

Approved: 2-17-93
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Don Saltee at 8:00 a.m. on February 12, 1993 in Room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present :

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Dennis Hodgins, Legislative Research Department
Don Hayward, Revisor of Statutes
Clarene Wilms, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Joyce Wolf, legislative liaison, Kansas Audubon Council
Written testimony by Joseph T. Collins, author of numerous books
Senator Sheila Frahm
Larry L. Graf, Executive V-President, National Crotalus Society

Others attending: See attached list

SB-137 - relating to the commercial harvest of prairie rattlesnakes

The chairperson called the meeting to order and announced continuation of hearings on SB-137.

Joyce Wolf, legislative liaison, Kansas Audubon Council, appeared before the committee and presented written testimony opposing SB-137. Attachment 1 A number of changes were suggested concerning the bill in the written testimony. She also noted an alternative proposal which could be used as economic development .

Written testimony by Joseph T. Collins, author of books listed on Attachment 2, was presented to the committee. Mr. Collins opposed SB-137, noting there was room for a compromise and encouraged adopting a positive stance to wildlife and encouraging Sharon Springs to continue their activity as a "Celebration."

Senator Sheila Frahm presented members with an amendment to SB-137 noting the department had cooperated with the changes. Other changes would be made by rules and regulations if they were needed. Attachment 3

Darrel Monte, Department of Wildlife & Parks explained the amendments to SB-137 providing for the department of Wildlife & Parks to administer necessary permits, times of harvest and limits if needed.

Concern was expressed concerning the use of gasing and the department said that would not be allowed, also more needs to be learned about breeding periods.

Larry L. Graf, Executive V-President, National Crotalus Society told the committee his paper covers all rattlesnake hunts in the nation and that breeding takes place in the spring with the young being born in the fall.

Senator Wisdom made the motion to amend S B-137 to include the amendments presented in Attachment 3. Senator Emert seconded the motion and the motion carried.

Senator Wisdom made the motion to pass SB-137 out favorable for passage as amended. Senator Morris seconded the motion and the motion carried.

Senator Martin requested the committee to introduce a bill concerning electric generation facility siting; exemption of certain out of state electric generation facilities. Attachment 4

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, Room 423-S Statehouse, at 8:00 a.m. on February 12, 1993.

Senator Martin moved to introduce the bill request as a committee bill. Senator Lee seconded the motion and the motion carried.

SB-20 - concerning big game permits

Discussion continued on SB-20 concerning nonresident deer permits. Attachment 5 from the Department of Wildlife & Parks was handed to members recommending a formula for allocating nonresident deer hunting permits.

In discussion the department noted they would issue nonresident permits in the amount of 5% of the total allocation in that category in that unit which had leftover permits. It was further stated this was agreeing as the matter was left on Wednesday, February 10, 1993, from 0 to 5% of those units with leftovers and only in the categories of the leftovers, going back to 5% of the original authorization.

Senator Emert moved to amend by amendment "on page 3 after line 28 by inserting the following: notwithstanding the forgoing provisions of this subsection, no nonresident permit of a particular type shall be issued for a deer season in a management unit unless all resident permits applied for in such unit for such particular type for the preceding deer season were issued." Senator Tillotson seconded the motion and the motion carried.

A member told the committee he felt landowners had been left out of this issue.

Senator Wisdom made a conceptual motion that any landowner that makes in writing to the department a request for a maximum of two people to hunt on their property they would be granted that permission provided the individual has drawn a permit in some area. Senator Martin seconded the motion.

There was discussion concerning a possible acreage threshold.

The motion failed.

The meeting adjourned at 9 a.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for February 16, 1993.

GUEST LIST

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

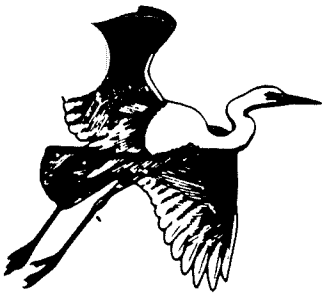
DATE February 12, 1993

(PLEASE PRINT)
NAME AND ADDRESS

ORGANIZATION

Debbie Fischer
Larry Graf
Carl Daugherty
Sarah Walker
Ken Smith
DAVID AYERS
Jean Salter
Joe Lieber
Judy Wolf
David Edsall, 943 Garfield, Emporia
Judie Withers
Jim Ludwig
Keith Sexson

Wallace Co. Rattlesnake Roundup
NCS News - Otaga, KS
Empire District Electric
Wallace Co. Rattlesnake Roundup
Ks. Bowhunters Association
OVERBROOK, KS N.C.S. NEWS
Jim
Hs Co-op Council
Ks. Audubon Council
Kansas Herpetological Society
Wallace Co. Rattlesnake Roundup
WESTERN RESOURCES
KWDP



Kansas Audubon Council

February 11, 1993

Testimony on SB 137

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

I am Joyce Wolf, legislative liaison, for the Kansas Audubon Council. I want to thank Chairman Sallee and the members of the committee for the opportunity to share the Council's comments on SB 137.

A. New Section 1:

(b), lines 18-22: the wording here is so general that it raises the following question and concerns for us:

1) any person -- how young a person will be eligible to purchase a nonfirearm permit? Even though death from a venomous snake bite is extremely rare in Kansas, we are concerned that children could be at particular risk if permitted to participate in a rattlesnake roundup without adequate adult supervision or education about identification and the habits of the animals.

2) special nonfirearm permit -- this is especially disturbing because there is no reference to K.S.A. 1992 Supp. 32-1003 which delineates permissible methods for taking game animals. I have spoken with several professional biologists about this issue. All have consistently expressed great misgivings about gassing as a means of taking the snakes from their burrows. Furthermore, they pointed out that Burrowing Owls would be at the egg-laying or hatchling stage during the March 1 -- June 30 period. Other non-targeted species could be significantly adversely affected by uncontrolled methods of taking.

(d) (f) - These two subsections make the assumption that there are enough prairie rattlesnakes to sustain the harvest at a level of 5 per permittee. Biologists have expressed real concerns about setting limits at this level with no accumulated field data to indicate that the rattlesnake population can withstand that amount of pressure. It would be ironic if this proposed roundup were to become so popular that the prairie rattlesnake would become a species in need of conservation (SINC) or if placed on a state or federal endangered species list, the state would be obligated to institute a program to restore the snakes' population to its former levels.

Senate Energy & Nat'l Resources
February 12, 1993
Attachment 1

B. Impressions of the Rattlesnake Roundup

One of the aspects of this proposal that is most problematic for Audubon Council members is that the roundup event perpetuates a spirit of exploitation of a particular species deemed by some to be loathsome. There is no recognition of the role the animal plays in the overall ecological balance of the prairie, especially the role it plays as a predator on small rodents.

We understand the need for rural communities to establish programs to promote tourism and economic development. We support reasonable proposals that do not exploit or denigrate the wildlife of Kansas. We would suggest that consideration be given to an alternative proposal that would generate year-round tourism and economic development -- a Kansas Prairie Ecology Museum patterned like others around the country that highlight the state's natural surroundings (the Sonoran Desert Museum near Tucson, Arizona and the Virginia Marine Science Museum). Such a facility could have permanent displays much like those at the Museum of Natural History on KU campus as well as displays that give visitors the chance to see live native species in their natural surroundings; and, where appropriate, to incorporate hands-on activities for youngsters that would be both educational and exciting.

One of the high points of a brief trip to the east coast last fall was that we had the opportunity to visit the Virginia Marine Science Museum which incorporated interactive displays -- most of them designed to be used by children. For the 5 adults in our group, I believe that facility was the single most enjoyable place we visited in the area. I hope the organizers of the roundup will give serious consideration to our suggestion. We believe it would be a much more viable option for long-term economic development and tourism in the area, and one which would promote a better image of the state as a whole.

TESTIMONY AGAINST SENATE BILL 137

11 February 1993

Joseph T. Collins
1502 Medinah Circle
Lawrence, Kansas 66047
(913) 749-3467

Author of the books:

Kansas Wildlife
Natural Kansas
Peterson Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of North America
Amphibians and Reptiles in Kansas
Fishes in Kansas
Turtles in Kansas

Rattlesnake roundups are a barbaric throwback to an age when wildlife was viewed as an impediment to "economic progress." The rattlesnake roundup initiated and sponsored by Sharon Springs is an embarrassment to Kansas, because it is based on emotion and ignorance. It is predicated on the belief that rattlesnakes should be rounded up and slaughtered because they are deadly animals. Since 1950, only *one* person has died of venomous snakebite in Kansas—one person in 43 years! That, as any physician or hospital administrator will tell you, is a medical non-statistic, and clearly proves that the current premise for holding a rattlesnake roundup in Sharon Spring is without basis in fact.

Because rattlesnakes are not dangerous and are very important to a High Plains ecosystem, the rattlesnake roundup at Sharon Spring should reorganize itself as a "Rattlesnake Celebration" in which rattlesnakes are rounded up and displayed to the public in an educational and entertaining manner. Afterwards, the rattlesnakes (and any non-venomous snakes or other reptiles also captured) should be released back in their habitat so they will be available for recapture and display at the next "Rattlesnake Celebration." This would allow the town to continue its economic initiative without a tremendous degrading of the natural environment caused by removal and useless slaughter of one of its most important components, the exciting Western Rattlesnake.

Yes, I said exciting. Uncontrolled hunting during the 19th century killed nearly every other exciting animal that every lived in Kansas—the Mountain Lion, Gray Wolf, Black Bear, and Grizzly Bear, as well as a host of other animals that weren't even a threat to people. Eventually, if we do not curb the killing of defenseless wildlife, the High Plains will become as tame (and boring) as a mowed front lawn. And the Western Rattlesnake is defenseless. It is extremely easy to find and kill, and represents no sport whatsoever.

Commercially, the meat and hide of Western Rattlesnakes have virtually no economic impact in Kansas because our species of rattlesnake is too small. Further, if this reptile is made a commercial animal for harvest, it will still be regulated by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, but in a different manner which may result in restrictions greater than those in effect today—it is highly possible that a sustainable-yield study will show that much fewer than five rattlesnakes per year can be taken from a locality in order to maintain the population.

I urge you to reject SB 137. It is a terrible bill based on misinformation that will set back the cause of wildlife protection and preservation in Kansas to the dark ages, and leave an anti-environmental stain on the face of our state for decades to come.

I also urge the Senate to continue to demonstrate the progressive and enlightened nature of Kansans by adopting a positive stance to wildlife and encouraging Sharon Springs to continue their activity as a "Celebration." There is room here for rational, reasoned compromise.

Senate Energy & Nat'l Res.
February 12, 1993
Attachment 2

SENATE BILL No. 137

By Senator Frahm

1-29

8 AN ACT relating to the commercial harvest of prairie rattlesnakes;
9 prescribing unlawful acts relating thereto; amending K.S.A. 1992
10 Supp. 32-988 and repealing the existing section!

← Supp. 32-941 and K.S.A. 1992
5

11
12 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:*

13 ~~New Section 1. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section,~~
14 ~~it shall be unlawful for any person to harvest prairie rattlesnakes for~~
15 ~~commercial purposes.~~

16 ~~(b) Any person having a valid hunting license may annually obtain~~
17 ~~a special permit to harvest prairie rattlesnakes upon payment of the~~
18 ~~fee prescribed therefor by K.S.A. 1992 Supp. 32-988. Any person~~
19 ~~may annually obtain a special nonfirearm permit to harvest prairie~~
20 ~~rattlesnakes upon payment of the fee prescribed therefor by K.S.A.~~
21 ~~1992 Supp. 32-988. Any such permit shall be valid only for the~~
22 ~~period of time described in subsection (c).~~

23 ~~(c) The harvest of prairie rattlesnakes for commercial purposes~~
24 ~~shall only be lawful during the period during a calendar year com-~~
25 ~~mencing with March 1 and ending on June 30.~~

26 ~~(d) Each special permit issued pursuant to this section shall be~~
27 ~~accompanied by a report form devised by the division of wildlife of~~
28 ~~the department of wildlife and parks for the purpose of research and~~
29 ~~conservation studies. Such form shall be returned by the special~~
30 ~~permittee to the division by July 30 next following the termination~~
31 ~~of the special permit.~~

32 ~~(e) It shall be unlawful to dispose of any prairie rattlesnake har-~~
33 ~~vested for commercial purposes in any manner at any time except~~
34 ~~during the time for which a special permit is issued pursuant to this~~
35 ~~section.~~

36 ~~(f) As used in this section, commercial purpose means the har-~~
37 ~~vest, taking or possession of five or more prairie rattlesnakes for the~~
38 ~~purpose of purchase, sale or trading thereof.~~

39 ~~(g) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions~~
40 ~~of subsection (c)(2) of K.S.A. 1992 Supp. 32-1002, and amendments~~
41 ~~thereto.~~

42 Sec. 2. K.S.A. 1992 Supp. 32-988 is hereby amended to read as
3 follows: 32-988. (a) The secretary is authorized to adopt, in accor-

32.941. Commercial harvest permits. (a)
Except as otherwise authorized by law or rules
and regulations of the secretary, a commercial
harvest permit is required, in addition to any
other license, permit or stamp required by law
or rules and regulations of the secretary, to
take any wildlife in this state on a commercial
basis.

(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to:

(1) A person acting within the scope of a
valid furharvester or valid fur dealer license
issued to such person; or

(2) a private water fishing impoundment.

(c) Subject to the requirements of law and
rules and regulations of the secretary, a person
may obtain a commercial harvest permit from
the secretary or the secretary's designee by
making application and paying the fee pre-
scribed pursuant to K.S.A. 1992 Supp. 32-988.

(d) The area and period of time for which
a commercial harvest permit is valid shall be
in accordance with rules and regulations of the
secretary.

Senate Energy & Natural Resources
February 12, 1993
Attachment 3

Note!

This is a continuation of 32-941.

(f) → (e) The secretary may adopt, in accordance with K.S.A. 1992 Supp. 32-805 and amendments thereto, rules and regulations necessary to implement, administer and enforce the provisions of this section and to govern the taking of wildlife on a commercial basis.

(g) → (f) Rules and regulations adopted by the secretary pursuant to this section may include, with regard to fishing on a commercial basis, establishment and designation of:

(1) Certain portions of the Missouri river bordering on this state and certain streams, lakes and impoundments, or parts thereof, in this state to be open to commercial fishing for such period of time as the secretary specifies;

(2) methods and equipment for the taking of fish on a commercial basis;

(3) inspections and frequency of inspections;

(4) size and specifications of seines, nets, traps and other commercial fishing equipment and methods of tagging such equipment;

(5) procedures for handling, sale or exchange of fish taken on a commercial basis;

(6) species of fish subject to commercial fishing and any size or number restrictions; and

(7) a bonding requirement for commercial fishing.

The secretary may limit commercial fishing to contract only, and the contractor shall provide such reports and information as required by the secretary. In addition to any other penalty prescribed by law for a violation of law or rules and regulations of the secretary pertaining to commercial fishing, the secretary may revoke a commercial fishing contract or refuse to issue such contract.

(e) Any person having a valid hunting license may annually obtain a special permit to harvest prairie rattlesnakes upon payment of the fee prescribed therefor by K.S.A. 1992 Supp. 32-988. Any person may annually obtain a special nonfirearm permit to harvest prairie rattlesnakes upon payment of the fee prescribed therefor by K.S.A. 1992 Supp. 32-988.

unless exempt pursuant to K.S.A. 1992 Supp. 32-919 and amendments thereto.

2-2
3

1 dance with K.S.A. 1992 Supp. 32-805 and amendments thereto, rules
2 and regulations fixing the amount of fees for the following items,
3 subject to the following limitations and subject to the requirement
4 that no such rules and regulations shall be adopted as temporary
5 rules and regulations:

6 Big game permits

7 Resident: minimum \$10, maximum \$100

8 Nonresident: minimum \$30, maximum \$400

9 Big game tag: maximum \$10

10 Combination hunting and fishing licenses

11 Resident: minimum \$10, maximum \$30

12 Lifetime: minimum \$400, maximum \$600; or 8 quarterly payments,
13 each minimum \$55, maximum \$80

14 Nonresident: minimum \$75, maximum \$125

15 Commercial dog training permits: minimum \$10, maximum \$25

16 Commercial guide permit or associate guide permit: maximum \$50

17 Commercial harvest or dealer permits: minimum \$10, maximum \$200

18 Commercial prairie rattlesnake harvesting permits

19 Resident or nonresident with valid hunting license: ~~\$3~~ ←

20 Resident or nonresident nonfirearm without valid hunting license: (

21 ~~\$20.50~~ ←

22 Controlled shooting area operator license: minimum \$200, maximum
23 \$400

24 Duplicate licenses, permits, stamps and other issues of the depart-
25 ment: maximum \$10

26 Falconry

27 Permits: minimum \$50, maximum \$300

28 Examinations: minimum \$25, maximum \$100

29 Field trial permits: minimum \$10, maximum \$25

30 Fishing licenses

31 Resident: minimum \$5, maximum \$15

32 Lifetime: minimum \$200, maximum \$300; or 8 quarterly payments,
33 each minimum \$30, maximum \$45

34 Nonresident: minimum \$15, maximum \$50

35 Five-day nonresident: minimum \$5, maximum \$15

36 Institutional group: minimum \$100, maximum \$200

37 Twenty-four-hour: maximum \$3

38 Fur dealer licenses

39 Resident: minimum \$50, maximum \$200

40 Nonresident: minimum \$50, maximum \$400

41 Furharvester licenses

42 Resident: minimum \$10, maximum \$20

43 Nonresident: minimum \$50, maximum \$400

: maximum \$5.00

: maximum 20.00

- 1 Game breeder permits: minimum \$2, maximum \$15
- 2 Handicapped hunting and fishing permits: maximum \$5
- 3 Hound trainer-breeder running permits: minimum \$10, maximum
- 4 \$25
- 5 Hunting licenses
- 6 Resident: minimum \$5, maximum \$15
- 7 Lifetime: minimum \$200, maximum \$300; or 8 quarterly payments,
- 8 each minimum \$30, maximum \$45
- 9 Nonresident: minimum \$25, maximum \$75
- 10 Controlled shooting area: minimum \$5, maximum \$15
- 11 Forty-eight-hour waterfowl permits: maximum \$25
- 12 Migratory waterfowl habitat stamps: minimum \$3, maximum \$5
- 13 Mussel fishing licenses
- 14 Resident: minimum \$25, maximum \$200
- 15 Nonresident: minimum \$50, maximum \$400
- 16 Rabbit permits
- 17 Live trapping: maximum \$200
- 18 Shipping: minimum \$25, maximum \$400
- 19 Raptor propagation permits: maximum \$100
- 20 Rehabilitation permits: maximum \$50
- 21 Scientific, educational or exhibition permits: maximum \$10
- 22 Wildlife damage control permits: maximum \$10
- 23 Wildlife importation permits: maximum \$10
- 24 Special permits under K.S.A. 1992 Supp. 32-961: maximum \$100
- 25 Miscellaneous fees
- 26 Special events on department land or water: maximum \$200
- 27 Special departmental services, materials or supplies: no maximum
- 28 Other issues of department: no maximum
- 29 Vendor bond: no maximum
- 30 (b) The fee for a landowner-tenant resident big game hunting
- 31 permit shall be an amount equal to 1/2 the fee for a general resident
- 32 big game hunting permit.
- 33 (c) The fee for a furharvester license for a resident under 16
- 34 years of age shall be an amount equal to 1/2 the fee for a resident
- 35 furharvester license.
- 36 (d) The secretary may establish, by rules and regulations adopted
- 37 in accordance with K.S.A. 1992 Supp. 32-805 and amendments
- 38 thereto, different fees for various classes and types of licenses, per-
- 39 mits, stamps and other issuances of the department which may occur
- 40 within each item as described under subsection (a).
- 41 Sec. 3. ~~K.S.A. 1992 Supp. 32-988 is hereby repealed.~~
- 42 Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after
- 43 its publication in the statute book.

K.S.A. 1992 Supp. 32-941 and
are

Bill No. _____

AN ACT CONCERNING ELECTRIC GENERATION FACILITY SITING;
EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN OUT OF STATE ELECTRIC GENERATION
FACILITIES; AMENDING K.S.A. 66-1,158.

BE IT ENACTED by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

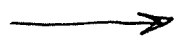
Section 1. K.S.A. 66-1,158 is hereby amended to read as follows:

66-1,158. Electric generation facility siting; definitions. As used in this act, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them herein:

(a) "Commission" means the state corporation commission;

(b) "Electric generation facility" means any physical plant used for the production or generation of electricity or electric power except that the remodeling, reconditioning or retrofitting of any existing physical plant shall not be deemed an addition to an electric generation facility;

amendment



(c) "Electric utility" means every public utility, as defined by K.S.A. 66-104, which owns, controls, operates or manages any equipment, plant or generating machinery for the production, transmission, delivery or furnishing, of electricity or electric power. *Provided, that nothing in this act shall apply to any electric utility which has less than 10 percent of its retail customers located in Kansas and which proposed electric generation facility is sited outside the state of Kansas.*

(d) "Landowner" means any person having an estate or interest in any land, which land is proposed to be acquired by an electric utility in connection with the construction, operation and maintenance of an electric generation facility or an addition to an electric generation facility;

(e) "Party" means any landowner, electric utility, governmental board or agency, or any other person allowed to intervene in any proceeding under this act;

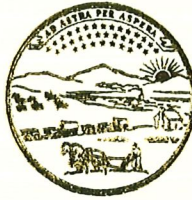
(f) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation or other association of persons.

Section 2. K.S.A. 66-1,158 is hereby repealed.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Senate Energy & Nat'l Resc.
February 12, 1993
Attachment 4

STATE OF KANSAS



Joan Finney
Governor

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & PARKS
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
900 SW Jackson St., Suite 502 / Topeka, Kansas 66612 - 1233
(913) 296-2281 / FAX (913) 296-6953

Theodore D. Ensley
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

To: Honorable Don Sallee, Chairman
Members of the Senate Committee on Natural Resources
From: Theodore D. Ensley, Secretary
Date: February 12, 1993
Re: Proposal on SB 20, Non-resident Deer Hunting.

This memorandum was prepared to recommend a formula for allocating non-resident deer hunting permits. Under this proposal a very limited number of permits - firearms and archery - could be made available to non-resident hunters.

FIREARMS: The Department of Wildlife and Parks asks for legislation to offer firearms deer permits to non-resident hunters on the following basis:

1. 0 - 5% of the current years permit allocation, available for the first drawing, could be offered to non-residents the following season, only if leftover permits will be available to Kansas hunters.
2. The only type of permit available to non-residents will be the same type as the permits leftover after the first drawing.
3. Non-resident permits could be issued in addition to leftover resident permits.
4. The percentage, 0 - 5%, will be determined by the Wildlife and Parks Commission as part of the public regulatory process.
5. Non-resident permits will be issued according to type, i.e. any deer, antlerless only, whitetail buck, etc., and ratio of permit types leftover after the first drawing.

Senate Energy & Natural Resources
February 12, 1993
Attachment 5

Example, Hypothetical.

- a. A Unit has 2,500 "any deer" permits and 2,500 "antlerless only" permits, for a total of 5,000 permits available for the first drawing in 1992.
- b. The maximum formula of 5% is applied to the 1992 unit permit allocations to determine the number of non-resident permits available. (5% of 5,000 is 250)
- c. 250 permits could be offered to non-residents on a proportional basis, any deer/antlerless only, if permits are leftover after the 1st drawing of the prior year.
- d. After the first drawing, 100 "any deer" permits are available and 200 "antlerless only" permits are leftover for Kansas residents.
- e. Under the proposal a maximum of 83 "any deer" permits and 167 "antlerless only" could be made available to non-residents, i.e. 33% of 250 and 67% of 250.

Under this proposed formula, less than 1,850 firearms deer hunting permits could have been available to non-resident hunters. **Of those 1,850, more than half would be for antlerless only.** In 1992, over 69,000 firearms deer permits were issued.

PERMIT DATA ON 1992 FIREARMS SEASON

Total Firearms Deer Permits Issued in 1992: 69,441

Permits Leftover after 1st Drawing:

Any Deer:	4,217
Any Buck:	0
Antlerless Only:	4,702
Any Whitetail:	0
Whitetail Buck:	0
Whitetail Antlerless:	0

Units with Leftover Permits: (unit map attached)

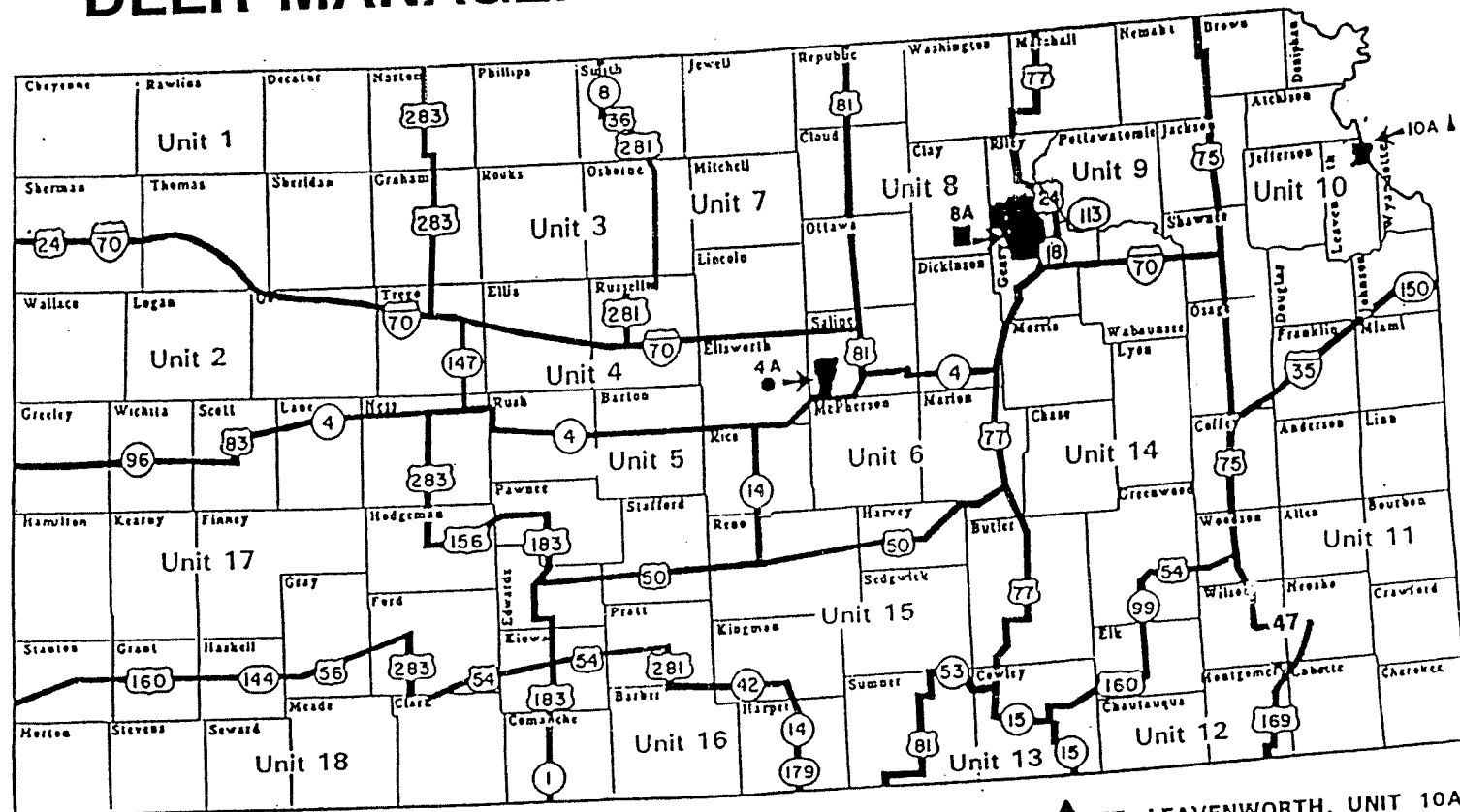
#6	712
#10	2,064
#11	2,481
#12	950
#13	491
#14	2,134
#15	87

ARCHERY: Archery permits will be available to non-residents in units based on 5% of the number of firearms permits issued in each unit.

Example:

- a. In Unit 3, in 1992, 220 "any deer" permits were available to Kansas firearms hunters.
- b. The Agency non-resident archery formula is applied.
(5% of 220 is 11)
- c. A maximum of 11 archery permits could be available to non - residents in Unit 3.

DEER MANAGEMENT UNITS -- 1993



● SMOKY HILL A.N.G. RANGE, UNIT 4A

■ FT. RILEY, UNIT 8A

▲ FT. LEAVENWORTH, UNIT 10A