

2011 Annual Report

Kansas Department of Agriculture



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Sam Brownback
Governor, State of Kansas

Dale Rodman
Secretary of Agriculture

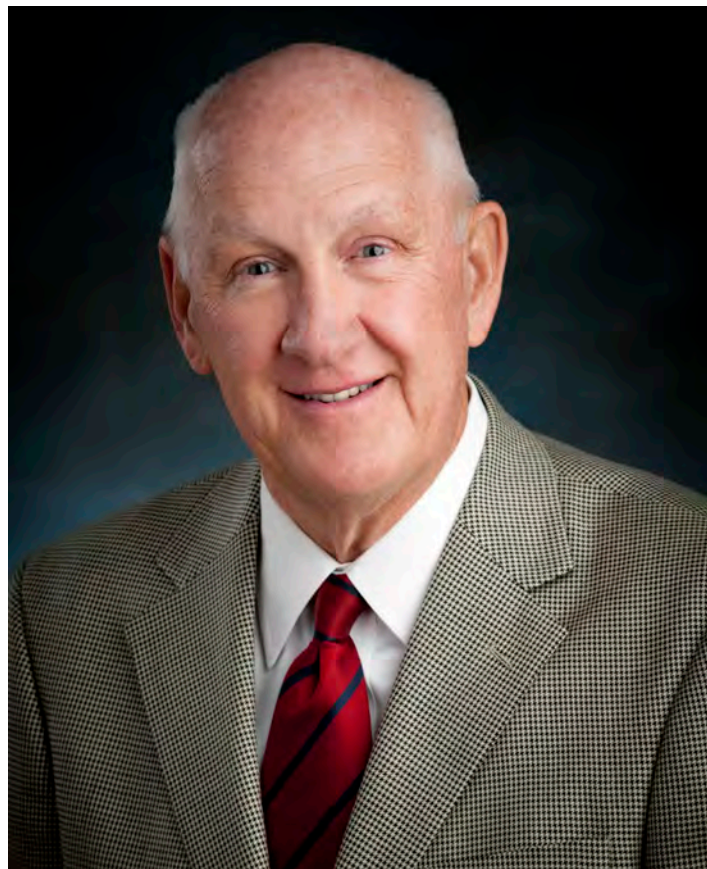


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2011 in Review

by Secretary of Agriculture Dale Rodman



Agriculture is the largest industry in the state of Kansas. In 2010, Kansas produced more than \$4.9 billion in agriculture exports. Kansas farmers provide food for Americans and people in 102 different countries around the world. At 28.2 million acres, Kansas has the second-most cropland of any state and the most cropland of any state by percentage.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture is the state agency devoted to the total support of agriculture in Kansas. The department works for the entire Kansas agriculture sector, including farmers, ranchers, food establishments and agribusinesses. The department is dedicated to providing support and assistance to make Kansas businesses successful and encouraging more farms, ranches and other agriculture business to expand in or relocate to Kansas.

Within this role, the Kansas Department of Agriculture also fulfills its statutory responsibility of regulating business functions in accordance with state law. The department works to ensure businesses know what laws affect them and how they can ensure they are in compliance with those laws. In this process, the department aims to minimize excessive rules and regulation.

In July 2011, the Kansas Department of Agriculture welcomed the Division of Animal Health, Division of Conservation and Agriculture Marketing program, which were transferred to the department through Executive Reorganization Order 40. These changes provided more than \$1 million in savings for the state through shared resources. Additionally, integration of these important components of agriculture in Kansas with the activities of the entire department has led to greater collaboration.

The department is increasingly focused on efficiency and collaboration to achieve desired results with fewer resources. In an environment where we have dealt with a reduction of resources of more than 25 percent in recent

years, efficiency and creative solutions are a must.

Looking forward, you'll find that we are not the Department of Agriculture to which you may have become accustomed. We are focused on growing Kansas jobs and the economy. Growing animal agriculture in Kansas is part of Governor Brownback's roadmap, and he held an economic summit on that topic in Garden City in September. We are using a customer-service approach

to look at how we can reach these goals. In 2011, this included providing increased flexibility through tools that helped producers deal with severe drought. In the future, it may mean taking a hard look at policies and regulations that prohibit business development.

We look forward to working with you towards our common goal of a strong Kansas economy led by its flourishing agriculture sector.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dale A. Rodman". The ink is dark and the signature is written in a fluid, personal style.

Dale Rodman
Kansas Secretary of Agriculture

“We look forward to working with you towards our common goal of a strong Kansas economy led by its flourishing agriculture sector.”

-Secretary Rodman”

Agricultural & Business Services

The Kansas Department of Agriculture's Agricultural and Business Services division includes programs that work to protect Kansas consumers through regulation of the grain warehouses, scales, dairy facilities, restaurants, food retail outlets, state-inspected packing plants, certain plants and weeds, pesticide and fertilizer. These programs strive to work with regulated entities to help keep them in compliance with state laws and regulations for the benefit of all Kansans.

Agricultural Marketplace Protection

Agricultural Marketplace Protection is a division within Agricultural and Business Services that involves three programs – Agricultural Commodities Assurance Program (ACAP), Weights and Measures, and Grain Warehouse. One program manager, Tim Tyson, manages all three of these programs.

Agricultural Commodities Assurance Program (ACAP)

The Agricultural Commodities Assurance Program (ACAP) regulates the quality of feed, pet food and seed. Inspectors routinely visit feed mills, pet stores, and other retail and wholesale outlets, to verify that products are properly labeled and to collect samples to send to the department's Agricultural Laboratory for analysis.

ACAP staff visit approximately 1,200 state and federally licensed feed mills to conduct good manufacturing practice inspections. Inspectors verify that these feed mills follow established good manufacturing practices to help ensure that they produce feed that is safe and in compliance with state and federal rules.

During feed mill inspections, ACAP staff members pay extra attention to materials that include prohibited bovine material, as they have been identified as the vehicle responsible for spreading bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or BSE. Inspectors verify that any product containing prohibited bovine material is labeled with a cautionary statement indicating that it must not be fed to cattle or other ruminants.

The compliance rate for feed samples checked for prohibited materials in fiscal year 2011 was 99 percent. This number includes feed not intended to be fed to ruminants. When violations are reported by the Agricultural Laboratory, inspectors investigate to help ensure that prohibited materials were not fed to cattle or other ruminants.

ACAP has contracted with the Food and Drug Administration to conduct BSE inspections at facilities that make or sell feed. In 2005, staff conducted 25 BSE inspections. In 2006, that number increased with an added focus on BSE and prohibited materials. In fiscal year 2011, ACAP staff conducted 250 BSE inspections

and 50 BSE grant inspections. The program received a new BSE grant for 5 years starting in Fiscal Year 2011. This grant will help the feed lab increase its testing capabilities as well as ensure that cattle feed doesn't contain bovine material.

ACAP also helps the federal government investigate tissue residue cases, where antibiotics and other drugs have been detected in animals destined for the human food supply. When a carcass is examined by a federal inspector and antibiotic or other drug residue is found, ACAP investigates the cause and source of the problem. Seven tissue residue cases were investigated by ACAP this year.

Typically, when drug residue is detected, the problem can be traced to a dairy producer or rancher who medicated a sick animal and did not wait long enough for the drugs to be expelled by the animal's body before marketing it. In these situations, the ACAP inspector provides information regarding the importance of following label instructions and federal rules, and conveys the consequences of improperly medicating animals.

Most consumers look at nutrition labels on foods they consume. Some also look at the nutrition labels on their pet's food. ACAP inspectors make sure that the food we feed our pets contains what is identified on the product label.

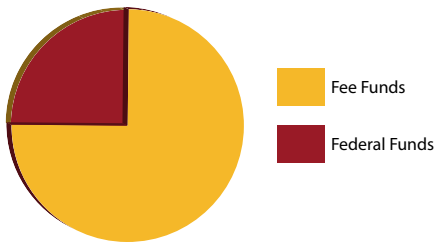
Seed inspections are important to the agriculture industry and to consumers. Farmers use germination and purity guarantees to determine crop yield. If seed does not meet those guarantees, the crop will be less than expected and the farmer may suffer economically.

At the end of fiscal year 2002, ACAP began outsourcing its seed analyses to a private seed laboratory. Outsourcing the seed laboratory work resulted in enough savings to ACAP to allow the program to fund additional seed inspections and investigations. Seed compliance rates were 84 percent in fiscal year 2007, 87 percent in fiscal year 2008, 88 percent for fiscal year 2009, 92 percent for fiscal year 2010, and 86 percent for fiscal year 2011. The increase in compliance is due primarily to a change in inspection priorities over the last several years; however, in fiscal year 2011 the program found issues with K31 grass seed. Prior to fiscal year 2004, inspectors sampled available seed without targeting any particular type. In fiscal year 2004, in an effort to be more effective, inspectors were directed to sample seeds with a poor compliance history, such as grass seed. This strategy is working as compliance rates are increasing, so the program will continue to focus resources on those seeds with a poor compliance history.

Fun Facts

- Kansas ranks first in wheat flour milling daily capacity (124,333 cwt and 82% of total U.S. capacity).
- Kansas ranks first in sorghum production at 224.4 million bushels (58.6% of total U.S. sorghum production)

**ACAP
Fiscal Year 2011**



The Agricultural Commodities Assurance Program budget for fiscal year 2011 was \$478,586. Seventy-five percent came from fees and 25 percent came from federal funds.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture had approval for seven full-time equivalent and one unclassified temporary positions in fiscal year 2011.

Weights & Measures

Weights and Measures inspectors test all kinds of commercial weighing and measuring devices, including scales used in grocery stores, grain elevators, livestock sale barns, pawn shops and other locations. They test gas pumps and meters used to sell chemicals or to sell bulk fuel to farmers, and they check packages containing edible and inedible products to help ensure that the consumer receives the quantity stated on the label. They even verify that scanners scan the correct price. Essentially, all consumer goods are subject, in one way or another, to the weights and measures law.

Weights and Measures program functions fall into six categories: small scales, scanners and packages, large scales, gas pumps and fuel quality, meters and metrology.

The metrology function provides traceability services, both internally and externally. In addition to certifying the mass and volume standards for our own inspectors, the metrology function provides certification for service companies and industry. Each year, the metrology program certifies approximately 11,000 standards, ensuring that a pound in New York is the same as a pound in Topeka.

Kansas requires every commercial weighing or measuring device, excluding gas pumps and vehicle tank meters, to be tested by a licensed service company each year. All gas pumps and vehicle tank meters are tested by the program every year and a half.

In fiscal year 2011, small scale testing was down due to layoffs and state general fund budget reductions that have left the program with only two inspectors to cover the state instead of six.

In fiscal year 2011, the Weights and Measures program found that 89 percent of small scales in the state were accurate. The compliance rate for large scales is lower, 79 percent, because of climate effects on equipment. The number of large scales tested fell in fiscal year 2011 because of budget cuts.

Unlike small scales, which are used in a controlled environment, vehicle-tank meters and liquefied petroleum meters are used on the backs of trucks. They are subject to harsh environmental conditions (rain, snow, ice, heat, dust, vibration, etc.) and are

harder to maintain in an accurate condition. In 2011, the accuracy rate was 90 percent for 814 tests for vehicle tank meters. The program doesn't test propane meters because of a lack of state general funding.

Weights and measures inspectors also conduct price verification inspections at facilities using scanners. The compliance rate for inspected facilities was 35 percent in fiscal year 2011. Noncompliance includes stores that undercharged as well as those that overcharged. Inspectors who conduct small scale and scanner inspections also verify the net content of consumer packages.

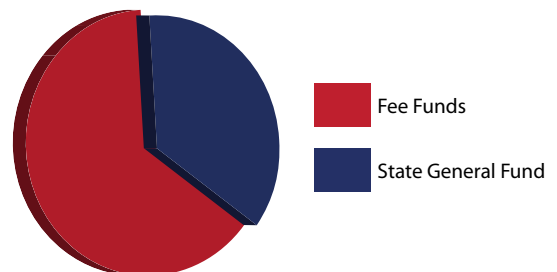
Inspectors in fiscal year 2011 sampled lots containing more than 7,220 packages to ensure that they contained the correct net quantity. In other words, they made sure that the consumer was receiving the amount of product for which he or she had paid. In an effort to use resources effectively, inspectors target packages they suspect do not contain the correct net quantity and do not inspect packages that have a high probability of passing inspection. This is important to understand when looking at the compliance rate for packages.

The gas pump program tested more than 28,400 gas pumps in 2011 to ensure that the consumer is getting all the fuel for which he or she has paid. Prior to 1996, service companies were responsible for the annual gas pump tests. An increase in the petroleum inspection fee fund allowed the Weights and Measures program to assume responsibility for testing gas pumps. The compliance rate for gas pumps has improved from 88 percent in fiscal year 1997 to 97 percent in fiscal year 2011.

Gas pump inspectors randomly collect fuel samples to send to a private laboratory for analysis. Ninety-eight percent of the fuel samples this year passed the quality testing performed by the laboratory.

Equipment for a new program, wholesale meter testing, was acquired in fiscal year 2002 and put into service in fiscal year 2003. This year the program tested 327 wholesale meters used to sell gasoline and diesel fuel with a compliance rate of 94 percent.

**Weights & Measures
Fiscal Year 2011**



The Weights and Measures program budget for fiscal year 2011 was \$1,484,581. Forty-five percent came from the state general fund and 55 percent came from fees.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture had approval for 21.6 full-time equivalent and 1 unclassified temporary positions in fiscal year 2011.

Grain Warehouse Inspection

The Grain Warehouse Inspection program administers and enforces the Kansas Public Warehouse Law relating to grain storage. It requires that any entity that stores grain for the public be licensed to ensure that Kansas grain producers have safe, solvent warehouses where they may store their commodities. To achieve this, the program examines state-licensed facilities at least once each year.

Grain warehouse examinations help:

- Reduce fraud in the grain industry;
- Ensure the quantity of stored commodities in Kansas-licensed warehouses; and
- Achieve our goal of maintaining the percentage of loss to producers at zero.

During fiscal year 2011, the Grain Warehouse Inspection program had 108 licensed elevators and 268 additional locations. The program performed 115 random examinations on the 108 licensed facilities. Facilities meeting only the minimum financial requirements, or facilities with serious compliance problems, were examined more than once during the year.

The number of state-licensed elevators continues to decline. The decline in state-licensed facilities can be attributed to grain companies merging, being sold to another federally licensed or state-licensed facility, or elevators going out of business. When elevators merge, it is to reduce operating costs and to increase productivity. Although the number of state licenses continues to decline the total number of licensed bushels continues to increase and is now 387 million bushels.

A licensed elevator, with the approval of the Grain Warehouse

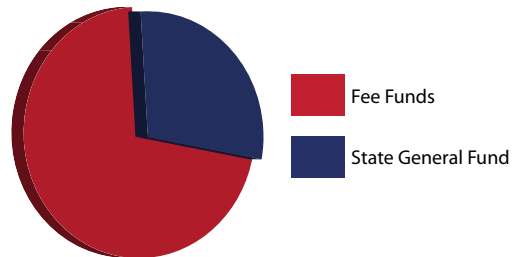
Inspection program, may move open stored grain to another licensed, bonded terminal elevator. This allows smaller facilities to free up bin space for the next harvest. Also, with approval from the program, licensed facilities may use emergency or conditional storage space during harvest when storage space is in short supply. This allows the elevator to better serve Kansas crop producers.

During the 2005 legislative session, the statutes were changed to grant grain examiners the authority to obtain representative samples whenever they suspect grain quality is in jeopardy. If quality problems are confirmed in a representative sample, the statute gives the secretary of agriculture authority to require the warehouse to have suspect grain thoroughly sampled and graded by the Kansas Grain Inspection Service. If the facility does not comply with the required sampling, the secretary may order it done at the facility's expense.

During fiscal year 2011, warehouses began moving toward electronic receipts. The U.S. Department of Agriculture already has implemented electronic warehouse receipts for cotton, coffee and peanuts, and is beginning to implement their use for grains. Authorizing electronic receipts should reduce the amount of time examiners spend on examinations and they may even help reduce fraud.



Grain Warehouse Inspection
Fiscal Year 2011



The Grain Warehouse Inspection budget for fiscal year 2011 was \$449,022. Forty percent came from the state general fund and 60 percent came from fees.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture had approval for six funded full-time equivalent positions in fiscal year 2011.

Grain elevators throughout the state provide storage for our top commodities such as sorghum, wheat and corn.

Agricultural Laboratory

Unlike most Kansas Department of Agriculture programs, the Agricultural Laboratory does not serve the public directly. Instead, the goal of the Agricultural Laboratory is to provide credible and defensible analytical results in support of the agency programs that carry out the department's consumer and environmental protection missions. All samples the laboratory receives come through department inspectors and investigators or other state agencies; no samples are accepted directly from the public. The Agricultural Laboratory establishes, maintains and improves analytical laboratory services for the Meat and Poultry Inspection, Dairy Inspection, Agricultural Commodities Assurance Program (ACAP), and Pesticide and Fertilizer programs to ensure that all samples submitted are subjected to the highest possible standards of accuracy and precision.

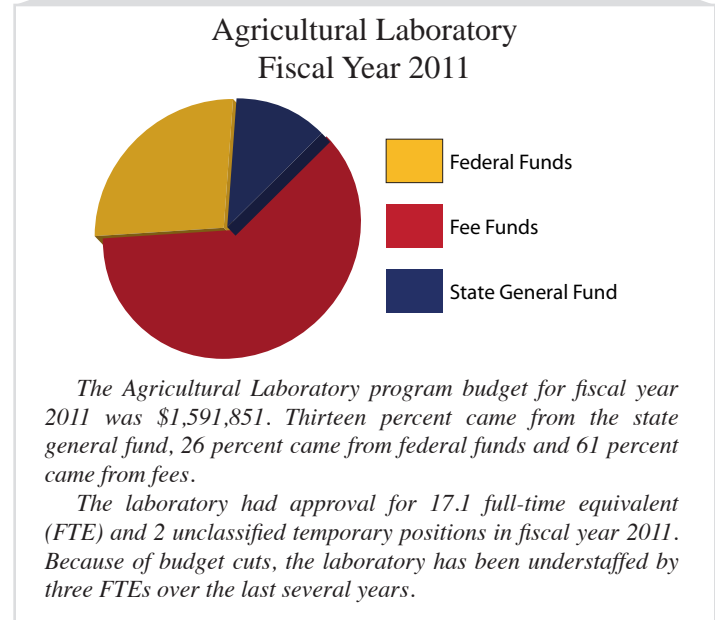
The Kansas Legislature in 2011 approved a proviso within the fiscal year 2012 budget that allows the laboratory to charge fees for services provided to agencies from other states. The fee schedule is under development, and the agency anticipates legislation in 2012 that would make the proviso permanent.

Also during fiscal year 2011, two significant pieces of instrumentation were purchased using federal funds. Through Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) funding, the pesticide section obtained an additional LC/MS/MS that will allow it to increase the number of samples completed within EPA's requested 45-day turnaround time. Additionally, fiscal year 2011 was the first year of the new Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Feed Safety and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy/Ruminant Feed Ban Project grant. This funding allowed for the purchase of a UPLC/

UV to be used for mycotoxin confirmation. This grant totals \$1.1 million over five years. A special project was also completed during this first year. In addition to the prohibited materials testing, this project looked at the efficacy of clean-out methods employed at feed mills that produce feeds with and without prohibited materials.

As a whole, the Agricultural Laboratory performed more than 53,000 determinations on more than 9,300 samples during fiscal year 2011. The number of samples received by the laboratory increased by approximately 24 percent from fiscal year 2010 totals. The fiscal year 2010 figure was about 18 percent less than that of fiscal year 2009. The majority of the samples received by the laboratory are milk/dairy products and animal feeds/pet foods.

The success of the laboratory is due to the expertise of highly trained staff and precision instrumentation. Each section of the lab successfully participates in national and international check sample programs.



Kansas Department of Agriculture Chemist Oliver Bennett analyzes a sample for pesticides.



Dairy Inspection

The Dairy Inspection program works to ensure that milk and dairy products are produced, transported, processed and distributed in such a manner that they will reach consumers in a safe, clean, wholesome and unadulterated form by providing inspection and sampling services to verify that the milk supply complies with adopted federal regulations and the Kansas Dairy Law.

The effectiveness of the program is audited by state rating officers through periodic National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS) state survey ratings. FDA provides final oversight in the form of check ratings and state program evaluations. Acceptable state and federal ratings allow Grade A

milk and dairy products produced in Kansas to be marketed across state lines.

Farm inspection frequencies are performance-based. Dairy producers that maintain higher levels of sanitation as evidenced by past inspections and milk sample quality are inspected less frequently than those producers who have a history of violations and lower milk quality. Individual producer milk samples are collected monthly and tested for compliance with federal standards.

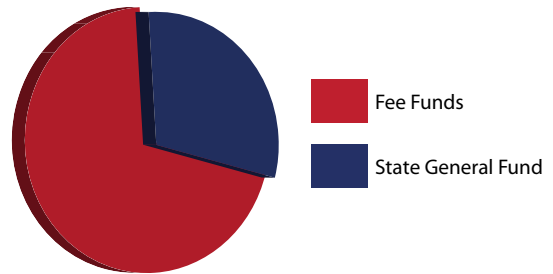
Milk haulers and samplers in Kansas are licensed and evaluated annually on their ability to sample, collect and transport raw milk from the farm to the processing plant. Milk tanker sanitation inspections are required to be performed at least annually at milk receiving facilities.

Dairy processing plants are required to be inspected at least four times a year. Pasteurization equipment is a primary focus of these inspections to ensure that thermal processing is adequate to destroy pathogens. Processed milk and dairy products are collected monthly and tested for compliance with federal standards. Program staff members also inspect single-service dairy container manufacturers that fabricate dairy product packages and materials.

Current dairy program staff consists of one Program Manager/ FDA-certified Rating Officer and six field inspectors. Inspectors are located throughout the state with assigned territories. The rating officers and milk plant specialist are FDA-certified for their specific duties, and all other staff members are cross-trained to perform Grade A and manufacturing grade farm inspections, collection of samples and milk hauler evaluations.

While inspections and testing are important, the Dairy Inspection Program also provides guidance, consultation and educational support services to the industry. This cooperative attitude is necessary for the continued growth of the dairy industry in Kansas. A fair regulatory system validates the quality of Kansas dairy products and opens interstate and global markets. This year marks the first time the dairy program has worked with the agriculture marketing program on the dairy recruitment initiative.

Dairy Inspection Fiscal Year 2011



Dairy industry license and inspection fees fund approximately 70 percent of the program budget. The remainder is made up through state general funds. The total fiscal year 2011 dairy budget expenditures were \$456, 627. Estimated expenditures in fiscal year 2012 are \$487,054.



Food Safety & Lodging

All licensing, inspection and enforcement responsibilities for restaurants, retail food stores, food processors, food warehouses, lodging facilities, vending machines and ice cream trucks are the responsibility of the Food Safety and Lodging Division of the Kansas Department of Agriculture.

The program provides routine, follow-up, planning and licensing inspections along with responding to complaints and food disasters. The program also conducts foodborne illness investigations in cooperation with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease Prevention.

In fiscal year 2011, there were 17,160 licenses issued in Kansas, and 22,790 inspections were performed at these facilities. All inspections are prioritized by risk, so more complex food preparation activities are classified as higher risk.

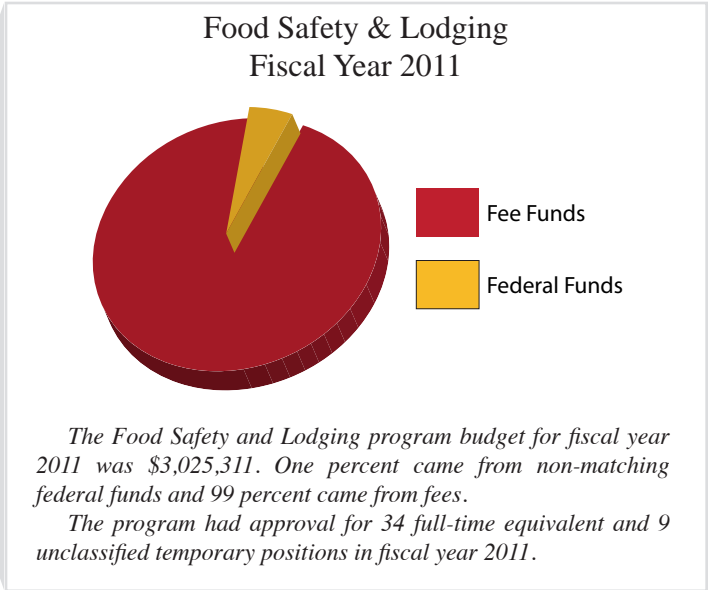
Because of agency budget cuts in fiscal year 2010, the lodging portion of the inspection program was temporarily suspended starting in December 2009. The inspection program was reinstated in July 2010 due to a fee increase approved by the legislature. Currently the program only inspects new lodging facilities and responds to customer complaints, including bed bug complaints.

Great strides have been made to ensure inspectors have been or will be cross-trained to perform all types of inspections. Because of the cross training, the program was able to decrease the inspection territories for each inspector so more time could be spent on inspections and less time driving. The program has created and updated educational materials for industry and the public. These new materials were designed to be used in all aspects of regulated facilities processes.

The Food Safety and Lodging program has 33 field inspectors, an office manager, a case review officer, a contract county manager, an inspection supervisor, a manager for training, education and enforcement, and a program manager.

In a cost-saving measure, the program has decreased the total number of counties it contracts with for inspections from eight to two. The program now contracts only with Johnson and Sedgwick Counties to perform certain food service inspections for the department.

The program is currently working on the adoption of the 2009 Food and Drug Administration Model Food Code. Once the new code is adopted, the program will provide updated educational materials to industry. The program also reviewed all of its statutes and regulations in 2011 and is making suggestions to clean up, clarify and improve existing laws.



Meat & Poultry Inspection

The Meat and Poultry Inspection program works to ensure the safety and wholesomeness of meat and poultry produced by Kansas slaughter and processing plants not under federal inspection. The program's mission is to detect and eliminate from commerce meat and poultry items that pose a health threat, are improperly labeled or serve as a source of economic fraud to the consumer. This is achieved through on-site inspection and out-of-plant enforcement for products in commerce. The program also regulates distributors, wholesalers, warehouses and brokers to ensure compliance with labeling and recordkeeping requirements.

In fiscal year 2011, there were 54 inspected facilities, 29 custom-exempt facilities and 285 other meat and poultry businesses including brokers, distributors and wholesalers registered in Kansas.

The Kansas program is modeled after the federal inspection program. Federal law requires state inspection programs to operate in a manner deemed at least equal to the federal program. Maintaining this status is important from a food safety perspective, as well as from a market perspective. State programs typically cover very small establishments in rural areas of the state. These plants provide a valuable service to Kansas' smaller communities and contribute to local economies by providing jobs and a market for livestock producers.

This year the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) published final regulations allowing interstate shipment of state-inspected meat and poultry products. The rules promulgated by USDA require the participating program to operate identically to USDA. This means mandatory attendance at federal trainings, increased documentation for accounting purposes, more USDA auditing of state-inspected plant operations and enhanced requirements for KDA lab accreditation. Based on the response received from state inspected plants and the cost to the agency, the Kansas Department of Agriculture decided against participating in

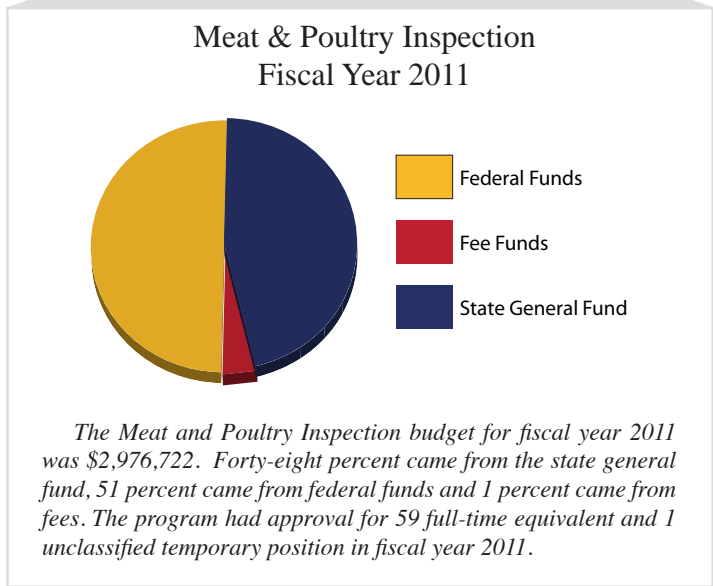
Signs of Growth

- 2011 saw a 36.5% (590) increase in new restaurant licenses over 2010.
- 2011 saw a 17.4% (508) decrease in restaurant closings over 2010.

a cooperative agreement with USDA for the interstate shipment of state inspected meat.

A new program manager was hired in 2010, and the program is in the process of developing a strategic plan for correcting previous flaws that affected the program. A standardized training program is being implemented to ensure inspectors are performing their regulatory duties consistently throughout the state. The program added a second training officer to assist in developing the standardized training and help operators of state-inspected facilities understand and comply with state and federal laws and regulations.

The Department of Agriculture will propose in 2012 statutory changes to provide the program flexibility in implementing these priorities. Also, these changes will allow the program to maintain its “equal to” status which is necessary to maintain the state inspection program.



beetle, and it is killing walnut trees in Denver and all along the front range of Colorado. The program has continued to implement an exterior quarantine designed to protect Kansas’ walnuts, while still allowing commerce to continue. Neither the disease nor the twig beetle were detected during survey and trapping activities in 2011.

Program staff participated in several homeland security training opportunities throughout 2011. In addition, staff participated in a functional exercise that was run concurrently with a full-scale exercise in a nearby state.

Export Commodity Assurance: Staff conducts focused surveys to ensure the pest-freedom requirements placed on Kansas-produced commodities by other states and foreign countries are met. These activities are essential to ensure the expeditious movement of commodities in international and domestic markets.

The weed free forage certification program saw an increase in producers participating in the program. This value-added program benefits producers by allowing them access to markets that require certification and reduces the opportunity to spread noxious weeds.

Pest Management, Control and Eradication: Program staff conducts activities to manage, control or eradicate selected pests of regulatory significance already established in the state and provide technical expertise to program cooperators involved in managing pests.

Program staff released insects to control Canada thistle in northwest Kansas and spotted knapweed in northeast Kansas. Spotted knapweed is noxious in some neighboring states, and it is found in several isolated locations in northeast Kansas.

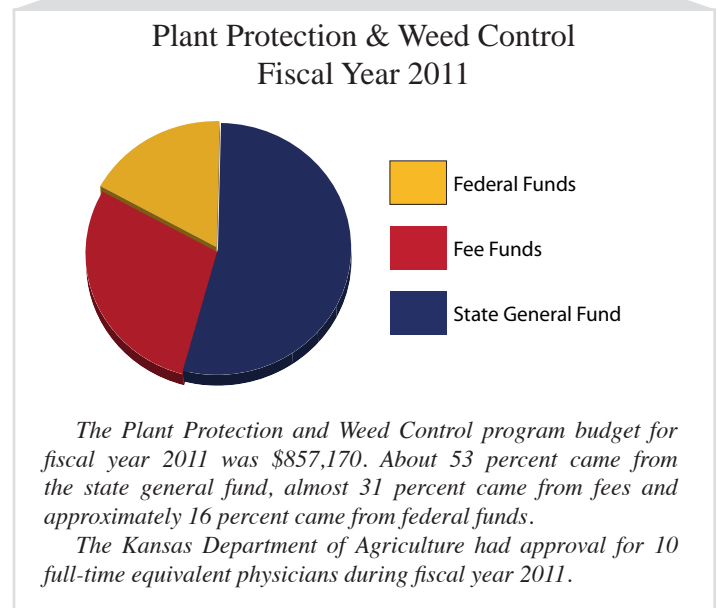
Outreach: Program staff continually updated the department’s website with new information about plant pests and timely insect, weed and disease reports. Staff also hosted a booth at the Topeka Garden Show, the Wichita Garden Show, the Shawnee County Fair and at several professional meetings around the state. Speaking at local meetings about insects, weeds and diseases is an ongoing duty of state specialists.

Plant Protection & Weed Control

The goal of the Plant Protection and Weed Control program is to protect the state’s natural and cultivated plant resources from pests, which include insects, plant diseases and weeds. Program activities are divided into safeguarding, export commodity assurance, pest management and outreach.

Safeguarding and Homeland Security: Program staff conducts surveys for selected pests and inspect plant material brought into Kansas to protect cultivated and natural plant resources from the entry and establishment of high-risk exotic and invasive pests. Excluding pests, particularly those identified to pose the greatest risk of harm, will protect plant resources and maintain our ability to export Kansas-produced plant commodities and products.

Thousand Cankers of Walnut disease, a disease that affects walnut trees, has been found in Colorado, other western states and several east coast states. The disease is spread by a minute twig



Pesticide & Fertilizer

The Pesticide and Fertilizer program’s goal is to protect Kansas residents and our environment by ensuring compliance with laws governing: pesticides and their use, fertilizers, soil amendments, agricultural liming materials and chemigation safety equipment.

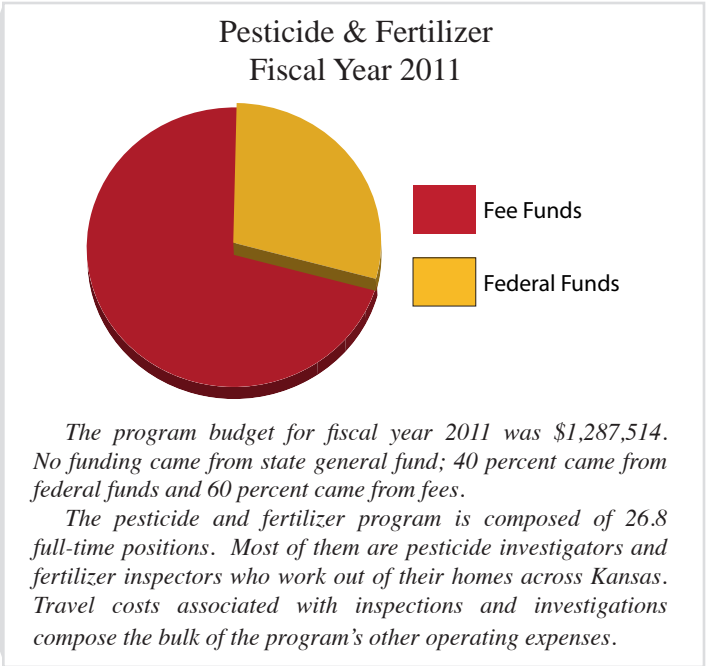
The program strives to ensure that only registered pesticides and fertilizers are offered for sale or use in Kansas; that they are properly maintained and safely stored; that all pesticides are used safely and according to label directions; and that safety equipment to protect groundwater is in place when chemicals and/or manure are applied via chemigation. To this end, the program balances education and competency testing with enforcement.

Program staff works to ensure new commercial pesticide applicators have a basic competency to apply pesticides properly through certification examinations. To give applicants ample opportunity to take the closed-book commercial applicator certification exam, 54 testing sessions were administered at various locations throughout Kansas in fiscal year 2011. In addition to the scheduled certification examination sessions, 18 exams were administered in the Topeka office when emergencies arose. Overall, 1,462 applicants took 2,418 examinations.

Certified pesticide applicators may renew their certifications either by attending approved continuing education classes or by retesting. The recertification training programs provide the applicators with new information in their field and address current enforcement problems. We reviewed 150 training programs for appropriate content and credit hours so applicators could attend quality training. We monitored 51 percent of the recertification programs to ensure training was delivered as planned.

Program enforcement consists of compliance monitoring inspections and targeted investigations, usually based on complaints, with progressive enforcement responses. In fiscal year 2011, the program investigated 116 misuse complaints, 70 of which were related to agricultural use of pesticides.

Through our pesticide performance partnership grant with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Kansas Department of Agriculture is the lead state agency for enforcing the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act in Kansas. EPA has granted the department primacy, which means the department can take enforcement action at the state level in areas where Kansas state law overlaps the federal law. For those areas of federal law where we have no similar state law, such as oversight of pesticide producers, program employees use their federal credentials.



Pesticide Field Investigator Duane Simon performs a pesticide marketplace inspection.

Agricultural Marketing, Advocacy & Outreach Team

The Agricultural Marketing team strives to serve all Kansans through innovative programming and delivering solutions designed to create an environment that facilitates growth and expansion in agriculture while increasing pride in and awareness of the state's largest industry – Agriculture.

Agricultural Marketing joined the Kansas Department of Agriculture on July 1, 2011 as a result of Executive Reorganization Order 40. Three positions transferred to KDA from the Kansas Department of Commerce, however, the positions were vacant and therefore have been filled by new hires. Additionally, four existing KDA staff members have had some job duties repositioned to participate on the Agriculture Marketing team while also fulfilling their existing job responsibilities. The Agricultural Marketing staff aims to work across divisions within KDA as well as interagency. For example, the team works closely with the Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism on agritourism and the Kansas Department of Commerce on agribusiness development.

The Agricultural Marketing team continues to manage the Kansas trademark program. To date, more than 440 Kansas companies belong to Simply Kansas, the state's trademark program. These companies take advantage of such services as marketing workshops, promotion via the program's website and brochures and sales opportunities made possible through the Simply Kansas Events Grant, which is offered to organizations committed to utilizing Simply Kansas products/services.

In addition, Agricultural Marketing administers the Kansas Value-Added Agriculture Loan Program. In 2011, four companies borrowed \$423,499 from the program. Economic impact last year, measured in sales, of the Value-Added Loans was reported at \$19.8 million.

In 2011, KDA awarded \$273,616.54 from the USDA's Specialty Crop Block Grant Program to three Kansas organizations that applied through a competitive process. Two of the projects funded in 2011 focus on marketing, promotion and increasing the availability of Kansas specialty crops to consumers within the state. The third project will assist new and existing grape growers and winemakers throughout Kansas. Additionally, 50 farms received assistance through the Organic Cost Share Program administered by the Kansas Department of Agriculture. The program uses federal funds to offset the costs associated with organic certification.

Agricultural Marketing continues to work closely with Kansas State University (K-State) Meat Science and Food Science faculty/labs to provide services to Kansas food and food ingredient companies at a competitive rate. The Kansas Department of Agriculture supports this project through a grant to K-State. In 2011, 699 companies utilized services provided by K-State and the Kansas Department of Agriculture. These services are valued at \$408,790.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture marketing team represents Kansas as members of U.S. Livestock Genetic Export, Inc. and

the Food Export Association of the Midwest U.S.A. Through involvement in these organizations, the department conducted educational seminars for Kansas farms, ranches and agribusinesses interested in exporting, provided one-on-one business/marketing sessions to assist with business/market planning, provided financial assistance for farmers, ranchers and agribusiness professionals to build and expand foreign markets for their goods and services, and developed memorandums of understanding regarding agricultural marketing and development with both the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The Department of Agriculture partnered with the Kansas Department of Commerce to apply for the U.S. Small Business Administration State Trade and Export Promotion (STEP) Program. As a result, Kansas received just more than \$505,000 to assist Kansas farms, ranches and businesses build and expand their presence in the international marketplace.

Finally, the team led the agency's involvement with the Governor's Economic Summit on Animal Agriculture in late September. Since the summit, a working advisory group has been formed to build action items based on feedback received at the summit.

The team is currently working with six agricultural processors/businesses that wish to expand into Kansas; each has specifically mentioned the summit and the Administration's commitment to animal agriculture as a reason for looking at Kansas. These efforts greatly complement the team's existing partnership with the western Kansas Rural Economic Development Alliance (wKREDA) on the Kansas Dairy Initiative, an effort to retain and build the dairy sector in Kansas.

Finally, the team has worked to build relationships with key stakeholders in the Kansas agricultural industry so together, activities and programs can be conducted that "tell the story" of Kansas agriculture. Examples of these efforts in 2011 include: working with Kansas commodity commissions and trade associations on activities at the Kansas State Fair, emergency preparedness training, maintaining social media sites to communicate with producers and consumers and meeting with producers and consumers at Kansas trade shows and conventions.

Kansas possesses a rich agricultural heritage and endless opportunities for agricultural growth and expansion. The Agricultural Marketing staff aims to increase pride in this heritage and do its part to facilitate future growth.

Fun Facts

- Kansas has the second most cropland of any state with 28.2 million acres.
- Kansas ranks third in cattle harvested with 6.3 million head a year (19% of total U.S. cattle harvested).

Division of Animal Health



In 2011, Executive Reorganization Order 40 moved the former Kansas Animal Health Department into a division within the Department of Agriculture. This move did not alter the roles and responsibilities of animal health in Kansas. The Division of Animal Health's mission remains focused on helping ensure the public health, safety and welfare of Kansas' citizens and enhancing the economic viability of the state's livestock production through livestock identification, control and eradication of infectious and contagious livestock and domestic animal disease, emergency preparedness and disease prevention. The division also continues to work towards informing the public of the status of the health of livestock in the state and to promote understanding and gain public assistance in achieving this mission.

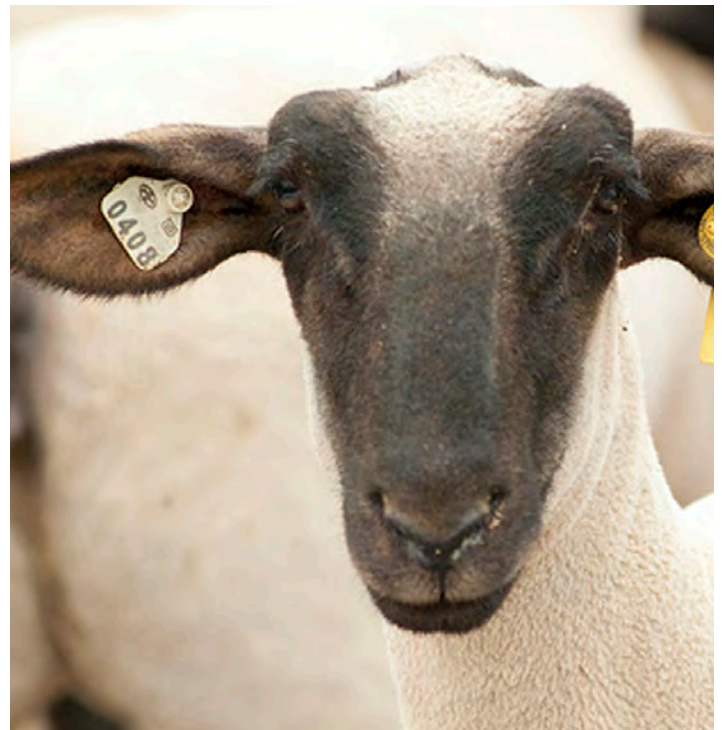
The division licenses livestock markets, livestock dealers, feedlots, cervid breeders, occasional sales and poultry. Additionally, the Animal Facilities Inspection Program regulates companion animal facilities licensed, or required to be licensed, under the provisions of the Kansas Pet Animal Act. The Act requires licensing and inspection of all dog and cat breeders who produce, offer or sell three or more litters during the state fiscal year, pounds and shelters, pet shops, research facilities, distributors, out-of-state distributors, boarding facilities, animal rescues and foster homes. Office staff maintains licenses, health papers and correspondence pertaining to the program. Field inspectors inspect licensed facilities and investigate complaints. This program hired a new director in 2011 and is now under the leadership of Dr. James Crawford, DVM. Dr. Crawford's combination of law enforcement experience and veterinary training make him a unique fit for this role.

The division directs a brand registration and inspection program and works to identify ownership of lost or stolen livestock. The brand division maintains a 17,000 +/- brand registry and assists with the market brand inspection program performed by contract. Two special investigators assist local law enforcement with lost, stray and stolen livestock. They coordinate investigations between agencies and victims.

One of the agency's goals is to eradicate infectious and contagious livestock diseases throughout the state. Kansas continues to be a "free" state which means it is brucellosis, tuberculosis and pseudorabies free. Department veterinarians are responsible for testing programs, epidemiology of disease outbreaks and technical support for the administration. Livestock inspectors inspect feedlots, livestock markets and disposal plants; conduct disease tracebacks; and assist in testing programs. Office staff gather and maintain records on calfhood vaccinations, herd records, test results, and import and export requirements. They collect license fees and maintain records on all licensed facilities.

Emergency management functions are coordinated through the disease control program. This program hired a new Animal Health Planner in 2011 and is now under the leadership of Dr. Tarric Crnic. The disease control field staff is actively involved in the education of producers, emergency personnel and other interested parties on the state emergency animal disease plan and the consequences of an outbreak of a foreign animal disease. They also assist county emergency managers with county emergency animal disease planning. The state emergency animal disease plan relies heavily on local response for the first 24-48 hours of an outbreak of a foreign animal disease.

A critical function of disease control is animal disease traceability. The Division of Animal Health implemented in 2011 an information management system called USAHerds in order to build a foundation for animal disease traceability and animal health planning. A new mandatory U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal Disease Traceability rule, which the Kansas Department of Agriculture Division of Animal Health will be responsible for implementing in Kansas, is expected to be finalized in 2012.



Division of Conservation

The former State Conservation Commission became the Division of Conservation within the Kansas Department of Agriculture in 2011 as a result of Executive Reorganization Order 40. As a part of the Department, the Division continues to work diligently towards conserving our state's natural resources through a variety of programs.

The Water Resources Cost-Share Program (WRCSP) provides financial incentives to landowners for the establishment of conservation practices that reduce soil erosion, improve or protect water quality, and enhance water supplies.

The Non-Point Source Pollution Control Program (NPSPCP) is a voluntary program providing technical and financial assistance to implement non-point source pollution control measures for the protection and restoration of surface and ground water quality. Conservation districts receive funding from the Division of Conservation in the form of financial assistance provided to landowners on a cost-share basis to implement a locally developed Non-Point Source (NPS) Pollution Management Plan.

The Kansas Water Quality Buffer program complements the federal Conservation Reserve Program by offering state incentives to supplement federal incentives to encourage the establishment of riparian forest buffers and vegetative filter strips. The state buffer eligible area now includes all high priority TMDL and federal drinking water reservoir watersheds in the state.

The Riparian and Wetland Protection Program (RWPP) works to protect, enhance and restore riparian areas, wetlands, and associated habitats by providing technical, educational, and financial assistance to landowners and the public in general.

Since 1994, more than 5,500 acres have been reclaimed and returned to productive property for cropland, recreation, hunting and fishing, housing development, wildlife habitat, and pasturelands through Division of Conservation's Mined Land Reclamation Program.

The Water Right Transition Assistance Pilot Project Program (WTAP) and the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) are the main components of the Division of Conservation's efforts to address Kansas Water Plan management initiatives through the voluntary, incentive-based retirements of privately held water rights. Only those which can result in significant water conservation benefits to the State's rivers, streams, and aquifers are selected for these grants.

The Watershed Dam Construction Program (WDCP) provides financial assistance to organized watershed districts, drainage districts, or other special purpose districts for the construction of detention dams and grade stabilization dams. Flood control dams are needed in flood-prone areas as well as in drought stricken areas, to enhance the land for further productivity, to protect our natural resources and our infrastructures (roads and bridges), to provide water for livestock, and in many cases provide hydrants for rural fire departments. Watershed planning assistance is also provided.

The Water Supply Restoration Program provides financial assistance to public water supply sponsors to restore water supply systems. This program is a voluntary, incentive-based water program designed to assist eligible sponsors to protect and

restore public water supply systems where appropriate watershed restoration and protection are planned or already in place. The program budget is financed from the Clean Drinking Water Fee Fund through the State Water Plan Fund.

The Multipurpose Small Lakes Program (MPSLP) works to (1) develop a site that is planned for flood control and water supply and or recreation and (2) renovate existing lakes that have potential to provide long-term flood control, water supply and recreation benefits.

State Aid to Conservation Districts, also known as Matching Funds, provides financial assistance to Kansas Conservation Districts matching up to \$25,000 per district of the annual amount allocated by the board of county commissioners. This provides an incentive for the county commission to provide county funding to be matched. These funds assist the 105 county conservation districts to effectively deliver local, state and federal natural resource programs through staff, office equipment and money for educational campaigns and program implementation .

The Benefit Area Program provides a method for public corporations, namely watershed districts, to be reimbursed for specific expenses when more than 20 percent of the benefits of a flood control structure are outside the taxing entities boundary.



Conservation Practices like these terraces are installed on Kansas landscapes to keep soil, nutrients, and pesticides in place and out of the surface water runoff.

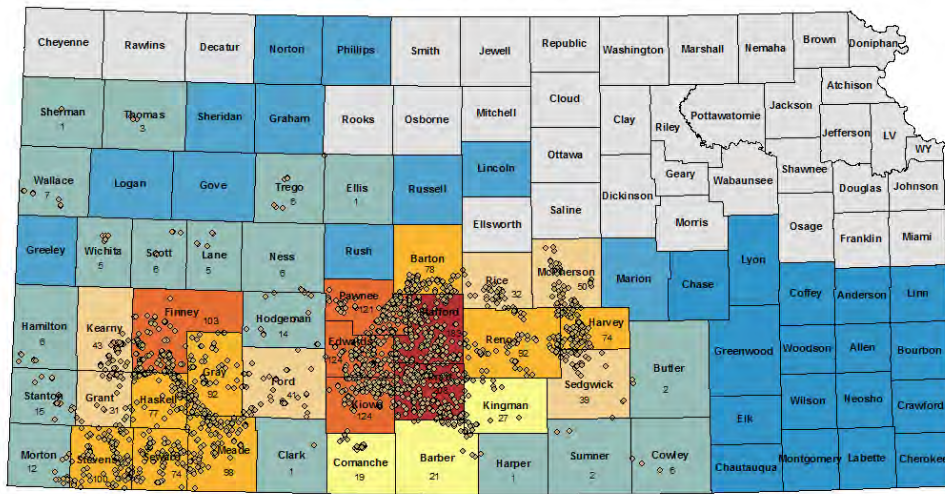
Severe drought in the 1930's led to massive dust storms, made worse by poor soil management by farmers. The worst dust storm in memory occurred on April 14, 1935, a day that came to be known as "Black Sunday." It is estimated that on that day, 300 million tons of soil blew away from the land into the sky.

This summer, we had a drought that by many accounts was worse than the drought of the 1930's. Yet we didn't have the same dust issues because of acceptance of conservation methods such as no-till farming and wind breaks.

Division of Water Resources

Distribution of 2011 Drought Emergency Term Permits as of January 13, 2012

(Total of 1,950 Drought Term Permits Entered into WRIS)



KDA's Division of Water Resources received more than 2,200 applications for 2011 drought emergency term permits. The one-time, drought-focused term permit allows holders of existing water rights the flexibility to borrow a portion of next year's authorized quantity.

The Division of Water Resources regulates water use and water courses for the benefit and protection of Kansans. The DWR administers 30 sets of laws and associated regulations including the Kansas Water Appropriation Act. The division is organized into the Water Appropriations Program, the Water Management Services Program and the Water Structures Program.

- Administer water rights when the resource is limited
- Issue notices of nonuse, time to complete and time to perfect
- Distribute, collect and process annual water use reports
- Provide technical assistance to water right owners and applicants
- Monitor groundwater levels and streamflows
- Provide permission to divert surface water when available

Appropriations

The Water Appropriation program manages the state's water supplies through a system of permits, inspections and regulatory actions. The program issues water rights, maintains a water right database, ensures water rights operate with their terms, conditions and limitations, and administers water rights during times of shortage.

The Kansas Water Appropriation Act provides the foundation for water allocation and management of the state's water resources. Main responsibilities of the Water Appropriation program include:

- Process permit applications to appropriate water or change existing water rights
- Perform field inspections and issue water right certificates
- Perform compliance inspections
- Issue notices of noncompliance and civil penalty orders
- Conduct administrative hearings
- Update ownership and water use correspondent records

There are currently more than 33,000 active water rights in Kansas. Each year DWR processes approximately 1,400 applications, 300 certificates, 14,000 water use reports, 2,500 compliance inspections, 1,500 groundwater and surface water measurements, 1,000 notices of non-compliance and 150 compliance orders.

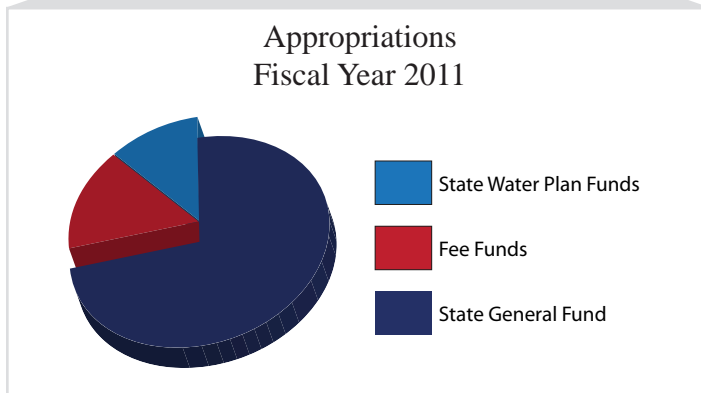
With a record-breaking drought in 2011, water users needed a tool to provide flexibility for the authorization to pump more than their authorized quantity to see them through the year. The drought term permit allows a two year authorized quantity to be spread in any manner between the two years. The department received more than 2,200 applications in 2011 for this one-time, drought-focused permit. Similarly, DWR has drafted a legislative proposal to reform the multi-year flex account provisions of statute to provide producers with additional flexibility to use their allocations without increasing long-term use.

The program is working toward a goal of getting all nondomestic water rights metered by 2015. Most of the western two-thirds of the state is covered by meters. In the eastern third of the state, the program is working to address this with limited staff, basin by

basin, completing between two and four basins per year.

For several years the program has increased its compliance and enforcement activities to address over-pumping, violations of flowmeter requirements and other permit conditions. The need for strict and fair enforcement will continue to increase as water becomes scarcer and as demands for water grow.

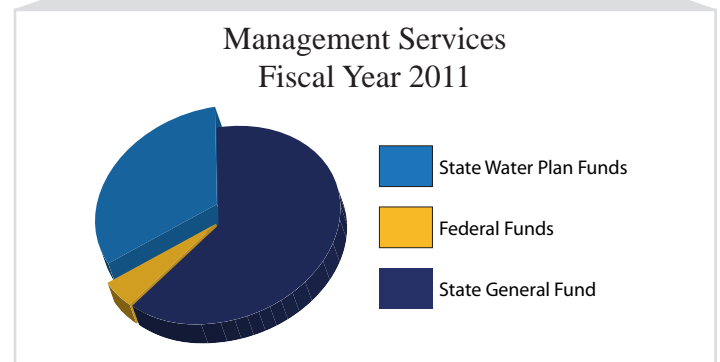
Over the last two years, DWR has worked with Northwest Kansas Groundwater Management District (GMD) No. 4 as it seeks to implement enhanced management of its high priority areas. To provide all GMDs more flexibility to develop and implement pro-active management programs, GMD No. 4 and DWR have drafted proposed amendments to the GMD Act for the 2012 legislative session. The Ogallala Aquifer Advisory Committee (OAAC), organized by the Governor in conjunction with the July 2011 economic summit about the future of the aquifer, has endorsed the proposal. DWR has been working with all the GMDs on groundwater modeling and implementing regulations to improve management of the districts including: closing fully developed areas, metering, and more.



Technical Services: Technical services staff perform a wide variety of analytical and administrative tasks. The 2011 drought required this team to administer Minimum Desirable Streamflow statutes in numerous areas around the state this year. Other roles of the technical services team include analyzing complex water appropriation applications, investigating cases of groundwater right impairment, and maintaining and enhancing the agency’s water right database. In 2012, DWR plans to test new technology to more effectively and efficiently investigate and administer groundwater impairment cases.

Basin Management: The basin management team analyzes regional aquifers and stream systems in areas identified by the State Water Plan and helps develop and assess strategies for protecting water rights and improving water resource sustainability. There has been much activity this year related to the management of the Ogallala Aquifer, including the Governor’s summit on the aquifer and the creation of the OAAC, which was convened as a forum of follow-up on some of the ideas generated at the Summit. DWR provided decision support analysis for the governor’s initiative on addressing use of the Ogallala Aquifer in western Kansas. Additionally, DWR has begun the reviews of the McPherson and Burrton Intensive Groundwater Use Area orders

Data Management: The data management team maintains the data integrity of the Water Rights Information System and the Water Structures Inventory databases. These databases are essential for the Water Appropriation program and Water Structures program to track applications and permits, make informed decisions related to program responsibilities, and to make timely and accurate responses to open record requests and other inquiries. One 2012 project is helping to test and implement online water use reporting.



Management Services

Water Management Services provides administrative, technical and data support to all Kansas Department of Agriculture water resource programs. The program works to develop and implement long-term water management strategies addressing interstate and intrastate issues.

Interstate Water Issues: Kansas is party to four interstate compacts relating to the apportionment of waters in rivers that flow through Kansas and one or more neighboring states. These include the Republican River Compact (Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska), Arkansas River Compact (Kansas and Colorado), Kansas-Oklahoma Arkansas River Compact and Big Blue River Compact (Kansas and Nebraska).

Interstate water issues staff perform highly technical data collection, analysis and modeling to determine whether Kansas and neighboring states are complying with compact terms and whether actions are needed. DWR represents the state in Kansas v. Nebraska and Colorado in the U.S. Supreme Court over Nebraska’s 2005-2006 violations of the Republican River Compact. The litigation work is on-going and it is expected that trial will begin late summer 2012.

Structures

The Water Structures Program regulates dams, stream modifications, levees and floodplain fills for the protection of life, property and public safety. The program also provides technical assistance and coordination for local communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program. The program is divided into four teams: dam safety, water structures permits, floodplain management and administrative support.

Floodplain Management Team: DWR has been designated the state coordinating agency for the Federal Emergency Management

Agency’s National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The floodplain management team administers these duties through the Cooperating Technical Partner (CTP) program and the Community Assistance Program (CAP). Both of these programs are supported through federal grant funding.

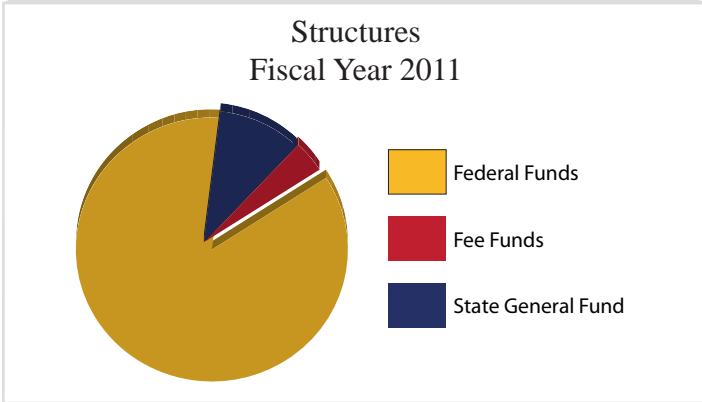
The CTP program creates partnerships between FEMA and local, regional and state agencies participating in the Flood Hazard Mapping Program. The floodplain management team coordinates and administers contracts for floodplain mapping projects and engineering studies. Currently flood studies have been completed or initiated in 42 Kansas counties and three regional watersheds.

Through the community assistance program (CAP) the floodplain management team provides information and technical assistance to local officials, to help them achieve a better understanding of flood hazards and techniques for safer development within floodplains. Currently, there are 422 local Kansas communities and counties participating in the NFIP.

Dam Safety Team: The dam safety team regulates more than 6,000 dams in Kansas. The team reviews permit applications for new dams and modifications. The team also completes field investigations, jurisdictional determinations, construction inspections, emergency preparedness planning and review of dam safety inspection reports.

Half of the dam safety staff positions are funded through the federal National Dam Safety Program grant. This grant encourages public education activities and compliance with minimum standards for dam safety. The most recent annual grant award to Kansas was \$486,956. Cuts in federal funding could significantly impact this program in late 2012.

Water Structures Permits Team: The permits team reviews between 600 and 700 permit applications per year, for changes to streams, floodplains and levees. The primary goal is to ensure that projects do not create hydraulic impacts on other landowners. Projects are also reviewed for public safety and coordination with environmental laws. Seven other state agencies are notified for every application received. This team is funded entirely through state funding sources.



Signs of Growth

- Water use for industrial users saw a 15.4% increase in 2010 over 2009.

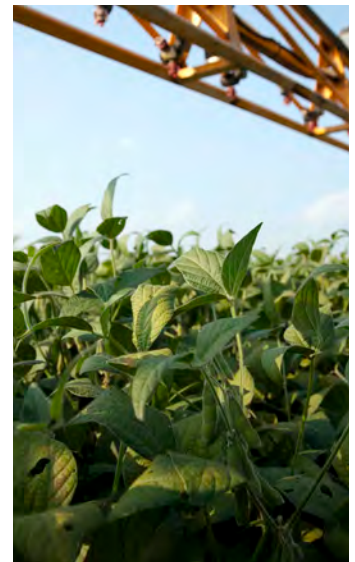
Emergency Management

The Emergency Management Coordinator splits their time between the Office of the Secretary and the Animal Health Commissioner. The coordinator's role in the Division of Animal Health is to assist the Commissioner and the Emergency Planning Veterinarian with the development of plans, training and exercises to ensure Kansas is ready to respond to animal disease emergencies. As the representative of the Secretary, the coordinator is responsible for representing the agency during State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activations, Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP), establishing and managing agency-wide incident response teams, evacuation planning, coordinating U.S. Department of Agriculture disaster declarations, assisting KDA programs and divisions with developing standard operating procedures and managing the KDA portion of the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP).

KDA is an active participant in the Multistate Partnership for Security in Agriculture, which was formed in 2003 to ensure that America's agriculture system is secure, that its people are safe and its economy is strong. Partnership states collaborate on surveillance, preparedness and response to threats in agriculture, whether intentionally introduced or naturally occurring. No-match federal funding for the partnership comes from the Department of Homeland Security to support this important interstate effort. Other member states are Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, North Dakota and Wisconsin.

In October 2009, the Partnership sponsored a "stop movement" exercise on the Kansas/Oklahoma border. In 2010, similar exercises were developed for Kansas and Missouri, and Kansas and Nebraska. Workshops were conducted in each state and a plan was drafted for border movement control for each participating state. Last year, meetings were held with the Kansas border-states to begin drafting Memorandums of Understanding regarding interstate movement of livestock and other agricultural commodities in the event of agriculture and/or livestock emergencies. In 2012, the department will develop more comprehensive Standard Operating Procedures specific to livestock and commodities and the risks associated with transport.

The department led the effort to develop the first statewide "Food and Agriculture Incident Annex" to be added to the Kansas Response Plan. While responding agencies and personnel are well aware of their roles and responsibilities regarding food, plant and animal disease emergencies, it was evident that there was a general lack of understanding by the public and other local, state and federal agencies. The annex was developed to describe how the day-to-day activities of KDA, KDHE, USDA, FDA and others expand when a small incident grows and requires increased coordination. The annex was developed collaboratively with more than 18 agencies and associations participating. The annex was sent out for final review at the end of 2011 and should be available on line in February 2012.

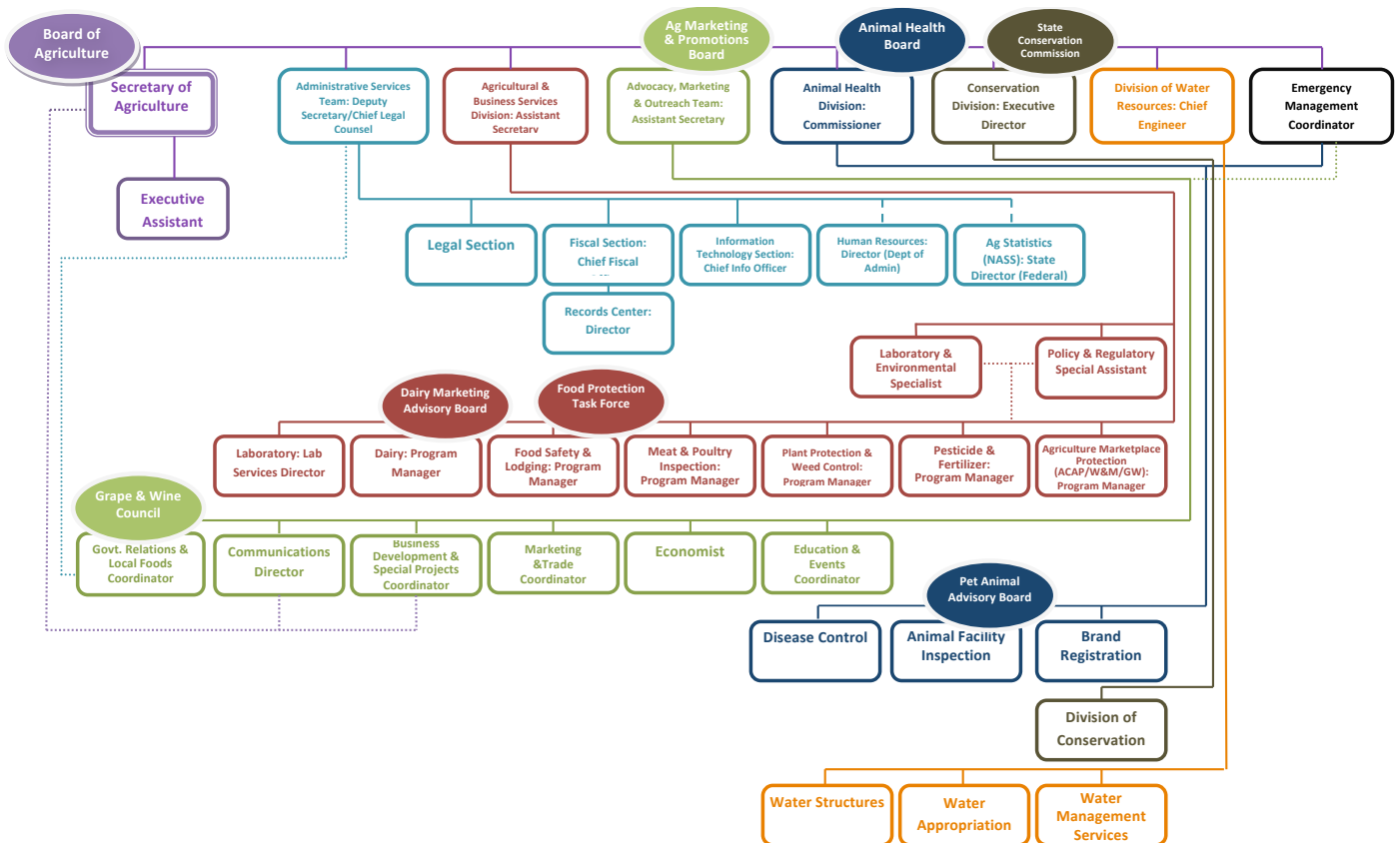


Fun Facts

- Kansas ranks sixth in corn production for the U.S. (over 581 million bushels in 2010)
- Kansas ranks third in total number of sunflowers produced (over 186 million lbs.)

Kansas Department of Agriculture Resources

The organizational chart below shows the makeup of the Kansas Department of Agriculture.



Below is contact information for the department and its programs. Contact information for other government agencies, administrative organizations, councils and industry associations that relate to agriculture and rural topics can be found in the Agriculture and Rural Resources Directory.

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Kansas' Rank in U.S. Agriculture

1st			10th	138,125,000 bu.
Wheat Flour Milling Capacity	124,333 cwt.		Soybeans Produced	
Grain Sorghum Produced	171,000,000 bu.		Hogs on Farms, Dec. 1, 2010	1,820,000 hd.
2nd			11th	
Wheat Flour Milled	30,106,000 cwt.		All Market Sheep and Lambs, Jan. 1, 2011	27,000 hd. 2,470,000 tons
Wheat Production	360,000,000 bu.		Alfalfa Hay Produced	
Cropland ¹	28,216,064 ac.		14th	234,000 cwt.
Sorghum Silage Produced	540,000 tons		Dry Edible Beans Produced	
All Cattle & Calves on Farm, Jan 1, 2011	6,300,000 hd.		16th	
3rd			All Meat and Other Goats Jan. 1, 2011	40,000 hd.
Cattle Slaughtered	6,516,800 hd.		17th	82,000 bales
Cattle & Calves on Feed, Jan 1, 2011	2,400,000 hd.		Upland Cotton Produced	2,499,000,000 lbs.
Red Meat Production by Com'l, Slaughter Plants	5,380,000,000 lbs.		Milk Production	
Land in Farms	46,200,000 ac.		18th	1,250,000 bu.
Commercial Grain Storage Capacity, Dec. 1, 2010	920,000,000 bu.		Oats Produced	1,960,000 tons
Sunflowers Produced	186,060,000 lbs.		Corn Silage Produced	
4th			22nd	301,000 bu.
All Summer Potatoes Produced	1,474,000 cwt.		Barley Produced	
6th			All Sheep and Lambs on Farms, Jan. 1, 2011	70,000 hd.
All Other Hay (Excluding Alfalfa) Produced	3,230,000 tons		24th	
Corn Grain Produced	581,250,000 bu.		All Milk Goats Jan. 1, 2011	4,700 hd.
Beef Cows that have Calved Jan 1, 2011	1,478,000 hd.			
7th				
Irrigated Acres ¹	2,762,748 ac.			
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings, 2010 ²	\$13,957,913,000			
Exports of Farm Products, FY 2010	\$4,866,100,000			
9th				
All Hay Produced	5,700,000 tons			

¹Total cropland and irrigated acres, 2007
U.S. Census of Agriculture.

²Preliminary.

Numbers based on 2010 data.

A Year in Pictures



Top left: Secretary Rodman and Governor Brownback travel to Moscow with Kansas cattle ranchers on a livestock genetics trade mission.

Middle left: Governor Brownback recognized Kansas' agriculture when he participated in a cattle drive through the streets of Wichita.

Bottom left: Governor Brownback proclaimed June as Dairy Month in Kansas.

Top right: Secretary Rodman speaks at dedication of "Breaking the Prairie Sod" in Great Bend.

Bottom right: KDA partnered with agriculture groups to provide the interactive Agriland exhibit at the Kansas State Fair.