

Approved March 14, 1988
Date

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Agriculture

The meeting was called to order by Senator Allen at
Chairperson

10:06 a.m. ~~pm~~ on February 26, 1988 in room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Senator Gannon (excused)
Senator Kerr (excused)

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Jill Wolters, Revisor of Statutes Department

Conferees appearing before the committee: Gary Stanford, Admire, Kansas
Francis Kastner, Kansas Food Dealers Association
Larry Woodson, State Board of Agriculture
Scott Goltry, Ohse Foods, Topeka, Kansas
Steve Paige, Bureau of Food, Drug, and Lodging,
Department of Health and Environment
Bernie Hansen, Flint Hills Foods, Inc., Alma, Kansas
Dr. O.W. Bidwell, Professor Emeritus of Soils,
Kansas State University
Ken Kern, State Conservation Commission
Wilbur Leonard, Committee of Kansas Farm
Organizations
Donald A. Gier, Certified Professional Soil
Scientist, Marysville, Kansas

Senator Allen called the committee to order and called on Senator Karr.

Senator Karr stated that SB 600 had been written at his request because of a request from a constituent of his. He then introduced Gary Stanford to testify.

Mr. Stanford explained about buying ham with 25 percent water added and he felt that too much water and that that much did not need to be added. He acknowledged that the problem was probably more a federal problem but requested that the state could maybe require the labelling to be in bigger print so that a purchaser would realize what they were purchasing. Mr. Stanford encouraged the committee to do what it could to at least get the labelling changed.

The Chairman called on Francis Kastner and the following to testify.

Ms. Kastner gave copies of her testimony to the committee (attachment 1). Ms. Kastner requested the committee to recommend SB 600 not favorable for passage.

Ms. Kastner answered to a committee question that if Kansas allows no hams with more than 10 percent added water to be sold that the state loses. People near the border cross the state line to purchase pork and so purchase all groceries out-of-state; thus Kansas loses.

Larry Woodson gave the committee copies of his testimony (attachment 2). During discussion Mr. Woodson stated the lettering on a ham telling the water added percentage should be one-third the size of the lettering of the ham name. That way consumers are able to easily see the water added percentage.

Scott Goltry provided copies of his testimony for the committee (attachment 3). In answer to committee questions Mr. Goltry answered that other states are not looking at changing the law concerning water in ham as in SB 600 but that the federal is looking at requirements for lettering on labels. Mr. Goltry stated that his company does not receive complaints

Unless specifically noted, the individual remarks recorded herein have not been transcribed verbatim. Individual remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for editing or corrections.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Agriculture,
room 423-S, Statehouse, at 10:06 a.m. ~~p.m.~~ on February 26, 1988

about the amount of water in ham.

Steve Paige from the Bureau of Food , Drug and Lodging of the Department of Health and Environment testified. Mr. Paige said that prior to 1981 they inspected and did not allow water added products to be sold, but when federal regulations favored such products, that their inspections centered on correct labelling so the consumer knows what they are purchasing. His department is responsible for making inspections at the retail stores. He stated that when illegal ham is found in stores that the manager is asked to remove them from the display case and return them to the company that sold them.

Bernie Hansen gave information to the committee (attachment 4) and stated opposition to SB 600.

The Chairman declared the hearing closed for SB 600 and turned the committees' attention to SB 569; he called on Senator Karr.

Senator Karr explained that he had requested SB 569 after a request from Dr. O.W. Bidwell, Professor Emeritus of Soils, from Kansas State University. Senator Karr called on Dr. Bidwell to testify.

Dr. Bidwell gave the committee copies of his testimony and information concerning soils of Kansas (attachment 5).

The Chairman called on Ken Kern and the following to testify.

Mr. Kern provided copies of his testimony to the committee (attachment 6). Mr. Kern expressed the support of the State Conservation Commission to name Harney Silt Loam as the state soil.

Wilbur Leonard expressed support of naming the Harney Silt Loam as the state soil.

Donald Gier stated that the Harney Silt Loam represents the best soil in the state. He stated that as Kansas basic economy is derived from agriculture that soil is important. He expressed support for naming the Harney Silt Loam as the state soil to give soil a place in the heritage of Kansas. He explained that Harney Silt Loam is a good representative for the two hundred kinds of soil found in our state and that it is found in more counties of Kansas than any other kind of soil; so that makes it a good candidate for being named the state soil. Mr. Gier encouraged the committee to act favorably on SB 569.

The Chairman declared the hearing closed for SB 569 and called for action on committee minutes.

Senator Gordon requested that comments about PIK-roll certificates made by Lloyd Polson be included in the minutes for February 25.

Senator Warren made a motion the minutes as amended be approved. Seconded by Senator Karr. Motion carried.

The Chairman adjourned the committee at 11:00 a.m.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: Senate Agriculture

DATE: February 26, 1988

NAME	ADDRESS	ORGANIZATION
Pete Wannamaker	Topoka	Ks Bd of Ag
LARRY D. WOODSON	TOPEKA	Ks Bd of Ag
Steve Page	Topoka	KDH E
Orville Bidwell	Manhattan	Ks Assn Prof Soil Cl
Donalda Zier	Manhattan	Ks Assn Prof Soil Cl
Frances Kastner	Topoka	Ks Food Dealers Assn
Mike Jensen	Manhattan	Ks Pork Producers
Bernaie Nansen	Alma	KMFA
W. Ibar Leonard	Topoka	Comm Ks Farm Org
Scott Galtz	Topoka	Ohse Foods
S. Streff	Topoka	AP
Rose Bidwell	Manhattan	Ks Assoc Prof Soil Class.
Orville W. Love	Topoka	Soil & Water Conservation Society
Granville Davidson	Topoka	" " " "
George N Jorgensen Jr	Troy, Ks	Ks Assoc Prof Soil Classification
Roger D Coleman	Osbaldissa, Ks	Soiland Water Conservation Society
Jacqueline S. Coleman	" "	" "
Therman Planger	Topoka	Soil and Water Cons. Society, Prof Express Chapter
Ken Kern	Topoka	STATE Conservation Commission
Joe Lieber	Topoka	Ks. Co-op Council
MIKE BEAM	TOPEKA	Ks. LIVSTK ASSN
GARY STANFORD	READING	STOCKMAN-FARMER



Kansas Food Dealers' Association, Inc.

2809 WEST 47th STREET SHAWNEE MISSION, KANSAS 66205

PHONE: (913) 384-3838

February 26, 1988

SENATE AGRICULTURE COMM.

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LEROY WHEELER
Winfield

JOE WHITE
Kingman

DIRECTOR OF
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

FRANCES KASTNER

RE: SB 600

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JIM SHEEHAN
Shawnee Mission

I am Frances Kastner, Director of Governmental Affairs for the Kansas Food Dealers Association. Our membership includes wholesalers, distributors and retailers of food products throughout the State.

This Committee heard us testify several years ago concerning the measure before you with the amendment to prohibit the sale of cured or smoked pork products with more than 10% water added. As we testified previously, this presents a real problem when distributors must be certain to NOT bring into our Kansas retail outlets a product which is perfectly LEGAL in surrounding states.

IF this bill would pass, we would have that problem in addition to limiting the choices that Kansas consumers currently enjoy. IF the consumer decided to purchase cured pork product with more than 10% water, and it is ILLEGAL in the state of Kansas, the customer will go to the stores surrounding our state and not only purchase the pork product they want, but also the rest of their week's grocery supplies.

The law in force now provides adequate protection for the consumer to be able to make a choice of what kind of ham they want, dry, natural juices, up to 10% water, or any other amount of water added WHICH HAS TO BE PROPERLY LABELED CONTAINING THE AMOUNT OF WATER. We see no reason to change existing law.

We have heard that some TURKEY HAMS contain 25% water and started this discussion. As we read SB 600 it does not pertain to turkey hams at all.

We respectfully ask this Committee to NOT consider recommending SB 600 favorably. I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

attachment 1

2-26-88

PRESENTATION TO THE SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE
FEBRUARY 26, 1988

GOOD MORNING MR. CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE. MY NAME IS LARRY D. WOODSON, ACCOMPANYING ME TODAY IS PETE WANNAMAKER, STAFF OFFICER, MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION PROGRAM.

WE ARE HERE TODAY TO OFFER TESTIMONY RELATIVE TO SENATE BILL No. 600.

PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1981, WATER ADDED PORK PRODUCTS WERE ILLEGAL IN THE STATE OF KANSAS. SENATE BILL No. 318 AMENDED BOTH THE FOOD AND DRUG ACT AND THE MEAT AND POULTRY INSPECTION ACT ALLOWING FOR THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF WATER ADDED PRODUCTS.

EFFECTIVE IN APRIL OF 1985 THE USDA IMPLEMENTED THE PROTEIN FAT FREE CONCEPT OF REGULATORY CONTROL OVER CURED PORK PRODUCTS. THE PROTEIN FAT FREE (PFF) PROGRAM ELIMINATED THE OLD PROCEDURE OF TESTING FOR PROTEIN AND THEN CALCULATING FOR ADDED WATER. THE PFF PROGRAM ESTABLISHES A VALUE FOR VARIOUS PRODUCTS WHICH REFLECTS THE MEAT PROTEIN.

THESE VALUES ARE USED TO DETERMINE WHICH CATEGORY THE PRODUCT FALLS INTO AND HOW THE PRODUCT IS TO BE LABELED. WHEREAS, THE OLD SYSTEM HAD ONLY TWO CATEGORIES, THE NEW SYSTEM HAS FOUR CATEGORIES.

THE NEW CATEGORIES AND THE MINIMAL PFF VALUES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

HAM	20.5
HAM WITH NATURAL JUICES	18.5
HAM - WATER ADDED	17.0
HAM AND WATER PRODUCT	BELOW 17
"X"% OF WEIGHT IS ADDED INGREDIENT	

attachment 2

2-26-88

A SURVEY OF RETAIL STORES IN TOPEKA ON FEBRUARY 12TH INDICATED THAT THERE WERE THREE TYPES OF HAM AVAILABLE.

HAM WITH NATURAL JUICES	\$3.58/LB.
HAM - WATER ADDED	\$2.51/LB.
HAM AND WATER PRODUCT 25-35% ADDED INGREDIENTS	\$2.06/LB.

SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF THE PRODUCTS ON THE SHELVES ON THIS DATE FELL INTO THE LAST TWO CATEGORIES, I.E. THE LESS EXPENSIVE.

WITH REGARD TO INSPECTION, ALL MEAT PROCESSORS IN KANSAS ARE INSPECTED BY EITHER STATE OR FEDERAL AND EACH ONE IS REQUIRED TO MARKET THEIR CURED PORK PRODUCTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PFF STANDARDS. THE LABEL INDICATES TO THE CONSUMER THE QUALITY OF PRODUCT THEY ARE PURCHASING.

AS FAR AS MEAT PROCESSORS UNDER STATE INSPECTION ARE CONCERNED, WE DO NOT HAVE ANY PLANTS PRODUCING HAM - WATER ADDED OR HAM AND WATER PRODUCTS. IN CONTRAST, THERE ARE SEVERAL LARGE FEDERALLY INSPECTED ESTABLISHMENTS THAT PRODUCE THE WATER ADDED PRODUCTS AND THE HAM AND WATER PRODUCTS. THIS BILL AS WRITTEN WOULD RESTRICT THEIR PRODUCTION OR MARKETING OF THESE PRODUCTS AS WELL AS THOSE BEING PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE STATE BUT SOLD IN KANSAS.

IT IS OUR POSITION THAT THE CONSUMER HAS FOUR TYPES OF CURED PORK PRODUCTS AVAILABLE AND THAT PREFERENCE MAY BE EXERCISED AT THE MEAT COUNTER.

IN CONCLUSION, THE BILL DOES NOT REFLECT CURRENT REGULATORY PROCEDURES; WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO ENFORCE; WOULD PLACE A HARDSHIP ON THE LARGER PRODUCERS; AND COULD BE IN CONFLICT WITH INTERSTATE COMMERCE. GIVEN THE FACT THAT OUR STATE PLANTS DO NOT PRODUCE THESE PRODUCTS, THE BURDEN OF ENFORCEMENT WOULD FALL UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUG ACT.

WE STAND FOR ANY QUESTIONS THAT YOU MAY HAVE.



Ohse Meat Products, Inc.

Agriculture Committee of the Senate
SB 600

February 24, 1988

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Agriculture Committee:

I am Scott Goltry, Vice President of Quality Assurance and Regulatory Affairs with Ohse Foods located in Topeka, Kansas. Since I was raised on a cattle and wheat operation in Southern Kansas, I am well aware of the significant role Kansas plays in the supply of food products for consumers in this state as well as the nation. Also, I am aware of the role that the consumer has played in changing the type and trim levels of meat products offered for retail sale.

Presently, the State and Federal laws regarding the labeling and compliance of cured pork products are the same. We feel that any change in this structure would be harmful to our business and would effect other businesses and constituents in this state.

These reasons are as follows:

Much money has been spent marketing these types of products. Monies have been spent on sensory focus groups in Overland Park to determine acceptable flavor, price/value relation and labeling requirements, label design and label production is done locally here in Topeka as well as advertising and promotion. Not only will these companies be adversely effected if this bill becomes law, employment at Ohse Foods in Wichita will greatly be altered. If products as proposed in SB600 were deleted from our product line, 50-60 jobs would be lost, and unknown pressure placed on our profitability.

Topeka Division

P.O. Box 1658
3215 E. 6th Street
Topeka, KS 66601
(913) 235-3426

Wichita Division

P.O. Box 910
2300 N. Broadway
Wichita, KS 67201
(316) 265-6518



A Subsidiary of

HUDSON FOODS, INC.

*attachment 3
2-26-88*

That is the hard and fast facts of how this Bill would effect Ohse Foods, Inc. I would now like to present some facts regarding the present system to regulate cured pork products more commonly referred to as PFF or Protein Fat Free. This method was adopted in 1984. It replaced standards which limited that amount of added water and other substances contained in cured pork products with standards specifying a minimum meat protein content on a fat-free basis. This provision permitted a broader range of cured pork products to be marketed, provided they meet the applicable standard and are accurately labeled. In my opinion, this regulation has defined products by label type and overall the quality of hams have improved greatly over hams produced in the early 1980's.

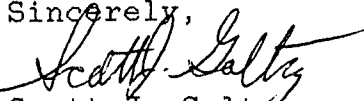
Lastly, I would like to say that the present system 1) allows the consumer the opportunity to purchase cured pork products that have an acceptable price/value relation, 2) allows the marketing of more pork products and 3) provides continued growth of our supplier and well-being of our employees.

Therefore, we would appreciate a disapproval of SB600 thus leaving the present compliance system intact.

If I can be of any service during this hearing please feel free to ask.

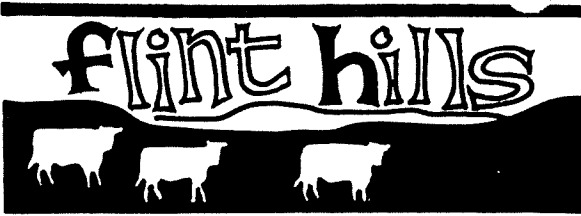
Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Scott J. Goltry
Vice President Quality Assurance
and Regulatory Affairs

SG/jm



FOODS, INC. • QUALITY MEATS

P.O. Box 435 • ALMA, KANSAS • 66401
Tel. 813-785-3396

February 26, 1988

Subject: Kansas Meat Processors Association opposing Senate bill #600

1. Background of Water-Added Hams
 - A) Problems Kansas processors had
 - B) Problems controlling sales
 - C) Kansas changed law/adoption of Federal Regulations
 - D) Federal law changed
2. Present day situation
 - A) New equipment used - new techniques
 - B) New markets developed
 - C) Competing for business on proteins
3. Covering concerns of processors
 - A) Other handouts
 - B) Quality of products

Respectfully submitted,

Bernard L. Hansen
FLINT HILLS FOODS, INC.

attachment 4
2-26-88

KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF INSPECTIONS

Ernie Hansen

COPY FOR YOUR INFORMATION

M E M O R A N D U M

February 16, 1988

TO: Larry Woodson / File
FROM: Pete Wannamaker *Pete*
SUBJECT: Retail Store Survey - Ham Product

Below I have listed the results of a retail store survey conducted by Agricultural Inspector I Bob Cox on February 12, 1988. Bob visited retail stores in the Topeka area and surveyed the different type of cured ham products available to retail customers.

Product Label	Food 4 Less	Bauersfeld's	Dillon's	Food Barn	Hypermart	Safeway
Ham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ham w/ Natural Juices	112 lbs.	169 lbs.	86 lbs.	63 lbs.	565 lbs.	0
Ham-Water Added	66 lbs.	279 lbs.	235 lbs.	392 lbs.	1179 lbs.	190 lbs.
Ham & Water Product	162 lbs. (?)	45 lbs. (30%)	196 lbs. (25 & 30%)	81 lbs. (25 & 35%)	152 lbs. (?)	0

Price Ranges:

Ham with Natural Juices \$2.99/lb. to \$4.17/lb.
Ham - Water Added \$1.57/lb. to \$3.45/lb.
Ham & Water Product with X% Added Ingredients -
20% - \$1.89/lb.
25% - \$1.89/lb.
30% - \$1.49/lb.
35% - \$2.99/lb.

Conclusion of this survey -

The only products available at retail in these stores were Ham with Natural Juices, Ham - Water Added, and Ham and Water Product.

Price was according to the amount of added ingredients for the most part. Bob did visit with three consumers about their purchases of hams while he was at the stores and he stated that in all three instances the consumer said they chose the ham on price not necessarily on how it was labeled.

JFW:gw

attachment 4
2-26-88 (cont)



Whole Hams

**CORN KING
BONELESS**

**HAM & WATER
ADDED PRODUCT**

LB. ONLY

\$1.29

*attachment 4
2-26-88 (cont)*

WHY DOES KANSAS NEED A STATE SOIL?

Let's establish this fact about soils:

Soils formed under prairie grassland have higher organic matter, higher nitrogen, and stronger structure, but when tilled may be more prone to wind erosion than soils formed under forest.

By the nature of their formation, grassland soils have higher and longer-lasting fertility, and are less leached. For this reason they can be farmed much longer than forested soils before needing supplemental plant nutrients.

KANSAS HAS MORE ACRES OF PRAIRIE SOIL THAN ANY OTHER STATE.

This fact was determined while completing in 1987 the State's soil inventory that disclosed more than 200 soil series.

So how can we equitably select just one official soil?

Here are some reasons that have been given to us by historians, scientists, school teachers, economists, conservationists, and farmers:

KANSAS NEEDS A STATE SOIL:

1. To publicize that Kansas has more acres of prairie soils than any other State and the second-most acres of prime farmland;
2. To recognize the unusual inter-relationships among prairie plants, animals including humans, geologic materials, and climate that have interacted according to Nature's laws to produce the fabulously fertile prairie soils;
3. To acknowledge the dependence of the State's economy on these unusually productive soils that have made it first in the production of wheat, grain sorghum, and forage sorghum;
4. To publicize and commemorate the completion of the State's soil inventory, and to inform Kansans that each county now has a soil-survey report for their reference;
5. To commemorate one prairie soil as an example of a typical Kansas soil, and to compare all other soils to it; and
6. To select as the State's official soil, the HARNEY SILT LOAM, a soil with all of the commendable features of a prairie soil, that occupies nearly 4 million acres in 25 west-central Kansas counties.

owb
2/26/88

attachment 5
2-26-88

SOIL — KANSAS'S MOST VALUABLE RESOURCE



SOIL — KANSAS'S MOST VALUABLE RESOURCE

AN INCOMPARABLE LEGACY

Agriculture is Kansas's most important industry. It annually contributes nearly six billion dollars, divided about equally between crops and livestock, to the State's economy.

Responsible for this phenomenal production is a remarkable combination of climate, landscape, and soil that has caused 48% of the State's 52 million acres, or 25 million acres, to be classified as prime farm land, and twenty-nine million acres to be suitable for cultivated crops.

No State has more acres of prairie soils, and only Texas has more prime farmland. Abroad, the steppes of the Soviet Union, and the pampas of Argentina and Uruguay are the only comparable soils.

Kansas's buildings, highways, cities and countless other improvements are graphic illustrations of the long-enduring past productivity of these unique soils. Farm crops and the livestock they nourished financed a sizable portion of these impressive improvements.

PRAIRIE SOILS — A TREASURE TROVE

Once prairie grassland covered most of Kansas. Then, the land surface consisted of a mixture of weathered rock, enriched with plants and animals, living and dead. This combination of mineral and organic matter supported all prairie life, and came to be known as the fabulous North American prairie soils.

For eons prairie plants used photosynthesis to convert solar energy, carbon dioxide, and water to carbohydrates, proteins, and fats that nourished native herbivores. Animal waste and uneaten plants and plant roots contributed compounds of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen to the soil. Over time this carbon-rich mixture of

On the cover: Grain sorghum and newly sown wheat on nearly level Harney silt loam.¹

¹ From *Soils of the Great Plains*, by A. R. Aandahl, by permission of University of Nebraska Press. Copyright © 1982 by the University of Nebraska Press.

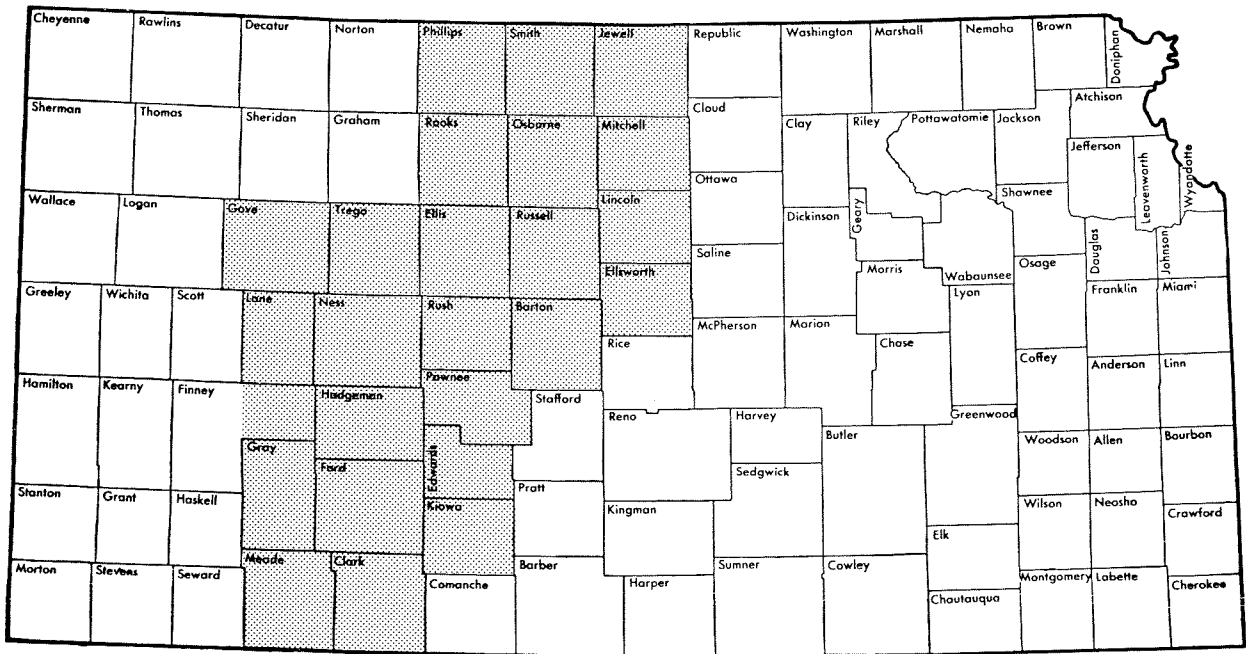


Fig. 1. Counties that have Harney silt loam.

Harney Silt Loam

Harney silt loam formed under prairie vegetation in windblown silts called "loess." It occupies nearly 4 million acres, two to five counties wide, extending from Nebraska to Oklahoma, and from an area of 18-inch annual precipitation on the west to one of 28 inches on the east.



Fig. 2. Harney silt loam profile, 0 to 65 inches deep. Ten-inch surface layer of friable dark grayish-brown silt loam over 14 inches of grayish-brown silty clay over 20 inches of yellowish-brown silty clay loam. (F scale is in feet).¹

¹ From *Soils of the Great Plains*, by A. R. Aandahl, by permission of University of Nebraska Press. Copyright © 1982 by the University of Nebraska Press.



The Harney silt loam contains an 8- to 10-inch surface layer of friable dark grayish-brown silt loam overlying grayish-brown silty clay loam or silty clay. In depth, the soil always exceeds 48 inches, and usually 60 inches. The Harney cross-sectional profile is shown as Figure 2.

As Kansas soils vary, the remaining 48 million acres of soil may be expected to differ from the Harney silt loam. Most of the silty soils east of the Harney zone have darker colored, more clayey surfaces, whereas the soils west of the Harney soils tend to be lighter in color and have less clayey subsoils.

Since Kansas soils comprise a complex and variable mosaic, it is unlikely that one individual can learn them all. However, one can learn the properties of a model soil, in this case, the Harney, the proposed State soil, and compare other soils to it.

FOR FURTHER READING

Persons interested in learning more about soils are advised to refer to their county soil-survey report, available at the Soil Conservation Service and Agricultural Extension Service offices.



In addition to soil-fertility depletion, erosion sediment clogged streams, lakes, and harbors, and gullies destroyed roads and bridges, reducing wildlife populations, and imposing additional recreation and transportation costs.

Erosion losses that exceeded tolerable limits, such as corn lands on sloping loessial soils that lost three bushels of soil to produce one bushel of corn, generally made corn cultivation uneconomical after a few years.

USES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL

Soils have other important uses in addition to producing food, fiber, feed, and drug crops. They have value as open space, and for recreation; as an engineering medium for use in construction and support of highways and buildings; as Nature's only acceptable waste-disposal medium, and as a watershed or catchment for surface water and for storing underground water. Kansas soils admirably fulfill most of these criteria.


COMMEMORATION

To commemorate the State's unique soil legacy, and to observe the completion of the State's soil inventory by the Soil Conservation Service in 1987, the Kansas Association of Professional Soil Classifiers (KAPSC) proposes that the State of Kansas, in the 127th anniversary year of its entry into the Union, adopt a typical prairie soil as the official State soil to acknowledge the heritage that has made agriculture the State's number one industry, making it possible to place first in the nation in the production of wheat, grain sorghum, and forage sorghum.

THE MOST SUITABLE STATE SOIL

The Kansas Association of Professional Soil Classifiers recommends Harney silt loam as the State's soil because its three-dimensional profile contains all of the desirable properties of an ideal prairie soil and because its 3,870,000 acres in 25 west-central counties (Figure 1) make it the most extensive soil of the State.

Having approximately 1.3 million acres on 0 to 1% slopes (cover) and 1.9 million acres on 1 to 3% slopes, makes the Harney soil ideally suited to minimum-tillage practices designed to reduce wind and water erosion.



lignins, tanins, fats, and waxes, known as humus, accumulated to as much as 8 or 10 percent and darkened the soil's top foot.

Accumulating with the organic-rich plant and animal residue also were plant-nutrient elements, notably nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and calcium, that were to sustain for decades the cultivated cereal crops that caused many European nations to change from grain to dairy farming.

The high organic-matter content of the soils of the tall-, mid-, and short-grass prairie, made them especially suitable for growing the cultivated grasses, corn and wheat, and much more enduring than the low organic-matter soils formed under forest in eastern United States.

SOME TREATED THEIR SOILS LIKE DIRT

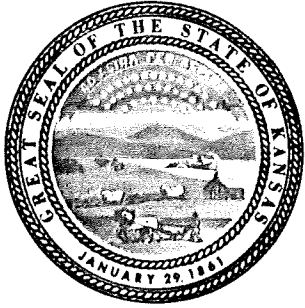
The vast sea of grassland gave way to the plow as the pioneers sought to produce cereals for themselves and their livestock. Many chose nearly level, deep, productive soils that tilled easily. Some chose more sloping lands near streams or that were shallow to building stone, and had erosive soils.

Cultivated crops were not so protective of the soil as the native grasses had been. Tilling to prepare a seedbed and later to control weeds in row crops exposed bare soil to the devastating impact of the raindrop. The longer the land was farmed, the more the bare soil was exposed to the beating rains, the more intense the rains, and the less protection afforded by windbreaks or natural barriers, the more apt the soil to suffer grievous damages, first by sheet- and later, often by gully-erosion.

By drastically reducing the porosity and permeability of the surface, erosion reduced the moisture that entered the soil and became available for plants. Compared to the original spongy prairie soil, the eroded cultivated soil was much less hospitable to plants. Frequent puddling by raindrops dispersed the soil, producing a hard crust when dry, that resisted germinating seedlings.

Many plant nutrients rode piggy-back on detached particles to adjacent streams and their bottom lands. Replacing nitrogen losses with commercial nitrogen fertilizer became a common inexpensive practice until the 1970s when fertilizer prices increased dramatically.

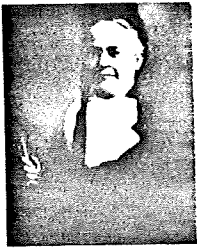
Kansas Facts



"You always had the power to go back to Kansas . . . close your eyes . . . click your heels together three times and say to yourself, 'There's no place like home . . . there's no place like home' . . ."
—from *The Wizard of Oz*

Published by: **JACK H. BRIER**
Secretary of State—State of Kansas
Capitol—2nd Floor
Topeka, Kansas 66612

(4/83)



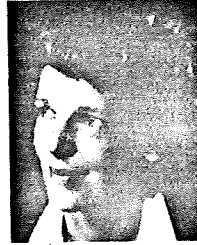
Carry Nation



William Allen White



Charles Curtis



Amelia Earhart



William Inge



Gordon Parks



Wild Bill Hickok

KANSAS: PEOPLE ARE PROUD, STRONG AND INDUSTRIOUS



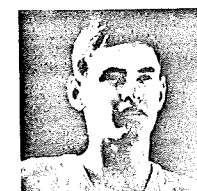
Alf Landon



Dwight D. Eisenhower



Ron Evans



"The Kansas spirit is . . . one that finds something exhilarating in the challenge of an extreme difficulty."
—From "Kansas," an essay by Carl Becker, 1910.

The people of Kansas are one of the state's greatest assets. Kansas people are good, strong, industrious, and dedicated to the support of their beliefs. Kansas is in the section of the country which was once known as the "Great American Desert." The pioneers who came to Kansas and stayed were strong, hardy and persistent—necessary qualities for survival here in those days. Those characteristics are continued in the present population.

Since before Kansas became a state, Kansans have been humanitarians—good people, devoted to helping others. The very birth of the state was surrounded by controversy over Kansans' pursuit of a humanistic goal: the abolition of slavery. The territorial period of Kansas was characterized by constant struggle between abolitionists and pro-slavery forces. (Many of the latter were from out of state.) In the 1850's and 1860's an "underground railroad" existed in Kansas—the "railroad" consisted of groups of people who hid and aided escaped slaves.

The various abolitionist activities in Kansas made the state somewhat of a haven for Black Americans after the Civil War. A number of Blacks settled in the "Black" town of Nicodemus in western Kansas which in 1976 was designated a National Historic Landmark.

Kansas also led the nation in granting suffrage to women—the 1861 Legislature gave them the right to vote in school elections. In 1887 that right was extended to city and bond elections. In that same year a Kansas town, Argonia, chose as its mayor 27-year-old Susanna Madora Salter. She was the first woman mayor in the country.

The rights of women were recognized in the original Kansas Constitution, which guarantees women equal privileges with men in ownership of property and "control of children." This was a tremendous advance over the rights allowed women in the eastern states at that time. Universal suffrage in Kansas was granted by constitutional amendment in 1912. In 1972 Kansas was one of the first states to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Over the years, many Kansans have gained national fame and made significant contributions to our society.

During the "cattle town" days in Kansas, several lawmen in the state gained national fame. James Butler "Wild Bill" Hickok was active in Kansas in the 1860's and 1870's, serving part of that time as city marshal in the cattle town of Abilene. Wyatt Earp served as a lawman in Wichita and Dodge City during the 1870's. "Bat" Masterson served during the same era as Sheriff of Ford County, where Dodge City is located. Tremendously popular in Dodge City, Masterson was often called back there to help settle disputes after he had left the area. He spent his last years as a sports writer for a New York City newspaper.

his vote for Johnson's acquittal. The popular story that Ross' vote alone saved Johnson is said by historians to be exaggerated, since some other Republicans did vote for acquittal and some others might have done so if necessary. However, Ross' vote did occur at the right time in the roll call to provide the needed number of votes for acquittal. It is acknowledged that Ross acted with great personal courage in voting for Johnson. Ross was accused of being a traitor, and the incident virtually ended his political career in Kansas. Ross is one of the persons profiled in President John F. Kennedy's book *Profiles in Courage*.

U. S. Senator John J. Ingalls gained nationwide acclaim in the 1860's as an orator, though Kansans apparently found him to be a person they could not relate to—history records that he was not a "common" sort of man. This is illustrated by a verse written about Ingalls by Eugene F. Ware, a Kansas lawyer, newspaperman and poet who was known as "Ironquill," just after Ingalls lost his Senate seat to William A. Peffer, a Populist.

"Up was he stuck
and in the upness of his stuckitude
He fell."

Around the turn of the century, Mrs. Carry Nation became nationally known as a symbol of the temperance movement. She is best known for destroying illegal saloons with her famous hatchets.

William Allen White, editor and publisher of the *Emporia Gazette*, is the most famous of the many journalists who helped to shape the future in Kansas. More newspapers were published in Kansas between 1854 and 1936 than in any other state. Kansas journalists have always been highly opinionated, serving as champions for that in which they believe. Early-day Kansas newspaper editors were dubbed "Pistol-Packin' Pencil Pushers."

Kansas Ben Hibbs was editor of the *Saturday Evening Post* from 1942-1961, during which time he modernized the magazine's style and broadened its scope. He was Senior Editor of *Reader's Digest* from 1962-1972.

Well-known artists from Kansas include Henry Worrall of Topeka who did portraits and Kansas landscapes during the 1860's. He was known for his contributions to popular magazines of the day. John Steuart Curry of Jefferson County was another well-known Kansas artist. He was a leader in the movement for "realistic regionalism" along with Grant Wood and Thomas Hart Benton. Among Curry's works are several murals in the Kansas Capitol. Artist Sven Birger Sandzen came to the United States from Sweden in 1894 to teach at Bethany College in Lindsborg. A museum there honors him. A contemporary artist, Rudolph Wendelin, is a native of Rawlins County. He is best known as the "caretaker" of the Smokey Bear image—as a U.S. Forest Service artist, Wendelin has drawn Smokey numerous times and approves commercial versions of Smokey. Wendelin, now retired, has numerous artistic talents and has done a historical mural for Rawlins County.

KANSAS: LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

"The prairie seems to be an endless succession of rolls, with a smooth green surface, dotted all over with the most beautiful flowers. The soil is of the most rich and fertile character, with no waste land."

—Charles A. Robinson, first Governor of Kansas

Located in the heart of the nation, Kansas is a 208 by 411 mile rectangle. It rises from less than 700 feet above sea level in its southeastern corner to more than 4,100 feet at its western border and has a total of 82,264 square miles. Kansas ranks 14th among the states in geographic size. Because of its distance from east to west Kansas has a great variation of climate, terrain,

soil, native plants and animals, although most of the state lies within a region generally called the Great Plains.

The original Kansas Territory included portions of what is now Colorado west to the Continental Divide. Pike's Peak was in Kansas at that time.

The geographic center of the contiguous 48 states of the United States is located near Lebanon, in Smith County in north central Kansas. Of more scientific interest is the North American geodetic datum, established in Osborne County, forty miles south and east of the historic geographical center. This geodetic datum is the controlling point for all land surveys in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Kansas has a varied climate with an average annual temperature of 55 degrees. Normal annual precipitation ranges from slightly more than 40 inches in the southeastern counties to less than 20 inches in the western counties. From 70 to 77 percent of the annual precipitation falls between April 1 and September 30. The overall average annual rainfall for the state is about 27 inches a year.

Although Kansas is often considered a dry state, it has five river systems, and over 50,000 streams which are large enough to be named. The Missouri, the Kaw and the Arkansas Rivers are considered navigable, although the Missouri is the only river in Kansas on which there is a considerable amount of river traffic. A number of springs in the state were important sources of water for early travelers through Kansas. There are many lakes in the state, most of which are man-made. Osage County is the only county in the U.S. which has two federal reservoirs.

Kansans enjoy as many as 300 clear or partly clear days over the western half of the state and around 275 such days in the eastern half.

Kansas is a windy state. Dodge City in western Kansas is the windiest city in the United States with an average wind speed of 14 m.p.h.

Kansas is part of the Interior Plains country composed of the Interior Low Plateau, Central Lowland and Great Plains provinces. The western two-thirds of Kansas is in the Great Plains province which extends for

(Continued)



THE AMERICAN BISON, OR BUFFALO, was designated in 1955 as the Kansas state animal.

Kansas Soil Acknowledgement

(Continued)

thousands of miles along the east side of the Rocky Mountains. The Great Plains province has two sections: the Dissected High Plains and the High Plains.

The more varied landscape of the eastern third of the state is in the Central Lowlands province with three sections: Osage Plains, Dissected Till Plains, and the Arkansas River Lowlands.

The Flint Hills extend north and south across the east central part of the state, covering an area about 50 miles wide. Bluestem grass growing in the Flint Hills makes it a unique grazing land, and the area also contains oil and gas. Some people want a portion of the Flint Hills set aside as a Tall Grass Prairie National Park, but there is opposition from ranchers and others who fear the natural state of the land would be disturbed.

The soils of Kansas are among the best in the world. These soils have come from decomposition of underlying rock formations or have been transported into the region by water, wind or ice.

Kansas ranks among the top ten mineral-producing states in the nation. There is an abundance of petroleum and natural gas—Kansas ranks 7th in the nation in petroleum production. Leading mineral resources in Kansas, by total dollar value of production:

petroleum	coal
natural gas	building stone
propane, helium	sand & gravel
cement	clay & shale products
salt	

Limestone is an important resource in Kansas and has been used extensively for buildings and early day fenceposts. Limestone is also the basis for a large cement manufacturing industry.

One of the most extensive beds of pre-historic ocean fossils is located in Kansas in the chalk beds of Logan and Gove counties.

The Grassland of the Great Plains was a natural habitat for the buffalo, or American Bison, whose numbers in early historic times have been estimated at 60 to 75 million. By 1830, after gunpowder had begun to take its toll, an estimated 40 million buffaloes remained—still very large numbers. Early explorers reported sighting herds containing as many as three or four million buffaloes. In 1871, Major Richard Irving Dodge reported travelling at least 25 miles through one immense herd of buffaloes. The great herd "was about five days passing a given point, or not less than fifty miles deep," Dodge said.

The buffalo was the supermarket for the Indians of the Great Plains. Food, shelter, clothing, fuel, and some war materials could be fashioned from a buffalo carcass. The Plains Indian followed the buffalo for his livelihood. White hunters in later years slaughtered buffaloes for their hides, often leaving the carcasses to rot. However, many explorers, fur trappers and others enjoyed buffalo meat.

Today, Kansas hunters enjoy the opportunity to harvest a wide variety of game within the state. Because there is almost no wasteland, there are few areas outside those held by federal or state agencies as game preserves in which wildlife can exist completely unobstructed. Kansas boasts the largest flock of prairie chickens left on the North American Continent, and in quail and dove hunting Kansas ranks among the top five states. Also extensively sought by hunters are pheasant, turkey, duck, geese, coyote, deer, rabbit, squirrel, and fur-bearing animals.

Fur-trapping is carried on for beaver, bobcat, racoon, opossum, skunk, muskrat, mink, badger, fox and coyote.

There are now more than 304,000 acres of public hunting and game management lands in Kansas. These units are scattered throughout the state within short driving distances for most hunters.

Good fishing abounds in Kansas, with a great variety of species found in the state's lakes and reservoirs. Largemouth Bass, Crappie, Channel Catfish, White Bass, Bluegill, Flathead Catfish, Kentucky or Spotted Bass, Striped Bass, Walleye and Northern Pike are all available from Kansas lakes and streams. Kansas' 24 beautiful federal reservoirs, together with many well-established state, county and city lakes, provide ample opportunity for angling enjoyment.

Kansas has 22 state parks located throughout the state with campsites which can be enjoyed overnight or for a longer period of time. Many of the more than 100 privately owned and operated campsites are located near lakes or streams and provide facilities for fishing, swimming, boating, skiing, picknicking, hiking, and all types of outdoor recreation. Many have restaurants, grocery stores and boat rental.



THE COTTONWOOD is the official state tree, designated in 1937. It is often called the "pioneer tree of Kansas."



THE WESTERN MEADOWLARK is the official state bird. It was designated by the Legislature in 1937 after Kansas school children selected it in an election on Kansas Day, 1925.

FEDERAL RESERVOIRS— (Counties and Location):

1. Big Hill—Labette—4½ mi. E. Cheryvale
2. Cedar Bluff—Trego—S. WaKeeney
3. Cheney—Sedgwick, Reno, Kingman—W. Wichita
4. Clinton—Douglas, Shawnee, Osage—SW Lawrence
5. Council Grove—Morris—N. Council Grove
6. El Dorado—Butler—N.E. El Dorado
7. Elk City—Montgomery—W. Independence
8. Fall River—Greenwood—K-69 N. Fall River
9. Glen Elder—Mitchell, Osborne—W. Beloit
10. Hillsdale—Miami—8 mi. N. Paola
11. John Redmond—Coffey, Lyon—US-75 NW Burlington
12. Kanopolis—Ellsworth—S. Kanopolis
13. Kirwin—Phillips—K-9 S. Kirwin
14. Lovewell—Jewell—US-36 NE Mankato
15. Marion—Marion—NW Marion
16. Melvern—Osage—S. Lyndon
17. Milford—Geary, Dickinson, Riley, Clay—NW Junction City
18. Norton—Norton—W. Norton
19. Perry—Jefferson—NE Topeka
20. Pomona—Osage—15 mi. W. Ottawa
21. Toronto—Woodson, Greenwood—S. Toronto
22. Tuttle Creek—Riley, Pottawatomie, Marshall—K-13 N. Manhattan
23. Webster—Rooks—US 24 W. Stockton
24. Wilson—Russell, Lincoln—E. Russell

STATE PARK RECREATIONAL AREAS:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Cedar Bluff | 12. Melvern |
| 2. Cheney | 13. Milford |
| 3. Clinton | 14. Perry |
| 4. Crawford | 15. Pomona |
| 5. El Dorado | 16. Prairie Dog |
| 6. Elk City | 17. Sand Hills |
| 7. Fall River | 18. Scott |
| 8. Glen Elder | 19. Toronto |
| 9. Kanopolis | 20. Tuttle Creek |
| 10. Lovewell | 21. Webster |
| 11. Meade | 22. Wilson |

STATE FISHING LAKES:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Atchison State Lake | 25. Miami State Lake |
| 2. Barber State Lake | 26. Mined Land (Strip Pits) Lakes |
| 3. Big Hill Wildlife Area | 27. Montgomery State Lake |
| 4. Bourbon State Lake | 28. Nebo State Lake |
| 5. Brown State Lake | 29. Nemaha State Lake |
| 6. Butler State Lake | 30. Neosho State Lake |
| 7. Chase State Lake | 31. Neosho Wildlife Area |
| 8. Cimarron National Grasslands Fishing Pits | 32. Osage State Lake |
| 9. Clark State Lake | 33. Ottawa State Lake |
| 10. Cowley State Lake | 34. Polk Daniels State Lake |
| 11. Crawford State Lake | 35. Pottawatomie State Lake No. 1 |
| 12. Douglas State Lake | 36. Pottawatomie State Lake No. 2 |
| 13. Finney Sandpits | 37. Pratt Backwater Channels |





State Conservation Commission

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SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE
SENATE BILL NO. 569
February 26, 1988

TESTIMONY BY
KENNETH F. KERN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The State Conservation Commission has taken official action to support the designation of the Harney Silt Loam soil as the state soil of Kansas.

The brochure, Soil-Kansas's Most Valuable Resource, provides the basis for designation of a state soil.

The State Water Plan has emphasized water in our discussions. Soil has taken a back seat, but is very important in the total picture.

The designation of the Harney Silt Loam as the state soil of Kansas will call attention to all of our highly productive soils, the need to control erosion and the completion of the soil survey in all 105 counties.

attachment 6