

AGENDA
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE, PARKS & TOURISM
COMMISSION MEETING AND PUBLIC HEARING
Thursday, October 20, 2016
Seward County Event Center
810 Stadium Rd, Liberal, KS

- I. CALL TO ORDER AT 1:00 p.m.**
- II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS**
- III. ADDITIONS AND DELETIONS TO AGENDA ITEMS**
- IV. APPROVAL OF THE August 11, 2016 MEETING MINUTES**
- V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS**
- VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT**
 - A. Secretary's Remarks**
 - 1. Agency and State Fiscal Status (Robin Jennison)**
 - 2. 2017 Legislature (Chris Tymeson)**
 - B. General Discussion**
 - 1. Powder Hook Mobile App/Outdoor Mentors (Mike Christensen)**
 - 2. Antelope and Elk 25-Series Regulations (Matt Peek)**
 - 3. Public Land Regulations (Stuart Schrag)**
 - 4. Blue Ribbon Panel Update and Resolution Signing (Daren Riedel)**
 - C. Workshop Session**
 - 1. Big Game Permanent Regulations (Lloyd Fox)**
 - 2. Deer 25-Series Regulations (Lloyd Fox)**
 - 3. Threatened and Endangered Species Regulations (Chris Berens)**
- 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 115-25-5. Turkey; fall season, bag limit, and permits. (Kent Fricke)**
2. **KAR 115-25-6. Turkey; spring season, bag limit, permits, and game tags. (Kent Fricke)**
3. **KAR 115-2-2. Motor vehicle permit fees. (Linda Lanterman)**
4. **KAR 115-2-3. Camping, utility, and other fees. (Linda Lanterman)**
5. **KAR 115-8-13. Motorized vehicles and aircraft; authorized operation. (Linda Lanterman)**
6. **KAR 115-7-1. Fishing; legal equipment, methods of taking, and other provisions. (Doug Nygren)**
7. **KAR 115-7-10. Fishing; special provisions. (Doug Nygren)**
8. **KAR 115-17-2. Commercial sale of fish bait. (Doug Nygren)**
9. **KAR 115-18-20. Tournament black bass pass; requirements, restrictions, and pass duration. (Doug Nygren)**
10. **KAR 115-25-14. Fishing; creel limit, size limit, possession limit, and open season. (Doug Nygren)**

XII. OLD BUSINESS

XIII. OTHER BUSINESS

A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

If necessary, the Commission will recess on October 20, 2016, to reconvene October 21, 2016, at 9:00 a.m., at the same location to complete their business. Should this occur, time will be made available for public comment. If notified in advance, the department will have an interpreter available for the hearing impaired. To request an interpreter call the Kansas Commission of Deaf and Hard of Hearing at 1-800-432-0698. Any individual with a disability may request other accommodations by contacting the Commission Secretary at (620) 672-5911. The next commission meeting is scheduled for Thursday, January 5^m 2017 at Flint Hills Technical College, 3301 W 18th Ave, Emporia, KS.

Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism
Commission Meeting Minutes
Thursday, August 11, 2016
Life's Finer Moments
1285 16th Rd, Clay Center, Kan.

Subject to
Commission
Approval

The August 11, 2016 meeting of the Kansas Wildlife, Parks and Tourism Commission was called to order by Chairman Gerald Lauber at 1:00 p.m. at Life's Finer Moments, Clay Center. Chairman Lauber and Commissioners Emerick Cross, Tom Dill, Gary Hayzlett, Aaron Rider, Harrison Williams and Ward Cassidy were present.

II. INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS, STAFF AND GUESTS

Sheila – Presentation by Kevin Jones right after public comments.

IV. APPROVAL OF THE June 23, 2016 MEETING MINUTES

Chairman Lauber – correction of Nedeau, not Nettle.

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

V. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Chairman Lauber – Brent Frazee, Kansas City Star outdoor writer is retiring and not being replaced; There were two, now only Michael Pearce is full time outdoor writer. Always a way for information to reach the public, but we live in a different age. To extent you can, the more interest you show in outdoor writing and activities, through comments and blogs, the more our voices will continue to be heard. Good at disseminating information and helped keep sportsmen informed.

Norman (Unknown last name) – This issue hasn't arrived in central U.S., but issues with water rights is coming. In 2013, a court order stated that states don't own water rights, and they are taking out dams in northern California by court order. Be aware, if states don't own water rights, how do you enforce laws? Be prepared. Western Livestock Journal March issue has entire article; published in May, and the issue was raised again in Montana. Americans own the water rights. Be aware of what is coming down the road. Also articles from March and July. Native Americans kept water rights, fishing and hunting rights, etc. That is what the courts have ruled. Chairman Lauber – Water rights being discussed more than ever before, western areas built on deserts and discussions happening here in Kansas. Not as refined as we would like it to be, but appreciate your comments. I read Western Livestock Journal; they are not bashful about controversial issues. Norman – When Europeans forced Native Americans to give up the land, they kept water rights.

Sherwin Stielow – My wife Dorothy here, from north of Russell – Here to address walleye, but can't be here tonight. On the slot limits and barbless hooks, we travel to northern Saskatchewan and other Canadian provinces and visited Tobin Lake. The fishing is wonderful for walleye and pike. Really

passionate about the slot limits they have, may not be perfect for every reservoir or watershed, but I fish Wilson and Milford and see a lot of violations of walleye regulations and think we can improve this. Slot in Tobin Lake, changes with seasons and year to year, slot rose to 21½- to 29-inches – one trophy above and limit below, but everything in the slot goes back. Google Tobin Lake and read information. Having fished the waters so much there, we do catch and release most of the time. (Shared photo of fish wife caught that was 32 inches long and weighed 13 pounds.) Every lake in Kansas would fit into that lake. Have petition that is up to date about the slot limit. People and good fishermen help to enforce it. I am retired Highway Patrol and I know enforcement is limited. Not uncommon to have boat come up and say, put fish back in water. At fish cleaning station they watch what you have. Thing we see, along with barbless hooks, saved fish that way. The way walleye is hooked; more damage is done with hooks. Slot is increased at Tobin from 21 ½ to 31 inches, to increase breeding stock. Tournament fishermen are not who they have problems with, professional and semi-professional fishermen keep an eye on the lake; it is those who fish on weekends three to four times a year who are the problem fishermen. At Milford, see buckets of whites; see wiper and other fish in there. Need enforcement. Slot limit is being enforced by fishermen themselves. Summary of slot limit (handout). Go to website to see fish they catch. We love to fish and love to see things happen, support slot limit. Chairman Lauber – Appreciate comments, slot limit is effective where you have natural recruitment, but in some of our areas we don't have that.

Keaton Kelso, President Kansas Outfitters Association – (Handout – Exhibit C) Found about regulation (prohibiting guiding on public land) after the fact. Have experience hunting at the Bottoms and have taken hundreds of hunters to Cheyenne Bottoms, father/sons and out-of-country clients. There is limited access for these individuals. A guy from Georgia, used to live in Kansas and hunted Cheyenne Bottoms, took him hunting for 2-3 years. You can't just walk out there. Took gentleman from Wichita and his sons. Cheyenne Bottoms is one of top spots in the world for waterfowl. People call from all over the U.S., many who hunt in the Mississippi Flyway, come here to hunt pintails. People from Overland Park, been hunting with me for 17 years, those types of people keep coming back here. Those types can't hunt at Cheyenne Bottoms without a guide. In 18 years, I have never had an issue. Last year Cheyenne Bottoms had some issues with some outfitters, guy was transporting people, but not guiding. Those could have been dealt with on regulatory level. You can't drive your truck up and down the fence row, and can't mess with another hunter. If you were having an issue with a guide messing with another hunt that should have been dealt with there. Saying outfitters taking all of the good hunting areas, it's called an alarm clock. There is no one good location at Cheyenne Bottoms because the whole marsh is tremendous. Professional anglers can catch more fish, like us, we may set up and next day may have to move if getting encroached on. Understand concept of not giving outfitters access to public grounds, but you're not just taking rights from us, but all of the people we guide. I have a friend who is top fly fisherman on the Snake River; I have to hire guide if I want to go flyfishing. Guiding in Kansas leaves a bad taste in the mouth, but it is okay everywhere else? Can regulations be adopted at local level to address situations going on? Limit number of guides on a certain area. We went backwards on providing opportunity. Other part of talk is I am guides' lobbyist; I was instrumental in getting those guide permits taken away years ago. Two years after getting rid of guide license, came back with proposal to regulate guides. I spoke in legislature and everyone was neutral. We need KDWPT to be positive, not neutral, too many are just running taxi service. Probably 10 outfitters in this area, but you need to be bonded and have liability insurance. Chairman Lauber – Asking law enforcement to continue checking guiding people, guides complained about KDWPT should not regulate guides. Anybody can be a guide, some good and some bad, but problem is people can't tell them apart. My constituency has problem with guides and that is what I am dealing with. There was a uniform outcry at Cheyenne Bottoms. Kansas has limited amount of public property, doesn't make sense we would allow guiding on it. Can't go to Arkansas and do that. I'm sorry, but it is an item that I just never expected, and it was discussed for

several months. Like my comments about outdoor writers. We can't control federal reservoirs or those guides. Realize Cheyenne Bottoms is prime area. Kelso – Why are people hunting are more important than guides? Like Wal-Mart in most towns, they're in every community, same concept; or ask wolves if you want to leave sheep out they will want them out. Not just individuals, look at a group.

Glenn Cannizzaro, Tonganoxie, - FOP, represent game wardens and park rangers. Secretary Jennison said 19 months ago that law enforcement was going to get pay increases. The last pay increase was 2001, 15 years ago. Came up with pay matrix but does not compare to other states, and we have concerns. And we have to give up civil service to get pay increase. Secretary of State has statement on their website (read civil service definition - Unclassified Employees: Employees who serve in unclassified positions are generally appointed by elected officials or cabinet officers and serve at the pleasure of the official who appointed them. These positions do not have the protection of the civil service system. Classified Employees: Employees who are classified according to the jobs they perform and who are part of the state civil service system are classified employees. They have certain rights and protection through the civil service system and are considered insulated from political and non-governmental pressures.). Employees can be hired and fired at will, asking for pay increase. Chairman Lauber – Agree with you, but not sure what we can do; you work hard and deserve raises, don't know what we can do. Unknown audience – Parks and LE has concerns and just wanted to put in public forum.

Josh DeHoux, vice president for Lodge 59 – Intent is to bring this to public attention. Unclassification seems to be the push that is happening. Not happening in badged officials; other agencies have recognized inherent risk and public scrutiny that comes with that position; from political pressure, that could cause officer to lose their job under that; insulated under civil service. Two very strong things, people against law enforcement and people coming out in support of us. Game wardens and rangers in this department are Law Enforcement in this state. Some work in rural counties and are relied on by sheriffs and police officers. We are often called upon at night. Going to cause issues, but could cause officers to second guess their decisions on the job, and could ask themselves if something could get them fired. Need to be concerned that someone can be let go for any reason at any time. Mentioned other agencies, multiple agencies with full-time law enforcement, one of four biggest, which includes KBI, Department of Corrections, Police and KDWP. Field level officers shall not be unclassified in those agencies; mirrors when go to overtime exempt status. We are natural resource professionals along with biologists and fisheries and technicians. Seven sisters of wildlife management, one of key ones is law enforcement, the U.S. based management on those. Not everyone has the same job. A biologist wakes up in the morning, family doesn't say I love you and may not see you at the end of the day. Men in this room wearing ballistic body armor; at core, natural resource officers are officers. Asking for everyone's support and not take away last bit of protection, classification. Chairman Lauber – Representing collective bargaining arm, what is normal protocol for this type of thing? Chris Tymeson – Personnel decisions are removed from the purview of the commission. Just making point in public forum. Chairman Lauber – That is the intent of this, to let everyone know what is happening. DeHoux - We know you don't have the authority, but this is the place that issues are made public, what is going on and how we feel about what is going on. Michael Pearce – Chris, these guys worried about losing their jobs, on classified position what protection do they have if they give wrong guy a ticket? Tymeson – Internal right to appeal to authority – Keith in this case, depending on outcome appeal to state civil service board. Pearce – How easy to be let go if unclassified? Tymeson – Keith or Todd would be the authority for appeal. Pearce – Kevin, How many vacant positions? Kevin Jones – Three right now, have been holding five. Pearce – Any more thought to decrease hiring requirements to get more candidates? Jones – We have discussed broadening degree requirement, but no real decision has been made.

Chairman Lauber – Any questions of Mr. Kelso. Kelso – wanted to meet with you on this. Our association would love to work with you rather than go to Topeka and deal with the legislature. Think about that and look at other ways of regulating the system.

Tom Bowman, Wakefield – On north edge of Milford Lake, best blue cat population at Milford. Worked for state for 33 years, retired 10 years ago. I am the guy who originally put blue cats in Milford. The stock came from Arkansas. Met with opposition from administration and concerns, but got authorization and Verl Stevens and I went to Little Rock and picked up original fish. They were shorts, weighed about a ½ pound each. It was done in mid-1980s. Now, right down the road at Milford, we have a world class blue catfish population. We have people coming from all over, not just Kansas, to fish for blue cats, with expectation of catching biggest fish of their lives. The population is self-reproducing now there are 7-8 guides working for blue cats on the lake, not just area people. In danger of losing that quality because of over-exploitation. The word is out to avid cat fisherman and fishing pressure is increasing. This year had the most blue catfishing going on at the lake, and it has been a boon to local economy. But there are no regulations in place other than five fish per day. We have special regulations on other areas of the state. Other reservoirs have now been stocked with blue catfish, but have minimum length limit of 35 inches. Population at Milford is now mature. To manage blue cats, understand life history, not like managing crappie or walleye that live 6-7 years, blue cats can live 100 years, and they're not sexually mature until 7-8 years old. They grow slow until they reach 10 pounds, and then can handle any forage. When taking a large fish out of the lake, it takes a while to replace that fish. Management strategies going on now are good for lakes recently stocked, but not for Milford. Blue cats like big water but don't like state lakes and ponds. They follow current up and down and need a lot of forage. Original fish are getting caught, and they are approaching 100 pounds. Three caught this year weighed over 80 pounds. Bigger fish become solitary, don't travel in schools, and require different management. Don't know how many big fish are in Milford, but I have talked extensively to John Reinke who manages that water, and he doesn't have equipment to sample those fish. The best way to sample is by hook and line. Unknown entity on how many big fish, but have a lot of small fish and reproduction is very good. How important this fish is to agency, four pages in last magazine dedicated to people who have caught big catfish in the state. Most of bigger ones came from Milford simply because not in other lakes that long. Of interest, some of pictures taken in a boat, good chance those are being released, but those taken in back yard are getting consumed. We should designate Milford blue catfish as trophy fishery, put slot limit of 25 to 40 inches. El Dorado has 25-35, but that is not the big one at Milford. Like daily limit of five, but only one fish per day over 40 inches. Get better compliance, and does allow for harvest. A 25-inch fish weighs approximately 25 pounds and a 40-inch weighs approximately 40 pounds – a really good fish. We should prolong quality of the fishery. I don't know if guide guy has fishing guides in their association, but fishing guides on Milford are protecting the fishery and releasing larger fish. It has been a boon to economy and we will sell more fishing licenses and more people will come if they know this is trophy fishery. It has taken 30 years to develop and we are in danger of losing this. We had big rise in water level in May when they lake came up 12-15 inches. You had to take a number to get in mouth of the reservoir because of all the boats, and we ran out of places to park at boat ramps. Go to sporting goods store in the area, fishery is so popular hooks are sold out. Like to see designated as Trophy fishery, because it takes 20 years to replace a large fish. In late 60s or early 70s, *Field and Stream* writer, Lee Wulff, said "Big fish are too valuable to only be caught once." Commissioner Dill – Have you talked to John or other department staff? Bowman – Yes, working with John. Chairman Lauber – From what you say, difficult to come up with down side on this. Doug, look at that. Bowman – When propose something new, damage will be done in two years, what is down side if you preserve for a year or two? Chairman Lauber – Walleye initiative had numerous comments, but these reproduce themselves.

Commissioner Cassidy – Why would people not want this, what is the detractor to this? Bowman – Have catfish tournaments. How many boats have livewell capable of holding 40 pound fish for a day?

Commissioner Cassidy – A lot of contests on the lake? Bowman – Yes, many fish are caught on the lake.

Kevin Jones – I come here as representative of Association of Game Law Enforcement Officers, started in 1940s, made up of division heads for Midwestern states and Canadian provinces. Membership goes from Appalachian Mountains, to Rockies. Kansas officer of the year is awarded to KDWPT Game Warden Jesse Gerhrt, Wabaunsee and Geary counties. Great example of what Kansas game wardens are about; interactive with constituent base. Officer Gerhrt assists local law enforcement officers as well. With creation of national river trail had increasing use on lake; not just law enforcement and ticketing but more people. We owe debt of gratitude to him.

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

A. Secretary's Remarks

1. Agency and State Fiscal Status – Robin Jennison, Secretary, presented this update to the Commission. (Exhibit D). First month of this fiscal year, down from past year, last year biggest month department ever had; do expect flattening of park revenue. Notice I have adjusted balance of Park Fee Fund (PFF), a little over \$4 million. Also, have road fund and operations fund, EDIF; start off year using road funds, then go to EDIF funds and end year in PFF. Had items come out of PFF instead of road fund and one more pay period as well; big adjustment in one more month. For yearly comparisons I will make those changes. Didn't get \$5 million at end of July, but \$4.9 million; modest increases and parks staff continues to do those types of things. Seeing softening in cabin revenues, most likely weather, but too early to tell. In Wildlife Fee Fund (WFF), changes you helped us to make, increase in revenue, started in December, bulk in January, notation, not shared WFF federal funds because complicated. Get PR/DJ money, all was in WFF; but with SMART separated into funds in 2011. Those fund balances have to be zero or above at the end of the year, but are reimbursable. Last fiscal year, in June, \$509,000; actual revenue was \$1.3 million and transferred to federal fund and expect to pull another \$400,000 out. Those are our monies, see balances in last four years.

2. 2016 Legislature – Chris Tymeson, chief legal counsel, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit E). Report in book is same report as last time. Cover two items HB2156 deals with endangered species and Chris Berens is going to talk about that later. House Concurrent Resolution 5008, right to hunt, fish and trap wildlife goes on ballot in November. Special session in legislature in June had no impact on any items, may be another special session dealing with school finance. I am working on 2017 preparation. Legislature changes every other year with retirements and such, election that just occurred was contentious and incumbents got knocked out and we will be working with those new legislators. Chairman Lauber – Any new bills? Tymeson – I will be able to brief you better in October, have been on more defensive approach. See what leadership is in December. Proposals we talked about still have to be vetted with Governor's office. Electronic licensing bills that didn't pass may come back up, but no specifics right now.

Break

B. General Discussion

1. Big Game Regulations – Lloyd Fox, big game biologist, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit F). All permanent regulations dealing with big game will be discussed together at this meeting, the 4-series. No action is required, bringing forward for review, public comments and commissioner review and in case we need to make changes after legislative session. KAR 115-4-2, general provisions; historically carcass tagging emphasized ownership of the meat but recently, more emphasis has been placed on ownership of the head and antlers, which are usually separated from the carcass at a locker plant or other location resulting in no tag being attached to that part of the animal which it then frequently transported. Satisfactory solutions on antler tagging have not been achieved and continued review of this regulation is anticipated in conjunction with improvements in KOALS (license/permit sales and data system). KAR 115-5-4, legal equipment and taking methods; most reviewed regulation because of new equipment and numerous requests for changes each year. The last two years requests concerned powerful air rifles, this year a piece of equipment called an air bow, which uses air pressure to propel an arrow has been requested. The Archery Trade Association has put together a statement indicating they don't consider it archery equipment. No changes are being proposed. KAR 115-4-6, management units; and there is strong reason to maintain these in a consistent manner. If boundaries are moved, we have to develop trend information all over again. No changes. KAR 115-4-11, permit applications; no changes in the application process of big game or wild turkey permits are currently being discussed. KAR 115-4-13, deer permit descriptions and restrictions; since printing of briefing book have received comments from law enforcement, will come back in workshop in October and will bring forward at that time. Chairman Lauber – What question does law enforcement have? Fox – Definition of a tenant and better definition of permit system that we are currently requiring nonresidents to purchase whitetail antlerless permit, not written in this. Chairman Lauber – Deal with hunt-own-land? Fox – Yes. Commissioner Rider – Had email from a person who has a number of acres in the state and did not get drawn; wants to be considered landowner/tenant because leasing a number of acres. Fox – Can't change definition of tenant, defined by state law. Procedures in place would have to go back to state law to have those types of capabilities. Commissioner Rider – Has to go back to legislature? Fox – Within state law is where definition of a tenant is; and does not include leasing land for hunting rights. Chairman Lauber – Nor should it. Commissioner Rider – 80 acres is permanent? Fox – Is in statute, to be considered a landowner, you must have 80 acres of agricultural land under your supervision, KSA 937. Commissioner Hayzlett – Any reports of wounded animals, using .22 calibers? Fox – Out with additional survey of hunters and asking employees for comments and for all practical purposes no implications, but no documentation of any problems. Did not see any major shifts of hunters' use of equipment. Did not see it encouraged younger hunters or women to use .22 caliber centerfires, age structure of hunters using it stayed basically the same. Michael Pearce – What information do you have on use of crossbows becoming more popular, percentage wise? Fox – It goes up every year, about 20 percent of deer taken in archery season are taken with crossbows, year before around 16-17 percent, before that 6-7 percent. Before allowed as archery equipment, crossbows were only allowed for people with disabilities, it was around 2 percent; increased dramatically in number of deer being taken in archery season. Pearce – Do you have concerns of overharvest down the road? Fox – Not really, when we look at what deer population is doing; it is changing archery hunting because more people are in the field, but deer population has been doing very well and continues to do very well. Much has to do with access to private lands, outside of the control of the department. We set season lengths and number of permits, but private landowners have influence of how many deer are being taken and where. Pearce – With the Any-season whitetail permit, which was designed to allow people to cross over and hunt, do we see many people taking advantage of that? Fox – Major change and extremely popular. It did cause a significant decline in the number of people buying statewide archery permits. That went from 17,000 to 18,000 residents to about 7,000 buying those. The statewide archery is one of permits that allows the taking of mule deer. Commissioner Dill – Have we looked at aging population

demographics? When we first talked about crossbows several years ago you could clearly see those who were age 50 to 55, number of hunters who continued to hunt in the field had dropped dramatically, have we looked at that statistically; issues of ages and licenses again? Fox – I haven't but it should be done. I will try to do that for October. Commissioner Dill – Interesting to see if that has increased. Pearce – Heard of mule deer study going on in western Kansas, with feeders trying to get a handle on numbers? Fox – We do have an augmented system where we are increasing the number of survey routes in western Kansas, spotlight surveys we have been doing, but increasing number. Also, looking at the use of camera surveys, using trail cams to monitor deer populations; advantage because not tied to road systems and get better figures on age and sex ratios. Spot lighting is notoriously biased, tend to underestimate males and misidentify animals. Pearce – If trail cameras, just set up on trails or use on water or food sources? Fox – Not feeders, but set up bait station, using same procedures as QDMA has recommended for whitetail; they pre-bait for about seven days, put up cameras, and then run continuously for 10-14 days. They have different ways of estimating the deer population based on that; then remove the bait, just use as object to focus the deer's attention to get better photos and classification. Preliminary, just trying something new. Pearce – You have said in the past biologists aren't for any kind of baiting because of spread of diseases, mule deer are in CWD areas; is that a conflict, putting corn down to bring them together? Fox – One of the things that concerns us; deer naturally congregate; the thought is that this is a short time period, limited distribution, don't see health issues compared to other factors. For now trying that way, it may not work. We think we will be able to communicate with deer hunters better if using technique being proposed by organizations like QDMA. Dave Easton, Pottawatomie – You mentioned statewide archery tag sales have dropped from 17,000 to 7,000; main reason is vendors, if ask for statewide archery tag, they sell you that all season tag instead; you have to specify that you want statewide archery, even in your park offices. You have to make an effort to buy that tag and that is one of the reasons. A number of years ago an order from the legislature came down for need to simplify deer regulations, that hasn't happened. One main question, the two-day rifle doe season in October, mentioned once lightly used; question for Kevin, have bowhunters gotten tickets for not wearing orange for those two days? Kevin Jones – Not aware of that. Easton – But it is possible. What would it take to eliminate that two-day season that is not used? Fox – Recommendations from public and commission; has supporters and opponents. Easton – Where did that come from, the legislature? Fox – Yes, that was a two-year pilot project from the legislature, we could bail out at this time; that will be covered under next regulation. Easton – I would strongly encourage that. Chairman Lauber – I believe it was done to appease the, "I hate deer" group, in my opinion. Fox – This season is being promoted in national way, part of it from concerns from hunters that when we initiate January antlerless seasons that deer taken are adult males that have shed their antlers. A whole series of reasons for benefit of pre-rut season and a group of constituents who supported it and were instrumental in talking to legislators; we did not propose this, it came from hunters. Easton – If two-year trial, you could make the case that no deer are being taken so can we get rid of it? Fox – I can show how many deer we estimate are being taken, but seeing continual increase of use of that season, started out as no one using, but increasing. I do have the numbers of how many hunters are using it and how many deer are taken; compared to opening day of firearms deer season it is a drop in the bucket. Chairman Lauber – Interested in having that statistic. Fox – Will bring back in October. Doug Phelps, Manhattan – On two-day season, my understanding we quieted the legislature by letting them have that season. While it hasn't done anything, we keep it in place to keep them satisfied; run the risk, if eliminate it, may get something else shoved down our throats. Crossbow hunters expanded into archery season; are firearms permit numbers stable or going up, expected firearm hunters to cross over into archery season with crossbow users; have numbers shifted? Fox – Overall, resident hunters who get whitetail any-season, last year we had a decline of 3,000 hunters; have not seen in the past, but seeing declines nationwide; don't know if one shot effect or start of downward trend. Fewer residents are buying that license. Use of

that permit is being used by both archery hunters that formerly had a resident statewide archery permit, and individuals that are still firearm or muzzleloader hunters and hunt-own-land hunters. Phelps – Move from general firearms into any season? Fox – We no longer have a firearm-only type permit other than the either-species either-sex permit. The permit is this any-season permit occurred in 2008. Going on to deer 25 series; will need to be approved, will be brought back two more times, October and January, and you will vote on it at March meeting. This regulation establishes the season and says how many deer permits a hunter may obtain and extended seasons. I have listed the season dates, primarily what we have had in the past: nine season days for youth/disabled; 12 days for early muzzleloader and archery starts at the same time and goes to the end of December; pre-rut is one weekend in October; regular firearms starts the Wednesday after Thanksgiving and goes for 12 days; and extended seasons, draw your attention to something that is occurring this year in our calendar, normally what we have for shortest extended season for whitetail antlerless deer, includes January 1 and weekend day or days, this year, 2017/2018 season, January 1, 2018 falls on a Monday, this would be a one day season for short option on that. General discussion at this time and we have put forward a couple of options for you to consider: run one day season; combine those units that would get short season with the next group of units and have a two-level split, a 7-day or 14-day season for antlerless whitetail deer; or the third option might be to take an additional day and stick it in pre-rut season, date might be Columbus Day, a holiday for some people, and have 3-day pre-rut season in October. We will have more review in workshop, but bring forth now for public input and your input. Commissioner Harrison – How many permits do we have? Fox – Last year, 117,000 people had either-sex type of permit, another 2,000 with whitetail antlerless in January; all together those people purchased 190,000 permits. Commissioner Harrison – How many different types of permits do we sell? Fox – About 35 or 40, it is complex. Commissioner Harrison – Are those listed some place? Fox – Have spreadsheets I can provide. Kevin Jones – In hunting regulation summary. Fox – I can send you a spreadsheet, what we call a privilege code in SMART. Commissioner Dill – Why did we move archery from October 1, back to September 11? Fox – A couple of reasons, we allowed archery equipment to be used during muzzleloader season and during firearm season; that was way it was set up. Most restrictive would be archery equipment; muzzleloader, plus archery, can hunt with archery equipment, etc.; you get muzzleloader permit and hunt with archery equipment, but if had archery permit couldn't use muzzleloader equipment. Tried to simplify by opening up. Not a great deal of early use; most archery hunters love middle October to late November. Commissioner Dill – Simpler to list muzzleloader and archery and change those dates? Fox – We would have to go back and redefine what muzzleloader equipment is in 4-4; they are all interconnected, would have to change 4-4 to do that. Commissioner Cassidy – For year's rifle season started on Saturday, why moved to Wednesday for opening day? Fox – Goes back longer than I do, big issue at that time in deer management was landowner opportunity to hunt deer; now want landowners to hunt deer more than they do; but landowners wanted opportunity to hunt before city people came out to hunt. Compromise was to start on Wednesday to give them three days head start. Phelps – Also, went from 9 to 12 days right about then. Fox – I have a sheet in briefing book that shows all season dates since 1965.

2. Tourism Update – Linda Craghead, Assistant Secretary of Parks and Tourism, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit G). Talk a lot about numbers. Mention to Commissioners, you approved free park entry day, October 1, however having media event on August 21 in Wichita and Topeka and encourage your participation at those Blue Cross locations. With respect to lifetime fishing license sweepstakes, review was overwhelming and working on lifetime hunting license sweepstakes. Have small tourism team and serve as marketing staff with Mike and Nadia; had people move up and some move on. Successfully launched soft opening of new website, responsive with new design, looks different on phone as opposed to laptop. Have 105 counties, work with people in all counties; our seven-person team works with all communities and municipalities. Use website to promote all areas, let us

know if you don't see something on there. Great things happening in tourism, state parks and agency, team consists of everybody in this room and people in all 105 counties. Talk about media, look at State General Fund, \$9.8 billion industry. How do you measure that? We try to get it down to something people understand; whether spending night. With respect to overnight stays, sales tax increased \$8.1 million and added to it another fee that is added on, which goes back to local communities, bed tax has created \$10.8 million, and is how they support their marketing. In excess of \$41 million went back to local communities. Looking at third quarter compared over last three years, we've seen 39.3 percent growth with respect to all revenues in all items listed and continuing to grow. With respect to individual hotels, from Smith Travel Research Report, metrics for lodging, going back to 2008, occupancy down, but look at dollars generated by overnight stays, that number has increased \$613.3 million, now at \$792 million. Rooms, in 2008 only 14.4 million room nights available, 16.3 million available now; people are investing in growth of hotel industry. What does that mean for demand, room demand 8.4 million, now 9.4 million. Graphs show continuous growth. Once building more rooms and other things, people are continuing to come and bottom number is going up. ADR versus RevPAR, when it comes to job reports, under 3.9 percent in Kansas, 1.4 percent, leisure and hospitality, what we are doing is employing people. Done by Federal Reserve Bank in Kansas City, proud of fact we are growing. Can change business strategy, can't do anything on how much revenue we receive, talk to legislators; California is first in receiving state funds, 100 percent, a tourism improvement district, next Hawaii, down to surrounding states, SD \$13,453,000 from state budget, Kansas only 42 percent from budget and rest from partnership with local communities. Optimistic, terrific crew of people, and numbers are improving. Talk about growing economy in state, quality of life aspect, build economy and infrastructure; "If you build a place where people want to visit, you'll build a place where people want to live. If you build a place people want to live, you'll build a place where people want to work. If you build a place where people want to work, you'll build a place where business wants to be. And, if you build a place where business is, you'll build a place where people want to visit." Build a place people want to visit and that is what the tourism team does. Numbers change, hope always pointed in direction we are now, but couldn't do without our partnerships, it is everyone in the state, not just our team.

3. Flint Hills Trail Project – Trent McCown, Prairie Spirit Rail Trail (PSRT) manager since 1995 (trail opened in 1996), and Jeff Bender, Osage Region Parks division supervisor, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit H).

Trent – The PSRT opened March 1996 with 18 miles and has grown to over 50 miles, plus extra trail going north by Ottawa and south by Allen County. There are additional trails tying into southern trails over by the Lehigh area. It is growing and connecting. Facts about Flint Hills Nature Trail (FHNT): we have a lot of partners involved and benefiting from this trail. PSRT and Flint Hills Trail cross in Ottawa, south of the Marais des Cygnes River bridge. Flint Hills Nature Trail spreads through six counties, from Osawatomie over to Herington, 117 miles. It was a railroad from 1860s to 1980s and like the PSRT it was rail banked and set aside as a transportation corridor. The Rail Trail Conservancy transferred right-of-way over to Kanza Rail-Trails Conservancy and since 1995 has been under private management. Problem with trail of this length is there is not very much consistency along the length, varied development in different areas. PSRT, under one management, is consistent in entire length. The Flint Hills Trail was Trail of the Month for Rail Trail Conservancy, a national organization, in March, 2010. It is the seventh longest rail trail in continental U.S. and longest privately managed and is part of American Discovery Trail. Ottawa received Blue Cross Blue Shield grant award, "Pathways to Healthy Kansas Communities" because of PSRT and Flint Hills Trail. There are a lot of benefits. KDWPT has been involved with it and started off with community meetings along the trail to see what people wanted to do and how they wanted to see it developed. Since then, the department has been operating as a partner with Kanza Rails-Trails Conservancy, helping them obtain some federal grant dollars for

transportation development. There were some obstacles. A private group couldn't manage and didn't have expertise dealing with Dept. of Transportation, so we're working as a partnering organization with them. Connections map, Humboldt to Iola is Southwind Trail; PRST goes up to Ottawa; and then this trail from Osawatomie to Herrington. Those are green ways or pedestrian transportation corridors and connections to all of those different communities and shows how connecting those areas together. Largeness of project spread over six counties, five managers working on and consolidating into one idea. Looking at what you have and address priorities on how to develop trail and work with you on great access and get people out there. Difference between PSRT and Flint Hills Nature Trail, is that FHNT is also an equestrian trail, horses are allowed, so it is a real asset. Going through the Flint Hills you are able to see a lot of varied ecosystems and experience a nice taste of eastern and central Kansas. When reviewing trail, found some neat bridges which are becoming destination locations or focus points. Not everybody is going to go out and do entire trail. It's more likely they'll be doing 2-3 miles a day and visiting local area. Even though it's just one trail, there are dozens of different destination locations. Nice thing about PSRT, found when started in 1995, questions on how to do things and found over in Missouri along Katy Trail and other trails they did the same as we did, all thought was about how we are going to address issues; over last 20 years have developed a pretty good working system and incorporated lessons learned into FHNT development. Built in construction phases for a variety of reasons, broken up by different areas; in some areas bridges gone or not up to standards. Looked at some sections, like Ottawa and Pomona area, where people wanted to use them. We had connections to PSRT and Pomona, so we decided to go out and address smaller sections that needed intensive management, like bridges, and able to open this up. Phase 1A, outside of Ottawa, built 2.6 miles opened in fall of 2015; 1B from Ottawa west to Louisiana Terrace; 1C under construction now from Pomona to Quenemo and another small section from Ottawa to the east. Getting ready to open 1B with signature bridge and hope to have 1C open in the spring. Working on Phase 2, which will connect section in Pomona area to Pomona State Park, or actually to Vassar, less than ½ mile from State Park, but connects to road there; then Council Grove to Admire; to really highlight the Flint Hills, see the heart of Kansas. In Ottawa you can see riparian areas, trees, Valley of the Swans, Marais des Cygnes River; then over around Council Grove see tall grass prairie. Lessons learned with PSRT, in beginning put up wooden rails, but came up with steel bridge railing design because with wood screws would work out or would dry rot, so now safe and strong and be there for a long time, will rust out naturally and don't need maintenance. Railroad used a lot of different types of bridges, had to hook rails in different ways and make concrete paths over bridges. Also, wanted to have a safe trail and used calcium chloride which helps keep vegetative growth down and keeps trail firm. At highway crossings went in and put pedestrian markers and put up gates wide enough to still allow visitors, but narrow enough to keep vehicles out and these gates are easy to open in bad weather if needed.

Jeff Bender – Early on started working on master plan for the trail, partnered with planner and engineers for project; held public meetings with Ottawa, Osawatomie, and Council Grove and additional meeting in reference to signature bridges; broke up areas of the trail with different geography or cultural aspects. Used logos on signage along the trail; starting in east at Osawatomie is Freedom Frontier, reflective of border wars and bleeding Kansas; Winding Waters, in reference to Marais des Cygnes River and Marsh of the Swans legend that goes with that. Rail Towns are about Lomax Junction area where Landon Trail comes down from Topeka to Pomona. Prairie Lakes is Pomona and Melvern Lakes and two state parks in that area. Coal Industry reflects history in Osage City. Heart of the Hills is Flint Hills area. Kaw Nation Heritage is east of Council Grove and part of original reservation for Kaw or Kanza Nation. Meeting Place is about Council Grove with the history around that. And west to Westward Commerce section, reflective of Santa Fe Trail. Part of planning was coming up with designs for the signage, which we want to eventually implement, from mile markers and direction signs to large entrance signs and nice iconic structures we can put up at trailheads when they get developed. We have standard or model

trailheads, which doesn't mean it will be built at every trailhead, different needs in different places, but one of uses will be for equestrian, so will need substantial parking lot with turn around, restrooms, shelters and things like that. During planning phase noticed four big bridges that were evenly spaced apart, about 23 miles, and decided to make them destination places. We planned artistic components for them. Work on these bridges and small bridges are to meet federal requirements attached to TE and TA transportation grant monies. Artistic components will have to be added later with private donor money or other revenue sources. First one is at Ottawa, Marais des Cygnes River bridge, actually two different structures, a large truss iron bridge and a through girder bridge, about 300 feet long all together and has nice view of the dam. Have been working on that one, have elevated 18-20 inches higher to obtain required width and in doing that, added observation decks to it; concrete base, new handrails and stamped concrete that looks like wood planking on bump outs with benches. Through artistic projects, we will add lighting and add components to make it pop. Second bridge is at Lyndon, over U.S. 75 highway, replaced by KDOT a number of years ago for the trail. We want to eventually add components to spruce it up with lighting. Third is at Admire over K-99 highway and KDOT wants to replace it because of narrow underpass. This bridge would reflect the prairie grass because it is out near the Heart of the Flint Hills area. The last big bridge is at Council Grove, over the Neosho River. It doesn't meet federal requirements and is right downtown Council Grove. Unknown Audience – What is allowed on the trail; is it bicycles? Bender – Bicycles, running, mountain bikes and equestrian use. On equestrian use, section immediately west of Ottawa where trail detours out on county roads for about 3 miles because we don't have crossing permission by the railroad to be on that side of a line that runs through there; it is the busiest railroad line in the state coming out of Gardner, several trains per hour. There is a couple of mile stretch that parallels trail, put up warning signs for equestrian traffic about that. Trent – You can still take a horse out on that area, but some of the horses aren't comfortable around those loud noises. Partly we have that detour, so eventually we may get that crossing in and still use that, but didn't want to hold up the process. Working in the future for a workable option. Michael Pearce – Chance of connecting trails in Kansas with Katy Trail in Missouri? Trent – Would like to see that, but no existing rail corridor, but maybe hook up with Kansas City trail system, which is hundreds of miles; would like to see that in the future. Pearce – Where does funding come from for these improvements? Trent – Through Dept. of Transportation federal transportation grants. Pearce – Who is the best person for me to work with if I want to go up and do a story on it. Trent – Me. Commissioner Cassidy – Is there currently a website up or brochures available that show what trails are open? Trent – With Kanza Rail-Trail Conservancy they have a website up right now, but it is a volunteer organization and that is part of what we are working with them to try to enhance that. Linda Craghead – Working on that and expanding that working with Triple A to sponsor that.

4. DU Wetlands Projects – Stuart Schrag, Public Lands division director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit I). Public Lands was asked to partner with Ducks Unlimited on wetlands conversation. Before I bring up DU people, I want to highlight funding sources we utilize. Wetlands, historically less than 2 percent, but over time have been converted to agriculture or drained. Only 435,000 acres of wetlands exist now, less than half of that; with 28,766 acres owned by state and federal entities. We have three federal refuges and have several federal reservoir properties that have been developed into wetlands. State owned and managed lands include: Cheyenne Bottoms, Marais des Cygnes, Jamestown, Neosho, McPherson Wetlands and Slate Creek. A lot of projects are funded. About 32,000 duck stamps are sold annually, with puts \$160,500 into wetland establishment and about \$200,000 annually for wetland acquisition and development, but can't use this because of legislation. Grants are used as leverage for PR funds, and we started new one in December – \$1.5 million. North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) grant covers a large region but PR grant is more at local level. Matching Aid to Restore States Habitat (MARSH) began in 1985 with \$590,000 from DU

and other donors; Conoco Phillips grant, around \$10,000 through Playa Lakes Joint Venture; and NAWCA which is where DU comes into play. Want to thank Joe Kramer and Matt Huff publically for their partnership, cooperation and coordination because without them we would not have been able to make the developments and enhancements we have been able to.

Joe Kramer – I just figured up that I have been to 192 commission meetings. I was asked to talk about NAWCA grant process, which is one of more successful projects in U.S., Canada and Mexico.

Originated in 1980s, with congressional funding acts, what we call NAWCA grant process. Talking about \$30 million, but is not all of the money spent in Kansas. Several projects have been funded throughout the years, with money coming from offshore oil drilling. Money runs through plan and comes through grant process. We compete with northern states where waterfowl are raised. We have flagship areas like Cheyenne Bottoms, Marais des Cygnes and about a dozen other areas, where thousands of people learn how to hunt and view waterfowl. A \$75,000 grant has to be matched; with partnerships we have increased those funds. The large NAWCA grants are the ones that fluctuate in size and amount of money. Two percent of land is a big deal; average congressional act, about \$40 million and distributed to states. DU has 70 chapters and we are passionate about what we do when it comes to wetlands and waterfowl. Always strong in the department, but leveraging and partnership is really important. About 90 percent of waterfowl is raised in Canada; and Kansas reached the \$1 million award this past year, that much has been contributed to breeding programs in Canada.

Matt Huff, Ducks Unlimited – (Exhibit J, K) I work out of Grand Island, Nebraska office and I am regional biologist for Nebraska and Kansas. We have Joe Kramer on staff as a biologist and two other biologists who work on Kansas projects and three engineers. Our work is migration, primary goal with Kansas projects is to get birds from wintering grounds in the spring up into Canada in healthy conditions so they can nest and raise young. One of the projects, at Perry Wildlife Area (WA), includes Reichart marsh, a pumping project that involves maybe another marsh to the north, Headquarters marsh that we will hopefully expand to. Talmo marsh, up by Belleville is a 1,800-acre salt marsh, unique habitat that is broke up with different landowners and was drained for agricultural production. We are focusing on it with several grants and trying to restore as much as we possibly can. The Borchardt Tract was purchased by DU in 2012 and transferred to KDWPT in 2014, and another tract on the north side is going to be transferred to KDWPT this summer. The large portion, Borchardt East, is in private ownerships, but working cooperatively with that landowner and NRCS with a wetland reserve program easement; and the Warren tract is currently managed by KDWPT which is under construction, working with KDWPT and NRCS on this. We went out to bid a couple of weeks ago, raising the road as a berm and putting in a water control structure to impound the water to manage it. Neosho is biggest project anyone out of our office has worked on. It is a \$3 million renovation and overall it will impact 1,540 acres with new pump station, enhancing an existing pump station, several water control structures, water pipeline, spillways and levees. One of the larger water control structures was put in in 2015, and it basically drains entire wetland area and will be able to service entire area and pump station will be on the north end. Main unit pump project completed in 2015 also included a pump on the river to service the wetland for habitat management. McPherson Valley Wetland area, phase project, some older projects in place to renovate this area, an important area for marsh habitat. This was under Ag Production, lease came up and we were able to partner with KDWPT on this one to renovate the wetland. Basically we are working through permitting process now to begin construction at any time. Shirk Marsh is phase II and is in successful NAWCA project and hope to get to construction next year on the other 90 acre marsh, on the quarter section; Shirk Marsh phase II we are fundraising for, which would be third phase on another quarter section. Quivira NWR is non-KDWPT area, but one of our priority marshes in the state. It is extremely important habitat and we are working with refuge staff on large water control structure replacement project, Little Salt Marsh, replacing three 15-foot bays installed in the 1960s, contract awarded and waiting for dryer conditions. Quivira is also removing a couple of oil well roads, which are

cutting off the hydrology and run off that comes out of the springs and hills around this marsh and including three water control structures to enable them to manage water levels better. Cheyenne Bottoms is one of our hottest projects, for water birds and other migratory species. Working with The Nature Conservancy, that owns a good portion on north and west side of Cheyenne Bottoms. We partnered with them on a couple of NAWCA grants to do renovations on peripheral edges as well as match to do some additional work on other areas. Tree removal projects, invasive species control, ditch plugging to restore micro wetlands that are all over the larger basin. Most of ditch work completed, hope finished by next spring. Another TNC project, big structure installation 890 acre marsh allowing them to control water levels on north side of Cheyenne Bottoms. Working TNC and the state on aerial spraying on cattails and fragmities, used in Nebraska with success, to control vegetation, hopefully by the end of August have 1,000 acres completed at Cheyenne Bottoms and another 500 on preserve. Jamestown WA is ongoing phase working with KDWPT on some renovations through NAWCA and PR grants; impressive wildlife area, north side is Game Keeper Marsh which is current project, raising dam 18 inches and putting in new dam and new levee, considerable amount of acres when completed. Kirwin NWR, never partnered with before, get whooping crane and waterfowl use, working with refuge staff to use existing culvert to retrofit with concrete box culvert structure. Gurly Marsh is one of newest KDWPT acquisitions, in 2017 plan new water control structure and fence and work with area landowners to improve area and possibly expand in the future. Byron Walker is newer project, grant approved last year, doing in phases, working with Dept. of Transportation to do enhancement on dam and matched to do tree removal and habitat control on the marshes on the north as well as south side of the highway to drain wetlands and restore to improve habitat. Kanopolis is Army Corps of Engineers project, another phase project, right now a farm field that was leased out, with installation of levees and excavation will be able to restore about 100 acres of new wetlands that will be open to the public and in next phase target the north side of the big bend. Great Plains Nature Center, Wichita, not habitat project but more education project, receives thousands of visitors each year and we partnered with Cargill Meat Industry to do some water control structure installation to replace a blown out beaver dam which had restored the wetland, beaver died and wetland drained so we will artificially replace that structure with a low berm and water control structure; it is right outside viewing window so allow people to see waterfowl and wetland birds. Clinton WA working with KDWPT, newest NAWCA grant, working with their PR grant, to replace and raise the structure install new pump to service wetland areas. New statewide initiatives, ramping up private lands work, working with private landowners on several different types of projects; Kansas is 98.1 percent owned privately, not a lot of public lands to work with. If we want to move the needle for conservation have to work with private landowners. Working with KDWPT private lands biologists, Pheasants Forever farm bill biologists, NRCS and FSA/USDA staff, and Kansas Alliance of Wetlands and Streams staff to utilize existing programs, outreach to landowners to let them know what all is available as well as modify and come up with new and innovative ways to get conservation done and meet the needs of the producers; has to make sense for conservation but also their pocket book. New Playa conservation focus, working with partners in western Kansas, high priority for DU and our initiatives at the continental scale for migration habitat; we have grant dollars and pending funds to focus on that. To date, done three mini workshops with landowners, extremely successful so far. In January 2017, KAWS is putting on landowner informational seminar; submitted new standard NAWCA grant and RCPP grant which is a USDA program, NAWCA will generate \$600,000 and RCPP will generate \$3.9 million for playa work. Working with partners to model and map all the playas that are biggest priority so we get biggest bang for our buck. New initiative called the CRP practice, SAFE is new; Playa Lakes Joint Venture and Rain Water Joint Venture of Nebraska; additional \$32 million for CRP, 10-year protection and full restoration on playa wetlands and signup starts in January; excited about new opportunity. Acquisition opportunities and challenges; have Wetlands America trust, the land holding arm of DU and we target acquisitions important for wetland conservation; Kansas 49th for public lands in the country.

Want to focus on habitat, but also adding access and availability. As of today, acquired 320 acres at Cheyenne Bottom; 120 acres at Talmo; another 80 acres at Talmo we are transferring any day now; closing 700 acres with TNC in Cherokee County; 350 acres in SE Kansas; 160 in Greenwood; and 320 at Quivira; all pending. Limitations we discussed is the ability of DU to be able to transfer acquisitions to state agencies like KDWPT and that is something we hope to address at the legislative level. With all of projects going on, to date, have verified over 12,000 acres of wetlands and 6,000 acres of uplands with some sort of conservation, restoration, enhancements, acquisition or conservation easements; \$2.8 million grant money, mostly federal funds or foundational grants, none from Kansas, and \$5.9 million match; good for conservation and the economy. That doesn't include what we hope to accomplish in the next year or so, hopefully raise by 1/3 or 2/3. DU conservation staff is judged on ability to deliver acres and habitat; in FY 2014, internal restructuring and we got Kansas within our region, I work out of Bismarck region and we started getting aggressive with grant writing and you can see increases in FY 2016, currently in FY 2017 and hope to exceed that, over 7,000 acres this year. Over 80 percent of acres mentioned and money included public access acres; areas are getting enhanced and benefitting the public directly and indirectly.

VII. RECESS AT 4:30 p.m.

VIII. RECONVENE AT 6:30 p.m.

IX. RE-INTRODUCTION OF COMMISSIONERS AND GUESTS

X. GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENT ON NON-AGENDA ITEMS

Shawn James – Avid fisherman at Milford, regulation on blue cats, population has decreased, know there are plenty of little fish, but not big ones. Another concern, bowfishing regulations, don't want people to be able to shoot bigger blue cats with bows. Eliminate bowfishing. Chairman Lauber – Someone brought up blue cats this afternoon and staff is going to look into some things to do that, possibly slot limits. Don't know about bowfishing. Commissioner Williams – What do you consider big? James – 30 to 40 pounds, have plenty of five-pound fish.

Jay Smith, Concordia – I also fish Milford, spent 25 years building blue catfish population. Suggestions of slot limit and one big fish we support that.

Kyle Wright, Hope – Decline of blue catfish, see limits put in place on larger fish. On walleye, made many trips, see length going up on size of those fish.

Josh Fells, Salina – Along same lines, over last six to seven years and especially last two to three years, pounds of fish caught has gone down. Four years ago hard to catch a fish under 10 pounds, now it's hard to catch one bigger fish now. All for proposed slot limit. Chairman Lauber – If we determined to be best biological practice, tournament aren't going to be happy to have a paper tournament. Fells – Arkansas has tournaments there and they have to put back 50 to 60 pound fish. Some will be unhappy, but most tournament anglers will be happy to have bigger fish. Chairman Lauber – Don't know if less fish, or just more smaller fish, Doug will review.

Michael Pearce – Keith, Can I have a little longer estimate if we will ever be able to hunt prairie chickens? Keith – Yes, possibly some day; with situation the way it is now, the Service is looking at whole review process, could cause a bump in the road if we allowed hunting. We need to have the right

conservation plan in place and allow states to deliver. On Commissioner permits, Sheila do you know how much elk permit sold for? Sheila \$5,400. Pearce - I had several people who were interested who said they could not bid. Whole point is to earn money. How much did highest deer permit sell for? Sheila - \$10,500. Pearce – I would be willing to publicize when auctions are going on; a lot of money has been raised and it is a cool program. Chairman Lauber – That makes sense.

Commissioner Williams – Blue cat guys, heard any other opposition opposed to limits other than tournament guys? Smith – I am tournament fisherman, not against this, for most part we are catch and release and don't keep anything over 10 pounds. No opposition from tournaments. Pearce – Is Doug still here? How many blues going into a lot of lakes, on how many reservoirs can they catch sizable blues if they want to have a tournament? Doug Nygren – Not very many with well developed population; a dozen large reservoirs we have introduced blue cats on, we stock about 100,000 a year, raise them up to 7-8 inches at Farlington and then release them, so we get good survival. Tom was right about how slow they grow in the beginning of their life. I think we stocked Milford for eight years before we started seeing natural reproduction. Our hope is to have a dozen Milford-type blue catfish fisheries in the future, maybe not that caliber, but high hopes for bigger reservoirs. Right now I think El Dorado is probably the one additional location where people can go; we just put the slot on there that allows the harvest of some smaller fish, 25- to 35-inch slot length limit, keep one over 35 inches, but haven't seen many fish over 35 inches yet. Great future for blue catfishing in Kansas as these fish mature. Chris Tymeson – Earlier there was a question on bowfishing, if there is a length limit then bowfishing would be prohibited.

C. Workshop Session

1. 2017 Turkey Regulations – Kent Fricke, wildlife biologist, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit L, PowerPoint - Exhibit M). 115-25-5 and 6. Chris Tymeson – Found error in boundary between 25-5 and 25-6, so looking at both to correct that. Fricke – Killed just over 30,000 turkeys and sold 71,000 tags this spring. Have seen declines in harvest, in terms of last 10 years, general decline of turkeys harvested. For fall, from 6,236 turkeys, 16,010 tags in 2005, to 2,093 turkeys, 12,134 tags in 2015. For spring season this year, 30,298 turkeys, 71,320 tags; at same time record number of turkeys were harvested last spring 36,000, but declined 6,000 to 30,000 this year. Hunter success is declining, 70 percent for nonresidents and 53 percent for residents in 2012; and 43 percent for residents and 53 percent for nonresidents this year. Primarily looked at production estimates from rural mail carrier survey and 2016 is 44 percent below the five-year average and 43 percent below the 10-year average. We've seen significant fluctuations from 2007, but we have seen general decline in last five years. In spring turkey indices, also from rural mail carrier survey, down 42 percent from five-year average, 49 percent from 10-year average. When you start looking at units, starting in northwest Unit 1, residents and success and nonresidents and their success. For northwest, Unit 1, down to 34.5 percent success for residents and 65.2 percent success for nonresidents; Unit 2, northcentral unit, still potential problems in production and declining trend; Unit 3, northeast, stable numbers in production, slight decline in spring and decrease in hunter success; Unit 4, southwest, limited number of permits for spring, see relatively declining numbers in hunter success and decline in production; Unit 5, southcentral, declining spring numbers; Unit 6, SE, some production above, spring numbers steady, SE has some of lowest numbers in hunter success. To refresh your memory, we follow adaptive harvest strategy for setting seasons and bag limits. Hunter success guides this. Seen consecutive declining years in Units 3, 5 and 6. Asked turkey hunters preference of two birds in spring and none in the fall or one in the spring and one in the fall. Most residents and nonresidents said two spring birds and no fall season, from Kansas 2013 spring turkey harvest survey; this leaves us in a quandary, as respondents from 2012

fall turkey harvest survey said the opposite; also the number of spring tags outweighs the number of fall hunters. Based on this, in addition to primary driver of how we determine seasons, spring hunting tends to not affect population following spring season, however, following fall season, research shows additive affect. Based on that staff developed the following recommendations: Unit 1, no change, 2 spring 1 fall; Unit 2, change to 2 spring 1 fall, dropping game tag option; Unit 3, drop fall permit; Unit 4, stable, no change; Unit 5, drop fall tag; Unit 6, same, drop fall tag. Follow same season structure format; spring: Youth/disabled April 1-11; archery April 3-11; regular firearm April 12-May 31; for fall: October 1 – November 29 and December 12 – January 31. Chairman Lauber – Talk about adaptive harvest strategy, based on numbers from 2015 to 2016, fall 2015, slightly over 1,300 toms harvested statewide, 700 hens, show 36 percent female harvest. If you figure, out of 30,000, that would be less than 4½ percent difference; don't feel that is significant enough to take away fall opportunity for the rest of the state. One June rain will make more difference than all of the hens harvested in the fall; not because we don't have enough turkeys, population is not low, not having good hatches due to weather and works adversely to drought, certain counties may have more. Don't know why shut off harvest in the fall, except for units that don't have it now. I think birds we will save will not make a difference. Fricke – Assumption for research, low number in terms of harvest. Chairman Lauber – There are 12,000 people a year ago bought those permits, consider not closing the fall season, but allowing one bird. Ask fall hunters right after season, want one and one; reduces opportunity for a lot of people. Commissioner Rider – Have data for fall harvest for each unit? Have 2,000 statewide, have it broken down by unit? Fricke – Not in front of me. Commissioner Rider – Like to see where birds are taken. Would like to see that, whether split is even or concentrated in one area. Chairman Lauber – Appreciate your hard work on this, reduction in harvest, but numbers are staying the same. Maybe people are buying cheaper calls or camouflage isn't as good, could be any number of things. If you have the same number of birds and the success rate is going down is stopping the harvest of 700 hens in the fall going to make a difference? Fricke – As clarification, we only count success in terms of primary permit, not second permit; it is only based on first permit. A successful hunter is someone who is active, rule out people who did not hunt, and only if successful on primary tag. Chairman Lauber – Could you have shot a turkey without filling your primary tag? Fricke – Assuming you would have reported it on the survey. Chairman Lauber – I think of two tags as first bird, first tag and second bird, second tag. Commissioner Williams – Was everybody surveyed on this? Fricke – Not everyone, we survey 10 percent of the hunters for the spring, which is what these numbers are based on. Chairman Lauber – How much heartburn would you have, if you gave us a fall turkey season next fall? I am probably going to propose that, but I don't want to step on your toes. Fricke – Under this option, over last several years, reduced from three game tags down to one in several of these units, the same ones proposed for zero or stay as one; it falls under same strategy and would be a potential option. Chairman Lauber – Different to say can't shoot four, than you can't shoot any. Most people did not fill four any way. Still had opportunity for fall hunt, now if you take that way; if you have 700 hens that may have a hatch, not sure it is worth it. John McGee, Clay County – Think this is guy is right on. I rarely hunt fall turkey, but not seeing birds in the spring and have seen significant drop. This is first year I killed two birds, both trophy birds. My son and I shot two the same day. Don't generally shoot jakes or young toms. From 2012 to 2010, my son and I would pass up even adult toms with nine and ten inch beards and try to shoot eleven and twelve inch beards; we trophy hunt and seeing decrease in population. Insignificant number of hens, but seen as many as 14 eggs on one nest, might be from two hens, I don't know, but say the average is 8-10; the 700 hens would amount to 6,000 to 7,000 potential hens that could breed the following spring. I agree with no fall season in Unit 3. Pearce – Do you ever fall hunt? McGee – Only once, shot one bearded hen and had it mounted for a decoy. Seen steady decrease, take production out and lose potential breeding population for next spring. Chairman Lauber – I think numbers are right on, but disagree with stopping fall turkey hunting. Commissioner Dill – Interested to see what harvest is in those individual units. Commissioner Williams

– I am too. Pearce – Any idea how many bearded hens we kill in the spring? Fricke – About .1 percent, around 300. Pearce – In some states it is not legal to shoot bearded hens in the spring. Had gentleman today who said his turkey population had bottomed out. Did you check with surrounding states, have they seen same turkey decreases? Fricke – Peek we saw in early to late 2000s, in terms of numbers, is a region-wide pattern, and as a region are seeing drop; and research is being done focused on state by state. Pearce – Do neighboring states have fall turkey hunting? Fricke – Yes they do. Pearce – How long has Missouri had turkey hunting? Fricke – I couldn't tell you. Pearce – I think since the 1950s. Do you think there is a chance we will ever get above 60 percent on spring success and is that what it takes to get these no fall zones up to where they can take one fall bird? Fricke – Based on the strategy, as it is, we have to have two consecutive years above 60 percent in addition to greater than 25 percent of jakes. Pearce – So possible that we may never see a fall season again? Fricke – Take what you want from those numbers. Pearce – I can take what I have gotten from twelve states and hunting here for a lot of years and I don't think you will ever see 60 percent again. Chairman Lauber – If we try to reach 60 percent, then do we eventually just have one bird in the spring? Fricke – Basically, these numbers, once the change is made, they reset, for example if 55 percent is lower trigger, following that management action of reducing permits and reducing seasons, have two more seasons after that to see if it stays below that 55 percent. Chairman Lauber – All of us have seen declining bird numbers, but propose we continue to have a fall season. You have a recommendation and I may have an amendment. Commissioner Rider – I took quick survey of avid turkey hunters in my area, agree to no fall turkey season in the five or six counties surrounding my area, however that does not cover all of Unit 6. Chairman Lauber – Why, prefer that as alternative to only one bird in the spring? Commissioner Rider – Agree turkey numbers are down and think that would boost numbers; most probably spring turkey hunters and not fall hunters so may be biased. The season is running so late into May, is that putting pressure on hens during nesting period; could we back off a week to ten days to get stress off of birds? Fricke – I could provide additional information on that, there is a reduced number of hunters who harvest in later season. On average hunters across the board are in field 3½ to 4½ days during the season, both residents and nonresidents, in all units. Commissioner Rider – In first 1/3 part of season? Fricke – Yes, in terms of harvest you don't see that. I can break it down and can provide harvest numbers, but not the ones who were unsuccessful. Commissioner Rider – Biologically, the potential for people to be out there could put stress on birds and cause less production? Fricke – Not great potential, but agree, see May 31 across the board in terms of surrounding states and seasons; agree it could be potential factor in terms of overall production. A small area people are hunting at that time and smaller number of hunters in the field; still a lot of the landscape is nesting cover, so not that great of pressure on nesting hens. Commissioner Cross – Know guys who fall hunt, but don't spring hunt. What economic impact will this be to the state? Fricke – In the spring, overall numbers we sell about 70,000 carcass tags, with about 25,000 of those being second game tag. That would still be an option for Units 1 and 2, northwest and north central, a second game tag. Chairman Lauber – I am not talking about game tags. You are talking about adaptive harvest strategy where we have to have one or the other; talking about allowing one in spring and one in the fall or two in the spring and none in the fall; I am talking about two in the spring and still allowing those 10,000 fall permits purchased in 2015 to still hunt. What we would lose would be fall permits we sell, while not insignificant, not doing for money, but doing for opportunity; leave it the way it is; not sure getting 60 percent success rate for spring at expense of fall hunters, not sure I like that. Commissioner Williams – Being a spring turkey hunter myself, don't hunt in fall; don't see why we shouldn't allow fall hunters the opportunity to go out and hunt that one bird. Chairman Lauber – Not like they are getting birds anyway, 2,000 hunters taking 1,300 toms and 700 hens. Commissioner Cassidy – Our district has decreased in the last few years, go along with chairman, to not allow those hunters to hunt; you are going to police yourself, if not out there they wouldn't go hunting. Pearce – When does it go to vote? Fricke – October. Chairman Lauber – Last workshop. Tymeson – For

economic impact, I took fall hunters and divided it by five, an impact of about \$140,000 to the agency; spring \$9 million. Robin Jennison – Because of this question, the economics of it, legitimate points made, but concern of mine, talk about economics of Kansas; at core have to remain a natural resource agency and it shouldn't matter how many dollars we lose, have to protect natural resources. Important to make decision on natural resource aspect, how additive is it to kill that hen. As you discuss next time, stick with that. Chairman Lauber – I agree, but if we can provide opportunity without significant threat to the resource, that is a big deal. I fall turkey hunt, not high success, but cool to hear young birds and good opportunity. Not enough harvest in the fall to make a difference, so don't think resource is being hurt, yes 700 hens. Commissioner Dill – If you break down by units, do you think that would change units. Fricke – Based on spring success, were considered when we brought to statewide turkey meeting. McGee – Drop in harvest, first couple days of season, they go home and quit. Fricke – I can provide number of birds harvested in the fall.

2. Park Regulations – Linda Lanterman, Parks Division director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibits P). Presenting possibility of adding another permit to state parks on unconventional vehicle (UV). We already allow them if they meet standards of a vehicle, if they can get registered at DMV they are already allowed. We are recommending golf carts that don't have that, from sunup to sundown. We can revoke this permit if they do not follow our rules; on our roads, on roads that are 30 mph or less and only available at park offices, it will be a \$50 permit and application process. Chairman Lauber – How big of deal is definition from parks to wildlife areas, can have permit in state park, but make any difference if not the same in wildlife areas? Lanterman – No, only state park permit. Commissioner Williams – If registered in state, still need permit? Lanterman – If registered at DMV would need lights and whatever required, don't require that for this permit. Chris Tymeson – UTV and golf cart, not ATV and only on roadways not in the grass. Larry Brumley – Well they be required to have tail lights, see that as a problem. Lanterman – Only good from sunup to sundown. Joe Bournonville – Met most of you at April meeting, owner at Crawford State Park. Opinion of homeowners association and Friends of Crawford State Park and majority of campers we visited with, policy is well thought out and something that can create opportunities for senior citizens and offer transportation. Also energy efficient, some people drive jeeps or pickups, so these are more environmentally conscious, smaller engines and a lot of them are electric. Also, opportunity to raise a little money. Not interested in something going off the road or real fast. Dave Goble, our park manager is also in agreement. We would support 100 percent. Lanterman - It has been awhile since we looked at fees for camping, at least a decade. Enhancing our reservation system next year and before we do that we wanted to look at annual camp, overnight camp and 14-day camp. Today we have prime and off season permits; our annual camp we don't sell a lot of, about 3,100, but it is significant to track those permits so we want to increase it to \$200 and \$250, currently \$150 and \$200, off season is October through March, prime season is April through September, last year we sold 3,194 of those permits, could increase about \$200,000 with that. Next is 14-day permit, sold 600 last year and have sold as many as 1,200 and have off and prime season and plan to take that away and leave at \$110 across the board, it is a significant permit to track. Our reservation system doesn't track that yet, we are working on that. Our daily camp is also prime and off-season, it is \$7 and \$8 and we propose to go to \$9 across the board. Pearce – How many unconventional vehicles do you estimate? Lanterman – Estimate under 1,000. Bournonville - When does it go to a vote? Lanterman – In October.

3. Fishing Regulations – Doug Nygren, Fisheries Division director, presented this update to the Commission (Exhibit O). Discussion for fishing changes to take place next year, first is reference document; items in italics being the ones that tie to the walleye initiative to provide unique opportunities within a geographic region. The two changes that will be most controversial include Kanopolis

Reservoir change from a 15-inch to an 18-inch limit; and Milford would be changed to a 21-inch length limit and a 2/day creel. On down the list, at Wilson Reservoir we have had a problem with poor forage conditions for stripers and want to promote harvest by going to 5/day creel limit. Garden City wants to develop a kids fishing pond, Additional changes: 115-25-14, as part of walleye initiative we were going to remove length limits from walleye caught in flowing water below dams and spillways, so will be changing fish length limits on flowing rivers, streams and tailwaters: no longer any length limit on walleye, sauger and saugeye caught in those waters. Adding a new trout water, Glen Elder Reservoir Outlet, adding to type I water, which means if fishing there during trout season you are required to have a trout permit. Also, on open season, have had floatline fishing season for a while during daylight hours only, sunrise to sunset, and we are proposing to remove daylight hours restriction and make the season year-round. In 115-18-20, tournament black bass pass, we have been approached by some tournament organizations wanting to fill more than just two short bass and we have been talking to them about trying to get additional information to determine if that would meet their goal of making tournaments more successful. Research available showing mortality of tournament largemouth bass; results showing that the process of having a fish held in a livewell all day and then going to weigh-in was not a major source of additional mortality. Collected information with the help of Bass Nation on individual angler catches and we are going to analyze that data between now and October commission meeting. We asked them to record all of the information by individual angler, in the past they reported as an entire group and what they caught; we should be able to go back and look if we had allowed the five-a-day as opposed to two-a-day and how that would have impacted the outcome of the tournament. The contention is that the lucky guy who just happens to get two big fish would be the one most likely to win and with the ability to have more bass weighed in, it would take some of the luck out of the ultimate decision. Proposing five fish a day as opposed to two. Commercial sale of fish bait, when concerned about people spreading invasive species with use of live bait, we asked for requirement for receipt showing bait coming from certified bait dealer. No tickets have been written on that and hard to enforce because no way to say, even if they have a receipt that the fish in the bucket really came from that dealer; recommending doing away with red tape and eliminate requirement for receipt. Pearce – What was minimum length on bass pass? Nygren – If 18-inch length limit, they can have two fish from 15-18 inches and three fish over 18, for a bag limit of five; if 21-inch length limit, they can have two between 15 and 21. The proposal is to allow five between minimum length limit and 21 inches. Pearce – (couldn't hear clearly) Talking about just walleye length limit? Nygren – Intent for walleye, sauger and saugeye in streams. Pearce – ...below the dam? Nygren – Tends to wash out during high water; don't know if we have addressed anything with wiper length limits, as part of walleye initiative wanted to allow shoreline anglers an opportunity to be able to harvest a walleye; more than an attempt to deal with any other species; walleye, sauger and saugeye. Larry Brumley, Kansas Bass Nation – We have approximately 450 plus members, speak in favor of new black bass regulations. KBN and most other organizations use catch and release; we catch, transport to weigh-in and release the fish; have stringent rules for handling the fish, add additives to the livewell, oxygenated water tanks, weigh in, transport away from boat ramp location to release. If person fishing with black bass fish can only have two in length limit and one above, moved tournaments to Oklahoma and Missouri; have had them before at Milford and Wilson. Positive effects would be to take pressure off lakes in northeast part of state. We have had Kansas clubs fishing primarily in Missouri. Conservation is biggest and main goal, had tournament at Melvern, fee was to bring a manmade structure to put in the lake, worked with manager, had to be in a certain depth of water to not get in the way of the boats. Lost fisheries biologist at Perry so worked with Corps of Engineers. Fish in team formats, most tournaments are. Team format, could have two a piece or four, not can bring in five. Fished Melvern earlier in the year, changing this would encourage us and we would have more state events; when we go to Grand Lake, we are spending our money in Oklahoma. From our standpoint, black bass regulations in place for tournaments, lose points

for dead fish and cannot cull them. Imperative to take care of our catch. Black bass pass has brought more tournaments back, not all but increased. Nygren – Will be updating ANS waters also, have one addition, Hillsdale, hope no others.

4. Threatened and Endangered Species Regulations – ~~Chris Berens, Ecological Services section chief, presented this report to the Commission~~ (Exhibit P). Chris Tymeson – Chris Berens is not here. KAR 115-15-3 and 15-4, talked briefly about changes as result of legislative bills. Have to make those changes in regulations and recovery plans for species listed as of July 1, 2016, have to have recovery plans within four years and annual report to House and Senate committees. Currently drafting regulations, which take longer because of federal regulations involved. Aaron Catalkin (not sure on spelling, did not sign in) - Proponents of bill that passed, like provisions on critical habitat and you are headed in a good direction.

D. Public Hearing

Notice and Submission Forms; Kansas Legislative Research Letter and Attorney General Letters (Exhibit Q).

None

XII. Old Business

None

XIII. Other Business

A. Future Meeting Locations and Dates

October 20, 2016 – Liberal, Seward County Event Center, 810 Stadium Rd
January 5, 2017 – Emporia, Flint Hills Technical College, 3301 W 18th Ave

XIV. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 8:00 p.m.

(Exhibits and/or Transcript available upon request)

Secretary's Remarks

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

2017 Legislature
No briefing book items – possible handout at meeting

General Discussion

Powder Hook/Outdoor Mentors
No briefing book items – possible handout at meeting

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 firearms season and continued through the end of October. A muzzleloader season was initiated in 2001. It has begun immediately after the archery season and ran for eight days, the last four of which overlap with the firearm season. With the exception of annual adjustments in permit allocations, this regulation has basically been unchanged since 2006.

Discussion & Recommendations

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

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

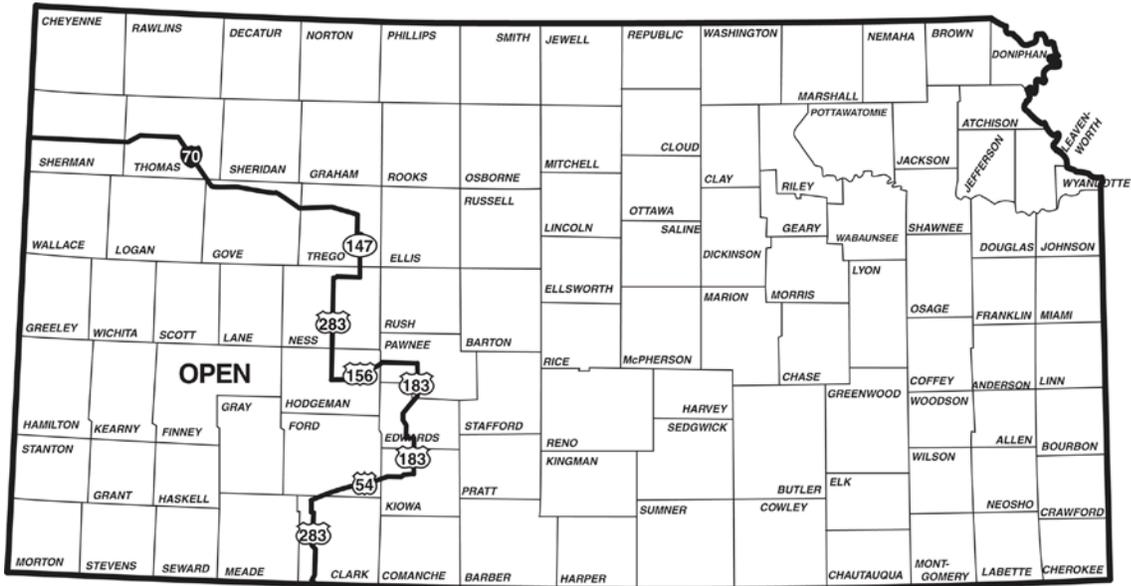
The proposed season dates are:

September 23, 2017 through October 1, 2017 and October 14, 2017 through October 31, 2017 for the archery season.

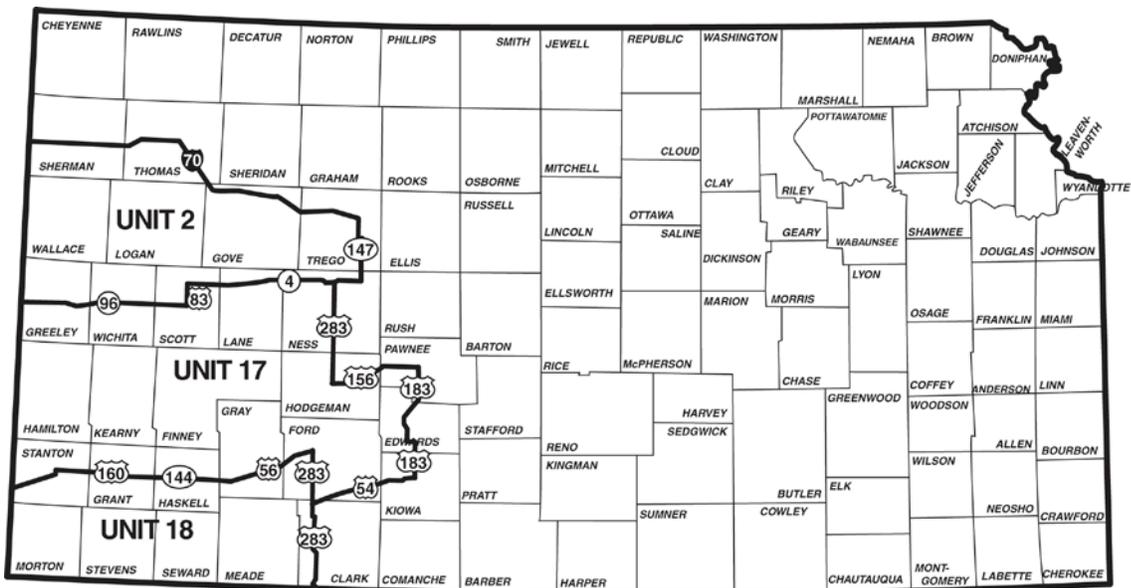
October 2, 2017 through October 9, 2017 for the muzzleloader season.

October 6, 2017 through October 9, 2017 for the firearms season.

Archery Pronghorn Unit



Firearm, Muzzleloader Pronghorn Units



KAR 115-25-8 Elk; open season, bag limit and permits

Background

This regulation pertains to seasons, bag limits, unit boundaries, permits and tags for elk hunting.

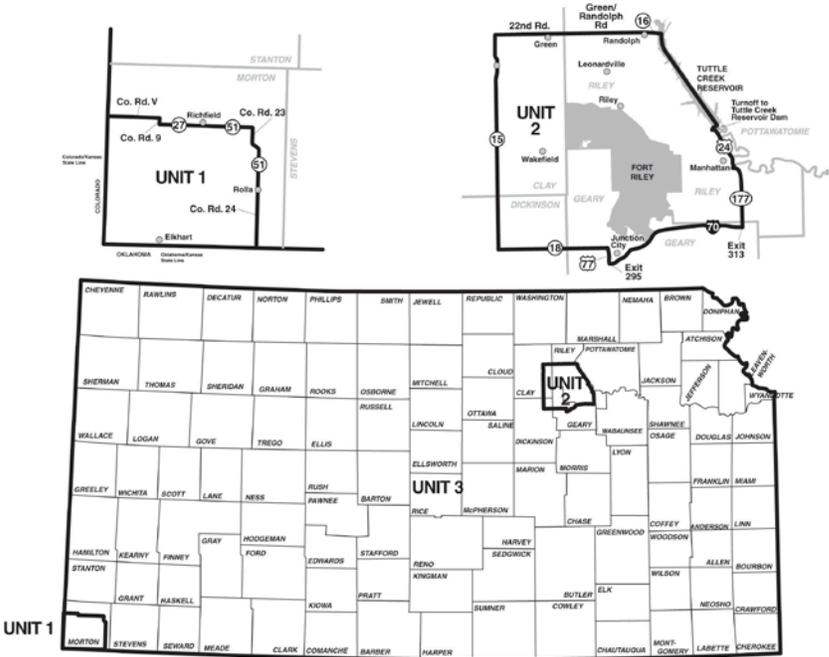
Elk were first reintroduced onto Fort Riley in 1986, and a hunting season was initiated in 1990. Most of the hunting opportunity in the state occurs on the Fort. However, elk do exist on private lands, though unpredictably in most of the state, with parts of southwest Kansas being the main exception.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

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

Discussion & Recommendations

This regulation has basically been unchanged since 2011. The current season is ongoing and issues could arise, but at this time we do not anticipate any changes to season structure, bag limits, unit boundaries or permit types.

Elk Units



Public Lands Regulations

The Public Lands Division is proposing minor changes to the Reference Document as established under KAR 115-8-1. These changes include the addition of Marion Wildlife Area and all of Glen Elder Wildlife Area under the Daily Hunt Permit requirement section. Glen Elder had only been requiring a Daily Hunt Permit in the Granite Creek Area during youth/mentor seasons. No other additions or changes are being proposed for the Public Lands Reference Document for this year.

XV. Daily Hunt Permits

Daily hunt permits are required on the following properties:

Region 1

-Glen Elder WA – (Granite Creek Area during youth/mentor seasons)
remove this wording; entire WA added to the daily hunt permit list

Region 3

-Marion WA - add

Update on the Blue Ribbon Panel and Recovering America's Wildlife Act

Introduction

The Pittman-Roberston Act (1937) and Dingell-Johnson Act (1950) established dedicated funds supporting conservation of fish and wildlife financed by hunters, shooters, anglers and boaters. These funds primarily go to game and sportfish species. A similar, dedicated funding mechanism is lacking for the majority of wildlife species that are not typically categorized as game or sportfish. In 2015 the Blue Ribbon Panel on Sustaining America's Diverse Fish and Wildlife Resources was formed to develop mechanisms to sustainably fund the conservation of all fish and wildlife. The panel explored funding options to support conservation of at-risk species and habitats as prioritized in state wildlife action plans. Two major caveats in regards to possible funding sources were that funds must be:

- From a dedicated source
- Sustainable and not reliant on annual appropriations

The Panel recommended that Congress dedicate up to \$1.3 billion annually in existing revenue from the development of energy and mineral resources on federal lands and waters to the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program. Current State Wildlife Grant apportionments for Kansas average \$680,000 annually. Under the current projections the funding proposed by the panel would increase annual funding for Kansas to \$18,000,000.

Recovering America's Wildlife Act (HR 5650) was introduced to the House of Representatives in July by Don Young (R-AK) and Debbie Dingell (D_MI). This act closely reflects the recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Panel. This bill is intended to be bi-partisan with a goal of having a minimum of 10 Republicans and 10 Democrats sign on as co-sponsors. In addition to Young and Dingell, nine members have signed on as co-sponsors. These include Rep. Jeff Fortenberry (R-NE), Rep. Mike Thompson (D-CA), Rep. Suzan K. DelBene (D-WA), Rep. Adam B. Schiff (D-CA), Rep. Elise M. Stefanik (R-NY), Rep. Peter A. DeFazio (D-OR), Rep. Christopher P. Gibson (R-NY), Rep. Alan S. Lowenthal (D-CA-47), Rep. Madeleine Z. Bordallo (D-GU).

At its 2016 Annual Meeting, the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies passed a resolution that supported the recommendations of the Blue Ribbon Panel and federal legislation such as HR56650. To date Nevada, Montana, Pennsylvania, Colorado, North Carolina, and Iowa have passed resolutions supporting the panel's recommendations.

Recommendation

Recognizing there is a need for a dedicated funding base for fish and wildlife conservation in Kansas, we present a resolution supporting the Blue Ribbon Panel's recommendations and subsequent federal legislation including HR 5650 to be signed by Chairman Gerald Lauber and Secretary Robin Jennison.

Workshop Session

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

C. Workshop Session

1. Big Game Permanent Regulations.

All permanent regulations dealing with big game will be discussed together at this meeting. In recent years these regulations have been brought forward in the General Discussion portion of the Commission meeting in August to allow public comments and to determine if further review was needed.

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

Background

This regulation contains the following items:

- Information that must be included on the carcass tag
- Registration (including photo check) needed to transport certain animals
- Procedures for transferring meat to another person
- Procedures for possessing a salvaged big game carcass
- Who may assist a big game permittee and how they may assist, including the provisions for designated individuals to assist disabled big game permittees.

This regulation gives deer and turkey hunters the ability to electronically register their animal. Unless taken with an “either sex” permit, this regulation requires big game animals to be transported to the permittee’s residence or a commercial place of processing with the head “naturally attached.” Electronic registration allows hunters with an antlerless permit to process the meat to a further extent so that the head no longer has to stay naturally attached prior to transport. However, electronic registration is only allowed for turkey and deer hunters; elk and pronghorn hunters are not included.

Currently about 20-30 antlerless elk permits are sold annually, and 7-10 antlerless elk are harvested with these permits, so there is some potential for electronic registration demand. All pronghorn permits are either sex, so their currently isn’t a need for electronic pronghorn registration. However, the potential to issue doe tags does exist.

Discussion

Carcass tagging has been a tradition in big game management for decades. A concern behind that tagging has been to establish ownership of the meat from big game animals. The carcass tag was attached to the leg of the animal and followed that carcass through the process from the field to the home or point where processing of the meat occurred. Often the head and antlers were separated from the carcass at a locker plant or other location resulting in no tag being attached to that part of the animal, which was frequently transported to other locations. In recent years the emphasis of enforcement in big game hunting has placed a greater importance on identification of the owner of the antlers or horns of big game animals.

Satisfactory solutions on antler tagging have not been achieved. Continued review of this regulation is anticipated in conjunction with improvements in KOALS (license/permit sales and data system).

Recommendation

We recommend changing references from “deer” to “big game” in 115-4-2(a)(2) so that any big game animal can be electronically registered.

This regulation will be brought forward for further review this year.

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

Background

This regulation contains the following items:

- Specific equipment differences for hunting various big game species.
- Specifications for bright orange colored clothing, which must be worn when hunting during certain big game seasons.
- Accessory equipment such as calls, decoys, and blinds.
- Shooting hours
- Special restrictions on the use of horses or mules to herd or drive elk.

Discussion

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

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

A device called the “Airbow” has been developed, which propels an arrow using air pressure. It is currently receiving Internet notoriety and some people have contacted the department to request changes to allow it for hunting in Kansas. The Archery Trade Association has reviewed this equipment and they have issued a statement that the device lacks critical characteristics to be considered as archery equipment.

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

Recommendation

No change is proposed for this regulation.

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

Background

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

Discussion

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

Recommendation

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

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

Background

This regulation describes general application procedures, including the establishment of priority drawing procedures when the number of applicants exceeds the availability of authorized permits. The regulation also authorizes hunters to purchase a preference point for future applications.

The Department received an inquiry as to why the application deadlines for resident deer, pronghorn and elk occur at different times, and a request to make them uniform so that a person could apply for all three at once rather than having to apply a couple different times and run the risk of confusing or forgetting one or more of the application deadlines.

This issue pertains only to limited draw permit types since over the counter permits remain available until the next to last day of the season. Also, this issue pertains only to resident permits since nonresident deer application is the last Friday of April to allow nonresidents time to plan their trip.

The current application period opens one month prior to the application deadline. Some of the deadlines and procedures associated with the current system date back to a time when more manual labor was required to complete the draw and permit distribution. Application dates for limited draw permits are provided below.

License Type	Application Deadline	Season Opening Day
Resident Deer	second Friday of July	Approx. Sept 1
Pronghorn	second Friday of June	Approx. Oct 1
Elk	second Friday of July	Sept 1

Discussion

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

A uniform application deadline and the ability to apply for that year's permits earlier (approx. April 1, or once that year's regulations are finalized) would simplify and streamline the application process for resident hunters.

Options: 1. Change application deadlines so all are consistent.

2. Change application dates from approximately April 1 until deadline. The beginning of the application period is not determined by regulation, so no regulatory action is needed for this change.

3. Adopt both 1 and 2 above.

This regulation also has an error in (b)(2)(E) where it references the "application period specified in K.A.R. 115-25-9."

Recommendation

Additional review of this regulation is planned. Personnel in the big game licensing section, the fisheries and wildlife division and the law enforcement divisions will evaluate alternative. This regulation will be brought back at the January Commission Meeting.

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

Background

This regulation contains the following items:

- Creates permit types that include:
 - White-tailed deer, either-sex (WTES) permit or white-tailed deer antlerless only (WTAO) permit for residents of Kansas. These permits are valid during all seasons with equipment authorized for that season.
 - White-tailed deer, either-sex permit for nonresidents valid for one equipment type and one unit. Nonresident hunters may designate one adjacent unit where they may hunt.
 - Either-species, either-sex permit, restricted to a season or seasons and units where they may be used by resident and nonresident deer hunters.
 - Hunt-on-your-own-land permits, including resident HOYOL, nonresident HOYOL, and special HOYOL permits for certain direct relatives of the landowner or tenant.
- Each deer permit is valid only for the species and antler category specified on the permit.
- Antlerless deer are defined as a deer without a visible antler plainly protruding from the skull.

Discussion

Three years ago the permit system was modified to create a nonresident deer permit with two tags, one being restricted to an antlerless white-tailed deer. This change was made to encourage nonresident hunters to harvest antlerless deer in the areas they hunt at similar rates as resident hunters. The results of that change are being monitored.

Recommendation

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

VI. DEPARTMENT REPORT

B. Workshop Session

2. Deer 25-Series Regulations.

K.A.R. 115-25-9. Deer; open season, bag limit, and permits.

Background

The regulation contains the following items:

- Dates of deer seasons when equipment such as archery, firearm, or muzzleloader may be used.
- Provisions when seasons may occur on military subunits within management units.
- Dates for a special firearm deer season and extended archery seasons in urban units.
- Dates of deer seasons for designated persons.
- Dates and units when extended firearm seasons are authorized and the type of permits and changes in the species and antler categories of those permits.
- Limitations in obtaining multiple permits.

Discussion

Annual adjustments will be made in the deer hunting season dates. This review process initiates the discussion of potential changes in deer hunting seasons for 2017. The recommendations at this time follow the traditional season structure.

The calendar of the 2017-18 seasons presents a couple situations where changes from the traditional seasons might be considered. Typically the first white-tailed deer antlerless-only (WAO) season has been the first January weekend that included the New Year's Holiday. New Year's Day falls on Monday in 2018. A similar situation occurred in 1999-2000 and the Commission approved moving the opening day to December 31. Opposition occurred because the change resulted in the loss of a weekend and holiday day when archery hunting for antlered deer could occur. Three options are being considered for the 2017-18 seasons. They are:

1. A one-day season, January 1, 2018, in DMUs where minor additions in the harvest of antlerless white-tailed deer was allowed. There would still be three different lengths of WAO seasons (i.e., 1, 7, and 14 days). The shortest season would not have a weekend day of hunting.
2. Combine the first and second WAO seasons and run them from January 1, 2018– January 7, 2018. This would allow WAO hunting on weekend days in all units where a WAO season occurs; however, the options would be seven or 14 days if a WAO was allowed.
3. Add one day to the pre-rut season (change from October 7, 2017 – October 8, 2017 to October 7, 2017 – October 9, 2017) thus allowing WAO firearms hunting during Columbus Day, which is a holiday for some hunters. This would keep the number of total days of WAO firearms hunting the same as occurred in 2016-17.

Public comments are sought about these options.

Population indices, mortality due to disease and changes in fawn recruitment will be examined and public input will be considered in the development of a list of units where an extended firearm seasons and WAO permits will be authorized. The number of WAO permits that may be used in each unit will also be evaluated after additional data becomes available.

Recommendation

Following traditions (see attached table), the proposed season dates suggested for deer hunting during 2017-18 are as follows:

Youth and Disability	September 2, 2017 – September 10, 2017
Early Muzzleloader	September 11, 2017 – September 24, 2017
Archery	September 11, 2017– December 31, 2017
Pre-Rut WAO	October 7, 2017 – October 8, 2017
Regular Firearm	November 29, 2017 – December 10, 2017
1 st Extended WAO	January 1, 2018
2 nd Extended WAO	January 1, 2018– January 7, 2018
3rd Extended WAO	January 1, 2018 – January 14, 2018
Extended Archery (DMU 19)	January 15, 2018– January 31, 2018

Workshop sessions on this regulation will be held at the Commission meetings in January and finalized at the Public Hearing in March.

The proposed dates for the firearm season at the Smoky Hill Air National Guard subunit, Fort Riley subunit and at the Fort Leavenworth subunit will established in K.A.R. 115-25-9a, which is traditionally completed at the Public Hearing in June.

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

This year we shall address all deer season 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.

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, 2017 through September 10, 2017, and from January 2, 2018 January 31, 2018.
- Additional days of hunting opportunity for designated persons (i.e., youth and people with disabilities from October 6, 2017 through October 9, 2017.
 - No pre-rut firearms season for antlerless white-tailed deer.
- Firearm season dates of November 24, 2017 through November 26, 2017, and December 16, 2017 through December 24, 2017.

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

- The open firearm season for the taking of deer shall be November 18, 2017 through November 19, 2017, November 23, 2017, through November 26, 2017, December 2, 2017 through December 3, 2017, December 9, 2017 through December 10, 2017, and December 16, 2017 through December 17, 2017.
- An extended firearm season for the taking of antlerless-only, white-tailed deer shall be from January 1, 2018 through January 14, 2018.
- An extended archery season for the taking of antlerless-only, white-tailed deer shall be from January 15, 2018 through January 31, 2018.

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 January, and March. Final action on those seasons shall be completed at the Public Hearing in June.

K.A.R 115-15-3: Threatened and endangered wildlife, special permits, and enforcement actions.**K.A.R 115-15-4: Recovery plan procedures.****Background**

Provisions of SB 384, which deal with threatened and endangered species, were amended into HB 2547 then included in HB 2156, which was passed and signed by the Governor on May 17, 2016.

The new law, which takes effect July 1, 2016, makes general changes to the Nongame and Endangered Species Act, requiring changes to KAR 115-15-3 and KAR 115-15-4.

Summary of Current Law Changes:**Special Permit Exceptions:**

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

Recovery Plans

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

Final language for the changes in current regulations is still being developed. Proposed changes being discussed at this time include the following:

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

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

KAR 115-15-4: Recovery Plans; procedures

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

Public Hearing

Document No. _____

KANSAS REGISTER
SUBMISSION FORM

Agency Number -- 710-01

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

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

Topeka, Kansas 66612-1233

Title of Document -- Public Hearing

Desired Date of Publication - August 18, 2016

ITEMS SUBMITTED IN DUPLICATE

CERTIFICATION

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

Christopher J. Tymeson
Liaison officer's typed name

Liaison officer's signature

Department Attorney
Title

(785) 296-2281
Phone

This space for Register office use only

Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism Commission

Notice of Public Hearing

A public hearing will be conducted by the Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism Commission at 6:30 p.m., Thursday, October 20, 2016 at the Seward County Event Center, 810 Stadium Road, Liberal, Kansas, to consider the approval and adoption of proposed regulations of the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism.

A general discussion and workshop meeting on business of the Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism Commission will begin at 1:00 p.m., October 20 at the location listed above. The meeting will recess at approximately 5:00 p.m. then resume at 6:30 p.m. at the same location for the regulatory hearing and more business. There will be public comment periods at the beginning of the afternoon and evening meeting for any issues not on the agenda and additional comment periods will be available during the meeting on agenda items. Old and new business may also be discussed at this time. If necessary to complete business matters, the Commission will reconvene at 9:00 a.m. October 21 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 regulation.

All interested parties may submit written comments prior to the hearing to the Chairman of the Commission, Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism, 1020 S. Kansas Ave, Suite 200, Topeka, KS 66612 or to sheila.kemmis@ksoutdoors.com if electronically. All interested parties will be given a reasonable opportunity at the hearing to express their views orally in regard to the adoption of the proposed regulation. During the hearing, all written and oral comments submitted by interested parties will be considered by the commission as a basis for approving, amending and approving, or rejecting the proposed regulation.

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

K.A.R. 115-2-2. This permanent regulation establishes daily and annual permit prices for vehicles entering and using state parks and other areas requiring a motor vehicle permit. The proposed amendments would set a permit price for unconventional motor vehicle permits.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed version of the regulation is not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses or the public.

K.A.R. 115-2-3. This permanent regulation establishes the overnight and annual camping permit prices, fees for utility connections, and related fees within state parks. This is a user fee regulation and the proposed amendments would increase fees for annual camping permits, daily camping permits and 14 day camping permits.

Economic Impact Summary: If the same number of permits were sold as calendar year 2015, the proposed increases would generate an additional \$1,111,973.00, all of which would accrue to the park fee fund. Otherwise, the proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable negative economic impact on the department, small businesses, other agencies, or the public.

K.A.R. 115-7-1. This permanent regulation establishes legal fishing equipment and methods for sportfish and for nonsportfish. The proposed amendment would allow the use of floatlines 24 hours a day.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any negative economic impact on the department, small businesses, other agencies, or the public.

K.A.R. 115-7-10. This permanent regulation establishes special provisions related to fishing. The proposed amendments would update the reference document related to new invasive species waters as well as remove receipt requirements when fishing with baitfish.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any negative economic impact on the department, small businesses, other agencies, or the public.

K.A.R. 115-8-13. This permanent regulation establishes the authorized operation of motorized vehicles and aircraft upon department lands and roads. The proposed amendments provide for the use of unconventional motorized vehicles on department roads within state parks.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any negative economic impact on the department, small businesses, other agencies, or the public.

K.A.R. 115-17-2. This permanent regulation establishes the legal species that can be sold for commercial fish bait. The proposed amendments would eliminate the requirement for commercial baitfish dealers to provide receipts on sale.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any negative economic impact on the department, small businesses, other agencies, or the public.

K.A.R. 115-18-20. This permanent regulation establishes the tournament bass pass. The proposed amendments would allow tournament anglers who possess the bass pass the ability to keep up to five fish that meet the statewide length limit but do not meet the length limit for the specific body of water where the tournament is being conducted.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any negative economic impact on the department, small businesses, other agencies, or the public.

K.A.R. 115-25-5. This proposed exempt regulation establishes hunting unit boundaries, bag limit and season dates for the 2017 fall wild turkey seasons. The proposed change would close the fall season for units 3, 5 and 6 to take into account several years of poor reproduction and correct an error in the boundary descriptions. Otherwise, the regulation would be unchanged from previous seasons.

Economic Impact Summary: In 2015, the department issued 12,133 fall turkey permits of various types, generating \$211,590. It is anticipated that the closure of the fall season in three additional units will reduce permit sales by 7300 permits, and reducing income to the wildlife fee fund by approximately \$130,000. Administrative costs associated with the season are borne by the department.

The department estimates over 24,000 days of hunting activity will occur, thus providing economic benefit to businesses providing goods and services. No other economic impact on the general public, small businesses or on other state agencies is anticipated.

K.A.R. 115-25-6. This proposed exempt regulation establishes hunting unit boundaries, bag limits and season dates for the spring turkey hunting season. The proposed changes would correct an error in the boundary descriptions.

Economic Impact Summary: It is anticipated that approximately 61,973 permits and game tags

will be issued in 2017, based on 2016 permit sales. Estimated revenue if the above number of permits and tags are issued would be \$1,925,577.00. Administrative costs associated with the season are borne by the department.

Approximately 310,000 recreational days of hunting could occur, thus providing economic benefit to businesses providing goods and services. No other economic impact on the department, general public, small businesses, or on other state agencies is anticipated.

K.A.R. 115-25-14. This proposed exempt regulation establishes statewide limits and open seasons for fishing in Kansas. The proposed changes relate to removing the length limit on walleye, saugeye and sauger on streams and rivers, allowing floatline fishing year round and 24 hours a day, updates to the reference document related to length and creel limits for specific bodies of water and the addition of one trout water.

Economic Impact Summary: The proposed changes would likely have no substantive economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

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

Gerald Lauber, Chairman

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Unit 6. Unit 6 shall consist of that portion of the state bounded by a line from the Oklahoma-Kansas state line north on interstate highway I-35 to its junction with interstate highway I-135, then northwest on interstate I-135 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then east on federal highway US-56 to its junction with state highway K-150, then east on state highway K-150 to its

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

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

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

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

(f) This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2017. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 32-969.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-25-5 Turkey; open season, bag limit, and permits

DESCRIPTION: This proposed exempt regulation establishes hunting unit boundaries, bag limit and season dates for the 2017 fall wild turkey seasons. The proposed change would close the fall season for units 3, 5 and 6 to take into account several years of poor reproduction and correct an error in the boundary descriptions. Otherwise, the regulation would be unchanged from previous seasons.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None

ECONOMIC IMPACT: In 2015, the department issued 12,133 fall turkey permits of various types, generating \$211,590. It is anticipated that the closure of the fall season in three additional units will reduce permit sales by 7300 permits, and reducing income to the wildlife fee fund by approximately \$130,000. Administrative costs associated with the season are borne by the department.

The department estimates over 24,000 days of hunting activity will occur, thus providing economic benefit to businesses providing goods and services. No other economic impact on the general public, small businesses or on other state agencies is anticipated.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

K.A.R. 115-25-5.
Turkey; fall season, bag limit, and permits.
POSSIBLE AMENDMENT

As a result of Commission comment on the proposed regulation, the Department has drafted the following amendment be made to the version of the regulation submitted for public comment.

K.A.R. 115-25-5. Turkey; fall season, bag limit, and permits.

1. Amend proposed subsection (b)(3) as follows:

(3) Unit 3. Unit 3 shall consist of that area bounded by a line from the Nebraska-Kansas state line south on federal highway US-81 to its junction with interstate highway I-135, then south on interstate highway I-135 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then east on federal highway US-56 to its junction with state highway K-150, then east on state highway K-150 to its junction with federal highway US-50, then east on federal highway US-50 to its junction with interstate highway I-35, then northeast on interstate highway I-35 to its junction with the Missouri-Kansas state line, then north along the Missouri-Kansas state line to its junction with Nebraska-Kansas state line, and then west along the Nebraska-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-81, except federal and state sanctuaries. ~~No permits shall be authorized in unit 3.~~ An unlimited number of permits shall be authorized for unit 3.

2. Amend proposed subsection (b)(5) as follows:

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

be authorized for unit 5.

3. Amend proposed subsection (b)(6) as follows:

(6) Unit 6. Unit 6 shall consist of that portion of the state bounded by a line from the Oklahoma-Kansas state line north on interstate highway I-35 to its junction with interstate highway I-135, then northwest on interstate I-135 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then east on federal highway US-56 to its junction with state highway K-150, then east on state highway K-150 to its junction with federal highway US-50, then east on federal highway US-50 to its junction with interstate highway I-35, then northeast on interstate highway I-35 to its junction with the Missouri-Kansas state line, then south along the Missouri-Kansas state line to its junction with the Oklahoma-Kansas state line, and then west along the Oklahoma-Kansas state line to its junction with interstate highway I-35, except federal and state sanctuaries. ~~No permits shall be authorized in unit 6.~~ An unlimited number of permits shall be authorized for unit 6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) The legal limit shall be one bearded turkey per turkey permit and one bearded turkey per second turkey game tag where game tags are authorized.

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

(1) Unit 1. Unit 1 shall consist of that area bounded by a line from the Nebraska-Kansas state line south on federal highway US-183 to its junction with interstate highway I-70, then west on interstate highway I-70 to the Colorado-Kansas state line, then north along the Colorado-Kansas state

line to its junction with Nebraska-Kansas state line, and then east along the Nebraska-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-183, except federal and state sanctuaries. An unlimited number of permits and an unlimited number of second turkey game tags shall be authorized for unit 1.

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

(3) Unit 3. Unit 3 shall consist of that area bounded by a line from the Nebraska-Kansas state line south on federal highway US-81 to its junction with interstate highway I-135, then south on interstate highway I-135 to its junction with federal highway US-56, then east on federal highway US-56 to its junction with state highway K-150, then east on state highway K-150 to its junction with federal highway US-50, then east on federal highway US-50 to its junction with interstate highway I-35, then northeast on interstate highway I-35 to its junction with the Missouri-Kansas state line, then north along the Missouri-Kansas state line to its junction with Nebraska-Kansas state line, and then west along the Nebraska-Kansas state line to its junction with federal highway US-81, except federal and state sanctuaries. An unlimited number of permits and an unlimited number of second turkey game tags shall be authorized for unit 3.

(4) Unit 4. Unit 4 shall consist of that portion of the state bounded by a line from the Kansas-Colorado state line east on interstate highway I-70 to its junction with federal highway US-183, then south on federal highway US-183 to its junction with federal highway US-54, then southwest on federal

highway US-54 to the Oklahoma-Kansas state line, then west along the Oklahoma-Kansas state line to its junction with the Colorado-Kansas state line, and then north along the Colorado-Kansas state line to its junction with interstate highway I-70, except federal and state sanctuaries. A total of 500 permits shall be authorized for unit 4, and all youth permits shall also be valid in unit 4.

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

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

(f) Turkey permits and second turkey game tags shall be valid only for the unit or units

designated on the turkey permit or second turkey game tag, except that youth turkey permits shall be valid in all units and unit 4 turkey permits shall also be valid in adjacent units.

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

(h) Each turkey permit and each second turkey game tag purchased during the open season shall be valid beginning on the calendar day after the date of purchase.

(i) This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2017. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 32-969.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

DESCRIPTION: This proposed exempt regulation establishes hunting unit boundaries, bag limits and season dates for the spring turkey hunting season. The proposed changes would correct an error in the boundary descriptions.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: It is anticipated that approximately 61,973 permits and game tags will be issued in 2017, based on 2016 permit sales. Estimated revenue if the above number of permits and tags are issued would be \$1,925,577.00. Administrative costs associated with the season are borne by the department.

Approximately 310,000 recreational days of hunting could occur, thus providing economic benefit to businesses providing goods and services. No other economic impact on the department, general public, small businesses, or on other state agencies is anticipated.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-2-2. Motor vehicle permit fees. (a) The following motor vehicle permit fees shall be in effect for state parks and for other areas requiring a motor vehicle permit:

Daily motor vehicle permit	\$3.50
Senior or disabled daily motor vehicle permit	1.75
Annual motor vehicle permit	22.50
Senior or disabled annual motor vehicle permit	11.25
Easy pass annual motor vehicle permit.....	15.00
<u>Unconventional motor vehicle permit</u>	<u>50.00</u>

(b) Each daily motor vehicle permit shall expire at 2:00 p.m. on the day following its effective date.

(c) Annual motor vehicle permits shall not be valid during designated special events.

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, ~~2013~~ 2017. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 8-134, ~~as amended by L. 2012, Ch. 164, Sec. 1~~, K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 32-807, ~~as amended by L. 2012, Ch. 47, Sec. 25~~, and K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 32-901, ~~as amended by L. 2012, Ch. 164, Sec. 2~~; effective Jan. 22, 1990; amended Oct. 12, 1992; amended Aug. 21, 1995; amended Jan. 1, 2001; amended Jan. 1, 2003; amended Jan. 1, 2005; amended Jan. 1, 2007; amended April 8, 2011; amended Jan. 1, 2012; amended Jan. 1, 2013; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-2-2. Motor vehicle permit fees.

DESCRIPTION: This regulation establishes daily and annual permit prices for vehicles entering and using state parks and other areas requiring a motor vehicle permit. This is a user fee for entering and using state parks. The proposed amendments would set a permit price for unconventional motor vehicle permits.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The new permit is based on repeated requests for use of unconventional motor vehicles. There will be some increase to the park fee fund but it is purely speculative at this point as to the amount. Otherwise, the amendments are not anticipated to have any other appreciable economic impact on the department, other agencies, individuals or small businesses.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-2-3. Camping, utility, and other fees. (a) Each overnight camping permit shall be valid only for the state park for which ~~it~~ the permit is purchased and shall expire at 2:00 p.m. on the day following its effective date.

(b) Any annual camping permit may be used in any state park for unlimited overnight camping, subject to other laws and regulations of the secretary. This permit shall expire on December 31 of the year for which ~~it~~ the permit is issued.

(c) Any 14-night camping permit may be used in any state park. This permit shall expire when the permit has been used a total of 14 nights, or on December 31 of the year for which ~~it~~ the permit is issued, whichever is first.

(d) Camping permits shall not be transferable.

(e) The fee for a designated prime camping area permit shall be in addition to the overnight, annual, 14-night, or other camping permit fee and shall apply on a nightly basis.

(f) Fees shall be due at the time of campsite occupancy and by noon of any subsequent days of campsite occupancy.

(g) Fees set by this regulation shall be in addition to any required motor vehicle permit fee specified in K.A.R. 115-2-2.

(h) The following fees shall be in effect for state parks and for other designated areas for which camping and utility fees are required:

Camping--per camping unit (April 1 through September 30):

Annual camping permit.....	\$ 200.00	<u>\$ 250.00</u>
Overnight camping permit	7.00	<u>9.00</u>
14-night camping permit.....	99.00	<u>110.00</u>
Prime camping area permit		2.00

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

Annual camping permit.....	150.00 <u>200.00</u>
Overnight camping permit	6.00 <u>9.00</u>
14-night camping permit.....	85.00 <u>110.00</u>
Overflow primitive camping permit, per night	5.00
Recreational vehicle seasonal camping permit, except for El Dorado, Milford, Sand Hills, and Tuttle Creek State Parks (includes utilities)--per month, per unit (annual camping permit and annual vehicle permit required):	
One utility	270.50
Two utilities	330.50
Three utilities	390.50
Recreational vehicle seasonal camping permit for El Dorado, Milford, Sand Hills, and Tuttle Creek State Parks (includes utilities)--per month, per unit (annual camping permit and annual vehicle permit required):	
One utility	310.50
Two utilities	370.50
Three utilities	430.50
Recreational vehicle short-term parking--per month.....	50.00
Utilities--electricity, water, and sewer hookup per night, per unit:	
One utility	9.00
Two utilities	11.00
Three utilities	12.00
Youth group camping permit in designated areas, per camping unit--per night	2.50
Group camping permit in designated areas, per person--per night.....	1.50
Reservation fee, per reservation (camping, special use, or day use)	10.00

Rent-a-camp: equipment rental per camping unit--per night.....	15.00
Duplicate permit.....	10.00
Special event permit negotiated based on event type, required services, and lost revenue—maximum.....	200.00

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, ~~2015~~ 2017. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. ~~2013~~ 2015 Supp. 32-807 and 32-988; effective Jan. 22, 1990; amended Jan. 28, 1991; amended June 8, 1992; amended Oct. 12, 1992; amended Aug. 21, 1995; amended Sept. 19, 1997; amended Jan. 1, 1999; amended Jan. 1, 2001; amended Jan. 1, 2003; amended Jan. 1, 2005; amended Jan. 1, 2009; amended Jan. 1, 2011; amended April 8, 2011; amended Jan. 1, 2012; amended May 24, 2013; amended Feb. 7, 2014; amended Jan. 1, 2015; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-2-3. Camping, utility, and other fees.

DESCRIPTION: This regulation establishes the overnight and annual camping permit prices, fees for utility connections, and related fees within state parks. This is a user fee regulation and the proposed amendments would add increase fees for annual camping permits, daily camping permits and 14 day camping permits.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: If the same number of permits were sold as calendar year 2015, the proposed increases would generate an additional \$1,111,973.00, all of which would accrue to the park fee fund. Otherwise, the proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable economic impact on the department, small businesses, other agencies, or the public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-8-13. Motorized vehicles and aircraft; authorized operation. (a) Motorized vehicles shall be operated only on department roads and parking areas, except as otherwise established by this regulation or posted notice or as approved by the secretary.

(b) Motorized vehicles shall be operated at speeds not in excess of 25 miles per hour or as otherwise established by posted notice.

(c) Motorized vehicles shall be operated in accordance with load limits as established by posted notice for roads or bridges.

(d) Motorized aircraft landings and takeoffs shall be allowed in designated areas only or as authorized by the secretary.

(e) Except as otherwise specified in K.A.R. 115-8-1, posted notice, or this regulation, motorized electric or gasoline-powered two-wheeled vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, work-site utility vehicles, golf carts, and snowmobiles may be operated on ice-covered department waters only for the purpose of ice fishing from one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset. These vehicles shall enter onto the ice only from boat ramps and points of entry as established by posted notice.

(f) (1) Except as provided in this regulation, each motorized vehicle that meets either of the following conditions shall be prohibited from being operated on all department lands and roads:

(A) Is not registered with one of the following:

(i) The director of vehicles pursuant to K.S.A. 8-127 and amendments thereto; or

(ii) the corresponding authority in another state or country; or

(B) is unlawful to be operated on any interstate highway, federal highway, or state highway pursuant to K.S.A. 8-15,100 and K.S.A. 8-15,109, and amendments thereto.

(2) The term “motorized vehicle” shall include cars, trucks, all-terrain vehicles, work-site utility vehicles, golf carts, go-carts, and electric or gasoline-powered two-wheeled vehicles.

(3) Any person desiring to operate an unconventional motorized vehicle on department roads

within state parks may purchase an annual unconventional motorized vehicle permit from the secretary.

(A) The term “unconventional motorized vehicle” shall include work-site utility vehicles and golf carts.

(B) Unconventional motorized vehicles shall be operated only from sunrise to sunset by a holder of a valid driver’s license.

(g) Any person with a disability, as defined by K.S.A. 8-1,124 and amendments thereto, may annually request a permit from the secretary to utilize a motorized vehicle for accessing certain department lands and roads to provide access to recreational opportunities that would otherwise be unavailable to disabled persons. Each written request shall include the following:

- (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the applicant;
- (2) the nature of the disability;
- (3) the name and location of the property to be accessed;
- (4) the date or duration of the entry requested; and
- (5) documentation of that person’s disability in the form of a disabled accessible parking placard, disabled motor vehicle license plate, or disabled identification card issued by the director of vehicles of the department of revenue pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1,125 and amendments thereto, or similar documentation issued by another state.

(h) No person who is in possession of a motorized vehicle and has a permit to operate the motorized vehicle on department lands and roads shall perform either of the following:

- (1) Allow another person to operate the vehicle on department lands and roads unless that other person has a permit issued by the department; or
- (2) operate the vehicle on department lands and roads unless that person is in possession of a permit issued by the department.

(i) Each permit issued by the department that authorizes the operation of a motorized vehicle on

department lands and roads shall expire on the last day of the calendar year in which the permit was issued, unless otherwise specified on the permit.

(j) A permit that authorizes the operation of a motorized vehicle on department lands and roads shall not be issued or shall be revoked by the secretary for any of the following reasons:

- (1) The disability does not meet the requirements for the permit.
- (2) The application is incomplete or contains false information.
- (3) The disability under which the permit was issued no longer exists.

(4) The documentation of disability in the form of a disabled accessible parking placard, disabled motor vehicle license plate, or disabled identification card issued by the director of vehicles of the department of revenue pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1,125 and amendments thereto, or similar documentation issued by another state, has expired.

(5) The permit holder fails to comply with the terms and limitations of the permit or with the requirements specified in this regulation.

(6) The issuance or continuation of the permit would be contrary to the preservation of habitat or species located on or in department lands or waters.

(k) This regulation shall not apply to any motorized vehicle that is owned by the department or a designated agent and is used in the operation and maintenance of department lands and roads.

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 32-807; effective Dec. 4, 1989; amended Feb. 8, 2008; amended Sept 9, 2011; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-8-13. Motorized vehicles and aircraft; authorized operation.

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes the authorized operation of motorized vehicles and aircraft upon department lands and roads. The proposed amendments provide for the use of unconventional motorized vehicles on department roads within state parks.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed amendments are not anticipated to have any appreciable economic impact on the department, other agencies, small businesses, or the public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

K.A.R. 115-8-13.
Motorized vehicles and aircraft; authorized operation.
POSSIBLE AMENDMENT

As a result of discussion with the Office of the Attorney General on the proposed regulation, the Department has drafted the following amendment be made to the version of the regulation submitted for public comment.

K.A.R. 115-8-13. Motorized vehicles and aircraft; authorized operation.

1. Amend proposed subsection (b)(3) as follows:

(g) Any person with a disability, as defined by K.S.A. 8-1,124 and amendments thereto, may annually request a permit from the secretary to utilize a motorized vehicle for accessing certain department lands and roads to provide access to recreational opportunities that would otherwise be unavailable to disabled persons. Each written request shall include the following:

- (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the applicant;
- (2) ~~the nature of the disability;~~
- (~~3~~) the name and location of the property to be accessed;
- (~~4~~) (3) the date or duration of the entry requested; and
- (~~5~~) (4) documentation of that person's disability in the form of a disabled accessible parking placard, disabled motor vehicle license plate, or disabled identification card issued by the director of vehicles of the department of revenue pursuant to K.S.A. 8-1,125 and amendments thereto, or similar documentation issued by another state.

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

- (1) Fishing lines with not more than two baited hooks or artificial lures per line;
- (2) trotlines;
- (3) setlines, except that any float material used with a setline shall be constructed only from plastic, wood, or foam and shall be a closed-cell construction. A “closed-cell” construction shall mean a solid body incapable of containing water;
- (4) tip-ups;
- (5) using a person’s hand or hands for flathead catfish in waters designated as open to hand fishing, subject to the following requirements:
 - (A) An individual hand fishing shall not use hooks, snorkeling or scuba gear, or other man-made devices while engaged in hand fishing;
 - (B) an individual hand fishing shall not possess fishing equipment, other than a stringer, while engaged in hand fishing and while on designated waters or adjacent banks;
 - (C) stringers shall not be used as an aid for hand fishing and shall not be used until the fish is in possession at or above the surface of the water;
 - (D) each individual hand fishing shall take fish only from natural objects or natural cavities;
 - (E) an individual hand fishing shall not take fish from any man-made object, unless the object is a bridge, dock, boat ramp, or riprap, or other similar structure or feature;
 - (F) no part of any object shall be disturbed or altered to facilitate the harvest of fish for hand fishing; and
 - (G) an individual hand fishing shall not take fish within 150 yards of any dam;
- (6) snagging for paddlefish in waters posted or designated by the department as open to the snagging of paddlefish, subject to the following requirements:

(A) Each individual with a filled creel limit shall cease all snagging activity in the paddlefish snagging area until the next calendar day; and

(B) each individual taking paddlefish to be included in the creel and possession limit during the snagging season shall sign the carcass tag, record the county, the date, and the time of harvest on the carcass tag, and attach the carcass tag to the lower jaw of the carcass immediately following the harvest and before moving the carcass from the site of the harvest;

(7) floatlines in waters posted or designated by the department as open to floatline fishing, which shall be subject to the following requirements:

(A) All floatlines shall be under the immediate supervision of the angler setting the floats. “Immediate supervision” shall mean that the angler has visual contact with the floatlines set while the angler is on the water body where the floatlines are located;

(B) all floatlines shall be removed when float fishing ceases;

(C) floatlines shall not contain more than one line per float, with not more than two baited hooks per line;

(D) all float material shall be constructed only from plastic, wood, or foam and shall be a closed-cell construction. A “closed-cell” construction shall mean a solid body incapable of containing water;

(8) bow and arrow with a barbed head and a line attached from bow to arrow; and

(9) crossbow and arrow with a barbed head and a line attached from arrow to crossbow.

(b) Legal equipment and methods for taking non-sport fish shall be the following:

(1) Fishing lines with not more than two baited hooks or artificial lures per line;

- (2) trotlines;
 - (3) setlines;
 - (4) tip-ups;
 - (5) bow and arrow with a barbed head and a line attached from bow to arrow;
 - (6) crossbow and arrow with a barbed head and a line attached from arrow to crossbow;
 - (7) spear gun, without explosive charge, while skin or scuba diving. The spear, without explosive charge, shall be attached to the speargun or person by a line;
 - (8) gigging;
 - (9) snagging in waters posted by the department as open to snagging; and
 - (10) floatlines in waters posted or designated by the department as open to floatline fishing, which shall be subject to the requirements specified in paragraphs (a)(7)(A) through (D).
- (c) Dip nets and gaffs may be used to land any legally caught or hooked fish.
 - (d) Fish may be taken by any method designated by the secretary when a fish salvage order has been issued by the secretary through public notice or posting the area open to fish salvage.
 - (e) Fish may be taken with the aid of boats, depth finders, artificial lights, sound attracters, and scents.
 - (f) Fish may be taken by legal means from vehicles.
 - (g) The following additional requirements shall apply in the flowing portions and backwaters of the Missouri river and in any oxbow lake through which the Kansas-Missouri boundary passes:
 - (1) Each individual shall place all legally caught fish on a stringer, cord, cable, or chain, or in a basket, sack, cage, or other holding device, separate from those fish caught by any other individual.
 - (2) The equipment and methods specified in paragraphs (b)(5) and (b)(6) shall be legal only from sunrise to midnight.
 - (3) The equipment and method specified in paragraphs ~~(a)(7)~~, (b)(9), and (b)(10) shall be legal

only from sunrise to sunset.

(h) The equipment and method specified in paragraphs (a)(8) and (a)(9) shall be legal only for the following species of sport fish where no size limit exists for any of these species of fish:

- (1) Blue catfish;
- (2) channel catfish; and
- (3) flathead catfish.

(i) Optical scopes or sights that project no visible light toward the target and do not electronically amplify visible or infrared light shall be valid for use on bows and crossbows.

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. ~~2014~~ 2015 Supp. 32-807; effective Dec. 26, 1989; amended Feb. 10, 1992; amended Oct. 1, 1999; amended Dec. 8, 2000; amended Sept. 27, 2002; amended Nov. 29, 2004; amended Nov. 27, 2006; amended Nov. 16, 2007; amended Dec. 1, 2008; amended Nov. 20, 2009; amended April 16, 2010; amended Nov. 19, 2010; amended Nov. 30, 2015; amended P-
_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes legal fishing equipment and methods for sportfish and for nonsportfish. The proposed amendment would allow the use of floatlines 24 hours a day.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

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

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

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

(b) No person may possess any live fish upon departure from any designated aquatic nuisance body of water, except during a department-permitted fishing tournament. During a department-permitted fishing tournament, any individual may possess live fish upon departure from designated aquatic nuisance waters along the most direct route to the weigh-in site if the individual possesses a department authorization certificate as a participant in the tournament. Designated aquatic nuisance waters shall be those specified in the department's "Kansas designated aquatic nuisance waters tables," dated ~~July 13, 2015~~ July 15, 2016, which is hereby adopted by reference.

~~(c) Each person who purchases live baitfish from a commercial bait dealer shall possess the receipt while fishing with the live baitfish.~~

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

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes special provisions related to fishing. The proposed amendments would update the reference document related to new invasive species waters as well as remove receipt requirements when fishing with baitfish.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

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

Kansas designated aquatic nuisance waters tables

Dated July 15, 2016

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

<i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>		See Republican River and Smoky Hill River
Mined Lands Wildlife Area 1, 7, 12, 27	Eurasian watermilfoil	
Ottawa State Fishing Lake	Curly-leaf pondweed, Eurasian watermilfoil	
Perry Reservoir <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Delaware River
Pomona Reservoir <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See 110-Mile Creek
Pottawatomie State Fishing Lake #2	Curly-leaf pondweed	
Scott State Fishing Lake	Rudd, Eurasian watermilfoil	
Sheridan State Fishing Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	
Washington State Fishing Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	
Wilson Reservoir <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Rudd, White perch, Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Saline River
CITY, COUNTY AND PRIVATE WATERS		
Coffey County Lake – Wolf Creek Generating Station <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water. BOAT INSPECTION REQUIRED</i>	Zebra mussels	
Council Grove City Lake <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water – Aquatic Nuisance Species Course certificate required to boat or fish this lake</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Neosho River
Douglas Co. – Lonestar Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	
Edgerton – Bridgewater Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	
El Dorado – East Park Pond <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	
Fort Riley Ponds BOAT INSPECTION REQUIRED		
Graham Co. – Antelope Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	
Herington City Lakes – Old, New, and Father Padilla Ponds Aquatic Nuisance Species Course certificate required to boat or fish this lake		
Hutchinson Carey Park Pond, Lagoon and Fishing Pond <i>ANS Designated Waters – Live fish may not be transported from these waters</i>	White perch	
Kingman – Hoover Pond <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	White perch	
Lebo – Lebo City Lake	Eurasian watermilfoil	
Marion Co. – Marion County Lake BOAT INSPECTION REQUIRED		
McLouth – Lake Dabinawa	Curly-leaf pondweed	
Olathe – Black Bob Pond	Hydrilla	
Paola – Lake Miola (Paola City Lake) <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Dorsey Branch, South Wea Creek and Bull Creek

Park City – Chisholm Point Pond	Curly-leaf pondweed	
Riley Co. – Private farm pond	Rudd	Pond located near Deep Creek, Kansas River drainage
Pottawatomie Co. – Jeffrey Energy Center Auxiliary Lake and Make-up Lake <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from these waters</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream.
Sedgwick Co. – Spirit/Boeing Employee Association Lake <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	White perch	
Sedgwick Co. – Lake Afton <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	White perch, Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Clearwater Creek
Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes: Vic's Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Tom Scott Lake, Moss Lake, Kids Lake <i>ANS Designated Waters – Live fish may not be transported from these waters</i>	White perch	
Shawnee Co. – Lake Shawnee <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels, Eurasian watermilfoil	
Topeka – Governor's Ponds (east and west)	Eurasian watermilfoil	
Wabaunsee Co. – Lake Wabaunsee <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water. BOAT INSPECTION REQUIRED</i>	Zebra mussels, Curly-leaf pondweed	
Wellington City Lake <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Prairie Creek and Chikaskia River
Wichita – Buffalo Park Pond	Eurasian watermilfoil	
Winfield – Winfield City Lake <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Includes rivers downstream. See Timber Creek
Wyandotte Co. – Wyandotte County Lake <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	
Yates Center – Yates Center Reservoir	Eurasian watermilfoil	
RIVERS AND CREEKS		
<i>Note: All tributary streams supplying the Kansas and Missouri rivers in Atchison, Brown, Douglas, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte counties are considered to be inhabited by one or more aquatic nuisance species, even if the tributaries are not listed below. Some tributaries may be unnamed or known only by local names.</i>		
110 Mile Creek: from Pomona Reservoir dam to the Marais des Cygnes River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Osage, Franklin counties
Arkansas River: 21 st Street Dam in Wichita to Oklahoma State Line <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	White perch, Zebra mussels	
Big Blue River to the Missouri State Line <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Johnson County
Big Blue River: Rocky Ford Dam to the Kansas (Kaw) River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	
Big Nemaha River: South Fork to Nebraska State Line <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County

<i>from this water</i>		
Brush Creek to the Missouri River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Doniphan County
Bull Creek from Hillsdale Reservoir dam to the Marais des Cygnes River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Miami County
Burger Creek to Turkey Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Chikaskia River from Prairie Creek to Oklahoma State Line <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Sumner County
Clear Creek to Turkey Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Clearwater Creek to the Ninnescah River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	White perch, Zebra mussels	
Coffee Creek to Wolf Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Johnson County
Cottonwood River: from Marion Reservoir dam to the Neosho River <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	
Deer Creek: from Sabetha City Lake to Big Nemaha River: South Fork <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Delaware River: from Perry Reservoir dam to the Kansas River (Kaw) <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	
Dorsey Branch: from Lake Miola (Paola City Lake) dam to South Wea Creek <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Zebra mussels	Miami County
Fisher Creek to Big Nemaha River: South Fork <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County
Four-mile Creek to the Nebraska State Line <i>ANS Designated Water – Live fish may not be transported from this water</i>	Asian carp	Nemaha County

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

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

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

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

(1) The following species of fish:

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

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

(3) the following species of crayfish:

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

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

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

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

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

(4) infectious hematopoietic virus.

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

~~(e) Each sale of fish bait shall be accompanied by a receipt that indicates the date of sale, the number and type of fish sold, and the name, address, phone number, and bait permit number of the vendor.~~

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

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes the legal species that can be sold for commercial fish bait. The proposed amendments would eliminate the requirement for commercial baitfish dealers to provide receipts on sale.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed changes should lessen regulatory burdens on baitfish dealers. No other economic impact is expected for the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the remaining public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-18-20. Tournament black bass pass; requirements, restrictions, and pass duration. (a) A tournament black bass pass shall be required for each individual who wants to keep up to ~~two~~ five black bass in a daily creel limit that meet the minimum statewide length limit but that do not meet the special length limit for the specific body of water, or who wants to cull black bass after the daily creel limit has been met, during a weigh-in bass tournament as established in K.A.R. 115-7-9.

(b) Each tournament black bass pass shall be valid statewide through December 31 of the year in which the bass pass is issued.

(c) Each tournament black bass pass shall be validated by the signature of the pass holder written across the face of the pass. A tournament black bass pass shall not be transferable. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 32-807; ~~implementing K.S.A. 32-807, K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 32-1001, and K.S.A. 2009 Supp. 32-1002~~; effective Nov. 27, 2006; amended Nov. 16, 2007; amended Nov. 19, 2010; amended P-_____.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

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

DESCRIPTION: This permanent regulation establishes the tournament bass pass. The proposed amendments would allow tournament anglers who possess the bass pass the ability to keep up to five fish that meet the statewide length limit but do not meet the length limit for the specific body of water where the tournament is being conducted.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

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

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

115-25-14. Fishing; creel limit, size limit, possession limit, and open season. (a) The open season for the taking of fish in Kansas shall be January 1 through December 31, with the following exceptions:

(1) The flowing portions and backwaters of the Missouri river and any oxbow lake through which the Kansas-Missouri boundary passes, for which the open snagging season for the taking of paddlefish shall be March 15 through May 15;

(2) the flowing portions of the Kansas river from its origin downstream to its confluence with the Missouri river and the flowing portions of the Arkansas river from its origin downstream to the Kansas-Oklahoma border and on federal reservoirs from 150 yards away from the dam to the upper end of the federal property, for which the open hand-fishing season for the taking of flathead catfish shall be from sunrise to sunset, June 15 through August 31;

(3) the open season for floatline fishing shall be 24 hours a day, year-round on designated federal reservoirs; and

(4) those areas closed by posted notice.

(b) Pursuant to K.A.R. 115-18-12, a trout permit shall be required for each individual who wants to fish on the following waters during the specified time periods:

(1) November 1 through April 15:

(A) Cedar Bluff Stilling Basin;

(B) Dodge City Lake Charles;

(C) Fort Scott Gun Park Lake;

(D) Garnett Crystal Lake;

(E) Glen Elder Reservoir Outlet;

(F) Glen Elder State Park Pond;

(G) Kanopolis Seep Stream;

(H) KDOT East Lake, located in Wichita;

(I) Lake Henry, located in Clinton State Park;

(J) Pratt Centennial Pond;

(K) Sandsage Bison Range and Wildlife Area Sandpits;

(L) the following Sedgwick County Park waters;

(i) Vic's Lake; and

(ii) Slough Creek;

(M) Topeka Auburndale Park;

(N) Walnut River Area, located in El Dorado State Park;

(O) Webster Stilling Basin; and

(P) Willow Lake, located in Tuttle Creek State Park; and

(2) November 1 through October 31: unit number 30, located in the Mined Land Wildlife Area.

(c) Pursuant to K.A.R. 115-18-12, a trout permit shall be required for each individual who wants to fish for and possess trout on the following waters from November 1 through April 15:

(1) Atchison City Lake No. 1;

(2) Belleville City Lake (Rocky Pond);

(3) Cameron Springs, located on Fort Riley;

(4) Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko);

(5) Cimarron Grasslands Pits;

(6) Colby-Villa High Lake;

(7) Great Bend Veterans Memorial Park Lake;

(8) Great Bend Stone Lake;

(9) Herington-Father Padilla Pond;

(10) Holton-Elkhorn Lake;

(11) Hutchinson Dillon Nature Center Pond;

- (12) Kanopolis State Park Pond;
- (13) Lake Shawnee, located in Shawnee County;
- (14) Meade State Fishing Lake;
- (15) Moon Lake, located on Fort Riley;
- (16) Salina Lakewood Lake;
- (17) Scott State Fishing Lake;
- (18) Scott State Park Pond;
- (19) the following Sedgwick County Park waters:
 - (A) Moss Lake; and
 - (B) Horseshoe Lake;
- (20) Sherman County Smoky Gardens Lake;
- (21) Solomon River between Webster Reservoir and Rooks County #2 Road; and
- (22) Syracuse-Sam’s Pond.

(d) The following daily creel limits and size limits shall apply to each pond, lake, impoundment, and other water of the state that is open to public fishing access, and to all perennial and intermittent watercourses of the state, unless special creel limits and size limits apply pursuant to subsection (f).

<u>Species</u>	<u>Creel Limit</u>	<u>Size Limit</u>
Black bass: largemouth, spotted, or smallmouth	5*	15"
Channel catfish or blue catfish	10*	--
Trout	5*/2***	--
Flathead catfish	5	--
Walleye, sauger, saugeye	5*	15"****

Pike family: northern pike, tiger, or muskellunge	2*	30"
Striped bass	2	--
Wiper: striped bass hybrid	2	--
Paddlefish	2**	--
Crappie: white or black	50*	--
All other species	No limit	--

* The daily creel limit shall be composed of a single listed species or a combination of the species in the listed species group.

** The total snagging creel limit of paddlefish per calendar year shall be six paddlefish.

*** The two-trout-per-day creel limit shall be applicable to individuals under 16 years of age not in possession of a valid trout permit.

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

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

(f) Special size limits, creel limits, and bait restrictions for designated waters shall be those limits and restrictions specified in the department’s “Kansas special size limits, creel limits, and bait restriction tables,” dated July 1, 2016, which is hereby adopted by reference. All fish caught from these designated waters that are of a size or number that is illegal to possess shall be released unrestrained to the water immediately.

This regulation shall be effective on and after January 1, 2017. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2015 Supp. 32-807.)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

K.A.R. 115-25-14. Fishing; creel limit, size limit, possession limit, and open season.

DESCRIPTION: This exempt regulation establishes statewide limits and open seasons for fishing in Kansas. The proposed changes relate to removing the length limit on walleye, saugeye and sauger on streams and rivers, allowing floatline fishing year round and 24 hours a day, updates to the reference document related to length and creel limits for specific bodies of water and the addition of one trout water.

FEDERAL MANDATE: None.

ECONOMIC IMPACT: The proposed changes would likely have no substantive economic impact to the department, other state agencies, small businesses, or the public.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED: None.

Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism

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

Dated: July 1, 2016

Blue Catfish Creel Limits

5 fish daily creel limit

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

Blue Catfish Length Limits

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

El Dorado Reservoir

35 inch minimum. Blue catfish of a length less than thirty-five (35) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Cheney Reservoir, Clinton Reservoir, Elk City Reservoir, Glen Elder Reservoir, Lovewell Reservoir, Melvern Reservoir, Perry Reservoir, Wilson Reservoir

Channel Catfish Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Andale-Renwick USD 267 Pond, Andover - Lake George, Arma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Blue Mound City Lake, Bonner Springs - North Park Lake, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Buhler City Pond, Butler State Fishing Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clinton State Park - Lake Henry, Clinton State Park - Picnic Area Pond, Columbus - VFW Pond, Colwich City Lake, Emporia - Jones Park Ponds, Emporia - Peter Pan Park, Fall River State Park Kids Pond, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Gardner City Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Hays - Vineyard Park Pond, Haysville - Riggs Lake, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, Hutchinson - North Pond, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South, Kanopolis State Park Pond, Kechi Lake, Kingman State Fishing Lake, Lansing City Lake, Lansing - Billy Blackwell Lake, Lawrence - Mary's Lake, Lawrence - Oregon Trail Park Pond, Lawrence Pat Dawson Billings N & S, Lawrence - Sandra Shaw Community Health

Park Pond, Leavenworth - Jerry's Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Leawood - Ironwoods Park Pond, Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway Middle, Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway North , Leawood - Tomahawk Parkway South , Lebo City Lake, Lebo Kid's Pond, Lenexa - Mize Blvd. Lake, Lenexa - Rose's Pond, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mound City Lake, Mt. Hope - Woodland Park Pond, Mulberry City Park Lake, Mulvane - Cedar Brook Pond, Nebo State Fishing Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Newton - Spring Lake Ponds, North Newton - Sunfield Pond, Olathe - Black Bob Park Pond, Olathe - Cedar Lake, Olathe - Frisco Lake, Olathe - Mahaffie Farmstead Pond, Olathe - North Waterworks Park Lake, Olathe - Oregon Trail Park Pond, Olathe - Prairie Center Park Pond, Olathe - Prairie Center Pond, Olathe - Settler's Park Pond, Olathe - Waterworks Lake, Olpe - Jones Park Pond, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overbrook - Kids' Pond, Overland Park - Amesbury Lake, Overland Park - Kingston Lake, Overland Park - Regency Lake, Overland Park - South Lake, Overland Park - Summercrest Lake, Overland Park - Wilderness Lake, Parker City Lake, Pittsburg - Lincoln Park Pond, Pittsburg - Lakeside Park Lake, Pittsburg - Wilderness Pond, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Rose Hill - School Street Pond, Salina - Lakewood Lake, Shawnee Co. Shawnee Jr., Spring Hill Woodland Ridge Pond, Topeka-Auburndale Park Stream, Topeka - Cedar Crest Pond, Topeka - Central Park Lake, Topeka - Clarion Lake, Topeka - Freedom Valley Lake, Topeka - Governor's Ponds East & West, Topeka-Horseshoe Bend Park Pond, Topeka - West Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Valley Center - McLaughlin Pond, Wichita - Harrison Park Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Big 11, Wyandotte Co. Bonner Lake, Wyandotte Co. Pierson Park Lake, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir - New

5 fish daily creel limit

Altamont City Lake, Arkansas City - Knebbler #2, Arkansas City 6th Street Pond, Arkansas City, Knebbler #1, Atchison City Lakes 1-4, 6-9, 23, 24, Atchison County Lake, Atwood Lake, Barber Lower, Barber Upper, Belleville City Lake (Rocky Pond), Benton - Poling Lake, Black Kettle State Fishing Lake, Bone Creek Reservoir, Centralia City Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko), Cimarron Grasslands Fishing Pits, Clark State Fishing Lake, Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Coffeyville-LeClere Lake, Colby - Villa High Lake, Coldwater City Lake, Concannon State Fishing Lake, Council Grove City Lake, Cowley State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Dodge City - Mariah Hills Golf Course, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Edna City Lake, Ellis City Lake, Eureka City Lake, Finney State Fishing Lake, Ford State Fishing Lake, Fort Scott - Rock Creek Lake, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Geary State Fishing Lake, Goodman State Fishing Lake, Graham County - Antelope Lake, Great Bend Stone Lake, Great Bend Veteran's Park, Hain State Fishing Lake, Hamilton State Fishing Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Herington - Father Padilla Pond, Hiawatha City Lake, Hodgeman State Fishing Lake, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horsethief Reservoir, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Howard - Polk Daniels Lake, Hutchinson - Carey Park Lagoon, Hutchinson - Carey Park Pond, Hutchinson - Dillon Nature Center, Independence Community College - Campus Pond, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Jeffrey Energy Center, Jetmore City Lake, Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Jewell State Fishing Lake, Junction City-Bluffs, Junction City - Rim Rock Lake, Junction City-Riverwalk, Junction City - Wetland Park, Kiowa State Fishing Lake, LaCrosse Warren Stone Memorial , Lenexa - Resurrection Pond, Liberal-Arkalon Recreation Area, Logan City Lake, Logan State Fishing Lake, Louisburg City Lake, Louisburg - Lewis Young Park Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Lyon State Fishing Lake, Madison City Lake, Marion County Lake, Meade State Fishing Lake, Miami State Fishing Lake, Milford State Park Pond, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Moline New City Lake, Moline Old City Lake, Montgomery State Fishing Lake,

Neosho State Fishing Lake, Neosho Wildlife Area Pond, Newton-Sand Creek, Ogden City Lake, Olathe - East High School Pond, Olathe - Heatherstone Park Pond, Olathe - Lake Olathe, Olathe - Oregon Trail Pond, Olathe - Stagecoach Park Pond, Olpe City Lake, Osage City Lake, Osawatอมie - Beaver Lake, Osawatอมie City Lake, Ottawa State Fishing Lake, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Parsons City Lake, Plainville Township Lake, Pottawatอมie 1, Pottawatอมie 2, Pottawatอมie Co. Cross Creek Lake, Prescott City Lake, Rooks State Fishing Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Salina - Indian Rock Pond, Saline State Fishing Lake, Sandsage Bison Range & Wildlife Area, Scott State Fishing Lake, Sedan New City Lake, Sedan Old City Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Severy City Lake, Shawnee - Monticello Springs Lake, Shawnee State Fishing Lake, Sheridan State Fishing Lake, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Sherman State Fishing Lake, St. Francis - Keller Lake, St. Francis Sand Pits, Syracuse-Sam's Pond, Thayer City Lake (New), Thayer City Lake (Old), Troy - 4-H Lake, Ulysses City Lake, Washington State Fishing Lake, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - K-96 Lake, Wichita - Dillon's Pond, Wichita - East KDOT, Wichita - Emery Park Pond, Wichita - South Lake, Wichita - SP1, Wichita - SP2, Wichita - Watson Park Lake, Wichita - West KDOT, Wilson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake

Channel Catfish Length Limits

15 inch minimum. Channel catfish of a length less than fifteen (15) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Altamont City Lake, Arma City Lake, Atchison City Lakes 1-4, 6-9, 23, 24, Atchison County Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Atwood Lake, Belleville City Lake (Rocky Pond), Black Kettle State Fishing Lake, Blue Mound City Lake, Bone Creek Reservoir, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Butler State Fishing Lake, Centralia City Lake, Chanute City Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko), Columbus - VFW Pond, Cowley State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Edgerton - Bridgewater Lake, Edna City Lake, Emporia - Jones Park Ponds, Emporia - Peter Pan Park, Eureka City Lake, Fall River State Park Kid's Pond, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Gardner City Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Harvey County West Lake, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, Hutchinson - North Pond, Hiawatha City Lake, Holton Elkhorn Lake, Holton City Prairie Lake, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Howard - Polk Daniels Lake, Independence Community College-Campus Pond, Jackson County - Banner Creek Reservoir, Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Jewell State Fishing Lake, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South, Kingman State Fishing Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits, Logan City Lake, Louisburg-Middle Creek SFL, Lyon State Fishing Lake, Madison City Lake, Marion County Lake, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Melvern River Pond, Miami State Fishing Lake, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Moline New City Lake, Moline Old City Lake, Montgomery State Fishing Lake, Mound City Lake, Mulberry City Park Lake, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Neosho State Fishing Lake, Neosho Wildlife Area Pond, New Strawn City Lake, Olathe-Stagecoach Park Pond, Olpe City Lake, Olpe - Jones Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Osawatอมie - Beaver Lake, Osawatอมie City Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overland Park - Amesbury Lake, Overland Park - Summercrest Lake, Overland Park - Wilderness Lake, Parker

City Lake, Parsons City Lake, Pittsburg - Lincoln Park Pond, Pittsburg - Lakeside Park lake, Pittsburg - Wilderness Pond, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Pottawatomie 1, Pratt County Lake, Prescott City Lake, Richmond City Lake, Rose Hill - School Street Pond, Sabetha City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sedan New City Lake (South), Sedan Old City Lake (North), Severy City Lake, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Spring Hill Woodland Ridge Pond, Thayer City Lake (New), Thayer City Lake (Old), Troy 4-H Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wilson State Fishing Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir - New

Crappie Creel Limits

10 fish daily creel

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

20 fish daily creel

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

Crappie Length Limits

10 inch minimum. Crappie species of a length less than ten (10) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

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

Largemouth Bass Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Andale-Renwick USD 267 Pond, Andover - Lake George, Arma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Atwood Lake, Benton - Poling Lake, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Buhler City Pond, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Coffeyville - LeClere Lake, Columbus - VFW Pond, Colwich City Lake, Concannon State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Emporia-Jones Park Ponds, Emporia - Peter

Pan Park, Fall River State Park Kids Pond, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Harvey County West Lake, Hiawatha City Lake, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horton Little Lake, Horton Mission Lake, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, Hutchinson - North Pond, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Jackson County - Banner Creek, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South, Kanopolis State Park Pond, Kechi Lake, Lansing City Lake, Lebo City Lake, Lebo Kid's Pond, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Linn Co. Strip Pits, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulberry Park Lake, Mulvane - Cedar Brook Pond, Nebo State Fishing Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Newton - Spring Lake Ponds, North Newton - Sunfield Pond, Olpe - Jones Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Overbrook - Kids' Pond, Overland Park - Kingston Lake, Overland Park - Regency Lake, Overland Park - South Lake, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Parker City Lake, Pittsburg - Lincoln Park Pond, Pittsburg - Lakeside Park lake, Pittsburg - Wilderness Pond, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Rose Hill - School Street Pond, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Sandsage Bison Range & Wildlife Area, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Shawnee County - Lake Shawnee, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Uniontown School Pond, Valley Center - Arrowhead Park Lake, Valley Center - McLaughlin Pond, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - K-96 Lake, Wichita - Dillon's Pond, Wichita - East KDOT, Wichita - Emery Park Pond, Wichita - Harrison Park Lake, Wichita - South Lake, Wichita - SP1, Wichita - SP2, Wichita - Watson Park Lake, Wichita - West KDOT, Wyandotte Co. Bonner Lake

Largemouth Bass Length Limits

13 -18 inch slot limit. Largemouth bass between the lengths of thirteen (13) and eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Altamont City Lake, Bone Creek Reservoir, Chase State Fishing Lake, Council Grove City Lake, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Goodman State Fishing Lake, Graham County - Antelope Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Holton - Elkhorn Lake, Howard - Polk Daniels Lake, Jetmore City Lake, Jewell State Fishing Lake, Lenexa - Lake Lenexa, Linn Co. Strip Pits, Lyon State Fishing Lake, Madison City Lake, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Meade State Fishing Lake, Melvern River Pond, Miami State Fishing Lake, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Moline New City Lake, Moline Old City Lake, Montgomery State Fishing Lake, Mound City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Osawatomie - Beaver Lake, Osawatomie City Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Paola - Lake Miola, Parker City Lake, Pottawatomie Co. Cross Creek Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sedan New City Lake, Sedan Old City Lake, Severy City Lake, Thayer City Lake (New), Thayer City Lake (Old), Troy - 4-H Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Yates Center Reservoir - New

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

Big Hill Reservoir

18 inch minimum. Largemouth bass of a length less than eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Alma City Lake, Andale-Renwick USD 267 Pond, Andover - Lake George, Arma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Atwood Lake, Benton - Poling Lake, Black Kettle State Fishing Lake, Brown State Fishing Lake, Buhler City Pond, Carbondale East Lake, Centralia City Lake, Cherryvale City Lake (Tanko), Clearwater - Chisholm Ridge Lake, Clinton Reservoir, Clinton State Park - Lake Henry, Clinton State Park - Picnic Area Pond, Coffeyville - LeClere Lake, Colwich City Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Derby - High Park, Derby - Rainbow Valley, Derby - Stone Creek, Dodge City - Lake Charles, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Edna City Lake, Emporia-Jones Park Ponds, Emporia-Peter Pan Park, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Eureka City Lake, Fall River State Park Kids Pond, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake Fern, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Fort Scott Community College Lakes, Frontenac City Lake, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Glen Elder Park Pond, Glen Elder Reservoir, Greenbush Community Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Harveyville City Lake, Herington City Lake - New, Herington City Lake - Old, Herington - Father Padilla Pond, Hillsdale Reservoir, Holton City (Prairie) Lake, Horton - Mission Lake, Horton Little Lake, Humboldt - Franklin Street Pond, Hutchinson - North Pond, Impounded F.I.S.H. Waters, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Jewell City Lake (Emerson Lake), Johnson Co. - Kill Creek North Pond, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek South Pond, Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Park , Johnson Co. - Shawnee Mission Pond, Johnson Co. Antioch North & South , Kanopolis State Park Pond, Kechi Lake, Kingman State Fishing Lake, LaCygne Reservoir, Lebo City Lake, Lebo Kid's Pond, Logan City Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Marion County Lake, Marion Reservoir, Melvern Reservoir, Mt. Hope - Oak Street Park Pond, Mulvane - Cedar Brook Pond, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Neosho State Fishing Lake, Olathe - Cedar Lake, Olathe - Lake Olathe, Olpe City Lake, Olpe-Jones Park Pond, Osage City Lake, Park City - Chisholm Pointe, Perry Reservoir, Pratt County Lake, Rooks State Fishing Lake, Rose Hill - School Street Pond, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Salina - Indian Rock Pond, Salina - Lakewood Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Tuttle Creek Willow Lake, Uniontown School Pond, Valley Center-Arrowhead Park Lake, Valley Center - McLaughlin Pond, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - K-96 Lake, Wichita - Dillon's Pond, Wichita - East KDOT, Wichita - Emery Park Pond, Wichita - Harrison Park Lake, Wichita - South Lake, Wichita - SP1, Wichita - SP2, Wichita - Watson Park Lake, Wichita - West KDOT, Yates Center - South

21 inch minimum. Largemouth bass of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Big Hill Wildlife Area, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Fort Scott - Gunn Park Lake West, Harvey Co. Camp Hawk, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, New Strawn City Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West

Smallmouth Bass Creel Limit

2 fish daily creel limit

Atchison State Fishing Lake, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett City Lake North, Gridley City Lake, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, New Strawn City Lake,

Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pleasanton City Lake - West, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Woodson State Fishing Lake

Smallmouth Bass Length Limit

18 inch minimum. Smallmouth bass of a length less than eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Alma City Lake, Atchison State Fishing Lake, Big Hill Reservoir, Clinton Reservoir, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett City Lake North, Glen Elder Park Pond, Glen Elder Reservoir, Gridley City Lake, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, LaCygne Reservoir, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Marion County Lake, Melvern Reservoir, New Strawn City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Perry Reservoir, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Winfield City Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake

Spotted Bass Creel Limit

2 fish daily creel limit

Chanute City Lake, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond

Spotted Bass Length Limit

18 inch minimum. Spotted bass of a length less than eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Eureka City Lake, Melvern Reservoir

Walleye Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Bone Creek Reservoir, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Cheney Reservoir, Crawford State Fishing Lake, El Dorado Reservoir, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Gridley City Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Jackson County - Banner Creek , Jeffery Energy Center, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Marion County Lake, Melvern River Pond, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Milford Reservoir, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Mound City Lake, New Strawn City Lake, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Paola - Lake Miola, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Shawnee Co. - Lake Shawnee, Shawnee State Fishing Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir - New

Walleye Length Limits

18 inch minimum. Walleye of a length less than eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Alma City Lake, Big Hill Reservoir, Bone Creek Reservoir, Bourbon Co. Cedar Creek, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Cedar Bluff Reservoir, Centralia City Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Council Grove City Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Eureka City Lake, Fort Scott - Lake Fort Scott, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Glen Elder Reservoir, Harvey County East Lake, Harveyville City Lake, Herington City Lake - New, Hillsdale Reservoir, Jackson County - Banner Creek, Johnson Co. - Kill Creek Park Lake, Kanopolis Reservoir, Keith Sebelius (Norton) Reservoir, Kingman State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Linn Co. - Critzer Reservoir, Lovewell Reservoir, Marion County Lake, Marion Reservoir, Melvern River Pond, Melvern Reservoir, Mined Land Wildlife Area, Mound City Lake, Osage City Lake, Perry Reservoir, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pomona Reservoir, Pratt County Lake, Richmond City Lake, Sabetha City Lake, Scott State Fishing Lake, Shawnee Co. - Lake Shawnee, Shawnee State Fishing Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wilson State Fishing Lake, Winfield City Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake

21 inch minimum. Walleye of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

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

Sauger Creel Limit

2 fish daily creel limit

Jackson County - Banner Creek, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond

Sauger Length Limits

18 inch minimum. Sauger of a length less than eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Jackson County - Banner Creek, Melvern Reservoir, Perry Reservoir

Saugeye Creel Limits

2 fish daily creel limit

Bone Creek Reservoir, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Gardner City Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Marion County Lake, McPherson State Fishing Lake, Milford Hatchery Water Supply Pond, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Sabetha City Lake, Sedgwick Co. Lake Afton, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Washington State Fishing Lake, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Watson Park Lake

Saugeye Length Limits

18 inch minimum. Saugeye of a length less than eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Bone Creek Reservoir, Bourbon Co. Elm Creek Lake, Bourbon State Fishing Lake, Carbondale East Lake, Centralia City Lake, Chanute City Lake, Chase State Fishing Lake, Crawford State Fishing Lake, Douglas State Fishing Lake, Eskridge - Lake Wabaunsee, Eureka City Lake, Gardner City Lake, Geary State Fishing Lake, Graham County - Antelope Lake, Harvey County East Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Harveyville City Lake, Howard - Polk Daniels Lake, Kanopolis Reservoir, Keith Sebelius (Norton) Reservoir, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Lyon State Fishing Lake, Madison City Lake, Marion County Lake, Moline New City Lake, Nebo State Fishing Lake, Olpe City Lake, Ottawa State Fishing Lake, Parsons City Lake, Perry Reservoir, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Sabetha City Lake, Scott State Fishing Lake, Sherman County - Smoky Gardens, Wellington - Hargis Creek Lake, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - Watson Park Lake

21 inch minimum. Saugeye of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

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

Striped Bass Creel Limits**5 fish daily creel limit**

Wilson Reservoir

Striped Bass Length Limits

18 inch minimum. Striped bass of a length less than eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Crawford State Fishing Lake, LaCygne Reservoir, Pleasanton City Lake – East

21 inch minimum. Striped bass of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Cheney Reservoir

Wiper Creel Limits**5 fish daily creel limit**

Coldwater City Lake, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Marion Reservoir, Paola - Lake Miola, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee

Wiper Length Limits

18 inch minimum. Wipers of a length less than eighteen (18) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Atchison City Lake #7, Carbondale East Lake, Chanute City Lake, Clinton Reservoir, Council Grove Reservoir, Douglas County - Lonestar Lake, Garnett - Cedar Valley Reservoir, Garnett City Lake North, Garnett City Lake South, Great Bend Stone Lake, Gridley City Lake, Harvey County West Lake, Horton Little Lake, Jetmore City Lake, Kiowa State Fishing Lake, LaCygne Reservoir, Leavenworth State Fishing Lake, Lebo City Lake, Louisburg - Middle Creek, Marion County Lake, Melvern River Pond, Mined Land Wildlife Area, New Strawn City Lake, Olathe - Cedar Lake, Olathe - Lake Olathe, Osage City Lake, Osage State Fishing Lake, Ottawa State Fishing Lake, Overbrook City Lake, Plainville Township Lake, Pleasanton City Lake - East, Pomona Reservoir, Pratt County Lake, Sabetha - Pony Creek Lake, Shawnee Co. Lake Shawnee, Wellington City Lake, Wichita - Buffalo Park Lake, Wichita - Chisholm North Lake, Wichita - East KDOT, Wichita - Watson Park Lake, Wichita - West KDOT, Winfield City Lake, Woodson State Fishing Lake, Wyandotte Co. Lake, Yates Center - South, Yates Center Reservoir - New

21 inch minimum. Wipers of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Cheney Reservoir, El Dorado Reservoir, Sedgwick Co. Park Lakes

Paddlefish Length Limits

34 inch minimum length limit. Measured from eye to middle of fork of tail.

Marais des Cygnes River

Brown Trout Length Limits

20 inch minimum. Brown Trout of a length less than twenty (20) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from the following waters:

Mined Land Wildlife Area

Brown Trout Creel Limits

1 fish daily creel limit

Mined Land Wildlife Area

Length and Creel Limits for the Missouri River (Kansas-Missouri Boundary Waters which includes the Browning Oxbow):

Length limits on that portion of the Missouri River which bound the Kansas-Missouri state boundary (Kansas-Missouri Boundary Waters and the Browning Oxbow): Black bass (largemouth, spotted and smallmouth bass) of a length less than twelve (12) inches, Channel Catfish, Sauger, and Walleye of a length less than fifteen (15) inches, and only paddlefish of a length less than twenty-four (24) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately.

Daily creel limits on that portion of the Missouri River which bound the Kansas-Missouri state boundaries (Kansas-Missouri Boundary Waters and the Browning Oxbow): Catfish (Blue and Flathead) daily creel limit of five (5) fish each; Channel Catfish daily creel limit of ten (10) fish; Crappie (white and black; single species or in combination) daily creel limit of thirty (30) fish; Walleye, Sauger and their hybrids (single species or in combination) daily creel limit of four (4) fish; *Morone sps.* (Yellow bass, Striped bass, White bass and their hybrids; single species or in combination) daily creel limit of fifteen (15) fish; Paddlefish daily creel limit of two (2) fish; Black Bass (Largemouth, Spotted, and Smallmouth; single species or in combination) daily creel limit of six (6) fish; all other species (excluding T&E and SINC species) daily creel limit of fifty (50) fish.

All fish caught from the Missouri River Boundary Waters that are a size or number that is illegal to possess, shall be released unrestricted to the water immediately.

Kanopolis Seep Stream (Sand Creek)

Artificial bait only (lures or fly fishing) at power poles number 9 through number 16.

Pratt Backwaters, Pratt Centennial Pond & Pratt Kids' Fishing Pond:

Pratt Centennial Pond: Fishing hours shall be from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. All species of fish caught shall be immediately returned to the waters of Centennial Pond, except there shall be a daily creel limit of two (2) rainbow trout.

Pratt Kids' Fishing Pond: Fishing Hours shall be from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Children ten (10) years of age or less shall be accompanied by a person sixteen (16) years of age or older. The following creel limits on the Pratt Kids' Fishing Pond: Two fish of a single species or a combination of species per day.

Pratt Backwaters: Fishing Hours shall be from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Garden City Kids' Fishing Pond:

Fishing Hours shall be from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Children ten (10) years of age or less shall be accompanied by a person sixteen (16) years of age or older.

The following creel limits on the Garden City Kids' Fishing Pond: Two fish of a single species or a combination of species per day.

Length and Creel Limits for Coffey County Lake:

Length limits on Coffey County Lake: Wipers of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches, largemouth bass of a length less than eighteen (18) inches, smallmouth bass of a length less than eighteen (18)

inches, walleye of a length less than twenty-one (21) inches, and crappie (black and white species) of a length less than twelve (12) inches are protected and must be returned to the water immediately.

Daily creel limits on Coffey County Lake: Wiper creel limit of one (1), largemouth bass creel limit of two (2), smallmouth bass creel limit of two (2), crappie, black and white species (single species or in combination) creel limit of five (5), walleye creel limit of two (2), blue catfish creel limit of five (5), and channel catfish creel limit of ten (10) per day.

No trotlines or setlines allowed.

Paddlefish Snagging Locations:

Locations open to paddlefish snagging during the paddlefish season (March 15-May 15): Posted areas inside the city parks at Burlington and Chetopa on the Neosho River, Neosho River at Iola downstream from dam downstream to posted Iola city property boundary, Marais des Cygnes River below Osawatomie Dam downstream to posted boundary, Marais des Cynes River on the upstream boundary of the Marais des Cygnes Wildlife Area downstream to Kansas-Missouri state line, and the Browning Oxbow Lake of the Missouri River.

At the posted area inside the city park at Chetopa on the Neosho River, each individual fishing for paddlefish shall use barbless hooks while fishing. "Barbless hook" shall mean a hook without barbs or upon which the barbs have been bent completely closed.

Float Fishing Locations:

Locations open to float fishing during the float fishing season (July 15-September15): Council Grove Reservoir, Elk City Reservoir, Fall River Reservoir, Glen Elder Reservoir, Hillsdale Reservoir, John Redmond Reservoir, Kanopolis Reservoir, Lovewell Reservoir, Pomona Reservoir, Toronto Reservoir, Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Wilson Reservoir.

Tallgrass Prairie Preserve F.I.S.H. Properties:

All species of fish are protected and must be returned to the water immediately when taken from this property.

Wichita - Chisholm Island Pond:

All fishing shall be with artificial flies and lures only and shall be the only tackle allowed on such person while fishing this water, except for during KDWP-sponsored fishing clinics. All species of fish caught shall be immediately returned to the waters of Wichita - Chisholm Island Pond.

Sedgwick County - Slough Creek:

All fishing during trout season (October 15-April 15) will be done with flies only. A fly is defined as: a device constructed on a single-pointed hook from feather, chenille, yarn, silk, rayon, nylon thread or floss, with or without a spinner. The following are not flies and are not allowed in your possession while fishing this area: Molded plastic or rubber baits; foods and organic baits such as worms, grubs,

crickets, leeches, minnows and fish eggs; and manufactured baits, including imitation fish eggs, dough baits and stink baits.

Length and Creel Limits for Grand Osage Wildlife Area:

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

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