

115-4-15. Restitution scoring system; white-tailed deer; mule deer; elk; antelope. (a) For the purpose of establishing restitution values, each of the following terms shall have the meaning specified in this subsection:

(1) "Abnormal point" means a point that is nontypical in shape or location.

(2) "Antler burr" means the elevated bony rim around the antler base of a deer or elk that is just above the skin of the pedicle.

(3) "First normal point" means the longest, first point immediately above, but not part of, the antler burr. If this point is branched, the longest and straightest portion of the point shall be used for measurement. All other points branching from this point shall be considered abnormal points.

(4) "Gross score" means the number derived by totaling certain measurements taken from the antlers or horns of a big game animal in accordance with this regulation.

(5) "Inside spread of the main antler beams" means the measurement at right angles to the center line of the skull at the widest point between main antler beams.

(6) "Length of the main antler beam" means the measurement from the lowest outside edge of the antler burr over the outer curve to the most distant point of what is or appears to be the main antler beam beginning at the place on the antler burr where the center line along the outer curve of the beam intersects the antler burr.

(7) "Normal point" means a point that projects from the main antler beam in a typical shape or location.

(8) "Point" means a projection on the antler of a deer or elk that is at least one inch long as measured from its tip to the nearest edge of the antler beam and the length of which exceeds the width at one inch or more of length. "Point" shall not include an antler beam tip.

(b) All measurements shall be made to the nearest 1/8 of an inch using a flexible steel tape that is 1/4 inch wide.

(c) The gross score of an antlered whitetail deer shall be determined by adding together all of the following measurements:

(1) The inside spread of the main antler beams, not to exceed the length of the longest main antler beam;

(2) the length of the main antler beam on the deer's right side;

(3) the length of the main antler beam on the deer's left side;

(4) the total length of all abnormal points on the right and left antlers;

(5) the total length of all normal points on the right and left antlers as measured from the nearest edge of the main antler beam over the outer curve to the tip. To determine the baseline for normal point measurement, the tape shall be laid along the outer curve of the antler beam so that the top edge of the tape coincides with the top edge of the antler beam on both sides of the point; and

(6) the following circumference measurements from the right and left antlers:

(A) The circumference taken at the smallest place between the antler burr and the first normal point on the main antler beam. If the first normal point is missing, the circumference shall be taken at the smallest place between the antler burr and the second normal point;

(B) the circumference taken at the smallest place between the first normal point and the second normal point on the main antler beam. If the first normal point is missing, the circumference shall be taken at the smallest place between the antler burr and the second normal point;

(C) the circumference taken at the smallest place between the second normal point and the third normal point on the main antler beam; and

(D) the circumference taken at the smallest place between the third normal point and the fourth normal point on the main antler beam. If the fourth normal point is missing, the circumference shall be taken halfway between the third normal point and the tip of the main antler beam.

(d) The gross score of an antlered mule deer shall be determined by adding together all of the following measurements:

(1) The inside spread of the main antler beams, not to exceed the length of the longest main antler beam;

- (2) the length of the main antler beam on the deer's right side;
- (3) the length of the main antler beam on the deer's left side;
- (4) the total length of all abnormal points on the right and left antlers;
- (5) the total length of all normal points on the right and left antlers as measured from the nearest edge of the main antler beam over the outer curve to the tip. To determine the baseline for normal point measurement, the tape shall be laid along the outer curve of the antler beam so that the top edge of the tape coincides with the top edge of the antler beam on both sides of the point; and
- (6) the following circumference measurements from the right and left antlers:
 - (A) The circumference taken at the smallest place between the antler burr and the first normal point on the main antler beam. If the first normal point is missing, the circumference shall be taken at the smallest place between the antler burr and the second normal point;
 - (B) the circumference taken at the smallest place between the first normal point and the second normal point on the main antler beam. If the first normal point is missing, the circumference shall be taken at the smallest place between the antler burr and the second normal point;
 - (C) the circumference taken at the smallest place between the main antler beam and the third normal point; and
 - (D) the circumference taken at the smallest place between the second normal point and the fourth normal point. If the fourth normal point is missing, the circumference shall be taken halfway between the second normal point and the tip of the main antler beam.
- (e) The gross score of an antlered elk shall be determined by adding together all of the following measurements:
 - (1) The inside spread of the main antler beams, not to exceed the length of the longest main antler beam;
 - (2) the length of the main antler beam on the elk's right side;
 - (3) the length of the main antler beam on the elk's left side;
 - (4) the total length of all abnormal points on the right and left antlers;
 - (5) the total length of all normal points on the right and left antlers as measured from the nearest edge of the main antler beam over the outer curve to the tip. To determine the baseline for normal point measurement, the tape shall be laid along the outer curve of the antler beam so that the top edge of the tape coincides with the top edge of the antler beam on both sides of the point; and
 - (6) the following circumference measurements from the right and left antlers:
 - (A) The circumference taken at the smallest place between the first normal point and the second normal point on the main antler beam;
 - (B) the circumference taken at the smallest place between the second normal point and the third normal point on the main antler beam;
 - (C) the circumference taken at the smallest place between the third normal point and the fourth normal point on the main antler beam; and
 - (D) the circumference taken at the smallest place between the fourth normal point and the fifth normal point on the main antler beam. If the fifth normal point is missing, the circumference shall be taken halfway between the fourth normal point and the tip of the main antler beam.
- (f) The gross score of an antelope shall be determined by adding together all of the following measurements:
 - (1) The length of the right horn measured along the center of the outer curve from the tip of the horn to a point in line with the lowest edge of the base, using a straight edge to establish the line end;
 - (2) the length of the left horn measured along the center of the outer curve from the tip of the horn to a point in line with the lowest edge of the base, using a straight edge to establish the line end;
 - (3) the circumference of the base of each horn, measured at a right angle to the axis of the horn, not to follow the irregular edge of the horn. The line of the measurement shall be entirely on horn

material;

(4) three circumference measurements on each horn based on the criteria specified in this paragraph. The length of the longest horn shall be divided by four. Starting at the base, each horn shall be marked at these quarters, even though the other horn may be shorter. The circumference shall be measured at these marks at a right angle to the axis of the horn. If the prong of the horn interferes with the first measurement from the base, this measurement shall be taken immediately below the swelling of the prong. If the second measurement from the base falls in the swelling of the prong, this measurement shall be taken immediately above the swelling of the prong; and

(5) the length of the prong measured from the tip of the prong along the upper edge of the outer side to the horn, then continuing around the horn, at a right angle to the long axis of the horn, to a point at the rear of the horn where a straight edge crossing the back of both horns touches the horn. If there is a crack where the prong extends from the horn, the length of the prong shall be taken passing over the entire crack. Once the initial prong length is taken, the width of the crack shall be measured and deducted from the initial prong length. The adjusted length shall be the recorded length of the prong.

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