

Approved March 20, 1990
Date

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Energy and Natural Resources

The meeting was called to order by Senator Ross Doyen at
Chairperson

8:00 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on March 13, 1990 in room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: All present.

Committee staff present:

Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Don Hayward, Revisor of Statutes
Pat Mah, Legislative Research Department
Lila McClaflin, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Representative Carl Holmes, District 125
Bob Meinen, Secretary, Department of Wildlife and Parks
Darrell Montei, Legislative Assistant, Department of Wildlife and Parks

The Chairman opened the hearing on HB 2707 - concerning controlled shooting areas. He called on Representative Holmes sponsor of the bill.

Representative Holmes presented written testimony (Attachment I), and included with his testimony articles from the Kansas Country Living and Hutchinson News. Attached to his testimony is several letters supporting the issue.

Darrell Montei gave written testimony supporting HB 2707 (Attachment II).

The hearing on HB 2707 was closed.

The hearing on SB 740 was opened.

Bob Meinen presented written tesimony supporting SB 740 (Attachment III). He distributed a copy of an article Vantage Point, Funding the Future of Wildlife (Attachment IV).

The hearing on SB 740 was closed.

The Chairman asked the committee what their pleasure was on SB 740. Staff pointed out a technical amendment. A conceptual motion to amend the bill on page 1, in line 21 through 26 was made by Senator Martin. Senator Hayden seconded the motion. Motion carried. Senator Langworthy then moved the bill be passed as amended. Senator Martin seconded the motion. Motion carried.

The Chairman referred to H. 2707.

A motion was made by Senator Hayden that HB 2707 be passed. Senator Sallee seconded the motion. Motion carried.

A motion to adopt the minutes of February 28, March 1, and March 6 was made by Senator Yost. The motion was seconded by Senator Sallee. Motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 8:29 a.m. The next meeting will be March 20, 1990 at 8:00 a.m.

Testimony Regarding HB 2707

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee

March 13, 1990

House Bill 2707 only pertains to controlled shooting areas. This does not address issues concerning recreational access or fee hunting areas. The peanut of HB 2707 has two kernels. The first change, which is needed for counties who have used their total acreage, would increase the percent of acreage allowed per county from 1% to 2%. The second change would reduce the minimum acreage for a controlled shooting area from 320 acres to 160 acres. The bill has no other changes from current law. When this committee discussed the codification of Wildlife and Parks last year, these changes were discussed and I recommended no change be made as these are policy changes and should be discussed at a later time.

A brief description should be made between fee hunting areas and controlled shooting areas. Fee hunting areas are simply areas of privately owned land which the landowner charges a fee for hunting and all laws pertaining to seasons, bag limits, licenses, and other factors are set by the Wildlife and Parks Commission. Controlled shooting areas are also fee hunting areas, but come under state regulation including a license fee to the state. The state allows an extended hunting season, requires replacement of all regulated animals killed, inspects the areas

attachment I
E+NR
3/13/90

under consideration before a license is granted, requires proof of ownership or lease for a five year period, and does not have restrictions on bag limits, etc. on the regulated animals.

With this information, I have enclosed some background materials. The news article from the Hutchinson News contains information in the left hand column pertaining to fee hunting and describes a meeting sponsored by the Area Extension Development Specialist discussing fee hunting with farmers. Several letters are enclosed concerning controlled shooting areas. Important points include: 1. Some counties are "booked up" on their acreage allotments; 2. Requests are being denied for additional controlled shooting areas; 3. Related parties are controlling large blocks of land in some counties; 4. Secretary Bob Meinen's entire letter of December 13, 1989 to me; 5. The January, 1990 issue of "Kansas Country Living" presents an excellent background paper on the subject of "put and take" hunting and related economic development.

Discussions with hunters and parties interested in controlled shooting areas are very positive. Stories include extra income for the landowner and tenants, increased pheasant numbers on adjacent property in Southwest Kansas, increases in tourist dollars from hunters, increased airport usage by fly-in hunters, construction of gamebird raising farms and their money flowing into the communities, and increased tax revenue to the local units of government and the state.

Rep. Carl D. Holmes

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3/13



Peepers are placed on the beaks of all pheasants at age five weeks to prevent the birds from pecking and fighting each other. The specially made blinders keep the pheasants from seeing straight ahead, making a fight with another bird extremely difficult. The peepers are removed at 20 weeks of age when the pheasants are transported to hunting preserves in the area.

pecking problems that might otherwise occur. Before the birds are shipped to game preserves the peepers are removed.

Husband tries to make the surroundings in his flypens as close as possible to those pheasants encounter in the wild. Kochia weed, a native Kansas weed, provides tall cover in the flypens and 10-foot high netting covering all the pens provides enough height for the pheasants to fly the length of the 300-foot-long pens.

The biggest fear for Husband is

disease. Insurance will cover everything except death by disease or natural causes.

What Husband fears the most is Blackhead Disease. And he noted that nightcrawlers are the biggest carriers of diseases affecting pheasants. But since nightcrawlers are almost non-existent in the sandy, dry southwest Kansas soil, a natural barrier against disease exists for the birds.

Besides providing a natural surrounding for the birds, it is important to keep humans and dogs away from them as much as possible so they don't become accustomed to them when they are turned loose on a hunting preserve.

"Hunting would not be very enjoyable if the birds were not afraid of you or your dog," Husband explained. "It's important that they have the same fears as a wild pheasant has," he noted.

Husband begins receiving one-day-old chicks from a Texas hatchery on April 15 and continues to receive new shipments on a regular basis throughout the summer.

"Imprinting your birds is important," he said. "The first two days you don't go near them. This is the time they will relate most to their mother and if they see people they will think they are their mother and not develop a fear of them. This is a very vital time for the chicks. Water, feed, temperature and the time in transporting them from the hatchery to my brooding house are very important considerations. The chicks must not be stressed. They are generally less than 11 hours old when I put them in my brooding house."

THE SELLING season for Husband's pheasants begins in September and runs through March. This year Husband and Beavers raised 11,000 Chukar and Hungarian partridge. The partridge are similar to quail and are used by a number of hunting preserves.

Since the partridge operation is becoming successful, Husband and Beavers have decided to split up their partnership after this year. Husband will continue with the pheasant operation and Beavers will concentrate more on the partridge business.

Husband pointed out the economic benefits his business brings to the area he serves. "It's hard to say exactly how much money the pheasants bring into the area, but it is a significant amount. By the time you figure the cost of feed, labor, shipping and things like that it can really begin to add up. Then when the birds get to the preserve, there is the money the hunters spend on motels, gasoline, ammunition, etc. Most preserves charge about \$35 a pheasant so it doesn't take long for a single bird to bring \$80 or more into the community," he said.

Persons interested in contacting the Ring Neck Hunting Club may reach Bob Husband at 11565 E. Plymell Rd., Pierceville, KS. 67868. Telephone (316) 335-5522.

have to push yourself all the time to be successful in a second business.

"My pheasant operation is very labor intense — a lot of manual labor is required. You have to keep on top of it. I check on the birds at least three times a day, seven days a week," he said.

In fact his pheasant operation has become so successful and so large that he has added a full time employee to help out. In addition to the time and work Husband puts

'My number one commitment is quality. I don't cut corners on anything and my customers know this. That's why my business continues to grow.'

Bob Husband

in every day, the employee works an average of 45 hours per week. And during the summer months Husband may have as many as 10 employees working for him.

"My flypens are 300 feet by 100 feet. Every day we walk a minimum of a quarter of a mile in each flypen to check on the birds and to make sure we pick up any dead ones. I have 15 flypens so that is a lot of walking. Then there is the time it takes to feed all the birds. We put out 25,000 pounds of feed per week. Each bird will eat 20 pounds of feed in 20 weeks," he said.

Husband explained that feed is very important to a successful operation. "Pheasants will peck and fight each other if they do not receive the proper amount of protein in their diet. If this happens you get injured birds and birds with damaged feathers. I feed a special 28 percent protein ration to all my baby chicks for the first six weeks, then I decrease the protein content to 24 percent until the

chicks reach 20 weeks of age. After that it is 14 percent protein. The feed is expensive — 13 to 14 cents a pound. But that is where a lot of people fail. They try to cut corners to save money. You can't do that.

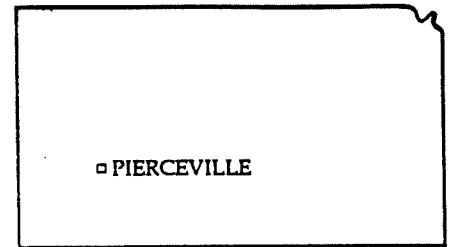
"My number one commitment is quality. I don't cut corners on anything and my customers know this. That's why my business continues to grow. My customers know that my pheasants will perform well and that their feather quality is the best.

"I don't ship birds any further than 400 miles. You just don't have any problems delivering quality birds if you stay under the 400 mile range," Husband said.

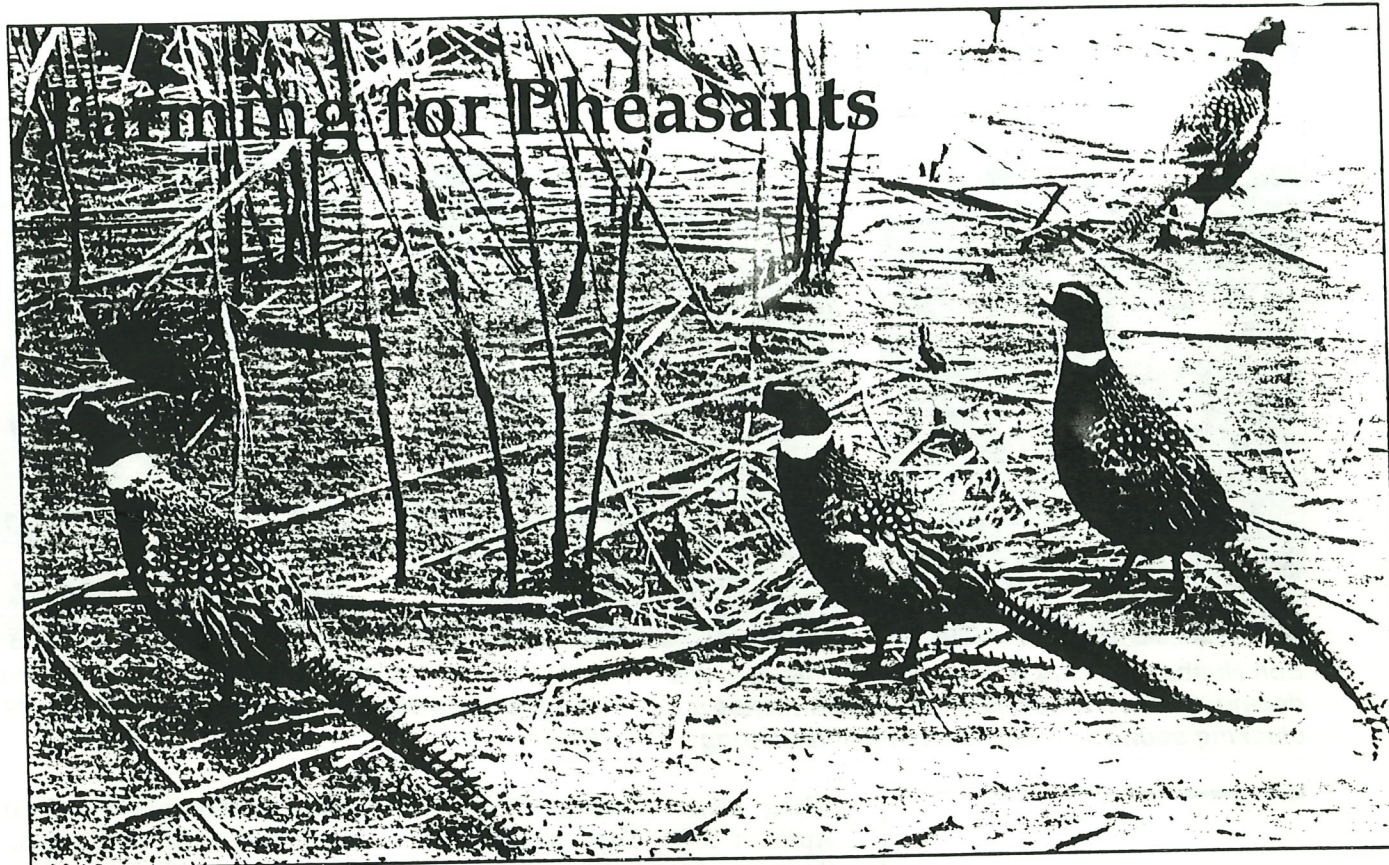
Among Husband's customers are the Lazy J Hunting Preserve of Sublette and Eagle's Nest Hunting Preserve of Greeley, CO. "Brett Axton, president of the National Hunting and Fishing Assn., is the owner of the Eagle's Nest Hunting Preserve and he has told me to use

him for a reference because he thinks my birds are the best. And I know the reason I got the Lazy J business is because of the reputation I've established for delivering quality birds," he said.

AT FIVE WEEKS of age, Husband places "peepers" on all his pheasants. These are specially designed blinders that attach to each pheasant's beak. The peepers keep



the pheasants from seeing straight ahead. This helps eliminate any



Contrary to what a lot of people will tell you, it really is still possible for *the little guy* to start up his own business and make a go of it. But you've got to have a strong will and be willing to work hard, long hours every day of the week."

That's just what Bob Husband, a farmer near the small southwest Kansas town of Pierceville, will tell you. And he should know. Three years ago he and a neighbor, Vern Beavers, were sitting around the kitchen table on Thanksgiving Day talking about a nearby hunting preserve that had just received a shipment of 12,000 pheasants from Wisconsin.

"We were thinking that Wisconsin is sure a long way to go to get pheasants for hunting in Kansas. That's when we came up with the idea of raising our own pheasants to sell to game preserves," Husband remembered.

After a lot of research, planning and talking to owners of game preserves in both Kansas and Colorado, the two men formed the

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3/13

One Angry Pheasant . . .



Bob Husband shows how a rooster pheasant will defend his territory. At left, the rooster makes a clucking sound to indicate Husband is moving



into the bird's territory. As Husband moves closer, the pheasant attacks, with beak and leg spurs flying.



"Ring Neck Hunting Club" in April of 1988. They raised 7,000 Chinese Mongolian Blueback pheasants that first year and were so successful at it that this year they more than tripled their crop to 23,700 birds. And virtually all the birds raised this year were sold to hunting preserves by contract prior to being raised on the farm.

"That's the only way to do it and make a profit," Husband said. "We don't put the time and money into raising birds unless we know we've got them sold."

A member of Victory Electric Cooperative Assn., Inc., Dodge City, Husband has farmed in the Pierceville area for a number of years. Beginning with only a small amount of land, his farming operation has grown to 2,500 acres of irrigated alfalfa, corn and wheat. He and his wife Kathy have two children--Steve, 15, and Jenny, 13.

"I've always wanted a business that is not related to my farming operation--something that would be profitable in a year when farming might not be," Husband said.

"There are lots of opportunities out there for a person who

wants to start his own business. But it takes real dedication, time and energy to do it. Look around you and come up with ideas, then thoroughly research your ideas before you jump into a business. That's how I picked the business I did, but raising pheasants is not something most people would want to try. It's very hard work. I had an advantage in that my partner had previous experience in raising game birds," he said.

"WHEN I FIRST decided to get into the business, a lot of people around here really razzed me. But I was determined to be successful at it. Now I've opened a lot of eyes."

Husband said he has virtually no free time to himself in running both his farming and pheasant operations. But that's the way he likes it.

"People really tend to get in a rut. They go to work for eight hours, come home and relax, watch TV and go to bed. They do this day after day. When I'm not farming, I'm working on my pheasant operation. If it's night time, I'll be doing book work or talking on the phone to customers. You really

Rep Carl D. Holmes

DATE: Wed. 1-17-90

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|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> TOPEKA CAPITAL-JOURNAL | <input type="checkbox"/> GARDEN CITY TELEGRAM | <input type="checkbox"/> OLATHE DAILY NEWS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> WICHITA EAGLE | <input type="checkbox"/> HAYS DAILY NEWS | <input type="checkbox"/> PARSONS SUN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> KANSAS CITY TIMES | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HUTCHINSON NEWS | <input type="checkbox"/> PITTSBURG MORNING SUN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> KANSAS CITY STAR | <input type="checkbox"/> LAWRENCE JOURNAL WORLD | <input type="checkbox"/> RUSSELL DAILY NEWS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EMPORIA GAZETTE | <input type="checkbox"/> MANHATTAN MERCURY | <input type="checkbox"/> SALINA JOURNAL |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> WINFIELD DAILY COURIER |

Hunting up new income

Want to double crop without using any soil moisture?

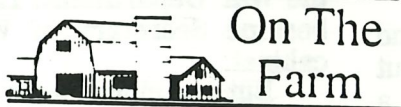
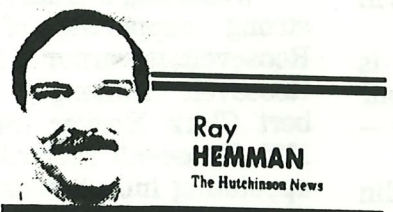
This second crop is unique. It takes a minimal amount of sunshine, likes cool weather and requires no rain. Harvest generally occurs in the fall after milo cutting. Management of the crop, however, is intensive.

The crop is fee hunting, a relatively new concept to parts of Kansas. For a fee, a landowner allows sportsmen to hunt on his land. Services provided by farmers vary from simply allowing hunters the right to hunt to fully guided hunts with country breakfasts and sack lunches.

At 7:30 p.m. Jan. 29, a meeting on fee hunting will be held at the Russell 4-H Building. Speakers at the meeting will be Merrill Nielsen, Lincoln County farmer/stockman, and Ken Albright, area extension development specialist. Nielsen will describe his experiences with leasing land for hunting while Albright will discuss the pros and cons of fee hunting.

Fee hunting should not be confused with the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks recreational access program. This pilot program will pay contracting farmers to allow Kansans access to their land for hunting, fishing or hiking.

The Russell County Extension Area Development Committee is pulling together a brochure that lists landowners who allow fee hunting. Landowners who want to be listed in the brochure should attend the meeting or contact the Russell County Extension office.



Cow-calf meeting set

The annual Kansas State University Cow-Calf seminar begins at 1 p.m. Tuesday at the Bicentennial Center in Salina. The event covers a wide range of topics from improving reproductive performance to the state of the Kansas cattle industry to laughter.

The final speaker of the event will be James "Doc" Blakely. Billed as one of the top 12 humorists in the United States, Blakely has traveled to Australia, New Zealand, Canada and throughout the U.S., delivering messages of inspiration and success. Blakely has titled his speech "The Gift of Laughter."

The conference, which includes a steak dinner, costs \$12 a person prior to Friday. A \$15 fee will be charged to individuals who register after Friday. To register, contact your local county extension office or call (913) 462-3971.

Seminar focuses on key legislative issues

The 1990 Policy Focus Seminar is set for Monday and Tuesday at McPherson's Holiday Manor Con-

vention Center. Previously, this event was known as the bureau's policy implementation seminar.

After a 9:30 a.m. registration on Monday, bureau President Doyle Rahjes opens the conference with a speech titled "Challenges and Opportunities in 1990."

Following Rahjes' speech, three concurrent sessions will be conducted. A local affairs seminar features presentations by Dennis McKinney, Kiowa County Commissioner; Robert Haderlein, Kansas Association of School Boards; and Ernie Mosher, League of Kansas Municipalities.

A state affairs seminar includes speeches by Rep. Dennis Spaniol, R-Wichita; Sen. Jim Allen, R-Ottawa; and Bill Fuller, public affairs specialist for the bureau. The third session will focus on national issues.

At 3 p.m. Monday, Rep. Max Moomaw, R-Dighton, will join Rep. Joan Wagnon, D-Topeka, and Sen. Eric Yost, R-Wichita, during a discussion of key legislative issues in 1990.

Monday's activities conclude with a banquet that features presentations from House Speaker Jim Braden, R-Clay Center, and Senate minority leader Mike Johnston, D-Parsons.

On Tuesday, activities will focus on how members of the organization can best influence decisions in Topeka and Washington, D.C., and features public affairs staff members from bureaus in Kansas and other states. The meeting is set to adjourn by 11:40 a.m.

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DATE: _____

Jess. 1-16-90

Guest Editorial

- GARDEN CITY TELEGRAM
- HAYS DAILY NEWS
- HUTCHINSON NEWS

- OLATHE DAILY NEWS
- PARSONS SUN
- PITTSBURG MORNING SUN
- RUSSELL DAILY NEWS
- SALINA JOURNAL
- WINFIELD DAILY COURIER

A Chinaman's Chance

Since it is apparent that former Governor John Carlin is going to seek the governorship of Kansas, we thought it might be interesting to recall some of the results of gubernatorial elections in this state.

In the first place, Carlin now is from Topeka. Only one candidate in our state's long history — Arthur Capper — has ever been elected from Topeka.

What are the possibilities of Carlin recapturing the governor's chair?

We feel certain he knows this, and who are we to say he can't win, but never in the history of our state has a former governor been re-elected to head the state after he left the Statehouse.

One governor, John St. John, from Olathe, ran for the office six times and three governors ran for the office four times. They were Harry H. Woodring, George C. Docking and Robert F. Docking. Woodring was only elected once. George Docking was elected twice and his son was elected to four terms.

Woodring, from Neodesha, lost out to Frank Carlson, Concordia Republican, in 1946, when Woodring tried for the post the third time, and then he lost again in the 1956 primary to George C. Docking.

Woodring was elected governor in 1930, defeating both Frank Haucke, Council Grove, and the goat gland specialist, Dr. John R. Brinkley, from Milford. Thousands and thousands of ballots — most of which were marked for Brinkley — were thrown out in the election count.

Brinkley was an Independent and a write-in candidate in 1930. His name was on the ballots in 1932 and again in 1934, when he was defeated in the primary by Alfred Mossman Landon.

Landon, from Independence, unseated Woodring in 1932 when the former banker ran for re-election.

Both Woodring and Haucke were bachelors and both had been commanders of the Kansas Department of The American Legion.

Woodring, a Democrat, had been a strong supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt, governor of New York, when Roosevelt challenged President Herbert Clark Hoover for re-election in 1932. Roosevelt rewarded Woodring by appointing him Assistant Secretary of the War Department. Later Woodring became Secretary of War in FDR's cabinet.

But war clouds were gathering over Europe and the Japanese were over-running the Western Pacific, and Roosevelt, in the late 30s, wanted to prepare The United States to aid Great Britain, and, if need be, to defend itself and freedom against the onslaught of the Nazi warlords.

Woodring was proud that the War Department's budget was only 3 percent of the total national budget. He was too inflexible, and Roosevelt, with an eye to seeking a third term, wanted to build up the military and to enlarge his cabinet by bringing in two Republicans.

Roosevelt offered the post of Secretary of the Navy to Frank S. Knox, publisher of The Chicago Daily News and the vice-presidential candidate with Landon in the 1936 campaign.

Roosevelt wanted to give the War Department post to Landon.

But Landon, as the titular head of the Republican Party, was fearful that FDR was going to seek a third term, and he had to oppose this possible maneuver.

The President called Landon to Washington to discuss the matter, but Landon told news reporters that he was opposed to a third term for the President, and, although their meeting was friendly, Roosevelt never actually made the offer to Landon.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
900 Jackson St., Suite 502
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1220
913-296-2281

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & PARKS
MIKE HAYDEN, Governor
ROBERT L. MEINEN, Secretary
W. ALAN WENTZ, Assistant Secretary

December 18, 1989

Bruce L. Shannon
Shannon Energy Corporation
P.O. Box 6026
Liberal, Kansas 67901

Re: Controlled Shooting

Dear Bruce:

Thank you for your letter outlining issues surrounding controlled shooting laws.

Representative Carl Holmes has been in contact with me concerning the limitation on acreages. I have asked him to work with me if he was putting a legislative package together this next session.

As I told Carl in my letter, there needs to be some changes. Those changes should be conservative and reasonable. Within those limits, we are supportive of making some changes.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely,


Robert L. Meinen, Secretary
Kansas Dept. of Wildlife & Parks

RLM:wp

xc: Representative Carl Holmes

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3/13

(316) 626-6017



P.O. Box 6026
500 N. Lincoln St.
Liberal, Kansas 67901

December 13, 1989

Robert L. Meinen
Secretary Wildlife and Parks
900 Jackson, Ste 502
Topeka, KS 66612

RE: Controlled Shooting Areas

Dear Mr. Meinen:

As follow-up to our brief conversation regarding the subject matter during your recent visit to Liberal, I encourage you to look into the idea of increasing the state allowable for controlled shooting areas.

As you are aware, we are interested in obtaining a "Controlled Shooting Area" license in Haskell County, Kansas. Please be advised the acreage allowed for such areas is full and no licenses are being issued at this time.

Through the records inspection procedure we have obtained information on Haskell County from your office in Pratt, Kansas (copy attached). In a nut shell, no new licenses have been issued since 1988 and several have been denied since then. Also approximately 63% of the lands available are licensed to the same entity. This condition brings to mind a possible monopoly with respect to unfair business practices.

We would appreciate any assistance your department can lend the legislature in an agenda to increase the state allowable on this matter.

Thank you for your time and consideration on this issue and if you have any questions, please call our office.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bruce L. Shannon', written in a cursive style.

Bruce L. Shannon

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3/13



OPERATIONS OFFICE
RR 2, Box 54A
Pratt, Kansas 67124
316-672-5911

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & PARKS
MIKE HAYDEN, Governor
ROBERT L. MEINEN, Secretary
W. ALAN WENTZ, Assistant Secretary

November 28, 1989

Bruce Shannon
Box 6026
Liberal, KS 67905

Dear Mr. Brown: ?

As you requested through our records inspection procedure, enclosed is the information from the State of Kansas.

Thank you for your interest and request.

Sincerely,

Mike Theurer, Chief
Administrative Services

MT:mb

Encs.

cc: Richard R. Yoxall

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1. Names and addresses of all individuals and entities who currently hold licenses for controlled shooting areas in Haskell County.

Pheasant Galore Jill Hibbard
HCR 1 Box 14 D
Sublette, KS 67877

New in 1988

2 areas 320 each total 640.

Risa Leonard (Lazy J Hunting Inc.
702 Pursley
Sublette, KS 67877

640 acres

land's name changed name

Lazy J Hunting
David Holloway
Box 757
Sublette, KS. 67877

560 acres

1984

Lazy J. Hunting INC
Larry Leonard
Box 757
Sublette, KS 67877

960 acres

1984

Lazy J. Hunting INC
Floyd J. Leonard
Box 757
Sublette, KS 67877

320 acres

1984

Mikelyn Holloway
Box 757
Sublette, KS 67877

320 acres

1985

Golden Prairie Hunt Serv.
Jeff & Debbie White
HCR, Box 89 B
Sublette, KS 67877

480 acres

moved areas in 1987

3920

2. Total acres in Haskell County 370,560

The manner of calculation or source of this information.

Statistics collected by the Ks State Board of Agriculture

3. Copy of the procedure for determining whether licenses should be granted. Specifically, I would like to know if, assuming that all the applications meet your requirements, licenses are granted on a first come, first serve basis. *renewals are first. then if any open land, first come first serve basis*
4. Two was denied in 1988 since county was full, and all were renewed did not accept any new areas in 1989.

*1-8-82
3/13*



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
900 Jackson St., Suite 502
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1220
913-296-2281

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & PARKS
MIKE HAYDEN, Governor
ROBERT L. MEINEN, Secretary
W. ALAN WENTZ, Assistant Secretary

December 13, 1989

The Honorable Carl D. Holmes
State Representative, District 125
Box 2288
Liberal, Kansas 67905

Re: Controlled Shooting Areas

Dear Carl:

I received a carbon copy of a letter to you from Bruce Shannon concerning controlled shooting areas. As we discussed in Liberal, please involve me at an early stage in your process. The percent limit should be changed, but not drastically.

The original limitation was put in place for two very good reasons that are still valid today:

1. Limit the number of closed and leased lands in each county so the hunter that cannot afford to pay for controlled shooting areas may have access to nonleased lands.
2. Also it is very important that the businessmen who have already made substantial investment do not get financially ruined. If too many "get rich quick" people enter the market, the entire controlled shooting business community may be hurt by over supply. What will happen is a lot of people will not be making any money, and as such, not providing for quality opportunity. In the long run, this will hurt Kansas in two ways. First of all, the tourist, which we want to attract and bring back every year, will find elsewhere to go because of poor quality business and/or people going in and out of business so much. Second, on the resource side, my concern is a potential for resource abuse and overuse when things get stressed.

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Representative Holmes
December 13, 1989
Page 2

My advice is a conservative, slow-and-easy approach with gradual change. Please let me know what you are thinking.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert L. Meinen". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "R" and "M".

Robert L. Meinen, Secretary
Kansas Dept. of Wildlife & Parks

RLM:wp

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3/13

H.B. 2707

Testimony Provided to Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

March 13, 1990

Prepared by Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

H.B. 2707 addresses Controlled Shooting Areas and would perform two amendments to current statutes. The maximum allowable acreages for Controlled Shooting Areas in any one county would be increased from 1% to 2%. The minimum acreage for a Controlled Shooting Area would be decreased from 320 acres to 160 acres.

There are 70 C.S.A.'s in Kansas and three counties have reached the 1% maximum (Elk, Haskell and Seward). There is an increasing number of people interested in establishing C.S.A.'s, particularly in western Kansas. Expanding the 1% limitation to 2% will allow a few more people to participate.

Decreasing the minimum acreage from 320 acres to 160 acres would likely allow a few more people to become C.S.A. operators. We would have a concern if the minimum acreage requirement was too small, but 160 acres is probably adequate for C.S.A. operation.

The Department supports H.B. 2707.

attachment II
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S.B. 740

Testimony Provided to Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

March 13, 1990

Prepared by Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

S.B. 740 would establish conditions for Department involvement with foundations. It would specify the Secretary's ability to cooperate and assist with foundations including board memberships, to insure that foundation goals and objectives are compatible with natural resource or park needs, and to provide assistance primarily in the form of services rendered. The latter could include limited staff assistance, office space, promotional activities, etc.

The bill would also address the Department's ability to cooperate closely with associations and organizations in fund raising efforts for Department projects of mutual interest. This cooperative effort may involve limited staff assistance and promotional efforts.

Department funding has been a subject of Executive and Legislative interest for many years. At least three Legislative Interim Study Committee assignments have directly or indirectly reviewed funding needs and potential funding sources. The Department has been encouraged to intensify donation efforts including involvement with foundations and organizations to promote resource conservation and to generate funds for conservation purposes.

Foundations have been effectively used as a private sector fund raising mechanism for a wide variety of purposes in Kansas and throughout the nation. The conservation agencies in many other states are directly involved with foundations for purposes of generating funding for conservation projects.

Although the Department has a successful donation program known as "Wildtrust", the thrust is directed at general donations rather than formal institution of a private fund raising effort. The use

attachment III
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of foundations as a fund raising approach has proven to be effective. It is also popular and beneficial as it promotes strong state and private cooperative efforts.

It is state policy and a Department mission to properly manage our natural resources and our parks for public benefit. Public involvement with that mission is essential. A foundation approach promotes that involvement. Of equal importance, a new source of funding is created that is voluntary and without impact on fee funds or state general funds or on traditional users.

If enacted, this bill will require no new personnel nor will it require any noticeable increase in normal operational expenditures of the Department. It will provide the opportunity to realize substantial new funding for conservation and park purposes.



Vantage Point

Funding the Future of Wildlife

A new source of funding has been created for Colorado's wildlife. The Colorado Wildlife Heritage Foundation was established in June of this year to help protect and preserve all of Colorado's 960 species of birds, animals and fish.

In 1986 the Executive Task Force on the Future of Wildlife identified the need for the foundation. Composed of 19 citizens appointed by then-Gov. Richard Lamm, the task force was charged with examining the impact of growth on wildlife and analyzing funding needs into the next century. Its *Wildlife 21* report recommended a private non-profit foundation be formed to generate alternative funding sources.

Dr. Russell Scott of Aspen has provided the initial leadership for the Foundation, and has worked closely with Wildlife Commissioners Rebecca Frank and Bill Hegberg and Division of Wildlife Director Perry Olson in forming the organization. The Foundation will be governed by a board of up to 25 members, and all activities will be based on the decisions of that board and a small professional staff.

The Foundation is currently developing a formal fund-raising program. In the meantime, the Colorado Wildlife Commission has provided "seed money" to get the Foundation going, and Dr. Scott has added a significant contribution by donating all of the proceeds from a recent celebrity target shoot in Aspen.

Now it's our turn. A donation of \$5, \$10 or any amount will help the Colorado Wildlife Heritage Foundation preserve a resource that is as important to the state as are the Rockies themselves.

The money we give will be allocated to wildlife management programs such as habitat acquisition, education, research and other projects affecting Colorado's wildlife resource. Initial projects proposed by the Division of Wildlife include establishing a river otter breeding population, a wild peregrine project and an environmental education resource center, and acquiring two Morgan County properties for riparian habitat.

For information on The Colorado Wildlife Heritage Foundation, contact Board Secretary Jean K. Tool, 1515 S. Pearl St., Denver, Colo., 80210, (303) 722-4119. Tax-deductible contributions to help preserve Colorado's wildlife resource can be mailed to the above address.

In the past, Coloradans have been very generous in their support of wildlife. Please help again.

Russell C. Bromby

Attachment IV
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