

MINUTES OF THE SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Robert Tyson at 8:34 a.m. on February 14, 2002 in Room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Senator Derek Schmidt - excused
Senator Lana Oleen - excused

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Lisa Montgomery, Office of Revisor of Statutes
Deborah McIntire, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:
J. Michael Hayden, Secretary, Department of Wildlife and Parks
Troy Schroeder, Department of Wildlife and Parks

Others attending: See attached list

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Robert Tyson. Chairman Tyson welcomed all guests to the committee.

The first conferee to appear before the committee was J. Michael Hayden (Secretary, Department of Wildlife and Parks). Secretary Hayden indicated that he would entertain any additional questions or comments concerning the update of the Walk-In Hunting Program, which had been continued to today's committee meeting from February 4, 2002. There being none, Secretary Hayden introduced the new agricultural liaison for KDWP, Troy Schroeder, from the regional office in Hays, Kansas.

Troy Schroeder presented a report on the Kansas Buffer Initiative (Attachment 1). A booklet was handed out titled *The Beauty of Buffers* (on file in the office of Legislative Research). Discussion and questions followed.

Secretary Hayden then provided a brief wrap up on the Kansas Buffer Initiative and proceeded to provide a report on the Kansas Turkey Management Program (Attachment 2). Discussion and questions followed.

Secretary Hayden closed with a report on land acquisition by the KDWP. (Attachment 3). Discussion and questions followed.

The meeting adjourned at 9:31 a.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for February 15 at 8:00 a.m.

**SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
GUEST LIST**

DATE: February 14, 2002

NAME	REPRESENTING
Hilma Ungereken	Farm Bureau
Larry Stumbrook	Farm Bureau
Ralph A. Klassen	" "
James Wulf	" "
Bill Kauer	" "
Lewis Miles	" "
Laura Miles	" "
Mary J. Van Fleet	" "
Frank Van Fleet	" "
Bill Pak	" "
Jodie Baryte	" "
Sandra Wilcox	" "
Galen Wilcox	" "
John Dieken	" "
Ganice Horst	" "
Mike Meyer	" "
Carol M. Smith	" "
Anita M. Horvick	" "
Tony Horvick	" "
Donna Bates	Farm Bureau ^{1st District} Women's State Com.
Connie Buxton	" "
Jane Kuehly	Farm Bureau ^{2nd Dist} Widows Co

SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
GUEST LIST

DATE: February 14, 2002

NAME	REPRESENTING
John Habin	Miami
Gary H Buxton	Morris Co. FB
Mike Hayden	KDWP
Dick Iwerth	KDWP
Steve Suttler	Ks Farm Bureau
Troy Schroeder	KDWP

Kansas Buffer Partnership for Clean Water

Buffers refer to grassed terraces, grassed waterways, filter strips, riparian buffers strips and windbreaks, and similar features. They provide many environmental benefits including erosion control, improved water quality and wildlife habitat. Buffers are common sense conservation for producers. They offer a voluntary, incentive-based opportunity to achieve conservation and environmental goals on working agriculture lands. Buffers retire only small portions of land, but create great environmental benefits. Most buffers are eligible for enrollment in the continuous CRP signup, which often present better profitability than farming these marginal areas. Pheasant and quail populations have been trending downward for some time due to subtle habitat changes resulting mainly from increased agriculture intensity. These strip habitats can help improve upland game bird populations, as well as supporting habitat for other ground-nesting birds.

In spite of these obvious benefits from buffers, they have not been widely used in Kansas, especially compared to other states such as Iowa which has enrolled nearly 10 times more buffer acreage. The first attempt to increase buffer enrollment in Kansas was the Governor's Buffer Initiative, which gave producers in target watersheds an increase in annual rental payment in addition to that received from CRP. The State Conservation Commission ("SCC") has coordinated this program. More recently, KDWP has proposed the Kansas Buffer Partnership for Clean Water, patterned after a similar program in Iowa. This program provides grants to County Conservation Districts to hire temporary employees who will assist with buffer programs. These employees will identify land where buffers are needed, contact producers to encourage enrollment and assist USDA staff to get the buffers on the ground.

The program began in October of 2001 when 26 counties were awarded grants of \$10,000. These counties were chosen from among 36 county applicants, using an environmental ranking system. Employees were hired and trained in October. The first quarterly report on program's success is being prepared.

Nearly all of the funding for this program came from wildlife interests. KDWP provided \$150,000 and lesser amounts were provided by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Wild Turkey Federation, and Pheasants Forever. A National Fisheries and Wildlife Foundation Grant (\$50,000) was also used. KDWP, SCC and NRCS (USDA) are the active partners, with SCC providing overall program coordination and issuing the grants to the Conservation Districts. NRCS and the Conservation Districts jointly provide employee supervision, vehicles, office space and supplies. Other state and federal conservation agencies involved with program planning and development include KDHE, the Kansas Water Office, the Kansas Forest Service, KSU, and FSA (USDA).

The program aims to double buffer acreage in Kansas to a total of 50,000+ acres by October of 2002. The program will continue at least one more year, with a goal to double buffer acres again. Success will be monitored by quarterly reports from participating Conservation Districts. If necessary funding can be found, the program will award grants to additional counties. The major expenses for the program consist of the CRP land rental payments and cover establishment, which are paid by USDA.

Conservation Reserve Program & Buffers - Practice Requirements and Planning Aids

<u>Definition</u>	<u>CRP Practice</u>	<u>NRCS Practice Job Sheet</u>
Grass Filter Strip	<u>CP21 Filter Strips</u>	393A Filter Strip ■
Wooded Riparian Buffer	<u>CP22 Riparian Buffer</u>	319A Riparian Forest Buffer ■ <u>On line, html, version!</u>
Contour Strips	<u>CP15A Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover (Contour Grass Strips)</u>	332 Contour Buffer Strip ■ 386 Field Border ■
Contour Strips on Terraces	<u>CP15B, Establishment of Permanent Vegetative Cover (Contour Grass Strips), On Terraces</u>	
Grass Waterway	<u>CP8A Grass Waterways</u>	412 Grassed Waterway ■
Field Windbreak	<u>CP5A Field Windbreak Establishment</u>	380 Windbreak/ Shelterbelt Establishment ■
Field Shelterbelt	<u>CP16A Shelterbelt Establishment</u>	
Living Snow Fence	<u>CP17A Living Snowfence</u>	422A Herbaceous Wind Barriers ■
Cross Wind Trap Strips	<u>CP24 Cross Wind Trap Strips</u>	589C Cross Wind Trap Strips ■
Small Wetlands	<u>CP9 Shallow Water Areas for Wildlife</u>	
		386 Field Border ■
Wellhead Protection Area	Any CP may be used to vegetate and enhance the environmental values of the area.	Any practice suited to area

Grass Filter Strip

A **grass filter strip** is an area of grass or other permanent vegetation used to reduce sediment, organics, nutrients, pesticides, and other contaminants from runoff and to maintain or improve water quality. strips slow the velocity of water, allowing the settling out of suspended soil particles, infiltration of runoff and soluble pollutants, adsorption of pollutants on soil and plant surfaces, and uptake of soluble pollutants by plants. For **purposes of the CRP continuous sign-up**, the filter strip can be applied up to a maximum average width of 100 feet, except in those cases where the minimum design specification exceeds 100 feet, in which case the minimum design specification becomes the maximum average width that can be enrolled. To facilitate the use of grass and legume species to enhance wildlife habitat the width of CRP filter strips will generally be at least 30 feet wide.

Wooded Riparian Buffer

A riparian forest buffer is an area of trees and shrubs located adjacent to streams, lakes, ponds, and wetlands. Riparian forest buffers of sufficient width intercept out-of-bank flood flows. In addition, the vegetation closest to the stream or waterbody provides litter fall and large woody debris important to aquatic organisms. Also, the woody roots increase the resistance of streambanks and shorelines to erosion caused by high water flows or waves. Some species established or managed in a riparian forest buffer can be managed to provide timber, wood fiber, and horticultural products.

For **purposes of the CRP continuous sign-up**, the riparian forest buffer can be applied up to a maximum average width of 150 feet, except in those cases where the minimum design specification exceeds 150 feet, in which case the minimum design specification becomes the maximum average width that can be enrolled.

Contour Buffer Strips

Contour buffer strips are strips of perennial vegetation alternated with wider cultivated strips that are farmed on the contour. Contour buffer strips slow runoff and trap sediment. Grass strips established on the contour can significantly reduce sheet and rill erosion. Sediment, nutrients, pesticides, and other contaminants are removed from the runoff as they pass through the buffer strip. Grass strips also provide food and nesting cover for wildlife.

For purposes of the CRP continuous sign-up, a contour buffer strip up to 30 feet wide should usually be installed to enhance wildlife habitat, except in those cases where the minimum design specification exceeds 30 feet, in which case the minimum design specification becomes the maximum width; the lower most contour buffer strip in a field can be a maximum of 60 feet wide.

Grassed Waterway

A grassed waterway/vegetated filter system is a natural or constructed vegetated channel that is shaped and graded to carry surface water at a nonerosive velocity to a stable outlet that spreads the flow of water before it enters a vegetated filter. The vegetated filter is designed to trap sediment and increase infiltration so that other pollutants, such as pesticides and nutrients, can be reduced from surface runoff. The grassed waterway also offers diversity and cover for wildlife.

For purposes of the CRP continuous sign-up and to meet landowner objectives, grassed waterways can be constructed up to a width of two (2) times the minimum design standard specified, but in no case can a grass waterway exceed a maximum width of 100 feet.

Field Windbreaks & Shelterbelts

Windbreaks or shelterbelts are plantings of single or multiple rows of trees or shrubs that are established for environmental purposes. The height of the tallest row and overall density of foliage and branches of an individual planting greatly influence the size of the nearby area that is protected or sheltered.

For purposes of the CRP continuous sign-up and to meet landowner objectives, field windbreaks for wind erosion control should be installed to the design standard, while shelterbelts to protect building, roads, and other property can be installed at a width up to two (2) times the design standard.

Living Snow Fences

Herbaceous wind barriers are tall grass and other non-woody plants established in 1- to 2-row narrow strips spaced across the field perpendicular to the normal wind direction.

Cross Wind Trap Strips

A cross wind trap strip is an area of herbaceous vegetation, resistant to wind erosion, and grown in strips perpendicular to the prevailing wind direction. As the name implies, cross wind trap strips entrap wind-borne sediment.

For purposes of the CRP continuous sign-up, this practice shall consist of at least 2 strips in a field of permanent vegetation that is a minimum of 12 inches in height with strips between 15 and 25 feet wide. The strips can not exceed, in aggregate, 10 percent of the total field acreage. Practice is only applicable on eligible cropland with a wind erosion EI greater than or equal to 4 ($EI > 4$).

Shallow Water Areas for Wildlife / Small Wetlands

The purpose of CP-9 is to develop or restore shallow water areas for wildlife in any cropland area that is suitably located and adopted to the development or restoration of a shallow water area for wildlife.

For the purposes of the CRP continuous sign-up, no more than 5 acres in any one site may be enrolled. However, several separate CP-9 developments may be installed on a farm or in a large field. A filter strip or riparian buffer may be separately enrolled along or around the wetland where needed.

Shallow water areas must be designed to NRCS Wetland Restoration and Creation specifications. Water depths will generally average less than 2 foot in depth with no more than 10 percent of the area, at normal water level, over 4 foot in depth. Development of areas that particularly beneficial to protecting off-farm water quality and that provide seasonal water and vegetation for diverse species are to be especially encouraged.

Kansas Continuous Signup CRP Bonuses

USDA (Continuous CRP)

- 1) 20% bonus on CRP rental payment
 - a) CP5A – Field Windbreaks
 - b) CP8A – Grassed Waterways
 - c) CP21 – Filter Strips
 - d) CP22 – Riparian Forest Buffers

- 2) Signup Incentive Payment - \$100/acre for 10 year contract
 - a) CP5A – Field Windbreaks
 - b) CP8A – Grassed Waterways
 - c) CP16A – Shelterbelts
 - d) CP17A – Living Snowfences
 - e) CP21 – Filter Strips
 - f) CP22 – Riparian Forest Buffers

- 3) Costshare Establishment Payment - approximately 90% of cost
All continuous signup practices except CP15B,
Contour Grass Strips on Terraces

SCC (Governor's Water Quality Initiative)

- 1) 30% rental rate increase
 - a) CP21 - Filter Strips

- 2) 50% rental rate increase
 - a) CP22 - Riparian Forest Buffers

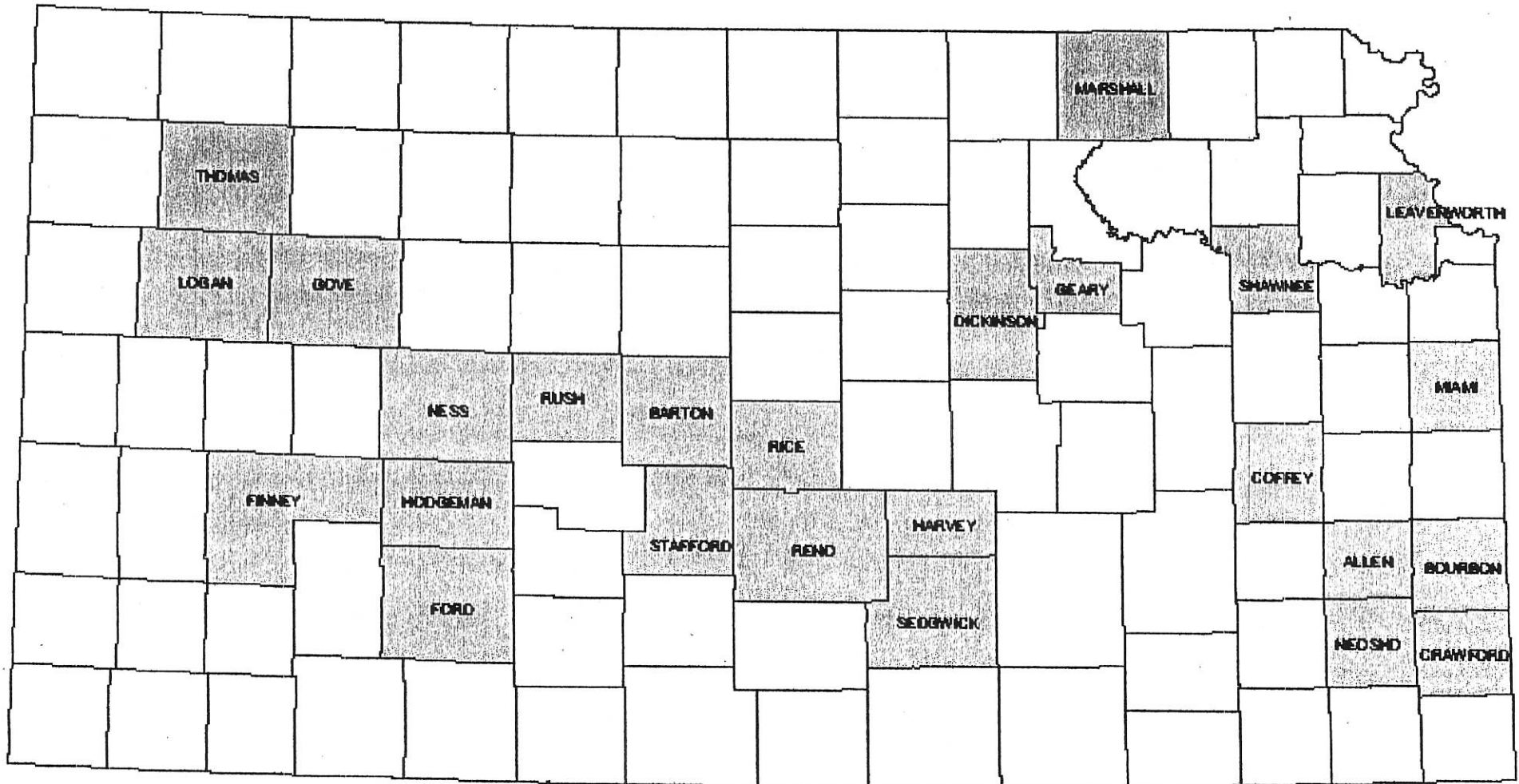
(available in TMDL-designated watersheds only)

KDWP (Pheasant Initiative)

- 1) Signup Incentive Payment - \$50/acre
 - a) CP15A - Contour Grass Strips
 - b) CP15B - Contour Grass Strips on Terraces
 - c) CP24 – Cross Wind Trap Strips

(SD, TH, LG, GO counties only)

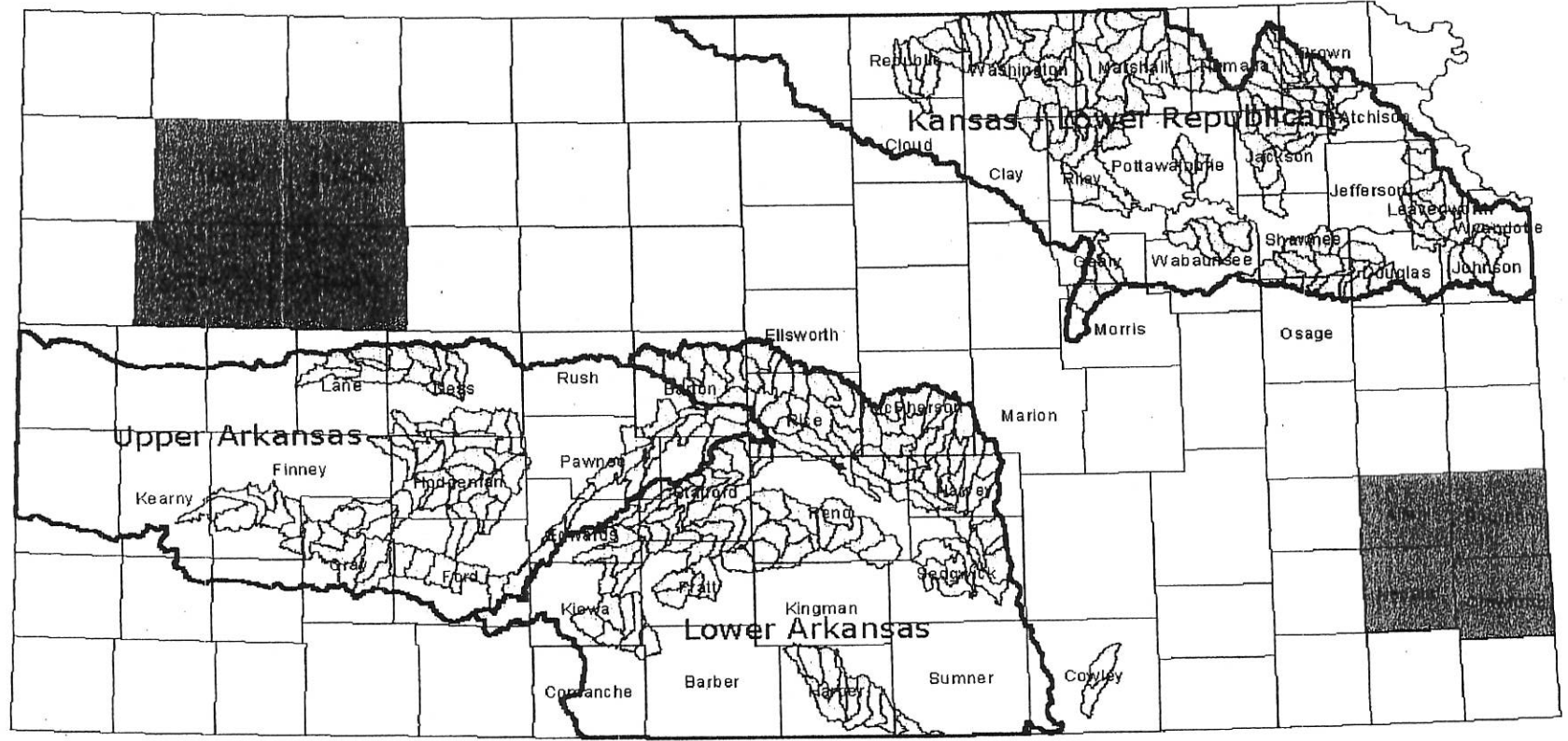
KANSAS BUFFER PARTNERSHIP GRANT APPROVED COUNTIES






 Grant Approved Counties

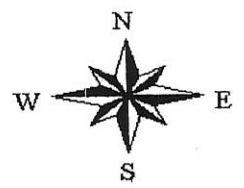


BUFFER PARTNERSHIP FOR CLEAN WATER



Target Areas

-  River Basins
-  High Priority TMDL Watersheds
-  Target Counties - Wildlife Habitat



Kansas Turkey Management Program

The Kansas wild turkey restoration program started in 1962, and the state continued to trap and transplant wild turkeys to suitable habitat until the mid-1980s. Current habitat for turkey varies across the state, resulting in population variation. Population indices are lowest in the southwest and highest in the southcentral and southeast. Turkey numbers are influenced by many of the same factors that affect other upland game birds, including weather and habitat conditions during the spring production, summer brood rearing, winter, predators and disease. Overall, turkey populations have shown healthy increases since 1996. The attached graphs depict statewide population growth, hunting permits issued and total hunter harvest.

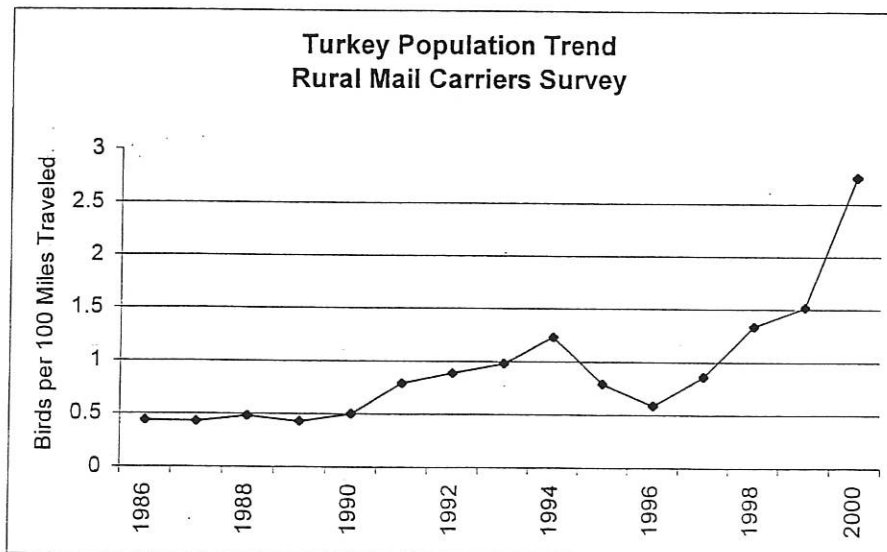
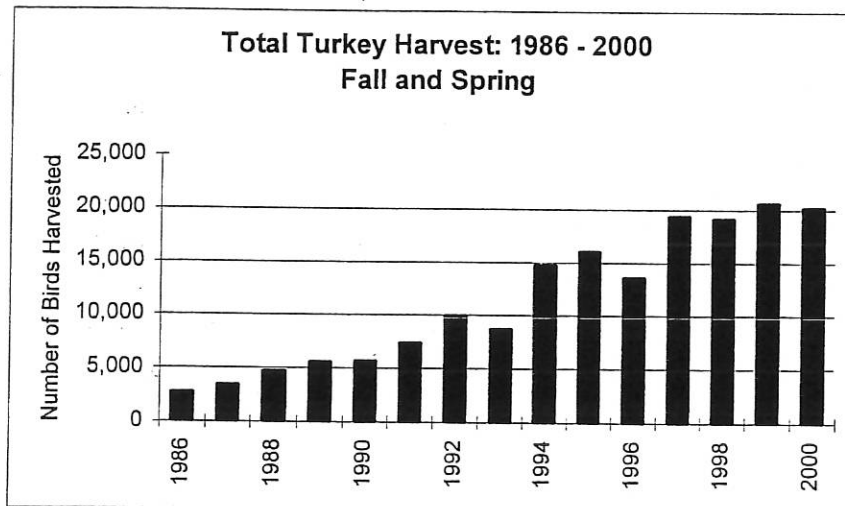
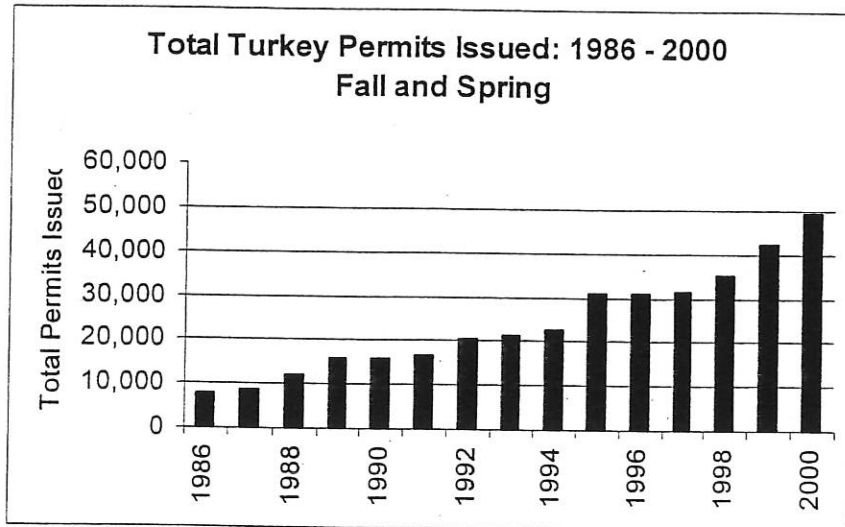
During the first spring turkey hunting season in 1974, 400 permits were issued and 123 birds were harvested during a 9-day season. In 2000, over 43,000 permits and second turkey tags were issued, and 17,000 birds were harvested during the 40-day season. Since 1990, second turkey tags have been offered for certain hunting units, in response to growing populations. Limited non-resident permits were first available in 1987, and in 2000 over 3,800 non-residents obtained Kansas spring turkey permits. Turkey permits and second turkey tags are offered over-the-counter at license vendors, except for the southwestern unit, where limited permits are offered through a drawing. Only bearded (male) turkeys are allowed to be harvested during the spring season, and the season is open from mid-April to mid-May.

The first fall turkey season was in 1979 allowed archery hunting only, and the first fall firearms season was in 1981. Hunters may harvest either male or female turkeys in the fall. The 1979 archery season was 16 days long and 37 birds were harvested by 200 bowhunters. Since 1990, the fall archery turkey season has run concurrently with archery deer season (78-80 days), and in 2000, 340 birds were harvested by nearly 1,700 bowhunters. The first fall firearm season yielded a harvest of 140 birds taken by 300 hunters during a 9-day season; the 12-day season in 2000 resulted in 2,700 birds being harvested by nearly 4,800 hunters. No fall harvest is allowed in southwest Kansas and limited permits are issued in the northwest. Permits are unlimited in the rest of state and are available to non-residents.

In response to increasing turkey populations in eastern Kansas, the 2001 fall turkey season was opened to both archery and firearm hunting for the full 80 days, and second tags were available in some units. While 2001 permit data is not yet available, an increased harvest is expected.

Hunter harvest can be a tool for reducing turkey numbers where damage concerns exist. Landowners and turkey hunters working together can have positive results in reducing local numbers. To provide additional hunter access for spring turkey hunting, the department leases private lands. For the 2002 season, 85,000 acres have been leased in 53 counties. Also, where extreme turkey population densities have occurred, birds have been trapped and moved to states where turkey restoration is still underway. However, Kansas is not aggressively transplanting birds within the state, since any available habitat is already populated with birds.

The department will continue to provide enhanced opportunity and encouragement to participate in turkey hunting. While strong populations exist in much of Kansas today, it is recognized that change in habitat or other environmental conditions can result in population reduction.





STATE OF KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & PARKS

Office of the Secretary
900 SW Jackson, Suite 502
Topeka, KS 66612-1233
785/296-2281 FAX 785/296-6953



February 13, 2002

The Honorable Robert Tyson, Chairperson
Senate Committee on Natural Resources
State Capitol Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Senator Tyson:

As requested, the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP) is providing information on the land acquisition policies of the Department. It should be noted that the State of Kansas has one of the lowest percentages of publicly owned land in the country. The KDWP has jurisdiction over less than .7% of the land in Kansas and owns approximately .2% of the Kansas land mass. These amounts may not be adequate to provide appropriate opportunities for the citizens of Kansas to enjoy outdoor recreation.

To assure that the resources made available are utilized efficiently, I have established guidelines and priorities for land acquisition. These guidelines and priorities are attached. It should be noted that the KDWP does pay property taxes on property that is acquired. For calendar year 2001, the Department paid an amount of \$115,464.70 in property taxes to the various counties within the State (see attached).

To further assist the Committee in reviewing land acquisition by the KDWP, I have provided additional information for the members review. Included in this material is the annual report on land acquisitions required by K.S.A 32-844 and K.S.A 32-845; a listing of property acquisitions since 1990, and expenditures for land acquisitions since FY 1999. If you or members of the Committee have any questions, please advise.

Sincerely,

J. Michael Hayden, Secretary

Attachments

Senate Natural Resources Committee

Date 2-14-02

Attachment # 3

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND PARKS
Land Acquisition Guidelines and Priorities
FY 2002

Introduction:

Public Lands are important to the quality of life in Kansas. They provide Kansans and visitors year-round opportunities for outdoor recreation. Currently, Kansas has less than three percent public land. KDWP currently owns approximately two tenths of one percent of the total land area in the state. We value the traditions and rights of private property ownership, and also the public's need for recreation. Our land acquisition program is based on our mission and state policy (K.S.A. 32-702) which includes providing opportunities for public outdoor recreation. Therefore, we aim land acquisition efforts at preserving and enhancing habitat for fish and wildlife, and public outdoor recreation.

Land Acquisition Guidelines:

- Acquire property only from willing sellers (no condemnation)
- Acquire property at appraised value (three appraiser method)
- KDWP will pay property taxes on acquired property
- Acquire property that would enhance and be managed for public recreation and fish and wildlife values (primarily fishing and hunting)
- Acquisition funding sources include: Wildlife Fee Fund, Wildlife Conservation Fund, Playa Lakes Fund, Duck Stamp Fund, grants, donations (no State General or Park Fee Fund)
- Develop process to include local constituents in land acquisition process.

Land Acquisition Priorities:

- Properties adjacent or in close proximity to existing KDWP properties
- Properties with critical habitat values
- Properties that have unique features of value to current and future generations

Land Acquisition Summary:

Category	Number of Acres	Percent of Kansas Land Mass
Kansas	52,657,280	100%
KDWP Owned	114,358	0.22%
KDWP Managed (lease/license)	240,147	0.46%
KDWP Total	354,505	0.67%

K.S.A. 32-702. Policy statement. It shall be the policy of the state of Kansas to protect, provide, and improve outdoor recreation and natural resources in this state and to plan and provide for the wise management and use of the state's natural resources, thus contributing to and benefitting the public's health and its cultural, recreational, and economic life. For these purposes, the secretary, the commission, and the department are hereby vested with the duties and powers hereinafter set forth.

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>Current Year</u>		<u>1999</u>
	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	
Barton	964.26	964.26	964.26
Bourbon	6,235.00	5,587.70	5,135.14
Cherokee	9,930.20	9,369.21	8,374.65
Cheyenne	1,417.28	1,298.22	1,178.91
Clark	2,729.95	2,635.08	2,540.69
Clay	64.88	58.12	55.70
Cloud	3,447.36	2,325.06	2,105.62
Crawford	0.00	0.00	0.00
Decatur	51.74	53.60	49.68
Doniphan	58.12	59.00	59.73
Douglas	0.00	279.84	272.60
Edwards	2.05	2.05	2.05
Finney	1,496.92	1,446.35	1,347.48
Ford	1,680.72	1,664.31	1,717.27
Hamilton	229.97	75.05	76.13
Harper	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jewell	1,487.56	1,282.00	1,208.36
Johnson	3,026.77	2,436.94	2,325.26
Kearny	22.05	22.05	22.05
Kingman	4,447.42	4,110.14	3,504.02
Kiowa	102.95	102.95	122.15
Labette	2,045.66	1,775.90	1,731.84
Lane	592.84	571.28	640.34
Linn	4,162.72	3,599.10	2,861.74
Logan	120.06	112.00	88.08
Lyon	1,216.72	1,063.86	1,067.30
McPherson	21,482.26	16,815.33	13,212.06
Meade	763.89	702.26	658.91
Miami	1,484.52	1,289.48	1,451.32
Montgomery	5,351.78	3,961.28	3,658.40
Neosho	4,995.90	4,217.64	3,851.70
Osage	12.94	11.30	9.92
Ottawa	0.00	0.00	0.00
Phillips	2,036.30	1,713.96	1,547.46
Pratt	13,580.15	12,631.95	10,619.87
Reno	83.56	83.41	61.84
Republic	3,753.20	3,226.11	2,939.34
Riley	182.38	183.66	175.32
Rooks	5,070.54	3,999.19	4,467.52
Russell	602.23	568.34	570.65
Sedgwick	42.48	39.96	42.48
Scott	0.00	1,286.00	1,286.00
Seward	3.96	3.95	3.96
Shawnee	84.17	76.46	70.19
Sheridan	672.69	767.50	717.67
Sherman	584.59	561.41	542.83
Smith	778.42	667.34	607.49
Stevens	19.65	19.77	20.39
Sumner	3,203.04	3,058.92	2,814.36
Wabaunsee	1,499.20	1,211.46	1,051.92
Woodson	3,643.65	3,234.31	3,100.64
Total	115,464.70	101,225.06	90,933.29



STATE OF KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & PARKS

Office of the Secretary
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January 7, 2002

The Honorable Kent Glasscock
Speaker of the House
House of Representatives
State Capitol Building

and

The Honorable Dave Kerr
President of the Senate
Senate Chambers
State Capitol Building

Gentlemen:

In accordance with K.S.A. 32-844 and 32-845, the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks has prepared the attached report regarding land acquisitions and lease renewals. If additional material is required, please advise.

Sincerely,

Mike Hayden, Secretary
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

enclosure

cc: Senator Robert Tyson, Chairperson, Senate Committee on Natural Resources
Senator Mark Taddiken, Vice Chair, Senate Committee on Natural Resources
Senator Christine Downey, Ranking Minority, Senate Committee on Natural Resources
Representative Joann Freeborn, Chairperson, House Committee on Environment
Representative Don Myers, Vice Chair, House Committee on Environment
Representative Vaughn Flora, Ranking Minority, House Committee on Environment

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STATE OF KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE & PARKS

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LAND ACQUISITION AND LEASE RENEWAL REPORT
BY THE KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE AND PARKS

JANUARY 7, 2002

K.S.A. 32-844 requires the Department to submit a real estate transactions report to the Legislature at the beginning of each session for the previous calendar year. K.S.A. 32-845 requires the Department to submit notification of Federal land lease renewals pending for that calendar year. This report is intended to satisfy the statutory requirement for the calendar year of 2001 with respect to K.S.A. 32-844 and the calendar year of 2002 with respect to K.S.A. 32-845.

2001 Land Acquisitions and Transactions: Four tracts totaling 681 acres were purchased, five donations totaling 591 acres were accepted, and one trade was completed resulting in a reduction of 5 acres. Following is a listing of these actions:

McPherson County - In February, Ducks Unlimited transferred title to the Department for 120 acres (N/2SW/4 and NW/4SE/4 of 22-21-4) they had purchased. This purchase was part of the federal North America Waterfowl Grant to which the Department is also a partner. The property remains on the county tax roll and became part of the McPherson Wetlands. Parcel bordered current holdings.

McPherson County - In March, Ducks Unlimited transferred title to the Department for 71 acres (in NW/4 of 22-21-4) they had purchased. This purchase was part of the federal North American Waterfowl Grant to which the Department is also a partner. The property remains on the county tax roll and became part of the McPherson Wetlands. Parcel bordered current holdings.

Pratt County - In May, the Department purchased 80 acres in the S/2NW/4 of 33-26-15. The tract was purchased for the appraised value of \$14,500. The property remains on the county tax roll and became part of the Pratt Sandhills Wildlife Area. Parcel bordered current holdings on four sides. Payment was made from the wildlife fee fund.

Montgomery County - In May, the Department purchased 420 acres in sections 11, 12, 13, and 14 of 32-14. The tract appraised at \$189,000 and was purchased for \$189,000. The property remains on the county tax roll and became part of the Elk City Wildlife Area. Parcel bordered public land owned by the Corps of Engineers at their Elk City Reservoir project and was within a mile from property licensed to the Department. Payment was made from the wildlife fee fund and wildlife conservation fund.

Hamilton County - In May, the U.S. Farm Service Agency transferred title to the Department for 80 acres (in NW/4 of 25-23-43) held in their inventory. The property remains on the county tax roll. Parcel bordered public land owned by the State of Kansas along the Arkansas River.

McPherson County - In June, The Nature Conservancy transferred title to the Department for 160 acres (SW/4 of 2-20-4) they had purchased from Southwestern College. This purchase was part of the federal North American Waterfowl Grant to which the Department is also a partner. The property remains on the county tax roll and became part of the McPherson Wetlands. Parcel adjoined current land holdings.

Linn County - In June, the Department purchased 21 acres in SW/4NW/4 of 2-21-24. The Department purchased the tract for appraised value of \$16,800. The property remains on the county tax roll and became part of the Marais des Cygnes Wildlife Area which bordered the parcel. Payment was made from the wildlife fee fund. In this transaction, the sellers desired to sell all 51 acres they owned at this location. The 21 acres were north of a road and bordered Department land, while the remaining 30 acres were south of a road where there were no Department lands. The Department worked with an adjoining private landowner for him to purchase the 30 acre tract at appraised value.

Cherokee County - In June, the Department transferred 12.5 acres (appraised at \$9,800) to an adjoining landowner, and received from him 7.5 acres (appraised at \$9,400). Both tracts were in E/2NW/4 of 19-32-24. Based on appraised values, the Department also received \$400. This trade will reduce trespass problems for the adjoining landowner and square boundaries for both parties. The new land will be part of the Mined Land Wildlife Area and will remain on the county tax rolls.

Cloud County - In last year's report, the Department stated it had a verbal commitment from a landowner to sell 160 acres in the W/2E/2 of 14-5-5 to the Department. In September, this transaction was completed. The parcel was in a trust containing language that required a long-term lease with an option to purchase. This tract appraised at \$125,800, and the lease payment was a one time sum of \$125,800. The lease runs for 20 years, and the Department has the right to purchase the parcel at the end of the lease term for a sum of \$10. The property

remains on the county tax roll and became part of the Jamestown Wildlife Area. Parcel bordered current holdings. Payment was made from the wildlife conservation fund.

McPherson County - In October, Ducks Unlimited transferred title to the Department for 160 acres (in NE/4 of 21-19-4) they had purchased. This purchase was part of the federal North American Waterfowl Grant to which the Department is also a partner. The property remains on the county tax roll and became part of the McPherson Wetlands. Parcel bordered current holdings.

2001-2002 Lease Transactions and 2002 Lease Renewals: All transactions and renewals involved the Corps of Engineers. One instrument renewal was signed during 2001; one will be restructured in 2002; and one will be renewed in 2002. Following is a listing of these actions:

John Redmond Wildlife Area: In 2001, the license to this 1,637 acre wildlife area was signed that extends the license through December 31, 2026.

Milford State Park and Milford Wildlife Area: In 2002, a restructured lease for the Milford State Park and restructured licenses for the Milford Wildlife Area and the Milford Hatchery will probably be ready for signatures. The Corps is preparing these documents. In 1991, the Department signed a lease that covered the park, hatchery, and wildlife area at Milford. Due to diversion concerns, the Department has requested that a restructure of the consolidated document into a lease and two licenses be undertaken. Three documents were in place before 1991. Because final documentation will be more akin to renewals, this report is intended to serve as the statutory notice that they should be signed during calendar year 2002.

Melvern Wildlife Area: On February 28, 2002, the license to this 9,940 acre wildlife area will expire. The Department has requested the license be renewed, and signing of this license should occur in 2002.

ACQUISITION SINCE 1990

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>WILDLIFE AREA or PARK</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
1990	Texas Lake	Pratt	160
2000	"	"	160
1995	Jamestown	Jewell	320
1998	"	Cloud	80
2001	"	Cloud	160
1994	Slate Creek	Sumner	160
1999	"	"	80
1990	McPherson Wetlands	McPherson	160
1991	"	"	360
1992	"	"	793 (80)*
1994	"	"	71
1995	"	"	80
1998	"	"	142
1999	"	"	644 (320)*
2000	"	"	237 (70)*
2001	"	"	511 (511)*
2000	Maxwell	"	320
1999	Isabel	Pratt	240
1990	Prairie Center	Johnson	300
1990	Marias des Cygnes	Linn	89
1999	"	"	97
2001	"	"	21
1991	South Fork	Cheyenne	1,000
1992	Playas	Ford	318
1994	"	"	200
1995	"	"	80
1996	"	"	37
1999	"	"	160
2000	"	"	184
1992	Spring River	Cherokee	440
1994	Pomona SP	Osage	60
1997	Crawford SP (marina)	Crawford	0
1999	Pratt Sandhills WA	Pratt	320
2001	"	"	80
2001	Elk City WA	Montgomery	420
2001	Cottonwood Flats WA	Hamilton	80 (80)*

as of 1/1/02

()* = number of acres included in the total that was donated

LAND ACQUISITION FUNDS

2/12/2002

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	GBR FY 2003
General Land Acquisition	115,137	553,983	237,354	932,567	500,000
Wildlife Fee Fund (2300)	115,137	249,302	74,602	-	-
Wildlife Conservation Fund (2100)	-	304,681	162,752	932,567	500,000
Wetlands Acquisition	287,565	886,407	144,366	800,000	450,000
Duck Stamp Fund (2600)	107,922	115,842	133,172	100,000	100,000
Wildlife Conservation Fund (2100)	159,322	583,406	-	700,000	350,000
Federal Grants Fund (3846)	20,321	187,159	11,194	-	-
Playa Lakes Acquisition and Development	4,061	108,812	5,603	18,332	-
Wildlife Fee Fund (2300)	3,575	108,812	5,603	18,332	-
Federal Grants Fund (3846)	486	-	-	-	-
Total Land Acquisition Funding	406,763	1,549,202	387,323	1,750,899	950,000
Land Acquisition Funding					