winged teal BPI was 6.4 million, allowing a 16-day season for the 2019 season. In the High Plains Unit of Kansas (west of Highway 283), the liberal package framework allows for 97 days of general duck season. Coupled with two youth hunting days, the addition of a nine- or 16-day teal season would exceed the Migratory Bird Treaty Act's maximum allowance of 107 annual hunting days for any one migratory species. Thus, when the liberal package for the regular duck season is available and a teal season can be held, it is necessary to reduce the High Plains Unit teal season to eight days or reduce days in the High Plains Unit general duck season as not to exceed 107 hunting days. For the past eight seasons, a nine-day teal season coupled with a 96-day regular duck season has been selected in the High Plains Unit to satisfy this criterion.

DUCK, MERGANSER, AND COOT SEASONS - Since 1995, Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM) has been adopted for setting duck hunting regulations in the United States. The AHM approach provides the framework for making objective decisions through four regulatory packages listed below. Optimal AHM strategies are calculated using: (1) harvest-management objectives specific to each mallard stock; (2) regulatory alternatives; and (3) current population models and associated weights for midcontinent mallards. The four AHM regulatory alternatives are:

- **Liberal Alternative**
 - o Season Length: 74-day Low Plains Season, 97-day High Plains Season
 - o Daily bag limit: 6 birds with various species restrictions.
- **Moderate Alternative**
 - o Season Length: 60-day Low Plains Season, 83-day High Plains Season
 - o Daily bag limit: 6 birds with various species restrictions.
- **Restrictive Alternative**
 - o Season Length: 39-day Low Plains Season, 51-day High Plains Season
 - o Daily bag limit: 3 birds with various species restrictions.
- **Closed Alternative**

The final USFWS federal frameworks have not been released. However, it is anticipated the prescribed regulatory choice for the 2019-20 general duck season is the liberal alternative with the only species-specific federal regulation change being to reduce the northern pintail daily bag limit from 2 birds to 1 bird. It is also anticipated that the USFWS will extend general duck season framework closing date from the last Sunday in January to a fixed closing date of January 31.

GOOSE SEASONS - Harvest prescriptions for the Central Flyway's goose populations are based on population and harvest objectives as specified in population-specific management plans. There are no changes in goose harvest prescriptions for the 2019-20 season.

YOUTH WATERFOWL HUNTING DAYS - States may select two consecutive days per duck-hunting zone, designated as "Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days," in addition to their regular duck seasons.

EXTENDED FALCONRY SEASON - In addition to general waterfowl seasons, falconers may take migratory game birds during the special "extended" falconry season. The combined total number of days of take (i.e., teal season, general waterfowl season, and falconry) cannot exceed the Migratory Bird Treaty Act imposed maximum allowable 107 annual hunting days for any one species. This allows for additional 15 hawking days for waterfowl in Kansas Low Plain zones.

ANTICIPATED 2019-20 WATERFOWL USFWS FRAMEWORK

SEPTEMBER TEAL SEASON

Season Dates: Between September 1, 2019 and September 30, 2019
Season Length: 16 days
Daily Bag Limit: 6 teal (any combination of teal)
Possession Limit: 18 teal in possession (any combination of teal)
Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset
Zones/ Split: No zones or splits options

DUCK, MERGANSER, AND COOT SEASONS

Season Dates: Between the September 21, 2019 and January 31, 2020
Season Length: *High Plains Unit:* 97 days. The last 23 days may start no earlier than December 07, 2019
Low Plains Unit: 74 days
Daily Bag Limit: *Duck:* 6 ducks, with species and sex restrictions as follows: 5 mallards (no more than 2 of which may be females), 3 scaup, 3 wood ducks, 2 redheads, 2 canvasbacks, and 1 pintail.
Merganser: 5 mergansers of which only 2 may be hooded mergansers. States have the option to include mergansers in the duck daily bag limit, in which case the daily limit of merganser would be the same as the duck bag limit (6), of which two may be hooded mergansers
Coot: 15 coots
Possession Limit: Three times the daily bag limit.
Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise until sunset
Zones/ Split: *High Plains* – no zones and up to two segments
Low Plains – 3 zones with each having up to two segments
or no zones with three segments
Ducks zones are visited every 5 years. Next zone configuration window will be in 2021.

GOOSE SEASONS

Season Dates: *Dark Geese* (all geese except Ross's and snow geese): between September 21, 2019 and February 16, 2020
Light Geese (Ross's and Snow): between September 21, 2019 and March 10, 2020
Light Goose Conservation Order: between January 1, 2020 and April 30, 2020 (KAR 115-18-16). Must be held outside of all other waterfowl seasons
Season Length: *Dark Geese:*
Canada geese (or any other dark goose species except white-fronted geese) not to exceed 107 days
White-fronted geese - states may select either a season of:
Option A: 74 days with a bag limit of 3
Option B: 88-day season with a bag limit of 2
Light Geese: not to exceed 107 days

- Light Goose Conservation Order:* Must be held outside of all other waterfowl seasons
- Daily Bag Limit:** *Dark Geese:*
 Canada geese (or any other dark goose species except white-fronted geese) 8 geese
 White-fronted geese - states may select either a season of:
 Option A: 74 days with a bag limit of 3
 Option B: 88-day season with a bag limit of 2
Light Geese: 50 light geese
Light Goose Conservation Order: No daily bag limit
- Possession Limit:** *Dark Geese:* Three times the daily bag limit
Light Geese: No possession limit
Light Goose Conservation Order: No possession limit
- Shooting Hours:** *General Goose Seasons:* One-half hour before sunrise to sunset
Light Goose Conservation Season: One-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset
- Zones/ Split:** *General Goose Seasons:* No zones and up to two segments
Light Goose Conservation Season: No zones or splits

SPECIAL YOUTH, VETERAN, AND ACTIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL WATERFOWL HUNTING DAYS

States may select 2 days per duck-hunting zone, designated as “Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days,” and 2 days per duck-hunting zone, designated as “Veterans and Active Military Personnel Waterfowl Hunting Days,” in addition to their regular duck seasons. The days may be held concurrently. The Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days must be held outside any regular duck season on weekends, holidays, or other non-school days when youth hunters would have the maximum opportunity to participate. Both sets of days may be held up to 14 days before or after any regular duck-season frameworks or within any split of a regular duck season, or within any other open season on migratory birds.

Daily Bag Limits: The daily bag limits may include ducks, geese, swans, mergansers, coots, moorhens, and gallinules and would be the same as those allowed in the regular season. Flyway species and area restrictions would remain in effect.

Shooting Hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Participation Restrictions for Youth Waterfowl Hunting Days: States may use their established definition of age for youth hunters. However, youth hunters must be under the age of 18. In addition, an adult at least 18 years of age must accompany the youth hunter into the field. This adult may not duck hunt but may participate in other seasons that are open on the special youth day. Youth hunters 16 years of age and older must possess a Federal Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (also known as Federal Duck Stamp). Swans may only be taken by participants possessing applicable swan permits.

Participation Restrictions for Veterans and Active Military Personnel Waterfowl Hunting Days: Veterans (as defined in section 101 of title 38, United States Code) and members of the Armed Forces on active duty, including members of the National Guard and Reserves on active duty (other than for training), may participate. All hunters must possess a Federal

Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp (also known as Federal Duck Stamp).
Swans may only be taken by participants possessing applicable swan permits.

EXTENDED FALCONRY SEASON

- Season Dates:** Between September 1, 2019 and March 10, 2020
- Season Length:** For all hunting methods combined, the combined length of the extended season, regular season, and any special or experimental seasons must not exceed 107 days for any species or group of species in a geographical area.
- Daily Bag Limit:** No more than 3 migratory game birds, singly or in the aggregate
- Possession Limit:** Three times the daily bag limit
- Hawking Hours:** One-half hour before sunrise to sunset
- Zones/ Split:** Each extended season may be divided into a maximum of three segments

- Low Plains Late Zone
- Low Plains Southeast Zone

Feb. 25 to Mar. 10
Feb. 25 to Mar. 10

Table 1. Kansas September Teal Season Dates and September Teal Harvest from 1992 to 2018

Year	Low Plains Dates	Hunting Days	High Plains Dates	Hunting Days	Bag Limit	Green-winged Teal	Blue-winged Teal	Total Harvest
1992*	Sept 12-20	9	Sept 12-20	9	4	4,267	12,902	17,169
1993*	Sept 11-19	9	Sept 11-19	9	4	1,081	5,604	6,685
1994*	Sept 10-18	9	Sept 10-18	9	4	2,217	7,083	9,300
1995*	Sept 16-24	9	Sept 16-24	9	4	1,896	10,227	12,123
1996*	Sept 14-22	9	Sept 14-22	9	4	1,415	17,115	18,530
1997*	Sept 13-21	9	Sept 13-21	9	4	2,367	14,858	17,225
1998*	Sept 12-27	16	Sept 12-20	9	4	8,454	19,727	28,181
1999*	Sept 11-26	16	Sept 11-19	9	4	3,052	28,022	31,074
2000	Sept 9-24	16	Sept 9-16	8	4	4,621	27,724	32,345
2001	Sept 15-30	16	Sept 15-22	8	4	1,790	10,741	12,531
2002	Sept 21-29	9	Sept 21-28	8	4	3,783	8,723	12,506
2003	Sept 13-28	16	Sept 20-27	8	4	9,024	21,393	30,417
2004	Sept 18-26	9	Sept 18-25	8	4	2,901	19,173	22,074
2005	Sept 17-25	9	Sept 17-24	8	4	2,200	10,387	12,587
2006	Sept 9-24	16	Sept 16-23	8	4	4,733	23,664	28,397
2007	Sept 8-23	16	Sept 15-22	8	4	4,534	25,582	30,116
2008	Sept 13-28	16	Sept 13-20	8	4	7,200	15,120	22,320
2009	Sept 12-27	16	Sept 19-26	8	4	2,775	15,165	17,940
2010	Sept 11-26	16	Sept 18-26	9	4	1,812	16,829	18,641
2011	Sept 10-25	16	Sept 17-25	9	4	1,748	22,562	24,310
2012	Sept 8-23	16	Sept 15-23	9	4	4,298	19,420	23,718
2013	Sept 7-22	16	Sept 14-22	9	6	2,323	28,213	30,536
2014	Sept 13-28	16	Sept 20-28	9	6	2,806	36,736	39,542
2015	Sept 12-27	16	Sept 19-27	9	6	3,620	28,504	32,124
2016	Sept 10-25	16	Sept 17-25	9	6	3,172	22,910	26,082
2017	Sept 9-24	16	Sept 16-24	9	6	4,821	13,329	18,150
2018	Sept 8-23	16	Sept 15-23	9	6	N/A**	N/A**	N/A**
1999-2017 Average						3,748	20,757	24,495

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

** Harvest Data is not available until August.

Figure 1. Kansas Duck Hunting Zones

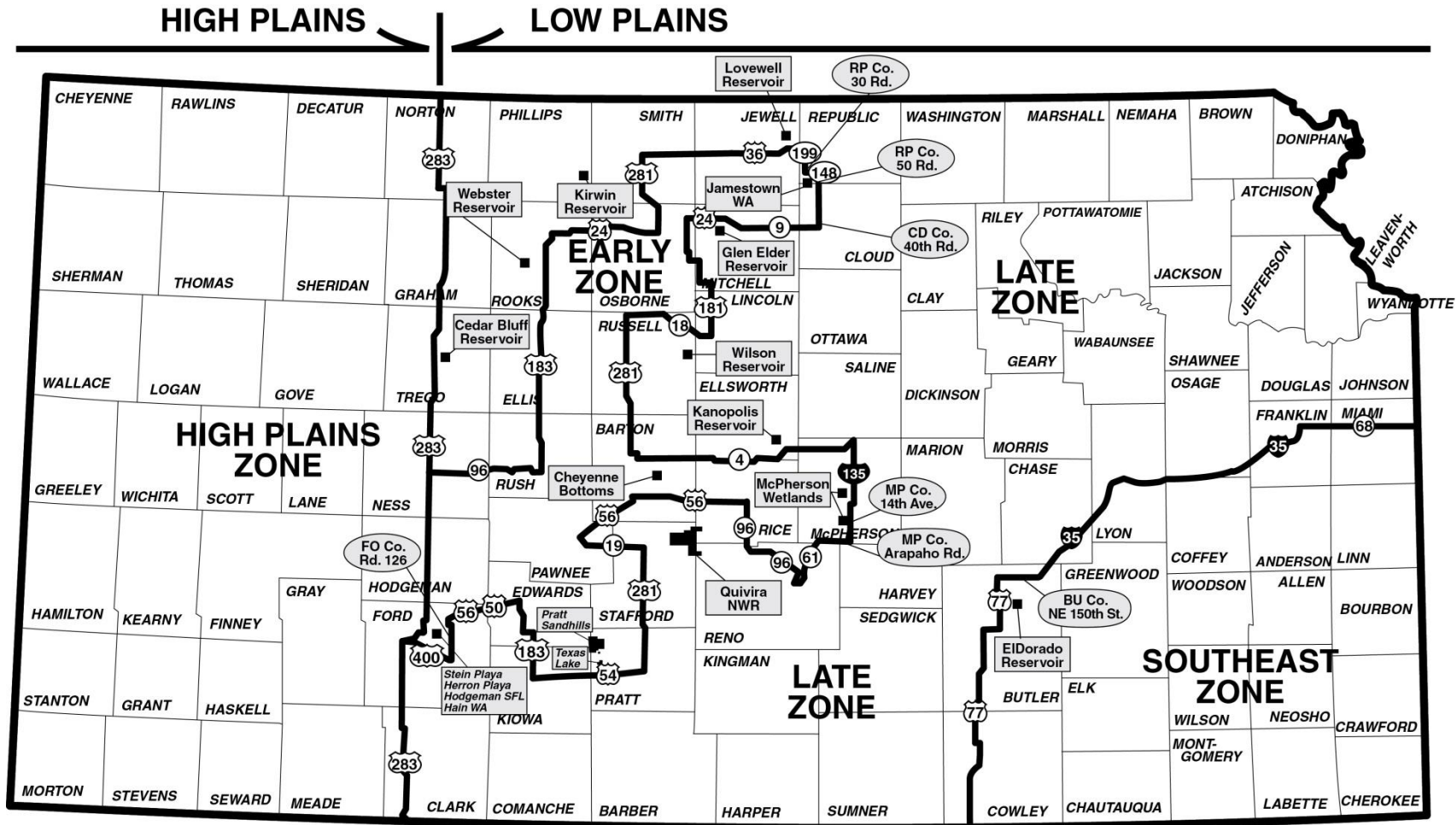


Table 2. Historic season dates by zone in Kansas from 1994 to 2018

Year	Season Days	High Plains (HP)	Low Plains Early	Low Plains Late	Low Plains Southeast
1995	60 +23HP	Sep 30 - Oct 3 Oct 14 - Dec 17 Dec 23 - Jan 5	Oct 21 - Oct 29 Nov 11 - Dec 17 Dec 23 - Jan 5	--	--
1996	60 +23HP	Oct 12 - Dec 1 Dec 7 - Jan 7	Oct 12 - Dec 1 Dec 21 - Dec 29	Nov 2 - Dec 15 Dec 21 - Jan 5	--
1997	74 +23 HP	Oct 4 - Jan 4 Jan 15 - Jan 18	Oct 4 - Dec 7 Dec 20 - Dec 28	Oct 25 - Dec 14 Dec 20 - Jan 11	--
1998	74 +23 HP	Oct 3 - Jan 3 Jan 14 - Jan 17	Oct 10 - Dec 13 Dec 26 - Jan 3	Oct 24 - Nov 1 Nov 7 - Jan 10	--
1999	74 +23 HP	Oct 2 - Jan 2 Jan 20 - Jan 23	Oct 9 - Dec 12 Dec 25 - Jan 2	Oct 23 - Oct 31 Nov 6 - Jan 9	--
2000	74 +23 HP	Sep 30 - Jan 1 Jan 19 - Jan 21	Oct 7 - Dec 10 Dec 23 - Dec 31	Oct 21 - Oct 29 Nov 4 - Jan 7	--
2001	74 +23 HP	Oct 6 - Jan 1 Jan 12 - Jan 20	Oct 13 - Dec 16 Dec 24 - Jan 1	Oct 27 - Nov 4 Nov 10 - Jan 13	--
2002	74 +23 HP	Oct 12 - Jan 7 Jan 18 - Jan 26	Oct 12 - Dec 15 Dec 24 - Jan 1	Oct 26 - Nov 3 Nov 9 - Jan 12	--
2003	74 +23 HP	Oct 11 - Jan 6 Jan 17 - Jan 25	Oct 11 - Dec 14 Dec 26 - Jan 3	Oct 25 - Nov 2 Nov 8 - Jan 11	--
2004	74 +23 HP	Oct 9 - Jan 4 Jan 22 - Jan 30	Oct 9 - Dec 12 Dec 25 - Jan 2	Oct 30 - Jan 2 Jan 22 - Jan 30	--
2005	74 +23 HP	Oct 8 - Jan 3 Jan 21 - Jan 29	Oct 15 - Dec 11 Dec 17 - Jan 1	Oct 29 - Jan 1 Jan 21 - Jan 29	--
2006	74 +23 HP	Oct 7 - Jan 2 Jan 20 - Jan 28	Oct 14 - Dec 10 Dec 16 - Dec 31	Oct 28 - Dec 31 Jan 20 - Jan 28	--
2007	74 +23 HP	Oct 6 - Jan 1 Jan 19 - Jan 27	Oct 13 - Dec 9 Dec 15 - Dec 30	Oct 27 - Dec 30 Jan 19 - Jan 27	--
2008	74 +23 HP	Oct 4 - Dec 30 Jan 17 - Jan 25	Oct 11 - Dec 7 Dec 20 - Jan 4	Oct 25 - Dec 28 Jan 17 - Jan 25	--
2009	74 +23 HP	Oct 10 - Jan 5 Jan 23 - Jan 31	Oct 10 - Dec 6 Dec 19 - Jan 3	Oct 31 - Jan 3 Jan 23 - Jan 31	--
2010	74 +23 HP	Oct 9 - Jan 3 Jan 22 - Jan 30	Oct 9 - Dec 5 Dec 18 - Jan 2	Oct 30 - Jan 2 Jan 22 - Jan 30	--
2011	74 +23 HP	Oct 8 - Jan 2 Jan 21 - Jan 29	Oct 8 - Dec 4 Dec 17 - Jan 1	Oct 29 - Jan 1 Jan 21 - Jan 29	Nov 5 - Jan 8 Jan 21 - Jan 29
2012	74 +23 HP	Oct 6 - Dec 30 Jan 19 - Jan 27	Oct 6 - Dec 2 Dec 15 - Dec 30	Oct 27 - Dec 30 Jan 19 - Jan 27	Nov 15 - Jan 27
2013	74 +23 HP	Oct 5 - Dec 2 Dec 21 - Jan 26	Oct 5 - Dec 1 Dec 21 - Jan 5	Oct 26 - Dec 29 Jan 18 - Jan 26	Nov 2 - Nov 3 Nov 16 - Jan 26
2014	74 +23 HP	Oct 11 - Dec 8 Dec 20 - Jan 25	Oct 11 - Dec 7 Dec 20 - Jan 4	Nov 01 - Jan 04 Jan 17 - Jan 25	Nov 8 - Nov 9 Nov 15 - Jan 25
2015	74 +23 HP	Oct 10 - Jan 4 Jan 23 - Jan 31	Oct 10 - Dec 6 Dec 19 - Jan 3	Oct 31 - Jan 3 Jan 23 - Jan 31	Nov 14 - Jan 3 Jan 9 - Jan 31
2016	74 +23 HP	Oct 8 - Jan 1 Jan 20 - Jan 29	Oct 8 - Dec 4 Dec 17 - Jan 1	Oct 29 - Jan 1 Jan 21 - Jan 29	Nov 12 - Jan 1 Jan 7 - Jan 29
2017	74 +23 HP	Oct 7 - Jan 1 Jan 20 - Jan 28	Oct 7 - Dec 3 Dec 16 - Dec 31	Oct 28 - Dec 31 Jan 20 - Jan 28	Nov 11 - Dec 31 Jan 6 - Jan 28
2018	74 +23 HP	Oct 13 - Dec 31	Oct 13 - Dec 16	Oct 27 - Dec 30	Nov 10 - Jan 6

	Jan 12 - Jan 27	Dec 22 - Dec 30	Jan 19 - Jan 27	Jan 12 - Jan 27
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Table 3. The 2018 duck population and pond estimate from the annual Waterfowl Breeding Population and Habitat Survey and comparison to 2017 and long-term average (1955-2017). Numbers are in millions. The 2019 population and pond estimates are not available until late July.

Species	2018	% Change from 2017	% Change Long-Term Average
Mallard	9.3	-12%	+17%
Gadwall	2.9	-31%	+43%
American Wigeon	2.8	+2%	+8%
Green-winged Teal	3.0	-16%	+42%
Blue-winged Teal	6.4	-18%	+27%
Northern Shoveler	4.2	-3%	+62%
Northern Pintail	2.4	-18%	-40%
Redhead	1.0	-10%	+38%
Canvasback	0.7	-6%	+16%
Scaup	4.0	-9%	-20%
Total Ducks	41.2	-13%	+17%
May Pond Counts	5.2	-14%	0%

Figure 2. Estimates of active duck hunters, duck hunting days and duck harvest in Kansas from 1999 to 2017 based upon the Harvest Information Program. The 2018 harvest data is not available until late July.

Kansas HIP Estimates of Duck Harvest and Duck Hunters

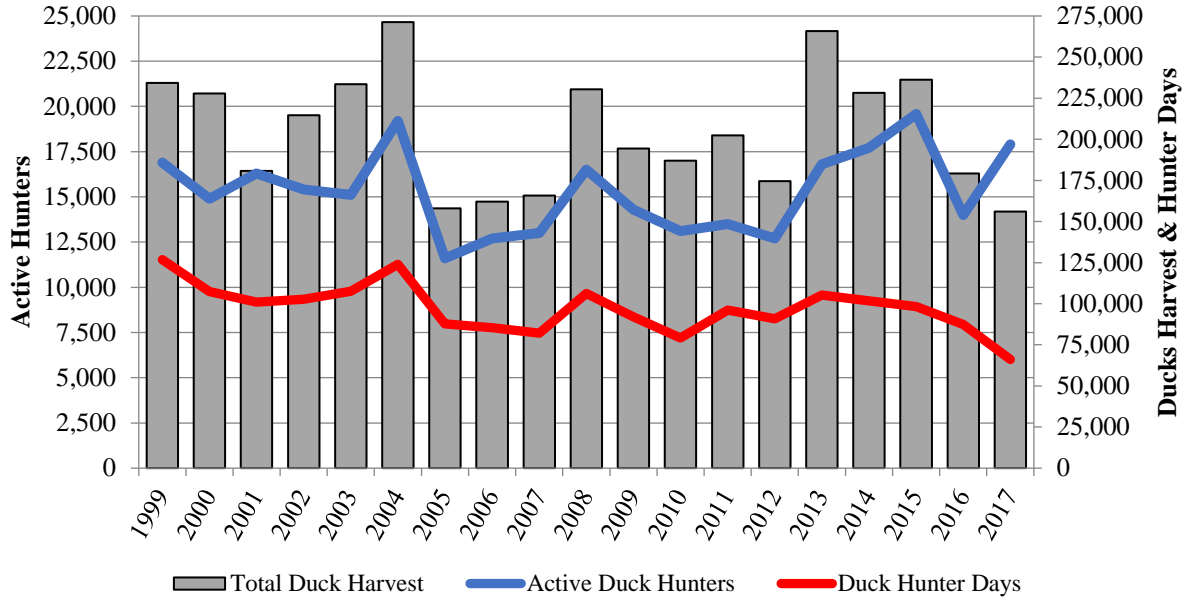


Table 4. All Seasons (teal and regular) estimates of active duck hunters, season duck harvest, and average duck per hunter, average seasonal bag per hunter, and total duck hunter days in Kansas from 1999 to 2017 as estimated by the Harvest Information Program. The 2018 harvest data is not available until late July.

Year	Active Duck Hunters	Duck Harvest	Average Duck Hunter Days	Average Seasonal Duck Bag	Duck Hunter Days
1999	16,900	234,300	7.5	13.9	126,800
2000	14,900	227,900	7.2	15.2	107,400
2001	16,344	180,800	6.2	11.1	100,989
2002	15,426	214,600	6.7	13.9	102,744
2003	15,100	233,600	7.1	15.5	107,600
2004	19,200	271,200	6.5	14.2	124,000
2005	11,600	158,000	7.6	13.7	87,700
2006	12,663	162,100	6.7	12.8	85,416
2007	13,021	165,800	6.3	12.7	82,149
2008	16,531	230,400	6.4	13.9	106,154
2009	14,259	194,400	6.5	13.6	92,081
2010	13,053	187,100	6.1	14.3	79,064
2011	13,534	202,400	7.1	15.0	96,138
2012	12,739	174,600	7.1	13.7	90,851
2013	16,847	265,900	6.3	15.8	105,344
2014	17,700	228,300	5.8	15.9	101,802
2015	19,600	236,200	5.0	12.1	98,300
2016	14,000	179,200	6.2	12.8	87,300
2017	17,900	156,100	3.7	8.7	66,100
1999-2016 Average	15,182	208,156	6.3	13.7	93,937
% Change from 2016	+28%	-13%	-41%	-32%	-24%
% Change from Avg.	+18%	-25%	-41%	-37%	-30%

Table 5. Duck species composition in the Kansas regular duck season harvest from 1999 to 2016 and as estimated by the Harvest Information Program. The 2017 harvest data is not available until late July.

Year	Total Duck Harvest	Mallard	Gadwall	Green-winged Teal	Blue-winged Teal	Pintail	American Wigeon	Northern Shoveler	Wood Duck	Diving Ducks*
1999	203,226	114,167	27,189	21,918	6,936	5,410	7,075	4,578	4,439	10,404
2000	195,555	102,846	29,363	27,872	2,385	7,453	12,520	1,789	2,683	7,154
2001	168,267	97,739	19,154	20,049	1,074	7,339	6,265	3,401	3,938	8,055
2002	202,093	93,112	36,572	31,423	3,468	4,624	13,032	3,783	3,153	10,614
2003	203,184	95,711	41,063	24,536	4,258	4,157	15,513	4,258	3,751	8,315
2004	249,126	133,582	41,374	29,012	6,812	3,280	13,371	5,298	3,027	10,595
2005	145,413	84,193	21,629	13,197	1,588	3,666	7,332	4,277	1,589	7,453
2006	133,701	55,780	30,594	11,156	1,183	2,704	7,944	6,254	2,874	14,198
2007	135,523	61,041	27,687	22,182	1,296	2,591	6,638	4,210	1,133	7,125
2008	208,056	98,160	34,080	22,560	3,840	6,872	17,760	2,400	3,600	16,864
2009	176,862	80,574	27,589	23,569	3,654	5,664	11,511	7,674	3,106	11,876
2010	168,422	76,639	30,940	15,276	3,366	5,437	8,415	9,321	3,366	14,369
2011	178,112	85,163	29,553	18,113	4,131	5,243	8,262	8,262	2,224	14,777
2012	150,901	78,157	32,473	9,232	1,910	6,367	7,959	2,706	1,114	9,869
2013	235,335	94,432	34,188	32,861	20,414	12,115	9,460	12,945	2,655	15,435
2014	188,655	114,417	13,648	22,067	11,225	4,847	4,975	4,592	1,531	10,716
2015	204,053	112,358	31,068	17,193	11,312	6,033	9,803	4,524	1,508	8,897
2016	153,083	95,986	13,981	16,566	4,699	5,169	3,760	3,290	1,645	6,578
2017	137,833	65,323	19,380	15,126	3,025	4,160	7,185	7,468	1,512	11,818
1999-2016 Average	180,916	93,160	28,501	20,732	5,083	5,428	9,409	5,317	2,571	10,983
% Change from 2016	-10%	-32%	+39%	-9%	+36%	-20%	+91%	+127%	-8%	+80%
% Change Average	-24%	-30%	-32%	28%	-42%	-24%	-24%	+43%	-42%	+8%

* includes redhead, canvasback, ring-necked duck, lesser scaup, greater scaup, goldeneye and ruddy duck

Table 6. Kansas goose seasons from 2006 to 2018.

Season	Canada Goose	Season Days/ Daily Bag Limit	Light Goose	Season Days/ Daily Bag Limit	White-fronted Goose	Season Days/ Daily Bag Limit
2006	Oct 28 - Oct 29 Nov 08 - Feb 18	105/3	Oct 28 - Oct 29 Nov 08 - Feb 18	105/20	Oct 28 - Oct 29 Nov 08 - Jan 07 Feb 10 - Feb 18	72/2
2007	Oct 27 Oct 28 Nov 07 - Feb 17	105/3	Oct 27 Oct 28 Nov 07 - Feb 17	105/20	Oct 27 - Oct 28 Nov 07 - Jan 06 Feb 09 - Feb 17	72/2
2008	Oct 25 - Oct 26 Nov 05 - Feb 15	105/3	Oct 25 - Oct 26 Nov 05 - Feb 15	105/20	Oct 25 - Oct 26 Nov 05 - Jan 04 Feb 07 - Feb 15	72/2
2009	Oct 31 - Nov 08 Nov 11 - Feb 14	105/3	Oct 31 - Nov 08 Nov 11 - Feb 14	105/20	Oct 31 - Nov 08 Nov 11 - Jan 03 Feb 06 - Feb 14	72/2
2010	Oct 30 - Nov 07 Nov 10 - Feb 13	105/3	Oct 30 - Nov 07 Nov 10 - Feb 13	105/20	Oct 30 - Nov 07 Nov 10 - Jan 02 Feb 05 - Feb 13	72/2
2011	Oct 29 - Nov 06 Nov 09 - Feb 12	105/3	Oct 29 - Nov 06 Nov 09 - Feb 12	105/20	Oct 29 - Jan 01 Feb 04 - Feb 12	74/2
2012	Oct 27 - Nov 04 Nov 07 - Feb 10	105/3	Oct 27 - Nov 04 Nov 07 - Feb 10	105/20	Oct 27 - Dec 30 Feb 02 - Feb 10	74/2
2013	Oct 26 - Nov 03 Nov 06 - Feb 09	105/3	Oct 26 - Nov 03 Nov 06 - Feb 09	105/20	Oct 26 - Dec 29 Feb 01 - Feb 09	74/2
2014	Nov 01 - Nov 09 Nov 12 - Feb 15	105/3	Nov 01 - Nov 09 Nov 12 - Feb 15	105/50	Nov 01 - Dec 14 Jan 17 - Feb 15	74/2
2015	Oct 31 - Nov 01 Nov 04 - Feb 14	105/6	Oct 31 - Nov 01 Nov 04 - Feb 14	105/50	Oct 31 - Jan 03 Jan 23 - Feb 14	74/2
2016	Oct 29 - Jan 01 Jan 04 - Feb 12	105/6	Oct 29 - Jan 01 Jan 04 - Feb 12	105/50	Oct 29 - Jan 01 Jan 21 - Feb 12	74/2
2017	Oct 28 – Oct 29 Nov 08 - Feb 18	105/6	Oct 28 – Oct 29 Nov 08 - Feb 18	105/50	Oct 28 – Dec 31 Jan 27 - Feb 18	88/2
2018	Oct 27 – Oct 28 Nov 07 - Feb 17	105/6	Oct 27 – Oct 28 Nov 07 - Feb 17	105/50	Oct 27 – Dec 30 Jan 26 - Feb 17	88/2

Figure 3. Estimates of active goose hunters, goose hunting days and goose harvest in Kansas from 1999 to 2017 based upon the Harvest Information Program. The 2017 harvest data is not available until late July.

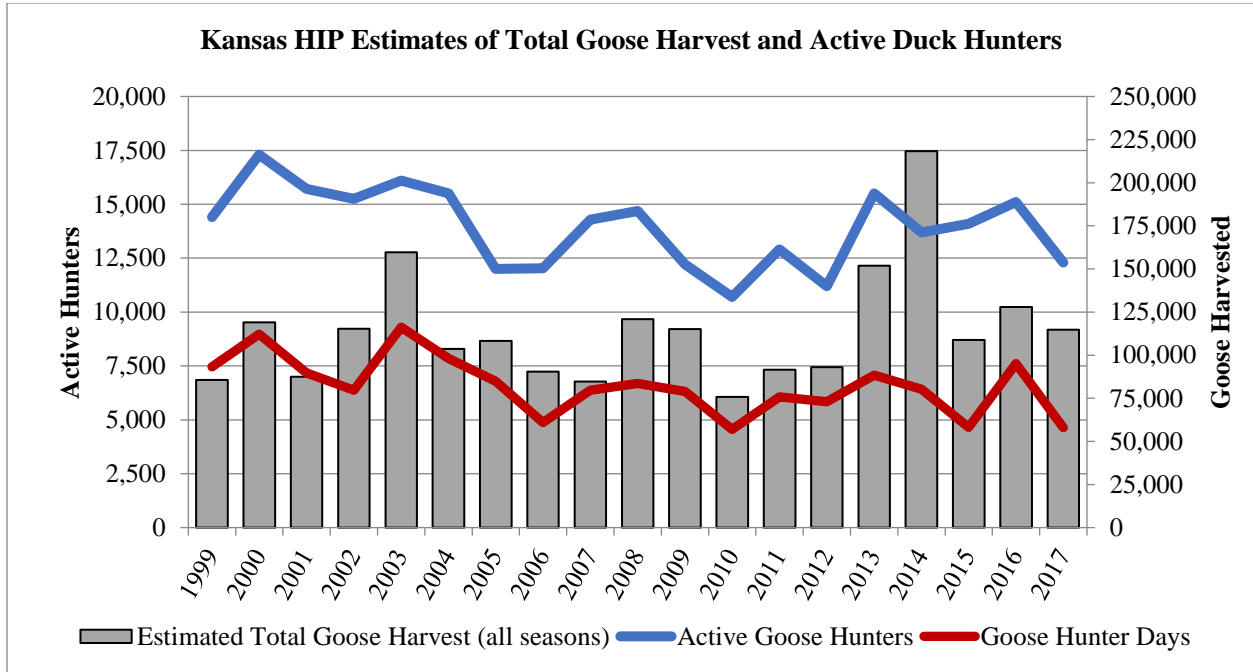


Table 7. Estimates of active goose hunters, goose harvest, average goose per hunter, average seasonal bag per hunter, total goose hunter days, and regular season harvest for Canada, light goose and white-fronted geese in Kansas from 1999 to 2017 based upon the by the Harvest Information Program. The 2018 harvest data is not available until late July.

Year	Active Goose Hunters	Total Goose Harvest	Avg. Goose Hunter Days	Avg. Goose Seasonal Bag	Goose Hunter Days	Canada Goose Harvest	Light Goose Harvest	White-fronted Goose Harvest	Light Goose Conservation Season
1999	14,400	85,700	6.5	5.9	93,300	66,255	12,048	5,476	11,165
2000	17,300	119,000	6.5	6.9	112,200	98,005	8,164	11,303	11,937
2001	15,715	87,499	5.7	5.6	89,663	72,707	4,405	4,721	35,138
2002	15,248	115,400	5.2	7.6	79,771	80,982	18,222	8,966	17,087
2003	16,100	159,700	7.2	9.9	116,200	123,866	19,263	9,735	65,608
2004	15,500	103,700	6.3	6.7	98,000	80,118	16,481	5,688	25,272
2005	12,000	108,300	7.1	9.1	84,800	99,178	3,689	970	18,802
2006	12,038	90,400	5.1	7.5	60,994	59,566	12,848	2,336	12,711
2007	14,294	84,699	5.6	5.9	79,723	59,968	10,943	13,788	4,260
2008	14,692	120,900	5.7	8.2	83,525	87,067	12,540	16,325	11,924
2009	12,213	115,201	6.5	9.4	78,955	92,267	4,267	12,267	15,244
2010	10,700	75,800	5.3	7.1	56,936	66,494	4,459	4,847	53,863
2011	12,900	91,653	5.9	7.1	75,795	51,900	19,876	19,877	62,092
2012	11,207	92,367	6.5	8.3	73,084	72,204	13,016	7,127	72,447
2013	15,543	151,837	5.7	9.8	88,386	108,657	27,253	15,927	92,825
2014	13,700	218,300	5.9	15.9	80,287	166,812	32,409	19,064	55,271
2015	14,100	108,900	4.1	7.7	58,200	71,175	21,928	15,817	41,416
2016	15,100	127,998	6.3	8.5	95,000	96,863	14,222	16,913	45,501
2017	12,300	114,800	4.7	9.3	57,900	95,786	14,255	4,752	73,295
1999-2016 Average	14,039	114,329	5.9	8.2	82,249	86,338	14,224	13,633	36,4117
% Change from 2016	-19%	-10%	-25%	+9%	-39%	-1%	0%	-72%	+61%
% Change Average	-12%	0%	-21%	+14%	-30%	+11%	0%	-55%	+101%