

**Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
Commission Meeting Minutes
Thursday, March 11, 2010
Holiday Inn Holidome
605 Fairlawn Road, Salon C, Topeka, Kansas**

Subject to
Commission
Approval

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

The March 11, 2010 meeting of the Kansas Wildlife and Parks Commission was called to order by Chairman Kelly Johnston at 1:30 p.m. at the Holiday Inn Holidome, Topeka, Kansas. Chairman Johnston and Commissioners Debra Bolton, Gerald Lauber, Frank Meyer, Doug Sebelius, Robert Wilson and Shari Wilson were present.

II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS, STAFF AND GUESTS

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

Chairman Johnston welcomed Representative Mitch Holmes to the meeting.

III. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO AGENDA ITEMS

Sheila Kemmis - We have added an agenda item to the Workshop (#5) – KAR 115-2-1 regarding fees for HOL elk permits. Matt Peek will present it. Items 5-9 have been renumbered. Also, evening stewardship presentation has been deleted.

IV. APPROVAL OF THE January 7, 2010 MEETING MINUTES

Commissioner Gerald Lauber moved to approve the minutes, Commissioner Frank Meyer second. *Approved.* (Minutes – Exhibit B).

V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Steve Sorensen, Conservation Vice President, Kansas Wildlife Federation – I have provided you with the new Kansas Wildlife Federation newsletter. On page 10, Shari Wilson was selected as the Conservation Educator of the Year for 2009 (Exhibit C). Presented her with a trophy whitetail award at our annual meeting on February 27. Chairman Johnston – Congratulations. Commissioner Shari Wilson – Thanks to the Kansas Wildlife Federation for the award. It is an honor to be in the company of great people doing great conservation work in our state.

Bill Long, representative of Friends of Fancy Creek ShootingRange – I have provided you with brochures about our range and want to make you aware of our upcoming Women on Target days

and Kid's Day (Exhibit D). The range gets a lot of usage, and we would like to welcome you to come out on open range dates. Also we can schedule special events.

Brandon Houck, National Wild Turkey Federation, Allen, Kansas – I wanted to report on the big game Commission permits we received this year. We sold the any deer for \$5,500 and the elk for \$9,500. Thank you for that opportunity.

Cris Collier, Great Bend Convention and Visitors' Bureau – Sorry I missed you in Great Bend, I was in Texas representing byways and refuges at the Snowbird Convention. Weather hasn't cooperated with the self-guided tour on the byway, so I wanted to stop by and give you a DVD of the GPS tour. KDWP helped put this together with the help of Dr. Ted Cable, K-State, who wrote copy (Exhibit E).

Representative Mitch Holmes – (Exhibit F – handouts from today's presentation, original proposal and testimony). I represent Pratt and I am proud of Wildlife and Parks and what the people do. There is some frustration among landowners with cougars. I did introduce a bill earlier this year to start a dialog on legalizing hunting cougars. KDWP opposed the bill. I was hoping KDWP would come up with an amendment for the bill, but instead your attorney, Chris Tymeson, suggested I come here to this meeting. Landowners would like to be able to hunt cats, tag them and be allowed to keep the cat. I live among people who are outside every day, and I believe they are credible witnesses. When I went to committee I thought I was going to have to establish the fact that they exist, but the Ag Committee said they do exist. I have visited with employees and past employees and nobody denies they are here, but the department could do better PR on them. I respectfully ask the Commission to consider this proposal. Commissioner Meyer – I have been gathering information and as a commissioner I need more information before I can vote on this. I do admit last summer seeing something that looked like a cougar, but couldn't find any tracks or scat or anything. We have to have positive proof before we can say. Not sure they are as thick as some people think. Representative Holmes – I have no expectation of voting today, I just wanted to start a dialog. Secretary Hayden – We appreciate Representative Holmes coming before the Commission and agree it is better to handle this with the Commission rather than legislative action. It does warrant thorough biological review and thought by the Commission. Chairman Johnston – What would be the standard time to consider a proposal? Tymeson – Matt Peek would gather data. We would have general discussion, workshop and then vote; it can take up to 180 days. It takes 60 days from publication in the federal register. Commissioner Sebelius – I read your bill and I understand you are going away from allowing residents to hunt without a license? Rep Holmes – I believe this is the best route. Commissioner Bolton – Have any trappers caught cougars? Representative Holmes – I believe there have only been two sightings in the state. Matt Peek – None have been trapped. The bigger issue is livestock depredation and there has been none that we have been able to identify. We investigate, but it seems most often it turns out to be something else. We allow depredation permits to take animals in livestock depredation and Charlie Lee from K-State works with this and he has not seen any. We need to document that a problem is occurring on the landscape. Commissioner Meyer – Was the one at Wakeeney wild or captive bred? Peek - I assume it was wild. Chairman Johnston – How many times in the last ten years have we documented black bears? Matt Peek –

In the last 20 years, three, all in southwest Kansas, which we believe came from Colorado, New Mexico or Arizona. Commissioner Lauber – I am one of a shrinking number of Kansans who have never seen a mountain lion. I think part of the problem is the department is getting a black eye for not jumping on the band wagon and saying there are lots of mountain lions. We are being accused of being sneaky and evasive. We have all heard about mountain lions with secret radio chips, which tend to occur in nearly every state that has a potential for mountain lions. A lot of good citizenry are concerned about mountain lions who are concerned about their safety. Representative Holmes is not alone in believing we should protect the livestock. I'm not sure we should dismiss this, but I would prefer, if a political reality, that we should consider something rather than have a statute proposed. I would like to have time to look this over, and I believe there are more expectations than there will be harvested cats. One out of every ten deer hunters has a deer cam and there is no documentation. This may buy us some good will. Commissioner Meyer – Thank you for bringing this to the forefront, now we can do a scientific study and we can clear the smoke. We will work on this. Chairman Johnston – Speaking for myself, I agree with Commissioner Lauber that we should not dismiss your topic. We need to look at facts and consider the subject. Biologists need to consider calendar dates for seasons and if the population is viable to maintain a healthy population, etc. We need to collect data to discuss with the Commission. I believe dogs are used to hunt mountain lions. Over the last several years we have heard negative comments from landowners about coyote hunters with dogs and running them across people's property. We need to carefully study this. Representative Holmes – I appreciate the dialog and I am encouraged you want to deliberate and study over this. This proposal was bigger than what I first thought. My first thought was to protect landowners who have had livestock killed. We can get testimony, and I will be available for comments. Also, I will be watching over the next 180 days. Ron Klataske, Executive Director, Audubon of Kansas – I gave you a packet of rare species in Kansas and one of the ones listed was mountain lions. We had a considerable number of people who contacted me and none who wanted to kill them off. We need to develop a conservation plan and protocol for mountain lions that might cause damage. Other states have this, such as Nebraska. Once they are confirmed then we would have a process to deal with that. It is unnecessary to kill mountain lions in Kansas just because they might be here unless we can see a viable hunting population. I believe it is ill-founded, but good opportunity to deal with this issue. In parallel to Representative Holmes, we should pursue considering mountain lions as an at-risk species; better to justify that than killing them. They are hard to hunt if you don't use dogs, and it would be pretty easy to wipe out whatever population we do have in the state. They are mostly transient, like those from South Dakota. In the Black Hills of South Dakota they have about 200 animals and have a huntable population. But they've never had a threat to human lives, according to their biologists. Deer cause more damage, but we don't want to wipe them out either. Don't go out and kill them, but capture them and put radio callers on them. I believe Representative Holmes would justify funds for that. Another protocol could be to establish amnesty to people who have killed mountain lions in the past. I know of two killed in the state by hunters. The department may have heard about those, but it is a small number. It would create ridicule for the department as it has for the legislature. The Kansas City Star draws strong issue with the legislature trying to wipe out a very rare species. We are lucky to have deer, elk and other species that were once extinct here. Commissioner Meyer – If mountain lion is imminent danger to you then you can shoot them now. Matt Peek – Yes, in 32-1002 you

can protect yourself. Chairman Johnston – But, you cannot keep the fur or the skull? Matt Peek – Correct. Commissioner Lauber – We have no extra money at this time, we could allow a season, but I might change my mind when the second lion comes in. This agency doesn't enjoy a high popularity factor. Commissioner Shari Wilson – What species was most recently made legal to hunt in our state? Secretary Hayden – Eurasian doves. Commissioner Shari Wilson – We made that decision on some basic conservation principles, and I don't feel we have any of that information right now. Saying we will have a season when we don't know how many animals we have is not the way to do it. We base deer units on information using scientific principles. It is premature to talk about seasons. I realize we get a black eye, but we need to follow procedures we followed with other species. Commissioner Lauber – You are talking about a no-closed season, not a season, like gophers and moles. It is a waste of money to consider that. Commissioner Shari Wilson – This is different from our regular protocol. Steve Sorensen – I'm not sure the mere presence of cougars in Kansas warrants its extermination. We hear horror stories in California, but so far no one has complained about cougars. We need to consider an open season when we have as many mountain lions as coyotes. We only see bobcats occasionally and I am concerned with the same situation. Mr. Klataske and I have investigated cases and there is so much mistaken identification. Allow landowners to protect their property, but not turn loose a bunch of hunters. Commissioner Lauber – Wildlife biology is not necessarily an ingredient in the legislative arena. We don't want to fight with the legislature over something like this. Sorensen – We can set season for mountain lions right now, and it is not going to make us better off with the legislature. We allowed them to take over deer management and lived to regret it. A lot is going on, and you can't appease the legislature. The department is getting a black eye from sportsmen because of some issues. Commissioner Sebelius – We have a wildlife task force and should have them advise us. Chairman Johnston – I am questioning the wisdom of allowing landowner to retain skull or hide if they kill an animal.

Marty Birrell (accompanied by Dennis ?? – did not sign in) (Exhibit G) – Open study on public health issue. I trained as a biologist and work as conservation educator. I am a deer hunter and have been alerted to the awareness of high velocity lead ammunition. I found lead shrapnel in meat I got back from the locker. I am a licensed wildlife rehabilitator and recently received an eagle that was suffering from lead poisoning. One was also received into another group in December. Eagles are a good indicator of wildlife health, such as was the case when DDT was banned. Recent studies indicate good possibilities of lead poisoning. No documentation of acute lead poisoning, but long-term exposure of lead is what we are concerned about. At of recent conference of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the Center for Disease Control and hunters from North Dakota had elevated levels of lead. Lead and hypertension have been linked as well as lower IQ and other health problems in humans. Another study was done by the big game coordinator in Minnesota. He euthanized 50 sheep by shooting them, then studied them and found the bullet went far deeper than expected and found lead in about 35 percent of the meat. A lot of lead ammunition is being used in big game hunting. We don't want to put that meat on our table. Ask you to undertake a study to examine this and read the research. Lead is a problem, and it is a toxic heavy metal. The question is what kind of public health risk is it to hunters, families and people who consume the meat shot with lead ammunition. Fourteen states are undertaking regulations controlling this ammunition. Chairman Johnston – I appreciate your presentation.

Commissioner Meyer – My son used copper bullets. They mushroom and don't fragment so there is ammunition available that will do a good job. Birrell – This year I also used copper and harvested two deer. This year was a wake up call and we should raise the public awareness on this issue. Chairman Johnston – Could someone in the department look at this issue and inform us on it? Secretary Hayden – Joe and his staff can. We have been looking at other lead issues. We will prepare status and trends of lead reduction that is happening.

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

1. American Fisheries Society (AFS) Award for Outstanding Wallop-Breaux for CFAP - Bob Curry, president, AFS Fisheries Administrators Section, presented this award to the Fisheries Section. It is my pleasure to be here today. I have the pleasure to recognize your agency for a significant program that you have. AFS was established in 1970 and we have 9,000 members. We highlight the importance and effectiveness of fishing. We are funded through Dingle-Johnson and Wallop-Breaux monies allocated to states to enhance fishing and boating opportunities. Since 1950 over \$3 billion has been raised. There is ongoing scrutiny and those funds are up for reauthorization this year. We recognize and showcase outstanding programs such as the Community Fishing Access Program (CFAP) in Kansas. The CFAP is a remarkable program that has greatly improved fisheries and access for citizens. There are more people in urban areas and this program is eliminating barriers. I will take it back to North Carolina to see how we can implement this in our program. *Presented award to Chairman Johnston. Picture with Hayden, Nygren, Curry and Johnston.* Chairman Johnston – We are proud of this program, its success and acceptance by communities around the state.

A. Secretary's Remarks

1. Agency and State Fiscal Status – Dick Koerth, assistant secretary of Administration, gave this report to the Commission (Exhibit H). The following report is an update on issues impacting the FY 2010 and FY 2011 budgets since January 7, 2010 Commission meeting. The amounts authorized for FY 2010 have not been amended since the last meeting, but this does not mean that further adjustments will not occur. As of February 28, 2010, receipts to the SGF from taxes were \$106 million below the estimate. On March 5, 2010, Governor Parkinson announced a budget balancing plan to address the shortfall SGF receipts which don't directly impact KDWP. The State Consensus Revenue Estimating Group will meet the first part of April, 2010 to determine the amount of revenue available for FY 2010 and FY 2011. Additional reductions to the budget may occur if revenue estimates continue to decline. For FY 2011 the Governor has recommended a total budget of \$59.6 million and 416.5 FTE positions. The SGF expenditures would be \$5.5 million which is approximately the same as last year. The Governor's recommendations for FY 2011 are: no cost of living increase for state employees, GBR includes funds for longevity payments and does not include any furloughs; no additional FTE positions, KDWP had requested seven new positions including a position for managing the Parsons Army Ammunition Plant land anticipated to be acquired prior to June 30, 2010; funding for 40 replacement vehicles, \$848,030; funding for a maintenance building at the Kaw River State Park to be financed from Federal LWCF and the Wildlife Fee Fund, \$500,000; shift of funding to

delete SGF from state park operations and use \$250,000 State Agricultural Fund, \$250,000 Cabin Revenue Fund, and about \$1 million Road Fund; reduce amount available for park road maintenance from \$1.6 million to \$637,000; and include \$2.1 million for land acquisition. These recommendations will allow KDWP to continue existing operating expenditures for state parks and other programs. The Legislative subcommittees have completed their review of the FY 2010 and FY2011 budgets. For FY 2010 the only adjustment to the GBR was by the House subcommittee which added language requiring us to open the west gate at Tuttle Creek State Park by May 1, 2010 with cost to be financed from existing funds. For FY 2011, the House would reduce the SGF appropriation recommended by the Governor by \$414,000, and the Senate would reduce the SGF amount by \$527,000 to equal a reduction of 2.5 percent from the FY 2010 level. The Senate recommendation is a 9.5 percent reduction to the FY 2011 SGF amount recommended in the GBR. Both subcommittees will allow flexibility to increase park fees, if necessary, to continue operations of all state parks. Any fee increases will require the approval of the Commission and will be limited to certain fees, but the department does not intend to increase the fee for vehicle access. The House version increases the FY 2011 expenditure limitation on the Park Fee Fund by \$1 million and the Senate version increases the limitation on the Park Fee Fund by \$200,000. The House subcommittee report includes \$84,000 from special revenue funds and an additional one FTE for an additional NRO I to be located in Osage County. The Senate does not include this position. KDWP has advised the Commission on the possible need to increase the fees for hunting and fishing in order to maintain the fiscal stability of the Wildlife Fee Fund. After further review, we are not recommending that at this time. The department will continue to monitor the status of the fund and advise the Commission as necessary. Chairman Johnston – Pleased to hear there will be no recommendation to increase in license fees. Steve Sorensen – You are taking \$250,000 out of state agriculture (Ag) funds and using for state parks operations. How are those funds generated? Koerth – The state Ag funds have two components: one part wildlife areas leased to private farmers and one part is in park lands with the same type of situation. We will use the park Ag fund for state parks which generates only \$80,000. We will not use the funds generated from the wildlife generated funds on state parks, so essentially what you have is a \$160,000 cut to state parks. Sorensen – The one about maintenance building for Kaw River State Park is also coming out of wildlife fee fund. Koerth – That area is used by both the state park and two wildlife areas, one next to History Center and one downtown which is maintained as public land areas, so it is appropriate to do that building that way. Commissioner Shari Wilson – Can you explain the Tuttle Creek State Park gate issue? Tymeson – I can address that during my legislation talk because it is a bill as well. Koerth – Commissioners are included in the 5 percent pay cut.

2. 2010 Legislature – Chris Tymeson, chief legal counsel, gave this report to the Commission. We are past turn-around which means bills not out of House are basically dead, but can be put into another bill. Nothing moving on last year's bills. SB380 – cabin fee regulation, had a hearing, bill is in House committee. It started in Senate; had a hearing and no action since then. A bill that dealt with controlled substances which would have impacted park property has been withdrawn from calendar. On the House side a lot of action, HB2434, department supported, naming Prairie Spirit Rail Trail State Park, was amended to open the west entrance of Tuttle Creek SP, which came from HB2606, which did not make it out of committee so that was

added to this one. Tuttle creek's west entrance was closed in 2007 because of renovations to the dam, and stayed closed in order to streamline operations. Commissioner Lauber – How far apart are the entrances? Tymeson – About 1.7 miles apart. It did get into HB2434, which has a hearing tomorrow morning. HB2457 would have exempted nonresidents under age 16 from needing a hunting license and allow nonresidents to hunt coyotes without a hunting license. HB2458 would require bowhunters to take a doe before a buck. Department opposed both bills and they failed in committee. HB2459 deregulated harvest of rattlesnakes and would not allow us to license for rattlesnake roundup. HB2571 exempting POWs from paying license and permit fees; no hearing scheduled. HB2606 was the Tuttle Creek gate proposal and got on as amendment in HB2434. HB2611 would allow someone assisting a disabled hunter to be a mile away. HB 2639 would allow hunting of mountain lions and wolves without a hunting license. HB2646 blaze orange bill dealing with hunting deer or elk, basically dealing with Fort Riley, trying to get statute changed, Bill was gutted last year, reintroduced this year, and had a hearing on Monday It it doesn't move bill out of committee, it will not see action this year. HB2649, little bluestem as state grass, did get a hearing, passed House. It had a hearing yesterday and was placed on consent calendar, but pulled off today. One other bill introduced this week would repeal education requirement of department KDWP Secretary, introduced by Sub-Committee on Appropriations. Commissioner Shari Wilson – Do we know how much it will cost us to open the west gate at Tuttle Creek? Tymeson – About \$46,000. That amendment barely made it out of the House. We'll see tomorrow when we have a hearing. Sorensen – What is the number on the new bill regarding education of the Secretary? Tymeson – It just came out, should be numbered on Monday. Bill Long – Present at that public meeting about Tuttle Creek. The department got a PR black eye, because they are not listening; 1.7 miles is not far, but it is over the dam and a safety issue is involved. You need to meet the public half way and open a new entrance. Chairman Johnston – What is the safety issue? Long – It is a temporary road. The proposal made was to come down to a central entrance. Commissioner Lauber – Any safety issues ever come up? Tymeson – I was not at that public meeting but did listen to the concern of the citizens. But to spend \$46,000 to open an entrance, looking at central entrance, some statistics came out about public safety. Long – One issue is ambulance accessibility. Tymeson – We have not precluded those issues. Commissioner Lauber – How many state funded parks are in that area of the state? Hover – There are four parts of that park, all north of the river pond. Talking about river pond area. Proposal, looking at an additional road to come in at some point in time, but there is no money. Long – The old road could be re-established. Hover – On the east entrance, working with KDOT and that will be taken care of, but there are some issues on west entrance, as well. Commissioner Lauber – Are there commercial interests? Hover – A bait dealer. That entrance is in Riley County and most of the park is in Pottawatomie County. Commissioner Shari Wilson – Have we gone to a single entrance in all of our state parks? Tymeson – That is our long-term goal.

Break

B. General Discussion

1. Early Migratory Bird Seasons – Faye McNew, waterfowl biologist, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit I). The framework is for an early teal hunting season between

September 1 and September 30, 2010, not exceeding: 1) 16 days if the blue-winged teal breeding population is above 4.7 million, or 2) 9 days if the breeding population is between 3.3 - 4.6 million. The daily bag and possession limit would be 4 and 8, respectively. Last year's (2009) blue-winged teal breeding population was 7.4 million. The 2010 blue-winged teal breeding population total will not be known until June. It is possible that only 8 days will be available for the September Teal Season in the High Plains. Season recommendation for the High Plains Zone is a bag and possession limit of 4 and 8, respectively, with the following season date possibilities: 9-day season running September 18 through September 26, 2010; or, a 16-day season running September 11 through September 26, 2010; or, an 8-day season running September 18 through September 25, 2010. This potential restriction on the High Plains Teal Season is due to the 107-day annual limit (by treaty) on hunting of any one species. A regular High Plains duck season of 97 days allowed under the regular season liberal package, plus 2 days of youth hunting leaves only 8 days to reach the 107-day total. For the Low Plains Zone a bag and possession limit of 4 and 8, respectively, with the following season date possibilities: 9-day season running September 18 through September 26, 2010; or, a 16-day season running September 11 through September 26, 2010. Shooting hours allowed by the frameworks are ½ hour before sunrise to sunset. Chairman Johnston – I received a letter from Jerry Erwin, complimentary to the department on the 2009 and 2010 season, which I passed on to Faye.

2. Deer Management Status Report – Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit J, PowerPoint – Exhibit K). Deer attract a great deal of attention and issues include: deer habitat, hunting trends, public acceptance, quality, economics and policy. Agency policy is to protect, provide and improve outdoor recreation and natural resources in the state. The KDWP Mission statement from the 2005 strategic plan has three components: conserve and enhance Kansas natural heritage, its wildlife and its habitats to assure future generations the benefits of the state's diverse, living resources; provide the public with opportunities for the use and appreciation of the natural resources of Kansas consistent with the conservation of those resources; and inform the public of the status of the natural resources of Kansas to promote understanding and gain assistance in achieving this mission. With the strategic plan, we will manage deer populations compatible with their habitat and as acceptable. There are healthy deer living across the state in stable habitats. Mechanisms to improve habitat, include cost shares on tree planting, CRP has been outstanding to provide fawn rearing areas and protective cover, and as a result Kansas has magnificent animals. We have deer in backyards in cities and deer damage to crops. When problems occur in agricultural areas, problems occur in natural habitat. Deer have a profound influence on vegetative communities. Took this picture on private land in northcentral Kansas, showing a browse line that is very impressive; no leaves grow below the line and leaves are not able to develop. There are concentrations of deer because of weather conditions and other factors. We have been doing landowner tolerance studies since the 1960s using human dimensions surveys. We hit the wall in 1999, 5-6 percent say damage is severe, distributed across state in a spotty fashion. In the landowner deer survey, we asked how many deer they preferred. In the late 1990s, very few wanted more. What an acceptable hazard level on our highways is has increased. Deer vehicle accidents peaked in late 1990s and since then have stabilized. Reports come from Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) on official reports to law enforcement. In 1973, when speed limits were reduced, a reduction in deer

accidents occurred. In 1996 and 1997 we went to higher posted speed limits, and that has had an influence. Opportunities have substantially changed. In 1965, we offered a 5-day season. Now the season starts in early to mid-September and lasts until the end of January, with different seasons, as well as antlerless only. From the beginning, we have worked on deer management with a unit concept, monitoring populations and looking at other factors related to ecological areas of the state. In 1997 or 1998, the deer population tipped over, in upward growth, but since then the population has been stable or slightly declining through seasons and permits and assistance of hunters. We allowed additional permits, whitetail antlerless-only or game tags. Through time, resident and nonresident permits have changed. Resident hunter numbers have jumped substantially and archery hunter numbers have dropped. Hunters are using multiple equipment and many now use the whitetail either-sex, any season permit. We think about how deer influence the economy and deer hunters. A study in 1996 shows expenditures on hunting equipment, access to land and a small portion on licenses on permits, but drives a great deal of wildlife conservation in America. Retail sales in 1996 generated \$139 million, \$236 million total affect and about 2,800 jobs were created. We expect \$319 million in recent years. Numbers of people watching wildlife has increased to 787,000 residents and 29,000 nonresidents. Watching wildlife generates about \$95 million in economic impact. Access for hunters can be a problem. According to a landowner survey, 25 percent don't allow anyone, 80 percent allow relatives, and 10-20 percent are leasing their land. Kansas has been known as trophy or quality deer state. Kansas has more Boone and Crockett (B&C) entries than all of the states along the Atlantic coast. We produce a lot of high quality deer. Has quality declined? We feel confident it has not. The graph shows year of harvest for top 100 typical and top 100 non-typical in Pope and Young system. In 2007, highest year ever, top three typical with archery in this decade. Changes since 1999: open availability to white-tailed either sex permit for residents; up to five whitetail antlerless only permits per hunter; extended seasons for antlerless deer; and special units, more seasons, more permits. Effects since 1999: stabilized deer population, no longer growing at rate it has been; maintained age structure and quality; have increased competition among hunters; increased restrictions by landowners, especially requirement to pay lease; decline in hunter success rates and satisfaction have developed; and spotty distribution of deer in state. Deer are keystone species that influence habitat and public debate. Managed deer populations flourish and remain a vital part of Kansas heritage. There are a variety of benefits and they require continued monitoring. There is inappropriate harvest on whitetail antlerless deer and some hunted too much and in other areas not harvested at sufficient level and problems are occurring with adjacent landowners. This is exacerbated by leasing and feeding and baiting. We have issues to address on damage control and are being pressured by individuals leasing property. They have someone to take care of antlered deer, but want someone else to take care of antlerless deer problems. Chairman Johnston – Location of 2009 confirmed positive CWD tests in Kansas – we have seen data in three counties never before seen and saw a report farther east and south than ever before. I received a contingency plan from you and Shane, and I would like you to address that in a separate meeting. Fox – We can do that. We have brought up the contingency plan before. Ron Klataske – Size of deer population demonstrates we have a place for predators. People who are advocating for extermination of mountain lions should have statistics on deer populations. Chairman Johnston – Would like to consider for 2011/2012 a separate short rifle season before the rut, perhaps consistent with the schedule for Unit 19. Contacted by some citizens and would

like a discussion on that subject. Mike Pearce – Not sure what you are wanting? Chairman Johnston – We had a 10-day rifle season in December for a long time, want a pre-rut season 3-4 days long on a weekend.

3. KAR 115-25-9b. Deer; nonresident limited-quota antlered permit application period – Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit L). This regulation was established last year and sets the stage for an earlier application deadline for nonresidents applying for a deer permit as April 30. We will workshop in April and hold public hearing in June.

C. Workshop Session

1. KAR 115-8-1. Hunting; furharvesting, and discharge of firearms - Brad Simpson, public lands section supervisor, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit M). This is the 2010 public land special regulations for state fishing lakes and wildlife areas that will be changed and adopted by reference to 115-8-1. We will workshop these in April and will provide a complete set of proposed changes. One of the things we are working on is a complete review of the Refuge Section so it is not so complicated. Commissioner Meyer – There was a request in information on .17 gauge rimfire at a previous meeting. Have you done any looking at that? Tymeson – The issue was .17 caliber HMR rifles in relation to furbearers, which isn't in relation to this regulation he is discussing. Matt, have we proposed anything at this time? Matt Peek – No.

2. Falconry Regulations – Mike Mitchener, wildlife section chief, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit N). The sport of falconry is the practice of hunting with raptors. It was first allowed in Kansas in 1991, and now we have 74 falconers. The reason we are bringing this forward is because there has been a change in federal regulations. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) currently also permits falconry, so a person who wants to practice falconry has to have a state and a federal permit. The USFWS is going to get out of the permitting part of the program and allow states to be the only permit required. To do this, states must meet certain basic requirements. The USFWS published their final regulations in October 2008. Minimum standards are set forth that all states that are going to have a falconry program must have completed by January 1, 2014. The state that wishes to allow falconry must establish laws and regulations that meet the standards established by the USFWS before they end their permitting program. At that time, all federal falconry permits and the federal permitting program will end. State regulations can be more restrictive, but not less restrictive. Items required by USFWS for certification of state falconry permit include: a copy of state's Apprentice Falconer exam which at a minimum must cover laws and regulations, raptor biology and raptor identification, trapping methods, facilities requirements, care of raptors held for falconry, and diseases and health problems of raptors, and training methods; copies of the laws and regulations governing falconry of the state and certification that the laws and regulations meet the requirements of this section; and an electronic reporting system for reporting take (3-186a), transfers, and loss of falconry birds that is fully operational. This is currently a paper system and they are moving to an online database. Department staff have met with members and officers of the Kansas Hawking Club,

which is an affiliated member of the National Falconry Association (NAFA), to review current state regulations and determine what kind of revisions are needed to make our regulations meet the new federal regulations. In general, we agree that adoption of the new federal regulations in 50 C.F.R 21.29, which went into effect on October 8, 2008, will be sufficient. There are, however, certain requirements that our staff and officers of the Kansas Hawking Club feel should be more restrictive than federal regulations. Recommendations are: a lapsed permit may be reinstated at the previous level without retaking the examination in accordance with federal regulations of not having lapsed for more than five years (to take into account reasonable circumstances that may occur when an individual may not be able to renew permit or keep birds, such as military deployment); Apprentice Falconers can possess only wild-caught kestrels, red-tailed hawks, and red-shouldered hawks; adopt the lowered minimum age for falconry classes -- Apprentice would go down to 12 years of age, and General Class would go down to 16 -- currently those are 14 and 18; indoor and outdoor falconry holding facilities need to be constructed and inspected prior to issuance of falconry permit; falconry equipment as outlined by federal regulations shall be possessed by each applicant before the issuance or renewal of a falconry permit; adopt federal regulations on types of raptors and when they can be taken, but require a valid Kansas hunting license to take raptors from the wild; no species listed as Kansas threatened or endangered can be taken; each item of equipment used to capture raptors shall be tagged with permittees' name and falconry permit number; and raptors taken under a depredation or special purpose federal permit may be used by General and Master Falconers. Typically these raptors would be golden eagles, for example recently in Wyoming they have been doing depredation permitting on golden eagles and a lot of times falconers can capture those under those depredation orders under APHIS. Commissioner Meyer – I thought red-shouldered hawks were listed? Mitchener – No they are not. Chairman Johnston – Is it permitted between licensees, for people who have falconry permits to sell raptors? Mitchener – They can sell pen-raised or gift or give wild-caught birds.

3. KAR 115-25-7. Antelope; open season, bag limit and permits – Matt Peek, wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit O). We have completed winter aerial surveys and are recommending 138 firearms and 46 muzzleloader permits, an increase of 8 firearm and 2 fewer muzzleloader permits from last year's quota. The break down by unit is: Unit 2 – 94 firearm and 24 muzzleloader; Unit 17 - 36 firearm and 12 muzzleloader; Unit 18 - 8 firearm and 10 muzzleloader. In Unit 18, this is the first year firearm permits have been authorized because of interest from the public and our survey indicates the population will withstand this small amount of additional harvest. Firearm and muzzleloader permits are restricted to residents with half assigned to landowner/tenants. Archery permits are authorized for both residents and nonresidents on an unlimited basis. Chairman Johnston – Is the population increasing or staying the same? Peek – Slightly increasing throughout the range.

4. KAR 115-25-8. Elk; open season, bag limit and permits – Matt Peek, wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit P). We are recommending unlimited, over-the-counter off Fort Riley elk permits. For the past ten years, the department has been expanding elk hunting opportunities on private land through increased season lengths, increased permit availability and increased area of land to the point that we have a six-and-a-half-month-

long season. Permits are available statewide with the exception of Morton County. We already offer unlimited antlerless hunt-own-land permits, so we are already fairly liberal. Elk have continued to expand, particularly in southwest Kansas, and this is one way we are going to try increase pressure in the area. We want to continue to manage Cimarron and Fort Riley herds as sustainable, but allow the potential for landowners to control populations and people out west to obtain permits. The more hunting opportunity we provide landowners, the more incentive landowners have to have elk on their property. We are proposing three permit types: limited number of statewide, except for Morton County, mainly on Fort Riley -- 12 either-sex and 15 antlerless; unlimited over-the-counter statewide, except for Morton, Riley, Clay, and Geary counties, which would provide a buffer around the Fort Riley and Cimarron populations, available for antlerless and either-sex; and antlerless HOL available statewide, and we are adding HOL either-sex. This is why 115-2-1 was added to establish an either-sex hunt-own-land fee for that. Statewide limited draw will be divided between military and nonmilitary applicants as in the past. Chairman Johnston – How do we distinguish between Kansas landowners and out-of-state landowners? Tymeson – This is a complex issue, landowners are defined under big game statutes as residents, but there are non-resident landowners who are not offered the same permits. Basically they are swearing that they are a landowner in that unit and it is a process like any other and they are swearing whether resident or nonresident.

5. KAR 115-2-1. Amount of fees (to set price for elk landowner/tenant HOL) - Matt Peek, wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission. We currently have a hunt-own-land antlerless elk permit which is \$50, the same price as landowner/tenant antlerless-only elk permit. We are proposing establishing a hunt-own-land either-sex permit, which we propose at the same price as landowner/tenant either-sex permit which is already in this regulation at \$125. This is half the price of the general resident either-sex permit. The framework is consistent with what we do with deer, there is a general resident fee, then the landowner/tenant fee is half that and the hunt-own-land fee is the same as the landowner/tenant fee.

6. KAR 115-25-9. Deer; open season, bag limit and permits – Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit Q). Since the last meeting we have changed one item for your consideration, an extended firearms season for all units. Chairman Johnston – There becomes no distinction between extended and special extended season? Fox – No, this is the extended season which is January 1 to January 9. The special extended season is covered under an additional regulation and is only in DMUs 7, 8 and 15 and one additional week. Statewide would be the extended season -- January 1, 2011 to January 9, 2011 and only in those other three units would the additional seven days occur. Commissioner Robert Wilson – On the extended whitetail antlerless-only season, the number of permits, would the number of permits be one? Fox – You would be able to use two permits in Unit 1, one is good statewide, including all lands managed by the department; and the second antlerless permit would be valid in all DMUs except 17 and 18. The additional three permits would only be valid in units 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, and subunit 19, the same as last year. The western units would be opened for the extended season.

7. KAR 115-25-9a. Deer; open season, bag limit and permits; additional considerations

– Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit R). Shawn Stratton from Fort Riley is in the audience today. There are changes from the briefing book, and I will go through each of those. First, Fort Riley is not asking for additional days for archery, so it would be the same as the rest of the state; they would like a season for people with disabilities and youth from October 8-11, 2010; and the firearm deer season would be different from those listed in the briefing book. The first segment is the same: November 26-28, 2010; second segment, December 18-22, 2010; and third, December 26-29, 2010. This regulation also covers either-species, antlerless-only permits. Last year they were only authorized in Unit 3 and after additional conversations and examination of the data, we are recommending a limited number of permits in DMUs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 17 and 18 (not in Units 7, 8). We would go from 100 for residents up to 500 in all of the units combined and go from 20 to 100 for nonresidents. This is the regulation where we establish the special extended whitetail antlerless-only season and that is in Units 7, 8, and 15 and the dates are January 10, 2010 through January 16, 2010. We will bring this back again as workshop in April and public hearing in June.

8. KAR 115-4-4. Big game; legal equipment and taking methods – Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit S). We will cover three regulations at the same time as the changes will be the same in all three. The proposal is to change the diameter of the broadhead from thirteen-sixteenths of an inch (13/16-inch) to three-quarters of an inch (3/4-inch). This will be easier for our field employees to measure as they have equipment to measure that. We feel that is still an adequate size. Bowhunters frequently use their archery equipment for target practice while they are in the field, and the current regulation restricts deer bowhunters to carry a broadhead with a diameter of 13/16 inches and no exception is included in the regulations that would allow hunters to possess non-broadhead arrows. Our recommendation is to allow hunters to possess non-broadhead arrows while hunting deer and wild turkey hunting, but they could not use that type of arrow for the hunting of big game or turkey. This would change the language in all three of those regulations: the big game equipment; the wild turkey equipment; and the crossbow hunting by persons with disabilities. The equipment would be standard.

Jordan Austin, National Rifle Association, based out of Fairfax, Virginia – Kansas is one of the states in my region. An issue was brought up that we want to comment on is concealed carry while bowhunting and the possession of firearms while in the woods. We think it is important to allow bowhunters to be afforded this protection while in the field with concealed carry. It seems unfair to deprive them of basic self-defense rights based on what equipment they will be using. People are vulnerable to 2-legged and 4-legged predators while in the field. There are not typically instances of hunters taking down an animal with a sidearm and it is unfair to punish the law-abiding citizen. Another issue is the use of suppressors, one of the most common concerns or arguments from people who oppose hunting is noise. People feel if they can hear gun shots they are in danger. There is no reason to believe it would be used for poaching. It protects hunters and their hearing. So suppressors can be used in a beneficial way to protect the public at large. A hunter could fire a shot to kill a coyote that might scare the deer away. Urge you to support these issues. Commissioner Lauber – Doesn't a suppressor have to have an extra level of supervision to obtain one? Austin – Yes, there is a background check you have to go through because they

fall in the Title II classification. Also, they have to obtain a costly stamp to possess these.

Commissioner Meyer – We allow conceal carry in Kansas with proper accreditation. Tymeson – Generally speaking there has been a long standing exemption in statute for hunters and anglers to carry concealed while hunting. It is a general exemption from concealed carry prohibitions. We have regulations or statutes that prohibit, in some cases, the carry of any sort of firearm while you are bowhunting or spotlighting. Those regulations supersede that general exemption that allows people to carry concealed. Jordan Austin, representing the NRA got the concealed carry laws passed four years ago and at that time, I requested an Attorney General’s opinion as to whether the conceal carry process with a permit superseded our specific prohibitions under regulation and the Attorney General’s opinion, which is not legally binding, but persuasive, says that our regulations do prohibit a person with a concealed carry permit from carrying a firearm concealed while bowhunting deer, for example. That is the bottom line of where we are starting from and I believe Jordan, since that opinion, has received comments, as well as the department, requesting an exemption in our regulations under 4-4, to allow the carrying of concealed firearms if you have a permit.

Commissioner Meyer – What about open carry? Tymeson – That is not allowed, it is prohibited under our current regulation. There are a number of ways to approach this: do nothing; allow a person with a concealed carry permit to carry concealed; or do away with the prohibition of carrying a firearm which would allow open carry.

Commissioner Lauber – These prohibitions in our regulations precede state being a conceal carry state? Tymeson – That is correct. It is not a prohibition against conceal carry, it is a prohibition against carrying a firearm.

Commissioner Bolton – Are there statistics to show the number of bowhunters that were out hunting and were assaulted and not able to protect themselves because they didn’t have a concealed weapon. Austin – I don’t have anything with me, but we have done articles in our magazine and been approached by bowhunters in states where this prohibition exists. Being a hunter myself and hunting in northern states where you have bears and other wild animals. These statistics don’t always get reported or communicated because people don’t talk about where they feared for their lives or don’t know where to report those things. I can dig up some information and provide the Commission with as much information I can gather on this. Permit holders have gone through significant background checks and are accurate to get this permit. I will try to get those statistics to you.

Chairman Johnston – Wonder about safety of conservation officers, hearing gun shots helps them locate where hunters are. Tymeson – One other background on the use of suppressors, came up last year because for the first time in Kansas suppressors were allowed, previously prohibited in Kansas. Have had recent inquires on small game, but not on big game. We did a survey of states and of the 25 that responded, half allowed and half did not.

Commissioner Meyer – I live within 50 yards of some prime deer hunting land and if someone is out there shooting I want to hear it. Austin – These suppressors are regulated and if this is allowed it is not going to be something that records of numbers of people will be going out and buying them. There are individuals who have financial means to possess these (are costly), but it should be up to hunter on public hunting to protect their own hearing.

Robert Robel, Manhattan – Point of information, the United Kingdom has very restricted firearms regulations and about six years ago they allowed suppressors to be used on rifles for safety considerations. They allowed them from the health issue standpoint.

Commissioner Meyer – There is a Supreme Court case in Massachusetts, to control rights to bear arms, which is challenging concealed carry, open carry, trigger locks, and all types of things.

Commissioner Bolton – If you are going to promote

suppressors as a health issue for the hunter, I am a deer hunter and I wear ear plugs and have never felt the need for a suppressor. Austin – The court case is McDonald versus the City Chicago and is coming on the heels of the Heller decision, which gave us the individual right to keep and bear arms. This case would apply that to all 50 states and there will be a lot of challenges to the more restrictive gun regulations, but we will see a lot of things in return. I don't see Wild West situations and shootouts everywhere. Since the concealed carry has been in affect there has not been a single instance of conceal carry permit holding using their firearm violently or in any illegal way. These are trustworthy citizens and we have seen a lot more law enforcement groups say they were wrong and they can be trusted. Ruling will have significant impact and will apply in all 50 states. It will not change everyone's attitude, but will provide us with a blanket of reassurance. Commissioner Lauber – The issue of suppressors will be statistically insignificant, not many people will use them. It is not a silencer, there is some noise, but it reduces that noise. Conceal carry will be a bigger issue for us. Not sure we want to make some statement one way or the other. Chairman Johnston – Have regulations before us on broadhead arrows and other types of arrows. I see no reason why we can't consider both of these topics and recommend we do so after further study. Tymeson – We have published these regulations for vote next month. If you want to further discuss those topics we can prepare an amendment, or bring this up in general discussion as a separate item. Chairman Johnston – That is my recommendation.

9. KAR 115-4-4a. Wild turkey; legal equipment and taking methods – Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit S). Same as KAR 115-4-4.

10. KAR 115-18-7. Use of crossbows for big game hunting by persons with disabilities; application, permit, and general provisions – Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit S). Same as KAR 115-4-4.

VII. RECESS AT 4:40 p.m.

VIII. RECONVENE AT 7:00 p.m.

IX. RE-INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS

X. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

None

XI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

D. Public Hearing

Notice and Submission Forms; and Attorney General Letter (Exhibit T).

1. KAR 115-4-2. Big game and wild turkey; general provisions – Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit U). We have a regulation and it has an additional section that would allow an individual to electronically register their deer and transport deer without the head attached. There is also some clean-up language on hunting assistance. Tymeson – There was a proposed amendment in the book and every regulation has to go before the Rules and Regulation Committee and they make comments on it. I saw no problem with the proposed change and put it in the briefing book as we had not received our letter from the Rules and Regulation Committee. However, they don't always agree with the Department of Administration who has to approve the regulations. When I took the proposed amendment over to be preauthorized by the Department of Administration, after it was in the briefing book, they said they would not approve that change, so there is no proposed amendment despite what is in the briefing book.

**Commissioner Frank Meyer moved to bring KAR 115-4-2 before the Commission.
Commissioner Shari Wilson seconded.**

The roll call vote on KAR 115-4-2 as recommended was as follows (Exhibit V):

Commissioner Bolton	Yes
Commissioner Lauber	Yes
Commissioner Meyer	Yes
Commissioner Sebelius	Yes
Commissioner R. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner S. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner Johnston	Yes

The motion as presented KAR 115-4-2 passed 7-0.

2. KAR 115-4-6. Deer; management units – Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit W). We are moving the boundaries of the deer units back to where they were before 2005, the original regular 18 DMUs. We have been issuing permits for 18 units for nonresidents, not DMU 19 and everybody who got a unit adjacent to Unit 19 got Unit 19 as well. The problem was with individuals who owned land in Unit 19 or had land in two units caused some hardship so we moved it back. We have created the 18 units and then we still have Unit 19 for the purpose of additional seasons or permits. It will not be one of the units to get a permit in directly. In this regulation we have a section that will not include land managed by the department in Unit 19, which is basically Clinton Wildlife Area so there would be no early firearm season or the extended archery season that goes to the end of January (on this public land). Basically this gets us back to where we were prior to 2005.

**Commissioner Debra Bolton moved to bring KAR 115-4-6 before the Commission.
Commissioner Shari Wilson seconded.**

The roll call vote on KAR 115-4-6 as recommended was as follows (Exhibit X):

Commissioner Bolton	Yes
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Commissioner Lauber	Yes
Commissioner Meyer	Yes
Commissioner Sebelius	Yes
Commissioner R. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner S. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner Johnston	Yes

The motion as presented KAR 115-4-6 passed 7-0.

3. Secretary's Orders for Deer - Lloyd Fox, big game wildlife biologist, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit Y). This is the annual deer permit quotas which are brought before the Commission for your review. We have increased the number of either-sex, antlerless-only permits in western Kansas, from 100 available for residents to 500 and increased the number of units from one to seven of the nine western units. It will place a small amount of additional pressure on mule deer does. That is available for residents and nonresidents, who will go from 20 to 100 permits, compared to last year. The other change is the number of nonresident whitetail either-sex permits, six DMUs with no change at all from last year. The rest have increases up to about two percent over last year. In all, 192 additional permits will be available for nonresidents compared to last year. One other change is the firearm either-species, either-sex, one of our premier permits, and we decreased the number from 1,200 to 1,000 this year. We are attempting to take pressure off mule deer bucks and put more pressure on does. That also decreased the number of mule deer stamps available for nonresidents in proportion to what we decreased for residents. Chairman Johnston – We had a fair amount of debate over how many permits were allocated to Unit 16 last year and there are five additional permits from last year? Fox – No, I believe there should be the same number of whitetail either-sex permits as last year. There will be fewer mule deer stamps in Unit 16. Mike Pearce – How many permits did we have leftover last year after the first draw? Fox – A couple thousand. Pearce – Than why are we increasing if we had permits left over? Fox – When those permits were reauthorized, they were used very rapidly, and I believe all but one DMU had all the permits used. We met the demand for people applying, but did not meet the total demand out there. Pearce – How many total nonresident deer permits you are offering this year? Fox – About 21,000, up 192 from last year. Pearce – Can I get those figures later? Fox – Yes. *Commission Consensus.*

4. KAR 115-7-1. Fishing; legal equipment, methods of taking, and other provisions – Doug Nygren, Fisheries Section chief, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit Z). We needed to tweak this regulation from the last meeting to clarify some language to make it more enforceable. We want to standardize language to restrict the use of optical scopes for sights on bows similar to what we have for terrestrial on page 4. There was some wording on what type of length limits dealing with paddlefish and bowfishing for catfish that we wanted to correct.

**Commissioner Frank Meyer moved to bring KAR 115-7-1 before the Commission.
Commissioner Doug Sebelius seconded.**

The roll call vote on KAR 115-7-1 as recommended was as follows (Exhibit AA):

Commissioner Bolton	Yes
Commissioner Lauber	Yes
Commissioner Meyer	Yes
Commissioner Sebelius	Yes
Commissioner R. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner S. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner Johnston	Yes

The motion as presented KAR 115-7-1 passed 7-0.

5. KAR 115-25-14. Fishing; creel limit, size limit, possession limit, and open season – Doug Nygren, Fisheries Section chief, presented this report to the Commission (Exhibit BB). This is another adjustment to what we brought before having to do with paddlefish. We are looking at limiting the number of paddlefish tags to six per year. There is some language in the reference document, which is a companion document, on clarification of the boundaries of where the snagging can occur.

Commissioner Shari Wilson moved to bring KAR 115-25-14 before the Commission. Commissioner Gerald Lauber seconded.

The roll call vote on KAR 115-25-14 as recommended was as follows (Exhibit CC):

Commissioner Bolton	Yes
Commissioner Lauber	Yes
Commissioner Meyer	Yes
Commissioner Sebelius	Yes
Commissioner R. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner S. Wilson	Yes
Commissioner Johnston	Yes

The motion as presented KAR 115-25-14 passed 7-0.

Chairman Johnston welcomed Representative John Grange to the meeting.

XII. Old Business

XIII. Other Business

A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates

- April 22, 2010 – Wichita, Great Plains Nature Center
- June 24, 2010 – Herrington, Herrington Community Building
- August 12, 2010 – Mankato, Community Center
- October 14, 2010 – Goodland, location to be determined.

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 7:20 p.m.

(Exhibits and/or Transcript available upon request)