

Approved February 10, 1988  
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The meeting was called to order by Representative Dennis Spaniol at  
Chairperson

3:30 ~~xxx~~ a.m./p.m. on January 28, 1988 in room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Sifers (excused)

Committee staff present:

Ramon Powers, Legislative Research  
Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research  
Paul West, Legislative Research  
Theresa Kiernan, Revisor of Statutes' Office  
Betty Ellison, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Robert L. Meinen, Secretary, Department of Wildlife and Parks  
W. Alan Wentz, Assistant Secretary, Department of Wildlife and Parks  
Keith Sexson, Deer Project Leader, Department of Wildlife and Parks

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Spaniol. There were no objections to the minutes of January 13 and they were approved. Minutes of January 19 and 20 were distributed.

Robert Meinen, Secretary of Wildlife and Parks, was introduced. He in turn introduced Alan Wentz, Assistant Secretary of the Department; Bill Anderson, a Commissioner from Fairway, Kansas; Keith Sexson, Deer Project Leader with the Department; and Darrel Montei, Legislative Liaison with the Department.

The Secretary gave the committee a brief background on the creation of the Department of Wildlife and Parks which was accomplished by merging the Fish and Game Commission with the Park and Resources Authority. He noted activities already begun as well as objectives and timelines for the future. (Attachment 1)

During discussion, Secretary Meinen told the committee that the Wildlife and Parks Commission is made up of seven members who come from different geographical regions of the state and are appointed by the Governor. The Commission plans to hold forums in various areas of Kansas so the public will be able to come forward with their concerns.

Keith Sexson, Department of Wildlife and Parks, gave a presentation relative to deer management. He gave statistics regarding the deer population, hunter harvests, permit quotas, etc. Mr. Sexson also gave possible options for control of the deer population. (Attachment 2) Discussion followed relative to road kills, deer crossing signs, special season, the Conservation Reserve Program, and other related matters of interest to the committee.

Alan Wentz, Department of Wildlife and Parks, gave the committee a schedule of public meetings relative to deer management to be held in the month of February. (Attachment 3)

Chairman Spaniol called attention to the Natural Resources Subcommittee hearings February 1 on House Bill 2216--Deerhunting permits for landowners, as well as a bill relative to non-resident deer hunting permits.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,  
room 526-S, Statehouse, at 3:30 ~~am~~/p.m. on January 28, 1988

Copies of the bill draft relating to non-resident deer hunting permits were distributed. (Attachment 4) The Chairman noted that on page 5 of the bill draft, it gives Wildlife and Parks the authority to issue some out-of-state deer license permits if they have sufficient permits left after all in-state residents have been supplied. He felt that there was considerable interest in the deer population problem and that public input in this matter was important. Representative Grotewiel, seconded by Representative Sallee, moved that this bill be introduced and the motion carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

The next meeting of the House Standing Committee on Energy and Natural Resources will be held at 3:30 p.m. on February 2, 1988 in room 526-S.



**UPDATE ON REORGANIZATION**  
**Department of Wildlife and Parks**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1**

Governor Mike Hayden's Executive Reorganization Order (E.R.O.) No. 22 created the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks on July 1, 1987. The merger of the Fish and Game Commission and Park and Resources Authority requires a plan to fully combine the many diverse functions of the former agencies. This is the first of several reports over the next few months that will outline the organizational plan and provide guidelines for implementation. The formulation of a successful plan for an organization as complex as the Department of Wildlife and Parks requires careful, rational thought and analysis.

In initiating this first phase of reorganization we are attempting to keep several rules in mind. Reorganization is an opportunity for improving service to the citizens of Kansas. By improving the efficiency, economy, and coordination of operations we can enhance our capabilities to protect and develop resources. In order to minimize the disruption of services and allow a smooth and orderly transition, changes will be implemented over a considerable period of time.

BACKGROUND ON REORGANIZATION

E.R.O. 22 established a Cabinet level position in Topeka with an Assistant Secretary for operations in Pratt. In addition, the order established a new seven member Commission with responsibility for regulations of the agency. The Commission also is advisory to the Governor and the Secretary in matters concerning budget and personnel. The order gives the Secretary broad powers and discretion in creating and modifying existing structures and positions.

The reorganization and integration of programs will require a cooperative effort among the Governor, Secretary, Commission, staff, the Legislature, and the Department's constituents. A variety of limitations and assumptions that will impact the organization of the new agency are outlined below:

1. There are limited financial resources to move, add, or restructure services, facilities, or personnel.
2. The different locations of the main administrative office complex in Pratt and the office of the Secretary in Topeka add to the complexity of support, communication and coordination problems.
3. Attitudes toward change, both internal and external, can impact the outcome tremendously.
4. All necessary steps will be taken to maintain the integrity of federal funds associated with our agency and to keep these dollars flowing to Kansas.

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<sup>1</sup> The complete reorganization update may be obtained by contacting the Office of the Secretary, Department of Wildlife and Parks, Fifth Floor, Landon State Office Building, 900 Jackson Street, Topeka, KS 66612-1220.

5. Ongoing communication within the statewide organization must be improved.
6. The past histories of the two previous agencies must be considered.

This is not an exhaustive list of all the limitations that face the new Department of Wildlife and Parks. There are probably many more, but these are some that should be considered as plans are made and implemented on the structure of the Department.

#### GENERAL OBJECTIVES TO BE ACCOMPLISHED AS A RESULT OF REORGANIZATION

The following is a listing of some of the goals and objectives that reorganization efforts should strive for. The list is flexible and subject to change as things are added or completed.

1. To establish a new mission statement for the agency and put programs into action to accomplish the mission within the legislatively directed guidelines.
2. To have effective and efficient management of the agency at all levels.
3. Promote public awareness of departmental programs and sound natural resource management.
4. Develop unified direction and mission in providing services.
5. Utilize and support comprehensive planning to help direct implementation.
6. Develop adequate funding and cost control measures to carry out the mission of the agency.
7. Maximize tourism and economic development potential of the system within sound natural resource management.
8. Promote an aggressive program of good long-term management of Kansas' natural resources with all aspects of the environment and users being considered.
9. Improve landowner/recreationist relationships by enhanced programs to benefit landowners and education of users to reduce impact on private lands.

#### TIMELINES

The following information will outline the timeline the agency will follow over the next 18 months in order to implement reorganization. The major objective is to be prepared to present the necessary budget and legislative changes for the 1989 legislative session. The immediate changes that can be made within the authorized legislative and executive office guidelines will be made as soon as feasible. The following timeframes are in terms of months from this report date.

## IMMEDIATE FUNCTIONAL AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

### Key Functional Changes

A wide variety of functions within the Department will be changed as a result of reorganization. Because of the complexity of current Department functions, certain changes are crucial to future efforts. The majority of these changes are designed to bring all employees onto equal footing in business processes and other cross-cutting functions.

A key step will be the consolidation of all business management functions into the current Administrative Services Division. The consolidation of business functions will result in unified budgeting, accounting, and purchasing methods. Design and engineering staff from the former agencies will be consolidated into one unit.

At the present time, individuals with law enforcement responsibilities are supervised in both the Law Enforcement and Parks Divisions. Each of these employees must annually complete various training programs to retain enforcement authority. In order to standardize the requirements and maintain orderly training schedules, records, etc., we are designating a single Training Officer for all Law Enforcement personnel.

One of the most important functional relationships in the Department is the chain of command and the various levels of supervision. Because of this we are actively evaluating the role and location of regional offices. This evaluation will clearly define how the chain of command will function and the responsibilities of supervisors at all levels.

Throughout the agency we must develop the attitude expressed by one of our commenters that the employees in the central offices only exist to provide leadership and support for the field offices and functions, and the field employees function to serve our constituents.

### Key Personnel Changes

A few key personnel changes will take place over the next few weeks. These changes are crucial to combining the two former agencies into a single unit. These changes are at the upper levels of the agency and involve changes in the Secretary's office staff and consolidation of the primary operations administrators. Because the reorganization process is still underway and all decisions have not been finalized yet, the freeze on hiring will continue.

## THREE MONTHS

During the next three months there are a variety of things that must be completed. In abbreviated outline form, the following are tasks to be started:

1. Begin review of all resource management areas and develop plan for integration of management.
2. Review the regional and district office structure, number and role in the agency. Develop a plan that has a uniform number of regional areas with all functions supervised from the same regional offices.

Review the location, facility, personnel, and equipment needs of the regional offices.

3. Develop a process to implement recodification of all laws relative to the agency.
4. Pursue legislative direction for the 1988 session.
5. Involve key personnel in the development of budget and organizational models of the reorganized agency to be reviewed by the Commission.
6. Conduct further analysis of the employee survey and the many ideas and suggestions received to help in formulation of the final organization plan.
7. Develop a new mission statement with the assistance of the Commission, to be reviewed and accepted during the budget review process.
8. Begin intensive review of the functional relations of Divisions. For instance, we must evaluate the continuation of law enforcement functions in more than one Division.
9. Initiate preparation of the Department Strategic Planning effort.
10. Commence the regulatory preparation process with a single individual in charge.

#### SIX MONTHS

During the next six months the following are some of the issues that will be addressed:

1. Develop and present to the Commission a 1990 fiscal year budget that includes the new organizational chart and the necessary budget changes in the new organization.
2. Continue the process for the recodification of the laws affecting the agency.
3. Review existing policies and procedures to consolidate into one operational manual.
4. Complete the review of the regional areas and recommend final number, structure and locations.
5. Complete a review of the district offices and implement a final plan for the role, number and location of the district areas.
6. Review the personnel classification process and determine what job classes are likely to have significant changes requiring action by the Division of Personnel Services.
7. Develop a new logo for the agency and complete a variety of tasks related to standardization of uniforms.

8. Initiate organizational changes that are within the budgetary limits

#### TWELVE MONTHS

During the next twelve months the following actions would be accomplished.

1. Finalize all moves and structural changes that can be made within the legislative and budget guidelines that have been established.
2. Start the development of the 1991 fiscal year budget that reflects the final organizational chart for the agency.
3. Begin the recodification process in the Legislature.

#### EIGHTEEN MONTHS

During the next eighteen months the finalization of the reorganization efforts should be started. Within the fiscal year that follows, the final relocations and changes should be completed.

1. The regional structure should be in place and the district offices will be completed and functional.
2. The new budget that reflects the final reorganization should be in place and operational.

#### ACTIVITIES ALREADY BEGUN

In addition to the things described above, we have taken a number of other steps. We have attempted to improve communication to employees by regular mailings of Commission minutes, important issue papers, and regular updates on Department events. During the fall hunting seasons Park Rangers assisted Wildlife Conservation Officers in enforcement of hunting laws. In the months ahead the reverse will be true. Better coordination of construction projects and Environmental Service efforts has begun through better communication among our engineers and others and a clearer understanding of individual duties.

Reorganization will progress in an orderly fashion with each step or action carefully considered. We will continue to provide all necessary services of this Department while developing an organization that will best serve the needs of our natural resources and the public for the future.



January 28, 1988

COMMENTS BY: Ks. Dept. of Wildlife & Parks

PRESENTED BY: Keith Sexson, Deer Project Leader

The status of the Kansas deer population can be characterized as doing extremely well. All indicators point toward a steady increase in the population since 1965, when surveys were initiated.

Measures of change in the population are accomplished using surveys that measure trend of change.

These include: Deer-vehicle accident reports  
Landowner Deer Survey and  
Hunter performance information.

We have no surveys that provide an actual count or census of deer nor is an actual count necessary for monitoring population changes.

Increasing populations of deer are common to the midwest agricultural states.

These increases are primarily due to the tremendous productivity and survivability of white-tailed deer in the midwest.

Mule deer in Kansas were showing a decline in numbers through the 1970's. However, presently there are indications that the mule deer is on the increase in western Kansas.

I would attribute this mule deer increase to an elimination of doe harvest starting in 1979. With an increasing white-tail population in the west and a decreasing mule deer population, it was necessary to differentiate the harvest of mule deer and white-tails. So, "white-tail only" hunting permits were used to increase white-tail harvests and decrease the harvest pressure being placed on mule deer. This system has worked very well in that the mule deer are increasing and the white-tail numbers seem to be stabilizing in the western units.

We have always recognized that the greatest limiting factor on deer population numbers in Kansas would be landowner tolerance for deer. Therefore, our harvest strategies have been directed at controlling the deer population within those tolerance limits set by the majority of landowners.

We use the Landowner Deer Survey to obtain some measure of those limits. The survey is accomplished at 5-year intervals and started in 1964. A random sample of 3,500 landowners are contacted.

We are confident that by using this random survey, we are obtaining a cross section of what landowners are thinking relative to deer.

Hunter harvest is the most effective and feasible method for population control.

Permit quotas during the 1970's were held on the conservative side as some population increase was still desirable. Permit quotas during this period were increasing at a rate of 10-12% per year.

As the result of a recognized need for more vigorous control measures, permit quotas have been increasing by some 20% per year over the last 3 years.

Over 50,000 firearms permits were available for the 1987 regular season and 4,700 "antlerless only" permits were available for a special herd reduction season held in two localized areas in the state.

The Department, by regulation, provided for a hunt-on-your-own-land permit. This system assures the landowner a deer permit for hunting on his property. The landowner was eligible for one of these permits if he is unsuccessful in obtaining a permit through the regular drawing process. There were 1,040 of these permits issued.

Permit quotas are set to achieve a desired deer harvest. In the last 2 years, the number of permits available have exceeded the number of applications. Resulting in unused permits and the failure to achieve our desired harvest.

In order to control a deer population, female deer must make up a large proportion of the harvest. In order to get the female harvest necessary, we have been issuing "antlerless only" permits. These permits restrict the hunter to harvesting only does and fawns.

In 1977, 6% of the white-tail harvest were females, but in 1986, females comprised 42% of the white-tail harvest.

In the eyes of hunters, "antlerless only" permits are less desirable when compared to those permits that allow him to harvest a buck. As a result, the unused permits are primarily "antlerless only".

In order to control deer population numbers, we are increasing the total number of permits and increasing the

proportion of those permits that allow the harvesting of female deer. However, because application numbers are not keeping pace with permit numbers we are ending up with unused permits and a lower harvest of female deer than we desire.

Part of the solution to achieving a desired harvest is to attempt to issue all available permits. Regulations that have served the deer management program well over the last 20 years are now hindering the flexibility necessary to manage the deer harvest today.

Presently, the Department limits the hunter to only one permit, either archery or firearm, during the regular season. Thus prohibiting the issuance of unused permits to individuals who have already obtained a deer hunting permit.

Legislature did provide a statute in 1987 that allowed the Department the authority to set a Special Season. This season is set separate from the regular season and allows the issuance of permits to individuals who may have had a permit during the regular season. The special season is primarily used for herd control in localized situations where additional deer harvest is needed above that obtained during the regular season.

Two options are possible for the issuance of unused regular season permits.

1. Unused permits could be made available for a later special season thus allowing regular season permit holders the opportunity to apply for them.
2. Obtain a temporary regulation allowing individuals to apply for more than one permit for the regular season.

Hunter numbers on the opening weekend of deer season has also been a concern amongst landowners. To address this concern, the Department is considering a mid-week opener. This allows the landowner to hunt his area before opening weekend pressures. This may encourage landowners to open their property for hunting knowing they have 3 days to hunt before the weekend activity.

Other actions being considered include:

1. A season for muzzleloading rifles separate from the regular firearms season.
2. Review of big game statutes in 1988 as part of a recodification effort.
3. Increasing our efforts to inform landowners of benefits available to them during the deer season.

Our present deer management objectives include:

1. Stabilizing the deer population at levels that will be within acceptable tolerance limits set by a majority of Kansas landowners.
2. Continue to provide recreational use, both consumptive and non-consumptive.
3. Maintain a high quality deer herd, which means healthy and productive deer. Included in this quality is the desire for trophy sized bucks.
4. Remove regulatory barriers that prevent the flexibility necessary for managing an adequate harvest for population control and maximum use of the deer resource.

In many areas of the state preliminary indications are that the deer population growth is stabilizing and even decreasing as a result of past harvest strategies. At the present time, a stabilized and even decreasing population trend is a positive sign for our deer management program.

At the same time we recognize that there are areas within the state that are in need of further deer population control. It is in these areas where concentrated efforts will be made to control deer numbers. With the aid of regulatory changes, and the assistance of hunters and landowners deer population control can be achieved.

STATE OF KANSAS

Department of  
Wildlife & Parks



Mike Hayden, Governor

Office Of The Secretary  
900 Jackson Street, Suite 502  
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1220  
913-296-2281

Wildlife Operations  
RR 2, Box 54-A  
Pratt, Kansas 67124-9599  
316-672-5911

Park Operations  
900 Jackson Street, Suite 502  
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1220  
913-296-2281

SCHEDULE FOR DEER MEETINGS

MONTH OF FEBRUARY

Kansas Wildlife and Parks Commissioners will receive public comment regarding deer management in the state at meetings held on the following dates:

February 8, 1988	Hays, Kansas 7:00 p.m. Ft. Hays Experiment Station (south of Hays)
February 9, 1988	Lawrence, Kansas 7:00 p.m. Holidome - Regency Room C (200 McDonald Drive)
February 10, 1988	Dodge City, Kansas 7:00 p.m. Dodge City Community College Little Theatre (14th & Highway 50 bypass)
February 11, 1988	Chanute, Kansas 7:00 p.m. National Guard Armory (south Highway 169)

Attachment 3  
Energy & NR 1/28/88

HOUSE BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

By

AN ACT concerning fish and game; relating to licenses and permits; amending K.S.A. 32-179 and K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 32-164b and repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 32-164b is hereby amended to read as follows: 32-164b. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the ~~Kansas-fish-and-game--commission~~ secretary of the department of wildlife and parks is authorized to adopt rules and regulations fixing the amount of fees for the following items subject to the following limitations and subject to the requirement that no such rules and regulations shall be adopted as temporary rules and regulations:

Resident hunting license -- not less than \$5 nor more than .....	\$10
Nonresident hunting license -- not less than \$25 nor more than .....	50
Resident fishing license -- not less than \$5 nor more than .....	10
Nonresident fishing license -- not less than \$15 nor more than .....	30
Twenty-four-hour fishing license -- not to exceed ...	2
Resident furharvester license -- not less than \$10 nor more than .....	15
Nonresident furharvester license -- not less than \$50 nor more than.....	400

Resident duplicate license or permit (hunting, fishing, furharvesting) -- not to exceed .....	3
Nonresident duplicate license or permit (hunting, fishing, furharvesting) -- not to exceed .....	5
Resident fur dealer license -- not less than \$50 nor more than .....	200
Combination resident hunting and fishing license -- not less than \$10 nor more than .....	20
Nonresident fur dealer license -- not less than \$50 nor more than .....	400
Controlled shooting area hunting license -- not less than \$5 nor more than (to be same as resident hunting license) .....	10
Resident mussel fishing license -- not less than \$25 nor more than .....	200
Nonresident mussel fishing license -- not less than \$50 nor more than .....	400
Game breeders permit -- not less than \$2 nor more than .....	15
Live rabbit trapping permit -- not to exceed .....	15
Rabbit shipping permit -- not less than \$25 nor more than .....	200
Collecting for scientific and exhibition permit -- not to exceed .....	10
Disabled persons vehicle permit (lifetime) -- not to exceed .....	5
Resident big game hunting permit -- not less than \$10 nor more than .....	100

Provided, That the commission secretary may establish different permit fees for each class of big game animal within such limit.

Nonresident big game hunting permit -- not less than \$30 nor more than ..... 400 300

Provided, That the commission secretary may establish different permit fees for each class of big game animal within such limit.

Forty-eight-hour waterfowl permit -- not to exceed .. \$20 20

Field trial permits (game birds) -- not less than \$10 nor more than ..... 25

Field trial permits (fur-bearing animals) -- not less than \$10 nor more than ..... 25

Commercial dog training permit -- not less than \$10 nor more than ..... 25

Hound trainer-breeder running permit -- not less than \$10 nor more than ..... 25

Water event permit -- not to exceed ..... 50

(b) From and after January 1, 1987, the fee for a landowner-tenant resident big game hunting permit shall be the amount equal to 1/2 of the fee prescribed by law or rule and regulation for a general resident big game hunting permit.

(c) The fees prescribed for firearm permits shall be the same as the fees for archery permits.

(d) For the calendar year 1988, the fee for a forty-eight-hour waterfowl permit shall be \$20.

(e) The fee for a furharvester license for a resident citizen under 16 years of age shall be the amount equal to 1/2 of the fee prescribed by law or rule and regulation for a resident furharvester license.



(f) For the calendar year 1987: The fee for a general resident deer hunting permit shall be \$30; the fee for a general resident antelope hunting permit shall be \$35; the fee for a general resident elk hunting permit shall be \$75; the fee for a general resident turkey hunting permit shall be \$20; the fee for a nonresident turkey hunting permit shall be \$30; the fee for a nonresident landowner deer hunting permit shall be \$50; the fee for a nonresident landowner antelope hunting permit shall be \$60; and the fee for a nonresident landowner elk hunting permit shall be \$250.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 32-179 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
32-179. (a) When used in this act:

(1) "Landowner" means a resident owner of farm or ranch land of 80 acres or more located in the state of Kansas;

(2) "tenant" means a resident of this state who manages or operates farm or ranch land of 80 acres or more for agricultural purposes located in the state of Kansas;

(3) "regular season" means a statewide big game hunting season authorized annually which may include one or more seasons restricted to specific types of equipment;

(4) "special season" means a big game hunting season in addition to a regular season authorized on an irregular basis or at different times of the year other than regular season;

(5) "general permit" means a big game hunting permit available to Kansas residents not applying for big game permits as a landowner or tenant;

(6) "nonresident landowner" means a nonresident of the state of Kansas who owns farm or ranch land of 80 acres or more which is located in the state of Kansas.

(b) The Kansas--fish--and--game--commission secretary of the department of wildlife and parks is hereby authorized to issue through--the--office--of--director--of--the--commission-at-Pratt, Kansas, permits and game tags pertaining to the hunting, taking and possessing of big game. Such permits and game tags shall not be issued until the commission secretary has established a

regular or special big game hunting season and then only in such number as the commission secretary deems advisable considering the number of game and the conditions affecting the same.

Fifty percent of the permits authorized for a regular season shall be issued to landowners or tenants and the balance shall be issued as general permits, except that, whenever the total of all applications submitted by Kansas residents for permits is less than the number of permits authorized for a regular season, the commission secretary may issue permits to nonresident landowners. If the total number of applications for deer permits submitted by Kansas residents and nonresident landowners is less than the number of permits authorized for a regular season in a deer management unit, the secretary may issue deer hunting permits to nonresidents in such deer management unit. The fish--and--game commission secretary may issue turkey hunting permits to nonresidents in unlimited turkey hunting zones. Big game permit application procedures shall be established by rule and regulation of the commission secretary. Permits not issued to applicants within the time period prescribed by rule and regulation may be issued without regard to the 50% limitation. The commission secretary may authorize additional permits for landowners or tenants who were unsuccessful in obtaining a regular season permit after timely application. Such permits and applications therefor may contain additional restrictions as prescribed by the commission secretary. The commission secretary may establish special seasons in addition to the regular seasons and permits may be issued without any percentage limitation. A landowner or tenant is not eligible to apply for a big game permit as a landowner or as a tenant in a management unit or zone other than that which includes such landowner's or tenant's land. Members of the immediate family who are domiciled with a landowner or tenant may apply for a big game hunting permit as a landowner or as a tenant. The total number of permits issued to a landowner or tenant and a landowner's or tenant's immediate family shall not exceed one permit for each 80 acres owned,

managed or operated by such landowner or tenant.

The ~~commission~~ secretary may require proof of ownership or tenancy from persons applying for a big game permit as a landowner or tenant. The ~~commission~~ secretary may adopt rules and regulations for each management unit or zone regarding the procedures for issuance of big game permits. The ~~commission~~ secretary shall not issue any big game archery permit to any person who has not attained the age of 14 years on or before the opening day of such season. The ~~commission~~ secretary shall not issue a big game firearm permit to any person who has not attained the age of 16 years on or before the opening day of such season, except that a wild turkey firearm permit may be issued to any person who attains the age of 14 years on or before the opening day of such season.

(c) The fee for each big game permit shall be as prescribed by rule and regulation adopted under K.S.A. 32-164b, and amendments thereto. The ~~commission~~ secretary may charge a fee as prescribed by rule and regulation adopted under K.S.A. 32-164b, and amendments thereto, for issuance of duplicate permits, tags or informational cards upon substantiated proof of loss.

(d) The permit shall state the species, number and sex of the big game which may be killed by the permittee. The permit must be in possession of the permittee while hunting and the same must be shown to any officer authorized to enforce fish and game laws upon demand. The ~~director~~ secretary may furnish an informational card with any big game permit, and at the conclusion of the open season each permittee receiving such card shall return the card to the office of the ~~director-of-the-Kansas fish-and-game-commission, Pratt, Kansas,~~ secretary giving such information as is called for on the card.

(e) The permittee shall permanently affix the game tag to the carcass of any big game immediately after killing and thereafter, if required by rules and regulations adopted by the ~~Kansas-fish-and-game-commission~~ secretary, the permittee shall immediately take such killed game to a check station as may be

required in the regulation where a check station tag shall be affixed to the game carcass if the kill is legal. The tags shall remain affixed until the carcass is consumed or processed for storage. It shall be unlawful for any person to possess a carcass of big game, taken in Kansas, without a tag issued by the commission secretary attached to the same and without a check station tag attached to the same if required by the commission secretary. The permittee shall make the big game carcass available for inspection by any officer authorized to enforce fish and game laws upon demand.

(f) The form and contents of the permits and tags shall be determined by the director secretary. The permits and tags issued shall expire on December 31 following date of issuance and all moneys received by the office of director from the same shall be forwarded quarterly to the state treasurer at Topeka, Kansas, for deposit in the forestry, fish and game commission fee fund.

(g) It shall be unlawful for any person to hunt deer or elk in Kansas during any firearms season for the taking of such game, without and unless such person is wearing a hat of orange color and on the upper half of such person's body a minimum of 200 square inches of orange color, at least 100 square inches of which shall be visible from the front and at least 100 square inches of which shall be visible from the back. Notwithstanding the provisions of K.S.A. 32-110b, and amendments thereto, any person violating any provision of this paragraph shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in an amount not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 32-179 and K.S.A. 1987 Supp. 32-164b are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.