

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE WILDLIFE, PARKS AND TOURISM COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Don Myers at 3:30 P.M. on January 25, 2006 in Room 241-N of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Patricia Kilpatrick- excused
Representative L. Candy Ruff- excused
Representative Shari Weber- excused

Committee staff present:

Hank Avila, Kansas Legislative Research
Dennis Hodgins, Kansas Legislative Research
Lisa Montgomery, Revisor of Statutes Office
Betty Caruthers, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Representative Bill Otto
Chris Tymeson, KS Department of Wildlife & Parks
Timothy Bruggeman, Hunter Education Instructor
Tim Wright, Hunter Education Instructor
Ed Augustine, Hunter Education Instructor
Alan Hynek, Fort Riley

Others attending:

See attached list.

Moved by Representative Ohara, seconded by Representative Grange for approval of Minutes of the House Committee on Wildlife, Parks & Tourism held on January 18, 2006 be approved.

Motion carried.

Chairman Myers asked for any bill introductions by Committee members. Seeing none Chairman Myers recognized Representative Bethell.

Representative Bethell stated that he was bringing a House Concurrent Resolution requested by the town of Hoisington in the Northwest portion of Cheyenne Bottoms. Their desire is to be designated as the Migratory Bird Capitol of Kansas.

Chairman Myers asked if the Committee had any objections to introducing this HCR and there were none.

Chairman Myers announced future meetings of a presentation on tourism by Becky Blake on January 30, a briefing on deer management by Chris Tymeson on February 1, a hearing on **HB 2561** on February 6, and the possibility of working **HB 2210** on that date also.

Hearings on **HB 2210 - Exemption from hunter safety education requirements for certain current or former members of armed forces**, were opened.

Chairman Myers recognized Representative Otto as a proponent and major sponsor of the bill. He stated that the bill would direct the Department of Wildlife & Parks to accept military basic training courses as reasonable substitutes for hunter safety courses. Representative Otto also suggested the possibility of on-line courses or hunter safety learner permits. He would like to see people encouraged to hunt rather than setting up barriers to this happening. (Attachment 1)

Chairman Myers informed the Committee of another proponent, Eddie Aldrine with the Air National Guard, who submitted testimony but was not able to attend. (Attachment 2)

Chairman Myers called for opponents to **HB 2210** and began by recognizing Chris Tymeson. Mr. Tymeson stated that hunter education has been a requirement in Kansas for more than 30 years and during that time

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE House Wildlife, Parks and Tourism Committee at 3:30 P.M. on January 25, 2006 in Room 241-N of the Capitol.

hunting accidents have dramatically been reduced. He believes the base level of education is a primary reason for this safety and therefore states that the Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks is opposed to the provisions contained in this bill. Mt. Tymeson stated that in Kansas there is a 6 hour on-line course available with 4 hours hands on. This is considered a crash course. (Attachment 3)

Chairman Myers recognized Tim Bruggeman who has been teaching hunter education since 2001. He stressed that in his classes hunters learn what it means to be responsible, ethical, safe hunters. In his testimony he also pointed out the hunter's code of ethics. (Attachment 4)

Chairman Myers recognized Tim Wright, a United States Navy Veteran and hunter education instructor. His main concern was the difference in what is taught between military weapons training and hunter education training. (Attachment 5)

Chairman Myers recognized Ed Augustine, a hunter education instructor since 1973. Once again, Mr. Augustine's main concern was the difference in what is taught in military weapons training versus hunter education training. He believes that hunting is safe and wants it to continue to get safer. (Attachment 6)

Chairman Myers pointed out submitted testimony by another opponent, George Petersen, a Kansas Hunter Education Area Coordinator who was not able to attend. (Attachment 7)

Chairman Myers recognized Alan Hynek from Fort Riley who testified for informational purposes only. He noted to the committee the requirement to hunt on any military land in the U.S. This requirement is that an NRA hunter safety course or equivalent is mandatory. (Attachment 8)

Chairman Myers closed the hearings on **HB 2210**.

Chairman Myers adjourned the Committee at 4:35

Next Committee is scheduled for Monday, January 30, 2006.

HB 2210

Testimony

Bill Otto, 9th District, Kansas House of Representatives

Exhibit A is a photo of my son-in-law, Captain Charles Travis Cain, of the 101st Airborne Division. When he was 12, his father died of cancer, and as a result, Travis never got around to taking Hunter Safety courses. He has served his country in Korea and Iraq, but if he ever wants to hunt in the state of Kansas, he must take hunter safety courses, most likely sitting in with children half his age. I do not think that is fair to someone who has dutifully served his country.

Kansas law currently allows a 10 year old to hunt with me, under my direct supervision but my 29 year old son-in-law cannot. I find that to be unjust.

Kansas law also allows 16 year olds and some as young as 14 to operate a motor vehicle, simply by passing a test, but our veterans who have put their lives on the line for each and every one of us can't even go hunting without taking training courses.

Military basic training has live fire, arms training, target acquisition, and training on the proper care of weapons. Kansas hunter safety courses do not even require live training, yet we do not accept military basic training as an acceptable substitute for these courses.

This bill simply directs the Department of Wildlife and Parks to accept military basic training courses as reasonable substitutes for hunter safety courses. For the few troops that didn't take the hunter safety courses as children, we could certainly give them the benefit of not making them take these courses that would be nothing but remedial to them. It is the least we can do for those men and women who have defended our rights, at home and abroad.

If the committee thinks that goes too far, then why not at least allow veterans to take an on line course, or allow people to get a hunter learners permit? The program to require beginning drivers to have 50 hours of practice has been a huge success cutting accidents in half for our young Kansas drivers. If you choose to work my bill I would also like you to consider law enforcement officers, who for similar reasons, could be considered for special treatment. Consider for a moment the officers who are in the Capitol trained to, if necessary, fire their gun to defend our lives might not be allowed to hunt.

I would like you to glance at Exhibit B from the Journal, winter, 2004 that asked a good question; "Who Will Buy the Last License?" The whole issue was devoted to Hunter Recruitment and Retention and Exhibit C is the IHEA presidents page where he gets to the bottom line, if Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks could use more money this is a way they could increase revenue. We should be trying to get more people to hunt and enjoy Kansas, not making it a restricted reserve for a select few.

Last year when I filed HB-2210 I was shocked by the level of opposition from the Department of Wildlife and Parks. Their first argument was safety that could be valid if we did not live in a state where a 14 year old can drive a car without driver education, but cannot hunt without hunter safety.

When a person considers also that in the last 20 years 25 people have died in confirmed accidents with deer, over 4,000 people injured and a half billion dollars in property damage, I would think if safety was an issue the department would be interested in more hunters to harvest more deer to cut down on the number of accidents.

Exhibit D only includes deer accidents, it does not include the turkeys that can also cause an accident by flying through the windshield or other possible game vehicle accidents.

The next argument the Department had was how much more hunter safety covered than basic training. It was important to know regulations and laws too and I agreed but felt it could be done by an on line class. Exhibit E is a picture of my other son-in-law Timothy Mispagel who has had all those classes, is an avid sportsman, but new to Kansas. Exhibit E also includes what looks to me to be a Hunting License and a deer permit but I guess is not.

Tim went to a local K-Mart to purchase a hunting license and deer permit, he was the first under the new computer system at that store. He said he wanted a license and deer permit, paid his money and went hunting. He then wounded a deer that escaped on to DeSoto Amo Plant game reserve, so he made a report. Two days later a conservation officer came to his door, searched his house and freezer and gave him a ticket, Exhibit F for hunting without a license. In Kansas this is a misdemeanor that requires you to appear in court. The officer, Mr. Bertwell also took note that Tim had been hunting in Missouri in 2005. He was at his fathers, purchased a license and neglected to tell the Walmart he had moved to Kansas. The officer turned Tim in and he paid a \$125.00 fine to Missouri for his crime.

Tim then went to court, pleaded no contest, and told the judge his story and had to pay a \$100.00 diversion fee and \$60.00 court cost. In the process of his investigation of the Mispagel crime Officer Bertwell also checked the year before because my father-in-law had signed over a deer tag to Tim that was legal because he had a legal valid license from Missouri (He moved that year). I guess land owners can sign over tags to out of state hunters but cannot to Kansas Tax Payers and voters?

At this point my original goal for my bill has changed, neither of my son-in-laws care if they ever hunt in Kansas. Because they do not care then I don't care either. You will lose a potential of about \$200.00 per year. How many people are like me? I have only been in office a year and already have heard many complaints from people in my district about the Department of Wildlife and Parks.

To my thinking when people give me reasons for things that do not make sense I start looking for the real reason. The tone of voice of some people gave me a clue. I felt they did not like the military and Exhibit G gives some proof to that. We want to not use military terms in hunter safety, we must be politically correct.

I then ask for numbers regarding race. Note Exhibit H, you can see the hunters and department employees do not reflect the general population. I think you should pass my bill if for no other reason than affirmative action.

The military have many minority members who were not raised in rural areas and never took hunter safety as children. Other states have programs to attract minority hunters, does Kansas?

The military also does not like my bill, they do not want the liability and they do not want any more people hunting on their land. I want to thank Hank Avila for his help and he has much more information for committee members who might request it.

I submit to you that our veterans are well trained professionals who are of no danger to anyone. If they were of Danger Fred Phelps would already be dead. You should think about expanding opportunities for hunters, increasing the number of hunters and make the department defend their position.

This is a lot more about the FTE's and funds than (Exhibit I) about safety or anything else. I hope the committee can get the department to chase poachers as hard as they chase tax paying, law abiding citizens. I would rather get money from license fees than from Watershed Districts (Exhibit K).

I urge you to pass something so that our troops will not have to take a class with children to hunt.



Exhibit B

their side testifying that they wanted to pay more. My evidence is the ongoing resistance to license fee increases, or for expansion of the Federal excise taxes to tree stands, arrows, or reloading equipment.

If ecology has taught us anything, it is that you have to look at things holistically. Saving deer while you let wild places be developed and fragmented gets you no deer, or no access, or rats with antlers. In his "Hunting Strategy for Ontario" Al Stewart (2003) sees our future hunters coming from urban areas that already have an interest in the outdoors; many will be members of environmental groups. We can continue to alienate these folks, distrusting them as anti-hunter, tree hugging, gun grabbers. But the truth is, we should also be conservationists and environmentalists first, and hunters second. If something is not good for the environment it is not good for humanity or hunting. One writer contends if we aren't careful, we could end up with a closet full of guns and no where to hunt.

Support for hunting is critical for us to continue as hunters. We are a minority and will continue to be a minority. We can be the majority, to quote writer Ted Williams (1996), "An unstoppable majority," if we team up with the environmental groups on issues of common concern. To my knowledge, none of the major environmental groups are officially anti-hunting or anti-hunter. Yes, some of their membership is, but it is not the organization's official policy or mission.

We need to get off our high horse, open the dialogue, start building trust, find common ground, and move ahead for the good of all the wildlife and their habitats. If we do, hunters and hunting will once more be a badge of honor,

not something to hide when in polite company.

I believe these nine barriers can be eliminated or greatly reduced. Many of you are in positions to influence or implement the changes needed. But it will not happen if we don't change our individual and collective thinking. We have been talking about these barriers for years. Now is the time to act! +

References:

- Byrne R. and E. Nuse. 2003. Personal conversation
- Jones, W. 2002. *Safest Age to Hunt*. New York Hunter Education Program analysis of hunting incidents with injury. Personal correspondence
- Nuse, E. 2002. *Vermont Hunter Education Program's 40th Anniversary*. Vermont Hunter Education Instructor Guidelines and Procedures Manual, Vermont Fish and Wildlife Dept: 47
- Stewart, A. 2003. *Thoughts on Hunter Recruitment and Retention*. The IHEA Hunter Education Instructor Journal, Winter edition
- Tantillo, J. A. 2002. *The Morality of Hunting: "A Damnable Pleasure"*. PhD dissertation Cornell University, unpublished
- Wentz, J. and P. Seng 2000. *Meeting the Challenge to Increase Participation in Hunting and Shooting, A Final Report/Handbook to the National Shooting Sports Foundation and the International Hunter Education Association*: 9 -11
- Williams, T. 1996. *Natural Allies*. Sierra, Sept/Oct: 47-53

Web sites of Interest:

- Big Brother/Big Sister "Pass It On!" www.ksbbbs.org
- International Hunter Education Association www.ihea.com
- U.S. Sportsmen's Alliance Foundation www.trailblazeradventure.com



Who Will Buy the Last License?

By Les Smith - NV Hunter
Safety Coordinator
and Tony Faast - USFWS, Region 1

The Future of Hunters & Hunting in the American West

In most wildlife agencies, recruitment and retention of hunters is like the weather. Everybody talks about it, but nobody's doing anything about it. Maybe that's because being completely honest about recruitment and retention may require skewering a few sacred cows. After some lively discussions on the subject, we're going to take a wild swing at getting to

the root of what gets and keeps hunters in the ranks—at least out West.

Many administrators and biologists in western agencies may honestly feel we can't support the number of hunters we already have. They see declining license sales as a natural outcome of declining hunt opportunity, urbanization, habitat loss for both wildlife and hunters. In the tradition-

al format and function of wildlife agencies, this is probably inevitable. So the model follows an almost natural "population dynamic." As casual and occasional hunters balk at high prices and lack of opportunity, hunter numbers drop off. Eventually, the numbers may plateau at a low and sustainable level. Unfortunately, when that happens, agencies will also be forced to cut back to a low and sus-



President's Remarks



Mac Lang, President IHEA

The Bottom Line

After more than 25 years as a hunter education instructor, I have discovered we all have one job as wildlife representatives. It does not matter if you are a paid employee or a volunteer. Some think we need to manage the wildlife populations, and others have compliance issues, education or leadership on their minds. These are all issues of strategic importance. The true bottom line is the need to increase revenue from our customers or user groups. A good investigative technique is to follow the money.

The intent of this issue is to take a critical look at recruitment and retention. We need to recruit and retain licensed hunters, licensed anglers, and other resource users. Most state and provincial agencies depend heavily on the license buyers for income. Some agencies receive general fund tax dollars and some do not. Federal aid excise tax dollars increase for states when sold licenses increase. Other factors such as land areas and populations tend to stay fairly constant (OK, Les Smith, Nevada is an exception).

Other funding sources include stamps, user fees, product sales and donations. Like it or not, we are a sales force to promote license sales, permit fees and donations. To make your supervisors happy, get out there and promote hunter education, bow hunter education, muzzleloader education, trapper education, Becoming an Outdoors Woman, youth hunts, Step Outside, Women in the Outdoors, Women on Target, 4-H Shooting Sports, Trailblazer weekends, scouting organizations, JAKES, Greenwings, and other shooting events.

Many department stores, sporting goods stores, and sporting shows want someone from the wildlife agency to come to the store or show to promote whatever is in season. Most of these requests are for the weekends. This identifies our opportunity. Most weekends are overscheduled with courses and events. The staff, volunteer instructors, and I constantly need to be several places at one time.

Lonnie Nelson (KY Aquatic Education Program) and I have been considering the development of a volunteer force to specifically promote recruitment and retention. These representatives could be excellent ambassadors for promoting wildlife programs in stores, shows, club meetings and other related events. They would serve as trained information specialists.

I was a volunteer hunter education instructor for five years before starting a career with the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources. When I retire in a few years, I intend to continue volunteering for the cause. Many of you have great ideas on promoting recruitment and retention. If you have ideas, please make your hunter education administrator or the IHEA aware of these secrets. Maintaining, improving, and growing programs depend on funding and that important bottom line.

Thanks to each of you for service to wildlife programs.

International Hunter Education Association Mission Statement

To continue the heritage of hunting worldwide by developing safe, responsible, and knowledgeable hunters

The International Hunter Education Association is an organization involving some 70,000 volunteer instructors across the country, plus cooperators in the shooting sports industry, and conservation organizations, and the 63 State and Provincial Hunter Education Administrators in Canada, Mexico, and the United States. IHEA is affiliated with the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, and its goals are many:

- Increase participation in safe and responsible hunting;
- Further develop the quality and delivery of hunter education;
- Enhance professional skills and standing of administrators and instructors;
- Improve the image of hunters and hunting;
- Strengthen the leadership role of the IHEA.



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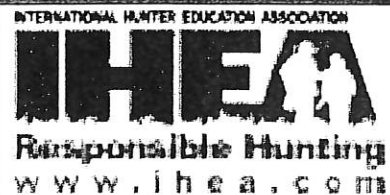


Exhibit D

5/23/2005

Deer Accident Summary

Year	ACCIDENTS				PEOPLE		Societal Costs**
	Total	Fatal	Injury	PDO*	Deaths	Injuries	
1980	1,395	-	58	1,337	-	66	\$ -
1981	1,757	-	58	1,699	-	69	\$ -
1982	1,963	-	59	1,904	-	71	\$ -
BARS 1983	2,375	-	85	2,290	-	112	\$ -
1984	2,949	-	90	2,859	-	110	\$ -
RARS 1985	2,675	-	114	2,561	-	129	\$ -
1986	3,173	1	116	3,056	1	142	\$ -
1987	3,601	-	107	3,494	-	135	\$ -
1988	3,910	1	132	3,777	1	153	\$ -
1989	4,020	-	149	3,871	-	166	\$ -
1990	4,210	-	132	4,078	-	161	\$ 12,549,800
1991	4,354	1	137	4,218	1	164	\$ 15,609,800
1992	4,769	1	130	4,605	1	158	\$ 17,001,800
1993	5,582	-	145	5,437	-	171	\$ 17,414,000
1994	6,571	1	188	6,382	1	222	\$ 23,869,950
1995	6,746	2	203	6,541	2	239	\$ 27,480,500
1996	8,415	2	281	8,132	5	339	\$ 44,336,000
1997	9,116	5	279	8,832	5	350	\$ 46,461,000
1998	9,992	1	366	9,625	1	439	\$ 40,444,700
1999	10,312	1	369	9,942	1	450	\$ 43,306,950
2000	9,591	1	322	9,268	1	384	\$ 42,210,650
2001	10,192	-	351	9,841	-	418	\$ 38,675,500
2002	9,296	1	289	9,006	1	341	\$ 38,387,900
2003	9,115	-	281	8,834	-	332	\$ 36,824,150
2004	9,950	4	299	9,647	4	364	\$ 54,944,350

*PDO - Property Damage Only

**Costs are based on the National Safety Council formula and the consumer price index for each year. Data prior to 1990 is not available for determining costs.

BARS- Basic Accident Records System

KARS- Kansas Accident Records System



Exhibit E



KDWP LICENSE

05

Transaction #: 000186713 Vendor #: 000701
Purchase Date: 10/06/2005 11:29 Terminal #: 4506994

KDWP # [REDACTED]
TIMOTHY A [REDACTED]
LAN

HEIGHT: [REDACTED]
WEIGHT: [REDACTED]
GENDER: M
EYES: BLUE

HUNTER CERTIFICATION #
ARCHERY CERTIFICATION #
FUR HARVESTER CERTIFICATION #

EXPIRES 12/31/2005 (UNLESS NOTED ELSEWHERE)
415 Archery Any Deer Permit Gen Resident \$32.15
Expires: 01/08/2006

Agent Fee(s): \$1.00
Processing Fee(s): \$1.15
TOTAL: \$ 32.15

SIGNATURE: *Timothy A. [REDACTED]*

LICENSE NOT VALID UNTIL SIGNED
I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Kansas that the foregoing is true and correct.

KDWP CARCASS TAG

05

Transaction #: 000186713 Vendor #: 000701
Purchase Date: 10/06/2005 11:29 Terminal #: 4506994

KDWP # [REDACTED]
TIMOTHY A [REDACTED]
415 Archery Any Deer Permit Gen Resident 30.00

Immediately upon harvest, sign and date carcass tag and attach to the leg of animal in a visible manner before leaving site of kill.

Season dates and bag limits refer to current regulations

Landowner Information: Acres: County Code:

Unit(s): A9, 19

INPUT COUNTY OF KILL:

INPUT DATE/TIME OF KILL: / / : PM/AM

SIGNATURE: _____

I certify this animal was legally taken by me in accordance with current regulations and law. (DO NOT SIGN UNTIL KILL HAS BEEN MADE)

Exhibit F

UNIFORM NOTICE TO APPEAR AND COMPLAINT Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

CASE No. _____ DOCKET No. _____ PAGE No. _____

NOTICE TO APPEAR

STATE OF KANSAS } of }
COUNTY OF Johnson } Number of 1 Charges Red

D. L. NUMBER _____ } }
IN THE District COURT OF Johnson COUNTY } }
THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DULY SWORN, UPON OATH DEPOSES AND SAYS: } }
ON THE 21 DAY OF November 2005 AT 5:15 pm } }
NAME Timothy A. } }
STREET ADDRESS _____ } }
CITY _____ STATE Ks ZIP _____ PHONE _____ } }
D.O.B. _____ RACE W SEX M HT. _____ WT. _____ } }
OCCUPATION _____ } }
IN THE STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF Johnson Auto License Type & No. _____

DID THEN AND THERE UNLAWFULLY COMMIT THE VIOLATION LISTED BELOW.

hunting without a current
& valid 2005 Ks. state
hunting license

- Comm. Veh.
- Haz. Mat.
- Infraction
- Misdemeanor
- Felony
- Accident

VIOLATION CODE 184 OFFICER CODE _____

EXPLANATION OF ABOVE _____

MISDEMEANOR SECTION NO. KSA 32-919 PENALTY NO. KSA 32-1031
 INFRACTION

THE FOLLOWING _____

was seized in connection with the above charge and will be held as evidence until this charge is disposed of in court or, if illegal hunting or fishing equipment, will be disposed of according to law in such cases made and provided.

Officer's Signature x Bruce Bertwell Radio Call No. 1209

I, the above officer, served a copy of the infraction citation upon the defendant.
Sworn to and Subscribed Before Me this _____ Day of _____, 20____

APPEAR IN District COURT AT Olathe, Ks

ON 14 DAY OF December, 2005 AT 9:00 P.M.

I PROMISE TO APPEAR IN SAID COURT AT SAID TIME AND PLACE ABOVE.

Signature "x" _____

Bond Posted Cash Other 162605
Amount \$ _____

**IHEA
Board of
Directors**

President: Mac Lang
Email: mac.lang@ky.gov
Office: (800) 858-1549

President Elect: Terry Erwin
Email: Terry.erwin@tpwd.state.tx.us
Office: (800) 792-1112

Secretary: Mark Birkhauser
Email: mbirkhauser@state.nm.us
Office: (505) 841-8888 ext. 619

Treasurer: Joey Rentiers
Email: RentiersJ@SCDNR.state.sc.us
Office: (800) 277-4301

Acting Vice President, Zone I: Chris Baldwin
Email: chrisbaldwin@gov.nl.ca
Office: (709) 637-2006

Vice President, Zone II: Lenny Rees
Email: lennyrees@utah.gov
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Email: james_bell@mail.dnr.state.ga.us
Office: (770) 784-3068

Vice President, Zone IV: Dr. Julio Carrera
Email: maderas@interclan.net
Office: 011-52-841-1057-14

Instructor Board Representative, Zone I:
Bill Blackwell
Email: bblackwell@bmts.com
Office: (519) 832-5572

Instructor Board Representative, Zone II:
Dave Bauer
Email: dbauer@jeffco.k12.co.us
Office: (303) 982-3998

Instructor Board Representative, Zone III:
John Sears
Email: searsjohna@johndeere.com
Office: (641) 683-2308

Instructor Board Representative, Zone IV:
Marco Antonio Gonzalez
Email: marcoagzgzg@yahoo.com.mx
Mexico

IHEA Executive Vice President:
Eric Nuse
Email: eric@ihea.com
Office: (970) 568-7954

IHEA Legal Counsel: Albert Ross
Contact IHEA



Exhibit 6
Letter to the Editor

ASSAULT ON WEAPON

What was your reaction to the above title? That is, before you saw the "on" in the phrase.

If you are like most of the other Hunter Education and NRA Firearms Instructors that I have talked with, the words "assault weapon" stir up negative feelings of, at a minimum, frustration and resentment. If that is how you feel, how do you think your Hunter Education students, or even the general public, feel when they hear just the word "weapon"? I would guess that most often when the public reads or hears the word "weapon," usually from the media, it has the word "nuclear" or "assault" in front of it. How do you react to those phrases?

My Webster's Dictionary defines weapon as: n 1. An instrument to fight with. Additionally, my Funk & Wagnalls Dictionary defines weapon as: n 1. Any implement of war or combat.

Does a hunter go into the field intending to fight, combat, or wage war against the animals that he or she is hunting? The answer, except in the rare instance of a hunter being attacked by a wild animal, is obviously no. As instructors, we teach our students that hunters are out to "harvest" or "take" a deer or quail or some other animal. Does that sound like an activity where someone should be using a "weapon"?

The word "weapon" has a negative connotation to the public and I suggest that, whenever possible, a different word should be used in its place. Firearm, rifle, shotgun, pistol, revolver, and even hunting "implement" can all be used to replace the word weapo_, and will better describe the instrument being discussed. I realize that for some of us who served in the military, or in law enforcement, and were taught to use a weap__ in those settings, it will be difficult to stop using the word wea___ in our courses. It may not be possible to rid our vocabulary of we_____ totally. Particularly when reading game laws or accident reports to our students. However, I believe that one of the most positive things that we can do as Hunter Education Instructors is promote the responsible use of firearms, and one way to do that is to eliminate the w_____ word.

*Bill Tidwell Master Hunter Education Instructor
Vice-President California Hunter Education Instructor Association*

Exhibit H

To: Hank Avila, Legislative Research Department
From: LeAnn M. Schmitt, Special Assistant to the Secretary, Kansas Dept. of Wildlife and Parks

Re: Legislative request for ethnic breakdown of Kansas hunters, hunter education instructors, and KDWP employees

Note: Hank, as you can see below, we do not keep track of the ethnicity of hunter education instructors. If you have further questions please call me at 296-3905.

ETHNIC %	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	ASIAN	OTHER
<i>Kansas Hunters</i> ¹	97%	²	<1%	²	²
<i>Kansas Hunter Education Instructors</i>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>KDWP Employees</i>	97.5%	0.25%	0.49%	0.25%	1.97% ³

¹ From U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service 2001 *National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation*.

² sample size too small to reliably report data

³ American Indian or Alaskan Native

NA=not available

Exhibit I

TO: Hank Avila, Legislative Research Department

FROM: Dick Koerth, KDWP

SUBJECT: Hunter Education Program

DATE: July 8, 2005

Pursuant to your request of July 8, 2005, the following information is provided regarding the Hunter Education Program operated by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP). Additional information on the Hunter Education program is available on the KDWP website.

Cost of Program: For FY 2004, the KDWP spend \$473,430 not including a cost equivalent for volunteer hours. Federal aid allows the KDWP to include an amount for volunteer hours as an in-kind match for federal aid. For FY 2004, that amount was \$226,592.

Who Pays: Program is financed with Wildlife Fee Funds and reimbursed with Federal aid from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. There are no fees charged to the persons who take the course.

Number of FTE: The program has 3.0 FTE positions. The courses are taught by volunteer instructors at various locations across the State.

Are There SGF monies used to Finance the Program: No, as stated above, the program is financed with special revenue funds and federal aid.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please call. Thank you.

STATE OF KANSAS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SERVING: ALLEN, ANDERSON, FRANKLIN

COFFEY, AND WOODSON COUNTIES

9th District
State Capitol, Room 180-W
Topeka, KS 66612-1504
785-296-7636
otto@house.state.ks.us

102 9th Street
LeRoy, KS 66857
620-964-2355



BILL OTTO

December 14, 2005
Mr. Mike Hayden
Secretary
Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks
1020 Kansas Ave. Room 200
Topeka, KS 66612-1327

Dear Mr. Hayden,

On 12-13-05 I attended a meeting of the Deer-Creek Watershed Board of Allen and Anderson Counties. I was rather shocked at some of the information they gave me and have some questions for you. At site 128 you required them to hire a survey to see if there was a type of rag weed and any spotted skunks, this survey cost the taxpayers of Kansas \$10,000 for this site and another site. I looked at both sites and could have told them the same thing for \$100 and would have been very happy. Question, is this because of the Federal endangered species act, or a Kansas act?

The inspection found no indanged rag weeds or spotted skunks, at either site. But, site #128 was deemed favorable for skunks and because of this the district had to pay \$11,500 to get a permit to build the lake. My question is, what happened to the money? Was it used to build habitat favorable for spotted skunks? If this is the case I would like to know where that habitat was constructed? I viewed the site and it did not look anything like the underside of my house and last year five skunks were captured trying to make the under side of my house home. I would like to know how much money the department has taken in from watershed districts and what was done with that money.

Sincerely,

Bill Otto

CC

Clyde Durst, President Deer Creek Watershed
Don Meyers, Chairman Wild life & Parks
Mike O'Neal, Chairman Judiciary
Derek Schmidt, Senator Allen & Anderson Co.

Susan Lynn Editor Iola Register
Melvin Neufeld, appropriations chair
Bill Feuerborn, 5th District Rep.
Governor Kathleen Sebelius

Eddie Aldrine

Wildlife and Parks Committee

January 25, 2006

HB 2210

Thank you, Mr. Chair for letting me speak this afternoon. Also, thank you everyone in this committee for giving your time hearing me speak on this matter. My name is Eddie Aldrine, and I am here on behalf of Representative Bill Otto to explain why this bill should be amended. I, myself, am a member of the 190th Air Refueling Wing of the Kansas Air National Guard, based here in Topeka at Forbes Field. I am an avid hunter, and hunt for the better part of the year, and have been every year for the past 13 years.

I am here to speak today about the training the military gets in relation to the safety and use of firearms. In the United State Air Force, every Airman is trained in the use of the M-16 rifle at Basic Military Training at Lackland AFB, Texas. If need be for special job, we are also trained in the use of other weapons at a later time after basic training. We spend a 12 hour day, sometimes longer, training on how to use the M-16. About 2 hours of that training are used for the actual firing of the weapon. During the firing of the weapon, we are expected to qualify to use the weapon. The other ten plus hours are used for training of firearms safety and how to care for your weapon. This training, as you may already know, is a lot of the curriculum that is already taught in the

Hunter's Safety courses. As for the other branches of the armed forces, they get a whole lot more training using the M-16 than the Air Force for obvious reasons. One exception may be the Navy and the Coast Guard. Nonetheless, they too are taught the safety and use of these weapons.

After basic training, us service members are required to re-qualify every so often with the M-16 at our duty station. Out at the 190th, we personnel that don't normally carry the M-16 have to qualify every three years. At that same time we are again taught the safety and use of the weapon. A lot of the subject matter in the Hunter's Education classes is taught again in this training we get. It is basically hammered into our heads about safety of firearms during this time. I have heard before that the Army trains every 3-6 months. I am not sure if this is true or not, but it sounds pretty credible. The same thing probably also applies to the Marines. With the soldiers and marines using their weapon almost on an everyday basis, I'm sure they get more safety training than I ever would being in the Air Force.

One thing that I would change on this bill though is the sentence towards the end of subsection F. It states, "At the time of purchasing a hunting license, such person shall be required to exhibit proof, satisfactory to the secretary, that such person qualifies for the exemption provided by this subsection." I think the bill needs to explain what the proof needed is. Some examples would be a DD Form 214, a Military ID card, or any other forms of identification needed to show that the person is or has been in the military.

Mr. Chair, I again thank you for letting me speak today before this committee, and I would like to thank the committee for their time this afternoon. Thanks.

I am open to any questions at this time...

KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & PARKS

KATHLEEN SEBELIUS, GOVERNOR

**Testimony on HB 2210 relating to Exemptions for Hunter Education
To
House Committee on Wildlife, Parks and Tourism**

**By Christopher J. Tymeson
Chief Legal Counsel
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks**

January 25, 2006

House Bill No. 2210 would amend K.S.A. 32-920 relating to hunter education and exempt current members of the military who have completed basic training and advanced individual training as well as any honorably discharged or retired veteran from the requirements of hunter education. The provisions of this bill would be effective on July 1, 2006. **The Department is opposed to the provisions contained in this bill.**

Hunter education has been a requirement for more than 30 years in the state of Kansas. In that time, hunting accidents have been dramatically reduced, due in large part to the training provided by the nearly 1,200 active hunter education instructors within the state. Hunter education students come from all walks of life, young and old, and all obtain the same base level of education. That base level of education is what keeps hunters safe in the field.

The base level of education includes not only safe gun handling but also ethics and responsibility, game laws, first aid, landowner relations, archery skills, principles of wildlife management and conservation; muzzleloading, survival, archery, and boating skills, just to name a few. Many of those items are only taught in hunter education and are necessary to train hunters. While certain branches within the military may teach some very basic firearm safety, those practices are far from uniform and in many cases are contrary to what is taught in hunter education. **Further, even the military requires hunter education to hunt on military installations as the military discerns that the training they provide is different from hunter education.**

The availability of reciprocal hunter education courses around the United States further bolsters the position of the Department. Courses are available in all jurisdictions and are not an impediment to safely enjoying the great outdoor opportunities and traditions in Kansas. **The Department appreciates your support in opposition to this bill.**

Office of the Secretary

1020 S Kansas Ave., Ste. 200, Topeka, KS 66612-1

Phone 785-296-2281 Fax 785-296-6953 www.kdwp.s

House Committee on Wildlife, Parks
and Tourism
1/25/06
Attachment 3

25 January, 2006

Timothy J. Bruggeman
6721 Earnshaw
Shawnee, KS 66216

Testimony to Kansas State House
Wildlife, Parks, and Tourism Committee
Opposition to HB2210

Mr. Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Committee,

My name is Tim Bruggeman. I am a resident of Shawnee, Kansas. I am, among other things, an avid hunter and shooting sports enthusiast, and I am also a volunteer Hunter Education Instructor, and have been teaching hunter education since 2001.

First, I want to make it clear that my testimony today does not in any way represent the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. I am here on my own behalf. I point out that I am a hunter and a hunter education instructor to show that I have some expertise in the subject this bill would affect.

I also want to make it clear that I completely respect and support the fine members of our nation's armed forces. I am grateful to these men and women who serve our country. I sincerely appreciate that they are willing to risk their lives, voluntarily, to protect America and our values of freedom and democracy. My father served in the military, and several of the Hunter Education Instructors with whom I teach regularly have served in the military. I hold these people in the highest regard.

I note that several of the members of this Committee are also sponsors of this bill. Though I do not know the reasons, I can only guess that the drafters of this bill believed either that military service somehow provides suitable training to be a hunter, or perhaps this is a way to show gratitude to our military personnel for their service to our country. In either case, I believe this is misguided, and counter to the basic premise and goal of hunter education, which is to prevent hunting accidents, and to ensure the future of the sport.

Military personnel, by necessity, are taught the military strategies of how to kill or incapacitate other human beings and cause damage to their equipment.

By contrast, one of our goals as hunter education instructors is to instill in our students that killing or injuring other human beings or causing damage to their possessions is to be avoided at all costs. In hunting, safety is more important than success.

Our goal in hunter education is to teach the students what it means to be a responsible, ethical, safe hunter. Nothing in military training prepares anyone to be a responsible, ethical, safe hunter. One would certainly not expect a new military trainee to be able to forego basic training if it could be shown that they had a hunter education certificate. That would be absurd. But the reverse is equally absurd. It is illogical to allow an individual in the field without training.

Passage of this bill would do a disservice to other hunters in Kansas who will share the public and private lands on which we hunt, potentially alongside or within range of these hunters who have not had the benefit of hunter education. By allowing a classification of individuals to forego hunter education, we have among us a group of individuals who have never had the benefit of having

learned the importance of what it means to be a responsible, ethical, safe hunter. We already have enough people who are grandfathered, because of their age, from having to hold a hunter education certification. In my personal experience, I have found that some of these "grandfathered" hunters are the least safe of the hunters out there. We don't need more.

I have, on occasion, had members of the military tell me and my fellow instructors that they were taking our hunter education class "only because the State required it." And that they didn't need the class because, "I already know how to kill." Knowing how to kill does not make one a hunter. In many cases, at the end of our class these same students tell us they are glad they took the class, learned a lot, and benefited from it.

Since being implemented in Kansas in the early 1970's, hunter education has had a profound effect on reducing the number of hunting accidents in the State of Kansas. This is mirrored by the same results in every State in the United States. Hunting is a safe sport, and it's getting safer due to mandatory hunter education. Statistics indicate hunting, on a number of injuries per participant basis, is safer than all of the mainstream participation sports, such as baseball, basketball, and football.

I've stated several times; in our hunter education classes we teach what it means to be a responsible, ethical, safe hunter. Some of the most important things we hope these new hunters take with them when they leave our classroom are not found on the test.

We teach the hunter's code of ethics (attached.) We teach that being an ethical hunter means doing the right thing, even when nobody is looking. It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this, because as hunters, there are many times when we're the only person around for miles.

We teach respect for the landowners on whose land we'll be hunting, respect for the hunters with whom we'll be hunting, respect for the land itself, respect for the animals we hunt, and also respect for the non-hunting public. We teach that hunting is a privilege, not a right, and if we hunters abuse that privilege, it can be taken away from us. If we, by our actions, turn non-hunters into anti-hunters, on some first Tuesday in November, we might find they've voted our privilege away.

Granted, we cannot *make* these new hunters who pass through our class responsible, ethical, safe hunters, any more than driver's education can *make* new drivers responsible, ethical, safe drivers. But we can show them what it means, and why it's important to the future of the sport. But if they never enter our classroom, the opportunity will be lost to get them started on the right foot.

I hope you understand, by my testimony, that I am passionate about hunting, and passionate about hunter education. When I teach, my goal is that the new hunters who pass through my class will some day become as passionate about hunting as I am, and will pass it on to generations to come as I do. I do not want anyone, or any group, to jeopardize the hunting sports and I fear that passage of this bill would do just that.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today.

1. I pledge to learn and follow the rules of firearms and hunting safety, and I will require the same of my hunting partners.
2. I pledge to obey all hunting regulations. I will conduct myself in an ethical, sportsmanlike manner and I will require the same of my hunting partners.
3. I pledge to respect the activities and beliefs of other hunters and non-hunters.
4. If I see a game law violation or vandalism, I pledge to report it to wildlife authorities immediately.
5. I pledge to ask permission to hunt from landowners. I will share any game I bag with my host.
6. I pledge to hunt under the rules of "fair chase." I will not take unfair advantage of game species.
7. I pledge to improve my hunting and marksmanship skills. I will take only those shots which permit a clean kill.
8. I pledge to support wildlife conservation programs. I will help restore habitat and wildlife so future sportsmen will have a high quality outdoor experience.
9. I will teach others the skills, techniques, rules and ethics of a true sportsman.
10. I pledge to make full use of any game I bag. I will prevent its waste.

My name is Tim Wright. I am a United States Navy Veteran, having served from 1973 to 1977. Since October of 1977, I have volunteered as a Kansas Hunter Education Instructor, currently holding the position of Master Instructor and Area Coordinator. In addition to the training of students, my job responsibilities as an area-coordinator include the training of instructors for the program.

I am testifying against the passage of subsection (f) - the amendment to HB 2210 regarding exempting our military personnel from Hunter Education because we want safe hunters in Kansas.

The fact is - hunter education is required in our 50 states and 11 Canadian provinces. All Kansas resident military personnel born after July 1, 1957 are required to have Hunter Education and have had the opportunity to do so.

The reason I believe that this law should not be passed is that I know from experience that military personnel are trained to identify and eliminate certain targets. Those targets are most predominately people in camouflage clothing. We want safe hunters in Kansas.

It is important for the military to get hunter education because it is our opportunity to change these combat veterans into safe hunters in Kansas.

Statistically, failure to properly identify the target and muzzle control are the highest causes of accidents.

As a hunter education instructor, we teach our students to identify their target and what lies beyond. They are taught to make the judgment call: Is this a safe shot to take? In game hunting, camouflage clothing is worn by our duck hunters, turkey hunters and bow hunters. We teach our students to look for other hunters in camouflage, buff and orange colors, because we want safe hunters in Kansas.

Military weapons training does not spend a lot of time on where the weapon is pointed. They are taught that an aggressor can come from any direction, and to keep their weapon at the ready. Muzzle control and keeping a firearm pointed in a safe direction are issues that we drive home in our hunter education classes. We want safe hunters in Kansas.

Another difference is that the military issues weapons, specifically designed to be used against another person. Sportsmen use firearms or sporting arms designed to harvest game. While these are both lethal to humans, they must be viewed as specific to their intended use. We want safe hunting in Kansas.

It is in the best interest of the public if all hunters have the same training before hunting in Kansas. I strongly urge that you do not pass the amendment to HB 2210 so we can continue safe hunting in Kansas.

Opposition to House bill 2210 Hunter Ed Exemption for Military!

Dear Committee Members:

I have been a Hunter Education Instructor since the beginning of the Kansas program in 1973. Prior to that I was an NRA Hunter Safety Instructor.

Hunter Education came upon the national scene in the late 1940's. The program was driven by the surge in hunting accidents attributed to the returning veterans who now took up hunting following their service in World War II. Hunter Ed has proven to be the most effective volunteer driven safety program in the United States as shown by the continual decline in accidents year.

Military people are trained to shoot people, hunters are trained not to! Military people shoot at shapes, objects, sounds without regard for what lies beyond. Hunters are trained to positively identify their target and make sure that a safe backstop is behind their shot.

Military people use weapons that can be shoulder fired, fired from the hip, are fully automatic and use high capacity magazines. Hunters are trained to shoot one shot, not to spray and pray!

There are many subjects included in Hunter Ed classes that are not incorporated in the Military efforts.

I operate a trap shooting range near Fort Riley and many Military people use the range. We are always on alert to make sure that safe range gun handling rules are enforced, due to the difference in how weapons are handled by military and recreational shotgun shooters.

Hunting is safe and getting safer. Let's keep it that way!

I urge defeat of the amendment to bill # 2210!

Thank you

Ed Augustine

1513 Hale Drive Junction City KS 66441

Hunter Ed Instructor #0827

Hunter Ed Area Coordinator

Former executive board member of the International Hunter Ed Association (IHEA)

Member, IHEA Hall of Fame

NRA Training Counselor and Firearms Instructor

HOUSE WILDLIF , PARKS, & TOURISM COMMITTEE

**Chairman Myers
Committee Members**

Chairman Myers, and Honorable Committee Members,

My name is George Petersen, and I am a Kansas Hunter Education Area Coordinator and Instructor with 30 years of teaching in the Kansas Hunter Education Program. I am also a National Rifle Association Certified Firearms Instructor as well as an instructor through the National Sporting Clays Association. I am a veteran of the United States Army and thus have experienced the firearms training given by the military, as well as having taught in the Kansas Program and as an NRA Instructor of over 20 years.

I wish to make my opposition to the proposed amendment of HB 2210, specifically paragraph f, page 2, lines 4 through 11 known to the committee.

The military allows hunting of wild game on many military reservations, including Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth. The military REQUIRES all hunters, hunting on these reservations to have taken and passed a Hunter Education course. All 50 states have Hunter Ed courses as does Canada, and Mexico. A passing score in any program is accepted in all 50 states, Canada, and Mexico. Since the military is now a volunteer service and the Hunter programs nationwide are older than most of the servicemen and women, it would appear that all would have had the opportunity to have taken a course in their youth years.

Last year I passed out copies of the Kansas Hunter Education text to all of the committee members. It is very obvious that the military firearms training is geared to using firearms as WEAPONS, to include pointing at and shooting individuals to wound or kill. The Hunter Ed program teaches the safe handling of firearms and the correct identification of targets. The Kansas program has taught almost 500,00 students to date. Many of our instructors are veterans, including many with combat experiences, and those I have visited with ALL oppose this amendment. This includes the current director of the Kansas Program who is a retired Marine veteran with tours in Viet Nam.

Although the volunteer instructors who belong to the Kansas Hunter Education Instructors Association cannot by law lobby, we can as individuals express our thought on this piece of legislation.

I will be the first to stand in defense of our military and know the sacrifice they make to defend our country: however, I doubt if many feel that a free pass through Hunter Ed is justified.

Thank you: George Petersen 785-272-4383 Kansas Hunter Ed Instr No. 5166

Installations

Alan Hynek

Army Ranges and Training Land Program



Togo D. West, Jr.
Secretary of the Army

for the Army range and training land acquisition programs. It establishes the responsibilities of the major participants in the range and training land programs and prescribes procedures for planning, programming, developing, and operating training ranges and procedures for acquiring additional training land in the continental United States.

Applicability. This regulation applies to the Active Army, the Army National Guard, and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Proponent and exception authority. The proponent for this regulation is the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DCSOPS). The DCSOPS has the authority to approve exceptions to this regulation that are consistent with controlling law and regulation. The DCSOPS may delegate this authority in writing, to a division chief under his supervision within the proponent agency in the grade of colonel or the civilian equivalent.

Army management control process. This regulation contains management control

provisions, but does not contain key management controls that must be evaluated.

Supplementation. Supplementation of this regulation is prohibited without prior coordination and approval of HQDA (DAMO-TR).

Suggested Improvements. Users are invited to send comments and suggested improvements on DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publication and Blank Forms) directly to HQDA (DAMO-TR), 400 Army Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310-0400.

Distribution. Distribution of this publication's has been made in accordance with initial distribution number (IDN) 093201, intended for command levels C, D, and E levels for the Active Army, Army National Guard and U.S. Army Reserve.

History. This update printing is a revision of this publication. Because the publication has been extensively revised, the changed portions have not been highlighted.

Summary. This regulation assigns responsibilities and prescribes policy and procedures

Contents (Listed by paragraph and page number)

Chapter 1

Introduction, page 1

Purpose • 1-1, page 1

References • 1-2, page 1

Explanation of abbreviations and terms • 1-3, page 1

Responsibilities • 1-4, page 1

Army Ranges and Training Land Program • 1-5, page 1

Range safety • 1-6, page 1

Range standardization and modernization • 1-7, page 1

Planning and development • 1-8, page 1

Project review and approval process • 1-9, page 2

RTLTP resourcing • 1-10, page 2

Quality assurance of range development projects • 1-11, page 2

Training land requirements and acquisition process • 1-12, page 3

Range control • 1-13, page 3

Range clearance • 1-14, page 3

Deviations • 1-15, page 3

Chapter 2

Responsibilities, page 6

The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Installations, Logistics & Environment (ASA(IL&E)) • 2-1, page 6

The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower and Reserve Affairs (ASA(MRA)) • 2-2, page 6

Department of the Army, Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (DA ACSIM) • 2-3, page 6

The Director Army Safety (DASAF), Office of the Chief of Staff, Army (OCSA) • 2-4, page 6

Department of the Army, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (DA DCSOPS) • 2-5, page 6

Department of the Army, Chief of Engineers (DA COE) and Headquarters, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (HQUSACE), • 2-6, page 6

The Surgeon General (TSG) • 2-7, page 7

The Chief, Army Reserve (CAR) and Headquarters, US Army Reserve Command (USARC) • 2-8, page 7

The Chief, National Guard Bureau (CNGB) • 2-9, page 8

The Commanding General, Training and Doctrine Command (CG TRADOC) • 2-10, page 8

The Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command (CG AMC) • 2-11, page 9

MACOM commanders • 2-12, page 9

Installation/community commanders • 2-13, page 10

Chapter 3

Ranges and Training Land Program Processes, page 10

Introduction • 3-1, page 10

RTLTP planners • 3-2, page 11

RTLTP planning process • 3-3, page 11

Range project development process • 3-4, page 11

*This regulation supersedes AR 210-21, 1 April 1982.

Contents—Continued

Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program • 3–5,
page 12
Training land requirements and acquisition process • 3–6, *page 13*
Army Master Range Plan (AMRP) • 3–7, *page 13*
HQDA Program Review Board (PRB) • 3–8, *page 13*
Summary • 3–9, *page 13*

Chapter 4

Quality Assurance of Range Development Projects, *page 13*

Standard design development • 4–1, *page 13*
Project review and validation • 4–2, *page 13*
Support for OMA funded/non-standard ranges • 4–3, *page 14*

Chapter 5

Range and Training Land Operations, *page 14*

Introduction • 5–1, *page 14*
Range organization • 5–2, *page 15*
Range regulations and standard operating procedures • 5–3,
page 15
Communications systems • 5–4, *page 15*
RTLTP management automation systems • 5–5, *page 15*
Notice of firing • 5–6, *page 15*
Impact areas • 5–7, *page 15*
Trespassing on Army installations • 5–8, *page 16*
Other range and training land usage • 5–9, *page 16*
Training event spectators and firing military weapons by non-
military personnel • 5–10, *page 16*
Hunting, fishing and other recreational activities • 5–11, *page 16*
Education • 5–12, *page 16*
Policing ranges • 5–13, *page 16*
US Army use of civilian or host nation ranges • 5–14, *page 17*
Installation compatible use zones • 5–15, *page 17*

Chapter 6

RTLTP Automation and Configuration Management, *page 17*

General • 6–1, *page 17*
RTLTP automation products • 6–2, *page 17*
Review and prioritization • 6–3, *page 17*
General automation management policies and process • 6–4,
page 17

Appendixes

- A. References, *page 19*
- B. Headquarters, Department of the Army boards and procedures,
page 21
- C. Ranges and training facilities reports, *page 24*
- D. Establishing requirements for acquisition of training Lands,
page 25

Figure List

- Figure 1–1: Range Development Project Approval and Funding
Flow, *page 4*
- Figure 1–2: Training Land Requirements and Acquisition Model
(ATLAM), *page 5*
- Figure D–1: Sample LURS Format, *page 28*
- Figure D–2: Sample AAS Format, *page 29*

Glossary

Index

Army authorized personnel must be coordinated in advance with the installation range manager/officer. The requesting agency assumes all responsibility and liability of personnel and costs associated with entry to the impact area. The safety of military and civilian personnel within an impact area takes precedence over all other activities. Access control procedures will be established and implemented by the installation or community commander.

5-8. Trespassing on Army installations

Installation/community commanders must take precautions to prevent: unauthorized persons from entering the installation training complex, entry by livestock not addressed through written agreements with the owners, handling or removal of unexploded ordnance (UXO) by unauthorized personnel, or encroachment by SDZ or noise contours established by agreement or local jurisdiction beyond the training complex or installation boundary.

5-9. Other range and training land usage

a. Installation/community commanders may approve the use of ranges and training areas by schools, federal or state and local government agencies, organized clubs, and civic associations. Requests for such use should be submitted through the installation/community public affairs officer to the range officer. Civilian organizations must comply with Department of Defense and DA regulations and directives governing the use of Federal property. Overseas locations must also conform to requirements or considerations on usage by other than US agencies governed by the Foreign Military Assistance Act, Arms Export Control Act, Foreign Military Sales Act or other applicable statutes. OCONUS MACOM shall coordinate with their supporting international legal counsel prior to approving non-US use of their facilities.

b. Written bilateral agreements between the installation and using organizations are prepared for each approved use. These agreements specify the rights, liabilities, procedures, regulatory requirements, and responsibilities associated with the use of the Army property by lease or permit in accordance with AR 405-80. Completion of the National Rifle Association approved pistol and rifle instructor's course, or equivalent, is mandatory for individuals designated to perform range Officer in Charge (OIC) or Range Safety Officer (RSO) duties on small arms ranges. OIC and RSO responsibilities are detailed in AR 385-63.

c. Private and local government organizations are subject to the provisions of this regulation while using Army ranges or training areas. The use of personal protective equipment, such as hearing protectors, for all individuals in the immediate vicinity of shooters is required while shooting on ranges.

d. Installation/community commanders may withdraw use privileges from any person or organization that willfully disobeys rules and regulations prescribed for the firing range or whose conduct on the range or installation warrants such action. Installation/community commanders may refuse the use of firing ranges to any individual whose knowledge of the principles of weapons handling and marksmanship is so deficient as to pose a threat to life and property.

5-10. Training event spectators and firing military weapons by non-military personnel

Approved non-military personnel may fire on installation firing ranges when engaged in an approved course of marksmanship training or when participating in activities involving familiarization firing of small arms, such as unit organizational or family days. Specific safety requirements are addressed in AR 385-63.

5-11. Hunting, fishing and other recreational activities

a. The allocation of training land and ranges to recreational use (for example, all hunting, fishing and trapping) on all Army installations are normally reached through ITAM management procedures, primarily TRI, in coordination with the preparation or update of the installation's Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (10 USC 670) and all applicable federal, state, host nation or other local laws and regulations (10 USC 2671).

b. The use of the installation/community training complex for outdoor recreational activities shall be coordinated with and approved by the range officer to prevent military personnel and the general public from exposure to hazards. Installation or community commanders will ensure participating personnel have successfully completed all safety and education requirements as described in this regulation.

c. The conduct of uncontrolled or unscheduled outdoor recreation activities within the installation/community training complex is prohibited.

d. Outdoor recreational activities in temporary or permanent (dud-producing) contaminated impact areas are strictly prohibited, without exception. There will be no other hunting, fishing or other recreational activities in officially designated or marked impact areas. The range, safety, and natural resource officers shall determine recreational use area boundaries adjacent to an impact area in accordance with ARs 385-63 and 200-3.

e. Firing on marksmanship or recreational ranges without an approved range OIC and RSO is strictly prohibited.

f. Installation or community commanders will establish a "blaze-orange" policy for hunters in coordination with host nation, state wildlife or management officials.

5-12. Education

At minimum, installation/community commanders will—

a. Conduct an aggressive education program for all military and civilian personnel, authorized family members (especially school age children) and the general public on the dangers of duded ammunition and other UXO in coordination with the installation safety office, public affairs office, and range control organization. Maximum use should be made of Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) personnel and the general guidance contained in FM 9-15.

b. Provide periodic public service notices through the public affairs office to warn neighboring communities of the hazards involved in trespassing on Army installations and handling unexploded ammunition.

c. Educate the local community of the hazards associated with special-use airspace, if applicable, to the installation/community.

d. As a part of ITAM management responsibilities, conduct environmental awareness education programs concerning the conservation of natural and cultural resources during training.

e. Completion of an NRA hunter safety course or equivalent is mandatory before individuals participate in hunting activities on Army land.

f. Maintain appropriate warning signs and barriers as prescribed by AR 385-63.

g. OCONUS MACOM may be required to complete the above in the host nation's native or designated language and the PAO or CMO can assist in completing language translation requirements.

5-13. Policing ranges

Range and training area police are mandatory portions of the installation training plan. The range officer will plan these activities and facilitate inspections to support this requirement. AR 385-63 lists requirements and responsibilities. Range managers are responsible to ensure that any materials or dunnage resulting from MILCON maintenance or repair activities are cleared prior to resumption of training activities.

a. Commanders at all levels shall ensure that the collection and removal of expended brass and dunnage associated with units occupying firing ranges, weapons training facilities, and training areas are completed on a routine basis. The only exceptions to this requirement are areas where aircraft-mounted weapons are fired over extended terrain or inaccessible areas, or unscheduled clearance operations supporting UXO impact areas.

b. Disposing of serviceable or unserviceable ammunition into contaminated impact areas or elsewhere within or outside installation/community boundaries is strictly prohibited.

c. Units are expected to repair and police, as described above, based on "fair wear and tear". ITAM Land Rehabilitation and Maintenance (LRAM) component provides maneuver damage