

Approved: 3-17-97
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson David Corbin at 8:00 a.m. on March 12, 1997 in Room 254-E of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Quorum was present.

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Mary Ann Torrence, Revisor of Statutes
Lila McClafin, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:
Eleanor Dockers, Wichita Industries and Services for the Blind, Inc.
Kirk Wohlgemuth, Effingham, KS
Clint Riley, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
Mike Theurer, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
Shawn Harding, Kansas Bowhunters Association
Representative Sharon Schwartz
Jim Aller, Kansas Outfitters Association, Hiawatha, KS
Thomas Slick, Junction City, KS
Ron Britt, White City, KS

Others attending: See attached list

On a motion by Senator Shraad, seconded by Senator Biggs the minutes of March 11 were adopted.

HB 2303 - Persons with disabilities authorized to take turkey or elk by use of crossbow.

Eleanor Dockers, Wichita Industries and Services for the Blind, Inc., said the bill would allow for a blind person to purchase a hunting permit and to have another person shoot for them. In this way they could have game without depending on their friends to share from their limits (Attachment 1).

Kirk Wohlgemuth, Effingham, KS, supported the proposal and said he would be happy to answer any questions. He pointed out there is current legislation that allows for the taking of deer and antelope, and the proposed legislation would be extended to included wild turkey and elk.

Clint Riley, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, said the department currently issues crossbow permits for deer and antelope, therefore, the addition of elk and wild turkey to the permitting process would require only small operational adjustment (Attachment 2). Mr. Riley said the bill allows that if a person needed assistance they would need a certificate from a medical professional.

The hearing on **HB 2303** was closed.

HB 2305 - Deer permits for nonresident students and military personnel.

Mike Theurer, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, supported the bill as it is one of the department's legislative proposals for 1997. Current law allows nonresident students and military personnel to purchase hunting and fishing licenses this bill would allow them to purchase all other permits, except lifetime hunting and fishing licenses (Attachment 3).

Written testimony from Jean Barbee, Executive Director, Travel Industry Association of Kansas, supporting **HB 2305** was distributed. (Attachment 4)

Shawn W. Harding, Kansas Bowhunters Association opposed the bill. Their organization feels it would not be fair to state residents tax paying hunters, and it would eliminate the number of firearm permits (Attachment 5).

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, Room 254-E Statehouse, at 8:00 a.m. on March 12, 1997.

Mike Theurer responded to questions. A member of the committee suggested that these nonresident hunters pay sales taxes and indirectly other taxes, and add many dollars to the Kansas economy.

The hearing on **HB 2305** was closed.

HB 2307 - Nonresidents eligible for deer permit each year.

Written testimony supporting the bill from Jean Barbee, Executive Director, Travel Industry Association of Kansas was distributed (Attachment 6).

Representative Sharon Schwartz supported HB 2307. She said her charge from constituents was to support the necessary changes in laws to give Wildlife and Parks the latitude to manage the deer population more effectively (Attachment 7).

Jim Aller, President, Kansas Outfitters Association, supported the bill as the every year exclusion for non-resident hunters is unnecessary because permits are left over every year. Passage of **HB 2307** would be an economic benefit for the state of Kansas (Attachment 8). Mr. Aller responded to questions.

Thomas Stick, Junction City, spoke in support of HB 2307. He asked that the wording that was struck in the House be added back (Attachment 9).

Ron Britt, White City, supported the bill, and suggested that of the available permits 5% be made available for nonresidents. Any unused nonresident permits would go back into the drawing and be made available to residents (Attachments 10).

Due to time constrains the hearing on **HB 2307** will be continued March 19. The meeting adjourned at 9:00.

The next meeting is scheduled for March 13, 1997.

WICHITA INDUSTRIES & SERVICES FOR THE BLIND, INC.

TO: Senate Committee on Natural Resources

FROM: Eleanor Dockers, Director of Outreach

SUBJECT: House Bill 2303

You have a different, less bearded face before you representing our agency. Michael Byington delivers most of our legislative testimony, but this morning he is meeting with some of our Kansas Congressional staff in Washington.

For those of you who have not talked with Michael about our agency or our interest in supporting this bill, please let me explain a little about Wichita Industries and Services for the Blind (WISB) and how we came to be involved with this issue. We are a Kansas not for profit organization which provides employment opportunities as well as rehabilitation and social services for persons who are blind or severely visually impaired. Although we started out in Wichita in 1931, we now are offering many services to persons who are blind on a state-wide basis. In June we will announce a name change in order to better reflect our state-wide status.

Currently, we operate manufacturing plants in Pittsburg and Kansas City, Kansas, as well as Wichita, and we employ large numbers of persons who are blind in each of these facilities. The part of House Bill 2303 dealing with permitting assistance for a disabled hunter in order that they may continue to hunt with their friends and take game after becoming blind or otherwise severely disabled, was requested by a number of our Pittsburg, Kansas, blind employees lead by Mr. Orin Claiborne.

Mr. Claiborne's bill request originally became House Bill 2304, but was amended into 2303, which deals with equipment accommodations for certain disabled hunters, by the House. We understand the efficiency of combining these two related bills, and certainly rise in support of the bill in its current form.

Mr. Claiborne was an avid hunter until several years ago when he lost his vision. He still would like to be able to purchase a hunting license, go hunting with his friends, and be able to take game. Many of our other employees have expressed the desire to

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attachment 1

A not-for-profit
agency providing
employment &
services to people
who are blind.

801 East Lincoln
Wichita, Kansas 67211
(316) 267.2244
Fax (316) 267.4312

925 Sunshine Road
Kansas City, Kansas 66115
(913) 281.0710
Fax (913) 281.2450

1600 North Walnut
Pittsburg, Kansas 66762
(316) 231.8600
Fax (316) 231.8620

do likewise once the issue was raised. Under current law, however, if Mr. Claiborne, or any other blind or severely disabled hunter, chooses not to shoot for themselves, they can not take their legal limit of whatever game is being sought. Hunting is currently equated 100% with the ability to shoot.

Now I think you will agree with our blind employees, that if they are going to continue engaging in the hunting experience, it might be better if they had some option other than shooting for themselves as current law would require. I realize that for some hunters, the greatest joy in hunting is in the process of shooting and actually taking the game. Mr. Claiborne and some of our other employees, however, report that they also used to gain great enjoyment from providing wild game for their families. They want to be able to continue to purchase a hunting license and any appropriate stamps or permit, and take game by having a friend, who would also be an appropriately licensed hunter or fisher, shoot for them, or operate other equipment for them, as they direct. They do not want to have to depend on the charity of friends who hunt to give them game from their limits.

This law would in no way exempt blind or otherwise disabled hunters who meet the age specifications in the law from taking the hunter's safety course required of non-disabled hunters as well. "Assistance permitted" hunters would be required to take this course along with other new hunters.

In fact, please let me close by emphasizing that this is a very responsible piece of legislation. At first, a few House members misunderstood it and thought it was opening the door to greater numbers of blind people shooting guns. In fact, however, there are currently no controls on persons who are blind owning or shooting guns, nor are we suggesting that there be any. This bill is before you, however, because a group of very responsible blind citizens want the option to participate in one of the great American sports without having to use firearms in a manner which they feel may not be fully safe or judicious.



STATE OF KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & PARKS

Office of the Secretary
900 SW Jackson, Suite 502
Topeka, KS 66612
913/296-2281 FAX 913/296-6953



House Bill No. 2303: Testimony

Presented to: Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Provided by: Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
Date: March 12, 1997

HB 2303, as originally introduced, incorporates a legislative change proposed by the department concerning the use of crossbows. An amendment has been added concerning a disability assistance permit for persons with permanent physical or visual disabilities. The department supports both provisions in the bill.

Currently, K.S.A. 32-932 provides that a person with a physical disability such that the person cannot use a conventional long bow or compound bow, as certified by a licensed medical practitioner, shall be authorized to take deer or antelope with a crossbow, pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the department. HB 2303 would add that such persons also may be authorized to take elk or wild turkey with a crossbow. Other than the possibility of little expressed interest in the past, there appears to be no reason that elk and wild turkey were excluded from this statute originally.

The department currently issues crossbow permits for deer and antelope through K.A.R. 115-18-7. Therefore, the addition of elk and wild turkey to the permitting process would require only minimal operational adjustment in the department. Annually, the department issues approximately 100 permits for the use of crossbows under current law.

The amendment added to the bill would create a "disability assistance permit" for persons with severe disabilities that prevent them from being able to safely hunt or fish. The department supports making all reasonable accommodations which would enable persons with disabilities to participate in the state's outdoor recreational opportunities, and believes the

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creation of this permit is a reasonable accommodation.

Currently, a person with a permanent physical or visual disability is not prevented by law from purchasing and using a hunting or fishing license, or associated permits. However, if that person requires assistance from a second person in order to operate the hunting or fishing equipment to the extent that the assistant is actually performing the hunting or the fishing, then the law is being violated. This bill would allow a person with such a disability, certified by a medical professional, to designate another person to provide the required assistance. The department believes the bill contains sufficient safeguards to help prevent abuse, such as ensuring that the permit is issued by the department only after a medical professional has certified that the person's disability renders them incapable of safely hunting or fishing, and requiring them to designate the individual who would provide the necessary assistance. While the department would expect the number of individuals who purchase a disability assistance permit to be relatively small, the department does believe persons with a visual impairment making it impossible to safely fire a gun, or persons with nervous system disorders disabling them from casting their own rod, should be eligible for such permits.

HB 2303 would provide more accessibility to outdoor recreational opportunities for persons with physical disabilities. In doing so, it may create some fiscal benefit to the department through the sale of additional big game permits or hunting licenses. The bill may also create some fiscal benefit to businesses providing hunting equipment used by persons with such disabilities. The bill would not be expected to have other long range impacts.

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STATE OF KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & PARKS

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House Bill No. 2305: Testimony

Presented to: Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
Provided by: Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
Date: March 12, 1997

HB 2305 provides statutory clarification of the privileges of nonresident students attending full-time secondary, postsecondary and vocational school in Kansas, and nonresident military personnel stationed in Kansas, regarding licenses, permits, stamps, and other issues of the department. Currently, the statute provides that such persons may purchase hunting and fishing licenses as residents of the state. The bill would allow such persons to purchase all other permits and issues as residents, except lifetime hunting and fishing licenses.

The bill would not affect current department operations. Because such persons are currently allowed to purchase hunting and fishing licenses as residents, and given the practical difficulties of checking official residency status of such applicants currently living in Kansas, the department's current practices operate as though these provisions were already in place.

HB 2305 is one of the department's legislative proposals for 1997, and is supported by the department.

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Travel
Industry
Association of
Kansas

Jayhawk Tower
700 S.W. Jackson St., Suite 702
Topeka, Kansas 66603-3758
913 /233-9465 FAX 913 /357-6629

DATE: March 12, 1997
TO: SENATE ENERGY COMMITTEE
FROM: Jean Barbee, Executive Director
RE: Big Game Permits for Military Personnel (HB-2305)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Jean Barbee. I am the Executive Director of the Travel Industry Association of Kansas (TIAK). The legislative goals of TIAK are to support public policy which will:

- **Insure adequate public access to natural resources which provide recreational opportunities**
- **Sustain historical preservation**
- **Create an environment conducive to tourism business**
- **Provide for the promotion and marketing of tourism activities, attractions, events and businesses**
- **Assure the adequate servicing of the tourist**
- **Encourage efficiency in state government through partnerships**

TIAK supports HB-2305 because it does extend recreational opportunities to our non-resident military personnel, which is good business. But mostly we support this bill because it is the right thing to do.

We applaud the Department of Wildlife and Parks for supporting this issue and we respectfully request that you recommend the bill favorably for passage.

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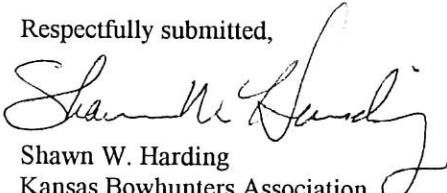
HOUSE BILL #2305

The Kansas Bowhunters Association (KBA) opposes House Bill #2305. Our organization feels this bill doesn't treat State Resident (tax paying) hunters fairly and will eliminate many from obtaining firearm permits due to an increase in demand.

1. This Bill will burden KDWP to obtain proof of military status or student identification at the site of any infraction.
2. The KDWP's biologists look at each management unit and determine carrying capacity and current estimated deer population. Then they apply past seasons' success rates and deer/auto collision information to determine a units number of available permits. This increase of permits issued into select unit areas with military bases or college/universities will affect the number of Resident hunters from accessing these units. It could also eliminate the availability of Leftover Permits, which 5% are used for allowing Non-Resident hunting in a particular unit
3. As taxpayers, bearing some of the highest property taxes in the Nation , We are offended at the willingness to dispose of a States resources to those who don't equally share those burdens.

In closing, it is the KBA's position that House Bill #2305 be defeated. We feel there are alternatives that the KDWP can utilize to diminish the growing deer herd. Alternatives that are fair to the Resident Kansan hunting groups that are tax payers.

Respectfully submitted,



Shawn W. Harding
Kansas Bowhunters Association
Legislative Committee Chairperson

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Travel
Industry
Association of
Kansas

Jayhawk Tower
700 S.W. Jackson St., Suite 702
Topeka, Kansas 66603-3758
913 /233-9465 FAX 913 /357-6629

DATE: March 12, 1997
TO: SENATE ENERGY COMMITTEE
FROM: Jean Barbee, Executive Director
RE: Non-Resident Deer Tags (HB-2307)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Jean Barbee. I am the Executive Director of the Travel Industry Association of Kansas (TIAK). The legislative goals of TIAK are to support public policy which will:

- **Insure adequate public access to natural resources which provide recreational opportunities**
- **Sustain historical preservation**
- **Create an environment conducive to tourism business**
- **Provide for the promotion and marketing of tourism activities, attractions, events and businesses**
- **Assure the adequate servicing of the tourist**
- **Encourage efficiency in state government through partnerships**

TIAK supports HB-2307 because allowing non-residents to hunt deer in Kansas in consecutive years will increase our tourism business in this state.

In areas of the state where hunting is a major part of the tourism business, I have asked the question, 'Has the non-resident deer tag availability increased your tourism business?' Ron Harding, Chamber Executive in Goodland tells me that it has increased their business because Goodland is so close to the Colorado border and the Nebraska border. Leilani Thomas, the CVB Director in Colby tells me the same thing. They each related stories to me about attending boat and camping shows in Denver and elsewhere, where individuals came up to them and told them how great the 'walk-in' hunting program was, but how they wanted to be able to come back next year.

Chris Collier, the CVB Director in Great Bend tells me she really cannot say that the non-resident deer tag availability has increased the hunting/tourism business there. She believes that making deer tags available in consecutive years would be a big help. Chris believes the out-of-state hunter is an untapped market. She says it's pretty hard to reach the hunter through advertising, etc., get them to come to Kansas and have a great experience and then say, 'oh, and by the way, you can't come back next year!'

Again we applaud the efforts of the Department in recommending this bill. We have long held the belief that management of the deer population and tourism promotion COULD go hand in hand. We urge your favorable vote on this bill.

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PROPONENT HB 2307

Mr Chairman and Committee Members....

I am here this morning as a landowner and resident of north-central Kansas to voice my support for HB 2307.

As I campaigned last fall, by far the most important issue to my constituents was the "deer population". the charge to me was to support the necessary changes in laws to give Wildlife and Parks the latitude to manage the population more effectively.

North-central Kansas has seen the "reported" accidents raise to the point that over 70% are deer related.

On renewing automobile insurance, I was told that insurance rates will increase 17%, mainly due to the increase in deer-related accidents.

This bill is one attempt to give wildlife and Parks more latitude in issuing permits.

As a landowner, we presently provide close to 3,000 acres for deer to feed on. Damage to crops in one five-county area in Iowa is estimated to be \$3.5 million.

The portion of this bill that allows landowners the right to transfer their permit to lineal as well as collateral relatives is important. This allows non-hunter landowners to choose who will hunt their land.

Sharon Schwartz

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MANAGEMENT

Deer Graze Your Profits

Farms feel an economic pinch as states struggle to keep record deer herds in check.

BY DAN MILLER

Call them long-legged rats with hooves. Or call them insects with six-point racks.

No matter what you call them, white-tailed deer have made an amazing comeback from the never-see-'em numbers of the past.

They frustrate landowners who may like seeing deer, but who also must make a living from cropland that deer view as a giant feedlot.

Consider Michigan. Some 750,000 deer hunters fanned out across the state last fall. Another 300,000 archers joined them. Yet Michigan farmers feel besieged by the state's thundering deer herd of more than 2 million.

"If Michigan wants producers to raise the state's deer herd, then compensate us," says Bob Gregory, a frustrated producer tending orchards near Suttons Bay.

The farmer, tallying annual deer losses of up to \$40,000, supported a state Farm Bureau decision to sue the state by 1999 if it does not bring its herd down to a more manageable 1.3 million head.

Then there's Iowa. In 1953, deer hunters bagged a then-record 4,008 deer. Now, Iowa's Department of Natural Resources expects a harvest of 100,000 animals out of a herd estimated at 300,000.

Fifty years ago, Wisconsin deer numbered one animal per square mile. Now, in the most populated agricultural areas there might be 40 to 50 per square mile, says Bill Mytton, Wisconsin DNR's deer and bear ecologist.

A Michigan State University study concluded that the state's 1 million does, 600,000 fawns, and 400,000 bucks eat their way through \$32 million in crops every year.

The Iowa Farm Bureau estimated \$3.5 million in damage in just one

five-county study area.

One could argue that deer are getting a bum rap. Restored turkey populations are becoming pesky, as are geese. Back in Wisconsin, even the protected sandhill crane is joining the food fest. But deer herds justly deserve the lion's share of blame.

Population Explosion

Two years ago, *Deer & Deer Hunting* magazine estimated the national white-tailed herd at 29 million. Now, after two hunting seasons that took 12.1 million deer, the population stands at 29.9 million head.

It's not hard to explain why. Thirty or forty years ago, deer were hunted heavily in farm country.

Now, many landowners don't hunt; others don't allow it. Conservation programs have restored habitat.

Not surprisingly, numbers exploded. In Michigan it is said that the average

number of fawns born to each doe now surpasses two. That means the healthy doe population is producing its fair share of triplets.

Then you get a Michigan hunting season like 1996's. Poor weather cut the fall hunt 200,000 head shy of what the DNR had hoped hunters would take.

Scott Everett, legislative counsel for the Michigan Farm Bureau, shudders

"This was the worst year I've ever seen in terms of crop damage," says Everett, who saw damage in some fields of from 10 to 30%. With a failed hunt, he says, "I hate to think what the damage will be like next year."

Deer hunting is the only effective way to check the nation's deer herd. But the structure of that hunt is critical. Two things must happen. First, hunters need to overcome an ingrained bias for bucks and take more does. In Wisconsin there are now three does for every buck. Second,

Bob Gregory discusses his deer problems with an ABC news crew. He spends up to \$10,000 a year to apply deer repellents to his fruit trees. PHOTO: MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU



Landowners need to let more hunters onto their land.

Rick Robinson, director of environmental affairs for the Iowa Farm Bureau, says education is key.

The Farm Bureau attempted to match Iowa hunters and landowners in 1996. The bureau received plenty of calls from hunters and far too few calls from its farmer members.

When hunters ask to hunt, Robinson says farmers "need to tell them 'sure, but take a doe first.'"

Wisconsin's Mytton agrees. "You can't manage a herd if you just take off one sex and that sex is primarily bucks."

Sympathy for Farmers

State DNR's say they are becoming increasingly sensitive to farmers' complaints.

Michigan had its first antlerless deer hunt in December. Iowa's DNR may raise the number of out-of-state licenses it can issue to the state's legal limit of 5,000.

Wisconsin sets aside some of its hunting fees to reimburse farmers for crop losses if they agree to open their land to hunters. The state also gave out free antlerless deer tags.

In Minnesota, the DNR helps farmers develop management plans. It includes incentives to bring hunters onto farms and cost-share funds to help pay for work such as fencing.

The threatened lawsuit in Michigan has turned up the heat another notch on all DNR's. It raises two questions.

First, Do farmers have the right to control all pests, as they do insects? Second, Does the state have an obligation to prevent its property from damaging residents' livelihood?

It could be a landmark case. The pressure farmers bring to bear on state DNR's pales in the face of pressure applied by far more numerous hunters, environmentalists, and deer lovers. Deer hunting fires \$5 billion a year into local economies.

Some worry that dragging deer problems into court harms critical two-way communication between state DNR's and farmers.

Michigan Farm Bureau's Everett pledges cooperation. "But this problem didn't develop over the last couple of years," he adds. "It's a decade old." ■

Progressive Farmer/February 1997

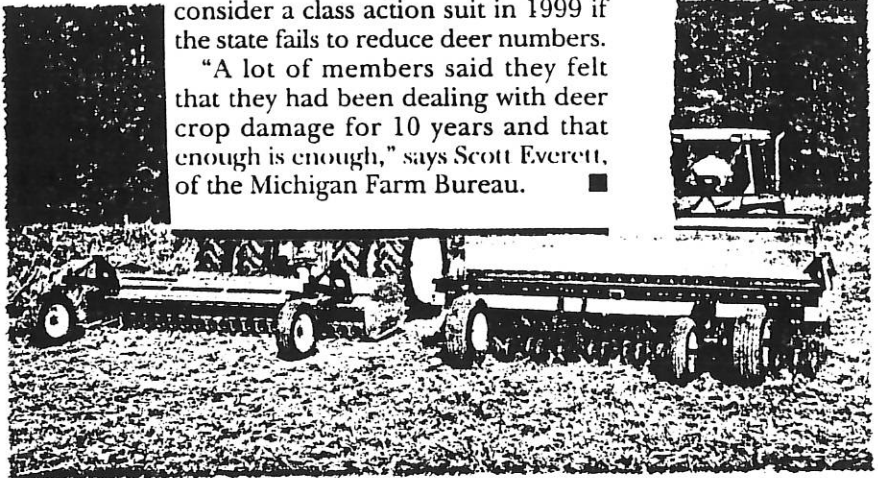
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made such an astounding recovery that farmers are seeing millions of dollars in crops disappear into the bellies of roving, corn-eating herds.

In Michigan, state attempts to reduce the size of the herd to 1.3 million head have resulted in a herd that numbers 2 million. Crop damage in 1995 was estimated at \$32 million.

Despite state pleas to be patient, Farm Bureau delegates there voted to consider a class action suit in 1999 if the state fails to reduce deer numbers.

"A lot of members said they felt that they had been dealing with deer crop damage for 10 years and that enough is enough," says Scott Everett, of the Michigan Farm Bureau. ■



We Sure Have a Lot of Pull.

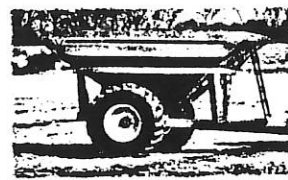
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KANSAS OUTFITTERS ASSOCIATION

RT. 5 BOX 10
HIAWATHA, KS 66434
913-742-3277

Dear Kansas Senators:

The Kansas Outfitters Association is in support of HB 2307 for the following reasons:

1. The every other year exclusion for non-resident deer hunters is unnecessary.
 - A. Non-resident deer permits are left over every year.
 - B. Non-resident deer hunter interest is high.
 - C. Deer herd is increasing every year.
 - D. Reciprocal agreements from other states when Kansas people choose to hunt in other states.
 - E. Complaints from our non-resident archery and rifle deer hunters due to unfair chance for drawing a tag every year.
2. Downfalls of current non-resident deer program.
 - A. Outfitters struggle to acquire a complete new clientele each year.
 - B. Non-residents purchasing hunting land to qualify for non-resident hunt-on-own-land permits due to fact they can't apply each year. Unit #12 has lost over 5000 acres due to this.
 - C. Complaints from local businesses when there are fewer hunters than in previous years. The economic loss to the state in revenue from non-sale of unused permits hits sporting good stores, service stations, restaurants, motels and other businesses directly involved. As we know, each dollar that does not enter Kansas is a dollar multiplied many times in the pocket of another state.
3. Benefits of HB2307.
 - A. Bill would take care of resident hunters as they will be assured of success for permits.
 - B. Will assist Wildlife and Parks in deer population control.
 - C. Economic benefit to Kansas and the businesses in Kansas from non-resident hunters and from the Kansas guide and outfitters industry.

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D. Will let Wildlife and Parks decide non-residents permits like resident hunters.

Thank you for your time and we trust you will consider the above items and determine the passage of HB2307 to be to the benefit of the State of Kansas.

Sincerely,

Jim Aller-President

John D. Doty-Vice President

WHO SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO HUNT DEER IN KANSAS?

1. Should farmers? Yes. Why?

- Because the deer feed on their crops and in some cases cause severe damage
- They pay taxes on their property.
- They pay state sales tax.
- They pay state income tax.
- They pay Federal income tax.

2. Do farmers receive permits? Yes. Can they apply for any unit? Yes. How?

- They are guaranteed a Hunt-Own-Land permit and pay only \$10.50.
- They may enter the regular drawing and pay only \$15.50 if successful.
- They may purchase a Statewide Archery permit and pay only \$15.50.
- They may apply for a Muzzleloader Permit in the regular drawing and pay only \$15.50 if successful.
- They may apply for leftover firearms permits and pay only \$15.50 if successful.
- They may purchase two antlerless only tags for Sub-Unit 12A and pay only \$15.50 each.

3. How many tags is a farmer guaranteed? Four.

4. How many tags can a farmer get? Five.

5. Should a farmer's spouse? Yes. Why?

- They are part of the family.
- They pay state sales tax.
- They pay state income tax.
- They pay federal income tax.

6. Does a farmer's spouse get a permit? Yes. Can they apply for any unit? Yes. How?

- If the farmer owns or operates at least 160 acres of land, they have the same rights and guarantees that the farmer has.

7. How many tags is a farmer's spouse guaranteed if they farm 160 acres? Four.

8. How many tags can a farmer's spouse have if they farm 160 acres? Five.

9. Should a farmer's children? Yes, if they are 14 years old and domiciled with the farmer. Why?

- They are part of the family.
- They pay state sales tax.

10. Do farmer's children get permits? Yes. Can they apply for any unit? Yes. How?

- If the farmer owns or operates an extra 80 acres per child the children have the same rights and guarantees that farmer has.

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11. How many tags is a farmer's child guaranteed? Four
12. How many tags can a farmer's child have? Five.
13. Should a landowner? Yes. Why?
-For the same reasons as a farmer.
14. Do they get permits? Yes. Can they apply for any unit? Yes. How?
-The same as a farmer.
15. Should a landowner's spouse? Yes. Why? For the same reasons as a farmer's spouse. Do they get a permit? Yes. Can they apply for any unit? Yes. How?
-The same as a farmer's spouse.
16. How many tags is a landowner's spouse guaranteed? Four.
17. How many tags can a landowner's spouse get? Five.
18. Should a landowner's children? Yes. Why?
-For the same reasons a farmer's children do.
19. Do they get permits? Yes. Can they apply for any unit? Yes. How?
-For the same reasons a farmer's children do.
20. How many tags is a landowner's children guaranteed? Four.
21. How many tags can landowner's children get? Five.
22. Should a resident? (To include their spouse and children.) Yes. Why?
*-Some pay property tax.
*-Some pay state sales tax.
*-Some pay state income tax.
*-Some pay Federal income tax.
*- Some residents don't pay taxes or not all types of taxes such as welfare recipients; renters; military and students.
23. Do residents get permits? Yes. Can they apply for any unit? Yes. How?
-A resident archery hunter may purchase a statewide archery permit for \$30.50.
-A resident archery hunter may purchase an unit archery permit for \$30.50.
-A resident archery hunter may purchase two Sub-Unit 12A Antlerless-Only Deer tags for \$30.50 each.
-A resident archery hunter may purchase a leftover firearms deer permit for \$30.50.
-A resident firearms deer hunter may apply for regular firearms permit or a muzzleloader permit for \$30.50.
-A firearms deer hunter may apply for a leftover firearms permit at \$30.50.
-A firearms deer hunter may purchase a unit archery deer permit for \$30.50.
-A firearms deer hunter may purchase two Sub-Unit 12A Antlerless Only tags for \$30.50 each.

24. How many tags is a resident archery hunter guaranteed? Four.
25. How many tags can resident archery hunter get? Five.
26. How many tags is a resident firearms hunter guaranteed? Three.
27. How many tags can resident firearms hunter get? Five.
28. Should a nonresident? Yes. Why?
-They pay federal income tax, which helps to pay for federal programs for farmers and others.
29. Do nonresidents get permits? Yes. Can they apply for any permit? No. How?
-Nonresidents who have a Kansas Lifetime license may apply as a resident and pay \$30.50 if successful.
-Nonresident landowner may apply and pay \$50.50 plus purchase a nonresident license for \$65.50 if successful.
-Nonresidents who are closely related to a resident farmer or landowner can receive a donated permit from a resident farmer or landowner.
-All other nonresident may apply for any available units and if successful pay \$205.50 for an "antlered" or "any deer" permit or \$55.50 for an "antlerless" permit plus \$65.50 for a nonresident hunting license.
30. How many tags is a nonresident hunter (other than landowners, lifetime Kansas license holders and relatives) guaranteed? None.
31. How many tags can a nonresident hunter get? One.

1996 Comparison Chart

Type of Hunter	Units Available	Guaranteed Deer Tags	Possible Deer Tags	Cost per Permit	License Cost
Farmers	1-20	4	5	\$10.50-15.50	\$0-15.50
Farmer's Spouse	1-20	4	5	\$10.50-15.50	\$0-15.50
Farmer's Children	1-20	4	5	\$10.50-15.50	\$0-15.50
Landowner	1-20	4	5	\$10.50-15.50	\$0-15.50
Landowner's Spouse	1-20	4	5	\$10.50-15.50	\$0-15.50
Landowner's Children	1-20	4	5	\$10.50-15.50	\$0-15.50
Resident Archery	20	4	5	\$30.50	\$15.50
Resident Rifle	20	3	5	\$30.50	\$15.50
Resident Black Powder	20	3	5	\$30.50	\$15.50
Children Under 16	20	3-4	5	\$30.50	\$0.00
Military Personnel	22	3-4	5	\$30.50	\$15.50
Retired Military	22	3-4	5	\$30.50	0-15.50
Students	20	3-4	5	\$30.50	\$15.50
Welfare Recipients	20-22	3-4	5	\$30.50	\$15.50
Nonresident K. L. L. Holder	20-22	3-5	5	\$30.50	Pro-rated
Nonresident Landowner	*12	0	1	\$50.50	\$65.50
Nonresidents	*12	0	1	\$55.50-205.50	\$65.50
Nonresidents Under 16	*12	0	1	\$55.50-205.50	\$30.50

*Only six units offered nonresidents a chance to draw a buck rifle permit or 446 total. Six units were offered for nonresidents to draw a buck muzzleloader permit or 43 total. Five units offered nonresidents a chance to draw antlerless only permits or 241 total. Six units offered nonresidents archery permits for bucks or 451 total. Five units offered nonresidents archery permits for antlerless only 241 total.

Facts:

-There were 3,168 permits leftover for "whitetail buck only" or "any deer" which is seven times greater than those offered to nonresidents.

-There were 287 permits leftover for "black powder any deer" which is seven times greater than those offered to nonresidents.

-There were 6,613 permits leftover for "antlerless only" deer which is twenty-seven times greater than those offered to nonresidents.

-The cost for the average nonresident is six times greater than the cost of an average resident and nine times greater than the cost of an average farmer or landowner to hunt one deer.

-In 1995 the Kansas Wildlife and Parks approved 4,200 more deer permits for residents, when at the same time nonresident permits were reduced.

-The increase of resident permits in 1995 was six times greater than the total amount of nonresident permits in 1996.

I would like to thank you Senators and Representatives for this opportunity to express my thoughts and views concerning nonresident deer hunting in Kansas.

I'm a farmer and rancher from Morris county. I own land and rent land. I have a cow herd and also grow grain crops. I'm a life long resident of Kansas. I've hunted and fished all my life in Kansas and surrounding states. I'm a member of Kansas Farm Bureau and Kansas Outfitters Assn. Recently I have received my license from the Wildlife and Parks to guide hunters on property that I own, rent, or lease for hunting. I have clients from out of state that would like to come to Kansas and try their luck at taking a beautiful Kansas buck but it's very hard for them to get a permit. I'm not advocating over the counter permits for nonresidents, but I think we need to make available considerably more permits than what is presently available. Success rate for nonresidents would be low because most of them would want a trophy deer, so they wouldn't take many animals. Nonresidents have been coming to Kansas to hunt birds for years. Why not let them hunt deer: Nonresident hunters would have a great impact on the economy in our small communities. Each deer hunter would bring in approximately \$2,000.00. All businesses would benefit from this. Example: Grocery stores, gas stations, gift shops, locker plants, repairshops, etc. In addition to the Wildlife and Parks Dept. would receive \$270.00 in fees from each nonresident.

Suppose it was possible for 5% of our deer permits to go to nonresidents? This would generate around 2,500 nonresident permits. The Wildlife and Parks would receive \$675,000.00 in fees just from these 2,500 applicants. Our communities in the state would receive over \$5,000,000.00 coming in that was never before possible. This would all be new money.

Bill 2307 is on the right track, but there are a few points that need to be clarified and rewritten. Letting nonresidents apply every year is fine, but permits need to be available. I propose out of the 50,000 to 60,000 permits available in 1997 that 5% be made available to nonresidents. Any unused nonresident permits would go back into the drawing and made available to residents. This needs to be in this bill. Our Wildlife and Parks Dept. has the personnel and the ability to state facts and figures that will satisfy both resident and nonresident deer hunters alike. All they need from you is your support.

I know there is probably some opposition to nonresident deer hunting, some opposition might be justified but most opposition comes from individual hunters that think they will be completely shut out. This is not true. If these individuals would take the time and trouble, to talk to land owners, like myself, they would always have a place to hunt.

There's always going to be leasing of our land whether it be for agricultural use or hunting use. There's a faction out there that would love to see hunting eliminated. If we let them have their way there would be no hunting for anyone. That would make the problem we have here on resident and nonresident hunting a small matter to deal with. We need to work together to resolve our differences so we can realize the benefits that Kansas has to offer.

I wonder what the hunters from Kansas would think if they applied for hunting permits in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico or some other state, and they received a reply back in the mail stating, "Sorry, we no longer let nonresidents hunt big game in our state. Think about it. It could happen. We need to welcome our neighbors from other states.

That completes my presentation. Are there any questions? Thank-You

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Sen Energy & Nat Res
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