

# Consent Calendar: June 15, 2018 Commission Meeting

(From the May 18, 2018 Committee Meeting)

REGULATION	PROPOSED RECOMMENDATION	MOTION	COMMITTEE
301 KAR 1:015	<p><u>Modification of 301 KAR 1:015. Boat and motor restrictions</u></p> <p><b>1) Proposal for idle speed on Benjy Kinman Lake</b></p> <p>At Benjy Kinman Lake, several anglers have indicated that they would no longer fish the lake because of the current trolling motor only regulation. A concrete ramp was built at Kinman Lake to accommodate larger fishing boats; however, the electric motor only regulation is a deterrent for many anglers since they cannot easily or safely load their boats on the trailers. The anglers requested that KDFWR consider an idle-speed only regulation for the lake.</p> <p>The major reason that an idle-speed only regulation was not originally considered for the lake involved the presence of a pair of bald eagles which had built a nest on a tree located on the bank of the lake. Fairly recently, the tree holding the nest has fallen, and the eagles are nesting away from the lake. Kate Slankard, Avian Biologist with KDFWR, reported that the breeding pair moved to an adjacent property along the Kentucky River and that she is supportive of allowing anglers to use gas motors on the lake.</p> <p>KDFWR recently increased the number of lakes where boaters are allowed to run gas motors at idle speed, and we have received no negative comments since those regulations were implemented. Allowing anglers to use their gas motors at idle speed would have no negative impact on the lake, its fishery or shoreline. The regulation would allow anglers to more easily and safely utilize the entire lake, and putting boats onto trailers would no longer pose a problem.</p>	<p>Commissioner Bond made a motion for idle speed only on Benjy Kinman Lake.</p> <p>Commission Knott seconded the motion.</p> <p>The item moved to the consent calendar.</p>	Fisheries Committee

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(From the May 18, 2018 Committee Meeting)

<p>301 KAR 1:132</p>	<p><u>Modification of 301 KAR 1:132, Sale of live bait</u></p> <p><b>1) Proposal to restrict mooneye and goldeye for commercial sale</b></p> <p>The KDFWR Commission recently voted to amend 301 KAR 1:130 which restricts movement of any live fish from one water body to another if the fish looks similar to young Asian carp. The amendment added mooneye and goldeye, two species of Hiodontidae that look similar to herrings, to the restricted fish movement list. 301:132 "Sale of Live Bait", currently restricts the sale of live shads and herrings, but does not include mooneye and goldeye. Therefore, the Fisheries Division recommends adding mooneye and goldeye to this regulation.</p>	<p>Commissioner Knott made a motion to restrict commercial sale of live mooneye and goldeye.</p> <p>Commissioner Bond seconded the motion.</p> <p>The item moved to the consent calendar.</p>	<p>Fisheries Committee</p>
<p>301 KAR 1:201</p>	<p><u>Modification of 301 KAR 1:201, Taking of fish by traditional fishing methods</u></p> <p><b>1) Proposal for a 40-inch minimum size limit for musky on Buckhorn Lake</b></p> <p>KDFWR and Commissioner Horn have received requests from Buckhorn Lake muskellunge anglers to increase the musky minimum size limit to 40 inches. In the past, KDFWR has received these requests, but asked the public to wait on results of a research project examining the effects of various minimum harvest lengths on several reservoirs. However, it has become apparent that musky are very difficult to sample on Buckhorn resulting in no significant information from the project.</p> <p>Since 1) there is interest in increasing the minimum harvest size, 2) musky are primarily stocked to promote unique trophy fishing experiences, and 3) Buckhorn Lake cannot be</p>	<p>Commissioner Bond made a motion for a 40-inch minimum length on musky in Buckhorn Lake.</p> <p>Commissioner Knott seconded the motion.</p>	<p>Fisheries Committee</p>

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301 KAR 1:201	<p>sampled with enough efficiency to produce data for competent analyses, the Fisheries Division recommends a 40-inch minimum length limit for musky in Buckhorn Lake.</p>	The item moved to the Consent Calendar.	Commissioner Knott made a motion to change the largemouth bass regulation on Lake Reba to the statewide regulation.	Fisheries Committee
301 KAR 1:201	<p><u>Modification of 301 KAR 1:201, Taking of fish by traditional fishing methods</u></p> <p><b>1) Proposal for statewide largemouth bass regulations on Lake Reba</b></p> <p>Reba Lake's largemouth bass population is currently showing good electrofishing catch rates of fish over 15 and 20 inches (5 year average = 34.1 and 3.6 fish per hour, respectively). For the last several years, the lake has produced an abundance of juvenile fish (5 year average age-0 LMB = 312.5 fish per hour). In addition, 2017 catch rates of spring age-1 fish exceeded the previous high mark by nearly 130 fish per hour. Given the excessive recruitment success and moderate growth rates, there is no longer a reason to protect the bass to 15 inches. In fact, our biologists are concerned that the 15-inch minimum length limit is creating a situation that will lead to an overabundance of smaller bass and reduced growth rates overall. Therefore, the Fisheries Division recommends changing the largemouth bass regulations to the statewide criteria: minimum length limit of 12 inches and daily creel limit of 6 bass.</p>	<p>Commissioner Knott made a motion to change the largemouth bass regulation on Lake Reba to the statewide regulation.</p> <p>Commissioner Bond seconded the motion.</p> <p>The item moved to the consent calendar.</p>	Commissioner Knott made a motion for a statewide 14-inch minimum size limit and 6 fish daily creel limit for	Fisheries Committee
301 KAR 1:201	<p><u>Modification of 301 KAR 1:201, Taking of fish by traditional fishing methods</u></p> <p><b>1) Proposal for statewide 14-inch minimum size limit and 6-fish daily creel limit for walleye, sauger, and their hybrids</b></p> <p>In recent years, the information provided to the Ohio River Fish Management Team (ORFMT; comprised of mainstem state fisheries agencies) noted that sauger catch rates are trending much lower in the Ohio River. The biologists are sampling very few</p>	Commissioner Knott made a motion for a statewide 14-inch minimum size limit and 6 fish daily creel limit for	Commissioner Knott made a motion for a statewide 14-inch minimum size limit and 6 fish daily creel limit for	Fisheries Committee

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301 KAR 1:201	<p>fish over 3 years old and age distribution data indicate that estimated total annual mortality rates appear to be high (70 – 80%). That data is confirmed by recent creel surveys which show anglers are keeping small sauger. Based on research conducted by Southern Illinois University on sauger population trends, the Illinois DNR implemented a 14.0-inch minimum length limit and a 6 fish daily creel limit for sauger, walleye and their hybrids (Sander sp.) on the Ohio River. ORFMT states often work together to design sampling plans, share data and discuss population analyses with the goal of synchronizing Ohio River regulations among states. KDFWR biologists agree with Illinois' lead on regulating Ohio River Sander sp. populations. Due to susceptibility of these fish to overfishing, the KDFWR Fisheries Division recommends a 14.0 in minimum length limit with a 6 fish daily creel limit for sauger, walleye, and their hybrids. The remaining ORFMT states that have not yet implemented this regulation are in the process of amending their own current regulations. In addition to the Ohio River, this regulation should be implemented statewide to better manage Sander sp. fisheries that have either extremely limited or no natural recruitment. Aside from the Ohio River, maintaining these fish populations for angling is achieved primarily by stocking.</p>	<p>walleye, sauger, and their hybrids.</p> <p>Commissioner Bond seconded the motion.</p> <p>The item moved to the consent calendar.</p>	
<p>301 KAR 1:201</p> <p><b>1) Proposal for statewide largemouth bass regulations on Benjy Kinman Lake</b></p> <p>Shortly after KDFWR purchased the Boone Tract of the Kentucky River WMA, special largemouth bass harvest restrictions were implemented for Benjy Kinman Lake. The lake provided KDFWR with a unique potential to perpetuate a bass population which contained a relatively large number of quality-sized fish. Since purchasing the property, it has become increasingly apparent that the bass population contained a higher proportion of older, larger, slow-growing fish due to low fishing effort prior to the lake opening to the public. After the lake was opened, many of the older fish apparently expired, and excessive numbers of young bass began to recruit in the lake. Without the predatory pressure that the older bass were likely putting on the younger bass in the past, current bass numbers will become excessive and growth will be slower in the</p>	<p><u>Modification of 301 KAR 1:201, Taking of fish by traditional fishing methods</u></p>	<p>Commissioner Knott made a motion for largemouth bass to conform to the statewide regulations at Benjy Kinman Lake</p> <p>Commissioner Bond</p>	<p>Fisheries Committee</p>

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301 KAR 1:201	<p>lake. Although harvest of largemouth bass in Kentucky is normally very low (less than 5% of the fish caught), some harvest will help alleviate overabundance issues and allow for better growth rates. Therefore, the Fisheries Division recommends changing current largemouth bass regulations in the lake to our statewide regulations: daily creel limit of 6 bass which must be at least 12 inches in length.</p>	<p>seconded the motion. The item moved to the consent calendar.</p>	
<p>301 KAR 1:201</p> <p><b>1) Proposal for statewide largemouth bass regulations on Paintsville Lake</b></p> <p>For the past 16 years in Paintsville Lake, a 12-15 inch protective slot limit for largemouth bass has been used in an effort to increase the number of larger bass in the lake. Slot limits are typically used to allow harvest of smaller largemouth bass to reduce over abundant recruitment, restrict harvest within the slot to allow for growth to quality size, and usually, there is a low maximum number for daily harvest to minimize exploitation of the largest fish. Often, slot limits are intended to be used over a short term to adjust populations or to test whether or not the slot system will be effective. Based on our Paintsville Lake data, the changes expected in the bass population since 2002 have not been realized. In order to accommodate many requests from bass anglers, the Fisheries Division recommends dropping the current slot limit for largemouth bass in Paintsville Lake in favor of statewide regulations.</p>	<p>Modification of 301 KAR 1:201. <u>Taking of fish by traditional fishing methods</u></p>	<p>Commissioner Knott made a motion to remove current regulations on largemouth bass to the statewide regulations for Paintsville Lake.</p> <p>Commissioner Bond seconded the motion.</p> <p>The item moved to the consent calendar.</p>	<p>Fisheries Committee</p>
301 KAR 1:201	<p>Modification of 301 KAR 1:201. <u>Taking of fish by traditional fishing methods</u></p>	<p>Commissioner Bond made a</p>	<p>Fisheries Committee</p>

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301 KAR 1:201	<p><b>1) Proposal to remove shad restriction as bait on Carpenter Lake</b></p> <p>Despite KDFWR's efforts, significant shad removal in Carpenter Lake has not been successful. Reasons for the lack of success are not clear since similar methods are successful on other lakes. Rather than imposing regulations on anglers that have no benefit to the resources, the Fisheries Division would like to remove the current restrictions that do not permit anglers to use shad as bait in this lake.</p>	<p>motion to remove shad restriction as bait in Carpenter Lake.</p> <p>Commissioner Knott seconded the motion.</p> <p>The item moved to the consent calendar.</p>	
301 KAR 1:201	<p><u>Modification of 301 KAR 1:201, Taking of fish by traditional fishing methods</u></p> <p><b>1) Proposal for a daily limit of 15 sunfish on Lake Carnico</b></p> <p>For the last several years, sampling sunfish at Lake Carnico has produced consistently low catch rates and very few large fish. Overall assessment of the lake's bluegill population has ranged from fair (2006 – 2010) to more recently, poor. In 2017, the overall electrofishing catch-per-hour of bluegill was 153, which is 100 fish-per-hour lower than the 10-year average. In 2018, Carnico will be stocked with both bluegill and redear sunfish in an effort to augment natural recruitment. This regulation will help protect the fish and promote survival of the sunfish to larger sizes. Increasing the number and size structure of sunfish in the lake may also eventually lead to sufficient numbers of broodfish such that naturally sustainable populations develop.</p>	<p>Commissioner Bond made a motion for a daily limit of 15 sunfish on Lake Carnico.</p> <p>Commissioner Knott seconded the motion.</p> <p>The item moved to the consent calendar.</p>	Fisheries Committee

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<p>301 KAR 1:201 301 KAR 1:410</p>	<p><u>Modification of 301 KAR 1:201. Taking of fish by traditional fishing methods</u> <u>Modification of 301 KAR 1:410. Taking of fish by nontraditional fishing methods</u></p> <p><b>1) Proposal to add a daily limit and possession limit on paddlefish; traditional and nontraditional methods</b></p> <p>a) There is the potential for recreational anglers using traditional methods to utilize some baits (ie. large-hooked crankbaits, spoons, etc.) in a manner similar to snagging to overharvest paddlefish. In order to prevent this from happening, the Fisheries Division recommends setting the daily creel limit for paddlefish using traditional fishing methods to 2 fish. This would also imply a possession limit of 4 fish using traditional methods. Currently there is no daily creel limit on paddlefish using traditional fishing methods.</p> <p>b) The Fisheries Division received a suggestion from KDFWR Law Enforcement officers concerning the lack of non-traditional fishing method possession limits for paddlefish. At a recent visit with anglers who were camping on the upper Cumberland and were snagging for paddlefish, the officer noted that the anglers possessed more paddlefish than the daily limit (2). The campers suggested that they had been camping for a few days and that was the reason for their possession over the daily limit. Because of that and other instances, the officer requested that KDFWR limit possession of paddlefish to two times the daily limit. Otherwise, enforcement of the daily limit is almost impossible. A possession limit consisting of twice the daily harvest limit would be consistent with traditional sport fishing regulations. Therefore, the Fisheries Division recommends that a possession limit be proposed for paddlefish in our non-traditional fishing regulations.</p>	<p>Commissioner Knott made a motion to add a daily limit and possession limit on paddlefish for both traditional and nontraditional methods.</p> <p>Commissioner Bond seconded the motion.</p> <p>The item moved to the consent calendar.</p>	<p>Fisheries Committee</p>
<p>301 KAR 1:410</p>	<p><u>Modification of 301 KAR 1:410. Taking of fish by nontraditional fishing methods</u></p>	<p>Commissioner Bond made a</p>	<p>Fisheries Committee</p>

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	<p><b>1) Proposal to restrict harvest of lake sturgeon with nontraditional methods</b></p> <p>Lake sturgeon are an endangered (critically imperiled) species in Kentucky, and KDFWR has been working with the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service to restore them in waters of the Commonwealth where they were native. Those areas include the Cumberland River drainage from Wolf Creek Dam (Lake Cumberland) upstream to Cumberland Falls, which includes the Big South Fork and Rockcastle River. KDFWR annually receives fertilized lake sturgeon eggs from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, rears the fish to about 8 inches, and stocks them in the fall. In order to protect the stocked sturgeon, KDFWR has restricted harvest of lake sturgeon using traditional sport fishing and commercial methods, but still needs to amend our regulations to include non-traditional fishing methods.</p>	<p>motion to restrict harvest of lake sturgeon using traditional sport fishing methods.</p> <p>Commissioner Knott seconded the motion.</p> <p>The item moved to the consent calendar.</p>	
<p>301 KAR 2:095</p>	<p><u>Modification of 301 KAR 2:095, Importation of cervid carcasses and parts</u></p> <p><b>1) Change language currently indicating from an infected area to any other state or Canadian province.</b></p> <p>Movement of CWD infected material is a major risk to Kentucky's deer herd. New states and locations are becoming CWD positive each year, making it difficult for Kentucky hunters traveling out of state to hunt to keep up with where the carcass and part ban applies. In addition, as more areas become CWD positive, it is in our best interest as an agency to simply educate our hunters that high-risk materials should not be brought in from any location. Tennessee has recently passed a similar regulation.</p>	<p>Commissioner Storm made a motion to move the item to the Consent Calendar.</p> <p>Commissioner Carlross seconded the motion.</p> <p>The item moved to the Consent Calendar.</p>	<p>Wildlife Committee</p>



# Consent Calendar: June 15, 2018 Commission Meeting

(From the May 18, 2018 Committee Meeting)

301 KAR 2:075	<p><u>Modification of 301 KAR 2:075, Wildlife Rehabilitation Permits</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>Develop an online permitting process</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Greatly reduces administrative burden on program staff and allows for more timely issuance of permits to customers</li> <li>b) 96% have access to internet</li> <li>c) 67% would prefer to renew permit online</li> <li>d) 58% would prefer to enter their annual report data online</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) <b>Require county of capture on the annual and non-releasable reports</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) This would allow for better tracking of animal movement</li> </ol> </li> <li>3) <b>Remove course-pending status for wildlife rehabbers</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) We want rehabbers to have basic rehabilitation skills prior to receiving a permit</li> </ol> </li> <li>4) <b>Edit definition of Wildlife Rehabilitation to include “caring for” and “regularly transporting”</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) This helps to close two loopholes and clears up when a rehab permit is necessary</li> <li>b) Many rehabbers have volunteers that transport animals and those people should be permitted</li> </ol> </li> <li>5) <b>Strengthen our ability to deny or revoke rehabilitation permits</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Consistency is needed between these four regulations</li> </ol> </li> <li>6) <b>Rabies Vector Species - RVS (raccoon, coyote, fox sp., skunk sp.) may only be handled by permitted rehabilitators</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) RVS represent an increased risk of disease transmission</li> </ol> </li> <li>7) <b>Prohibit RVS being kept as non-releasable animals from this point forward, those already in possession may not leave the facility and must be included on the non-releasable animal report for the life of the animal</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) RVS kept by rehabbers inadvertently expose the public to disease</li> <li>b) Refer to photo handout</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>Commissioner Storm made a motion to move the item to the Consent Calendar.</p> <p>Commissioner Carlross seconded the motion.</p> <p>The item moved to the Consent Calendar.</p>	Wildlife Committee
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# Consent Calendar: June 15, 2018 Commission Meeting

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301 KAR 3:120	<p><b>8) RVS and white-tailed deer can only be rehabilitated if found within 100 miles of the rehabilitation facility and must be outside of the USDA Enhanced Rabies Surveillance Zone</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The majority of rehabbers collect from within 50 miles</li> <li>b) This will limit the potential for the spread of rabies and CWD</li> <li>c) Our goal is to limit large scale (across the state) movement of RVS and WTD</li> </ul> <p><b>9) RVS and WTD shall be released into the county of capture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) This will limit the potential for the spread of rabies and CWD (61% support)</li> </ul> <p><b>10) Rehabilitated herps shall be released at the point of origin</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Few herps are rehabbed, will limit disease spread</li> </ul> <p><b>11) All non-permitted persons assisting with rehabilitation must be under the direct supervision of a permitted rehabilitator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) This helps to clarify who needs a permit</li> <li>b) We want to improve the safety and oversight of volunteer workers</li> </ul> <p><b>12) Prohibit public contact, handling, viewing, potential habituation and removal from the facility except for release, vet care, or transfer to another permitted rehab facility for animals undergoing rehabilitation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The goal is rehabilitation and release, not a petting zoo or traveling animal show</li> </ul> <p><b>13) Veterinarians can accept wildlife, including migratory birds, if there is an immediate need of critical care and keep wildlife up to 24 hours once stable without a rehab permit, after which they must transport to a licensed wildlife rehabilitator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Vets can get a rehab permit without taking the required course</li> </ul>	Commissioner Carloss made a motion to	Wildlife Committee
301 KAR 3:120	<p><u>Modification of 301 KAR 3:120, Commercial Nuisance Wildlife Control</u></p> <p><b>1) Develop an online permitting process</b></p>	Commissioner Carloss made a motion to	Wildlife Committee

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Greatly reduces administrative burden on program staff and allows for more timely issuance of permits to customers</li> <li>b) 86% have access to internet, 53% would prefer to renew permit online</li> <li>2) <b>Revise annual report to include county of release</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) This would allow for better tracking of animal movement</li> </ul> </li> <li>3) <b>Require a passing score on the National Wildlife Control Training Program test for new permits</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) This online course represents the best training available (\$200.00)</li> <li>b) Outsourcing this training would reduce the administrative burden on program staff</li> </ul> </li> <li>4) <b>Strengthen our ability to deny or revoke NWCO permits</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Consistency is needed between these four regulations</li> </ul> </li> <li>5) <b>Non-Rabies Vector Species outside the USDA zone can be released on-site or into suitable habitat, Rabies Vector Species outside the USDA zone can be released on-site or in the county of capture</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Currently, on-site release is prohibited. This would allow for exclusion and release on site</li> <li>b) For RVS, this will help limit animal and disease movement</li> <li>c) The majority of NWCOs release within the county of capture</li> </ul> </li> <li>6) <b>Require the euthanasia of captured exotic species</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Example – starlings and house sparrows</li> </ul> </li> <li>7) <b>Add rodenticides to the list of commercially available pesticides that are legal for labeled use</b></li> <li>8) <b>Make it clear that it is illegal to use poisons and chemicals in an extra-label manner on wildlife</b></li> <li>9) <b>If a migratory bird or a federally threatened or endangered species is exhausted, ill, injured or orphaned during the removal, the NWCO is responsible for immediately transferring it to a federally permitted rehabilitator</b></li> </ul>	<p>move the item to the Consent Calendar.</p> <p>Commissioner Storm seconded the motion.</p> <p>The item moved to the Consent Calendar.</p>
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# Consent Calendar: June 15, 2018 Commission Meeting

(From the May 18, 2018 Committee Meeting)

301 KAR 2:081	<p>Modification of 301 KAR 2:081, Transportation and Holding of Live Native Wildlife</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <b>Develop an online permitting process</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Greatly reduces administrative burden on program staff and allows for more timely issuance of permits to customers</li> <li>b) 75% have access to internet, 40% would prefer to renew their permit online</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) <b>Expand our ability to deny or revoke permits and exemptions</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) If citation pending, all actions under an exemption letter must cease</li> <li>b) Consistency is needed between these four regulations</li> </ol> </li> <li>3) <b>Clarify that a commercial wildlife permit is required to profit from native species</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) This is currently not crystal clear in regulation</li> </ol> </li> <li>4) <b>Waive fee for government agencies doing legitimate wildlife management and education</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) We frequently have to charge state agencies to transport wildlife through Kentucky</li> <li>b) Example – alligator snapping turtle restoration in Illinois</li> </ol> </li> <li>5) <b>Clarify that each non-contiguous captive wildlife facility needs a permit</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) We permit the facility, not the person. This needs clarification.</li> </ol> </li> <li>6) <b>No Captive Wildlife permit needed if in KY &lt; 7 days</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) This will streamline the process for shooting preserves and field trials</li> </ol> </li> <li>7) <b>Prohibit the possession of Rabies Vector Species, otter, and bobcat</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Very few of these species in possession – it is time to make this change</li> </ol> </li> <li>8) <b>Prohibit the possession of eastern hellbender, eastern spotted skunk, Kirtland's snake, and bats</b></li> </ol>	<p>Commissioner Storm made a motion to move the items to the Consent Calendar.</p> <p>Commissioner Carloss seconded the motion.</p> <p>The item moved to the Consent Calendar.</p>	Wildlife Committee
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	<p>a) These are Kentucky State Wildlife Grant (SWG) species that need to be protected for potential exploitation in the pet trade</p> <p><b>9) Prohibited species exemption changes (add underlined language):</b></p> <p>a) A government agency <u>conducting research or education at a permanent wildlife center</u></p> <p>b) A college or university <u>conducting research or education that fulfills a classroom requirement</u></p> <p>c) Remove "A licensed or accredited institution of research or education"</p> <p>d) Exempt fur trappers providing coyotes and foxes to commercial foxhound training enclosures from prohibition on holding coyotes and foxes with a valid captive wildlife permit</p> <p>i) This will help to close many loopholes within the exemption process</p> <p><b>10) Provide options for grandfathering in previously-held newly-prohibited wildlife for the life of the animal</b></p> <p>a) We will track these animals on a report submitted at the time of permit renewal</p>		
301 KAR 2:082	<p><u>Modification of 301 KAR 2:082, Transportation and Holding of Live Exotic Wildlife</u></p> <p><b>1) Develop an online permitting process</b></p> <p>a) Greatly reduces administrative burden on program staff and allows for more timely issuance of permits to customers</p> <p>b) Transport permits are already online – we just need a consistent system amongst permits</p> <p><b>2) Expand our ability to deny or revoke permits and exemptions</b></p> <p>a) If citation pending, all actions under an exemption letter must cease</p> <p>b) Consistency is needed between these four regulations</p>	<p>Commissioner Carlross made the motion to move the item to the Consent Calendar.</p> <p>Commissioner Storm seconded the motion.</p>	Wildlife Committee

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	<p>3) <b>Develop procedures for a revoked transportation permit and for the failure to follow the stipulations set forth in an exemption letter</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) These regulations have no teeth, especially when an exemption is involved</li></ul> <p>4) <b>Prohibit the Lynx genus</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Increasing within the pet trade in surrounding states</li><li>b) Inherently dangerous</li></ul> <p>5) <b>Provide options for grandfathering in previously-held prohibited wildlife for the life of the animal</b></p> <p>6) <b>Prohibited species exemptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) <b>Remove the government agency exemption</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) This is an often used loophole allowing prohibited species into the state</li></ul></li><li>b) <b>A college or university conducting research or education that fulfills a classroom requirement</b></li><li>c) <b>Remove “an exhibitor sponsored or contracted by a lawfully operated state or county fair”</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) Our worst offenders show up at fairs – refer to photos</li></ul></li><li>d) <b>Remove “A licensed or accredited institution of research or education” and eliminate future exemption under this criteria</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) This is very unclear and often used to get an exemption</li></ul></li></ul> <p>7) <b>A person/ business/ organization may possess prohibited species under exemptions granted previously.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) We have several facilities housing prohibited species for legitimate purposes</li><li>b) We want to fully exempt these facilities without opening up room for more</li></ul> <p>8) <b>Add conures (parrots) and canaries to the permit exempt list</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Popular in the pet trade and of no consequence to our concerns</li></ul>	The item moved to the Consent Calendar.
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