

Parks

Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Management of the 25 state parks and the prairie spirit trail would be lost.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
General 32-801, 32-802, 32-805	Mandatory	No	1

Program Goals

- A. To effectively manage, protect, and administer the state's parks, its visitors, and associated wildlife efficiently, while providing a diversity of quality outdoor recreation experiences with special regards toward natural resource protection.
- B. To promote Kansas' quality outdoor recreation activities and quality of life experiences.
- C. To enhance the public's knowledge of the importance of outdoor recreation to the Kansas economy.

Program History

In 1955, the Kansas Legislature adopted a public policy providing for state parks and facilities by creating the Kansas Parks and Resources Authority. In 1958, they appropriated funds for operations and created Kanopolis State Park. Additional parks were added legislatively by statute as years passed, and in 1987 Governor Mike Hayden merged the Kansas Parks and Resources Authority and the Kansas Fish and Game Commission into the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. Governor Sam Brownback added Tourism to the Department in 2011. The Parks Division is responsible management and operations of 28 designated state parks, including Little Jerusalem Badlands State Park and Flint Hills Trail State Park. These areas include 8,000 acres of maintained lawn grass, 32,200 acres of park-land resources, over 510 miles of trails, over 280 miles of roads, more than 10,000 campsites, 35,000 acres of recreational surface water, over 1,000 structures; complete sewer systems including 81 lagoons, over 160 lift stations with 2 pumps each and treatment plants; 24 potable water systems, and more than 3,000 miles of utility lines. The Division expects over 7 million visitors this year. On average, each employee is responsible for 74,000 visitors annually. A major effort is placed on public safety, law enforcement and providing a family atmosphere where children and adults can have an enjoyable, safe experience. Over 220 special events are provided annually that enhance quality-of-life experiences for our visitors and generate significant economic impact for surrounding communities and the state.

Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
Park Fee Fund Revenue	A, B, C	\$ 8,409,175	\$ 11,504,597	\$ 13,989,164	\$ 11,300,979	\$ 11,000,000	\$ 11,000,000
Cabin Fee Fund Revenue	A, B, C	\$ 1,152,428	\$ 1,337,057	\$ 1,777,908	\$ 1,422,464	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 1,700,000
Park vehicle permits sold	A, B, C	174,561	185,976	202,205	187,581	175,000	175,000

Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EDIF	\$ 1,626,053	\$ 1,630,647	\$ 1,612,820	\$ 1,598,719	\$ 1,611,299	\$ 1,611,301
Park Fee Fund	\$ 9,538,433	\$ 9,344,359	\$ 10,316,354	\$ 10,482,214	\$ 10,574,064	\$ 10,603,137
All other funds	\$ 2,032,075	\$ 2,034,070	\$ 2,439,469	\$ 2,642,459	\$ 2,538,029	\$ 2,586,514
Total	\$ 13,196,561	\$ 13,009,076	\$ 14,368,643	\$ 14,723,392	\$ 14,723,392	\$ 14,800,952

Administration

Consequences of Not Funding this Program

All accounting, Budget, purchasing, licensing, Legal, Public Affairs, and IT functions are accounted in this division.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rgt.	Priority Level
General 32-801,32-802,32-805	Discretionary	No	2

Program Goals

- A. To provide and accurate and dependable licensing and permit platform
- B. To provide accurate and timely accounting for all budgets within the Agency
- C. To provide accurate information in regards to all aspects of our agency to our constituents.

Program History

The administration division has historically been split between the Pratt office and the Secretary's office in Topeka. This division contains the Licensing, Purchasing, accounting, budget, Legal, and IT sections of the Department. This is the division that makes the agency function.

Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
Number of Fishing Licenses Sold	A	179,378	251,349	218,895	216,541	200,000	200,000
Number of Hunting Licenses Sold	A	127,080	117,082	130,537	124,900	130,000	130,000
Wildlife Fee Fund Revenue (license and permit sales)	A	\$ 29,920,554	\$ 30,244,492	\$ 32,592,355	\$ 30,919,134	\$ 32,000,000	\$ 32,000,000

Output Measures

Number of Combo hunting/fishing licenses sold	A	36,393	41,490	42,390	40,091	41,000	41,000
Number of Lifetime Licenses Sold	A	1,166	958	1,352	1,159	1,200	1,200

Additional Measures as Necessary

Number of Deer Permits sold	A	184,655	184,334	196,359	188,449	190,000	190,000
Number of Turkey Permits sold	A	62,504	37,042	48,883	49,476	40,000	40,000
Boating Fee Fund Revenue	A	\$ 1,055,450	\$ 1,272,922	\$ 1,917,760	\$ 1,415,377	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,200,000

Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EDIF	\$ 1,733,888	\$ 1,872,725	\$ 1,928,824	\$ 1,828,421	\$ 1,928,824	\$ 1,949,813
Wildlife Fee Fund	\$ 7,171,084	\$ 7,451,458	\$ 7,447,680	\$ 7,859,728	\$ 7,859,728	\$ 7,896,126
Park Fee Fund	\$ 217,803	\$ 657,649	\$ 171,417	\$ 174,417	\$ 174,417	\$ 180,084
All other Funds	\$ 1,441,367	\$ 1,628,026	\$ 1,508,740	\$ 1,399,340	\$ 1,509,749	\$ 1,361,725
Total	\$ 10,564,142	\$ 11,609,858	\$ 11,056,661	\$ 11,261,906	\$ 11,472,718	\$ 11,387,748

Fisheries

Consequences of Not Funding this Program

A dramatic reduction of fishing opportunity in Kansas. Jeopardize the fate of an estimated 400,000 anglers that spend approximately \$295 million dollars in Kansas each year. A predictable loss of sport fish that experience poor natural recruitment on their own due to degradation of habitat. Further degradation of habitat due to lack of manpower and funding to mitigate these issues. Loss of human respect and stewardship of our natural resources and heritage.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rgt.	Priority Level
General 32-801,32-802,32-805	Mandatory	No	3

Program Goals

A. The Fisheries Division goals are to Conserve Kansas sport, non-sport, and threatened and endangered fishes, the water they rely on, and their habitats.
 B. Increase fishing opportunity. Increase fishing success.
 C. Market our fisheries programs. Fully support, mentor, and reward the dedicated staff.

Program History

The Fisheries Division is responsible for maintaining and creating fishing opportunity and improving fishing quality across the state. It is also responsible for conserving and enhancing fisheries resources. Fisheries Division programs are tailored to meet the special needs of anglers. For example, the Urban Fishing Program provides fishing in areas where demand for fish exceeds supply by stocking catchable size fish throughout the fishing season. On the other end of the spectrum is the lack of public water in western counties. The Department's private water leasing program is designed to create new fishing opportunities in portions of the state that are under served. The fisheries program strives to respond to the needs of all anglers regardless of their location.

Kansas waters hosted an estimated 400,000 anglers for 4,694,000 fishing trips according to the 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation (conducted every five years by the US Census Bureau). Because of its widespread popularity, recreational fishing is an important industry in Kansas. Anglers in Kansas spend over \$295 million each year.

The organizational sections of the fisheries Division are Management, Research, and Fish Culture. These sections work hand-in-hand to improve fishing in Kansas, protect the aquatic environment, and to educate the public on matters relating to aquatic life.

The fisheries program is multifaceted, working with the fish habitat, the fish themselves, and the public who benefits from these precious natural resources

Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
Number of core-panel gill nets deployed for monitoring trends in fish populations	A	866	900	933	899.67	900	900
Number of completed research projects	A	8	8	8	8	8	8
Number of artificial habitat units placed in department-owned waters	A	894	894	1,000	929	1,000	1,000
Number of bait shops inspected for ANS	A	103	125	0	76	90	90
Number of city and county entities receiving Community Fisheries Assistance Program (CFAP) leases	B	124	124	123	124	124	124
Angler satisfaction derived from creel surveys (% rated their trip 2 or higher out of a scale of 1 to 5)	B	89%	70%	NA	80%	NA	70%
Number of aquatic education events conducted	C	197	200	200	199	200	200

Output Measures

Number of predacious fingerlings	A	1,435,693	1,471,846	1,099,849	1,335,796	1,500,000	2,100,000
Number of channel catfish	A	381,444	322,636	348,806	350,962	350,000	350,000
Pounds of Channel Catfish stocked	B	107,192	107,090	107,444	107,242	107,000	107,000
Pounds of trout stocked from	B	85,182	86,000	86,000	85,727	86,000	86,000

Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EDIF Funds	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Federal Funds	\$ 3,555,537	\$ 3,779,357	\$ 3,825,070	\$ 3,827,330	\$ 4,407,077	\$ 4,400,000
Wildlife Fee Fund	\$ 3,887,881	\$ 4,273,946	\$ 4,308,227	\$ 4,362,069	\$ 4,743,410	\$ 4,800,000
Total	\$ 7,443,418	\$ 8,053,303	\$ 8,133,297	\$ 8,189,399	\$ 9,150,487	\$ 9,200,000

Public Lands

Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Loss of habitat, loss of diversity, reduction in stable wildlife populations. Decline in outdoor recreation participation by public. Outdoor activities have been shown to have physical and mental health benefits and promote community interaction and resource appreciation. Negative socio-economic impact both at a local and statewide level due to low hunting/fishing participation, resource visitation, and reduced spending at associated industries.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
General 32-801,32-802,32-805	Mandatory	No	4

Program Goals

- A. To Optimize public access for hunters, anglers, and other compatible recreational opportunities; Conserve, manage, and optimize wildlife and their habitats
- B. Provide appropriate infrastructure to support hunting, fishing, and other compatible recreational opportunities
- C. Provide public health and safety for all public lands users through pro-active management and law enforcement

Program History

In 1926 the first state fishing lakes were constructed at Neosho and Meade. The first public land acquisition occurred in 1939 for the Finney Game Refuge utilizing Pittman-Robertson federal aid funds. In 1942, acquisition of land for public hunting access began at Cheyenne Bottoms Wildlife Area. This was the beginning of public access areas for hunting and fishing in the State of Kansas. The Public Land Division is responsible for the management of 412,000 acres of public land and water; this represents approximately one percent of the land base of Kansas. The primary responsibility is to provide a multitude of diverse habitats for wildlife species of Kansas. The public lands program is funded solely by the Wildlife Fee Fund and revenue generated from management activities that benefit wildlife. Ninety percent of all hunters and fishermen in Kansas will spend part of their hunting and fishing activities, on public land or water within any one year. The heavy use by hunters and fishermen requires safe and sanitary facilities on wildlife areas and state fishing lakes. The Public Lands program is responsible for the management of 129 projects. These projects are funded from the Wildlife Fee Fund and some are included in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration Programs that reimburses up to 75 percent of approved activities designed to benefit fish and wildlife and hunters and anglers. These properties annually receive approximately four million plus, visitation-days by hunters, anglers and wildlife viewers. Vehicles and equipment will be replaced according to replacement schedules and need. Upgrades will be examined on overall benefit and effectiveness to enhance operations and safety. Temporary and seasonal employees will supplement the work loads placed on FTE's, during heavy use periods and activities that require assistance. Operations and maintenance expenditures are adequate to maintain minimal standards, and replace some worn-out equipment.

Besides Wildlife Fee Funds, the Public Lands Division contracts agricultural activities on land licensed from the Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation and state lands. Revenue generated from these activities is placed in separate unlimited accounts for each area. Federal landowners require revenue be returned to the area within five years for wildlife benefit. Approximately \$2,000,000 is generated and expended annually from these funds which are (unlimited) and are not a stable source of income.

Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Provide Public Access and Land Management	A						
Miles of Roads, Trails Maintained		450	450	450	450	450	450
# of Bridges Maintained		66	66	66	66	66	66
# of Public-Use Facilities Maintained		850	935	935	906.6	935	940
Acres of Land and Water Managed		395,576	441,549	442,641	426,589	443,515	444,515
# of Public Information Signs Maintained		6,650	6,675	6,700	6,675	6,700	6,725
2. Maintain Other Infrastructure	B						
Miles of Fence Maintained		630	630	630	630	650	675
# of Buildings Maintained		217	220	224	220.3	224	228
Equipment Maintained - Manhours		20,000	21,000	22,000	21,000	22,000	22,000
# of Dams, Dikes, & Levees Maintained		180	180	180	180	185	185
3. Provide Public Safety/Law Enforcement	C						
Patrol Hours		4,000	4,500	5,000	4,500	6,000	6,500
4. Outcome measure comparing outcomes to dollars		1,780,079.20	2,218,112.14	2,300,767.56	2,099,652.97	2,100,000	2,500,000

Output Measures

5. Public Access and Land Management Manhours	A						
Roads and Trails		5,389	6,264.3	5,587.75	5,747	5,775	6,000
Bridges		48.00	77	42.5	55.8	60	60
Public-Use Facilities		2,947	2,240	2,795.25	2,660.75	2,700	2,720
Land Management		45,600.5	65,577.75	73,346.25	61,508.16	64,000	65,000
Public Information Signs		3,194.50	2,574.75	2,334.50	2,701.25	2,750	2,775
6. Other Infrastructure Manhours	B						
Fence Maintenance		3,918.50	3,032.25	3,821.75	3,590.83	3,600	3,610
Buildings Maintained		4,880.75	1,843	2,310.50	3,011.42	3,100	3,150
Equipment Maintained		20,245.25	22,152.25	22,841.50	21,746.30	22,300	22,500
Dams, Dikes, and Levees		1,135	1,469	1,239.50	1,281.17	1,300	1,350
7. Public Safety and Law Enforcement Manhours	C						
Patrol		4,969.25	7,536	6,076.50	6,193.92	6,200	6,250

Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EDIF	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Wildlife Fee Fund	\$ 7,045,109	\$ 6,898,913	\$ 7,343,534	\$ 6,199,526	\$ 9,322,852	\$ 9,357,690
Federal Funds	\$ 3,181,982	\$ 3,895,561	\$ 7,546,465	\$ 7,575,807	\$ 4,043,750	\$ 4,100,000
Total	\$ 10,227,091	\$ 10,794,474	\$ 14,889,999	\$ 13,775,333	\$ 13,366,602	\$ 13,457,690

Law Enforcement

Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Loss of Control of State Wildlife Laws. Environmental crimes like poaching, overfishing without adequate patrols leads to declining wildlife populations.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
General 32-801,32-802,32-805	Mandatory	No	5

Program Goals

A. Provide public health & safety for all public lands users through pro-active management and law enforcement
 B.
 C.

Program History

The Law Enforcement Division is responsible for the statewide enforcement of state and federal fish and wildlife laws, boating laws, and public lands regulations. These enforcement activities occur on private and publicly owned lands within the state. In addition to these primary law enforcement duties, these officers also assist federal, state and local law enforcement agencies in a support role when requested. Their assistance is provided for warrant service and arrest of wanted fugitives, enforcement of controlled substance laws, and response to emergency management. The Division also plays an active role in providing information and educational programs concerning hunter education, boating safety, and other natural resources related programs.

Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
Licensed Hunters Checked	A	12,181	6,430	6,904	8,505	6,500	6,500
Licensed Anglers Checked	A	15,388	14,262	13,208	14,286	15,000	15,000
Licensed Furharvesters Checked	A	1,015	606	578	733	600	600
Sportsmen Contacts	A	28,899	23,763	19,087	23,916	24,000	24,000
Landowner Contacts	A	4,305	2,875	2,459	3,213	2,900	2,900
Boating Inspections	A	2,024	1,499	N/A	1,762	1,700	1,800

Output Measures

Boating Violations	A	1,237	1,202	N/A	1,220	1,000	1,000
Wildlife Damage Complaints	A	400	366	371	379	375	375
Alcohol Related Contacts	A	256	218	192	222	225	225
Operation Game Thief Complaints	A	165	236	407	269	250	250
Drug Arrest	A	35	9	21	22	20	20

Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EDIF	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Wildlife Fee Fund	\$ 5,102,996	\$ 5,111,553	\$ 7,294,389	\$ 5,770,651	\$ 5,863,784	\$ 6,000,000
Federal Funds	\$ 302,114	\$ 302,622	\$ 587,231	\$ 306,691	\$ 364,686	\$ 400,000
Total	\$ 5,405,110	\$ 5,414,175	\$ 7,881,620	\$ 6,077,342	\$ 6,228,470	\$ 6,400,000

Wildlife Division

Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Loss of habitat, loss of diversity, reduction in stable wildlife populations. Decline in outdoor recreation participation by public. Outdoor activities have been shown to have physical and mental health benefits and promote community interaction and resource appreciation. Negative socio-economic impact both at a local and statewide level due to low hunting/fishing participation, resource visitation, and reduced spending at associated industries.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
General 32-801,32-802,32-805	Mandatory	No	6

Program Goals

A. To monitor wildlife populations and their habitats, and to assess public appreciation, demand and tolerance for wildlife resources and
 B. Provide programs designed to conserve, protect and enhance wildlife habitat.
 C. Provide wildlife related recreational opportunity.

Program History

The Wildlife Division includes research and surveys, and management. Wildlife Division projects are funded from the wildlife fee fund. Most projects qualify for 75 percent reimbursement through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service federal aid to Wildlife Restoration Program. The research and survey program provides projects that measure trends in big game, upland game birds, migratory game birds, and furbearers. Harvest, hunter success and human dimensions information are obtained from hunter surveys. Information provides the basis for objective administration of seasons, permit quotas, regulations and management program planning. Research targeting specific wildlife management problems or environmental issues are accomplished within this section. Contracting for professional services is the primary means for accomplishing research objectives. The wildlife management program provides for a statewide initiative to improve upland game populations by improving upland game habitat. The walk-in-hunting-access program (WIHA) designed to lease private land for public hunting access is coordinated by management personnel. Other operations include assistance to public land management, agricultural liaison, animal damage control, species reintroduction, animal rehabilitation, and interaction with other governmental and private organizations concerning wildlife management.

Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
Hunter & Landowner Surveys	A	12	11	11	11.33	12	12
Wildlife Population Monitoring	A	15	16	16	15.67	14	15
Habitat First Impacted Acres	B	120,000	245,000	302,789	222,596	305,000	310,000
Hunting Access Program Acres	C	1,193,721	1,195,366	1,181,461	1,190,183	1,158,997	1,200,000

Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
EDIF	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Wildlife Fee Fund	\$ 3,683,100	\$ 4,145,224	\$ 4,085,536	\$ 4,171,216	\$ 5,674,277	\$ 5,825,245
Federal Funds	\$ 5,307,726	\$ 6,395,604	\$ 6,527,618	\$ 7,471,014	\$ 9,192,759	\$ 9,039,658

Education

Consequences of Not Funding this Program

The consequences of not funding this program include the loss of long standing and integral education programs such as hunter education and outdoor skills workshops, as well as the five nature and wildlife education centers in Kansas.

	Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority
				Level
General	32-801,32-802,32-805	Mandatory	No	7
Specific	32-920 - 924, 32-912 - 914	Mandatory	No	7
Specific	32-1139 - 1143	Mandatory	No	7

Program Goals

- A. Connect people to the KDWP mission through strategies to engage with and support customers with broad experiences and backgrounds as they participate in and enjoy the outdoor opportunities of Kansas.
- B. To produce safe, knowledgeable, responsible and legal hunters and furharvesters who will support wildlife management strategies that produce healthy populations of wildlife for the enjoyment of the people of Kansas, and to assist all individuals in developing awareness, knowledge, skills and commitment to result in safe, responsible behavior and actions concerning the use of Kansas' wildlife resources.
- C. Inspire life-long learning through outdoor skills programs and outreach efforts designed to enhance the knowledge, understanding and appreciation of Kansas' natural resources.

Program History

Nearing a 50 year anniversary and one of the most successful outdoor education programs delivered by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, the Hunter Education program was created in 1973 and owes this success to the dedicated Kansas hunter education instructors that teach this program. The program funding is made possible through the excise taxes collected on hunting and shooting equipment (Pittman Robertson Act) which pays for classroom materials and training equipment. The Pratt Education Center was converted from the first fish culture school of Kansas University, built in 1913, into the agency's first nature center, established in 1966. Located in the Flint Hills, the Milford Nature Center was built adjacent to the Milford fish hatchery and opened its doors in 1991. The Great Plains Nature Center, the result of a partnership between KDWP, the friends of the Great Plains Nature Center, the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the City of Wichita, opened its doors in 1996. The Kansas Wetlands Education Center, a partnership between KDWP and Fort Hays State University, opened in 2009. In 2013, KDWP took over operations of the Southeast Kansas Nature Center through a lease agreement with the city of Galena.

Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
Number of visitors at all Nature Centers	A	248,820	239,591	209,361	232,591	250,000	250,000
Number of Hunter Education Public Programs	B	300	230	265	265	300	300
Number of Boater Education Public Programs	C	120	50	7	59	100	100
Number of Schools teaching Outdoor Skills Programs (Hunter Ed, Student Air Rifle Program, National Archery in the Schools)	C	383	394	402	393	450	500

Output Measures

Total Nature Center program Participants	A	87,087	15,117	23,030	41,745	85,000	85,000
Number of Hunter Education Students Certified	B	7,659	5,216	5,970	6,282	8,000	8,000
Number of Boater Education Students Certified	C	1,750	2,370	2,423	2,181	2,000	2,000
Number of Hunter Education in our Schools student participants	C	899	701	1,135	912	1,000	1,000
Number of Student Air Rifle Participants	C	0	38	132	57	250	500
Number of National Archery in the Schools student participants	C	11,593	10,383	7,294	9,757	12,000	12,000

Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
Wildlife Fee Fund	\$ 1,525,566	\$ 1,636,758	\$ 1,851,347	\$ 1,834,671	\$ 1,854,413	\$ 1,854,413
Federal Funds	\$ 353,081	\$ 371,364	\$ 386,488	\$ 386,195	\$ 396,446	\$ 396,446
All Other Funds	\$ 81,164	\$ 103,397	\$ 93,484	\$ 111,947	\$ 114,263	\$ 114,263
Total	\$ 1,959,811	\$ 2,111,519	\$ 2,331,319	\$ 2,332,813	\$ 2,365,122	\$ 2,365,122

Ecological Services

Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Negative impacts to critical habitats for state listed threatened and endangered species could cause additional decline in population levels that could cause extirpation of the species from the state. Without the review and permitting process for impacts to wildlife additional species could be added to the Federal endangered species list and thus removing jurisdiction from state to federal authority. Part of this reviews includes reviews all KDWP grants for compliance and non-compliance with state and federal laws (Section 7 consultation and NEPA) which without this measure could result in the loss of federal funding for conservation programs agency wide. These reviews are completed in house to reduce cost for the agency that may be required to conduct environmental assessments for each grant funded project causing increased cost per project. Administration of the Section 6 Cooperative Agreement with US Fish and Wildlife Service is also within the sections duties and without this agreement being maintained each year the state wildlife agency would be in further non compliance with the Federal ESA.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
General 32-801,32-802,32-805, 32-957 through 32-963, 32-1012, 32-1033, 82a- 325 through 82a.327	Mandatory	Yes	8

Program Goals

A. Conduct project reviews for activities that impact fish and wildlife resources. Reviews are conducted on projects carried out by private individuals, industry, local, state and federal governments as allowed under statute and regulations.

B. To help conserve sensitive or imperiled fish and wildlife species as determined by the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP). This includes efforts to recover the most at risk species in the state.

C. Develop and implement recovery plans for all species listed as in need of conservation, threatened, or endangered in the state of Kansas.

Program History

The Ecological Services Section was established in 1987 during the reorganization of Fish and Game Commission and the Parks Resource Authority to one department. The section was developed to provide technical input to many agricultural and nonagricultural related projects. The addition of both federal and state environmental protection laws such as the National Environmental Policy Acts and federal Clean Water laws and regulations mandated that KDWP become more actively involved as the voice of the state's wildlife resources. The passing of the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 and subsequent passing of the Kansas Nongame and Endangered Species Act in 1975 mandated additional KDWP involvement with project reviews and the development of the nongame, threatened and endangered species program in the state. Subsequent state laws (Water Project Environmental Coordination Act K.S.A. 82a-325 to 327) requires review of water projects in the state and their impacts to other natural resources including threatened and endangered species. In 2005, Ecological Services Section developed the first State Wildlife Action Plan, a plan developed to keep common species common by conserving wildlife and habitat before they become to rare and costly to restore. Through this process a list of species of greatest conservation need was developed and is the cornerstone to receiving federally funding from the State Wildlife Grants Program. The Ecological Services Section is responsible for programs related to non-game, threatened and endangered species, biodiversity, watchable wildlife, climate change (including alternative energy development), and private lands management. The section is responsible for administering State Wildlife Grants (both appropriated and competitive grant funds), Section 6 cooperative agreement and grants, Cooperative Service Agreements with the USFWS and the Chickadee Checkoff Program. The section is also responsible for upholding the threatened and endangered species project review program pursuant to the Kansas Nongame and Endangered Species Act of 1975. In addition, the section is responsible for addressing a diverse array of wildlife interest ranging from T&E to watchable wildlife. Programmatic objectives involve developing collaborative partnerships and committees (e.g. Kansas Nongame Advisory Council, T&E Task Force, Teaming With Wildlife) as well as the development and implementation of the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP).

Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
# of Projects Reviewed for KNESCA	A	1,798	2,093	2,464	2,118	2,500	2,200
# of Scientific Collection Permits	B	135	114	128	126	125	125
Annual average # of action permits required per projects reviewed	A	1.05%	1.20%	0.77%	1.007%	1%	1%
Average # days for response for review. 30 days mandated timeline	A	23.82	23.68	25.37	24.29	25	25

Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF, Non WFF, State Funds	\$ 60,178	\$ 45,000	\$ 265,997	\$ 281,000	\$ 451,500	\$ 451,500
Wildlife Fee Fund	\$ 1,428,312	\$ 1,479,344	\$ 1,224,845	\$ 1,225,449	\$ 1,571,293	\$ 1,557,593
Federal Funds	\$ 685,295	\$ 651,969	\$ 1,175,603	\$ 1,160,960	\$ 1,600,068	\$ 1,613,768
Total	\$ 2,173,785	\$ 2,176,313	\$ 2,666,445	\$ 2,667,409	\$ 3,622,861	\$ 3,622,861