

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Dan Johnson at 3:30 p.m. on January 31, 2000, in Room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representative Freeborn - excused

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Gordon Self, Revisor of Statutes
Kay Scarlett, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Ron Klataske, Executive Director, Audubon of Kansas
George Teagarden, Livestock Commissioner, Kansas Animal Health Department
Jamie Clover Adams, Secretary, Kansas Department of Agriculture
Leslie Kaufman, Assistant Director, Public Policy Division, Kansas Farm Bureau
Rich McKee, Executive Secretary, Feedlot Division, Kansas Livestock Association

Others attending: See attached list

Ron Klataske, Executive Director, Audubon of Kansas, requested introduction of a committee bill to repeal Sections 80-1201 through 80-1208 of the Kansas Statutes, leaving it to the discretion of landowners whether or not to eradicate prairie dogs on their land. (Attachment 1) On motion of Representative Faber, second by Representative Compton, the motion carried.

George Teagarden, Livestock Commissioner, Kansas Animal Health Department, requested introduction of a committee bill concerning disposition of animals from an animal shelter. On motion of Representative Larkin, second by Representative Flower, the motion carried.

Representative O'Brien moved to introduce three committee bills relating to deer control: 1) When a regular hunting license is purchased, a doe stamp can be purchased for an additional \$2.00; 2) When a deer is harvested, a tab could be pulled off the deer tag and mailed in to the Kansas Wildlife and Parks Department for a \$10 refund; and 3) When a traffic accident is reported on a state highway, the Kansas Wildlife and Parks Department must harvest all deer within one-half mile of the accident location. Seconded by Representative Larkin, the motion carried.

Hearing on HCR 5050 - Concurrent Resolution urging Congress to pass legislation allowing state inspected meat to be shipped interstate; increasing the number of poultry slaughtered.

Chairman Johnson opened the hearing on **HCR 5050** and asked Raney Gilliland to brief the committee on the resolution. He explained that this resolution, recommended by the 1999 Interim Special Committee on Agriculture, urges Congress to allow state-inspected meat and meat products to be shipped interstate and, also, requests that the number of poultry that can be slaughtered at home and offered for sale to the consumer be raised from 1,000 to 5,000, annually.

Jamie Clover Adams, Secretary, Kansas Department of Agriculture, appeared in support of **HCR 5050**. She said that the Department has encouraged the Kansas Congressional delegation and USDA Secretary Glickman to enact legislation permitting interstate shipment of state-inspected meat and poultry products and reported that USDA has introduced S. 1988 which would permit interstate shipment of state-inspected products.

The Secretary expressed concern with the section of the resolution to increase the exemption from 1,000 to 5,000 on the number of poultry that can be slaughtered at home annually and offered for sale to the consumer.

CONTINUATION SHEET

The resolution states that the number needs to be increased to meet current consumer demand. She reported that the Department has not received any consumer requests for an increase in the exemption, but has received requests from producers who would like to slaughter more poultry without being under inspection. It was noted that both the Kansas and Federal poultry exemption is 1,000 per year. She cautioned against changing the state meat and poultry inspection program status from being equal to the federal inspection program. From a food safety standpoint, the Secretary said the Department cannot support raising the exemption on the number of uninspected poultry that can be offered for sale to the consumers of our state. (Attachment 2)

Leslie Kaufman, Assistant Director, Public Policy Division, Kansas Farm Bureau, expressed Kansas Farm Bureau's support for **HCR 5050**. She reported that both Kansas Farm Bureau and American Farm Bureau Policy support the interstate shipment of meat inspected under a state program that is equal to the federal program and approved by USDA. Kansas Farm Bureau has no policy statement on increasing the number of poultry that can be slaughtered at home and offered for sale to the consumer. (Attachment 3)

Rich McKee, Executive Secretary, Feedlot Division, Kansas Livestock Association, testified in support of **HCR 5050** to allow state inspected meat and meat products to be shipped interstate. The Kansas Livestock Association is not familiar with the issue of slaughtering poultry at home for sale to the consumer and took no position. (Attachment 4)

Chairman Johnson closed the hearing on **HCR 5050**.

It was the recommendation of the 1999 Interim Special Committee on Agriculture to direct an additional \$1.3 million in Economic Development Initiatives Fund money to be used for enhancement of the programs of the Agriculture Products Development Division in the Kansas Department of Commerce and Housing. Raney Gilliland and Rae Anne Davis of the Legislative Research Department reported that due to an oversight in the Governor's FY 2001 Budget, \$829,018 in EDIF money is unappropriated and could possibly be made available to the Agriculture Products Development Division. (Attachment 5) The Appropriation Subcommittee working on the Kansas Department of Commerce and Housing budget is scheduled to meet on Wednesday of this week. On behalf of the House Agriculture Committee, Chairman Johnson will appear before the subcommittee and request that this money be directed to the Agriculture Products Development Division. Committee members were encouraged to attend.

The meeting adjourned at 4:10 p.m. The next meeting is scheduled for February 2, 2000.

HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: January 31, 2000

NAME	REPRESENTING
Leslie Kaufman	KFB
Rich McKee	KLA
Tom Bruno	Allen Assoc
John Carlmijn	ICS Dep. of Agriculture
Ewen Easley	Office of the AG
Connie Fischer	KDOCTH - Ag. Division
Kerri Ebert	Ks Dairy Association
Matt Wolters	Rep. Dahl
Paul Johnson	PACK
GEORGE TEAGARDEN	Ks Animal Health Dept.
Luc Kenberg DM	KDA
Jamie Clover Adams	KDA
Greg Krissick	KDA
Ton Klatoske	Audubon of Kansas
Breda Witt	KFB

Information Sheet on 80-1201 thru 80-1208

Repeal Of 80-1201 Thru 80-1208 Would Restore Property Rights To Ranch And Farm Landowners

These statutes erode the rights of landowners to manage their own property. They allow others to come on their property without permission, and in some cases without notice, to distribute poisons that will kill prairie dogs and other wildlife. Adding insult to injury, the landowners can then be presented with a bill for the poison materials and application costs and that can be placed as a lien upon the real estate.

Many owners of ranch and farm land enjoy having a diversity of wildlife on their land and many implement practices to provide habitat. Many accommodate small colonies of prairie dogs on their land, and a few others with large holdings are interested in the possibility of having larger colonies to enhance the prospect of having burrowing owls, black-footed ferrets and other species that are often associated with prairie dog colonies. Other species include swift foxes, golden eagles, ferruginous hawks and mountain plovers.

Agricultural Leaders In The Kansas Legislature Have An Opportunity To Provide Leadership

The continued existence of 80-1201 thru 80-1208 project an antiquated image of the State of Kansas to both residents in the state and others throughout the country with an interest in wildlife and nature. Repeal of those statutes would remove this stigma, reflect progressive legislative leadership, and help to project a positive image of agricultural leaders working in harmony with wildlife conservation representatives for complementary purposes.

Repeal Of 80-1201 Thru 80-1208 Would Not Prevent Landowners From Eradicating Prairie Dogs From Their Land Or Agencies And Entities Of Government From Assisting With Control Programs

Repeal will not limit the ability of landowners to control prairie dogs or to obtain assistance from state and county officials. It would simply restore landowners' rights to make the decisions as to whether to maintain, enhance, manage or control prairie dog colonies on their own land. The Kansas State University Cooperative Extension Service in Manhattan provides assistance to landowners with prairie dog problems and that would continue with or without repeal of these statutes.

Wildlife Eradication Was A Commonplace Practice in 1903

80-1201 thru 80-1208 are antiquated statutes based on a turn-of-the-century (1900) philosophy that wildlife species that present problems should be eradicated. It was a philosophy that seemingly applied to everything from "prairie dogs, moles and gophers" (as contained in these statutes) to hawks, owls, and eagles (both golden and bald eagles).

Carolina *paroquets*, once abundant from eastern Kansas to the eastern seaboard, were exterminated because of their "proclivity to destroy (eat) berries and orchard fruits" (BIRDS IN KANSAS, published by Kansas State Board of Agriculture, 1946) and became extinct in the wild early in the 19th Century. Due to the wholesale destruction of prairie dog colonies, black-footed ferrets were extirpated from Kansas and most of the Great Plains. The last remaining wild ferrets in existence were found in northwestern Wyoming in 1981, and that colony became the source for a captive breeding program which now makes it possible to reintroduce these native animals back into the wild.

Progressive Wildlife Conservation And Management Programs Have Replaced "Persecution"

The populations of many species were decimated because of the "what good are they" philosophy, and several decades passed before conservation attitudes led to the type of progressive programs and public support for conservation we recognize and applaud today. Wildlife conservation is now an integral part of state and federal farm programs, it is incorporated in 4-H education and demonstration projects, and high school FFA conservation education initiatives have replaced the bounty contests which awarded points for the killing of a long list of species up until the 1950s. Management of habitat and wildlife populations has replaced eradication programs. Wildlife damage control programs may include population control or rely on other management practices.

Repeal Of 80-1201 Thru 80-1208, And Other Progressive Measures By A Few Land Managers May Help To Minimize The Need For Federal Listing Of The Black-Tailed Prairie Dog As A Threatened Species

Concern over the plight of black-tailed prairie dogs and associated wildlife has promoted some organizations to petition for listing of black-tailed prairie dogs as a federally threatened species. This is the second petition in the past decade. One of the best ways to minimize the need for listing would be for agencies and landowners to work together with voluntary conservation programs that would provide for prairie dog conservation on specific lands. Several Kansas landowners have expressed an interest in maintaining and/or enhancing prairie dog colonies on their property. Success with initiatives of this nature could conceivably reduce the need for restrictions on the control of prairie dogs on other lands. States will certainly have time to work in a positive way if the USFWS designates the black-tailed prairie dog as "Warranted, But Precluded" rather than threatened. The species would be a *candidate species*, and the status of the species would be reviewed annually. This conservation approach has been successful with the swift fox.

**Article 12.—PRAIRIE DOGS, MOLES
AND GOPHERS**

Attorney General's Opinions:

Extermination of prairie dogs; tax levy. 89-136.

80-1201. Destruction of prairie dogs, moles and gophers; expense from general

fund. The township board of any township in this state, at any regular or special meeting, is hereby authorized to purchase material and to employ one or more suitable persons to destroy prairie dogs, moles and gophers within the limits of such township, any material so purchased and compensation for such services to be paid out of the general fund of such township.

History: L. 1901, ch. 273, § 1; R.S. 1923, 80-1201; L. 1965, ch. 548, § 1; June 30.

Research and Practice Aids:

Bounties — 8.

C.J.S. Bounties § 13.

80-1202. Eradication of prairie dogs; duties of township trustees; entry upon land, exceptions; assessment of costs. In addition to the duties now prescribed by law for township trustees, in counties infested by prairie dogs, they may do and perform the following services: That the township trustees of the several townships in this state infested by prairie dogs may enter upon the lands so infested in their respective townships and make diligent efforts to exterminate all prairie dogs thereon. For the purpose of enabling them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, the trustees are authorized and empowered to employ all such assistance and to purchase the poison or such appliances and material as they may deem necessary to exterminate such dogs. The work of such extermination shall all be done under the supervision and direction of the trustees: *Provided*, That in any county having a population of more than four thousand (4,000) and less than five thousand two hundred (5,200) which contains no city of the second class and not more than two (2) cities of the third class, the trustees shall before entering upon the lands give written notice to any landowner who shall fail or refuse to make use of the materials offered or provided, that unless he or she endeavors to control such prairie dogs according to the methods prescribed by the board of trustees will, within fifteen (15) days after the date specified in the notice enter upon his or her land and use the necessary materials to eradicate the prairie dogs thereon; and the trustees or their agents, may thereafter enter upon the land and proceed to eradicate such prairie dogs.

After eradication of such prairie dogs, the trustees shall immediately notify the landowner or landowners with an itemized statement of the costs thereof, and stating that unless such amount is paid within thirty (30) days from the date of the

notice, that the amount shall become a lien upon their real estate. If such costs are not paid within thirty (30) days they shall be assessed against the property of the landowner and the township clerk shall, at the time of certifying other township taxes to the county clerk, certify the costs of such eradication and the county clerk shall extend the same on the tax roll of the township against such property and said costs shall be collected by the county treasurer and paid to the township as other township taxes are collected and paid.

History: L. 1909, ch. 181, § 1; L. 1919, ch. 315, § 1; R.S. 1923, 80-1202; L. 1965, ch. 548, § 2; L. 1969, ch. 472, § 1; L. 1972, ch. 384, § 1; March 20.

Source or prior law:

L. 1903, ch. 378, § 1.

Attorney General's Opinions:

Prairie dog eradication; duty of township trustees. 83-127.

80-1203. Same; report of expense to county commissioners; tax levy. The trustees of the several townships infested by prairie dogs shall appear before the board of county commissioners of their respective counties at their annual meeting in August of each year, when they convene to make the annual tax levy, and make a report of the probable expense to exterminate the prairie dogs in their respective townships. And the commissioners of the respective counties, after receiving said reports, shall cause to be levied on real estate assessed for taxation in each township thus infested by prairie dogs the approximate amount estimated by the several trustees as herein provided, or any part thereof: *Provided, however*, That no assessment for this purpose shall be greater than seventy cents on each one hundred dollars valuation as herein provided.

History: L. 1909, ch. 181, § 2; April 3; R.S. 1923, 80-1203.

Source or prior law:

L. 1903, ch. 378, §§ 2, 3.

80-1204. Same; compensation of trustees and assistants. The trustees of each township and their assistants shall receive as compensation for their services for the time actually and necessarily employed. Such compensation shall be paid only out of the fund of the county created by this act for that purpose and shall be in an amount determined by the township board as provided by K.S.A. 80-207, and amendments thereto.

History: L. 1909, ch. 181, § 3; L. 1919, ch. 315, § 2; R.S. 1923, 80-1204; L. 1996, ch. 184, § 9; May 2.

Source or prior law:

L. 1903, ch. 378, § 5.

Cross References to Related Sections:

General provisions, see 80-302.

Other special provisions, see "Cross References to Related Sections" under 80-302.

Attorney General's Opinions:

Township clerk; duties. 81-288.

Compensation of members of township boards. 95-113.

80-1205. Same; custody and disbursement of funds. The township trustees shall be the custodians of the fund created by this act, and disburse the same on vouchers audited by the township boards at their regular quarterly meetings and warrants drawn on the treasurer for the same: *Provided*, That no part of this fund shall be subject to the payment of claims other than those specified in this act.

History: L. 1909, ch. 181, § 4; April 3; R.S. 1923, 80-1205.

Source or prior law:

L. 1903, ch. 378, § 6.

80-1206. Same; payment of moneys to township treasurers. The county treasurers of the several counties of this state are hereby authorized and directed to pay over to the several township treasurers of their respective counties all the moneys collected for the purpose designated in this act, in the mode and manner as other township funds are paid over to said township treasurers.

History: L. 1909, ch. 181, § 5; April 3; R.S. 1923, 80-1206.

Source or prior law:

L. 1903, ch. 378, § 7.

80-1207. Same; surplus funds; use. Whenever any township of this state shall have rid itself of the prairie dogs and there shall cease to be a necessity of any future procedure under this act (which question shall be determined by the board of county commissioners and the trustee of such township), the surplus fund, if any, in the hands of the township treasurers shall be merged into the general township funds of said townships and to be used for general township purposes.

History: L. 1909, ch. 181, § 6; April 3; R.S. 1923, 80-1207.

Source or prior law:

L. 1903, ch. 378, § 9.

80-1208. Same; penalty for failure to perform duties. Any township trustee or board of county commissioners failing to perform any of the duties imposed upon them by this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense thus committed.

History: L. 1909, ch. 181, § 7; April 3; R.S. 1923, 80-1208.

HOUSE BILL No. __

AN ACT repealing K.S.A. 80-1201, 80-1202, 80-1203, 80-1204, 80-1205, 80-1206, 80-1207, 80-1208, concerning (restoring) the right of landowners to manage (retain, control or eradicate) prairie dogs on their land.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 80-1201, 80-1202, 80-1203, 80-1204, 80-1205, 80-1206, 80-1207, 80-1208 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.



BLACK-FOOTED FERRETS IN KANSAS?



Can we expect to see black-footed ferrets reintroduced into Kansas?

The answer is maybe, with a big question mark ? The black-footed ferret is one of the most endangered mammals in North America. Its diet consists almost entirely of prairie dogs and it depends on prairie dog burrows for shelter. Although disease and predators (such as hawks and coyotes) are causes of death for the black-footed ferret, its decline is associated with relatively recent declines in prairie dog numbers. In 1957, the last known black-footed ferret from Kansas was captured in Sheridan County and later died. Since then, there have been no verified reports of live black-footed ferrets in the state.

Until recently, there were no known black-footed ferrets in the wild. In 1986 and 1987, the last 18 wild black-footed ferrets were taken into captivity from Wyoming and a captive breeding program was started. Currently, the captive breeding population exceeds 300. In September of 1991 reintroduction of the black-footed ferret into the wild was initiated in Wyoming. Thus far, the reintroduction is going as planned and releases into other states will occur over the next several years. It is the goal of the overall reintroduction effort to establish at least one population of black-footed ferrets in every state within its former range, including Kansas.

So when will Kansas be getting black-footed ferrets? A better question would be, WILL Kansas be getting black-footed ferrets? In order to sustain a population of ferrets, there must be a certain number of prairie dogs spread over an area large enough to accommodate their habitat needs. Although Kansas has fewer prairie dogs than most states, preliminary studies indicate that there may still be areas suitable for releasing ferrets. Unfortunately, there are several barriers that may prevent the reintroduction of the black-footed ferret in Kansas.

Problems with Reintroduction into Kansas

One major problem with reintroduction of the black-footed ferret into Kansas is the existence of K.S.A. 80-1202. This amendment gives township trustees in Kansas the authority to force landowners to exterminate prairie dogs on their own land. Such a law allows for complete extermination of prairie dogs from an area. This presents a great barrier to reintroduction because a certain number of prairie dog colonies need to be protected for black-footed ferrets.

Another problem associated with reintroduction efforts in Kansas is the prevailing negative attitude many people have toward prairie dogs. Prairie dogs are viewed by many as pests, and poisoning programs to eradicate them are still prevalent. Black-footed ferret reintroduction has and will rely upon agreements between government agencies and individual landowners that allow for control of some prairie dog colonies while preserving others. If prevailing negative attitudes toward prairie dogs continue, it will be difficult to reach such agreements.

Unfortunately, many people don't realize the important role prairie dogs play in the ecosystem. Their daily activities change their grassland habitat and lead to increased plant and animal diversity. Prairie dogs are a source of food for predators, and their burrows provide homes for a variety of animals, including burrowing owls and the endangered black-footed ferret. Through proper management, prairie dogs and the complex community of plants and animals associated with them can coexist with agriculture and human land-use interests. We need to conserve the "prairie dog ecosystem" before it becomes as endangered as the black-footed ferret. By changing public attitudes toward prairie dogs and developing prairie dog management plans in conjunction with private landowners, black-footed ferrets may have a chance of roaming the grasslands of Kansas once again.

STATE OF KANSAS

BILL GRAVES, GOVERNOR
Jamie Clover Adams, Secretary of Agriculture
109 SW 9th Street
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KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

House Agriculture Committee

January 31, 2000

Testimony Regarding HCR 5050

Jamie Clover Adams, Secretary of Agriculture

Good afternoon Chairman Johnson and members of the House Agriculture Committee. I appear today in support of this effort urging Congress to allow interstate shipment of state-inspected meat and poultry products.

State-inspected plants in Kansas, and across the nation, have proven to USDA reviewers that they can meet standards that are "equal to" the standards imposed upon federally inspected plants. Therefore, it is only fair that our plant owners be permitted to market their products anywhere in the United States.

The Department has encouraged the Kansas Congressional delegation and USDA Secretary Glickman to enact legislation permitting interstate shipment of state-inspected meat and poultry products. USDA has introduced S. 1988, which would permit interstate shipment of state-inspected products. We will continue to take every opportunity to convey our sentiment on this issue, as well as work through our national professional organizations, to reach this goal. I support interstate shipment of state-inspected products because I believe our plants are producing products that are every bit as "equal to" the products produced by federally inspected plants. I

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also believe our state meat inspection program is doing a good job to ensure that only wholesome products are entering commerce.

I am concerned, however, with the section of the resolution relating to increasing the poultry exemption from 1,000 to 5,000 (lines 21-22; 26-27). The resolution states that the number of poultry that can be slaughtered without inspection needs to be increased to meet current consumer demand. The Department has not received consumer requests for an increase in the exemption, but we have received requests from producers who would like to slaughter more poultry without being under inspection. In Kansas, the slaughter of 5,000 chickens or other poultry is a fairly significant business. It is unclear why a producer would not want to be fully inspected, especially if interstate shipment passes. Then they would be prepared to meet the potential of selling to more consumers. As we have previously stated to this Committee, it is hard to argue from a food safety standpoint that Kansans are well served by raising the exemption of uninspected animals that can be offered for sale to the consumers of our state.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before you in support of interstate shipment of state- inspected meat. If you have questions, I will gladly answer them at the appropriate time.



PUBLIC POLICY STATEMENT

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

RE: HCR 5050 – Interstate shipment of state inspected meat.

**Prepared by:
Leslie Kaufman, Assistant Director
Public Policy Division
Kansas Farm Bureau**

Chairman Johnson and members of the House Committee on Agriculture, thank you for the opportunity to appear today and share with you Farm Bureau's support for HCR 5050's request that state inspected meat be allowed to move in interstate commerce. I am Leslie Kaufman. I serve as the Assistant Director of Public Policy for Kansas Farm Bureau.

Farm Bureau strongly supports the state Meat and Poultry Inspection Program administered by the Kansas Department of Agriculture. The state inspection program meets a vital need in supporting local meat processing facilities and ensuring the safety of our state's food supply. This program benefits all consumers and should be supported with State General Fund appropriations.

As you know, state inspection programs must meet or exceed federal inspection requirements. Thus, it makes little sense to exclude state-inspected meat from interstate markets. State-inspected meat should be allowed to move in interstate commerce. This policy position was re-affirmed this past November by our voting delegates at the 81st Annual Meeting of Kansas Farm Bureau. Our American Farm Bureau Policy also supports the interstate shipment of meat inspected under a state program that is equal to the federal program and approved by USDA.

It is extremely important to open interstate markets to producers and processors who prefer the state inspection system. We encourage the committee to act favorably on HCR 5050. Thank you.



Since 1894

Testimony

presented by

Rich McKee

Executive Secretary, Feedlot Division

regarding

House Concurrent Resolution 5050

before the

HOUSE COMMITTEE AGRICULTURE

January 31, 2000

The Kansas Livestock Association (KLA), formed in 1894, is a trade association representing over 7,000 members on legislative and regulatory issues. KLA members are involved in all segments of the livestock industry, including cow-calf, feedlot, seedstock, swine, dairy and sheep. In 1998, cash receipts from agriculture products totaled over \$8.9 billion, with nearly fifty-five percent of that coming from the sale of livestock. Cattle represent the largest share of cash receipts, representing ninety percent of the livestock and poultry marketing's.

The Kansas Livestock Association supports HCR 5050. We have long supported legislation to allow state inspected meat and meat products to be shipped interstate. With regard to lines 19 through 22 of the resolution, we are not familiar with the issue of slaughtering poultry at home.

Thank you for considering our position and we urge you to give favorable consideration to House Concurrent Resolution 5050.

House Agriculture Committee
January 31, 2000
Attachment4

Economic Development Initiatives Fund

Agency/Program	Governor's Recommendation FY 2000	LEGISLATIVE ADJUSTMENTS FY 2000
Department of Commerce and Housing ⁽¹⁾		
Agency Operations	\$ 7,006,215	
Small Business Development Centers	485,000	
Certified Development Companies	475,000	
Kansas Industrial Training/Retraining	3,600,000	
Trade Show Promotion Grants	150,000	
Community Capacity Building Grants	197,000	
Economic Opportunity Initiative Fund	5,000,000	
Existing Industry Expansion	800,000	
Tourism Promotion Grants	952,100	
Mid-America World Trade Center	41,889	
Mainstreet Grant and Development Prog.	216,800	
Agriculture Product Development	540,000	
Training Equipment Grants	300,000	
Travel Information Center Repairs	15,000	
Motion Picture and Television Rebate	75,000	
Kansas Sports Hall of Fame	0	
Eisenhower Museum Grant	300,000	
National Teachers Hall of Fame	0	
HOME Program	0	
Subtotal - KDOCH	\$ 20,154,004	
Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation ⁽¹⁾		
Agency Operations	\$ 1,338,486	
Centers of Excellence	3,552,640	
Research Matching Grants	969,196	
Business Innovative Research Grants	76,000	
State Small Business Innovation Research	440,000	
Special Projects	79,303	
Commercialization Grants	1,490,000	
Mid-America Manufact. Tech. Center	1,797,338	
EPSCoR	3,200,000	
Subtotal - KTEC	\$ 12,942,963	
Kansas, Inc.	\$ 189,563	
Board of Regents		
Matching Grants - AVTS	200,000	
Post-secondary Aid - AVTS	6,707,144	
Capital Outlay Aid - AVTS	2,000,000	
Subtotal - Education	\$ 8,907,144	
Historical Society	0	
Department of Administration		
Public TV Microwave Connection	0	
State Water Plan Fund	2,000,000	
KSU -- Ag Extension		
Ogalala Aquifer Study	0	
Wildlife and Parks		
Local Government Outdoor Recreation	500,000	
State Fair	35,000	
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND EXPENDITURES	\$ 44,728,674	0
EDIF Resource Estimate	GOV. REC.	LEGISLATIVE
	FY 2000	ADJUSTMENTS
		FY 2000
Beginning Balance	\$ 3,672,000	-
Gaming Revenues	42,500,000	-
Other Income ⁽²⁾	799,000	-
Total Available	\$ 46,971,000	\$ 46,971,000
Less: Expenditures and Transfers	44,728,674	44,728,674
ENDING BALANCE	\$ 2,242,326	\$ 2,242,326

1) Does not include expenditures from prior year EDIF allocations.

2) This category includes interest income as well as amounts lapsed by the 2000 Legislature.

Economic Development Initiatives Fund

Agency/Program	GOV. REC. FY 2001	LEGISLATIVE ADJUSTMENTS FY 2001
Department of Commerce and Housing*		
Agency Operations	\$ 8,592,909	
Small Business Development Centers	410,000	
Certified Development Companies	400,000	
Kansas Industrial Training/Retraining	3,300,000	
Trade Show Promotion Grants	150,000	
Community Capacity Building Grants	197,000	
Economic Opportunity Initiative Fund	3,500,000	
Existing Industry Expansion	500,000	
Tourism Promotion Grants	852,100	
Mid-America World Trade Center	0	
Mainstreet Grant and Development Prog.	216,800	
Agriculture Product Development	540,000	
Training Equipment Grants	277,500	
Travel Information Centers	115,000	
Motion Picture and Television Rebate	75,000	
Kansas Sports Hall of Fame	0	
Eisenhower Museum Grant	300,000	
National Teachers Hall of Fame	300,000	
HOME Program	533,022	
Subtotal - KDCH	\$ 20,259,331	
Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation *		
Agency Operations	\$ 1,305,499	
Centers of Excellence	4,325,000	
Research Matching Grants	1,246,000	
Business Innovative Research Grants	76,000	
State Small Business Innovation Research	440,000	
Special Projects	79,303	
Commercialization Grants	845,000	
Mid-America Manufact. Tech. Center	950,931	
EPSCoR	2,436,126	
Subtotal - KTEC	\$ 11,703,859	
Kansas, Inc.	\$ 336,137	
Board of Regents		
Matching Grants - AVTS	200,000	
Post-secondary Aid - AVTS	6,882,981	
Capital Outlay Aid - AVTS	2,200,000	
Subtotal - Education	\$ 9,282,981	
Historical Society	0	
Department of Administration		
Public TV Microwave Connection	350,000	
State Water Plan Fund	2,000,000	
Wildlife and Parks		
Local Government Outdoor Recreation	475,000	
State Fair	100,000	
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND EXPENDITURES	\$ 44,507,308	\$ 0

EDIF Resource Estimate

	GOV. REC. FY 2001	LEGISLATIVE ADJUSTMENTS FY 2001
Beginning Balance	\$ 2,242,326	-
Gaming Revenues	42,500,000	-
Other Income	594,000	-
Total Available	\$ 45,336,326	\$ 45,336,326
Less: Expenditures and Transfers	44,507,308	44,507,308
ENDING BALANCE	\$ 829,018	\$ 829,018

* - Does not include expenditures from prior year EDIF allocations.

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