

Approved _____

Date

3/3/87

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

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

8:00 a.m.~~XXX~~ on February 24, 19 87 in room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Senator Eric Yost
Senator Ben Vidricksen

Committee staff present:

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

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Senator Gerald Karr
Mike Theurer, Kansas Fish & Game Commission
Ivan Wyatt, President, Kansas Farmers Union
Gary Bruch, Kansas Association Commercial Fishgrowers
Sid Corbin, Kansas Association Commercial Fishgrowers
Jerry Haslett, Kansas Wildlife Federation

A motion was made to approve the minutes of the February 17 and 18, 1987 meetings by Senator Feleciano, seconded by Senator Martin. Motion carried.

SB 276 - Concerning Fish & Game Commission fish stocking

Senator Karr stated SB 276 addresses the base problem of fish distribution in private and public waters. Basically, the private sector desires to effectively supply fish to private waters. There have been complaints that quantities of fish being supplied by the Fish & Game Commission is inadequate to fill public water needs now, so distribution to private waters is and can continue to be made by private fishgrowers. Private water was defined as that which has limited access.

Ivan Wyatt testified the proposed legislation calls for the elimination of the state of Kansas as a competitor against independent fishgrowers. The Fish & Game Commission supplies free fish to the private sector, inhibiting development of a viable and substantial market for the fishgrowers. (Attachment A).

Gary Bruch stated SB 276 will enhance the fish market for fishgrowers and promote economic development in Kansas. With the Commission supplying free fish to both private and public waters, the market is limited for commercial fishgrowers. At present there are more public waters than the Commission can adequately supply and the free fish policy is causing cancellation of contracts between owners of private waters and commercial fishgrowers. Mr. Bruch proposed amending lines 93-95 limiting distribution of fish by the Commission to public waters and to grant free access for all license holders to these waters. (Attachment B)

Sid Corbin stated he has operated a fish farm almost 25 years producing a top product for sale or recreational purposes but his market is limited. Mr Corbin cited instances of unhealthy fish provided by the Fish & Game Commission for fee fishing areas. Mr. Corbin feels he should be able to bid on all fish to be stocked in Kansas waters and the present system being used is illegal. (Attachment C).

Testimony was provided from John Bruce (Attachment D) and Sidney Corbin. (Attachment E).

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES,
room 123-S, Statehouse, at 8:00 a.m./~~PM~~ on February 24, 1987

Jerry Haslett, speaking as a neutral, stated this is a complicated issue involving market demands, size and species of fish and public fishing opportunities across the state. Mr. Haslett stated a concern of the Wildlife Federation is the language of the bill "private waters & fees". Mr Haslett urged the Committee to give careful consideration to the ramifications of the bill before acting upon it.

Mike Theurer appeared as an opponent to SB 276, as it adversely limits waters the Commission would be stocking. The proposed language change appears to have the intent of preventing the Commission from stocking any waters where an access fee is charged in addition to the normal state fishing license fee. Such intent will have an economic impact on three lakes managed by the Park and Resources Authority. Mr. Theurer discussed the fee structure for lakes and the memorandum of understanding signed by counties, cities, state, etc. for management of fisheries and recreational activities. Mr. Theurer further stated the fishgrowers have not pursued opportunities for marketing that are present in the state. The Committee was requested to assist the Fish & Game Commission in continuing support to the 2.3% of Kansas lakes classed as public fisheries. (Attachment F)

Senator Martin requested Mr. Theurer to provide statistics regarding the cost per pound of fish being raised at the Milford Hatchery, which Mr. Theurer agreed to compile and provide.

Chairman Werts requested Mr. Theurer to provide copies of his oral testimony for the committee members as needed reference during discussion on the proposed legislation.

Discussion concerned the private lakes available for stocking by private fishgrowers, a market which has not been pursued. Factors determining the cost of raising fish for recreation and development of fisheries were discussed as well as the problems at the Milford Hatchery. Mr. Theurer detailed the services provided by the Commission to the private sector and stated there are presently 5800 lakes that could be stocked by private industry, representing 95% of the total fish stocking market. It is the feeling of the Commission that the complaint of unfair competition will continue to be an issue.

Meeting adjourned. The next meeting will be February 25, 1987.

Santa Energy - Guest List
2-24-87

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Sidney L Coburn R R F Towanda Ks 67149
Leon Giese Panhandle Eastern K.C., Mo
Jerry Hiller Ks Wildlife Fed. Topeka
Gary Bruch RI Strong City Ks
Ivan W. Wyatt McPherson Ks Ks Farmers Union
Emile Muehrich McPherson Ks Kansas Farmers Union
Bill Hanzlick Pratt Ks Fish & Game
Mae Thurer " "

STATEMENT
OF
IVAN W. WYATT, PRES. KANSAS FARMERS UNION
ON SB-276 (Fish Sales)
BEFORE THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES
JANUARY 24, 1987

MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

I AM IVAN WYATT, PRESIDENT OF THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION.

THE STATE OF KANSAS HAS EMBARKED ON A PROGRAM OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. IN AGRICULTURE THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND THEIR SECRETARY, MR. BROWNBACK, ARE INTENSIFYING EFFORTS FOR THE DIVERSIFICATION OF KANSAS AGRICULTURE.

WE OF THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION SUPPORT THESE EFFORTS.

THE BUSINESS OF AQUACULTURE AND THE BUSINESS OF FISH FARMING CAN BE PART OF THESE NEW DEVELOPMENTS. FISH IS BECOMING A GROWING PART OF THE AMERICAN DIET.

THIS IS WHY THE KANSAS FARMERS UNION POLICY, IN PART CALLS FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS COMPETING AGAINST THE INDEPENDENT FISH GROWERS OF THE STATE BY GIVING AWAY STATE PRODUCED FISH TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR. THIS MAKES IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE INDEPENDENT FISH GROWER TO DEVELOPE A VIABLE SUSTAINABLE MARKET: THEREFORE WE GO ON RECORD SUPPORTING SB-276.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO INTRODUCE: GARY BRUCH, LEGISLATIVE AGENT FOR THE KANSAS COMMERCIAL FISH GROWER ASSOCIATION AND SID CORBIN, ALSO WITH THE KCFGA.

A
Wyatt
2-24-87

Mr. Chairman - Members of the committee
I am Gary Bruch, legislative agent
for the Kansas Commercial Fish Growers
Ass. We are a group of fish farmers
that promote and develop private
fish culture in the state of Kansas.

We rise in support of Senate Bill
276 because - first it will enhance
the marketing opportunities for the
commercial fish growers of Kansas.
It also is in the best interest
of the sportsman who pay for the fish
produced by the F & G with their
licenses. This bill would greatly
benefit the sportsman by placing
fish in waters which they can fish.

Some numbers of fish produced at the
hatchery are stocked into impoundments
which require fees in addition to the
Kansas fishing licenses for access. It
seems terribly unfair to the average
fisherman to pay an annual surcharge
of \$3 to produce fish to which he can
be denied access. The free
provision of fish to any waters which
are not accessible to all fishermen

is an insidious form of competition with the private producer of fish in the state. Even when fingerlings are supplied to farm pond owners, there is no requirement that they allow public access to these fish.

Most stockings of this type are in new impoundments. If someone can afford to spend several thousand dollars to build a pond, the extra \$200 to stock it with fish from a private producer should not be a problem. The state of Kansas does not produce and distribute any other agricultural product free of charge, so why should fish be an exception?

I'd like to read a letter from Otto Siemie
Emphasize - enough growers -

We realize farm pond fishing is very popular and we have experienced that when people are permitted access to them they are often willing to buy fish for restocking.

Marketing is the commercial fish growers greatest problem. This bill in no way will jeopardize the F & G's demand because there are more

public waters than they can presently supply.

But it would be of great help to the commercial fish growers. We have to develop our own markets. We have no elevators or sale barns in which to market our product. This makes it terribly difficult to sell fish, especially when free fish are given to potential customers. I personally have had several orders canceled because they were able to get free fish from the F. & G.

I worked with the residents of the Council Bluffs City Lake to develop a yearly stocking plan. They took up a collection from the people who live at the lake, for the fish. \$1,750. Two years ago they called up and canceled their order for that spring. Saying the F & G gave them fish plus the cages to grow them in. I don't care how good a manager or marketer you are, you just can't compete with free fish. We aren't asking for subsidies or guaranteed loans. Just the elimination of unfair competition. There have been several growers that have gone out of business because they couldn't find or develop a market for their fish.

We feel it would be beneficial to the committee to know numbers of fish stocked and where fish are stocked.

We would like to have some facts and figures on the numbers and cost of fish being produced and stocked to present here today. We have ask for this information for the last two years and have been told we would get them, but we don't have it as yet.

For clarification purposes of this bill we feel that the wording that reads - "on private waters that require a person to pay an admission fee, and have a current valid Kansas fishing license or be exempt from licensing."

Should ~~read~~ amended to read - "on other waters that require a person to pay an extra fee for fishing. The commission shall stock only public waters that have free access for fishing to persons who have a valid Kansas fishing license or those who are exempt from licensing."

I'm sure that it was not the intention of the legislature when it created the Kansas Fish & Game commission, to create a state agency that would drive fledgling fish farmers out of business, especially when that agency can not

even supply the needs for their public waters.

Simply put this is a bill to stop unfair competition by a state agency and make it possible for a private enterprise to flourish.

I'm sure you are all aware of the problems that people in agriculture are having today. And we sure don't need this kind of unjust competition.

Passing this bill would be the truest form of economic development possible.

Bus' I thought u. uld rather write the call of hewster
twosidy he can call

4 November 1986

Dr. W. A. Carriger Sr.
927 Kansas Avenue
Topeka, Ks. 66612

OUT

Dear Dr. Carriger:

In a recent visit with Bus Hartley he mentioned conversing with you about the Kansas Fish and Game Commission.

I have known Bus for over 20 years and have developed a high respect of his abilities. He is the largest and most successful private fish grower in Kansas. He and I were involved in the early formation of the Commercial Fish Growers Association and I had many occasions to consult with him in my researches. He is also consulted by fish growers in other states.

Bus is of the opinion that the F. & G. Comm. should get out of the policy of stocking fish in provate waters and I concur. There are now enough fish growers in Kansas to supply the demand for these private waters.

I can recall that the state was once producing trees for distribution. The legislature decided that this program was competing with private producers and closed the nursery. The fish growers pay taxes and increase the economy of the state and can not compete with the state.

It is my contention that the Commission should restrict their production of fishes to: (1) species required to stock their own waters if the species is not available for purchase; and (2) to make investigations and produce species not readily available that might be valuable and suitable for Kansas waters. I believe the license buyers would be more likely to get their money's worth. end -

The Commission had made some significant errors in recent years: (1) The Sasnak program failed and only succeeded in spending millions in a crash program that could not be maintained; and (2) the building of the raceway facilities near Milford reservoir. At the time this facility was being planned I told the planners that they were making mistakes because of the multitude of problems they would encounter. The people producing millions of pounds of channel catfish are growing them in earthen ponds and not in raceways. If the Commission needs more catfish, why not get bids from growers producing them.

Sincerely,

Otto W. Tiemeier, Ph D.
1519 University Drive
Manhattan, Kansas 66502

(c) The commission is hereby prohibited from exchanging, giving or distributing any species of fish needed for stocking any private waters or other waters that require a person to pay an extra fee. *for fishing*
The commission shall stock only public waters that have free access *for fishing* to persons who have a valid Kansas fishing license or those who are exempt from licensing. "

Corbin Fish Farm

I am Sidney Corbin, Towanda, Kansas. I have been in the fish business for about 25 years. I have seen many changes during that time. Laws have become more suitable for me to operate my fish farm. The raising and selling of fish has become more technical. I raise fish in Arkansas in cages in a large lake. I bring them to Kansas to sell at my farm at Towanda. We call the farm a "Fee Fishing Farm". This is where you can go and catch a nice mess of fish in a clean and enjoyable environment. The fish are commercially raised in a cage which makes them clean, plump and tender. The fish raised in Kansas in ponds are also fed commercial feed and are also excellent eating. You need no state fishing license for this because the fish belong to me and I can sell them as I see fit. This law was changed in the state in the late 60's. We are here today to ask you to change the laws to make it more fair to operate our fish business. I believe that we should all be treated equal, so it is hard for me to understand what has happened to some of my sales. I sold fish to the Zoo Park in Sedgwick County for stocking ponds with channel catfish for people to catch. The people have to have a current state fishing license to fish here. I soon lost this sale because the Fish & Game Commission took over the stocking and furnished the cages for free. The Zoo County Park was in the same business I am; as a "Fee Fishing Lake". They had just a different way of getting the fish and money collected. I would like to have been asked to bid on this order, but I lost out. I also bid on the fish for the city of Wichita to sell the fish for "Watson Park" which is another fee fishing lake. They charge \$2.00 to go in and you must have a state fishing license which is another way to collect for fish sold. They also have cages of fish to raise some of the fish. I also sell cages and feed as well as fish to go in cages. All that I get to bid on this order is the feed. Seems the Fish and Game doesn't make feed. I understand the cages were supplied by Fish and Game Commission at no cost and also the fish were supplied at no cost. Looks like I'm out in the cold. (No bid!) I did bid on the feed and got the bid to feed the fish. In 1986 the fish were delivered to the cages for stocking from the Milford Hatchery. I guess when you give away fish you don't need an inspector, but the fish that were delivered that I saw were in very poor health. The death loss was 65% in the first week. The cages of fish were a disaster. If the city of Wichita would have put this out for bid and this happened it would have made a full page in the sport section of the Wichita Eagle.

If this law that is being presented is passed, it will help improve these operations and will put my "Fee Fishing Farm" and the city "Fee Fishing Watson Park" on the same level. The Watson Park is bringing in enough revenue with my stocking that they are looking for 5 more lakes to work like this.

Last year I helped to stock the Wyandotte County Lake, The Shawnee County Lake, Watson Park City Lake and other recreational club lakes. There are other cities that have contacted me to help them improve their lakes for fishing. I am sure that if we would stop the giving

C
Lacey
2-24-87

away of the undersize fish, it certainly would help the commercial fish farmer in Kansas. I think that every fish that is stocked in Kansas (fry or large size) should be put out for bid. I think that the present system is illegal. For a government agency to be able to spend \$5.00 a pound for fish, when they could be bought from private enterprises for a much less cost is not only illegal, but outrageous. There has to be some kind of laws to help solve this situation.

I would welcome the opportunity to bid on all the catfish the state needs at all sizes under the same circumstances of size and health standards that the state of Kansas has been receiving.



Sidney Corbin
Towanda, Kansas
67144
Telephone 316-775-2621

Corbin Fish Farm

John Bruce, my father-in-law, was a pioneer in Kansas and a commercial fisherman. He also made the Cherokee Strip run. He fished and hunted before there were any laws controlling fish and game birds. He spent the early years of his life around Augusta and Douglass, Kansas, located about 20 miles south-east of Wichita. He would fish in the Walnut River and catch fish to sell in town. He also shot quail and pheasant to sell. This helped his farming income. Laws were then passed to stop all the commercial sales.

John then moved to Salida, Colorado to raise trout and catch beaver. The Colorado State Trout Hatchery is now located on the trout farm he started. After his wife died in 1921, he moved back to Kansas to be close to relatives to help with his three children. He started looking for a place to build a fish farm. In 1929 he bought a farm near Meriden, Kansas. In 1930, he opened his fee fishing business. He was the first commercial fish farmer in Kansas. He operated his fish farm until his death in 1962. He was 82 years old.

In 1962 the laws were very strict. Channel catfish could not be raised and sold commercially. Carp and buffalo could be raised for food fish. Goldfish could be raised for bait. It was even difficult to own equipment to harvest and move fish. Seines had to be tagged and the fish farmer had to be licensed and bonded. During this time laws were being formulated to help solve some of the problems. It was very difficult to get these laws passed. There were just a few fish farmers including John Bruce, Bus Hartley, and Vern Krehbiel.

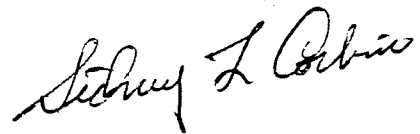
In 1962 my father-in-law passed away and I became manager of a fish farm which I knew nothing about. I began learning from others. The fish farm was about 15 miles northeast of Topeka and was in the water shed of Perry Reservoir. We then found ourselves in the fish business with the U.S. government. This was quite an experience and after 2 years of waiting and 2 weeks in court and several dollars poorer, we dissolved our relationship. I was a lot smarter and the U.S. government taught me that rules could be changed. Since 1962 I have been helping change the laws and we are here again to ask for more help in the fish business. We now have 40 to 50 people in the commercial fish business in Kansas. These people are now raising about two million dollars worth of fish that are being sold each year. In 1965 there was less than one million pounds of channel catfish raised commercially in the United States. Last year there were 150 million pounds raised in the United States. The production will continue to grow with some help.

We are not the only state that has laws that create problems. Last week I sent some fish skins to New York so they could be sent overseas to make leather just as our cow hides are sent overseas. When they got to New York they had to be inspected by the Fish and Game. That was the end of my fish leather because New York has a law against shipping channel catfish or skins ~~going~~ out of the state. So now, I have to go to New York to help change the law.

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2-24-87

I am in the fish business at Towanda, Kansas, starting in 1965. After my experience with the U.S. government from 1965 to 1986 without much time spent by me on my fish farm; it has grown from 0 to \$225,000 last year. I have people from all over the United States to come to my fish farm to get ideas on the fish business. In 1986 I was asked to speak in 5 seminars in 5 different states on raising channel catfish and fee fishing. In 1986 I went to Europe to look at fish farms in Germany, Denmark and Belgium. I hope to build a building to raise catfish in total confinement. There are at least 5 people that I have talked to in Kansas that will start in the fish business this year. We need fair laws to help these people to get started.

I was asked by the commercial fish farmers of Alabama to help make their laws more easily to operate their fish farm business. I think that the laws in Kansas should be changed so that it would make it easier for the fish farmers in Kansas to operate with fewer problems.



Sidney Corbin
Towanda, Kansas
67144
Telephone 316-775-2621

Congratulations to you!

Fish and Game Commission Chairman, Joe Fowler, and other Commissioners:

I vote for you 100%. You have asked and demanded some real important questions. I hope you don't resign until you get your answers. Every article I read gets more degrading to you.

First let me give my qualifications as a fish farmer. I am past president of the Kansas Commercial Fish Growers Association and have served on the board for a good many years. I have been a commercial fish farmer for 25 years; starting with my father-in-laws fish farm that he started in 1929. In the past 8 years I have raised and delivered over three million pounds of catfish to fish farms in seven states. The fish were healthy and alive. I operate a fish farm at Towanda, Kansas where we retail, by fishing out of our lakes. We sell over 100,000 pounds per year. In 1986 I was invited to speak in seminars in 5 states on raising and delivering catfish. I visited 5 countries in Europe looking at fish farm operations.

May I ask Mr. Fowler to ask some more questions? I have missed all the articles in the newspaper a but the "Gross Mistake". It had free heated water at the K.G.E. plant near Wichita. After 10 years of failure the Fish and Game bought and operated the plant for 2 years. It now has no water. With this plant going down the tube, is it economical to spend more money and make a bigger mistake when this purchase cost over \$100,000?

The Kansas Fish Growers Association tried to help stop the funding for awhile but lost. Three to six million dollars in bonds were sold to build the "Milford Mistake" which is the hatchery at Milford Reservoir. There is no free hot water for this plant and all water is moved by electricity. The water is low quality for fish. If you want to be a looser, jump on the "Milford Mistake" band wagon.

The question we should ask is not who is going to run the "Milford Mistake"; but why should we run it? Catfish need a temperature of 82° to 84° F. and 5 p.p.m. D.O. with good quality water to grow efficiently all year long. The race-ways at Milford can't meet the specifications one month a year. Three-fourths of all raceways at Milford are used to raise catfish.

Since Fish and Game raise fish with public ~~demanded~~ dollars and I raise fish to sell to the public; we seem to be in the same business. We both demand dollars for pounds of fish delivered. I sell my catfish for \$1.40 per pound. By rumors, I find that catfish the Fish and Game Commission give away cost \$5.00 per pound. I have asked for the production records several times, but have not received them.

I think that you can improve the hatchery for another three million dollars, but it will never be operated economically.

Sidney L. Corbin
Owner & Operator of
Corbin Fish Farm
Towanda, Kansas 67144
(316-775-2621)

P.S. Maybe the Highway Patrol should start building roads!

E
Lacey
2-24-87



POLICY MANUAL

Kansas Fish and Game Commission

Filing No. K-6

Effective 6/18/82

Page 1 of 2

SUBJECT: FISH STOCKING POLICY

RESERVOIRS

Definition: Impoundments owned and operated by federal entities to include U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation.

Resource: 24 multi-purpose federal reservoirs totaling 157,147 surface acres.

Fish Stocking Policy: It is the responsibility of the Kansas Fish and Game Commission to properly stock and manage these impoundments to the greatest benefit of the state's anglers.

STATE FISHING LAKES

Definition: Lakes owned or leased by the Kansas Fish and Game Commission.

Resource: 42 state fishing lakes totaling 3,894 surface acres.

Fish Stocking Policy: It is the responsibility of the Kansas Fish and Game Commission to totally operate and maintain, to include fish stocking, these lakes to the greatest benefit of the state's fishermen.

COMMUNITY LAKES

Definition: Lakes owned and administered by local governmental entities such as counties, townships and cities.

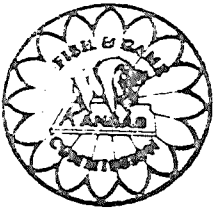
Resource: 200 community lakes totaling 12,500 surface acres (114 lakes enrolled in the Community Lakes Assistance Project--8,000 surface acres).

Fish Stocking Policy: Fish will be stocked in community lake waters where the community has signed the "Memorandum of Understanding", Community Lakes Assistance Project, Kansas Fish and Game Commission.

The conditions of this "Memorandum of Understanding" include:

- 1) these waters will be open to public fishing;
- 2) all fishermen, as required by Kansas law, will possess a valid fishing license;
- 3) all rules and regulations of the Kansas Fish and Game Commission apply.

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Filing No. K-6

Effective 6/18/82

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POLICY MANUAL

Kansas Fish and Game Commission

SUBJECT:

NOTE: According to the 1979-1984 "A Plan for Kansas Wildlife", there are an additional 100 community lakes not participating in the project and not receiving fish or management services. In addition, there are 27,090 surface acres of "non-public" lakes not eligible under the Community Lakes Assistance Project.

There are 6,100 lakes in Kansas, and of this number, 43 are State Fishing Lakes and 200 are Community Lakes, leaving over 5,800 lakes in private ownership.

PONDS

Definition: Small impoundments or lakes controlled by private individuals.

Resource: 50,000 fishable ponds totaling 76,926 surface acres.

Fish Stocking Policy: Pond owners must make application to the Kansas Fish and Game Commission for fish. Ponds are eligible for initial stocking if they meet the following criteria:

- 1) pond does not contain an existing fish population;
- 2) pond must be at least 1/2 surface acre in size;
- 3) pond must have a depth of at least 8 feet;
- 4) anyone other than the pond owner or tenant is required to have a valid fishing license and all rules and regulations of the Fish and Game Commission apply;
- 5) said pond shall not be exempt private water;
- 6) ponds over 20 surface acres must be open to public fishing in order to receive the full recommended stocking;

AMENDMENT: Channel catfish fingerlings stocked under the agency farm pond program will be purchased by the Fish and Game Commission from commercial sources when they are available.

NOTE: The pond resource is of great value to the state's fishermen. The 1975 Kansas Licensed Angler Survey indicated that 22% of all licensed angler days were spent fishing ponds. With the more stringent requirements being in effect over the past two years, the Commission has stocked between 200 and 300 ponds annually.

STREAMS

Definition: Flowing water courses either intermittent or perennial.

Resource: 9,860 miles of fishable streams totaling 64,813 surface acres.

Fish Stocking Policy: Currently special stream areas such as pooled areas between dams are stocked. Natural replenishment of fish stocks occurs when waters are discharged through dams.

COMMUNITY LAKE FEE SCHEDULE

<u>COMMUNITY LAKE</u>	<u>CHARGE FOR FISHING</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>OTHER CHARGES *</u>
1. Sabetha City Lake	No	-	Boating
2. Atchison City Lakes (6 lakes)	No	-	No
3. Atchison-Warnock Lake	No	-	Camping
4. Hiawatha City Lake	No	-	No
5. Horton-Little Lake	No	-	No
6. Troy 4-H Lake	No	-	No
7. Holton-Prairie & Elkhorn Lakes	Yes	<u>Daily</u> County Res. & Non-Res. 50¢ <u>Annual</u> County Res. \$1.50 & Non. Res. \$2.00	Camping Boating
8. Topeka YMCA-Lake Hammond	Yes	<u>Daily</u> Res. & Non. Res. \$2.00 <u>Annual</u> Res. & Non. Res. \$20.00	No
9. Gardner City Lake	Yes	<u>Annual</u> Res. \$2.00 Non. Res. \$5.00	Boating
10. Lawrence-Mary's Lake	No	-	No
11. Leavenworth Co.-Jerry's Lake	No	-	No
12. Lansing City Lake	No	-	No
13. Edgerton City Lake	Yes	<u>Annual</u> Res. \$2.00 Non. Res. \$5.00 <u>Over Age 65</u> Non Res. \$3.00	Camping Boating
14. Ogden City Lake	No	-	No

15. Wamego City Lake	No	-	No
16. Waterville-Lake Idlewild	No	-	No
17. Douglas Co.-Lonestar lake	Yes	<u>Annual</u> \$2.00	Camping Boating
18. Olathe (5 lakes)	Yes	<u>Annual Res.</u> \$3.00 Non. Res. \$7.00	Camping Boating
19. Johnson County (7 lakes)	Yes	<u>Daily Res.</u> \$4.00 Non. Res. \$4.00 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$5.00 Non. Res. \$10.00 <u>Over 65 & Under 16 Free</u> <u>\$10.00 trout stamp for</u> Heritage & Shawnee Mission Lake	Boating
20. Kansas City-Big Eleven	No	-	No
21. Bonner Springs-North Park Lake	No	-	No
22. Overland Park-South Lake	No	-	No
23. Lenexa-Roses Pond	No	-	No
24. Wyandotte County Lake	Yes	<u>Daily Res.</u> \$2.75 Non. Res. \$5.50 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$5.50 Non. Res. \$13.50 <u>Over 65 & Under 16</u> \$6.75 annual	Boating
25. Wyandotte Co.-Pierson Park Lake	Yes	<u>Daily Res.</u> \$2.75 Non. Res. \$5.50 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$5.50 Non. Res. \$13.50 <u>Over 65 & Under 16</u> \$6.75 annual	No

26.	Spring Hill Lake	Yes	<u>Daily Res.</u> .50¢ <u>Annual Res.</u> \$2.50 Non-Res. \$5.00—must be accompanied by resident	Boating
27.	Eskridge-Lake Wabaunsee	Yes	<u>Daily Res. & Non. Res</u> \$1.50 <u>Annual Res. & Non. Res.</u> \$4.00	Camping Boating
28.	Osage City Lake	Yes	<u>Annual Res. & Non. Res.</u> \$3.00	Boating
29.	Alma City Lake	Yes	<u>Annual Res. & Non. Res.</u> \$5.00	No
30.	Carbondale City Lake	Yes	<u>Daily Res. & Non. Res.</u> \$1.00 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$1.00 Non. Res. \$5.00	Boating
31.	Shawnee Co.-Lake Shawnee	Yes	<u>Annual Res. and</u> Non. Res. \$2.00	Camping Boating
32.	Horton-Mission Lake	No	-	Camping Boating
33.	Altamont City Lakes (3)	No	-	No
34.	Blue Mound City Lake	Yes	<u>Daily Res.</u> \$2.00 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$2.00 Non. Res. \$5.00	Boating
	Bourbon County Lake	No	-	Boating
36.	Chanute City Lake	No	-	No
37.	Coffeyville City Lakes (2)	No	-	No
38.	Fort Scott (3 lakes)	Yes	<u>Annual Proposed</u> to be \$10.00	Boating

39. Garnett (3 lakes)	No	-	Boating
40. Gridley City Lake	No	-	No
41. Lebo City Lake	Yes	<u>Annual Res.</u> \$2.00 Non. Res. \$4.00, <u>Over</u> <u>65 Res.</u> Free	No
42. Louisburg City Lake	Yes	<u>Daily No. Res.</u> \$1.25 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$3.00	No
43. Mound City Lake	Yes	<u>Annual Res.</u> \$2.00 Linn Co. Res. \$5.00 Adj. Counties \$10.00 All Others \$25.00	Boating
44. Osawatomie City Lake	Yes	<u>Daily Res. & County</u> Res. \$1.00 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$3.00 Co. Res. \$4.00	Boating Camping
45. Paola City Lake	Yes	<u>Daily Co. Res.</u> \$1.00 Non. Res. \$1.50 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$3.00	Boating Camping
46. Parker City Lake	Yes	<u>Annual Res.</u> \$2.00 Non. Res. \$4.00	Boating Camping
47. Parsons City Lake	No	-	Boating Camping
48. Pleasanton City Lakes (2)	No	-	Boating Camping
49. Prescott City Lake	No	-	No

50.	Richmond City Lake	Yes	<u>Annual Non. Res.</u> \$3.00	No
51.	Thayer City Lake	No	-	Boating
52.	Pittsburg-Playters Lake	No	-	No
53.	Edna City Lake	Yes	<u>Daily Non. Res.</u> \$1.00 <u>Annual \$12.00 Non. Res.</u>	No
54.	Belleville-Rocky Pond	No	-	No
55.	Salina-Lakewood Lake	No	-	No
56.	Council Grove City Lake	Yes	<u>Daily Res.</u> \$1.00 Non. Res. \$2.00 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$2.00 Non. Res. \$4.00	Boating
57.	Herington City Lake	Yes	<u>Annual Res. & Non. Res.</u> \$3.50	Boating Camping Hunting
58.	Hutchinson-Dillion Nature Center	No	-	No
59.	Sterling City Lake	No	-	Camping Swimming
60.	Moundridge Lake	No	-	No
61.	Harvey Co. Lakes (3 lakes)	Yes	<u>Daily Res.</u> \$1.00 Non. Res. \$2.00 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$6.00 Non. Res. \$12.00 <u>Over 65 No Charge</u>	Boating Camping Hunting Shelter

62. Haysville City Lake	No	-	No
63. Anthony City Lake	Yes	<u>Daily Res.</u> \$1.00 Co. Res. \$1.25 Non-Res. \$1.50 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$5.00 Co. Res. \$6.00 Non-Res. \$7.00	Boating Camping
64. Winfield City Lake	Yes	<u>Daily Res.</u> \$2.00 Non. Res. \$3.00 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$10.00 Non. Res. \$20.00	Boating General Use
65. Winfield Inland Park	No	-	No
66. Marion County Lake	Yes	<u>Daily Non. Res.</u> \$2.00 <u>Annual Co. Res.</u> \$2.00 Non. Res. \$10.00	Boating
67. Wellington-Hargis Creek Lake	Yes	<u>5 day Non. Res.</u> \$2.00 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$5.00	No
68. Sedgwick Co.-Lake Afton	Yes	<u>Daily</u> \$1.00 <u>Annual</u> \$5.00	Boating
69. Sumner Co.-Wellington Lake	Yes	<u>Daily Res.</u> \$2.00 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$5.00 Non. Res. \$10.00	
70. Wichita Parks-Watson Park	Yes	<u>Daily</u> \$2.00	No
71. Sedgwick Co.-Zoo Park (5 lakes)	No	-	No
72. Madison City Lake	Yes	<u>Daily Non. Res.</u> \$1.00 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$1.00 Non. Res. \$10.00	Boating

73. Moline City Lake	Yes	<u>Daily Res.</u> .50¢ Non. Res. \$5.00 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$3.00 Non. Res. \$30.00 <u>Over 65 Free</u>	Boating
74. Olpe City Lake	Yes	<u>Annual Res.</u> \$1.00 Non Res. \$4.00	Boating Hunting
75. Quivera Scout Camp	Yes	<u>Daily</u> \$3.00	No
76. Sedan City Lakes (2)	Yes	<u>Daily Res.</u> & Non. Res. \$2.00 <u>Annual Res.</u> \$7.00 Non. Res. \$12.00	Hunting Boating
77. Emporia-Lake Kalhola	Yes	<u>Annual</u> \$2.00	Boating Caming
78. Sherman Co.-Smoky Gardens	No	-	No
79. Coldwater-Lake Coldwater	Yes	<u>3 day</u> \$2.00 <u>Annual</u> \$10.00	General Use Boating Camping
80. Logan City Lake	No	-	No
81. Plainville Lake	No	-	No
82. Great Bend-Vet. Mem. Park Lake	No	-	No
83. Ellis City Lake	No	-	No
84. Dodge City-Lake Charles	No	-	No
85. Ford Co. Lake	No	-	No
86. Pratt Co. Lake	No	-	No

87. Wet Walnut Site 34	No	-	No
88. Wet Walnut Site 6	No	-	No
89. Lakin-Beymer Sandpit	No	-	Utilities
90. Ellinwood-Wolfe Lake	No	-	No
91. St. Francis-Keller Lake	No	-	No
92. Colby-Villa High Lake	No	-	No
93. Bison-Reinhart Lake	No	-	No
94. Graham Co.-Antelope Lake**			
95. Atwood-Lake Atwood**			

*See attachment for detail charges.

**Under renovation

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

(City, County, etc.
Board or Council)

Fisheries Division
Kansas Fish and Game
Commission

This Memorandum of Understanding, entered into by and between the Fisheries Division of the Kansas Fish and Game Commission, hereinafter called the Commission, and _____, hereinafter called the _____, and
(City, County, etc.)

Whereas it is the responsibility of the Commission to manage fisheries; and
Whereas it is the responsibility of the City, County, etc. to provide recreational use including fishing on _____ lake(s); and
Whereas it is the mutual desire of the Commission and the City, County, etc. to work in harmony for the common purpose of developing, maintaining and managing the fishery in the lake(s) for the best interests of the public use;
Whereas, it is the understanding of both parties that:

A. The basic interest of this document is to strengthen the cooperative approach to the management of the fishery of the lake(s).

B. A basic need of both parties is to be kept informed on matters of mutual interest. This means that the Commission should be kept informed in a timely manner and their recommendations solicited on fishery management programs and progress in such programs, and the City, County, etc. should be kept informed in a timely manner and their recommendations solicited on fishery management programs and progress in such programs, and the City, County, etc. should be informed in a timely manner of information and guidance in their operation and evaluation of such fisheries management programs.

The Commission agrees to the extent permitted by law:

1. To cooperate with the _____ in the evaluation of the fishery
(City, County, etc.)
potential in water bodies under their jurisdiction.
2. To formulate management plans for improvement of the fisheries of water
bodies under the jurisdiction of the City, County, etc.
3. To cooperate in evaluation of such fishery management programs to
provide guidance in modifying the plan or its means of implementation
to further enhance the fishery present.
4. To provide, without cost, signs which designate participation in the
"Community Lake Project" Kansas Fish and Game Commission and instructions
for mounting the signs. The Commission will supply signs, at no cost,
to the city, county, etc., in the event of vandalism.
5. To provide further technical assistance and guidance as required to
accomplish the goal of improving the fishery.

The _____ agrees to the extent permitted by law:

1. To cooperate with the Commission in the evaluation of the fishery
potential of water bodies under their jurisdiction.
2. To implement the management plans for improvement of the fishery as
formulated by the Commission.
3. To furnish the Commission with up-to-date progress of plan implementation
to facilitate evaluation of the success of the plan action and to provide
information which may influence management changes to further enhance the
fishery.
4. To install and maintain signs according to guidelines provided.

5. To recognize the Commission as the agency primarily responsible for Fishery management decisions and to rely on them for advice and guidance before embarking on other management activities on the water body which may influence the fishery.
6. To comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) and in accordance with Title VI of that Act, no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the applicant receives Federal financial assistance and will immediately take any measures necessary to effectuate this agreement.
7. That these waters will be open to public fishing.
8. To require that all fishermen, as required by Kansas Law, will possess a valid fishing license.

The Commission and the City, County, etc. mutually agree:

1. To cooperate in the enhancement of the fishery of _____ lake(s).
2. To promote a united and organized approach by all interested parties to the problems related to the management of the fishery of the lake(s).
3. To cooperate in the formulation of practical planning to guide the management of the fishery of lake(s).
4. That there will be a joint meeting of the Commission representatives and City, County, etc. representatives on a scheduled basis for the purpose of discussing the fisheries management activities on the lake(s).
5. To exchange and maintain an active file of all documents related to the activities of both parties involved in the management of the fishery of the lake(s).
6. That nothing in this Memorandum shall be construed as obligating the Commission in the expenditure of funds or future payment of money for implementing the management plan.

7. That this Memorandum shall become effective as soon as it is signed by both parties and shall continue in force until terminated by either party upon ninety days notice in writing to the other of his intentions to terminate upon a date indicated.
8. That amendments to this basic Memorandum may be proposed by either party and shall become effective upon approval of both parties.

In witness thereof, the parties have executed this Memorandum of Understanding as of the date when last signed below.

Fisheries Division
Kansas Fish & Game Commission

Date: _____ By: _____
(Director)

(Investigating Biologist)

(Name of governing unit)

Date: _____ By: _____
City Manager