

MINUTES OF THE SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Carolyn McGinn at 8:45 a.m. on January 28, 2010, in Room 144-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present:

Kristen Kellems, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Raney Gilliland, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Corey Carnahan, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Stanley Rasmussen, Senate Fellow, U.S. Army
Grace Greene, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the Committee:

Richard Koerth, Assistant Secretary of Administration, Wildlife and Parks
Larry Biles, State Forester, Kansas Forest Service, Kansas State University

Others attending:

See attached list

Senator Huelskamp (Attachment 1) proposed the introduction of a Senate resolution opposing the United States Environmental Protection Agency's greenhouse gas regulation by rulemaking. Senator Abrams made a motion to approve its introduction and Senator Bruce seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Kristen Kellems, Office of the Revisor of Statutes, briefed the Committee on **SB 380 - Establishing fees for wildlife and parks cabins.**

Richard E. Koerth, Assistant Secretary for Administration, Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP) (Attachment 2) addressed the Committee as a proponent of **SB 380**. Mr. Koerth stated that the bill will give KDWP the flexibility to adjust the fees charged for public cabins through the KDWP Commission. Currently fees are established through the administrative rules and regulations process, which is a time consuming process, and can take anywhere from six to nine months to complete. Mr. Koerth stated that KDWP is adding new cabins in state parks and the current process delays new cabins opening, until the permit fees can be established.

Mr. Koerth took questions from the Committee.

The Committee discussed the bill and Chairman McGinn tabled the bill discussion on **SB 380** until a later date.

Larry Biles, State Forester, Kansas Forest Service, Kansas State University (Attachment 3) provided an informational presentation on bio-based wood and energy products.

Mr. Biles gave a brief overview of the projects of the Kansas Forest Service, including fire programs, conservation efforts, community forestry, forest health and rural forestry. Mr. Biles addressed the Committee on emerging wood resources available in the State of Kansas, including an estimated 72 million tons of live-tree biomass on the 2.2 million acres of forest land in Kansas. Mr. Biles stated that this resource provides a great opportunity to convert problem species into energy. Mr. Biles stated that there are close to 100 boilers, 40 years of age and older, located in public buildings in Kansas that could convert to woody biomass as a fuel source. Opportunities also exist for pellet mills, gasification plants, and co-fired coal power plants.

Mr. Biles took questions from the Committee.

The next meeting is scheduled for January 29, 2010.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 a.m.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. _____

By Senator Huelskamp

A RESOLUTION opposing the United States Environmental Protection Agency's greenhouse gas regulation by rulemaking.

WHEREAS, The United States Environmental Protection Agency's decision to declare greenhouse gases a toxic pollutant and to further regulate greenhouse gases represents a stark deviation from the normal federal legislative process; and

WHEREAS, Lawmaking that impacts entire sections of the American economy should not be done by administrative fiat, but rather such laws and regulations should be made by elected members of the United States Congress who can act upon the views of their constituents and be held accountable for their votes by fair and frequent elections; and

WHEREAS, The United States Environmental Protection Agency, by creating such a unilateral ruling, has circumvented the Constitutionally required separation of powers and sets a dangerous precedent for our nation; and

WHEREAS, This ruling has far-reaching negative consequences both nationally, and for the state of Kansas; and

WHEREAS, The state of Kansas produces significant amounts of oil and natural gas as well as numerous agricultural products such as cattle, sheep, wheat, sorghum, soybeans, cotton, hogs and corn, all of which would be subject to strict regulation and would be harmed by increased input costs and other economic strains; and

WHEREAS, During strenuous economic times, ordinary Kansans cannot afford to be hit with onerous regulations on our most crucial economic sectors; and

WHEREAS, The state of Kansas joins with other states and officials in requesting the Environmental Protection Agency to withdraw its ruling so that economic impact of such a decision

can be considered and so that the normal legislative process can be pursued: Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas: That the leaders of the state of Kansas urge the United States Environmental Protection Agency to withdraw its rule declaring greenhouse gases a toxic pollutant and to further regulate greenhouse gases. The leaders of the state of Kansas urge that such lawmaking be done through the normal legislative process so that important economic concerns may be considered.

Be it further resolved: That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to provide an enrolled copy of this resolution to the governor of the state of Kansas, Mark Parkinson, and the Kansas Congressional delegation.

Testimony on Senate Bill No. 380
To
Senate Committee on Natural Resources
By
Richard E. Koerth
Assistant Secretary for Administration
Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
January 28, 2010

The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP), appreciates the opportunity to discuss the provisions of Senate Bill No. 380 with the Committee. This bill will give KDWP the flexibility to adjust, in a timely manner, the fees charged for the use of public cabins provided by the Department at various state parks and public lands. The Department currently has 75 cabins with an additional 23 planned for 2010.

Currently the fees for the use of the public cabins are established through the Administrative Rules and Regulations process. Attached is the current listing of cabin camping permit fees as established within K.A.R. 115-2-3a. Each cabin has its own established fee. The fees vary by location and by time of year, but to change any fee requires utilization of the rules and regulations process. This is a time consuming process and does not allow KDWP to adjust a fee for market conditions (decreased demand of certain cabins) or to provide market incentives such as allowing "package" promotion fees for underutilized cabins.

The provisions of Senate Bill No. 380 allow KDWP to obtain approval from the Kansas Wildlife and Parks Commission for fee changes after a public meeting to discuss any changes being considered by the Department. In addition, the fees to be approved could not exceed the maximums established within the Bill. The KDWP Commission meets a minimum of six times per year which increases the ability of KDWP to provide appropriate fees in a timely manner without the delay of obtaining approval through the administrative rules and regulations process.

In addition, it should be noted that as an on-going process KDWP is still adding cabins for state parks and public lands. Currently the Department is required to obtain approval through the Administrative rules and regulations process before any fee can be charged. This process can delay the opening of new cabins until the permit fees can be established.

In summary, KDWP would appreciate having increased flexibility to market the use of public cabins with the intent of increasing the revenue generated by such use. The provisions of Senate Bill 380 allow this flexibility and the Department would support the passage of the bill. Thank you.

115-2-3a. Cabin camping permit fees. (a) The following cabin camping permit fees shall be in effect for the following state parks:

(1) Cedar Bluff:

Cabins 1 and 2:	
Year-round, per night.....	\$45.00
Cabins 3 and 4:	
Year-round, per night.....	\$80.00
Cabin 5:	
Year-round, per night.....	\$60.00
Cabins 6 and 7:	
Year-round, per night.....	\$45.00

(2) Cheney:

Cabins 1 through 7:	
Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night.....	\$55.00
Friday and Saturday, May 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$75.00
Friday and Saturday, October 1 through April 30, per night.....	\$55.00
Year-round, per week.....	\$370.00
Cabins 8 and 9:	
Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night.....	\$95.00
Friday and Saturday, May 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$110.00
Friday and Saturday, October 1 through April 30, per night.....	\$95.00
Year-round, per week.....	\$640.00

(3) Clinton:

Cabins 1 through 6:	
Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$65.00
Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$55.00
Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$85.00
Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$75.00
April 1 through September 30, per week.....	\$450.00
October 1 through March 31, per week.....	\$375.00

(4) Crawford:

Cabins 1 and 2:	
Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$70.00
Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$60.00
Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$90.00
Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$80.00
April 1 through September 30, per week.....	\$485.00
October 1 through March 31, per week.....	\$415.00
Cabins 3 through 5:	
Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$55.00
Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$45.00
Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$75.00
Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$65.00
April 1 through September 30, per week.....	\$395.00
October 1 through March 31, per week.....	\$310.00

(5) Cross Timbers:

Cabins 1 through 5:	
Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$65.00
Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$55.00
Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$85.00
Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$75.00
April 1 through September 30, per week.....	\$450.00
October 1 through March 31, per week.....	\$375.00

- (6) Eisenhower:
- Cabin 1:
- Year-round, per night.....\$36.00
- Year-round, for 3 consecutive nights.....\$100.00
- Year-round, per week.....\$225.00
- Cabins 2 through 6:
- Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$65.00
- Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$55.00
- Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$85.00
- Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$75.00
- April 1 through September 30, per week.....\$450.00
- October 1 through March 31, per week.....\$375.00
- Yurts 1 and 2:
- Year-round, per night.....\$36.00
- Year-round, for 3 consecutive nights.....\$100.00
- Year-round, per week.....\$225.00
- (7) El Dorado:
- Cabins 1 through 5:
- Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night.....\$30.00
- Friday and Saturday, year-round, per night.....\$35.00
- Year-round, per week.....\$175.00
- Year-round, per month.....\$600.00
- Cabin 6:
- Year-round, per night.....\$100.00
- Year-round, per week.....\$560.00
- Year-round, per month.....\$1,800.00
- Cabin 7:
- Year-round, per night.....\$110.00
- Year-round, per week.....\$560.00
- Year-round, per month.....\$1,800.00
- Cabins 8 and 9:
- Year-round, per night.....\$85.00
- Year-round, per week.....\$525.00
- Year-round, per month.....\$1,650.00
- Cabin 10:
- Year-round, per night.....\$75.00
- Year-round, per week.....\$455.00
- Year-round, per month.....\$1,350.00
- (8) Elk City:
- Year-round, Sunday through Thursday, per night.....\$65.00
- Year-round, Friday and Saturday, per night.....\$75.00
- (9) Fall River:
- Cabins 1 through 4:
- Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$65.00
- Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$55.00
- Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$85.00
- Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$75.00
- April 1 through September 30, per week.....\$450.00
- October 1 through March 31, per week.....\$375.00
- (10) Glen Elder:

	Cabins 1 through 4:	
	Year-round, per night.....	\$75.00
	Year-round, per week.....	\$450.00
(11)	Hillsdale:	
	Cabins 1 through 8:	
	Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$65.00
	Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$55.00
	Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$85.00
	Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$75.00
	April 1 through September 30, per week.....	\$450.00
	October 1 through March 31, per week.....	\$375.00
(12)	Kanopolis:	
	Cabins 1 through 7:	
	Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night.....	\$55.00
	Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$70.00
	Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$55.00
	April 1 through September 30, per week.....	\$400.00
	October 1 through March 31, per week.....	\$350.00
(13)	Lovewell:	
	Cabins 1 through 6 (fee covers two adults; add \$5.00 for each additional adult):	
	Year-round, per night.....	\$45.00
	Cabins 7 through 10 (fee covers two adults; add \$5.00 for each additional adult):	
	Year-round, per night.....	\$75.00
(14)	Milford:	
	Cabins 1 through 3:	
	Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night.....	\$45.00
	Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$65.00
	Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$45.00
	April 1 through September 30, per week.....	\$300.00
	October 1 through March 31, per week.....	\$275.00
	Cabins 4 through 8:	
	Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$75.00
	Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$95.00
	Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$65.00
	Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$85.00
	April 1 through September 30, per week.....	\$520.00
	October 1 through March 31, per week.....	\$445.00
(15)	Perry:	
	Cabins 1 through 4:	
	Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$55.00
	Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$45.00
	Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$65.00
	Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$55.00
	Year-round, per week.....	\$300.00
	Cabins 5 through 8:	
	Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$75.00
	Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$65.00
	Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....	\$95.00
	Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....	\$85.00
	April 1 through September 30, per week.....	\$520.00

- October 1 through March 31, per week\$445.00
- (16) Pomona:
- Cabins 1 and 2:
- Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$65.00
- Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$55.00
- Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$85.00
- Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$75.00
- April 1 through September 30, per week.....\$450.00
- October 1 through March 31, per week\$375.00
- (17) Prairie Dog:
- Cabins 1 and 2:
- Year-round, per night.....\$45.00
- Cabins 3 and 4:
- Year-round, per night.....\$70.00
- Year-round, per week.....\$455.00
- (18) Scott:
- Cabins 1 and 2:
- Year-round, per night.....\$70.00
- Year-round, per week.....\$420.00
- (19) Tuttle Creek:
- Cabins 1 through 4:
- Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$65.00
- Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$55.00
- Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$85.00
- Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$75.00
- April 1 through September 30, per week.....\$450.00
- October 1 through March 31, per week\$375.00
- Cabins 5 through 9:
- Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$75.00
- Sunday through Thursday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$65.00
- Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$95.00
- Friday and Saturday, October 1 through March 31, per night.....\$85.00
- April 1 through September 30, per week.....\$520.00
- October 1 through March 31, per week\$445.00
- (20) Webster:
- Cabin 1:
- Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night.....\$60.00
- Friday and Saturday, year-round, per night\$80.00
- Year-round, per week.....\$420.00
- Cabin 2:
- Sunday through Thursday, year-round, per night.....\$50.00
- Friday and Saturday, year-round, per night\$70.00
- Year-round, per week.....\$400.00
- (21) Wilson:
- Cabins 1 through 7:
- Sunday through Thursday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$60.00
- Friday and Saturday, April 1 through September 30, per night.....\$70.00
- October 1 through March 31, per night\$50.00
- April 1 through September 30, per week.....\$380.00
- October 1 through March 31, per week\$325.00

(b) The following cabin camping permit fees shall be in effect for the following state fishing lakes and wildlife areas:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| (1) Atchison: | |
| Cabins 1 and 2: | |
| Year-round, per night..... | \$60.00 |
| Year-round, per week..... | \$420.00 |
| (2) Benedictine: | |
| Cabins 1 and 2: | |
| Year-round, per night..... | \$60.00 |
| Year-round, per week..... | \$420.00 |
| (3) Clark: | |
| Cabins 1 and 2: | |
| Year-round, per night..... | \$60.00 |
| Year-round, per week..... | \$420.00 |
| (4) Fall River: | |
| Cabin 1: | |
| Year-round, per night..... | \$60.00 |
| Year-round, per week..... | \$420.00 |
| (5) Jamestown: | |
| Cabins 1 and 2: | |
| Year-round, per night..... | \$60.00 |
| Year-round, per week..... | \$420.00 |
| (6) Kingman: | |
| Cabins 1 and 2: | |
| Year-round, per night..... | \$60.00 |
| Year-round, per week..... | \$420.00 |
| (7) McPherson: | |
| Cabin 1: | |
| Year-round, per night..... | \$60.00 |
| Year-round, per week..... | \$420.00 |
| (8) Mined land: | |
| Cabins 1 and 2: | |
| Year-round, per night..... | \$60.00 |
| Year-round, per week..... | \$420.00 |
| (9) Ottawa: | |
| Cabin 1: | |
| Year-round, per night..... | \$60.00 |
| Year-round, per week..... | \$420.00 |
| (10) Woodson: | |
| Cabins 1 and 2: | |
| Year-round, per night..... | \$60.00 |
| Year-round, per week..... | \$420.00 |

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 32-807 and K.S.A. 2008 Supp. 32-988; effective Jan. 1, 2005; amended Jan. 1, 2007; amended July 25, 2007; amended Jan. 1, 2008; amended May 16, 2008; amended Dec. 1, 2008; amended Nov. 20, 2009.)



Kansas' Forest Resources, 2008

Research Note NRS-39

This publication provides an overview of forest resource attributes for Kansas based on an annual inventory conducted by the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) program at the Northern Research Station of the U.S. Forest Service. These estimates, along with web-posted core tables, will be updated annually. For more information please refer to page 4 of this report. More comprehensive reports with key findings and definitions are reported every 5 years (Moser et al. 2008).

Table 1.—Annual estimates, uncertainty, and change

	2008 Estimate	Sampling error (%)	Change since 2003 (%)	2003 Estimate
Forest Land Estimates				
Area (1000 acres)	2,229.9	3.3	0.1	2,227.3
Number of all live trees 1 inch diameter or larger (million trees)	752.8	5.3	-0.9	759.9
Biomass of all live trees 1 inch diameter or larger (1,000 tons)	78,172.9	4.7	2.0	76,622.2
Net volume of live trees (million cubic feet)	2,931.9	5.6	1.7	2,882.7
Annual net growth of live trees (thousand cubic feet per year)	52,633.2	19.3	NA	NA
Annual mortality of live trees (thousand cubic feet per year)	43,786.5	14.0	NA	NA
Annual harvest removals of live trees (thousand cubic feet per year)	7,273.3	47.4	NA	NA
Annual other removals of live trees (thousand cubic feet per year)	9,897.8	30.9	NA	NA
Timberland Estimates				
Area (1000 acres)	2,107.6	3.5	-1.1	2,131.2
Number of all live trees 1 inch diameter or larger (million trees)	686.9	5.3	-3.8	713.9
Biomass of all live trees 1 inch diameter or larger (1,000 tons)	75,254.8	4.9	1.5	74,176.8
Net volume of live trees (million cubic feet)	2,853.2	5.8	1.6	2,809.0
Net volume of growing stock trees (million cubic feet)	1,455.8	8.1	-2.5	1,493.3
Annual net growth of growing stock trees (thousand cubic feet per year)	23,657.9	30.6	NA	NA
Annual mortality of growing stock trees (thousand cubic feet per year)	16,196.8	22.9	NA	NA
Annual harvest removals of growing stock trees (thousand cubic feet per year)	2,089.2	96.6	NA	NA
Annual other removals of growing stock trees (thousand cubic feet per year)	4,928.8	35.5	NA	NA

Note: When available, sampling errors/bars provided in figures and tables represent 68 percent confidence intervals

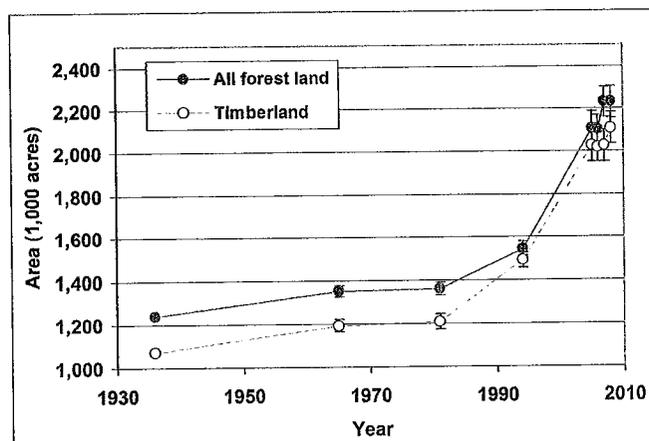


Figure 1.—Area of timberland and forest land by year.

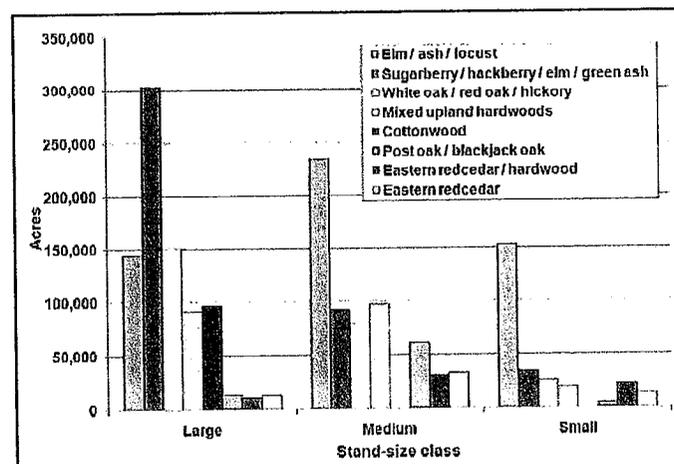


Figure 2.—Area of timberland by top eight forest types and stand-size class.

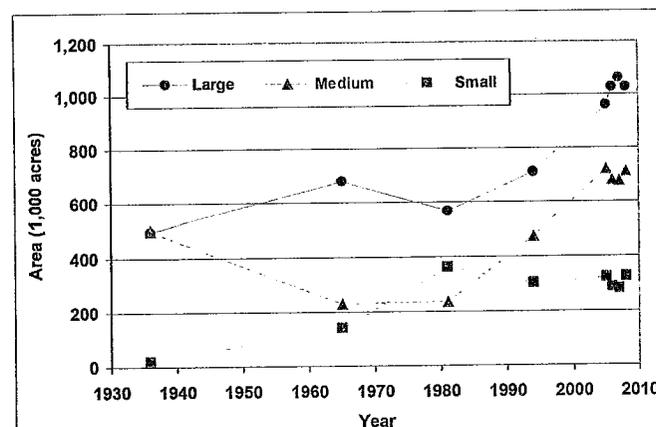


Figure 3.—Area of timberland by stand-size class and year.

Table 2.—Top 10 tree species by statewide volume estimates

Rank	Name	Net volume of live trees on forest land (million cubic feet)			Net volume of sawtimber trees on timberland (million board feet)		
			Sampling error (%)	Change since 2007 (%)		Sampling error (%)	Change since 2007 (%)
1	Cottonwood	395.1	27.6	13.6	1,210.1	30.6	5.4
2	Hackberry	381.5	11.4	7.9	821.0	15.8	-0.2
3	Green ash	221.1	11.9	0.0	359.9	17.1	-21.4
4	American elm	216.9	9.2	-8.1	169.6	25.4	1.1
5	Osage-orange	203.4	11.9	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Black walnut	169.0	11.1	-3.2	373.0	15.4	3.1
7	Bur oak	143.7	19.2	-17.2	363.9	26.7	-13.2
8	Red mulberry	125.6	15.8	-0.8	55.8	55.7	13.4
9	American sycamore	113.2	42.2	7.0	548.5	45.5	21.0
10	Honeylocust	104.9	16.2	-7.7	64.1	41.7	-14.3
	Other hardwood species	1,611.7	7.9	1.0	1,399.9	13.1	0.3
	All species	2,931.9	6.6	1.7	5,437.3	10.0	-1.5

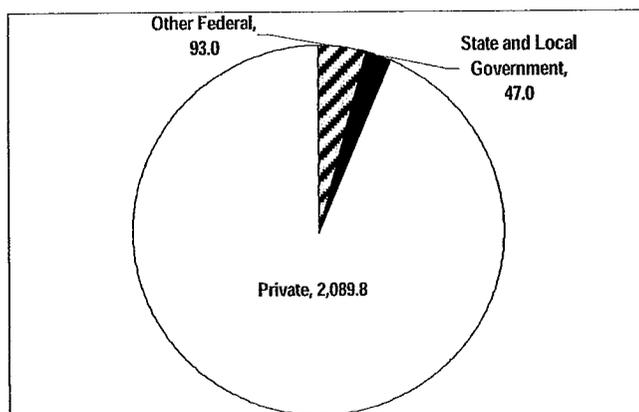
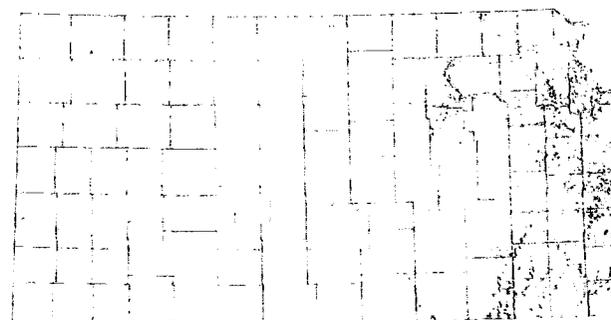


Figure 4.—Area of forest land in 2008, in 1,000's of acres, by major owner group.

Figure 5.—Forest land in Kansas by ownership.
Map courtesy of D.M. Meneguzzo



Public forest - 6%
Private forest - 94%

Data sources: USDA Forest Service, Conservation Biology Institute
Protected Areas Database, National Land Cover Database 2001
Geographic base data provided by the National Atlas of the USA.

Kansas' Family Forest Owners

Most of Kansas' forests are privately owned (Fig. 4), and of this private forest land, most is owned by families and individuals. In 2006 (the latest year for which we have National Woodland Owner Survey [NWOS] data), there was an estimated 101,000 family forest owners in Kansas who own a total of 1.9 million acres of forest land or 91 percent of the State's total forested area (Fig. 5). Along with an inventory of the biophysical characteristics of the forest, the U.S. Forest Service conducts the NWOS to characterize the people who own these resources. The NWOS collects data on forest holding characteristics, ownership histories, ownership objectives, forest uses, forest management practices, preferred methods for receiving information, concerns, future intentions, and demographics. Below are some of the key findings for Kansas. For additional information about Kansas' family forest owners, see Butler (2008) or visit www.fia.fs.fed.us/nwos.

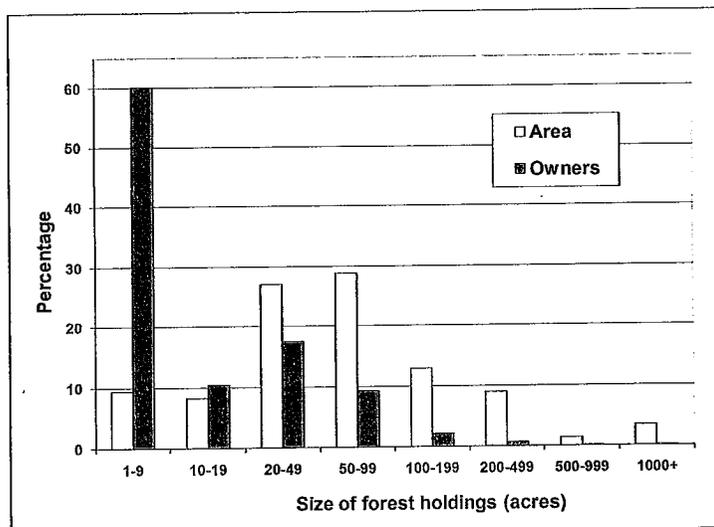


Figure 6—Area and number of family forests in Kansas by size of forest landholdings (2006).

Demographics

Age

- 14% are <45 years old
- 32% are 45 to 64 years old
- 54% are 65 or older

Education

- 26% have a college degree

Annual Household Income

- 55% under \$50,000
- 21% \$100,000 or more

New Owners

- 25% have purchased their forest land within the last 10 years

Absentee Owners

- 44% do not live on or near (within 1 mile) their forest land

Farmers

- 58% have a farm associated with their forest land

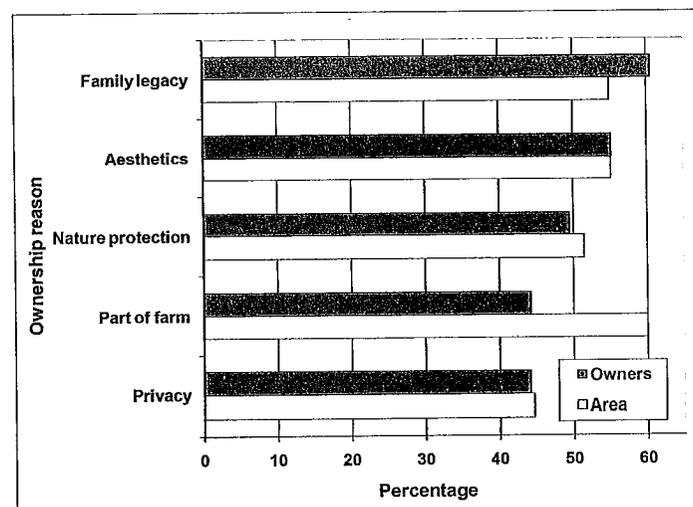


Figure 7—Area and number of family forests in Kansas by reason for owning forest land (2006). Numbers include landowners who ranked each objective as very important (1), or important (2) on a seven-point Likert scale.

Citation for this Publication

Moser, W.K.; Hansen, M.H.; Atchison, R.L. 2009. Kansas' forest resources, 2008. Res. Note. NRS-yy. Newtown Square, PA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Research Station. 4 p.

FIA Program Information

Bechtold, W.A.; Patterson, P.L. 2005. The enhanced Forest Inventory and Analysis Program: national sampling design and estimation procedures. Gen. Tech. Rep. SRS-80. Asheville, NC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Research Station. 85 p.

Smith, W.B. 2002. Forest inventory and analysis: a national inventory and monitoring program. Environmental Pollution. 116: 233-242.

USDA Forest Service. 2005. Forest inventory and analysis national core field guide, Vol. 1, field data collection procedures for phase 2 plots, ver. 3.0 [Online] Available at <http://www.fia.fs.fed.us/library/field-guides-methods-proc> (verified Aug. 1 2008).

Additional Kansas Inventory Information

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Estimates, tabular data, and maps from this report may be generated at: <http://www.fia.fs.fed.us/tools-data/>

Page header photo by Terry Spivey, U.S. Forest Service, Bugwood.org

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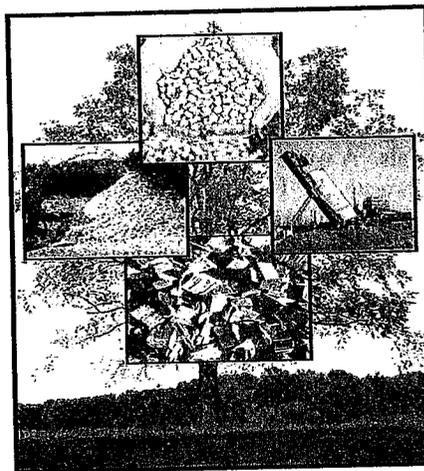
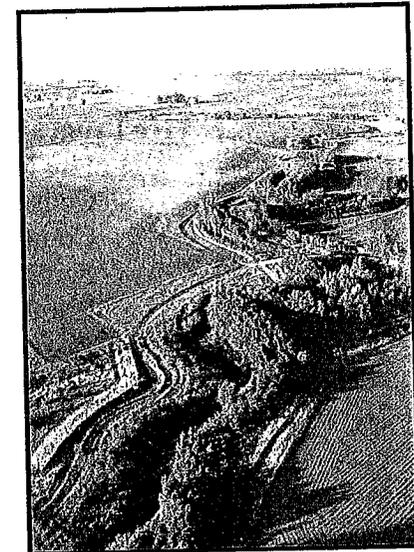
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7/24/07



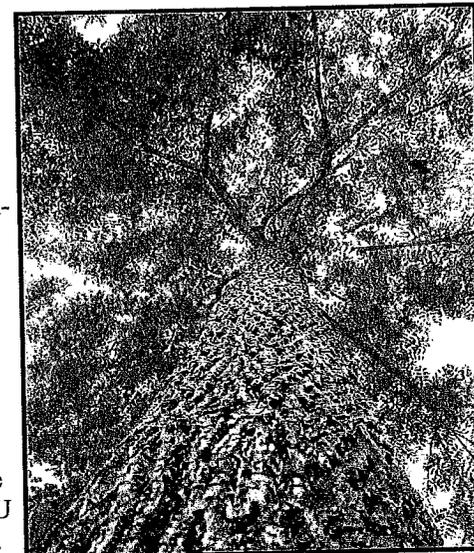
Opportunities & Threats

Riparian Forests & Sedimentation of Federal Reservoirs - Federal reservoirs in Kansas are the source of municipal and industrial water for two-thirds of the state's population. Sedimentation of these reservoirs has reduced water storage capacity to the extent that a multi-year drought could create water supply shortages. Sediment is also a pollutant carrying pesticides, phosphorus, and bacteria. Riparian forests are more effective than other land cover at stabilizing streambanks during high water events and can slow flood waters, causing sediment deposition within riparian areas instead of reservoirs (Geyer, KSU, et al., 2003). Compared to annual dredging costs protecting and establishing riparian forests above these reservoirs provides public dollar benefits by reducing sediment entry and eutrophication, the main water quality issue in most Kansas reservoirs. The Kansas Forest Service has assisted the Kansas Water Office in developing policy in the Kansas Water Plan for the Kansas Water Authority to protect and establish riparian forests above federal reservoirs. The USDA Forest Service has awarded the Kansas Forest Service a \$231,076 grant to assess the size and condition of riparian forests above Perry Lake to help stakeholders focus protection and restoration efforts



Woody Biomass an Underutilized Alternative Energy - A recent assessment by the Kansas Forest Service suggests an estimated 282,724 green tons of woody biomass is produced annually by wood manufacturing and urban tree care activities. 66% of this material is not used and is dumped in landfills or burned creating environmental issues. Additionally there is an estimated 72 million tons of live-tree biomass on the 2.2 million acres of forestland in Kansas. This resource is largely unmanaged providing great opportunities to convert problem species such as tamarisk, honeylocust and eastern red cedar into energy while systematically improving the health and sustainability of forestland. There are close to 100 boilers, 40 years of age and older, located in public buildings in Kansas that could convert to woody biomass. Opportunities also exist for pellet mills, gasification plants, and co-fired coal power plants.

Black Walnut, Ash and Pines At Risk - Over 23 million black walnut trees are at-risk in Kansas from a recently discovered (2008) disease called Thousand Cankers. Though the disease has not yet been discovered in Kansas, it has been documented as close as Rocky Ford, Colorado. The pathogen is introduced through the feeding of small twig beetles. Pathologists warn that the disease has the potential to kill black walnut in the same way Dutch Elm Disease killed American elms. With an estimated 1.3 billion board feet of black walnut in Kansas economic losses could well exceed \$500 million. An estimated 41 million ash trees are also threatened by Emerald Ash Borer, and invasive beetle discovered in the Detroit, Michigan area in 2002. The beetle has been discovered as close as Missouri and is responsible for killing millions of ash trees. Pine wilt continues to decimate Scotch pines. The Kansas Forest Service is working closely with Kansas Department of Agriculture, and KSU Plant Pathology & Entomology to slow the spread of these diseases.



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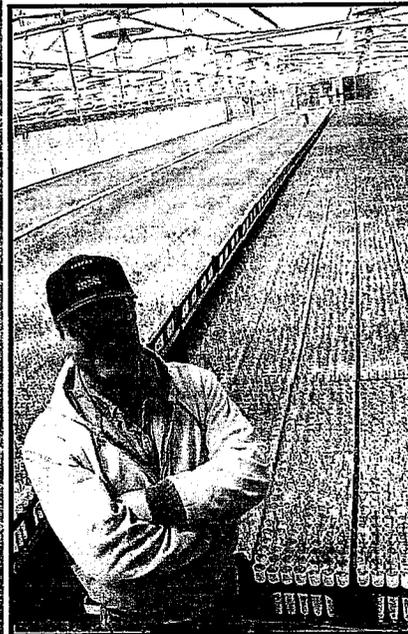
Kansas Forest Service

Connecting People with Trees and Wildfire Defense

Five Program Areas:

Fire Management
Conservation Trees
Community Forestry
Forest Health
Rural Forestry

Fire Program: 6 FTEs. Wildfire Training, Education and Equipment Services: 593 Fire Districts, 900 Fire Stations, 13,500 Volunteer Fire Fighters, 240 Red Card Fire Fighters (qualified for western and southern forest fires), 9 within KFS, \$5 million hazard insurance premiums savings, 600 pieces of equipment valued at \$14 million.

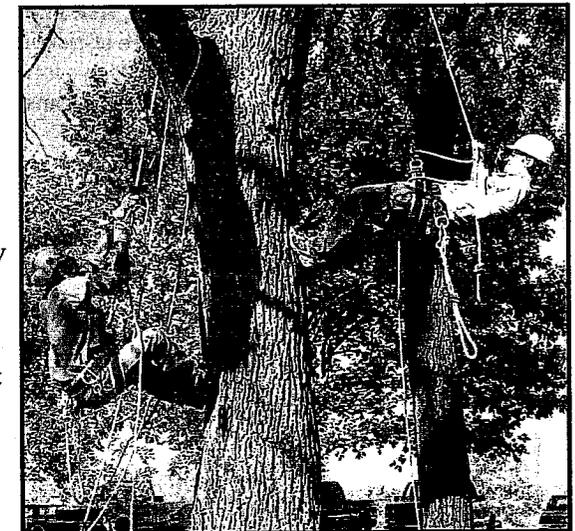


Conservation Trees: 2 FTEs. 400,000 seedlings in 2009. Primary use: Windbreaks (farmstead, livestock, and living snow fences) and field shelterbelts. Calving successes increases 2% behind shelter. For Kansas that's 25,000 animals. A wean weight value of \$200 per animal = \$5 million; 65,000 farmsteads. Energy savings behind shelter ranges from 10—25%. Annual value to Kansans \$3—10 million. Other plantings—woodlots, Christmas trees, riparian forest — streambank stabilization and soil erosion control.

Community Forestry: 2.5 FTEs: 629 incorporated communities, 117 Tree City USA's, 663 Volunteer Tree Board Members and 1,354 Additional Volunteers donating a total of 27,000 hours. Tree City USA's serve as a home to 76% of the State's population and they spent nearly \$19 million on tree planting, maintenance, and tree removals in 2008. Kansas ranks 10th in number of Tree City USA's. Education of arborists, tree care professionals and the general public is an important part of the program.

Forest Health: 1 FTE. Foresters provide insect and disease diagnosis and control recommendations to rural landowners and communities. The KFS works closely with the Kansas Department of Agriculture, KSU Plant Pathology and Entomology to monitor and prepare for Thousand Cankers Disease, Emerald Ash Borer, Pine Wilt and other forest health issues.

Rural Forestry: 6 FTE. 2.2 million acres, 117,000 private forest landowners, 60 sawmills, 48 timber buyers, 39 Christmas Tree Growers, \$355 million primary wood processing industry, 2,500 jobs. One-half million acres of riparian forest. Foresters prepare long-term Forest Stewardship plans for landowners and educational opportunities through field days and workshops.



Trees could grow into state cash crop

Is KSU working on this too?

BY MICHAEL MCNUTT

Capitol Bureau
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11/23/2009

A potential moneymaker for the state could be going up in smoke.

Loggers, businessmen and entrepreneurs have come up with a variety of uses and ideas in which the Eastern red cedar — considered a pest by many — could be developed into products generating tax revenue for the state.

Rep. Richard Morrisette, D-Oklahoma City, said he plans to introduce legislation next year that would encourage harvesting the trees for their oil and wood. It might include a pilot project and possible incentives.

"I want Oklahoma to be the first in the nation to put in place a viable initiative that will take advantage of the Eastern red cedar problem by stimulating new industry and creating new jobs as well," he said.

Morrisette said he will travel across the state in January to gather more ideas.

The Eastern red cedar takes over nearly 300,000 acres of Oklahoma land each year. It's estimated the state is losing about 700 acres per day to the trees.

Morrisette last week wound up his last public hearing on alternatives to prescribed fire control burns of the trees, the cheapest method to control the invasive species.

"There's a great opportunity here," said Morrisette, D-Oklahoma City. "In order for us to be successful as an economic engine we have to unify ourselves in developing a plan."

Federal Recycling Technologies Inc. of Norman proposes to use a process to heat shredded Eastern red cedars to recover cedar oil. When refined, the oil can sell for \$50 to \$250 per gallon; it has a wide range of applications, including pharmaceuticals for cancer treatment, pesticides and fungicides.

Other businessmen are harvesting the trees for fence posts and bedding for animals.

Cedar has one of the hottest BTU outputs.



An Eastern red cedar tree burns north of Binger in August of 2000.

OKLAHOMAN ARCHIVE PHOTO

When added to coal and other fuel sources, factories can cut their pollutant and CO2 emissions, Morrisette said.

During an interim legislative study on the trees last month, all the conversation dealt with ways to destroy the trees, such as prescribed burns.

Fire is the main deterrent of the trees' spread. Fires — from lightning or set by American Indians before the state was settled — had kept the trees under control. But now that fires are fought — and landowners are leery of controlled burns — the Eastern red cedar's growth in recent years has gone mostly unchecked.

"Burning clearly is one of the cheapest and most effective ways that you can control these invasive species like the red cedar," said Clay Pope, executive director of the Oklahoma Association of Conservation Districts. "The challenge has always been in the past is that the economics hasn't worked on a lot of the ideas that have been out there."

"The challenge is while we look for that solution we don't lose sight of the fact that it is a continuing and growing problem ... and that we continue to make sure that we do everything we can to slow down the growth."

Pat Clark, who owns Red Gold Cedar Products in Mooreland, harvests Eastern red cedars to make wood shavings, mulch and pellets.

"We sell a lot of it to the horse industry all over the United States, strictly bedding," he said. "Our biggest problem is lack of markets," said Clark. "We don't have a problem harvesting."

Tom Massey, executive vice president of Federal Recycling Technologies, said plans are to build seven plants across the state. Construction on the first plant could start soon; it could be operating in about a year.

Robert Shapiro, the company's president, said he estimates there are about 110 million Eastern red cedars in the state. Each plant would process about 560,000 trees annually.

The Eastern red cedars lured Perry McDonald to move to Oklahoma from Idaho about six years ago. McDonald, of Beggs, said he clears land of cedars and sells them to saw mills.