

2012 Annual Report

Kansas Department of Agriculture



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Sam Brownback
Governor, State of Kansas

Dale Rodman
Secretary of Agriculture



109 SW 9th Street
Topeka, KS 66612
(785) 296-3556
www.ksda.gov

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2012 in Review

by Secretary of Agriculture Dale Rodman

The transition of the Kansas Department of Agriculture from primarily a regulatory agency to a customer and business support focused agency made progress in 2012. The agency touches every business in Kansas and, therefore, it impacts all Kansans.

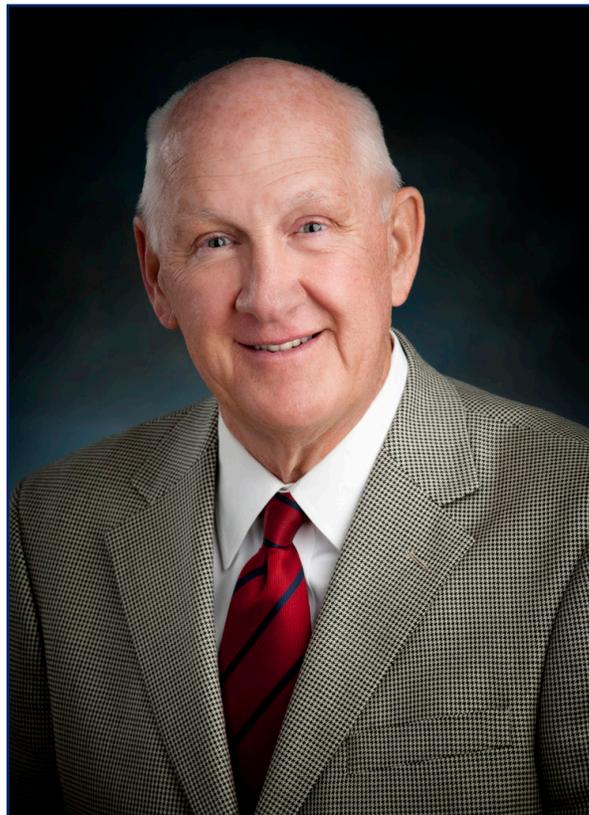
The second year of the integration of the Division of Conservation, Division of Animal Health and Agriculture Marketing into the Department of Agriculture continued to provide positive results. There were further cost savings, but equally important was the utilization of skilled, talented staff across these programs. This transition has increased the Kansas Department of Agriculture's capabilities to deliver high quality service to Kansas agriculture.

We continued to strengthen the department through the hiring of technical professionals for many key program areas. These employees will provide a strong base for the future.

Over the past year, a large number of statutes and regulations were updated, cleaned-up or eliminated through the department's legislative efforts. We will further this effort with the upcoming legislature.

The drought and its impacts on agriculture across the state continue to be a major challenge. The department has spent many hours working to support and provide assistance to our rural customers. New water legislation passed by the 2012 legislature, signed into law by Governor Brownback and implemented by the Division of Water Resources was long overdue and much needed to begin the process of changing the direction of water in agriculture in Kansas.

One of the largest efforts has been focused on the future of agriculture in Kansas and determining what building blocks are needed to develop a "Kansas Economic Advantage." Our objectives are clear.



1. Protect, retain and support our base businesses and customers.
2. Create an environment to promote and assist our customers to grow if this is their desire.
3. To promote investment in rural communities and agriculture to encourage growth and expansion in our rural communities.

Our nation has many problems and challenges. The solutions will not be found in Washington, D.C. and must begin in rural, middle America. Kansas farmers and ranchers and all who make their home in rural Kansas are committed to seeing their business succeed and be passed to the next generation, conserving natural resources and helping neighbors in time of need. The department will continue working to provide support and assistance to make Kansas businesses successful and encouraging more farms, ranches and other agriculture business to expand in or relocate to Kansas.

Kansas has a tremendous opportunity in the future. More than 96 percent of our customers are outside U.S. borders. The global demand for food and agricultural products will continue to be strong. We have an opportunity to meet that demand with Kansas products. The Kansas Department of Agriculture will support all of our customers to help them succeed today and into the future.

Agricultural and 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/processing outlets, state-inspected meat 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 Commodities Assurance Program (ACAP)

The Agricultural Commodities Assurance Program (ACAP) regulates the quality of feed, pet food and seed in Kansas. 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 Kansas Department of Agriculture Agricultural Laboratory for analysis.

ACAP staff visit approximately 350 state and federally licensed feed mills to conduct good manufacturing practice inspections. Inspectors verify that these feed mills follow established good manufacturing practices to ensure that they produce feed that is safe and in compliance with state and federal rules.

During feed mill inspections, ACAP staff pays extra attention to materials that include ruminant protein as it has been identified as the vehicle responsible for spreading bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). Inspectors verify that any product containing ruminant protein 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 2012 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 ensure that prohibited materials were not fed to cattle or other ruminants.

ACAP has contracted with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to conduct BSE inspections at facilities that make or sell feed. In 2005, ACAP staff conducted 25 BSE inspections. In 2006, that number increased with an added focus on BSE and prohibited materials. In fiscal year 2012, ACAP staff conducted 250 BSE inspections and 50 BSE grant inspections. The program received a new BSE grant for five years starting in Fiscal Year 2011. This grant will help the feed lab increase its testing capabilities to ensure that cattle feed does not contain bovine material.

ACAP also helps the federal government investigate tissue residue issues 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. Three tissue residue cases were referred to ACAP for investigation this year.



Photo by Laura Mushrush, KDA communications intern, at Solomon Valley Feeders in Beloit.

Typically, when drug residue is detected, the problem can be traced to a producer 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. ACAP inspectors provide information regarding the importance of following label instructions and federal rules, and convey 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.

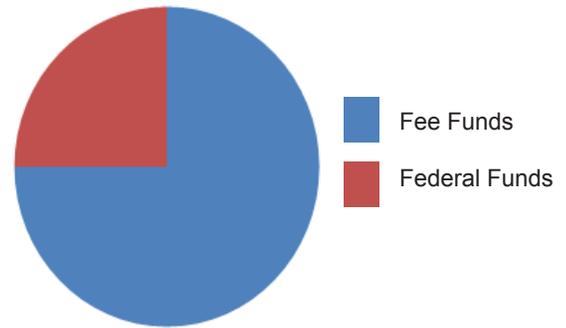
Seed inspections are important to the agricultural industry and to consumers. Farmers use germination and purity guarantees to determine crop yield. If seed does not meet those guarantees, the crop will be less than expected and the farmer may suffer economically.

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 2007, 87 percent in fiscal year 2008, 88 percent for fiscal year 2009, 92 percent for fiscal year 2010; 86 percent for fiscal year 2011; and 92 percent for fiscal year 2012. The increase in compliance is due primarily to a change in inspection priorities in recent years. 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. In fiscal year 2011, the program found issues with K31 grass seed. This targeted strategy is working as compliance rates are increasing. The program will continue to focus its resources on those seeds with a poor compliance history.

Kansas Agricultural Fact

Kansas ranks first in wheat milling daily capacity (115,833 cwt and 8.3 percent of total U.S. capacity) and in all wheat produced (276,500,000 bushels and 13.8 percent of total U.S. production).

ACAP Fiscal Year 2012



The Agricultural Commodities Assurance Program budget for fiscal year 2012 was \$499,632. 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 2012.

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 to store their commodities. To achieve this, the program examines state-licensed facilities at least once annually.

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 2012, the Grain Warehouse Inspection program had 103 licensed elevators and 270 additional locations, which are tied directly to the elevator. The program performed 132 random examinations on the 103 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 licensed storage capacity continues to increase and is now 408 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 farmers.

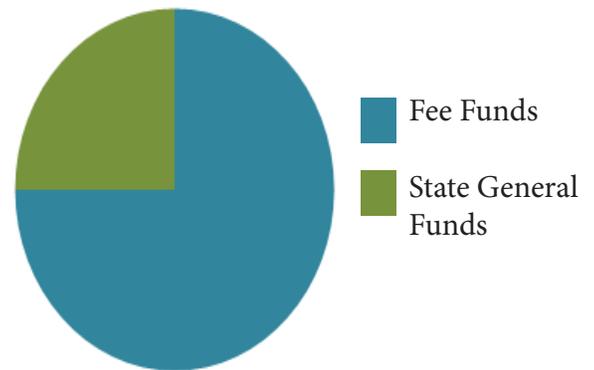
During the 2005 legislative session, the grain warehouse statutes were changed to grant grain examiners the authority to obtain representative samples whenever they suspect grain quality is in jeopardy. If quality problems are confirmed in a representative sample, the statute gives the secretary of agriculture 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 its use for grains. Authorizing electronic receipts should reduce the amount of time examiners spend on examinations and they may even help reduce fraud. In fiscal year 2012, several more elevators signed up for electronic receipts.

Kansas Agricultural Fact

Kansas is a national leader in sorghum production. Kansas produced more than 50 percent of the nation's grain sorghum and more than 25 percent of the nation's sorghum silage.

Grain Warehouse Inspection Fiscal Year 2012



The Grain Warehouse Inspection budget for fiscal year 2012 was \$477,284. Seventy-five percent came from the state general fund and 25 percent came from fees.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture had approval for six funded full-time equivalent positions in fiscal year 2012.

Weights and Measures

Ensuring accurate weights and measures are among the oldest governmental functions. It is specifically mentioned in the United States Constitution. The global economies depend on uniform standards of mass, volume and length. Thus, the Kansas Department of Agriculture's Weights and Measures program serves a very important role in consumer protection and in facilitating trade.

Weights and Measures inspectors test many kinds of commercial weighing and measuring devices, including scales used in grocery stores, grain elevators, livestock sale barns, pawn shops and other locations. Weights and measures inspectors test gas pumps and meters used to sell chemicals or to sell bulk fuel to farmers. They check packages containing edible and inedible products to ensure that the consumer receives the quantity stated on the label, and they even verify that scanners read the correct price at retail stores. 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. In fiscal year 2012, the lab certified 6,850 standards. These standards include weights, test measures and volume provers. The certification provides traceability of those standards to the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Most of these standards are used to calibrate weighing and measuring devices, but a small portion are used by local industry in their quality control programs.

The metrology program participates in round-robin tests of standards and regional metrology meetings to ensure that results from our laboratory are consistent with other metrology laboratories throughout the world. Because of the strict guidelines the metrology laboratories follow, one can be confident that a pound in New York is the same as a pound in Topeka and is the same as a pound in Los Angeles.

Kansas requires every commercial weighing or measuring device, excluding gas pumps and vehicle tank meters, to be tested by a licensed service company annually. The Weights and Measures program licenses service companies and their technicians, authorizing them to repair, install and certify commercial weighing and measuring devices. Kansas used to be the only state that allowed its service technicians to actually certify commercial weighing and measuring devices. Now several states are moving in that direction.



Photo was taken by Abbey Sorem Shaull, Jetmore, and was submitted to the 2012 KDA Agricultural Photo Contest.

During fiscal year 2012, the Weights and Measures program found that 95 percent of small scales in the state were accurate. The compliance rate for large scales is lower, 79 percent, due largely to climate effects on equipment. The number of large scales tested fell in fiscal year 2012 because one inspector was deployed overseas and one retired.

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 2012, the accuracy rate was 82 percent for 931 tests for vehicle tank meters. The program does not test propane meters due to a lack of state general fund resources.

Weights and measures inspectors also conduct price verification inspections at facilities using scanners. The compliance rate for inspected facilities was 30 percent in fiscal year 2012. Noncompliance includes stores that undercharged as well as those that overcharged. Typically, the number of items for which stores undercharge is slightly higher than those for which they overcharge. In fiscal year 2012, undercharges and overcharges were the same at 2.3 percent variance of their listed price.

Inspectors who conduct small scale and scanner inspections also verify the net content of consumer packages.

Last fiscal year inspectors sampled lots containing more than 8,330 packages to ensure they contained the correct net quantity, thus making sure consumers received the amount of product for which they 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.

Compliance rates were 75 percent, but this number should not be used to draw conclusions about all packages sold in the state. Typically, inspectors conduct audit inspections to screen packages and only inspect packages that are likely to be in violation. Consequently, compliance rates apply only to those packages actually inspected.

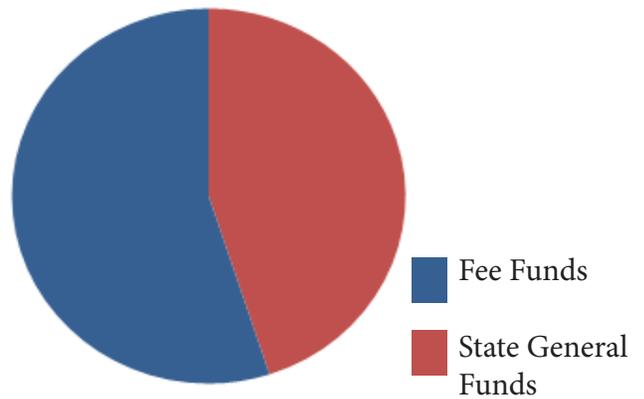
The gas pump program tested more than 28,000 gas pumps in fiscal year 2012 to ensure the consumer is getting all the fuel for which he or she paid. This program has been very successful since changes were made in 1996. Prior to 1996, service companies were responsible for the annual gas pump tests. An increase in the petroleum inspection fee fund allowed the Weights and Measures program to assume responsibility for testing gas pumps. While the compliance rate for gas pumps in fiscal year 1997 was only 88 percent, it improved to 95 percent in fiscal year 2001. From fiscal year 2006 through fiscal year 2012, the compliance rate has remained steady at 96 percent.

Gas pump inspectors randomly collect fuel samples to send to a private laboratory for analysis. This year, 93 percent of the fuel samples passed the quality testing performed by the laboratory.

Equipment for a new program was acquired in fiscal year 2002 and put into service in fiscal year 2003. In fiscal year 2012, the program tested 443 wholesale meters used to sell gasoline and diesel fuel with a compliance rate of 99 percent.

The Weights and Measures program will continue to inspect weighing and measuring devices in an effort to protect consumers and to provide equity in the marketplace. However, budget cuts and layoffs will impede the small scale program this fiscal year and into the future.

Weights and Measures Fiscal Year 2012



The Weights and Measures program budget for fiscal year 2012 was \$1,334,554. 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 one unclassified temporary positions in fiscal year 2012.

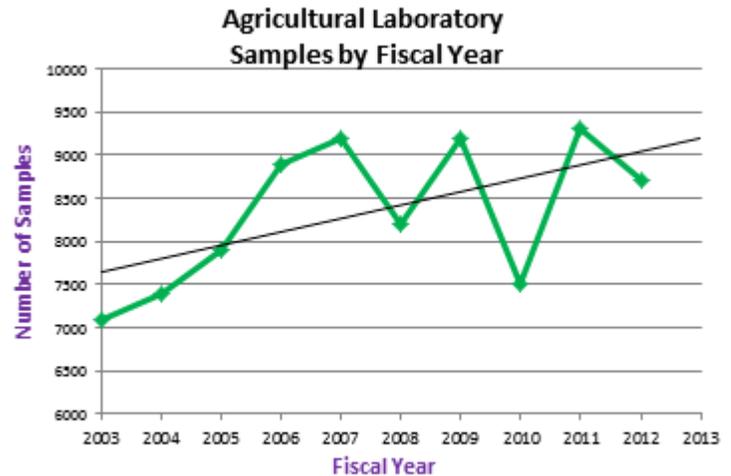
Agricultural Laboratory

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 KDA's consumer and environmental protection missions. All samples the laboratory receives come through KDA inspectors and investigators or other state agencies. Samples are not 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 submitted samples are subjected to the highest possible standards of accuracy and precision.

During the 2012 legislative session, legislation (SB 191) was passed and signed into law creating the Laboratory Testing Services Fee Fund. The creation of this fund allows the laboratory to recoup the costs of analyzing samples for agencies of other states. A fee schedule is under development.

The laboratory participated in the Manufactured Food Regulatory Program Standards contract with the Food Safety and Lodging Inspection program by completing activities regarding Standard 10, which applies to laboratory services, in fiscal year 2012. As a result of this participation, the laboratory received a five-year grant through the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to fund the laboratory's pursuit of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation for food testing. The laboratory received notice of the grant award in early September 2012. Funding will total just less than \$1 million over the next five years.

Fiscal year 2012 also saw continuation of the FDA Feed Safety and Ruminant Feed Ban Support Project grant. This was year two of the grant that was for \$1.1 million over five years. A portion of this funding was used to purchase a triple-quad mass spectrometer that will be used to screen and quantitate mycotoxins and drug residues in feed.



One special project involving testing pet foods and treats for *Salmonella* spp. was completed this year in addition to the prohibited materials testing.

As a whole, the Agricultural Laboratory performed nearly 45,000 determinations on 8,700 samples in fiscal year 2012. Testing was expanded in the Microbiology Section to include *Campylobacter jejuni/coli/lari* beginning in January 2012. The total number of samples received by the laboratory decreased by just more than 6 percent from fiscal year 2011 totals. However, the fiscal year 2011 total represented a 24 percent increase over fiscal year 2010. 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 its highly trained staff and precision instrumentation. Analysts in each laboratory section successfully participate in relevant national and international proficiency testing programs. The laboratory had approval for 16.1 full-time equivalent and two unclassified temporary positions in fiscal year 2012.

The Agricultural Laboratory program budget for fiscal year 2012 was \$1,485,256, with 11 percent coming from the state general fund, 19 percent from federal funds and 70 percent from fees. The amount of state general fund resources used to fund the laboratory has decreased each year since fiscal year 2008.

Dairy Inspection

The Dairy Inspection program provides inspection and sampling services to verify that the milk supply complies with adopted federal regulations and the Kansas Dairy Law. The program ensures milk and dairy products are produced, transported, processed and distributed to consumers in a safe, clean, wholesome and unadulterated form.

The dairy program has a program manager and six field inspectors, including a state rating officer and a milk plant specialist. Inspectors are located throughout the state with assigned territories. The rating officers and milk plant specialist are FDA-certified for specific duties. All other staff members are cross-trained to perform dairy farm inspections, sample collection, milk hauler evaluations and milk tanker inspections.

Dairy farm inspection frequencies are performance-based. Dairy producers who 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. Milk haulers are evaluated annually on their ability to sample, collect and transport raw milk from the farm to the processing plant. Milk tankers are inspected at least annually at milk receiving facilities. Dairy processing plants must 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. Samples of producer raw milk as well as all processed milk and dairy products are collected monthly and tested at the KDA Agricultural Laboratory for compliance with federal standards.



All states, including Kansas, belong to the National Conference on Interstate Milk Shipments (NCIMS). Under the NCIMS, the program is continuously self-audited through state survey ratings and audited at the federal level in the form of FDA check ratings. Acceptable state and federal ratings allow Grade A milk and dairy products produced in Kansas to be marketed across state lines.

The fall harvest presented a challenge to many dairy producers. Contaminated corn and feed supplies had elevated aflatoxin levels due to the widespread drought. Milk processing plants began aflatoxin screening of all incoming milk in fall 2012 and approximately 20

Kansas dairy producers have been affected. The program cooperated with the industry to educate producers and to provide feed and milk testing services so that the amount of milk disposed was minimized.

The dairy program is excited to partner with the department's Agribusiness Development Team to recruit dairies to Kansas. Members of the dairy team were able to attend two dairy industry events to spotlight Kansas as an excellent place to build new or expand existing dairy production or dairy processing facilities.

While inspections and testing are important, we also provide guidance, consultation and educational support services to the industry. This cooperative attitude is necessary for the continued growth of the dairy industry in Kansas. We realize that a fair regulatory system validates the quality of Kansas dairy products and opens interstate and global markets.

Food Safety & Lodging

All licensing, inspection and enforcement responsibilities for food establishments, food processing plants and lodging facilities are the responsibility of the Kansas Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Lodging Program.

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

Within the past year, a food safety training program has been established aimed at industry and the general public. In each quarter, the program conducts six "Focus on Food Safety" classes around the state. This training is free of charge for participants and class size ranges from 10 to more than 100.

In fiscal year 2012, there were 16,943 licenses issued by the program, and 22,946 inspections were performed at these facilities. All inspections are prioritized by risk, so facilities with more complex food preparation activities are inspected more frequently.

Great strides have been made to cross-train inspectors to perform multiple types of food and lodging inspections. Because of this effort, the program has been able to decrease the size of inspection territories for each inspector so more time could be spent on inspections and less on driving.

In 2012, the Kansas legislature passed a bill to streamline and modernize food safety and lodging laws. This first major change in more than 50 years included repealing more than 70 unused or outdated statutes and allowed the program to implement a new risk-based licensing and inspection system.

In 2012, the program applied for and received three cooperative agreements from the Food and Drug Administration. The funds from these agreements will assist the program in complying with the National Retail

and Manufactured Food Program Standards. This grant will also allow the program to focus on an enhanced quality assurance program to ensure adequate and consistent enforcement of laws and regulations across the state.

The Food Safety and Lodging program has a total of 48 employees, including 41 employees who conduct field inspections and are based out of their home offices and seven employees who are in the Topeka office. In a cost-saving measure, the program has decreased the number of counties it contracts with for inspections from eight to one. Sedgwick County/City of Wichita continues to perform food establishment inspections for the department.



Meat & Poultry Inspection

The Meat and Poultry Inspection program works to ensure the safety and wholesomeness of meat and poultry processed by Kansas slaughter and processing plants that are 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 wholesalers, warehouses and brokers to ensure compliance with labeling and recordkeeping requirements.

In fiscal year 2012, there were 54 inspected facilities, 32 custom-exempt facilities and 268 other meat and poultry businesses 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 provide inspection services to small meat and poultry establishments often 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 farmers and ranchers.

The program has placed a priority on effectively and efficiently staffing and servicing inspected plants. In 2012, legislation was passed to provide the program with the flexibility to implement these priorities. The program also hired an assistant program manager to focus on the standardization of inspection services and inspector training. A Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point Coordinator was also hired to assist operators of state-inspected facilities understand and comply with state and federal laws and regulations. These changes have allowed the program to better utilize staff. As a result, the program has been able to maintain its "equal to" status with 38 staff compared to 44 in 2010.

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 Emergency Preparedness

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.

Forest health became a higher priority for Plant Protection and Weed Control in 2012. The first-ever presence of emerald ash borer in Kansas was confirmed in Wyandotte County on August 29. The discovery was made by Kansas Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Agriculture staff during a survey being conducted as a result of the July 2012 confirmation of emerald ash borer in Platte County, Missouri. Immediately after confirmation, KDA implemented

an emergency intrastate quarantine for Wyandotte County to prevent further spread of emerald ash borer in Kansas.

Thousand cankers disease of walnut is spread by a minute twig beetle and is killing walnut trees in Denver and all along the front range of Colorado. KDA has continued to implement an exterior quarantine designed to protect Kansas' walnut trees while still allowing commerce to continue. Neither the disease nor the twig beetle was detected during survey and trapping activities in 2012.

Export Commodity Assurance

Plant Protection and Weed Control 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.

Demand for export certificates continued to increase during the past year. Staff issued 4,275 certificates in fiscal year 2012, which was 919 more than fiscal year 2011 and continued the higher trend since fiscal year 2009.

Interest in the weed free forage certification program continued to increase this year. Staff inspected 18,095 acres during 2012, as compared to 12,652 acres in 2011.

Pest Management, Control and Eradication

Program staff conduct 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.

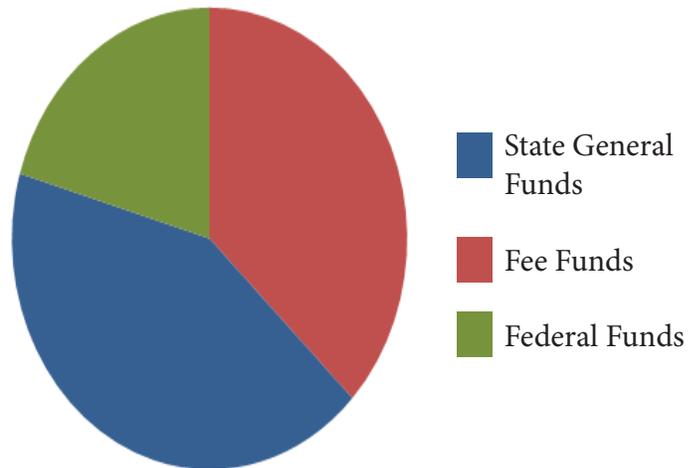
Program staff released insects to control purple loosestrife in Northeast Kansas and continued the Grecian foxglove eradication project in Wilson County.

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 Shade Tree

Conference, the Shawnee County Fair and at several professional meetings around the state.

**Plant Protection and Weed Control
Fiscal Year 2012**



The Plant Protection and Weed Control program budget for fiscal year 2012 was \$888,163. Forty-two percent came from the state general fund, 37.14 percent came from fees and 20.46 percent came from federal funds.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture had approval for 10 full-time equivalent employees during fiscal year 2012.

Pesticide and Fertilizer

The Pesticide and Fertilizer program is responsible for the 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, fertilizers, agricultural liming materials and soil amendments 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.

To give applicants ample opportunity to take the closed-book commercial applicator certification exams, the program schedules exam sessions at various

locations throughout Kansas and provides emergency exam opportunities, as needed, in the Topeka office. In fiscal year 2012, a total of 2,625 examinations were administered in 91 testing sessions. In addition to testing, certifications may be renewed via training. The program reviewed 141 training programs for appropriate content and determination of credit hours and monitored 55 of the recertification programs.

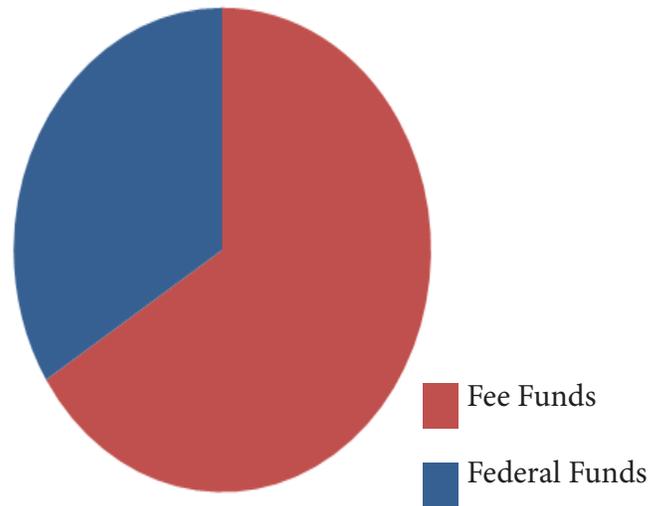
Pesticide and Fertilizer program enforcement consists of compliance monitoring inspections and targeted investigations, usually based on complaints, with progressive enforcement responses. In fiscal year 2012, the program investigated 107 misuse complaints and performed 3,340 compliance monitoring inspections.

The program is composed of 26.8 full-time positions, most of whom are investigators and inspectors who work out of their homes across Kansas. In fiscal year 2012, the program implemented a program change to integrate the pesticide investigators with the fertilizer inspectors. The cross training is progressing well.

Travel costs associated with inspections and investigations compose the bulk of the program's other operating expenses. The program's budget for fiscal year 2012 was \$1,647,321. No funding came from state general fund, 34 percent came from federal funds and 66 percent came from fees.

Through the pesticide performance partnership grant with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Pesticide and Fertilizer program is the state lead agency for enforcing the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act in Kansas.

Pesticide and Fertilizer Fiscal Year 2012



Travel costs associated with inspections and investigations compose the bulk of the program's other operating expenses. The program's budget for fiscal year 2012 was \$1,647,321. No funding came from state general fund. Thirty-four percent came from federal funds and 66 percent came from fees.



Photo was taken by Gene Wilson, McPherson, and was submitted to the 2012 KDA Agricultural Photo Contest.

Kansas Agricultural Fact

Kansas is known as the Sunflower State. In 2011, Kansas produced 149,400,000 pounds of sunflowers, which represents more than 7.3 percent of the national total.

Agricultural Marketing, Advocacy and Outreach Team



Photo was taken by Matt Reeh, Hillsboro, and was submitted to the 2012 KDA Agricultural Photo Contest.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA), 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.

The Agricultural Marketing team has just completed its first full year after transferring from the Kansas Department of Commerce to the Kansas Department of Agriculture on July 1, 2011. The team consists of eight members. While the entire team is focused on economic development activities in Kansas, four members focus on serving present and future farms, ranches and agribusinesses with business development-type activities. In addition, four members work with farms, ranches and agribusinesses on marketing-type activities.

All programs and services offered strive to:

- Retain and serve current farms, ranches and agribusinesses in Kansas;
- Grow current farms, ranches and agribusinesses;
- Expand the Kansas agriculture industry;
- Assist in maintaining/growing rural communities;
- Raise awareness of agriculture; and
- Create an appreciation for agriculture.

The Agricultural Marketing team continues to manage the Kansas trademark program. More than 440 Kansas companies belong to the state's trademark program. Over the last year, the team has worked closely with trademark member-companies and partners to evaluate the trademark program. After focus groups, one-on-one meetings and consultation with a leading marketing firm, the decision was made to rebrand the program, restructure membership levels and dues and re-launch the program in January 2013.

The team discontinued the value-added loan program. Instead, members of the team will focus efforts on connecting Kansas farmers, ranchers and agribusinesses with more well-established state and private resources such as Network Kansas, the Kansas Small Business Development Center, the U.S. Small Business Administration, local lenders, etc. to obtain financing. Marketing team members also work with Kansas farms, ranches and agribusinesses in such areas as business and marketing planning to ensure success.

Seven organizations utilized \$258,362.52 from the U.S.D.A. Specialty Crop Block Grant administered by the Kansas Department of Agriculture. Additionally, 54 farms received just under \$35,000 via the Organic Cost Share Program administered by the Kansas Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural Marketing continues to work closely with Kansas State University 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 Kansas State University. In 2012, between 40 and 45 unique food companies utilized K-State's services for a variety of tests – more than 800 individual tests were performed ranging from product analysis and product development to shelf life studies to one-on-one consultations on equipment needs, plant design and food safety.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture marketing team continues to represent Kansas as members of U.S. Livestock Genetic Export, Inc. and the Food Export Association of the Midwest USA. Through involvement in these organizations, the Kansas Department of Agriculture led 12 outbound trade missions in 2012 and hosted six inbound buyers' missions. While trade data for 2012 is not yet compiled, agricultural exports for Kansas in 2011 were worth \$5.3 billion and reached 105 countries around the world.

Additionally, Kansas has seen an increase in companies utilizing international agriculture marketing services offered by Food Export, U.S. Livestock Genetic Export, Inc. and the Kansas Department of Agriculture.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture partnered with the Kansas Department of Commerce again in 2012 to apply for the U.S. Small Business Administration State Trade and Export Promotion (STEP) Program. As a result, Kansas received more than \$150,000 to assist Kansas farms, ranches and agribusinesses build and expand their presence in the international marketplace.

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 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.



Top: Photo was taken by Kate Hagan, Utica, and was submitted to the 2012 KDA Agricultural Photo Contest. This photo was the overall winner of the contest.

Middle Left: Photo taken by Laura Mushrush, KDA communications intern, at Solomon Valley Feeders in Beloit.

Middle Right: Photo was taken by Annie Patterson, Holton, and was submitted to the 2012 KDA Agricultural Photo Contest.

Bottom: Photo was taken by Mary Geiger, KDA communications director, in Ellsworth County.

Division of Animal Health

The Division of Animal Health's mission is to ensure the public health, safety and welfare of Kansas' citizens through emergency management, prevention, control and eradication of infectious and contagious disease and conditions affecting the health of livestock and domestic animals in the state of Kansas; to regulate facilities that produce, sell, board, train, offer for adoption or harbor companion animals and enforce the laws governing such facilities; to direct an effective brand registration and inspection program to identify ownership of lost or stolen livestock; and to inform the public of the status of the health of livestock in the state. The division also licenses livestock markets, livestock dealers, feedlots, cervid breeders and occasional sales.

The livestock disease control program maintains Kansas' status as a brucellosis, tuberculosis and pseudorabies free state by continuing work toward eradicating these and other infectious and contagious livestock diseases. Four state veterinarians are responsible for testing programs and epidemiology of disease outbreaks. Three livestock inspectors inspect feedlots, livestock markets and disposal plants; conduct disease tracebacks and assist in testing programs. Office staff collects license and market remittance fees and



Photo was taken by Audrey Hambricht, Chapman, and was submitted to the 2012 KDA Agricultural Photo Contest.

maintains records on livestock market information, health certificates, calfhood vaccinations, herd records, test results, import and export requirements and all licensed facilities.

This year, along with attending professional development courses, disease control staff worked with area U.S. Department of Agriculture staff to conduct mini-accreditation classes with veterinary students, presenting testing and vaccination protocols and the responsibilities of an accredited veterinarian. They also presented foreign animal disease continuing education to more than 65 veterinarians and visited cervid breeders to confirm inventory, identification compliance and provide a resource for chronic wasting disease.

Emergency management functions are coordinated within the disease control program through the emergency management coordinator and disease control field staff. This year, several workshops have helped educate participants on the state emergency animal disease plan and consequences of an outbreak of a foreign animal disease. One workshop focused on general updates and response review for members of the Kansas Veterinary Response Corps. Another series of workshops focused on zoonotic and foreign animal diseases, with a target audience of veterinarians, county emergency managers and extension agents, nurses,



Photo was taken by Emily Miller, Hesston, and was submitted to the 2012 KDA Agricultural Photo Contest.

physicians and other public health professionals. In addition, the Kansas National Veterinary Stockpile Plan is being updated with suggestions and lessons learned from instate workshops and other states' recent plan exercises.

Animal disease traceability is a critical function of disease control and emergency management. It is important to ensure a rapid response in an animal disease event. An efficient and accurate animal disease traceability system helps reduce the number of animals involved in an investigation, reduces the time needed to respond, and decreases the cost to producers and the government. The division is responsible for implementing the U.S. Department of Agriculture's animal disease traceability program in Kansas. Efforts this year have focused on outreach and education for producers and veterinarians, explaining the benefits of a disease traceability program and distributing a newly-developed electronic Certificate of Veterinary Inspection.

The Animal Facilities Inspection program regulates companion animal facilities licensed or required to be licensed under the provisions of the Kansas Pet Animal Act. Field inspectors review licensed facilities and investigate complaints while office staff maintains licenses, health papers and other pertinent correspondence. This year, the program has worked on statutory and regulatory revisions related to the Kansas Pet Animal Act to create a document that streamlines the license categories and requirements, which will result in a more functional document for licensees and inspection staff. They have also collaborated with other states to compare strategies related to the challenges facing animal facilities programs, including enforcement actions and budget strategies.

Kansas began registering livestock brands in 1939. The Kansas brands program currently has approximately 17,500 registered brands, with more than 450 new brands registered each year. The brand is considered a great means of locating strayed or stolen animals and aiding in proving ownership. Livestock owners in three Kansas counties and five additional markets – all located in the western part of the state – have chosen to have brand inspection and are inspected by contract

inspectors. The brand program offers a Brand Book every five years, with annual supplements, that shows all the registered brands in Kansas.

Kansas Agricultural Fact

Kansas is among the national leaders in the beef cattle industry. In 2011, Kansas ranked third nationally in cattle and calves with 6.1 million and in red meat production with more than 5.3 billion pounds, which is more than 10 percent of the national total.

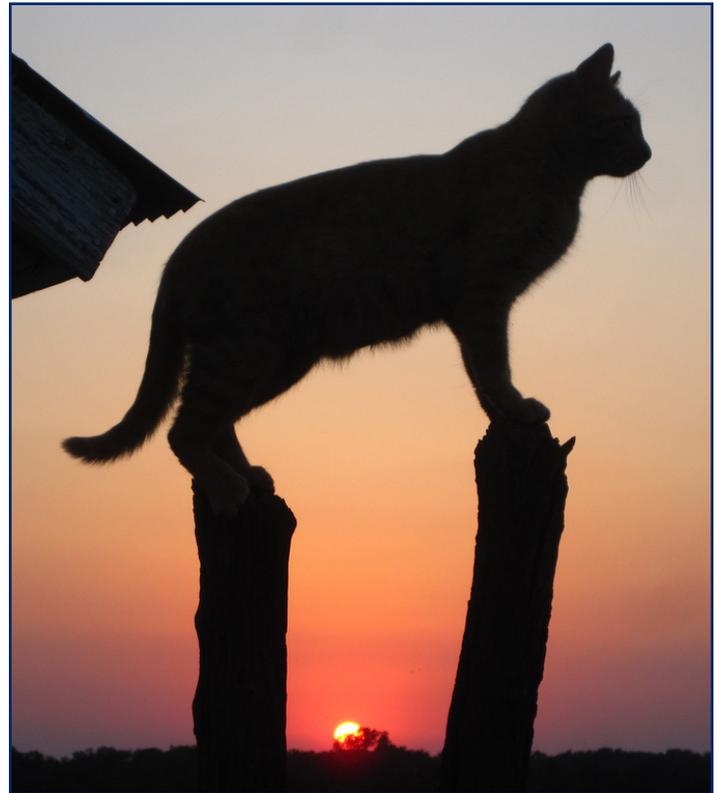


Photo was taken by Bruce Regier, Moundridge, and was submitted to the 2012 KDA Agricultural Photo Contest.

Division of Conservation

Conservation of natural resources is an important concern for all Kansans. The Division of Conservation (DOC), working with 105 local conservation districts, 88 organized watershed districts, other special purpose districts and state and federal entities, administers 11 programs to improve water quality, reduce soil erosion, conserve water, reduce flood potential and provide local water supply. DOC has the responsibility to administer the Conservation Districts Law, the Watershed District Act and other statutes authorizing various programs. The agency budget is financed from the dedicated funding of the Kansas State Water Plan Special Revenue Fund, state general fund resources and fee funds.

DOC Initiatives Implemented in 2012

Poultry Litter Nutrient Management Special Project in Southeast Kansas

The three watersheds below John Redmond reservoir (Upper Neosho, Middle Neosho and Spring River) have been designated by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) as priority watersheds for nutrient management. DOC has been working with Oklahoma, Missouri, multiple state agencies and agriculture stakeholder groups to better understand concerns of nutrient loading in Southeast Kansas, where shallow soils and annual rainfall make storage and application of poultry litter an issue when addressing nutrient loading in the basin.

Due to litigation that has taken place between the City of Tulsa and the state of Oklahoma against Arkansas poultry producers, significant amounts of poultry litter are being transported into Kansas. The amount of poultry litter imported is estimated at 250,000 to 500,000 tons per year. Grand Lake of the Cherokees in Oklahoma is the receiving body for runoff from the Neosho river basin in Kansas. Approximately 60-65 percent of Grand Lake drainage comes from Kansas. It is incumbent on Kansas to not allow nutrient levels to significantly increase and adversely affect Grand Lake.

The intent of the voluntary program is to keep poultry litter as a viable nutrient option for farmers and ranchers while maintaining adequate water quality protection in the basin. This can be attained through proper storage of poultry litter prior to the land

application and proper application of poultry litter at agronomic rates to prevent nutrient runoff and buildup of phosphorus in the soil. DOC is working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, conservation districts, K-State Research and Extension, KDHE and local WRAPS groups to provide information and education, cost-share assistance and technical assistance to landowners who use poultry litter as a nutrient source.

Emergency Drought Livestock Water Supply Initiative

In response to the ongoing drought, DOC provided cost share of \$2,000 per project and \$4,000 per landowner targeted at improving existing livestock water supplies. Projects are focused on restoration of existing ponds, well development, spring development or other water storage projects. Pastures that currently have limited or no existing water supplies are the primary targets for this initiative. As of November 2012, DOC and several watershed districts, have funded cost-share for projects totaling \$1,137,327. Unfunded applications total \$6,763,109. DOC will continue to fund projects into 2013 as funding becomes available.

In December 2012, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced the launch of a pilot project in Kansas and Colorado focused on pond restoration. Funding for this pilot project will help more Kansas livestock farmers and ranchers renovate ponds, enabling them to improve existing water supplies in a cost-effective manner.



Division of Water Resources

The Division of Water Resources regulates water use and water courses for the benefit and protection of Kansans. Under direction of the chief engineer, 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.

- Monitor groundwater levels and streamflows;
- Provide permission to divert surface water when available.

There are currently more than 33,000 active water rights in Kansas. Each year, the program 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. This year, the program administered 575 water rights for minimum desirable streamflow and 175 to protect stored releases.

Water Appropriations

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

Program Responsibilities

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

- Process permit applications to appropriate water or change existing water rights;
- Process multi-year flex accounts;
- 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;
- Administer water rights and protect releases 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;

Current Achievements

Meter Orders

The program is working toward a goal of getting all non-domestic water rights metered by 2015. Most of the western two-thirds of the state is metered. In the eastern third, the program is working to address this with limited staff basin-by-basin, completing two-to-four basins per year.

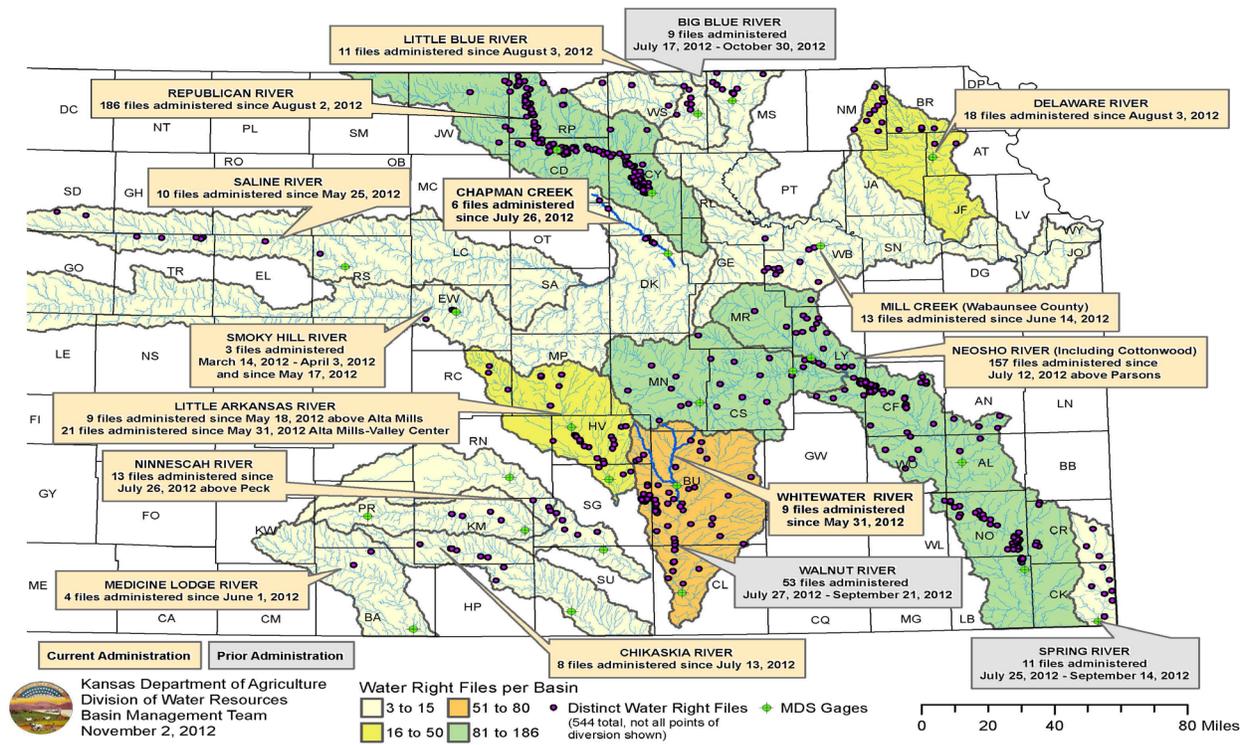
Compliance and Enforcement

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 more scarce and demand for water grows.

Multi Year Flex Accounts

Water users needed a tool to provide flexibility for the authorization to pump more than their authorized quantity to see them through 2012 and beyond if the drought persists. The multi-year flex account (MYFA) term permit provides a five-year authorized quantity to be diverted in any manner in five years. The quantity is based on average use or the net irrigation requirement of corn. This should create a quantity that is aquifer neutral and not cause a problem of impairment. The agency has received approximately 775 MYFA applications with the potential of receiving more.

2012 Kansas Minimum Desirable Streamflow (MDS) Administration



Water Management Services

Water Management Services (WMS) provides administrative, technical and decision support to the chief engineer and to all Kansas Department of Agriculture water resource programs. The program works to maintain and protect the integrity of water rights by administering the authoritative database of water rights and water use information, using state-of-the-art hydrologic modeling and analysis techniques to develop and evaluate management strategies, administering statutorily defined minimum desirable streamflows, investigating complaints of groundwater right impairment, and defending Kansas' rights under four interstate water compacts among other duties.

In fiscal year 2012, the program was largely focused on three pressing issues including responding to the historic drought that took hold of the state in 2011 and continues to date; prosecuting Kansas' case in the U.S. Supreme Court against Nebraska for their violation of the Republican River Compact; and providing scientific support for the governor's initiative to extend and conserve the Ogallala-High Plains Aquifer system.

The division worked with stakeholders and

legislators to craft legislation that was signed into law in 2012 and which provides tools to help Kansans better manage their water use. The multi-year flex account statute was revised to add more flexibility to the program. Legislation also provided for the creation of Local Enhanced Management Areas (LEMAs), allowing local stakeholders within the borders of a groundwater management district (GMD) to develop and implement their own plans to address water resource problems. Stakeholders in Sheridan and Thomas counties in GMD 4 initiated the state's first LEMA, which was approved by DWR on December 31, 2012.

All drought term permits from 2011 and multi-year flex account enrollments from 2012 have become part of the division's water rights information database. WMS staff will continue to develop GIS maps and other reports for analysis and will continue to work closely with the water appropriations program to facilitate effective and efficient implementation and management of these tools.

After the U.S. Supreme Court agreed in April 2011 to hear Kansas' case against Nebraska for violation of the Republican River Compact, the Court appointed a special master to act as a trial judge on the Court's

behalf. The special master implemented an aggressive schedule of court proceedings including discovery, briefing, reports by experts, depositions and other pre-trial activities. WMS staff was heavily involved in all phases of trial preparation and the chief engineer was Kansas' lead expert witness in the 10 days of trial in August 2012 in Portland, Maine. The states are awaiting the report by the special master and ultimately a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court.

In 2012, a record 544 water right files were administered – ordered to cease diversion of water – for statutorily defined minimum desirable streamflows. Low snowpack and early melt-off on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains led to extremely low water supplies from the Arkansas River. WMS staff led difficult discussions as they worked through their decision not to take water from John Martin Reservoir in Colorado because of poor river conditions.

WMS staff also completed a water availability study for the Lower Arkansas River, developed a hydrologic model-based methodology to evaluate applications to appropriate water in the upper-Republican River basin, and conducted the 12-year review of the South Central Kansas Rattlesnake Creek Partnership Management Plan.

For the coming year, WMS will focus on completing the litigation and moving on to other important Republican River Compact issues, addressing outstanding issues in the Arkansas River compact with Colorado, evaluating management strategies to conserve and extend the Ogallala-High Plains aquifer, and performing our core mission duties.



hazards and impacts. The program employs 20 full-time staff positions, including seven federally funded positions.

The Dam Safety team focuses on protecting public safety through permitting and inspecting dams. A dam is defined in Kansas law as an impoundment with a height of 25 feet or more, or a maximum storage volume of 50 acre-feet or more. In 2012, the team reviewed 40 permits for dam construction and dam modification projects to verify that they were structurally sound and hydraulically adequate. The team also verifies that inspections are completed every three-to-five years for 470 existing dams that are located upstream from buildings or high volume roadways.

The Dam Safety team participates in the National Dam Safety Program; which provides funding for four full-time staff positions. These positions focus on emergency preparedness, public education and verification of existing dam classifications.

The Stream and Floodplain Permit team reviews permits for bridges, culverts, channel modifications, stream dredging, floodplain fill and levees to verify that hydraulic impacts do not affect other landowners or threaten public safety. The team also coordinates review of these projects by other state agencies. The permit team includes three positions in Topeka, one position in Stafford and one position in Stockton. This team reviewed 620 permits in 2012, including 193 bridge replacement permits. The team also responded

Water Structures

Streams and their adjacent floodplains are a vital part of the Kansas landscape. These areas store and deliver water supplies, support diverse natural resources and provide a path to safely convey flood waters. Projects that modify streams or floodplains can create hazardous conditions that may damage property or threaten public safety. The Water Structures program reviews projects in these areas to minimize potential

to 44 complaints from landowners and completed 123 compliance determinations.

The Floodplain Management team is the designated National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) coordinator for Kansas. NFIP was established in 1968 to help property owners plan for and recover from flood events. The program, administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, enables property owners in participating communities to purchase federally backed flood insurance. Currently, 446 cities and counties in Kansas participate in the NFIP.

Three of the four full-time positions on the Floodplain Management team are funded by federal grants. These grants provide funding for technical assistance to communities and contracted engineering studies to improve the detail and accuracy of floodplain maps. Since 1999, the floodplain management team has completed mapping projects in 38 Kansas counties. The team works directly with local officials to manage flood hazards and development within floodplains.



Photo was taken by Ginger Martin, Blue Rapids, and was submitted to the 2012 KDA Agricultural Photo Contest.

Emergency Management

The emergency management coordinator splits time between the Office of the Secretary and the Division of Animal Health. The coordinator was able to leverage several grant opportunities to complete some projects that will benefit Kansas agriculture and many other stakeholders.

A new USDA cooperative agreement was awarded to the department to conduct animal disease exercises with Kansas Zoological Parks. Staff from the Division of Animal Health and USDA traveled to all of the Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA) accredited zoos to conduct and participate in educational workshops designed to encourage collaboration among zoos, first responders, and animal health officials. The workshops were followed by a large tabletop exercise in Wichita which brought all of the zoos together. There were many lessons learned from these activities and all of the participants are working to update plans and procedures that would be used in the event of a highly contagious disease outbreak. The project and lessons learned were briefed at two national conferences due to the innovation and uniqueness of the project. The department plans to continue partnering with zoos and will be doing additional exercises in the future.

KDA continues to be an active participant in the Multistate Partnership for Security in Agriculture, a 14-state consortium formed in 2003 to ensure that our agriculture system is secure. Kansas has led the effort to develop strategies to ensure continuity of business during the response to an agriculture emergency. Several projects undertaken by the partnership were initiated by Kansas planners desiring to strengthen our collaboration across borders during plant or animal emergencies. This year, the Kansas animal health commissioner signed memorandums of agreements with counterparts in Colorado and Nebraska that outline how each state will share resources to control movement on our state borders during an emergency involving quarantine activities. This is the culmination of six years of discussions, seminars, workshops, training activities and exercises. The department has a goal to complete similar MOU's with Oklahoma and Missouri in 2013.

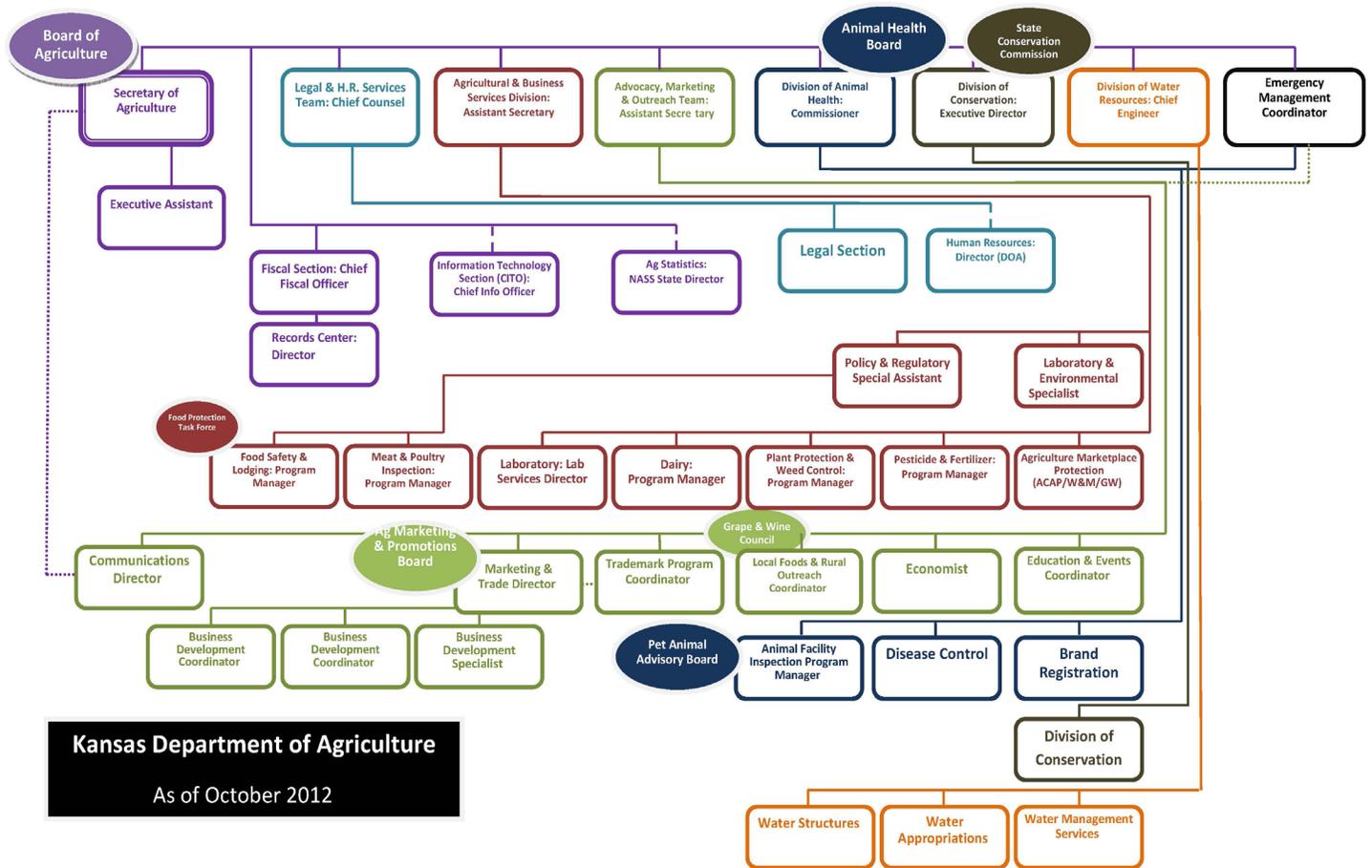
The coordinator spent much of 2012 facilitating workshops across the state with a variety of stakeholders to introduce the new Food and Agriculture Incident annex and to gain feedback on its implementation. These workshops resulted in the development of some specific guidelines that have been shared with the response community in order to enable a better understanding of the roles and responsibilities of local entities when responding to food and agriculture incidents. Issues were identified and eventually resolved with the right people and agencies at the table for agricultural emergency preparedness. Early in the year, KDA received some additional Homeland Security grant funding to develop an exercise with Kansas State University. This exercise will provide an excellent opportunity for the department, local agencies, the university and state and federal agencies to test the new plan and associated policies and procedures. The exercise will be held in six venues in three counties in October 2013.

The KDA emergency management coordinator was selected to represent states, locals, tribes and territories as the vice chair on the Government Coordinating Council Food and Agriculture Sector. In this position, the coordinator attends national meetings and phone conferences to identify challenges and solutions regarding protecting the nation's food and agriculture sector. The sector is the most complex sector due to the systemic nature of food production. Since Kansas is one of the top producers of several food and agricultural commodities, this engagement has been productive on a local and national scale. Representing other states also affords Kansas the opportunity to network and learn best practices across the globe.

Kansas Agricultural Fact

The largest industry in Kansas is agriculture. Kansas ranks second in the nation in land devoted to cropland with more than 28 million acres (nearly 7 percent) and third in land devoted to farms with 46 million acres (five percent).

Kansas Department of Agriculture Resources



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.

Kansas Department of Agriculture

Office of the Secretary
109 S.W. 9th Street, 4th Floor
Topeka, KS 66612-1280
785-296-3556
785-296-8389 (fax)

Dale Rodman, Secretary of Agriculture

Ginger R. Patterson, Executive Secretary
ginger.patterson@kda.ks.gov
785-296-3902

Jackie McClaskey, Assistant Secretary

jackie.mcclaskey@kda.ks.gov
785-296-0912

Jim Riemann, Assistant Secretary

jim.riemann@kda.ks.gov
785-296-4701

Mary Geiger, Communications Director

mary.geiger@kda.ks.gov
785-296-2653

Erik Wisner, Regulatory and Policy Special Assistant

erik.wisner@kda.ks.gov
785-296-3210

Fiscal Section

Mark Heim

m.heim@kda.ks.gov

785-296-2891

Legal Division

Kim Christiansen

Chief Counsel

kim.christiansen@kda.ks.gov

(785) 296-4623

Leslie Garner, Legal Secretary

leslie.garner@kda.ks.gov

785-296-4623

***Agricultural Marketplace Protection | Agriculture
Commodities Assurance Program (ACAP), Weights
and Measures, and Grain Warehouse***

Tim Tyson, Program Manager

tim.tyson@kda.ks.gov

785-862-2415

Agriculture Laboratory

Audra Gile, Program Manager

audra.gile@kda.ks.gov

785-862-0108

Dairy Inspection

George Blush, Program Manager

george.blush@kda.ks.gov

785-296-3511

Food Safety and Lodging

Steve Moris, Program Manager

steve.moris@kda.ks.gov

785-296-5600

Meat and Poultry Inspection

Julie Ehler, Program Manager

julie.ehler@kda.ks.gov

785-296-3511

Plant Protection and Weed Control

Jeff Vogel, Program Manager

jeff.vogel@kda.ks.gov

785-862-2180

Pesticide and Fertilizer

Dr. Gary Meyer, Program Manager

gary.meyer@kda.ks.gov

785-296-3786

Agriculture Marketing, Advocacy and Outreach Team

JJ Jones, Marketing and Trade Director

jj.jones@kda.ks.gov

785-296-3737

Division of Animal Health

Dr. William Brown, Animal Health Commissioner

william.brown@kda.ks.gov

785-296-2326

Division of Conservation

Greg Foley, Executive Director

greg.foley@kda.ks.gov

785-296-3600

Division of Water Resources

David Barfield, Chief Engineer

david.barfield@kda.ks.gov

785-296-3717

DWR Water Appropriation

Lane Letourneau, Program Manager

lane.letourneau@kda.ks.gov

785-296-0757

DWR Water Management Services

Chris Beightel, Program Manager

chris.beightel@kda.ks.gov

785-296-3830

DWR Water Structures

Chad Voigt, Program Manager

chad.voigt@kda.ks.gov

785-296-3083

Emergency Management

**Sandy Johnson, Emergency Management
Coordinator**

sandy.johnson@kda.ks.gov

785-296-8281

Kansas' Rank in U.S. Agriculture

1st

Wheat Flour Milling Daily Capacity	115, 833 cwt.
All Wheat Produced	276, 500,000 bu.
Sorghum Grain Produced	110,000,000 bu.
Sorghum Silage Produced	595,000 tons

2nd

Wheat Flour Milled	30,106,000 cwt.
Cropland 2007 Census of Agriculture	28,216,064 acres

3rd

All Cattle and Calves on Farms, Jan. 1, 2012	6,100,000 head
Cattle Slaughtered	6,417,800 head
Cattle and Calves on Grain Feed, Jan. 1, 2012	2,370,000 head
Red Meat Production by Com'l. Slaughter Plants	5,341,100,000 lbs.
Land in Farms	46,000,000 acres
Commercial Grain Storage Capacity, Dec. 1, 2011	940,000,000 bu.
Sunflowers Produced	149,400,000 lbs.

4th

All Summer Potatoes Produced	1,484,000 cwt.
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7th

All Other Hay (Excluding Alfalfa) Produced	2,450,000 tons
All Beef Cows That Have Calved, Jan. 1, 2012	1,427,000 head
Exports of Farm Products Jan. 1, 2012	\$5,286,800,000
Cash Receipts from Farm Marketings, 2011	\$15,858,516,000
Irrigated Land 2007 Census of Agriculture	2,762,748 acres

9th

Corn Grain Produced	449,400,000 bu.
Corn Silage Produced	3,850,000 tons

10th

Hogs on Farms, Dec. 1, 2011	1,890,000 head
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11th

All Hay Produced	4,400,000 tons
Soybeans Produced	101,250,000 bu.
All Market Sheep and Lambs, Jan.1, 2012	26,000 head

14th

Alfalfa Hay Produced	1,950,000 tons
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16th

All Meat and Other Goats, Jan. 1, 2012	43,000 head
Milk Production	2,590,000,000 lbs.

17th

Dry Edible Beans Produced	102,000 cwt.
Upland Cotton Produced	69,000 bales

20th

Oats Produced	950,000 bu.
All Milk Goats, Jan. 1, 2012	5,300 head

22nd

All Sheep and Lambs on Farms, Jan. 1, 2012	70,000 head
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23rd

Barley Produced	174,000 bu.
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Numbers based on 2011 data.

Stay in touch with the
Kansas Department of Agriculture

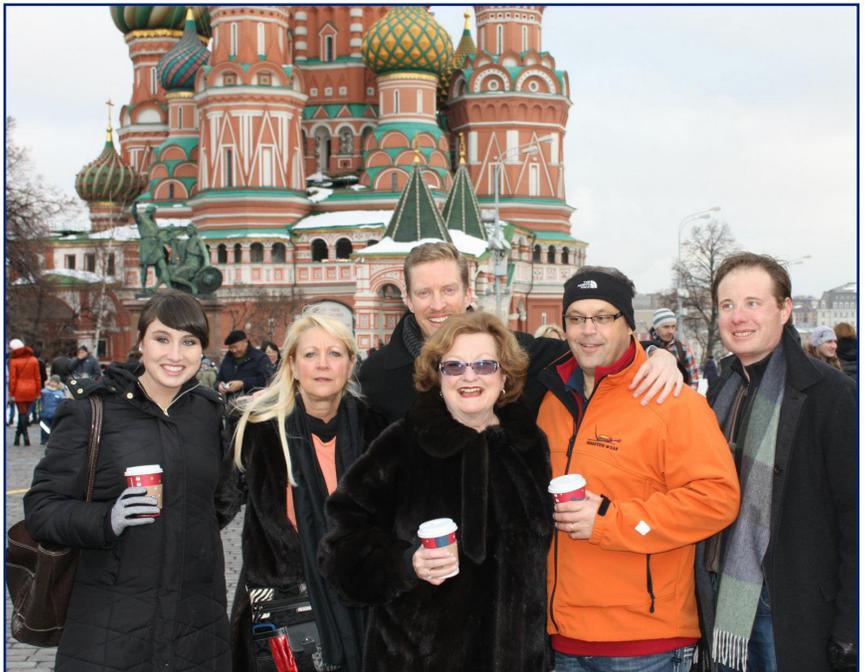


www.facebook.com/KansasDeptofAg



twitter.com/KansasDeptofAg

A Year in Pictures



Top left: Governor Brownback signs into law legislation passed to reform multiple Kansas water laws to encourage more conservation. Middle left: Governor Brownback participates in the ribbon cutting ceremony for the McCarty Family Farms dairy processing facility. Bottom Left: Secretary Rodman joins the Peterson brothers at the Kansas State Fair. The Peterson brothers have become famous for their creative agricultural advocacy efforts. Top right: Secretary Rodman led an agricultural trade mission to China and South Korea. Middle right: Three Kansas food companies and KDA participated in a USDA led food trade mission to Russia in December 2012. This was the first trade mission Kansas participated in that focused on specialty food products.