

Approved 3-19-87
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

The meeting was called to order by Senator Merrill Werts at
Chairperson

8:00 a.m. ~~XXX~~ on March 17, 1987 in room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator Eric Yost

Committee staff present:

Ramon Powers - Research
Don Hayward - Revisor
Nancy Jones - Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Representative Jack Lacey
Darrell Montei, Kansas Fish & Game Commission
Bob Robel, Kansas Wildlife Federation
Ted Cunningham, Kansas Furharvesters
Arthur Boyer, Kansas State Rifle Association
Mark Wilson, Riley County Fish & Game Association
Michael Stewart, Wild Turkey Federation
Les Barnes, Valley Falls, Ks.

Hearing and discussion on bills in Committee.

HB 2094 - Relating to the use of firearms

Darrell Montei stated this legislation will authorize the use of a .22 long rifle cartridge to hunt by artificial light. The Commission reviewed the bill and found no reason to oppose it.

Ted Cunningham stated the Kansas Furharvesters support the bill.

HB 2241 - Relating to hunting and fishing licenses

Darrell Montei testified the legislation is directed at nonresidents enabling them to hunt during a specific period without the necessity of purchasing a full-season hunting license. The fee for a 48 hour license would be \$20.00 compared to \$50.00 for a regular license which could encourage more non-residents to come into the state. No large increase in revenue is projected from sale of the permit and there will be no fiscal impact administratively as an additional box will be added to the 1988 licenses for punching.
(Attachment A)

Ted Cunningham stated support for the legislation from the Furharvesters.

HB 2292 - Prohibiting the harassment of hunters and fishermen

Representative Lacey testifying as a sponsor of the bill stated that provision for penalties and regulations to control harassment of individuals engaged in legal wildlife activities is needed. This legislation would be preventative as there are organizations opposed to hunting, trapping and fishing and who intentionally antagonize sportsmen through theft, destruction of property and verbal abuse. It is hoped this legislation would deter individuals from maliciously interfering with legal activities. (Attachment B)

Representative Lacey said the intent of the bill is not to circumvent any lease agreements or other normal activities of the farmer.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES,
room 123-S, Statehouse, at 8:00 a.m. ~~XXX~~ on March 17, 1987

Bob Robel testified the need for this protective legislation is highlighted by the activities of the animal rights groups. It is the intent of this bill to prevent violent conflict between sportsmen and militant elements of the organizations supporting non-destruction of all animals. If harassment occurs, the bill provides an outline for enforcement. The aggrieved individual reports to a conservation officer with pertinent information, a citation is issued to the accused, and the case is then handled by the judicial system as any other misdemeanor case. (Attachment C)

Members of the committee were asked to note written testimony from Robert Henderson (Attachment D) and Russell Hyer (Attachment E).

Ted Cunningham stated that trappers are probably the most harassed group of outdoor society. This legislation will give protection where there has been none and establishes a means of recourse for sportsmen and trappers when property has been damaged or activity disrupted. Mr. Cunningham urged the committee to support this much needed legislation.

Arthur Boyer supports passage of HB 2292 to prohibit harassment of sportsmen by outside groups while they are pursuing their activities in a lawful manner. This legislation will be both practical and beneficial.

Mark Wilson testified it is only a matter of time before well organized, large scale efforts to prevent hunters, fishermen and trappers from pursuing their sports will be ongoing. Anti activities are most certain to flourish as the population of Kansas becomes more urban, as this segment does not have the feel for the outdoors that farmers and sportsmen have. The social and economic benefits derived from outdoor activities should be protected from individuals and organizations that seek to disrupt legitimate outdoor activities. (Attachment F)

Mike Stewart provided written testimony detailing harassment incidents which have occurred during the past several years to sportsmen. Mr. Stewart stated he has investigated Kansas laws and found it is not illegal for vandals to tear down a legal deer stand as an example of the need for protection. The publicity of various organizations acting in opposition to sportsmen were discussed. At present there is no recourse for disruptive activities toward hunters. (Attachment G)

Les Barnes stated he does damage control work for farmers and livestock owners and has witnessed destruction and disruption of his labor. Mr. Barnes said farmers are afraid to take action against vandalism as their property could be damaged again by the same individuals or livestock could be injured in retaliation. Mr. Barnes fears violent action will be taken by those being harassed if legislation is not passed to address this concern.

Discussion concerned incidences of harassment recorded in statements given and the need for further legislation as there are statutes in effect regarding destruction of property and harassment. Senator Kerr expressed the view that passage of this legislation might not thwart the anti activities illustrated by conferees. It was the consensus of all conferrees that present law does not always apply to situations faced by sportsmen. There is also the potential for many conflicts among sportsmen, land owners and disruptive individuals.

Committee members were asked to note written testimony submitted by Dean Wilson supporting passage of HB 2292. (Attachment H)

Meeting adjourned. The next meeting will be March 18, 1987.

Concrete Energy - Guest List

3-17-87

Charles Lee	Manhattan KS
Philip O. Lantry	Topeka, KS
Arthur E. Boyer	Kansas State Rifle Ass.
Ted Cunningham	Kansas Fur Trappers,
Darrell Montei	HF & G Comm.
Jack Lacey	
RJR Robert	Kansas Wildlife Federation
Mike Stewart	Kansas Wild Turkey Federation
Mark Wilson	Riley County Fish & Game Association

Kansas Fish & Game

HEADQUARTERS
BOX 54A, RT. 2, PRATT, KS 67124



(316) 672-5911

H.B. 2241

Testimony Provided to Senate E&NR Committee on March 17, 1987

By Kansas Fish and Game Commission

H.B. 2241 establishes a 48 hour waterfowl hunting permit which is set at \$20.00 for 1988. This permit is directed at nonresidents although not specific to nonresidents. It would enable a person to hunt waterfowl during a specific 48 hour period without having to purchase a regular hunting license.

Most nonresident hunting licenses are purchased for purposes of hunting upland game, primarily pheasants. We do not know how many nonresident licenses are purchased specifically to hunt waterfowl, but the number is probably low. There could be a small shift in purchasing practices from the regular nonresident hunting license to the 48 hour waterfowl permit.

It is also possible that there are some nonresidents willing to make a visit to Kansas for a short term waterfowl hunt at \$20.00 but are not interested in purchasing a \$50.00 nonresident license for the same hunt. We cannot predict what impact this bill would have on agency revenue although it is not anticipated to be of any great significance.

Sale of the permit (license) will be accomplished by adding another box to punch on the 1988 licenses when they are printed. Due to the amendment which makes the permit available in 1988 rather than 1987, there will be no fiscal impact administratively in printing or distribution of the permits.

In general, the Commission has not been supportive of a short term nonresident hunting license concept. This is due to the rather short period of time that most nonresidents normally spend in Kansas hunting. A short term license could result in a significant reduction in income unless the specified time period was very short and the fee was set fairly high. However, a short term waterfowl permit is not expected to have much impact.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

A
encl
3-17-87

JACK LACEY
 REPRESENTATIVE, SECOND DISTRICT
 CHEROKEE, LABETTE, AND
 MONTGOMERY COUNTIES
 P.O. BOX 6
 OSWEGO, KANSAS 67356



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
 REPRESENTATIVES

March 17, 1987

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
 MEMBER: AGRICULTURE AND SMALL BUSINESS
 ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
 TRANSPORTATION

House Bill No. 2292

Testimony before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

Chairman Werts and members of the committee. House Bill No. 2292 deals with the willful harrassment and obstruction of individuals engaged in the lawful activities of hunting, trapping and fishing and provides for penalties for those unlawful actions.

I feel certain as we construct regulations for pari-mutuel, we will include penalties for those who would interfere with a race.

This bill is much the same thing, adding regulations and penalties for interference on these sports. I submit to you this is preventive legislation, for through the enactment of this bill, we hope to prevent a tragedy at some future date.

The problem has only begun to appear in Kansas, but like a cancer it is sure to spread without early detection and treatment. This means if treatment is working in other states it will work for the good of all in Kansas.

There are organizations that must have causes to generate money to finance themselves. Within these organizations are individuals who must have a cause to give meaning to their life. Some individuals disapprove of some of these legal activities and attempt to prevent them through unlawful actions. Some persons when encouraged by the organizations

B
 Energy
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are led to do foolish things such as: intentionally antagonizing people engaged in lawful activities through physical and verbal abuse, theft, destruction of property, interference of hunts, theft or destruction of blinds, traps and decoys, disturbance of fishing waters, theft and destruction of lines, lures and other equipment. As these instances multiply and intensify the ultimate result may well be unwanted tragedy.

It is hoped this bill will deter individuals from intentionally and maliciously interfering with others engaged in legal, state sanctioned, regulated and licensed activities.

Most of the outdoor sports organizations are represented here today and will give accounts and testimonies demonstrating the need and desirability for this bill.

I will be happy to try to answer any questions and of course I'll be available at any time.

TESTIMONY PRESENTED

17 March 1987
to the

Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

R. J. Robel

Mr. Chairman, my name is Robert J. Robel and I am a resident of Manhattan, Kansas. I am here to present testimony in support of H.B. 2292, a bill providing protection to individuals participating in legalized hunting, trapping, and fishing in Kansas. I am a Vice President of the Kansas Wildlife Federation representing over 6,000 paid members in Kansas. I am also a Board Member of the National Rifle Association representing over 2.8 million members nationwide, including 37,000 residing in Kansas. Both organizations have officially endorsed legislation of the type you are considering today.

The need for this protective legislation is highlighted by activities of such organizations as the Animal Defense Council, Friends of Animals, Defenders of Wildlife, Greenpeace and other similar animal rights groups. The ideologies and philosophies of these organizations have been rebuffed by the courts, so they are now initiating well organized campaigns to physically disrupt the hunting, trapping, and fishing sports. One only needs to read "Tips for Hunt Saboteurs" authored by Cleveland Amory (President of Friends of Animals) to determine the extreme tactics being espoused by Friends of Animals. The Vancouver Chapter of Greenpeace spends \$500,000 per year for its anti-hunting activities alone. These groups are growing, and becoming

George
3-7-87

increasingly militant. It is the intent of this bill to prevent violent conflict between legitimate sportsmen and these militant elements of our society.

The sportsmen of Kansas recommended the clarification language amended into H.B. 2292 by the House Energy and Natural Resources Committee. We believe that amendment clarifies the intent of this legislation.

Nineteen states have enacted legislation similar to H.B. 2292¹, and such legislation is now being considered by 11 other states². The most recent state to adopt an anti-harassment bill was Utah, where the bill (H.B. 155) was unanimously endorsed by the House Energy and Natural Resources Committee and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Arizona was the first state to enact legislation similar to H.B. 2292 in response to disruptive activities of the Animal Defense Council. The harassment ceased when the bill was signed into law in 1981. The fact that provisions of the Arizona law have not been used attests to the "preventative character" of the law.

During the House hearings on this bill, a question was raised as to how the bill would be enforced. This bill is protective in nature, and seldom will need to be enforced. However, if an incidence of harassment does occur, the following outlines how the provisions of the bill will be enforced in Kansas.

¹ States with laws similar to H.B. 2292, as of 1 January 1987: Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia.

² States presently considering adopting legislation similar to H.B. 2292, as of 18 February 1987: Alaska, Idaho, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, and South Carolina.

1. The aggrieved hunter/angler/trapper will contact a Conservation Officer and provide pertinent information to that Officer.
2. If the Officer believes there is sufficient evidence of intentional harassment, he will issue a citation to the accused.
3. The case will then be handled by the local judicial system in the same manner any other misdemeanor case is handled.

Thank you for the opportunity to present to you the desires of approximately 6,000 members of the Kansas Wildlife Federation, and the 37,000 members of the National Rifle Association who reside in Kansas.

Testimony of F. Robert Henderson, State Program Leader, Wildlife Damage Control, Kansas State University, in regard to proposed legislation to reduce harrassment of hunters and trappers, given on February 23, 1987, at the State Capitol Building in Topeka, Kansas.

Harvesting furbearing animals by lawful means is important to Kansans. The sale of furs is of economic importance to landowners and others. In wildlife damage control, trapping is a valuable tool in reducing and preventing damage to livestock. While we do not keep records of incidents of harrassment of furharvesting and/or wildlife damage control incidents, these seem to be reported more frequently than in the past.

I work closely with more than 150 volunteers who often help landowners with wildlife damage problems. Much of this work is accomplished by the use of traps. There is a need for a law to protect trappers and others when they are legally engaging in approved procedures.

Several incidents could be related to this committee, but I will report on one that happened to me recently. It was from this experience that I learned first hand what others had told me about in their own experience.

In response to a landowner complaint about beaver damage on his property, I showed a volunteer how to make two conibear sets for beaver under water and set 5 leg-hold trap sets under water. I used my own personal tags on the traps set.

An adjoining landowner pulled up the traps and demanded that I meet him that night away from our homes. There he explained he did not want anyone trapping anywhere by him, because he had cats and did not want them harmed.

He threatened to pull up any traps he found, and said he would kill me if I trapped in that area again. This was a new experience for me.

(D)
Energy
3-17-87



NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

Central Regional Executive, 2510 Alabama, Lawrence, KS 66044 913-843-9198

PROTECTION FROM HARASSMENT FOR HUNTERS, TRAPPERS, AND FISHERMEN Testimony Kansas Senate Committee, 03/17/87

The National Wildlife Federation (NWF), with approximately 10,000 members in Kansas, believes that wise utilization and sound management of our natural resources includes sport fishing, hunting, and trapping. These are wholesome and traditional recreational activities that utilize available renewable resources by harvesting surplus wild animals. NWF submits that while sportsmen should demonstrate the level of outdoor ethics, giving full measure of respect to the game, other sportsmen, private landowners, and those who prefer not to hunt, fish, or trap, the sportsmen must also be permitted to pursue their role in the resource management plan free with undue harassment.

Utilization of wildlife poses no threat to the resource when controlled by seasons and bag limits set by professional wildlife managers. Properly regulated trapping and hunting have never threatened or endangered any species of wildlife, and today, game animals are some of our most abundant wildlife. The return of deer, wood ducks, antelope, and wild turkey here in Kansas are but a few of the success stories of wildlife resource management that might not have been written were it not for conservation-minded sportsmen.

For our fisheries resources, similar successful recovery stories can be cited. Innovative approaches to fisheries management supported and paid for with the fishermen's dollars have provided fisheries where none existed previously, and have dramatically increased other populations. Even with fishing pressure doubling every twenty years, thanks to research and management supported by fishermen, America's waters still produce record catches annually.

Since 1939, trappers, fishermen, and hunters have contributed more than \$2 billion to state and federal fish and wildlife agencies through license fees and excise taxes. This money has supported research, habitat acquisition, management, and law enforcement programs that have benefited all species of wildlife, game and non-game, for both the non-consuming and consuming users. Today, there is widespread agreement that fish and wildlife's greatest threat comes, not from legal use of the gun, bow, trap, or fishing rod, but from the degradation and loss of habitat necessary to support healthy and diverse populations of fish and wildlife.

As elsewhere, the hunters, fishermen, and trappers of Kansas have and will continue to play the lead role in maintaining and increasing these habitats and the overall scientific management of renewable natural resources for the benefit of all Kansans. They ask that they be permitted to pursue their recreational activities free from undeserved harassment. Nineteen states have already recognized the contribution of these conservation-minded individuals and have enacted such protection. The National Wildlife Federation thanks you for this opportunity and urges you to share its concern for the future of scientific fish and wildlife management in Kansas and favorably consider HB 2292.

Russell R. Hyer, Regional Executive

E
Energy
37-87

TESTIMONY PRESENTED

17 MARCH 1987

to the

Natural Resources Subcommittee
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
R. Mark Wilson

H.B. 2292

My name is Mark Wilson. I am the Vice-President of the Riley County Fish and Game Association. I represent a 200 member group of Sportsmen and women located in the Manhattan area.

The legislation being considered today makes good sense for Kansas sportsmen and women. Although, well organized, large scale, efforts to prevent Kansas hunters, fishermen and trappers from pursuing their sports may not have occurred in Kansas at this time, it is only a matter of time until it does. Many other states have had instances where people engaged in lawful outdoor recreation have been harrassed by groups opposing hunting, fishing and trapping. A notable instance includes annual protester harrassment of deer hunters at Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge in New Jersey each year on the opening day of the hunting season.

Most of the antihunting, fishing and trapping organizations are based in large metropolitan areas and are made up of people whose day to day lives are distantly removed from firsthand experience with the outdoors. To people who live in urban environments, the mere chance to view a wild animal like a deer or fox is a treasure and the thought of killing

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EXE 294
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wildlife may be revolting to them. Although Kansas now also has a larger urban than rural population, many urban residents still have rural ties to the land and are aware of the land's ability to produce harvestable, annual crops of fish and wildlife. Thus, as yet, widespread, well-funded antihunting, fishing and trapping organizations have not flourished in Kansas. However, as Kansas' population grows even more urban, and as our populace becomes more removed from the land, antihunting, fishing and trapping organizations will certainly develop.

Hunting and fishing are popular and perfectly legal activities in Kansas as sanctioned by the State's sale of licenses for the privilege of engaging in these pursuits. Furthermore, hunting and fishing are substantial sources of commerce in Kansas as evidenced by the fact that approximately 8 million dollars was pumped into the Dodge City area's economy last year on the opening weekend of pheasant season. These revenues resulted from hunting-related sales of lodging, food, gasoline and other supplies and services.

Because of the social as well as the economic benefits that are derived from hunting, fishing and trapping, the Riley County Fish and Game Association believes that the rights of people engaged in these pursuits should be protected from individuals and organizations that would seek to disrupt legitimate outdoor recreation activities.

Thank you for allowing me to present the views of sportsmen and women in the Manhattan area.

Kansas Fish & Game

BOX 54A, RURAL ROUTE 2, PRATT, KANSAS 67124
(316) 672 5911

REGIONAL OFFICES

Northwest Regional Office
Rt. 2, 183 Bypass
Hays, Kansas 67601

Northcentral Regional Office
Box 489, 511 Cedar
Concordia, Kansas 66901

Northeast Regional Office
3300 S.W. 29th Street
Topeka, Kansas 66614

Southwest Regional Office
808 Highway 56
Dodge City, Kansas 67801

Southcentral Regional Office
Box 764, 204 West Sixth
Newton, Kansas 67114

Southeast Regional Office
222 West Main Building
Suite C & D
Chanute, Kansas 66720

M E M O

DATE: January 29, 1985 *Mike Stewart*

TO: Omar Stavlo, Chief of Law Enforcement

FROM: Glen L. Hurst, Regional Law Enforcement Supervisor *GLH*

SUBJECT: Harassment Complaints in the Northeast Region

On January 28, 1985, 12 Game Protectors from the northeast region were contacted either by phone or radio and asked if they had heard of or received any harassment complaints. I am sure that the other men not contacted have not received any complaints as I would have been notified of them. I have heard of this in some of the other states, as well as our own, but no problems have occurred in the northeast region on any of the public hunting areas.

We have a complaint from Mike Stewart and Bob Fay that three years ago at Lake Perry their deer stands were torn down they had built for archery season. The deer stands were just north of Rock Creek in the Hickory Estates Area which is on Corp operated land. They believe some of the people in the housing development may have destroyed them so they moved their blinds to another area.

Should you have any further questions let me know.

GLH/klg

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Kansas Fish & Game

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Dodge City, Kansas 67801

Southcentral Regional Office
Box 764, 204 West Sixth
Newton, Kansas 67114

Southeast Regional Office
222 West Main Building
Suite C & D
Chanute, Kansas 66720

January 29, 1985

TO: DEAN A. DEUTSCH, regional supervisor
FROM: Michael C. Little, State Game Protector
RE: Hunter Harassment Report

During the fall archery deer season I was on routine patrol at the Ottawa State Fishing Lake. I had observed an archery hunter on the public hunting area located on the East boundary of the management area. I stopped to check the hunter for his license, permit and his equipment. I inquired as to the number of deer he had sighted during his hunt. The hunter advised he had not observed any deer this trip and he asked of the legalities of individuals walking through the timber creating noise and distractions. I asked what had occurred and the hunter stated that there had been some subjects walking through the area he was hunting and that they had beenwhisling, talking and banging on a tambourine. The hunter felt that the actions were deliberate and intended to scare any game away. I advised that there was no law being violated. I could not locate any subjects in the area, after the hunter had gone. No further incidents of this nature were brought to my attention after my contact with this hunter.

Michael C. Little
State Game Protector
Rt.1, Box 637
Salina, Kansas 67401

Kansas Fish & Game

BOX 54A, RURAL ROUTE 2, PRATT, KANSAS 67124
(316) 672-5911

REGIONAL OFFICES

Northwest Regional Office
Rt. 2, 183 Bypass
Hays, Kansas 67601

Northcentral Regional Office
Box 483, 511 Cedar
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Northeast Regional Office
3300 S.W. 29th Street
Topeka, Kansas 66614

Southwest Regional Office
#08 Highway 56
Dodge City, Kansas 67801

Southcentral Regional Office
Box 764, 204 West Sixth
Newton, Kansas 67114

Southeast Regional Office
222 West Main Building
Suite C & D
Chanute, Kansas 66720

TO: Kent Jackson, Assistant Director
FROM: Jack Dunbar, Game Protector II
DATE: December 17, 1984
SUBJECT: Hunter Harassment - Kingman Game Area

On Tuesday, October 2, 1984 at approximately 2:30 PM I met with Mike Cox and Gene Brehm from the Fish and Game I&E Section, at the roadside park adjacent to Kingman Game Area along U.S. Highway 54.

Mr. Cox advised me at that time that he had been told to come to the Kingman Game Area by Director Bill Hanzlick to investigate a hunter harassment complaint. Mr. Cox told me that the Pratt Office had received a tip from someone that an organization known as Greenpeace was destroying (tearing down) archery stands in the Kingman Game Area, and that on Saturday, October 6, 1984 this organization was going to harass archery hunters in the Kingman Game Area and that they had done this in the past, on opening weekend of the archery season.

I advised Mr. Cox that I was not aware that this was going on because the last 4 or 5 years on opening weekend of archery season I had been assigned to Lake Afton in Sedgwick County to assist with a hunter safety program but that I knew a group of archery hunters who were at that time camped at the Kingman State Lake and that we could go over to the lake and talk to them.

We drove over to the State Lake and near the entrance we met Paul Price and another person, both bowhunters from Wichita. We stopped to talk to them. Mr. Price stated that in 1982 the opening weekend of archery season a group of people had been in the hunting area walking around beating on pots and pans and blowing whistles and at the 1983 opening weekend a group of people had been in the Game Area walking around shouting and making a lot of noise. He advises that this group had jogging suits and that he thought at the time they were engaged in some type of sporting activity. When he asked about the present season he advised that someone had torn down 6 deer stands from trees on the south side of Highway 54.

After talking to Mr. Price we drove on to the camping area to talk to the rest of this group of hunters. We talked to Parris Nottingham, Gary Raney, Ben Brook and Vernon Hyson all of Wichita. They all told us more or less the same thing that Mr. Price had told us.

We advised these hunters not to confront, or cause problems if they are harassed, to, so to speak turn the other cheek. They advised they would cause no problems, but if they were harassed they would contact either Fish and Game or the Kingman Sheriffs Department.

Kent Kackson
December 17, 1984
Page 2

We left this group of hunters and checked the Game Area for other hunters. I found none, but I believe Mr. Brehm and Mr. Cox did talk to another group of hunters before they returned to the Pratt Office.

Later that afternoon I contacted Byron Walker, Kingman Game Area Manager and advised him of the situation (that there might be harassment on Saturday). I also informed my Area Supervisor Charles Schmidtberger (from Marion).

The next day Supervisor Schmidtberger advised that he, Regional Supervisor Bob Thomas, Chief of Law Enforcement Omar Stavlo and I would be in the Kingman Game Area Saturday morning patrolling.

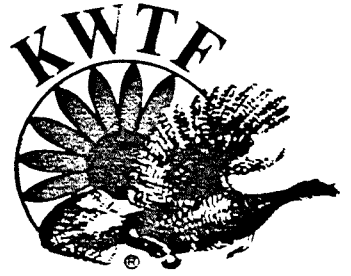
On Saturday the four of us worked the area all day -- Supv. Schmidtberger in plain clothes posing as an archery hunter, nothing happened, just the usual archery hunters and occasional squirrel hunter all day.

On Sunday Schmidtberger and Thomas worked with me till noon then left, I worked the area till sunset and nothing unusual happened.

This is all I have to report on this subject at this time.

Arwin J. Dunbar

JD:plb



February 23, 1987

Representative Jack Lacy
Room 278 W.
State House
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Representative Lacy:

The Kansas Wild Turkey Federation healthily endorses the passage of House Bill 2292. The time one is allowed to spend in true appreciation of the great outdoors in the form of hunting, fishing, trapping or shooting should not be marred by someone's attempts to intentionally subvert these activities. These endeavors are time honored traditions of our forefathers. George Washington was a good wingshot, as was John James Audobon. David Crockett is more famous as a hunter than as a legislator from Kentucky.

In the spirit of preserving these traditions for our children's children, we urge the Kansas legislature to pass House Bill 2292 as quickly as possible.

Best regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Mike Stewart'. The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Mike Stewart
President
Kansas Wild Turkey Federation

January 21, 1985

Ted Cunningham
Kansas Outdoors Unlimited
P.O. Box 470
Herington, Kansas 67449

Dear Ted:

This letter is to inform you of the keen desire of the Topeka Bass Club to join with you in sponsoring legislation which would make it a crime to harrass hunters and trappers in lawful pursuit of their sport. It is our belief that such pursuits are time honored, dignified traditions that no man should be able to legally interfere with. Fishermen are almost always also hunters or trappers and it is our sincere hope that lending our support to this important issue will help create a broad enough base of support for the bill that the Kansas legislature will find no arguments against swiftly enacting this protective measure. We are proud to join with you in this cause.

Best regards,

Mike Stewart
Vice President
Topeka Bass Club
506 Twiss
Topeka, Kansas 66616

January 21, 1985

Ted Cunningham
Kansas Outdoors Unlimited
P.O. Box 470
Herington, Kansas 67449

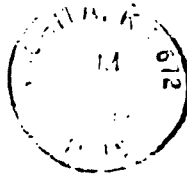
Dear Ted:

I am writing to tell you briefly of an incident which happened to me about four years ago at Perry Reservoir. After about 30-40 hours of scouting, spread over 5 or 6 trips to the lake, I finally selected a site on public hunting land for my deer stand for the upcoming archery season. I then spent about 2 1/2 hours and \$5.00 worth of materials in constructing this deer stand. The first morning I hunted from this blind I missed a nice buck. The second morning I went to hunt this blind I found it had been torn down and the materials scattered around the area. Needless to say, my hunt for the day was ruined and a substantial part of the deer season was wasted in relocating my deer stand away from the area. I attribute this vandalism to someone of an anti-hunting sentiment. In investigating Kansas laws on this subject, I find it is not illegal for someone to tear down my perfectly legal deer stand. This needs to be corrected immediately! Someday, someone who is far more hot-headed than I could shoot someone over such acts of harrassment. I am therefore making myself available to work with you in convincing the Kansas legislature to address and correct this problem while it is still a small one. It could someday get out of hand.

Best regards,

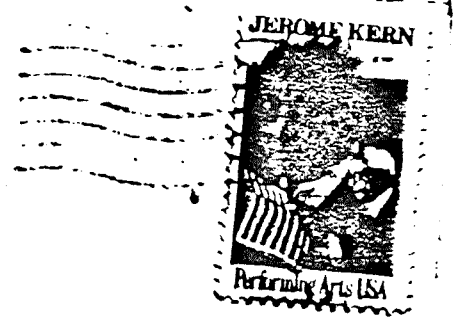
Mike Stewart
506 Twiss
Topeka, Kansas 66616

Larry L. Ransay
2404 Wildwood
Wichita, Ks. 67217



Mr. Mike Stewart
506 Twist
Topeka, Kansas 66616

Larry L. Nottingham
2436 Ada
Wichita 67216, Ks.



Mike Stew
506 Twist Street
Topeka, Kansas
66616

Sir:

I have been an Archery Deer Hunter for 12 years. These 12 years I have hunted on the Kingman County Public Hunting. There has been number of times tree stands have been torn out during the years. I have had incidents where people have rode under my tree stand with horses. Two incidents where large group of people, have jogged around the area and hollered. There was an incident where a car drove up and down the road honking their horn about shooting time in the morning. These incidents that I am talking about happened on the week-end of the opening of Deer Season.

In September 1984 - The group of guys I hunt with; went to clear out our stands in preparation

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for deer season. In one area all of the tree stands were all torn out. We built new stands and in Oct. 1984 - we went to deer hunt and one of the stands that we had rebuilt had a human bowel movement in it. These incidents - we have no way of knowing the people that are responsible for doing it.

I believe these harassments are directed at the deer hunters and I feel that it shouldn't be permitted.

Sincerely Yours,

PARRIS L. NOTTINGHAM
2436 Ida
Wichita, Ks.
67216

March 4, 1985
2409 Wildewood
Wichita, Ks, 67217

To Whom It May Concern:

In reference to the harassment of deer hunters at Kingman State Management Area, I have had my tree stand torn out, as well as five others in the general area. I rebuilt the stand a month before season. The day before season I went to look at the area and found someone had taken a board movement in my stand.

Also, two years ago on opening weekend of deer season, I saw people running through the management area and making much more noise than necessary.

Lang L. Runey

TIPS FOR HUNT SABOTEURS

Fourteen million Americans will be shouldering their rifles and shotguns within the next few months, marching off to their annual offensive against our wildlife. These legions, which are more numerous, and generally better equipped than the entire Nazi armies of the Second World War, will take a bloody toll before the season ends. They will kill deer and rabbits, ducks, dogs, cats, a few children, and even a few hunters.

It is time for friends of animals to start organizing a defense that will serve to at least temper the wanton destruction. There are many ways that a friend of animals can become a forest partisan on behalf of our wildlife, and we offer here a few suggestions that range in effort, depending upon a person's abilities and commitment:

1. Deny the hunter the land to hunt on. Much hunting is done on private lands. To protect these animals, encourage your neighbors, especially those who own large tracts such as farms and ranches, to post their land and forbid hunting. Try to convince them that hunters invariably cause more damage to agriculture than the wild animals do.
2. Many areas have hunting restricted to a specified number of hunters who have special permits. Commonly, these permits allow the hunter to use a particular blind or hunt less common species, such as bear. Apply for these permits yourself. The permits are usually awarded by a simple lottery selection. If you're lucky, you'll win a permit and deny a hunter his kill.
3. Get into the woods yourself the day before the hunting season. If you're familiar with the most commonly hunted areas, try to drive wildlife away. A stroll through the forest with a nice loud radio and a dog on a leash, will serve to make wildlife more wary of humans. This is particularly important for younger animals that have not yet had the traumatizing experience of being hunted.
4. Certain substances, such as rotten eggs, when rubbed into hunting blinds, make these enclosures even more uncomfortable for the hunters. Uncomfortable hunters are irritable, and are also poorer shots. Plastering the floor of a hunting blind with cow dung is another good idea.
5. If you're familiar with wildlife habits in your neighborhood, try to encourage them to break these habits shortly before hunting season. For instance, many hunters like to stalk along deer tracks which are pretty well defined to a good woodsman. Placing deer repellent (available at many feed and hardware stores) along these tracks will encourage the deer to move away and leave the hunter with a route devoid of the species. If you want to save money, just scoop up a bag of human hair from a local barber shop and hang handfuls of it in little bags about two or three feet from the ground, along the deer track. The deer will soon get the message that there are humans in the area and will drift away.
6. If there is much hunting with dogs in your area, try to get hold of a female dog in heat and lead her, on a leash, through an area that is heavily hunted. Male dogs in the hunter's pack will "get wind" of the female and lose their enthusiasm for chasing rabbits or deer.

7. Hunters frequently like to ambush their prey by setting out food and then hiding in blinds. Commonly, bushels of apples are set out a few days before hunting season to encourage deer to browse in this area. When hunting season comes, the hunter merely comes to the site, climbs into a blind, and waits for the deer to come to him. To disrupt this, there are two alternatives. First, remove all apple piles immediately on finding them during the days preceding hunting season. Second, if there are just too many apples to carry away, give them a good spraying with deer repellent and spread barber shop hair clippings all over the area.

8. Encourage your municipality to pass an ordinance that bans, in the interest of public safety, the use of all weapons within its limits. Rifles, shotguns, bows and arrows have been known to kill people too.

9. If you have a portable tape recorder, get a cassette recording of wolf howls. Play this in the woods a few times in the days before hunting season. It will make wildlife wary.

10. Try to develop strong anti-hunting sentiment in your community by writing letters to the editor of your local newspapers, meeting with neighbors, getting on talk shows. Creating public awareness of the problem is a vital point. Let your neighbors know that the law recognizes wildlife as belonging to all people, and they are not the exclusive property of hunters until after they have been murdered.

11. Work on a project to get your State to pass a law that would require all hunters to carry written permission from the landowners of the places they hunt. This further curbs the hunter's battlegrounds because many farmers are reluctant to sign permits that would allow people to hunt on their lands. Also, much land is owned by summer residents, corporations, etc. that are nearly impossible to get hold of.

12. Approach your Congressperson and Senators with demands that hunting and trapping be prohibited on national wildlife refuges and all public land.

13. If you have any old, stuffed animal toys, set these around commonly hunted areas. Hunters often don't take the time to check if an animal is real. Better to have a hole in a cotton rabbit than a real one - and the noise of the gun going off might serve to scare away other wildlife.

14. We will be trying to put together a better activist's guide for next hunting season, so if you have any ideas or procedures you've found effective, please let us know. Mail them in to Bill Clark, Friends of Animals, 11 West 60th Street, New York, NY 10023.

Use your imagination. There are plenty of ways to frustrate the hunt, depending on your own abilities and enthusiasm. The main point here is to do something. By your work, you will be helping animals in two ways. First, you will be protecting them from the hunters and second, you will be letting the hunters know that friends of animals are in the woods. This serves to anger them, and angry hunters do not stalk so quietly, their aim is not so precise. Emotions can play heavily in the success of a hunt, and the most effective killers are cool and methodical. Disrupt!

CONSERVE HUNTERS! - HARVEST ONE TODAY!

Dear Mr. Hunter:

Since we are in the process of creating a huge poster composed of letters written by hunters, we appreciate correspondence received from members of your sadistic fraternity. Be that as it may, this poster will be designed in the shape of a human brain which we shall call "The fog between the hunter's ears" or "The anatomy of molecular density"...so thanks for your contribution.

We're starting out at a disadvantage in this letter because we're puzzled about your strange brand of love...you know, your love for what you call "the natural world" and why you enjoy killing parts of it--or your love for wildlife, "that animals are things to be harvested" like corn or potatoes? So we'll play it safe and try our best to gain your hatred... who needs friends like you anyhow!

In all fairness, we understand that instead of eating grass, some of you must hunt for food. With all the money spent on rifles, ammunition, scopes, hunting clothes and trips, licenses, permits, duck stamps, beer and plastic junk for the kids, it's no wonder some of you are broke and can't afford to patronize a supermarket. Incidentally, we are told they have varieties of food in abundant supply and there is little danger of being bitten by mosquitos while browsing. We do admire your deep concern for baby calves which are butchered for food and also appreciate the fact that you frequently cry over the tragic plight of these animals. Who else but hunters could come up with the brilliant idea of terrorizing, crippling and killing other kinds of animals for pleasure in order to get even with the slaughterhouses for the horrible things they are doing!

Your wildlife managers are doing an excellent job at supplying you fellows with deer, elk, and pronghorn antelope to kill. We're just so glad that some of you only kill in order to save the animals from starvation. Perhaps you were chosen by God himself for this humanitarian mission because nature is so cruel and you have a better idea!!! Nevertheless, it's a good way to show those stupid bureaucrats just what happens when they waste taxpayers' money causing some species of animals to overpopulate.

We hate to admit it, but you certainly are brave fellows, after all what other breed of man would risk being pricked by a thorn, tripping over a twig, or being accidentally shot by a color-blind hunter crony who might mistake someone in the woods for an extinct dodo bird or a porcupine???

We would also like to congratulate you on your efforts at wildlife conservation even though hunters are exterminating

DIRECTORS: *Arnold Barnard, James J. Davis, Regina Frankenberg, Alice Harrington, Stephen Kellan,
Alvin M. Lambert, Jacques Liodon, I. Stanley Shaw*

the polar bear, the grizzly bear, the wolf, etc., and diminishing the long-term survival potential of game animals by killing off the best specimens. Why, because we know that future generations will be able to see what parts of animals looked like by visiting a dead hunter's trophy den. We only wonder what the dead hunter's puss would look like stuffed and cemented to a wall...ugh!

Last but not least: hunters who appoint themselves the stewards of wildlife are like foxes pretending to be the protectors of the chicken coop. However, there is one great difference between a hunter and a fox; foxes are honest and not sanctimonious hypocrites who hide behind the mantle of sportsmanship in order to excuse their lust for blood.

Luke A. Dommer

Luke A. Dommer, Chairman
Committee to Abolish Sport Hunting

LAD/bl

P.S. Is it really true that hunters wear bright colors for protection from each other...or is there some other reason???

L.A.D.

-Animal friends map plot against hunters

WESTPORT — Ten members of the locally-based Friends of Animals were scheduled to venture into two Fairfield County state forests today in an effort to hinder hunters before the state's upland game season begins Saturday at 7 a.m.

According to spokesman Mrs. Sarah Rubenstein, members will trek up to the 2,000-acre Paugussett State Park in Newtown and the 1,060-acre Pootatuck State Park in New Fairfield.

As a means of warning animals of the upcoming danger, members will spray cans of deer repellent, spread samples of human hair, and talk and play radios loudly. They also plan to bring dogs to the hunting grounds to spread unfamiliar animal scent.

Mrs. Rubenstein said the several pints of deer repellent were purchased from local garden marts, while several beauty

parlors have been collecting bundles of hair scrap for the anti-hunting effort.

A special target of the deer repellent and human hair will be any food stockpiles placed in the woods by hunters several days before the beginning of the season.

The deer repellent and hair scrap, Mrs. Rubenstein said, "makes the deer more wary of people in the woods... it makes them a little more nervous."

She added that the anti-hunting effort will only be conducted today, and that Friends of Animals members won't go into the forests during hunting season.

"Hunters are real gun-happy," she said. "They'll shoot at anything that moves."

Mrs. Rubenstein added that upstate members of the animal lovers group will visit a state-owned public hunting ground in the New London region.

Mrs. Rubenstein, who works as a houseparent in the Saugatuck Congregational Church Youth Home for troubled youths here, reported that there are over 3,800 names on the mailing list of Friends of Animals, a nationwide organization.

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TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

ON HOUSE BILL NO. 2292

BY

DEAN WILSON
MARCH 17, 1987

I am a member of the Sierra Club, Topeka Audubon Society's Board of Directors and Conservation Issues Committee member, Kansas Wildlife Federation's Conservation Issues Committee, National Wildlife Federation, Kansas Canoe Association (past president, past chairman of legislative committee), and Riley County Fish & Game Association.

I am speaking on behalf of myself and not representing these groups.

I belong to these groups because at times I am a consumer of our natural wildlife, and other times, a conserver/observer of our natural wildlife. While I am a consumer, there are laws that cover my personal property against vandalism. If I am fishing along a stream and a car pulls up and decides to throw rocks in the stream, disturbing my fishing, I have little legal recourse against this activity (no personal property effected). The key in the bill is that it must be a lawful activity (fishing license, landowner permission obtained if on private property, etc.). This does not impede a landowner from running off a person who is not lawfully participating in the activity of hunting, trapping, or fishing.

I urge you to pass this bill out of committee. Having received all the information on this bill during your committee hearings, when this bill is voted to the full Senate, I hope you will educate your fellow Senators as to what this bill is and is not.

Dean W. Wilson
3509 SE Highland Ave.
Topeka, Kansas 66605
913-266-6591

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