

2013 Annual Report

Kansas Department of Agriculture



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Sam Brownback
Governor, State of Kansas

Dale Rodman
Secretary of Agriculture



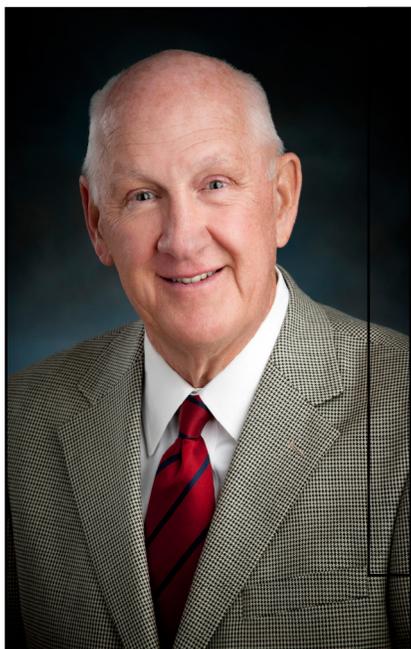
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2013 in Review

by Secretary of Agriculture Dale Rodman



January 2013 was the beginning of the third consecutive year with the Agriculture Department focusing on core objectives which started in 2010. These include elevating the awareness of Kansas agriculture, improving responsiveness of the regulatory programs by supporting their customers to stay in and/or grow their businesses while upholding the statutes of the state of Kansas and supporting and encouraging growth in the Agriculture industry.

We had a busy year with many programs focusing on customer support and responsiveness. Considerable work was done with the respective organizations and boards from companies affected by the various program areas. With their support, a large number of outdated rules and regulations were modernized to fit current business needs.

Animal Health's disease control program is no longer a 1940s-era managed program. The addition of veterinarians have grown the division so it can effectively support one of Kansas' largest industries. The Animal Facilities program, under new management, has made major and positive changes in a program that is difficult to manage because of the many different customers served.

The Conservation Division is a leader in the state agency and probably one of the best in the United States. The network of conservation boards and members in each county of Kansas affords great access to local stakeholders, feedback and the ability to get close to the agriculture community quickly and effectively. KDA has used the department in many different areas where their skills can help resolve problems.

The successful rollout of the state trademark program *From the Land of Kansas* was the result of two years of hard work. The foundation is now in place to expand its membership, allowing Kansas businesses access to new markets, not only in Kansas, but across the country and internationally.

Water continues to be a major challenge for Kansas and with KDA's leadership, a comprehensive plan for long-term water planning and execution for the state is being developed. This will continue to take time and resources but it is very important for the future of agriculture and our cities as well.

International efforts to showcase Kansas agriculture to the world have been successful. As a result, sales and shipments of cattle and embryos to Kazakhstan, Russian and Turkey have greatly increased.

Due to the pending expiration of KDA's 15-year office lease in 2013, the opportunity was presented to examine how the agency could most efficiently organize, prepare and locate the department for the future. After completing a study that reviewed three state's whose agriculture department was located with the agriculture university, it was decided to locate the new KDA office in Manhattan on the KSU campus.

The department is scheduled to relocate in June 2014. Although challenging for some, the move will result in the reorganization of several programs making our agency more effective and efficient.

Major efforts have been made to upgrade the department's systems and tools. The Animal Health department will be paperless by the time they move to Manhattan. More than 7,000,000 documents are in the process of being scanned into an electronic filing system, meaning the traditional filing cabinets are now, or will soon be obsolete.

Agriculture remains strong with great leadership throughout the state. Although the drought persists in some areas, it has lessened across the state the past twelve months. Farmers and ranchers are ready to invest and grow their businesses. The Department of Agriculture is well prepared to help support those endeavors.

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 grain warehouses, scales, dairy facilities, restaurants, food retail/processing outlets, state-inspected meat packing plants, certain plants and weeds, pesticides and fertilizers. 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 pay 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 2013 was 98 percent. This number includes feed not intended to be fed to ruminants. When violations are reported by the agricultural laboratory, inspectors investigate to ensure 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 2013, 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 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. Four tissue residue cases were referred to ACAP for investigation this year.

Typically, when drug residue is detected, a sick animal that was medicated 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 the



food we feed our pets contains what is identified on the product label.

The FDA has begun the task of developing the Food Safety and Modernization Act (FSMA) for feed. FSMA aims to ensure the U.S. food supply is safe by shifting the focus from responding to contamination of the food supply to preventing it. The law applies to human food as well as food for animals, including pets. In the next few years the Feed program may change as these new standards are instituted.

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 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 86 percent in fiscal year 2013. The program will continue to focus its resources on those seeds with a poor compliance history.

Grain Warehouse Inspection

The Grain Warehouse Inspection program administers and enforces the Kansas Public Warehouse Law relating to grain storage. It requires 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 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 is zero.

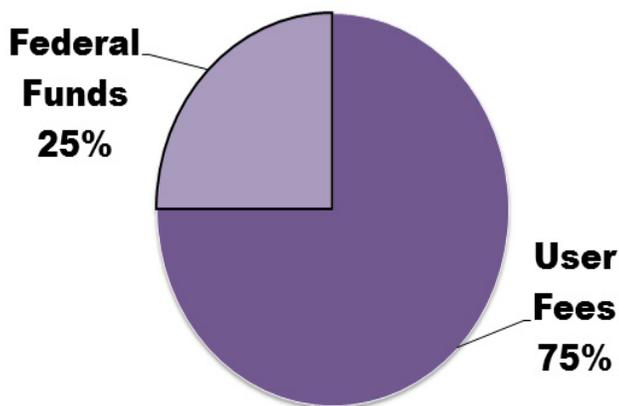
During fiscal year 2013, the Grain Warehouse Inspection program had 100 licensed elevators and 268 additional locations, which are tied directly to the elevator. The program performed 104 random examinations on the 100 licensed facilities. Facilities meeting only the minimum financial requirements or 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. 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

ACAP Budget FY 2013

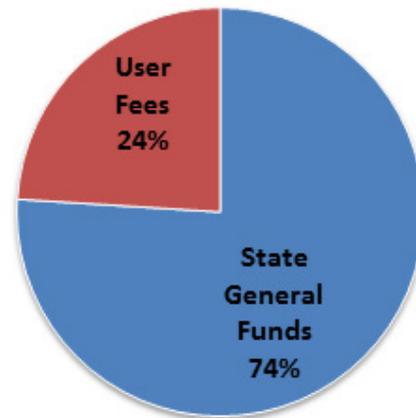


The Agricultural Commodities Assurance Program budget for fiscal year 2013 was \$543,338. Seventy-five percent came from fees and 14 percent came from federal funds. The Kansas Department of Agriculture had approval for seven full-time equivalent and one unclassified temporary positions in fiscal year 2013.

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 has already 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 2013, several more elevators signed up for electronic receipts.

Grain Warehouse Fiscal Year 2013



Weights and Measures

Ensuring accurate weights and measures are among the oldest governmental functions. It is specifically mentioned in the U.S. Constitution. 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. They even verify 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 2013, the lab certified 7,390 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 annually by a licensed service company. The Weights and Measures program registers 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 private service technicians to certify commercial weighing and measuring devices. Now several states are moving in that direction.

During fiscal year 2013, the Weights and Measures program found 97 percent of small scales in the state were accurate. The compliance rate for large scales is lower, 62 percent, due largely to climate effects on equipment. The number of large scales tested fell in fiscal year 2013 because of training of new inspectors. As we renew our testing efforts in 2014, we anticipate that the compliance rate for large scales will return to its normal at 75 percent or higher.

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 2013, the accuracy rate was 90 percent for 746 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 47 percent in fiscal year 2013. Noncompliance includes stores that undercharged as well as those that overcharged. Typically, the number of items for which stores



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

undercharge is slightly higher than those for which they overcharge. In fiscal year 2013, undercharges were 2.5 percent and overcharges were 1.6 percent variance of their listed price.

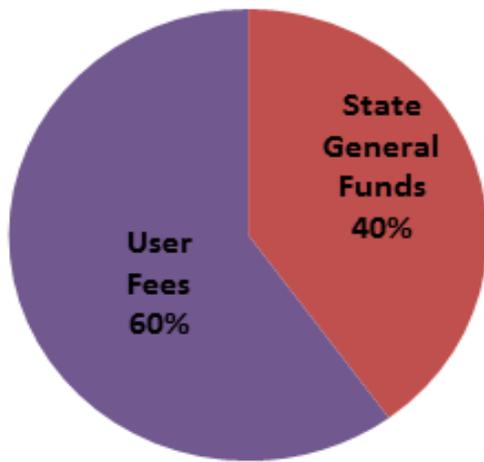
Inspectors who conduct scale and scanner inspections also verify the net content of consumer packages.

Last fiscal year, inspectors sampled lots containing more than 803 packages to ensure they contained the correct net quantity, thus making sure consumers received the amount of product for which they paid. The number of packages tested fell in fiscal year 2013 due to the lack of trained staff. 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 68 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 26,000 gas pumps in fiscal year 2013 to ensure the consumer is getting all the fuel for which he or she paid. This program has been very successful since changes were

Weights and Measures Fiscal Year 2013



The Weights and Measures program budget for fiscal year 2013 was \$1,458,078. Forty percent came from the state general fund and 60 percent came from fees. The Kansas Department of Agriculture had approval for 11.6 full-time equivalent and six unclassified temporary positions in fiscal year 2013.

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 2013, 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, 96 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 2013, the program tested 444 wholesale meters used to sell gasoline and diesel fuel with a compliance rate of 98 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 from past years will impede the scale program this fiscal year and into the future.

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; 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 subprograms to ensure that all samples submitted are subjected to the highest possible standards of accuracy and precision.

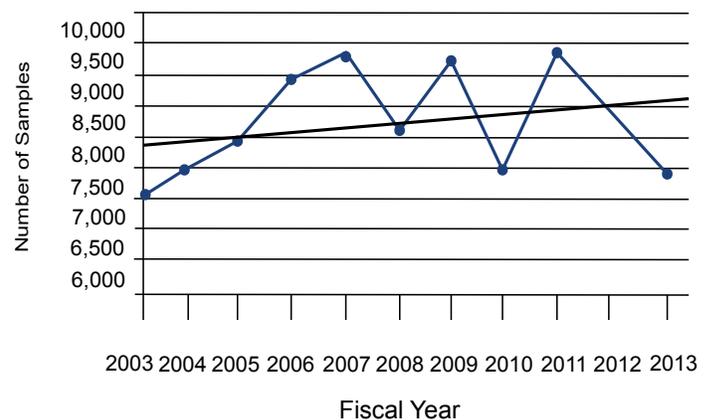
During fiscal year 2013, the laboratory was recipient of a competitive grant from the U.S. Food and

Drug Administration (FDA) for the pursuit of ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation. Funding will support the development and implementation of a laboratory quality system that meets the criteria of the ISO/IEC 17025:2005 international standard, as well as cover the initial fees associated with accreditation. This cooperative agreement is renewable for five years and will total just under \$1 million dollars. The proposed initial scope of accreditation includes microbiological testing of environmental samples, meat, and pet food/treats, as well as detection of prohibited materials in ruminant feeds. Funding this fiscal year was used to hire staff, attend meetings and training, and purchase laboratory quality management software. The goal is for testing across all laboratory sections to eventually be included under the scope of accreditation. Obtaining and maintaining accreditation to ISO/IES 17025:2005 adds additional credibility to any data produced by the laboratory whether it is being utilized by KDA programs or federal entities.

Fiscal year 2013 also saw continuation of the FDA Feed Safety and Ruminant Feed Ban Support Project cooperative agreement. This was year three of the grant for \$1.1 million over five years. In addition to prohibited materials and mycotoxin analyses, pet foods and treats were screened for Salmonella spp. Funding was also used to sponsor outreach meetings held in Dodge City and Salina on the Food Safety Modernization Act. These meetings were open to the general public and invitations were sent to firms across the state that manufacture or sell animal feed.

As a whole, the Agricultural Laboratory performed over 41,000 determinations on 7,372 samples during fiscal year 2013. Testing was expanded in the Microbiology Section to include the "big six" strains

KDAL Samples by Fiscal Year



of non-O157 Shiga toxin producing E. coli. Faster, more economical testing methods for sulfonyleurea herbicides and glyphosate were implemented in the Pesticide Section. The number of samples received by the laboratory decreased by 15% from fiscal year 2012. It is believed the severe drought was a factor in this decrease. 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 our highly trained staff and our precision instrumentation. During fiscal year 2013, the laboratory was able to replace some aging equipment including a gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer and a nitrogen analyzer with funds from the Laboratory Equipment Fee Fund. Analysts in each laboratory section successfully participated in relevant national and international proficiency testing programs.

The laboratory had approval for 14 full-time equivalent and four unclassified temporary positions in fiscal year 2013. Three of the unclassified temporary positions are grant funded.

The Agricultural Laboratory program budget for fiscal year 2013 was \$1,716,386. Nine percent came from the state general fund, 23 percent came from federal funds; and 68 percent came from fees. The amount of State General Fund monies 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 that milk and dairy products are produced, transported, processed and distributed in such a manner so that they will reach consumers in a safe, clean, wholesome and unadulterated form.

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 completed by certified milk rating officers within the program and further 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.

Dairy farm inspection frequencies are performance-based. Dairy producers that exceed sanitation inspection standards and milk sample quality standards are inspected less frequently than those producers who have a history of inspection 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 lab for compliance with federal standards.

Dairy By the Numbers:

- 3,965 Farm raw milk samples collected
- 987 Farm sanitation inspections done
- 917 Processed, packaged milk samples collected
- 451 Milk hauler and milk tanker inspections completed
- 312 Milk processing plant inspections done
- 99 Milk pasteurization system tests completed
- 7 Dairy program employees

Dairy program staff conduct many individual and small group milk sampling training sessions each year. Industry personnel who collect milk samples for official testing or payment purposes are required to attend training and be evaluated each year. Training consists of a program-developed instructional video, discussion and written test.

We also conducted three, one-day training sessions for pasteurizer operators. Some two-dozen industry persons attended these sessions and received certified pasteurizer operator certificates.

The program manager also teams with Kansas State

University to conduct a three-hour lab/lecture each fall to students enrolled in the Fundamentals of Milk Processing class.

Finally, several of the dairy staff speak to various civic organizations, 4-H clubs and school groups teaching how milk goes from “cow to fridge” and advocating for the dairy industry.

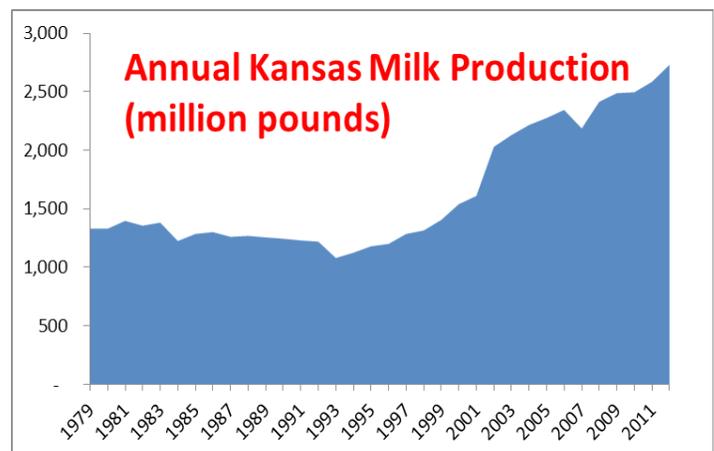
The dairy program is able to partner with the Agriculture Business Development section of Ag Marketing in recruiting dairy industry to Kansas. Members of the dairy team were able to attend two dairy industry events to spotlight Kansas as an excellent place to build new or expand existing dairy production or dairy processing facilities.

We also interact with the Kansas Dairy Association and Kansas Farm Bureau’s dairy advisory committee. Also, the dairy program organizes the Kansas Dairy Fieldmen and Milk Haulers Association annual meeting to disseminate information to the milk marketing cooperatives and milk trucking companies that operate within Kansas.

This year, we were also pleased to host milk rating officers and dairy program managers from fifteen states plus FDA milk specialists at a Special Problems in Milk Protection seminar. The seminar was taught by FDA and 55 individuals attended the week-long session in Wichita.

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. The amount of milk produced by Kansas farmers remained relatively constant through the 1980’s and early 1990’s. At that time, many in the industry realized that the drier western Kansas climate and abundant feed supply in that area was ideally suited for open lot dairy production. Since then, Kansas has experienced steady dairy growth. Recently, Kansas has led all other states in percentage annual growth rate. With almost 2.8 million pounds of milk valued at over \$518 million produced annually, the dairy program of the Kansas Department of Agriculture realizes the importance of a fair regulatory system that validates the quality of Kansas dairy products and opening 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 responding 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.

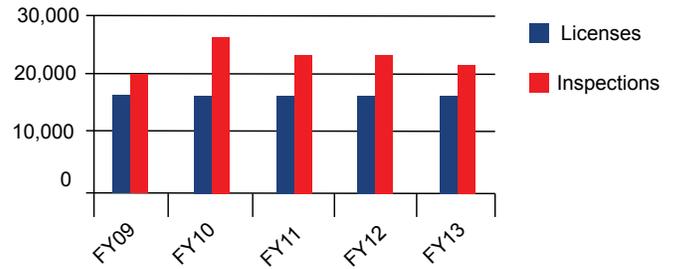
Food safety training classes continue to be held. In each quarter, the program conducts six "Focus on Food Safety" classes around the state. This training is free of charge and class size ranges from 10 to more than 100 participants.

In fiscal year 2013, there were 17,266 licenses issued by the program, and 21,651 inspections were performed at these facilities. All inspections are prioritized by risk, so facilities with more complex food preparation activities are inspected more frequently.

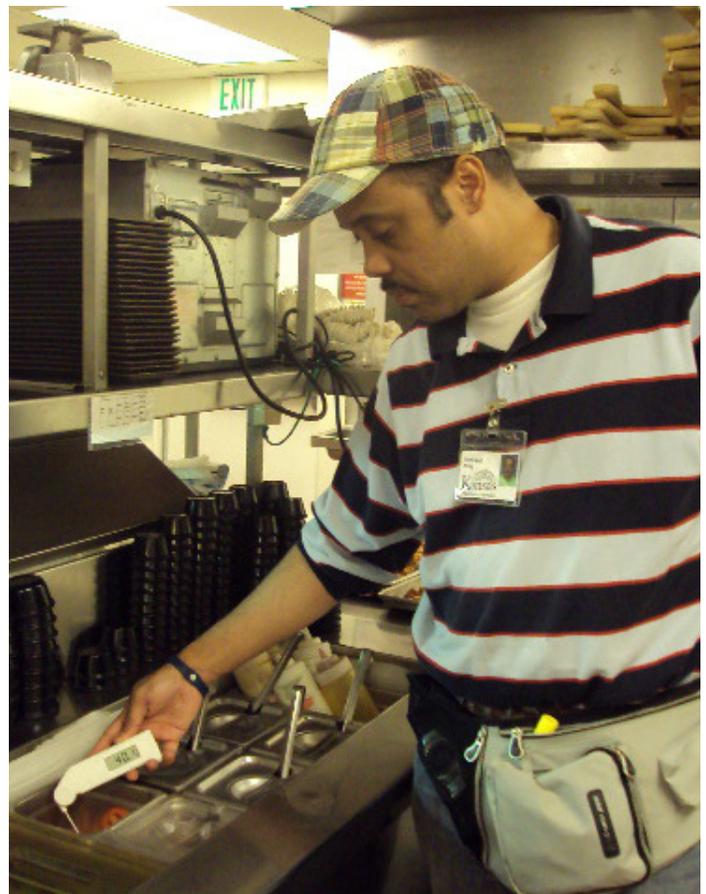
Great strides have been made to cross-train inspectors to perform multiple types of food and lodging inspections. As a result of this effort, the program has been able to decrease the size of inspection territories for each inspector so more time is spent on inspections and less on driving.

The program renewed their 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. These cooperative agreements 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.

Food Safety Program



The Food Safety and Lodging program has a total of 50 employees. Forty-two employees conduct field inspections and are based out of their home offices and eight employees 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 done by providing inspection services to establishments that prepare meat and poultry food products for entry into intrastate commerce. 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. This assurance is becoming more critical as more food products are intended to be consumed with little or no further preparation at home.

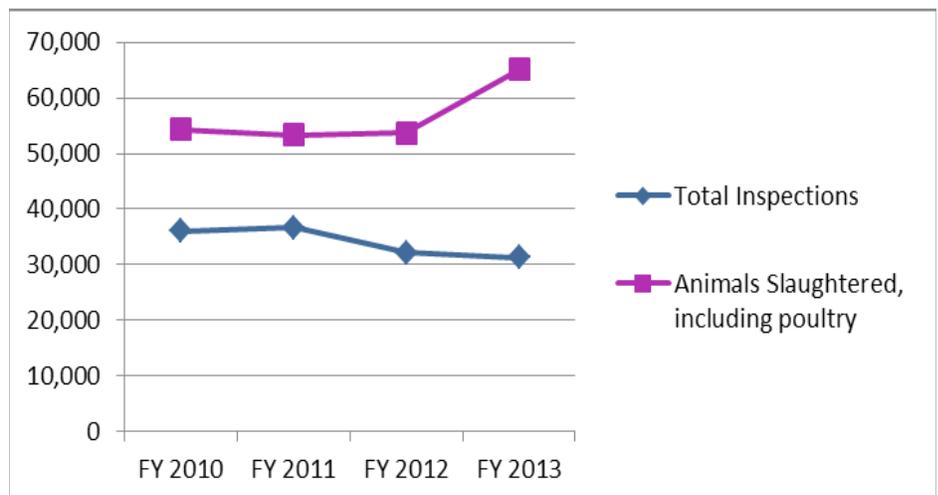
The Meat and Poultry Inspection program is moving from organoleptic inspection to additional and newly evolving scientific methods of assessing the effectiveness of food safety systems. This division is constantly implementing new scientific advancements in food safety. Each establishment that produces meat products now have interventions in place to eliminate or control the pathogens that are most likely to cause foodborne illness.

In fiscal year 2013, there were 56 inspected facilities, 30 custom-exempt facilities and 253 other meat and poultry businesses registered in Kansas. Inspectors conduct inspections at inspected plants each day they apply the mark of inspection. This means that in FY 2013 a total of 31,302 inspections were conducted by 25 inspectors.

The Kansas program is operated under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the cooperative agreement is to establish a meat and poultry inspection system that is “equal to” the federal inspection system, as required by federal law. 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.



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.

Program staff conduct 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 continued to be a high priority for Plant Protection and Weed Control in 2013. On July 5, 2013, an adult specimen was removed from an Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) survey trap located near the Johnson County landfill, during routine monitoring by USDA-APHIS-PPQ. Immediately after confirmation by USDA, Kansas enacted an emergency intrastate quarantine for Johnson County which became permanent September 24, 2013. The detection in Johnson County follows the detection of EAB and resulting Quarantine for Wyandotte County in 2012. Thousand cankers disease of walnut is spread by a minute twig beetle, and it is killing walnut trees in Denver and all along the front range of Colorado. We have continued to implement an exterior quarantine designed to protect Kansas' walnuts while still allowing commerce to continue. Neither the disease nor the twig beetle was detected during survey and trapping activities in 2013.

Staff conduct 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 decreased during the past year. Staff issued 3,765 certificates during fiscal year 2013, which were 510 less than fiscal year 2012. Even with the decrease, demand remains

strong compared to FY 2010 during which only 1,411 certificates were issued.

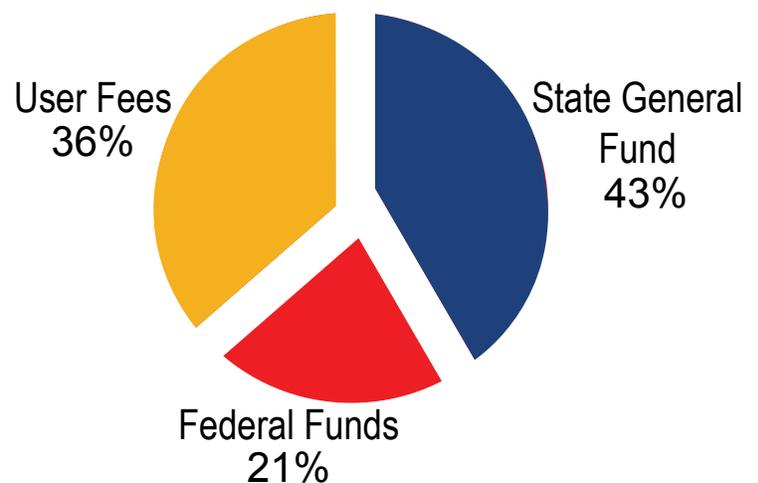
Although decreasing slightly, interest in the weed free forage certification program remained strong. Staff inspected 14,836 acres during 2013, as compared to 16,101 acres in 2012.

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 continued the Grecian foxglove eradication project in Wilson County and the hydrilla eradication project in Johnson County. A large population of the salt cedar leaf feeding beetle was detected in southwest Kansas. The beetle will provide a long term management solution to salt cedar (tamarisk).

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 Midwestern Growers Conference and at several professional meetings around the state.

Plant Protection and Weed Control



The Plant Protection and Weed Control program budget for fiscal year 2013 was \$1,029,437. 42.80 percent came from the state general fund, 35.75 percent came from fees and 21.44 percent came from federal funds.

The Kansas Department of Agriculture had approval for 11 full-time equivalent employees during fiscal year 2013.

Pesticide and Fertilizer Program

The Pesticide and Fertilizer program is responsible for the laws governing pesticides and their use, fertilizers, soil amendments, and chemigation safety equipment. The program strives to ensure that only registered pesticides, fertilizers and soil amendments are offered for sale or use in Kansas; they are properly maintained and safely stored; all pesticides are used safely and according to label directions, and 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.

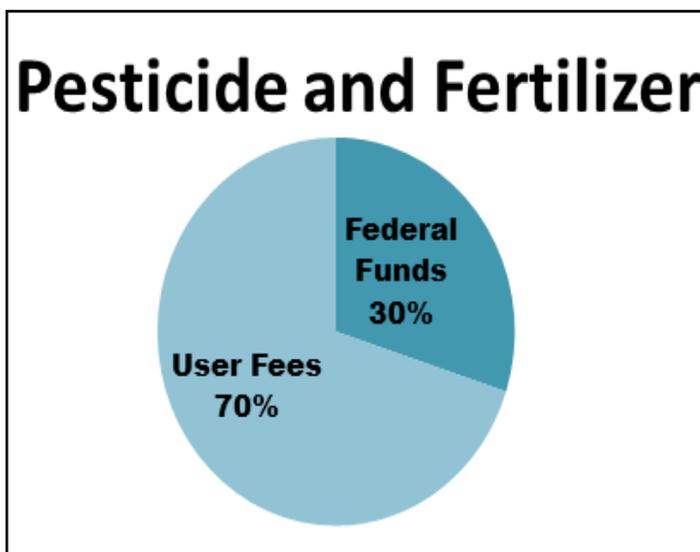
To give applicants ample opportunity to take the closed-book commercial applicator certification exams, the program schedules exam sessions at various locations throughout Kansas and provides emergency exam opportunities, as needed, in the Topeka office. In fiscal year 2013, a total of 2,574 examinations were administered in 94 testing sessions. In addition to testing, certifications may be renewed via training. The program reviewed 149 training programs for appropriate content and determination of credit hours and monitored 58 of the recertification programs.

Enforcement consists of compliance monitoring inspections and targeted investigations, usually based on complaints, with progressive enforcement responses.

The program is composed of nine central office staff and 14 inspectors who work out of their homes across Kansas. In fiscal year 2012, the program implemented a program change to integrate the pesticide inspectors 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 2013 was \$1,808,650. No funding came from state general fund, 30 percent came from federal funds and 70 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.



Travel costs associated with inspections and investigations compose the bulk of the program's other operating expenses. The program's budget for fiscal year 2013 was \$1,808,650. No funding came from state general fund. Thirty percent came from federal funds and 70 percent came from fees.

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

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 consists of nine members. While the entire team is focused on economic development activities for Kansas, the team focuses on four primary areas:

1. Agribusiness Development
2. Domestic Marketing – *From the Land of Kansas*
3. Communications and Education
4. International Marketing

All programs and services offered strive to:

1. Retain and serve current farms, ranches and agribusinesses in Kansas
2. Grow current farms, ranches and agribusinesses
3. Expand the Kansas agriculture industry
4. Assist in maintaining/growing rural Kansas communities
5. Raise awareness of agriculture
6. Create an appreciation for agriculture

Members of the team who focus on Agribusiness Development strive to connect 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 business coaching and financing. Team members also work with Kansas farms, ranches and agribusinesses in such areas as business and marketing planning to ensure success.

Six organizations utilized \$238,817 from the U.S.D.A. Specialty Crop Block Grant administered by the Kansas Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural Marketing continues to work closely with Kansas State University (KSU) 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 KSU. In 2013, 142 companies utilized services provided by KSU and the Kansas Department of Agriculture.

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 U.S.A. Through involvement in these organizations, the Kansas Department of Agriculture led seven out-bound trade missions in 2013 and hosted eight in-bound buyers' missions in 2013. While trade data for 2013 is not yet compiled, agricultural exports for Kansas in 2012 were worth \$5.3 billion and reach over 100 countries around the world.

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 from 2012 to 2013.

The Agricultural Marketing team continues to manage the Kansas trademark program – *From the Land of Kansas*. To date, nearly 100 Kansas companies belong to the state's rebranded trademark program. Over the last year and a half, 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 2013. Excitement has been building amongst the member-companies and the program has been rejuvenated.

The team has worked hard 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 2013 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.

From the Land of Kansas

The state agriculture trademark program was reinvigorated and introduced with a new logo and a familiar name in spring of 2013. The *From the Land of Kansas* trademark program has the goal of helping Kansas businesses that grow, produce, process or manufacture products in Kansas. In addition, the program works with and supports restaurants using Kansas products and retailers selling Kansas products and ingredients.

The program helps members promote their Kansas products and also assist with business development and marketing opportunities for our membership. In addition, the state trademark provides a way to make Kansas products easier to identify.

Before the program was reintroduced, the Kansas Department of Agriculture marketing team conducted extensive research with members of the previous trademark program, buyers and retailers in state and nationally and other external stakeholders. This research was used for the introduction of the program and continues to be referenced in order to ensure the program is taking into consideration invested parties opinions and feedback.

In its first year, the *From the Land of Kansas* trademark program had four areas of focus: defining the program and benefits, exploring opportunities for promotion, creating a statewide program for farmer's markets and initiating the Kansas Grape and Wine Industry Advisory Council.

Program Accomplishments

- More than 90 member companies
- 37 presentations given about the program
- Launched FromtheLandofKansas.com website
- Buy/Sell portal launched
- Trademark program has strong social media presence with more than 3,700 likes on Facebook and nearly 200 Twitter followers
 - Six TV segments with Chef Alli's Farm Fresh Kitchen on WIBW in Topeka featuring Level 5 members
 - Partnered with the Highland Community College to hold a successful grape stomp at the Kansas



— FROM THE LAND OF —
KANSAS

State Fair promoting the Kansas wine industry

- Coordinated five large events focused on Kansas food for organizations across the state
- Gave away 300 totes, 250 mugs and more than 300 t-shirts promoting the From the Land of Kansas brand
- Kansas Grape and Wine Industry Advisory Council was appointed with members representing grape growers, wine makers, retailers, distributors, education and agritourism. The council has been holding regular meetings

The first Kansas farmers' market conference in partnership with Kansas Department of Health and Environment and the inaugural annual meeting and trade show of the trademark program will be hosted.

The member and partner benefits will continue to be refined and ensured to reach and service all of the members and partners.

Finally the opportunity to feature member companies while working with organizations and groups interested in hosting receptions and events featuring Kansas food, beer, wine and distilled grains.



Annarose Hart visited on the set of the WIBW morning program with Chef Alli and Chris Fisher. A partnership has been formed with Chef Alli to feature From the Land of Kansas member products on a regular basis on the WIBW morning program.

Division of Animal Health

The Division of Animal Health (DAH) continues to work hard to serve the needs of agriculture and animal owners across Kansas. In 2013, there was an extensive revision of Animal Health statutes and regulations, making them more applicable to today's animal health disease and management practices.

Statutes enacted July 2013 include:

- Poultry: made DAH the official state agency for the National Poultry Improvement Program, and
- Cervidae: gave DAH the authority to enforce regulations and administer fines, conduct inspections of all cervidae premises, and to ask for assistance from Kansas Department of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism officers. It also increased fee caps to allow the program to be more self-sufficient.

Regulations revised in 2013 include:

- Trichomoniasis (Trich) final regulation published and enacted,
- Cervidae and Pet Animal regulations are currently going through the internal review process before a public comment period, and
- Additional regulations are working through the regulatory approval process.

In May, Kansas hosted the North Central US Animal Health Association annual conference in Manhattan. The event gathered leading animal health officials from states in the north central region, including Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin. These officials collaborated and learned from each other, keynote speakers and other industry leaders. The conference was also an opportunity for Kansas to highlight its success in the animal health industry.

DAH staff operated the livestock check-in area at the 100th annual Kansas State Fair, held in Hutchinson, Kans. in September. More than 5,800 livestock were checked for documentation before the animals were admitted onto the fairgrounds during the 12-day event.

All seven veterinarians employed by DAH are trained Foreign Animal Disease Diagnosticians (FADDs), with the last two completing the two-week

classroom and laboratory course at Plum Island Animal Disease Center this year. The course provides foreign animal disease training for veterinarians in field identification and diagnosis of poultry and livestock diseases not found in the United States.

Animal Disease Control Program

The animal disease control program maintains Kansas' eradication status and continued efforts for infectious and contagious livestock diseases. The program employs four state veterinarians, two livestock inspectors and four office staff. The veterinarians and livestock inspectors inspect feedlots, livestock markets and disposal plants and conduct disease trace backs. They also are responsible for livestock disease testing programs and epidemiology of disease outbreaks.

Office staff collects license and market remittance fees and maintains records on livestock market information, certificates of veterinary inspection, calfhood vaccinations, herd records, test results, import/export and all licensed facilities. They implemented the electronic download of data from an electronic Interstate Certificate of Veterinary Inspection (eCVI) to seamlessly capture information with few keystrokes and increased the number of electronically-available documents.

State veterinarians worked with Kansas area USDA staff to conduct mini-accreditation classes with veterinary students, presenting testing and vaccination protocols and the responsibilities of an accredited veterinarian. Field surveillance included confirmatory testing on Tuberculosis-suspect cattle in at least 30 different herds. They also visited cervid breeders to confirm inventory, identification compliance and provide a resource for chronic wasting disease. Further, DAH officials conducted a seminar at the Kansas Cervid



Breeders Association meeting in July, including a wet lab on Chronic Wasting Disease sample collection.

After more than 18 months and more than 36 public meetings with at least 2,000 stakeholders, DAH published a final regulation regarding Trich in cattle. The regulation addresses the change-of-ownership of bulls within Kansas and import requirements for both bulls and females. The department reviewed public comments and addressed stakeholder concerns in the final rule.

Animal Disease Traceability

The final Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) rule was published by USDA in January 2013, and DAH has been diligently working to educate its livestock producers, veterinarians and livestock market owners/operators about the program. The rule left implementation responsibilities to individual states, and Kansas has decided to focus on outreach and education before enforcement and compliance, working with its constituents to bring about better program support and buy-in. The ADT program employs one coordinator, and other DAH staff assists with program objectives.

Major program activities included improving livestock traceability data collection and management capabilities and outreach and education efforts regarding the rule. DAH staff disseminated the eCVI individually to nearly 250 accredited veterinarians in Kansas and presented information in both formal and informal meetings to others. They also established approved tag distributors and tagging sites to distribute official individual identification tags to producers.

Animal Health Planning

Foreign animal disease workshops were conducted across the state, including three refresher courses for Kansas Veterinary Response Corps and Kansas veterinarians, two zoonotic and foreign animal disease reviews for public health professionals and veterinarians. Kansas hosted a regional FADD refresher course in July, which five DAH FADDs attended.

The Kansas National Veterinary Stockpile plan is being updated with suggestions from the 2012 NVS planning workshop after action report.

Through the Zoonotic Disease Management program, a DAH spring intern collaborated with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to complete development of a Joint Kansas Reportable Disease Guide and developed an enhanced reporting tool for canine Brucellosis.

Emergency management

KDA conducted a functional exercise in Manhattan and Topeka on October 9-10, 2013, which tested multiple organizations' foreign animal diseases response plans, focusing on a simulated Foot and Mouth Disease event. The dynamic exercise involved more than 200 people in seven locations, including more than 50 KDA employees, eight additional Kansas agencies, Kansas State University, the KSU College of Veterinary Medicine and nine additional states. An after-action report is being developed, which will include strengths, weaknesses and mitigation plans for future exercises.

Brands

Livestock brands have been a visual means of identification throughout history. Since the time of the open range to the present, brands have assisted in showing ownership of livestock throughout Kansas. The brand program, which began registering livestock brands in 1939, maintains 16,572 existing registered brands, adding 454 new brand registrations in 2013. It assists with the market brand inspection program, which is performed by contract, and a special investigator assists local law enforcement with lost, stray and stolen livestock and coordinates investigations between agencies and victims.

Brand inspection is not mandatory in Kansas. Designated brand inspection areas include three counties participating in the county option brand inspection program. Seven livestock markets contract with the program for inspection services.

Animal Facilities Inspection

The animal facilities inspection program hired a fourth field inspector, making a total of six dedicated program employees. AFI staff worked diligently with the Kansas Pet Animal Advisory Board on statutory and regulatory revisions to the Kansas Pet Animal Act to streamline license categories and requirements, which will result in a more functional document for licensees and inspection staff.

The program developed a performance-based inspection system to reward facilities that demonstrate continued high performance and ensure problem facilities are addressed in a timely manner, while increasing program effectiveness and efficiency. Pet animal foster homes, previously licensed by the program, were re-organized to be registered under their respective shelters for which they foster, which allows fees to be maintained at current levels while preserving a desired level of oversight.

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. These programs 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, the Surface Mining Conservation and Reclamation Act and other statutes authorizing various programs. The agency budget is primarily 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 2013

In response to the ongoing drought, DOC provided cost share of \$2,281,971 targeted at improving existing livestock water supplies. Projects 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 were the primary targets for this initiative. The multi-year program funded a total of 713 projects.

No-till Education Initiative

The DOC provided funding in fiscal year 2013 for 15 individual registration costs for landowners that were first-time attendees to the No-till on the Plains Winter Conference in Salina. The DOC also provided funding for conservation districts to sponsor 71 conservation district supervisors to attend the No-till on the Plains Winter Conference. The DOC provided funding to 8 conservation districts to conduct no-till field days in their county. A total of 623 people attended the eight no-till field days. The purpose of the no-till education funds is to promote the adoption of no-till farming practices in the state. Adoption of no-till farming practices is an alternative tool to further decrease soil erosion and nutrient transport from fields into streams and lakes.

Poultry Litter Nutrient Management Project in SE Kansas

The DOC continued to work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, conservation districts, K-State Research and Extension, KDHE, local WRAPS groups, and stakeholder groups to provide information and education, cost-share assistance and technical assistance to landowners who use poultry litter as a nutrient source. The intent of this 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. Due to a lack of participation in FY 2013, the groups will be working on a new implementation strategy for fiscal year 2014.



An educational opportunity in the field at an area workshop viewing the soil profile from a trench.

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.

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;

- 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 250 compliance orders. This year, the program administered 575 water rights for minimum desirable streamflow and 175 to protect stored releases.

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.

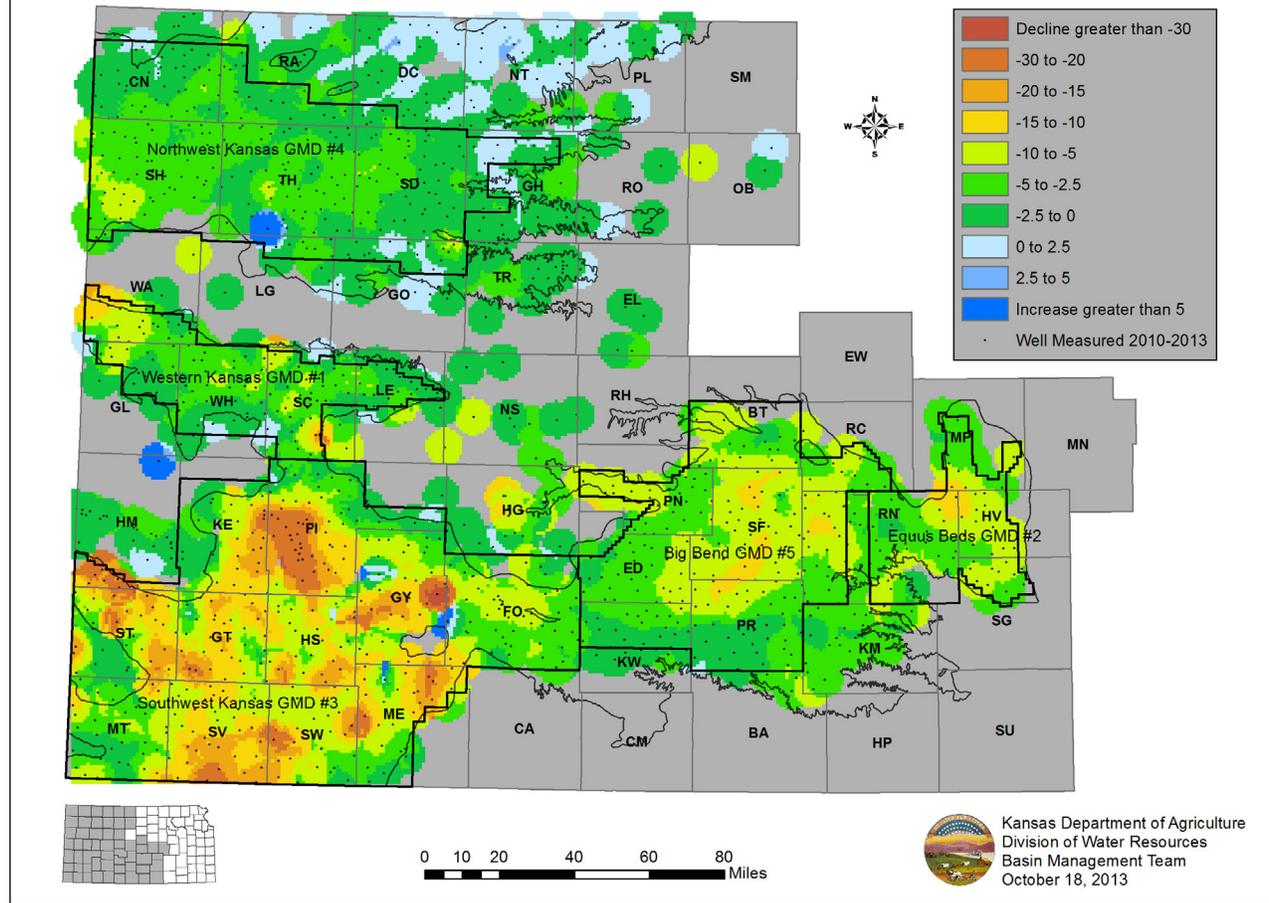
Compliance and Enforcement

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

As water users needed a tool to provide flexibility for the authorization to pump more than their authorized quantity, statutory provisions related to multi-year flex accounts (MYFA) were amended in 2012 to provide this flexibility in a way that is aquifer neutral and not cause a problem of impairment. During 2013, the agency processed the 775 MYFA applications received in 2012 and received an additional 60 MYFA applications. A significant amount of field work was also completed to contribute to the program's long-term success.

Interpolated Groundwater Level Change in Feet 2010-2013



Water Management Services

Water Management Services (WMS) provides administrative, technical and decision support to the chief engineer and to all KDA 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 2013, 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 affect several parts of the state; defending Kansas' rights under the Republican River Compact against Colorado and Nebraska in the U.S. Supreme

Court and in four arbitration proceedings; and continuing to provide scientific analyses to stakeholders and local governments in support of the governor's initiative to extend and conserve the Ogallala-High Plains Aquifer system.

Legislation in 2012 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 received its final order of designation on April 17, 2013.

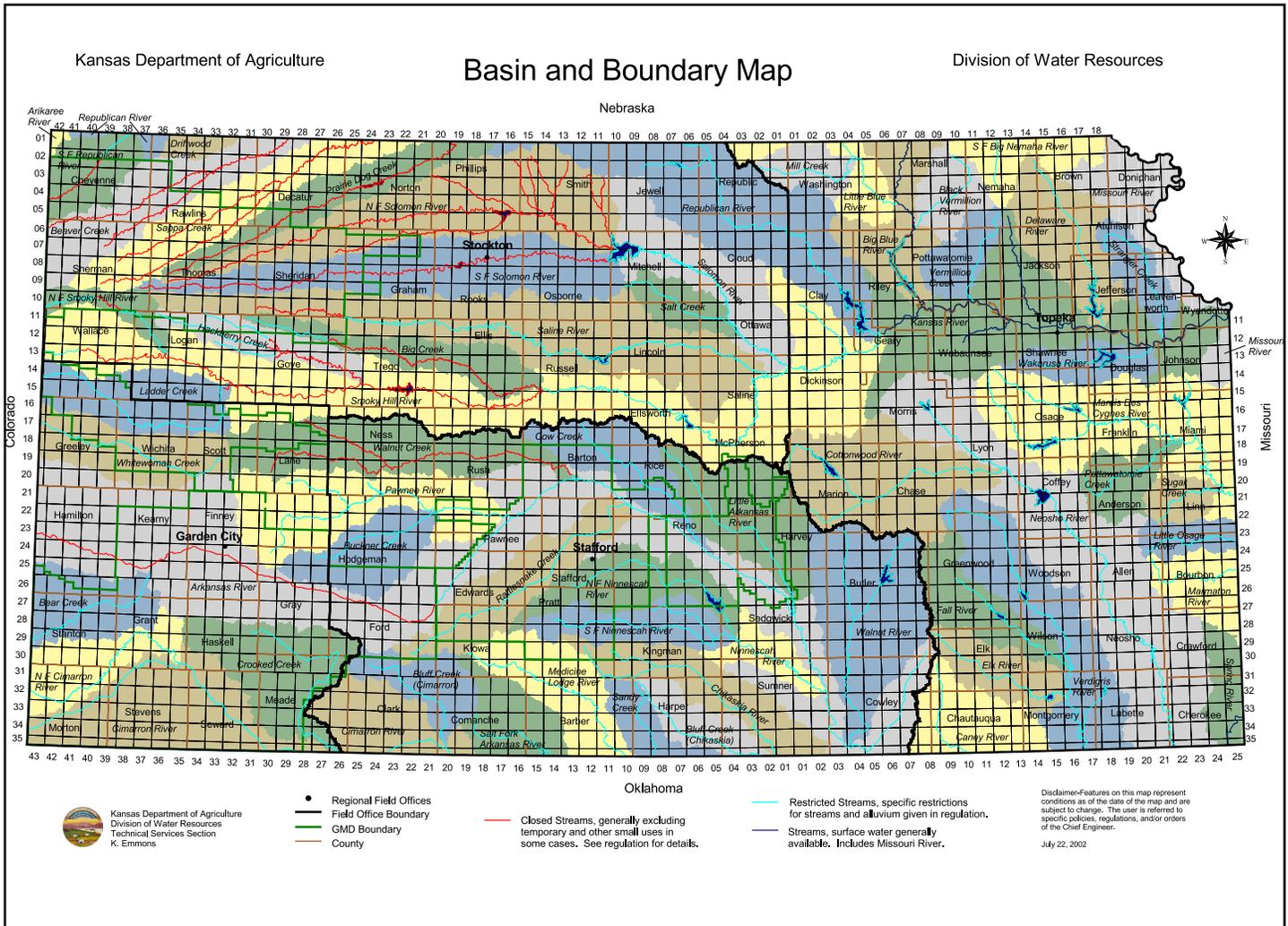
This year, the board of directors and constituents of Western Kansas Groundwater Management District #1 (GMD 1) have engaged in a series of local meetings focused on developing a LEMA in their district. WMS staff are assisting with the data compilation and analysis that will help GMD 1 design a successful management plan to meet the needs of the district. As other stakeholder

groups approach DWR for assistance with developing management plans to conserve and extend the life of Kansas' water resources, WMS staff will continue to develop GIS maps and other reports for analysis and work closely with the water appropriations program to facilitate effective and efficient implementation and management of these tools.

Proceedings in the U.S. Supreme Court regarding Kansas' case against Nebraska for violation of the Republican River Compact continued in 2013. The Court-appointed special master issued his final report on November 15, 2013. His decision affirms that Nebraska violated the Compact in 2005-2006 and provides strong motivation for Nebraska to ensure its future compliance. However, the special master's decisions and recommendations are subject to the review and approval of the Court which may choose to hear final arguments in 2014. Meanwhile this year, Nebraska and Colorado each initiated two arbitration proceedings against Kansas (for a total of four). WMS

staff continues to be heavily involved in all phases of the Court case and the arbitrations. The chief engineer continues to serve as Kansas' lead expert witness in these proceedings. In December, the States reached a one-year agreement to allow Colorado to pump its Compact Compliance Pipeline in 2014. Finally, as the basin was water-short in 2013, WMS staff had numerous exchanges with the state of Nebraska and federal agencies to protect Kansas entitlements to the waters of the Republican River.

2013 saw 454 water right files administered – ordered to cease diversion of water – for statutorily defined minimum desirable streamflows. As in 2012, 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 with Southwest Kansas irrigators as they worked through their decision not to take their water from John Martin Reservoir in Colorado because of poor river conditions.



DWR completed a number of complex groundwater impairment investigations during 2013 and assisted the Haskell County District Court as its fact finder in a groundwater impairment case. In addition, DWR started work on a new impairment investigation requested by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service related to its water right on the Rattlesnake Creek for the Quivira National Wildlife Refuge.

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.

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 hazards and impacts. The program employs 18 full-time staff positions, including six federally funded positions.

The Dam Safety team focuses on protecting public safety through permitting and inspection of dams. A dam is defined in Kansas law as an impoundment with a height of 25 feet or more, or an emergency spillway storage volume of 50 acre-feet or more. In 2013, the team reviewed 60 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 450 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 729 permits in 2013. The team also responded to 140 complaints and compliance determinations.

The Floodplain Management team is the designated NFIP coordinator for Kansas. The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) was established in 1968 to help property owners plan for and recover from flood events. The program, administered by FEMA, 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 help them manage flood hazards and development within floodplains.

Emergency Management

2013 was a very busy year for the emergency management program. We kicked it off with a Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) 101 Orientation seminar attended by 70 stakeholders interested in partnering with KDA to test our Food and Agriculture Incident Annex in an exercise with the Kansas State University. During the next 10 months we facilitated four tabletop exercises and over a dozen planning meetings. On October 9-10, 200 people participated in the RIP STOP 2013 exercise. Representatives included nine state agencies, two counties, three universities, seven industry associations, and seven other states.

We learned a lot! The work we have been doing for the past decade has bolstered our readiness to respond to an outbreak of a highly contagious animal disease, but there is always room for improvement. Our staff and local first responders are the beneficiaries of abundant training, but it was almost unanimous that we all need opportunities to practice. We don't have high consequence animal disease emergencies very often, so we need to do more exercises.

Fortunately, KDA hit the ground running in 2013 and attended grant planning meetings across Kansas to encourage regional homeland security councils to fund agriculture projects. This time was well spent as six out seven regions opted to conduct workshops, drills and exercises using agriculture scenarios. We have started the process of setting dates and objectives for the many activities that will be occurring in 2014. The lessons we learned from RIP STOP are already incorporated into the training, planning and exercise activities scheduled next year.

This year was also a time to sustain the activities conducted in previous years. We facilitated another tabletop exercise with the Emporia Zoo and Lyon County and ensured we remained engaged with our new partners as we prepared for the RIP STOP exercise. Field veterinarians from KDA and USDA made it a priority to visit and offer planning assistance to the zoological parks through-out the year.

KDA was an active participant in the Wolf Creek exercise activities this year. The Ingestion pathway exercise is conducted every six years to test our ability to make protective action recommendations regarding agriculture products that may be exposed in a radiation emergency. Several staff spent six days in the State

Emergency Operations Center simulating our activities regarding the protection of the food supply.

We continue to remain actively engaged in the Multistate Partnership for Agriculture Security which added a 15th state this year: New Mexico. Kansas is hosting the annual meeting at the Village West Complex in early January. The partnership has been active in working on the border state Memorandums of Understanding regarding the implementation of livestock and commodity movement control orders. Due to staff turnover in several of our border states, it has taken longer to finish than expected. We recently met with state officials from Missouri and expect to sign an MOU in January of 2014. We are meeting with officials in Oklahoma and hope to agree on our methodology in late January. We completed MOU's with Nebraska and Colorado in 2012.

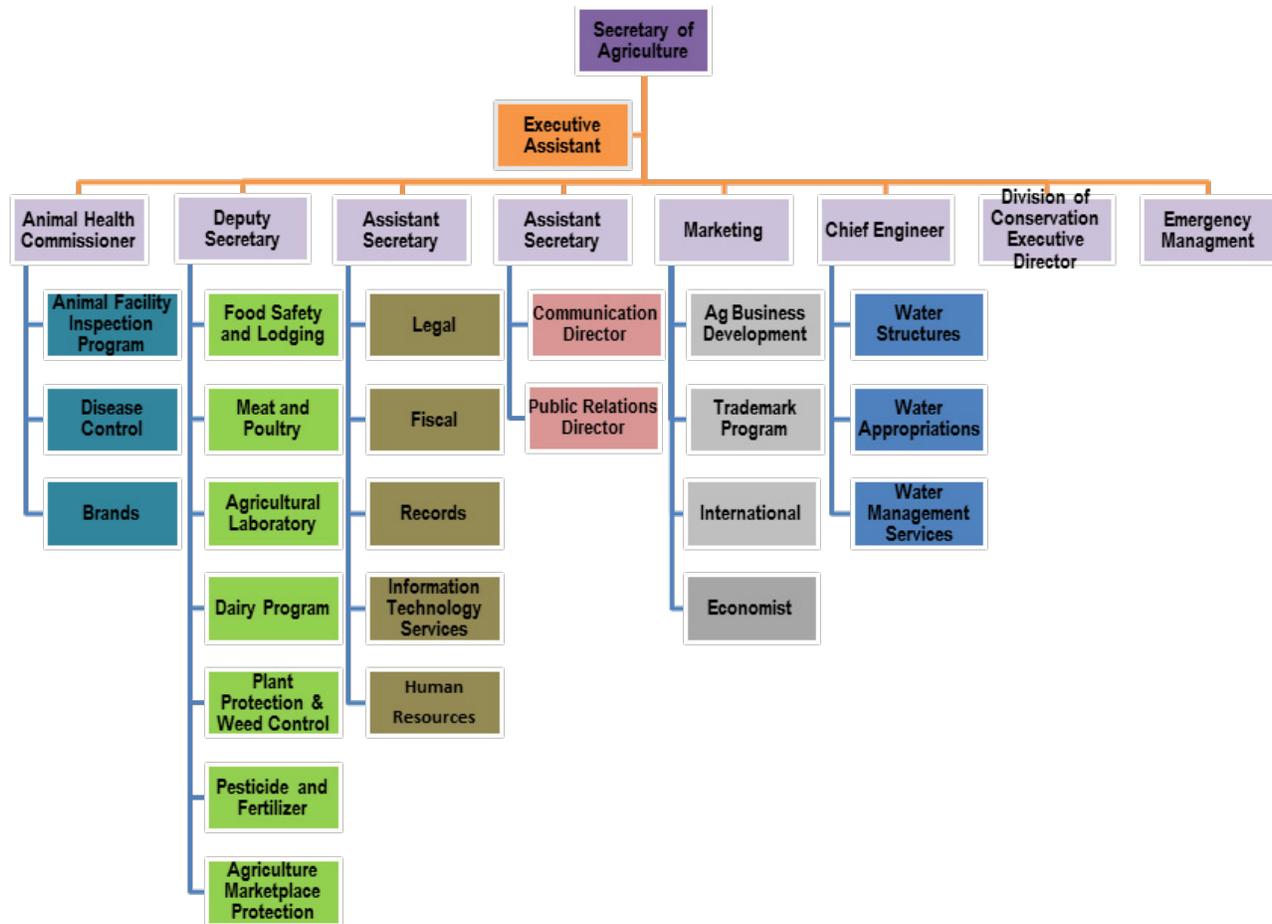


RIP STOP found KDA staff from across multiple program areas including the Governor's office working together for a coordinated response.

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.

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Kansas' Rank in U.S. Agriculture

1st	All Wheat Produced	382,200,000 bu.	13th	Soybeans Produced	83,820,000 bu.
2nd	Sorghum Grain Produced	81,900,000 bu.		All Market Sheep and Lambs, Jan. 1, 2013	23,000 head
3rd	Sorghum Silage Produced	450,000 tons		Alfalfa Hay Produced	1,820,000 tons
	Cattle Slaughtered	6,227,300 head		16th	
	All Cattle and Calves on Farms, Jan. 1, 2013	5,850,000 head		All Meat and Other Goats, Jan. 1, 2013	34,000 head
	Cattle and Calves on Grain Feed, Jan. 1, 2013	2,250,000 head		Milk Production	2,731,000,000 lbs.
	Red Meat Production by Com'l. Slaughter Plants	5,274,200,00 lbs.		Dry Edible Beans Produced	158,000 cwt.
	Commercial Grain Storage Capacity, Dec. 1, 2012	940,000,000 bu.	17th		
4th	Sunflowers Produced	85,700,000 lbs.		Upland Cotton Produced	70,000 bales
				Oats Produced	990,000 bu.
7th			20th		
	All Beef Cows That Have Calved, Jan. 1, 2013	1,328,000 head		Licensed Dairy Herds	340 herds
	All Hay Produced	4,340,000 tons	22nd		
	Barley Produced	413,000 bu.		All Summer Potatoes Produced	1,820,000 cwt.
	Irrigated Land, 2007 Census for Agriculture	2,762,748 acres		All Milk Goats, Jan. 1, 2013	4,900 head
8th			23rd		
	All Other Hay (Excluding Alfalfa) Produced	2,520,000 tons		All Sheep and Lambs on Farms, Jan. 1, 2013	65,000 head
10th					
	Corn Grain Produced	379,200,000 bu.			
	Corn Silage Produced	4,050,000 tons			
	Hogs on Farms, Dec. 1, 2012	1,910,00 head			

Numbers based on 2012 data.

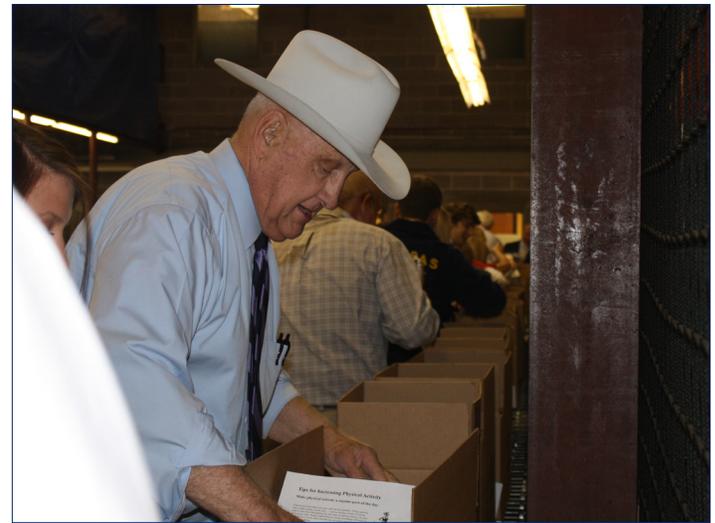
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Clockwise: Governor Brownback visited with Ken McCarty at the ribbon cutting for the new dairy processing facility. Sec. Rodman helped kick off the Neighbor to Neighbor food drive co-sponsored by KDA. Jan and Frank Lyons, Manhattan, visited with a trade team visiting from Russia. Jackie McClaskey and Landon Fulmer discuss issues during the RIP STOP training exercise. Secretary Rodman visited a school garden in Lawrence as part of the Farm to School celebration. A successful visit to Russia that included several Kansas businessmen in addition to Governor Brownback and Secretary Rodman.