

AGENCY PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Administrative Services: Administrative Services

Subprogram History

The Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) is the nation's first department of agriculture, devoted to the total support of agriculture in Kansas. Crafted from the roots of the Kansas Agriculture Society and Kansas State Agricultural Society, dating back to 1855 and 1862, respectively, the State Board of Agriculture was officially created by the Kansas Legislature in 1872. It was not until 1994 that the Board was officially renamed the Kansas Department of Agriculture. In 2014, a majority of the department was relocated from Topeka to the current headquarters' location in Manhattan.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Administrative Services program within KDA houses all of the support functions of the agency, as well as the Office of the Secretary. Without these integral functions, such as Fiscal, Human Resources, Information Technology (IT), Legal, and Communication, the agency would cease to function. Proper guidance and oversight for the entire agency is provided at this level and communicated to employees, stakeholders, and interested parties. Should this program not be funded, these duties would statutorily be required to be assumed by other state agencies or state employees. A large degree of synergism, education, and experience would be lost, as well as goodwill with the agricultural industry as a whole. The agency would jeopardize their ability to compete and receive top federal grant awards, causing further negative consequences to the agency.

Statutory Basis

KSA Chapter 74 Article 5 KSA 74-569 - Organization of the Department of Agriculture KSA 74-576 - Powers and duties of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	1	1

Ag Marketing: Ag Marketing

Subprogram History

The Division of Agriculture Marketing, Advocacy and Outreach was originally created in the Board of Agriculture but was transferred to the Department of Commerce in 1995. In 2011, the division was transferred into the Department of Agriculture. The Division is organized into the following programs: Agriculture Workforce Development, Domestic Market Development, Compliance Education and Agency Outreach/Advocacy, Economist and Statistics, International Market Development and From the Land of Kansas/Affiliated Programs (local foods and farmers' markets). Additionally, the division has a 12-member Agriculture Marketing, Promotions and Advisory Board that meets quarterly and serves as a citizen sounding board for program activities.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Consequences of not funding this program include: failure to meet statutory obligations as outlined below; loss of a voice for and support staff hired and trained to validate, promote and mentor/grow/expand Kansas agriculture (farmers, ranchers and agribusinesses/Ag Growth Strategy) domestically and internationally all while also serving a supply chain network associated with the direct, indirect and induced effects of the industry; loss of management oversight for the current KDA/Kansas Value Added Foods & Meat Laboratory partnerships designed to provide discounted services to Kansas food, beverage and meat processing/value add entities; dissolution of the state trademark program - From the Land of Kansas - and marketing initiatives/benefits (including eCommerce) offered through the program for farmers' markets and small/mid-sized food and agriculture entities; loss of securing and administering Federal funding associated with USDA AMS grants and USDA FAS market access/market development (International/federal cooperator partnerships); loss of agency economics and statistics validating the Kansas agriculture industry and data collection by statisticians contributing to feeder cattle indexes and hay/sunflower market pricing reports published by USDA AMS; loss of state/domestic agricultural advocacy initiatives including support for and engagement with secondary and post-secondary classrooms/audiences.

Statutory Basis

ERO #40 (2011) KSA 74-5, 112-5, 118 - establishing agriculture marketing and promotions within KDA. Agriculture products (1996) KSA 74-50, 156-50, 163 - product development, value added center, trademark registration, contract fulfillment. Farmers' Market (2013) KSA 2-3801-3804 - farmers' market definition, registration, liability protection. Fostering Development and Economic Welfare of Agriculture Industry KSA 74-576 KSA 74-504.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Animal Health: Animal Health

Subprogram History

Kansas Department of Animal Health became a stand alone agency in 1969 by combining the Livestock Sanitary Commission and the State Brand Commission. Via a Governor's reorganization order, the Kansas Animal Health Department became a division of the Kansas Department of Agriculture in July 1, 2011. It is now know as the Kansas Division of Animal Health. Currently there are three programs that make up the Division - Animal Disease Control, Animal Facilities Inspection, Brands Program - all of which work to ensure the health and welfare of Kansas livestock and domestic animals.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Funding sources are a combination of SGF, license and registration fees, USDA APHIS cooperative agreements, NADPRP farm bill funding, special program grants. Both farm bill funds and special program grants are project specific and provide opportunities for additional initiatives.

Statutory Basis

Animal Health KSA 47-104 through 47-2306 Stock running at large, strays, marks and brands, protection of domestic animals, registration of veterinarians, public livestock markets, deliveries in moto vehicles, disposal of dead animals, garbage restrictions, feedlots, pet animals, aquaculture, domesticated deer.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Conservation: Conservation

Subprogram History

The Division of Conservation, working with 105 local Conservation Districts, 75 organized Watershed Districts, other special-purpose districts, as well as state and federal entities administer programs to improve water quality, reduce soil erosion, conserve water, reduce flood potential and provide local water supply. The DOC has the responsibility to administer the Conservation Districts Law, the Watershed District Act and other statutes authorizing various programs.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Lack of funding for Division of Conservation programs would lead to greater soil erosion and loss of agricultural production which negatively impacts the Kansas economy, greater sediment and nutrient loading to streams and lakes which increases water treatment costs for municipalities and reduces water storage capacity, greater damage to crops, roads and structures caused by increased flooding, and the loss of 100+ full time positions with Conservation District staff across Kansas.

Statutory Basis

Conservation Districts Law - 1937 KSA 2-1901 to 2-1918 Conservation of soil and water, prevention of soil erosion, flood control, preservation of wildlife, protection of public lands.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	Yes	1	1

Dairy & Feed Safety: Dairy & Feed Safety

Subprogram History

The Dairy division within the old Board of Agriculture was established in 1925 within that same year the dairy law was transferred to the State Board of Agriculture. The Dairy Inspection program protects consumers in Kansas and other states. Inspectors regulate the dairy industry starting at the farm and continuing as the milk and milk products are transported, process, distributed and sold. The Feed Inspection program safeguards both human and animal health by inspecting feed manufacturers, transporters, distributors/retailers and animal production facilities to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Inspections and sampling would not be performed, increasing risk of milk product and commercial feed contamination, and/or adulteration putting public health and animal health at risk. Illness and death could result. Kansas milk and dairy products could not be shipped or sold in interstate commerce. Kansas feed manufacturers would not comply with FSMA requirements and could not export feed stuffs.

Statutory Basis

Dairy Law KSA 65-771 through 65-791 - licensing, inspection, and regulation of dairies and milk. Commercial Feeding Stuffs (1923) KSA 2-1001 et. seq. - require regulation and analysis of feed stuffs.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Food Safety: Food Safety

Subprogram History

Food inspection regulation dates back to the early 1900s and traditionally under KDHE. In 2003, the Legislative Division of Post Audit studied Kansas' food inspections and as a result, food inspection was moved to the Department of Agriculture in 2004 with lodging inspections following in 2008. This was done to place all food regulation under Department of Agriculture which was already doing meat, poultry, dairy, and egg inspections. A number of efficiencies were gained and continues to present.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Providing uniform food safety inspections in food establishments and food processing plants ensures a safe food supply to Kansas consumers. Failure to provide these inspections and regulate these food and lodging facilities under standard federal guidelines would significantly increase the risk of the consuming public and be detrimental to public health including possible death due to unsanitary food preparation conditions.

Statutory Basis

Transfer from KDHE to KDA (2004) KSA 74-581 Transfer from KDHE to KDA (2008) 74-5, 104 Food (1927) KSA 65-643 et seq. - licensing and inspecting food establishments and food processing plants. Lodging (1975) KSA 36-501 et seq. - licensing and inspection of lodging facilities ensuring minimum standards for safe and sanitary operation.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Grain Warehouse: Grain Warehouse			
Subprogram History			
In 1907, Kansas enacted its first warehousing laws. The early farmers recognized the need for government to regulate the grain industry much in the same way it regulated banks. The primary goal for the program has not changed in more than 100 years. 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 by either the state or federal government. It ensures that Kansas grain producers have safe, solvent warehouses where they may store their commodities. To achieve this, the program examines state-licensed facilities at least once each year. More examinations are made on licensed facilities that meet only the minimum financial requirements. A licensed elevator, with the approval of the Grain Warehouse Inspection program, may move open stored grain to another licensed, bonded terminal elevator. This allows smaller facilities to free up bin space for the next harvest. Also, with approval from the program, licensed facilities may use emergency or conditional storage space during harvest when storage space is in short supply. This allows the elevator to better serve Kansas crop producers. Examinations help eliminate fraud in the grain industry, ensure the quantity of stored commodities in Kansas licensed warehouses, maintain the percentage of loss to producers at zero.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
Defunding the Grain Warehouse program will have a significant negative effect on the Kansas economy by not ensuring that Kansas grain producers have safe, solvent warehouses where they may store their commodities as required by state statute.			
Statutory Basis			
Public Warehouses (1907) KSA 31-101 et seq. - supervision and regulation of all public warehouses storing grain. Grain Warehouse Law (2007) KSA 21-3711, 21-3736, 21-3737 - criminal acts relating to grain warehouses.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1
Laboratory: Laboratory			
Subprogram History			
Started 1953 to ensure quality of fertilizers, seeds (former), animal feeds, dairy products, livestock remedies (former), pesticides; Metrology lab was established in 1971; Added: meat and poultry, metrology, industrial hemp; Relocated lab during pandemic from Topeka to Manhattan in March 2020.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
Agricultural products and commodities that pose a public health/safety hazard would likely result in foodborne or feedborne illness. Lack of fairness in commerce from inaccurate weighing and measuring devices or improperly labeled feeds, fertilizers, and pesticides.			
Statutory Basis			
Weights and Measures Law (1947) KSA 83-201-224 - metrology lab and services Commercial Feeding Stuffs (1923) KSA 2-1001 et seq. Fertilizer Law (1907) KSA 2-1201 et seq. Soil Amendment Act (1975) KSA 2-2801 et seq. Agriculture Liming Materials Act (1976) KSA 2-2901 et seq. Pesticide Law (1976) KSA 2-2438a et seq. Meat and Poultry Inspection Act (1969) KSA 65-6a18 et seq. Dairy Inspection KSA 65-771 through 791.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Meat and Poultry: Meat and Poultry

Subprogram History

Kansas Meat and Poultry Inspection Program started in 1969 under the Kansas Department of Agriculture when the Meat and Poultry Inspection Act was created.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Kansas would be non-compliant with Federal law for meat inspection and we would lose federal funding. Either USDA would have to provide inspection services or meat processing could not continue. In the absence of inspection, meat and poultry products that pose a food safety hazard may enter the human food supply. Product adulteration and the incidence of economic fraud would have to be reported and investigated by another agency or not addressed.

Statutory Basis

Meat and Poultry Inspection Act (1969) KSA 65-6a18 et seq. - ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, regulatory oversight of meat and poultry processing, individual slaughter allowance. Food and Advertising Sales Practices (1984) KSA 50-901 et seq. - inspection, produce and price representation.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	Yes	1	1

Pesticide & Fertilizer: Pesticide & Fertilizer

Subprogram History

The Pesticide and Fertilizer Program works to ensure compliance with Kansas statutes and regulations governing products that are used to control pests or to enhance plant growth. The Program strives to achieve its mission through compliance assistance and outreach education; complaint investigation; and monitoring inspections. The Kansas Department of Agriculture has been responsible for pesticide and fertilizer regulation since the implementation of the various statutes identified above. In approximately 1999, the Pesticide and Fertilizer Program was integrated after the fertilizer section was transferred from the Agricultural Commodity Assurance Program.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Pesticide and Fertilizer Program needs funding to ensure it meets its statutory and regulatory duties. If the Pesticide and Fertilizer Program is not funded and the statutory and regulatory duties are not met, it is likely that pesticide misuse complaints would increase and such complaints would not be investigated; consumers would not know if a product was properly registered in Kansas; and there would be no oversight of chemigation process which may result in an increased likelihood of groundwater contamination. Additionally, not adequately funding the Pesticide and Fertilizer Program may result in Kansas losing primacy under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) which would likely increase the presence of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the state, including additional federal enforcement actions being pursued against Kansas businesses.

Statutory Basis

Fertilizer Law (1907) KSA 2-1201 et seq., ensures that fertilizer products are properly labeled and safely stored; governs the storage and transport of anhydrous ammonia and licensure of individuals who blend fertilizer products. Agricultural Chemical Act (1947) KSA 2-2201 et seq., governs the registration of pesticide products that will be distributed, sold, delivered, and transported in the state. Soil Amendment Act (1975) KSA 2-2801 et seq., requires registration and proof of efficacy for any substance which is intended to improve physical, chemical or other characteristics of the soil, or improve crop production. Pesticide Law (1976) KSA 2-2438 et seq., governs pesticide use in Kansas, provides for licensure of pesticide businesses and dealers, and provides for training and certification of pesticide applicators in the state. Chemigation Safety Law (1985) KSA 2-3301 et seq., requires registration of all water points of diversion that will be used in the chemigation process.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
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Mandatory	No	1	1
Plant Protection & Weed Control: Plant Protection & Weed Control			
Subprogram History			
The purpose of the Plant Protection and Weed Control program is to: protect the state's native and cultivated plants from the introduction and outbreak of harmful plant pests, including insects, plant diseases, weeds and other organisms; provide inspection and certification services to ensure compliance with statutes and quarantines and to facilitate movement of plants and plant products to other states and countries; manage pests of regulatory significance within the state; ensure that plants, plant products, and seed offered for sale in Kansas meet the requirements of the Plant Pest and Agricultural Commodity Act, the Kansas Seed Law, the Kansas Noxious Weed Law, and the Commercial Industrial Hemp Act.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
Defunding the Plant Protection and Weed Control program will have a significant negative effect on the Kansas economy. Important plant safeguarding, export certification, consumer protection, and industrial hemp licensing activities will not be completed as require by state statute.			
Statutory Basis			
Seed (1925) KSA 2-1415 et seq. - ensure seeds are tested and labeled accurately. Plant Pest Act (1965) KSA 2-2112 et seq. - licensing and inspection of plant dealers, certification of Kansas commodities, plant pests and diseases, and quarantine authority Barberry Eradication Act (1951) KSA 2-2712 et seq. - black stem rust and common barberry nuisances. Noxious Weed Act (1943) KSA 2-1314 et seq. - control of noxious weeds. Commercial Industrial Hemp Act (2019) KSA 2-3901 et seq. - cultivation of industrial hemp in a research and future commercial program.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	Yes	1	1
Water Appropriations: Water Appropriations			
Subprogram History			
We administer the Water Appropriation Act which allocates water to our citizens with terms, conditions, and limitations that provides a framework of first in time is first in right to the water. This allocation method maximizes the use of water for the best economic benefit and protects private property rights.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
Certificates, permits, changes to water rights, would not be processed and issued. Water use reporting data would not be collected. Private property rights would not be protected. The state's economy would be hurt by not allowing water to be put to a beneficial use. Some water users would take advantage of their neighbors by using more water than authorized.			
Statutory Basis			
KSA 42-701-730 (irrigation districts) KSA 68-2201-2215 (junkyards and salvage control) KSA 74-506a-506d, 74-510 - (Division of Water Resources) KSA 74-509 (irrigation plants) KSA 74-2610, 2622 (Kansas Water Authority and Kansas Water Office) KSA 82a-601-647 (rural water) KSA 82a-701-737, 740, 42-303, 313 (water appropriation) KSA 82a-954 (water protection) KSA 82a-1020-1040 (groundwater management districts) KSA 82a-1301-1320 (water plan storage) KSA 82a-1330-1348 (water assurance).			
Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Water Management: Water Management

Subprogram History

The water management services program is responsible to administer the state's four interstate river compacts, provide technical assistance to the water appropriation program, evaluate complex hydrologic scenarios to enhance water management, investigate groundwater impairment claims, and maintain and enhance the official water rights information database.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Not funding this program would severely jeopardize Kansas's ability to secure its water supply from Colorado on the Arkansas River, and from Colorado and Nebraska on the Republican River. Not funding this program would also eliminate the agency's ability to use state of the art hydrologic modeling and analysis tools to develop, implement, and evaluate water management tools and strategies leading to poor management of water resources and economic harm to local and regional economies.

Statutory Basis

KSA 2-1915, 1919, 1930 (conservation measures) KSA 12-635-638, 12-1616b, 12-766 (flood control/mapping) KSA 24-105, 126 (levees) KSA 24-656-668 (drainage districts) KSA 24-1201-1237 (watershed districts) KSA 42-701-730 (irrigation districts) KSA 68-2201-2215 (junkyards and salvage control) KSA 74-506a-506d, 74-510 - (Division of Water Resources) KSA 74-509 (irrigation plants) KSA 74-2610, 2622 (Kansas Water Authority and Kansas Water Office) KSA 79-201g, 82a-405-410 (water storage) KSA Chapter 82 (Waters and Watercourses).

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Water Structures: Water Structures

Subprogram History

The Water Structures Program reviews projects that involve dams, stream modifications, levees, floodplain fills and provides technical assistance and coordination for local communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program for the protection of property and public safety. These duties were authorized starting in 1929 with the passage of the Obstructions in Streams Act and Levee Law.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Severe private and public property damage or loss of life could occur due to failure of aging dams and other water structures, inappropriate floodplain development or poor construction of water structures. Private property rights could be infringed upon by neighbors constructing dams or other structures that are not properly designed. The citizens of Kansas would not be able to participate in the NFIP to help cover loss costs associated with disasters. Perspective property buyers and current owners would not have accurate data on flooding risks.

Statutory Basis

KSA 82a-301-328 (stream obstruction) KSA 24-105, 126 (levees) KSA 12-635-638, 12-1616b, 12-766 (flood control/mapping) KSA 82a-325-327 (environmental coordination) KSA 24-1201-1237 (watershed districts) KSA-82a-1601-1609 (small lakes).

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	Yes	1	1

Weights & Measures: Weights & Measures

Subprogram History

KDA inspects all retail fuel devices every 18 months, these devices have a compliance rate around 90%. Other commercial devices such as scales, non-fuel meters, propane meters, moisture meters etc. are required to be inspected annually by a licensed service company, these devices have a compliance rate around 50%. KDA inspects a small portion of all non fuel devices on an annual basis. Do to the reliance on private service companies KDA no longer has the equipment or staffing to perform inspections of all device types and has not kept pace with new technology entering the market place such as Mass Flow Meters, Electric Vehicle Charging stations, Grain Moisture Meters, etc.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Weights and Measures provides traceability for Kansas Weighing and Measuring Devices to the National System of Weights and Measures Standards and Performance Testing. This ensures equity in the marketplace for Kansans and facilitates trade locally, nationally and internationally. Failure to maintain accurate weighing and measuring devices harms Kansan's, both purchasers and sellers. This harm is economic and results in many millions of dollars in lost revenue annually for Kansans. If trust in the weighing and measuring system is lost it could also result in lost trade and/or the requirement for traded items to be weighed elsewhere which would add additional cost for businesses. As an example there are some scales in Kansas over which several billion dollars of beef are traded annually. For a single scale trading 3 billion dollars of beef, a 0.1% error would result in 3 million dollars of lost revenue to either the beef producers selling beef or to the packing plant buying it. While we don't have the data to determine the value of all products sold annually in Kansas, it is easy to see how very small errors can have significant revenue impacts for Kansans irregardless of the product, beef, grain, oil, fuel, steel, gravel, cement, milk, chemicals, etc.

Statutory Basis

Weights and Measures Law (1947) KSA 83-201-224 - metrology lab and services, monitoring and testing of scales, packages, and scanners. Device Inspection (1985) KSA 83-301-311 - annual testing of commercial weighing devices by licensed service companies. Petroleum Products Inspection Law (1935) KSA 55-422-427, 55-429, 55-433-447 - inspection of fuel dispensers. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (1952) KSA 83-143-149 - inspection of weighing and measuring devices, sale tickets.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	1	1

Subprograms Without Narrative Data

AGENCY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Administrative Services: Administrative Services								
Goal	Type	Measure						
Advocate for agriculture and KDA programs through traditional and other media.	Output	Number of news releases	60	65	68	62	65	65

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Assist programs in the modernization of legacy IT services and continue to improve existing services.	Outcome	IT user satisfaction rating	96.00%	96.00%	97.00%	97.00%	97.00%	97.00%
	Output	Number of IT Service Desk requests resolved	2,787	2,684	2,785	2,402	2,500	2,600
Provide comprehensive Human Resources services to KDA employees and future KDA employees.	Outcome	Percent of full-time employees retained	83.00%	81.00%	86.00%	87.00%	87.00%	87.00%
Provide open records to the public in a timely manner.	Output	Number of open record requests processed	981	1,095	1,074	976	1,000	1,100
Provide timely, accurate, and efficient fiscal services (accounts payable and accounts receivable).	Outcome	Number of vouchers per staff member	1,313	1,329	1,556	819	1,500	1,500
	Output	Number of vouchers processed in SMART	5,253	5,319	7,782	4,089	5,000	5,000
Provide timely, accurate, and efficient legal services (process administrative enforcement orders and settlement agreements).	Outcome	Average number of processing days for orders in Legal	19	21	11	10	10	10
		Number of orders issued by Legal for all programs	451	482	597	533	550	550
	Output	Number of settlement conferences held	79	85	175	166	175	175
Ag Marketing: Ag Marketing								
Goal	Type	Measure						
		Community Engagement Opportunities for Ag Sector Growth Insights				6	12	12
		Number of Inbound and Outbound Trade Missions				22	25	25
		Number of Registered Farmers' Markets				118	125	130
	Output	Total value of agriculture trade in billions of dollars	\$4.10	\$5.50	\$4.64	\$4.75	\$4.85	\$5.00
Increase and enhance export opportunities for Kansas farmers, ranchers, and agribusinesses.	Outcome	International Market Development / Total Agricultural Trade Value in billions of dollars	\$5.30	\$5.50	\$4.64	\$4.75	\$4.85	\$5.00

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Increase the awareness of making Kansas a potential state for the relocation or expansion of agriculture business.	Output	Strategic Growth Initiative (SGI) community facilitations	3	4	4	0		
Serve all Kansans through innovate 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.	Outcome	Implan / State and County Contributions, in billions of dollars	\$53.40	\$57.00	\$68.00	\$63.61	\$60.00	\$60.00
	Output	From the Land of Kansas, Total Members	340	424	523	463	475	500
		Total Sales Generated from FLOK E-Commerce Member Marketing Initiatives	\$74,634.00	\$56,604.00	\$67,771.00	\$75,516.73	\$77,000.00	\$79,000.00
Animal Health: Animal Health								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Output	Number of AFI facility inspections		853	758	916	825	825
Enhance animal disease emergency response capabilities.	Outcome	Conduct and develop at least one emergency management exercise and participate in one non-KDA sponsored exercise or tabletop event per year	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
		Respond to Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) FAD investigation requests within a four-hour timeframe of report	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
		Utilize all available funds that are provided from USDA and DHS in a responsible and effective manner, in line with approved workplan	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	Output	Number of Certificate of Veterinary Inspections (CVI)	62,432	65,894	68,923	63,938	65,000	65,000
		Number of Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) investigations	58	83	86	41	60	60

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Support division responsibilities, including disease investigation and response and maintain interaction with regulated industries and stakeholders.	Outcome	Conduct routine inspections of licensed facilities as outlined in statutes, regulations and internal policies, as well as conduct pet animal complaint inspections within 3 days (72-hours)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
		Respond to Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) FAD investigation requests within a four-hour timeframe of report	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
		Utilize all available funds that are provided from USDA and DHS in a responsible and effective manner, in line with approved workplan	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	Output	Number of Avian Influenza tests by state staff	1,220	1,320	1,070	1,197	1,500	1,500
		Number of Certificate of Veterinary Inspections (CVI)	62,432	65,894	68,923	63,938	65,000	65,000
		Number of Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) investigations	58	83	86	41	60	60
		Number of Official Calfhod vaccinations	162,524	147,569	133,888	75,969	75,000	

Conservation: Conservation

Goal	Type	Measure						
Implement the State Water Plan and 50-Year Water Vision by addressing priority resource concerns through increase local technical assistance and targeted conservation practices with special initiatives and partnerships/cooperative grants/agreements.	Outcome	Conserve and Extend the High Plains Aquifer by retiring water rights with CREP and WaterTAP Programs (irrigated acres retired)	420	148	248	640	600	700

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Implement the State Water Plan and 50-Year Water Vision by addressing priority resource concerns through increase local technical assistance and targeted conservation practices with special initiatives and partnerships/cooperative grants/agreements.	Outcome	Effectively implement conservation practices on private lands by offering cost-share for agricultural best management practices statewide (tons of soil saved)	164,286	236,963	193,780	192,888	175,000	175,000
		Improve the State's Water Quality by targeting conservation efforts to high priority areas (acres protected in high priority areas)	40,154	39,435	49,479	44,974	45,000	50,000
		Reduce our Vulnerability to Extreme Events by improving soil health through providing education and information (number of producers attending soil health workshops)	3,000	2,670	2,820	3,024	3,000	3,500
	Output	Conserve and Extend the High Plains Aquifer by retiring water rights (dollars spent on CREP and WaterTAP Programs)	\$227,870.00	\$74,726.00	\$91,584.00	\$1,524,974.00	\$1,250,000.00	\$1,500,000.00
Increase in efficiency and effectiveness of State Water Plan program implementation/administration.	Outcome	Effectively provide technical assistance to implement conservation practices on private land by completing agreements to sponsor Conservation Technical Assistance contracts with Conservation Districts (number of contracts)	40	40	43	42	40	44
		Secure, protect and restore our Kansas reservoirs by implementing streambank stabilization projects to reduce reservoir sedimentation (tons of soil reduced)	40,233	19,810	10,334	14,537	39,030	40,000

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Increase in efficiency and effectiveness of State Water Plan program implementation/administration.	Output	Effectively implement conservation practices on private lands by offering cost-share for agricultural best management practices statewide (dollars spent in Water Resources and Non-Point Source programs)	\$2,002,429.00	\$2,804,610.00	\$4,444,282.00	\$6,737,591.00	\$5,500,000.00	\$5,500,000.00
		Improve the State's Water Quality by targeting conservation efforts to high priority areas (dollars spent in high priority areas)	\$2,301,311.00	\$2,799,610.00	\$2,199,898.00	\$3,311,417.00	\$3,500,000.00	\$4,000,000.00
		Reduce our Vulnerability to Extreme Events by improving soil health through providing education and information (dollars spent on soil health)	\$625,344.00	\$884,645.00	\$291,774.00	\$422,714.00	\$400,000.00	\$500,000.00
		Secure, protect and restore our Kansas reservoirs by implementing streambank stabilization projects to reduce reservoir sedimentation (dollars spent on streambank stabilization)	\$1,531,826.00	\$1,084,589.00	\$625,511.00	\$1,730,668.00	\$2,000,000.00	\$2,500,000.00
Provide support for conservation districts.	Output	Conserve and Extend the High Plains Aquifer by retiring water rights (dollars spent on CREP and WaterTAP Programs)	\$227,870.00	\$74,726.00	\$91,584.00	\$1,524,974.00	\$1,250,000.00	\$1,500,000.00
		Effectively provide technical assistance to implement conservation practices on private land by completing agreements to sponsor Conservation Technical Assistance contracts with Conservation Districts (federal funding leveraged)	\$1,430,564.00	\$1,142,090.00	\$1,191,510.00	\$642,340.00	\$750,000.00	\$1,000,000.00

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Dairy & Feed Safety: Dairy & Feed Safety								
Goal	Type	Measure						
Achieve and maintain compliance with FDA guidelines and National standards.	Outcome	Percentage of passing feed samples vs. deficient samples each fiscal year	80.00%	93.00%	92.00%	95.20%	95.00%	95.00%
	Output	Total FDA-related inspections completed, as specified in Goal B	177	154	78	91	100	120
Grain program efficiencies by continuing to automate and streamline inspection, sampling, and record-keeping processes.	Outcome	Percentage of FDA required dairy state surveys completed each fiscal year	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Provide a fair-minded regulatory environment for the Kansas dairy and commercial feed industry which results in safe, clean, unadulterated milk, dairy, and commercial feed products for both animal and human feed consumers.	Outcome	Percentage of passing dairy farm raw milk samples compared to total amount of samples analyzed each fiscal year	96.00%	95.00%	96.00%	95.90%	96.00%	96.00%
	Output	Total amount of state inspections (evaluations, tanker inspections, feed sample inspections, sampler evaluations) completed by both dairy and feed programs each fiscal year	2,111	1,627	1,951	1,464	1,500	1,500
Food Safety: Food Safety								
Goal	Type	Measure						
Maintain outreach to customers through training and educational meetings.	Outcome	Percentage of inspections where education and training is provided to food establishments	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	Output	Number of Focus on Food Safety classes given	90	80	74	53	75	75
Professional development of Food Safety & Lodging program staff.	Outcome	Number of individual employees completing training plans, yearly	64.00%	100.00%	100.00%	19.00%	35.00%	35.00%

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Provide uniform, effective, and efficient food safety inspections in order to protect public health and maintain the public's confidence in Kansas establishments.	Outcome	Percentage of inspections performed at interval required by statute	96.00%	96.00%	96.00%	90.00%	95.00%	95.00%
	Output	Number of Food and Lodging inspections performed	20,530	21,520	20,870	21,419	22,000	22,000

Grain Warehouse: Grain Warehouse

Goal	Type	Measure						
Accelerated examinations for noncompliance to maintain a system that ensures zero loss to depositors by identifying and deterring fraud in the grain warehouse industry.	Output	Number of accelerated examinations	1	0	5	11	10	10
Protect grain depositors by performing subsequent exams of all licensed public grain warehouses once a year to ensure there are no losses due to fraud or mismanagement of records and grain quality is kept to the standards set forth by the State of Kansas.	Outcome	Number of grain warehouse failures	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Output	Bushels of licensed storage	565,279,000	575,855,000	523,616,000	502,267,000	510,000,000	515,000,000
Percent of annual examinations completed		85.00%	90.00%	100.00%	96.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
Provide a high level of customer service by completing special examinations when requested and measuring new facilities to add to licensed storage space or approve conditional storage space.	Outcome	Number of licensee complaints	0	0	0	0	0	0

Laboratory: Laboratory

Goal	Type	Measure						
Evaluate ongoing technical competency of analysts through completion of proficiency testing.	Outcome	Analysts complete proficiency testing for analytes on scope of accreditation (percentage of quarters on track or completed)	77.00%	92.00%	71.00%	95.00%	100.00%	100.00%

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Professional development of laboratory staff.	Outcome	Attend conferences and complete trainings remain current with issues of regulatory testing (percentage of quarters on track or completed)	92.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Protect consumer and animal health through multiple chemical and microbiological analyses of various food products sold in Kansas.	Outcome	Report test results within established times (percentage of quarters on track or completed)	79.00%	81.00%	88.00%	80.00%	90.00%	95.00%
	Output	Lab trainings completed	724	1,269	687	237	414	414
		Number of ISO-accredited, FDA-certified and NIST-certified test methods	67	67	67	60		
Meat and Poultry: Meat and Poultry								
Goal	Type	Measure						
Ensure that required sampling is done during the calendar year.	Outcome	Regulatory sampling in accordance with Federal and State requirements	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	Output	Required samples collected	827	728	665	365	365	365
Facilitate growth and education to new and existing businesses.	Outcome	Provide education materials and guidance to facilitate industry growth (slaughter numbers)		52,247	55,335	59,207	58,000	5,750
	Output	Total businesses licensed by M&P including processing, slaughter, wholesalers, animal food, broker and warehouses	580	649	619	665	665	665
Provide a fair-minded regulatory environment to the Kansas meat and poultry inspection industry to ensure our "equal to" status with FSIS.	Outcome	Fairly regulate Kansas meat processing facilities (number of slaughter, processing and custom plants)	105	110	112	102	102	102
	Output	Inspections performed (slaughter, compliance, patrols)	9,923	10,633	10,048	9,824	9,824	9,824

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Pesticide & Fertilizer: Pesticide & Fertilizer								
Goal	Type	Measure						
Efficiently apply state resources to provide an equitable and balanced regulatory environment.	Outcome	Promptly investigate pesticide misuse complaints in an attempt to determine a single source of the misuse by completing 90% of the investigations within 30 days	100.00%	94.00%	92.00%	97.00%	90.00%	90.00%
	Output	Total number of pesticide misuse complaint investigations completed by the Pesticide and Fertilizer Program	80	87	77	70	80	80
Maintain Kansas primacy under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to facilitate Kansas agriculture and restrict federal enforcement for noncompliance by Kansas pesticide business.	Outcome	Monitor at least 30% of the recertification training programs occurring in Kansas so EPA requirements are met and quality recertification training programs are provided to commercial applicators	73.00%	66.00%	42.00%	50.00%	30.00%	30.00%
		Provide opportunities for individuals to obtain and/or renew commercial applicator certification by proctoring at least 50 pesticide applicator certification examination sessions	64	72	65	64	50	50
	Output	Total number of certification exams taken in Kansas	3,068	3,597	3,520	3,614	3,000	3,000
Plant Protection & Weed Control: Plant Protection & Weed Control								
Goal	Type	Measure						
Ensure that seed offered for sale meets label guarantees and contains no noxious weeds or restricted weed seed exceeding allowed quantities.	Output	Number of live plant and seed dealer inspections	580	445	466	742	750	750

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Export Commodity Assurance: Provide export commodity assurance for Kansas-produced commodities so that the pest freedom requirements by other states and foreign countries are maintained to allow expeditious movement of those commodities in foreign and domestic trade.	Outcome	Number of complaints from clients	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Output	Number of export certificates issued	9,282	9,683	9,080	9,570	9,000	9,000
Safeguarding: Provide a system to safeguard Kansas' native and cultivated resources by excluding and/or early detection of high-profile exotic pests of regulatory significance which also allow the continued export of Kansas-produced plants and plant products.	Outcome	Number of quarantines for harmful plant pests	6	6	7	7	7	7
	Output	Number of live plant and seed dealer inspections	580	445	466	742	750	750
		Sites surveyed for harmful plant pests	4,607	2,779	2,204	1,925	3,000	3,000

Water Appropriations: Water Appropriations

Goal	Type	Measure						
Conduct field work, public outreach, and transparent rule development.	Outcome	Amount of water conserved, in acre-feet	11,951	10,683	11,951	16,454	16,924	17,900
	Output	Number of Water Conservation Areas (WCAs)	53	44	53	50	52	55
Ensure water rights and the resources are protected.	Outcome	Amount of water conserved, in acre-feet	11,951	10,683	11,951	16,454	16,924	17,900
		Percent of water use data received online	92.00%	92.00%	93.00%	93.30%	94.00%	94.50%
	Output	Number of Water Conservation Areas (WCAs)	53	44	53	50	52	55
		Water use reports processed	13,067	12,044	12,044	11,783	12,000	12,000

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Water Management: Water Management								
Goal	Type	Measure						
Continue to encourage the development and use of sound science to inform water management decisions.	Outcome	Provide technical support to facilitate Enhanced water management (requests filled)	1	1	12			
	Output	Hydrologic evaluations to facilitate LEMAs, WCAs and management strategies (staff hours)	5,724	5,435	5,642			
Protect Kansas water supplies through administering the KS-CO Arkansas River Compact.	Outcome	Protect Kansas entitlement under Ark River Compact (acre-feet of water)	62,149	33,230	98,875	78,650	90,000	90,000
	Output	Acres of Colorado inspected for compact compliance	22,155	22,355	22,347	22,359	22,500	22,500
Protect Kansas water supplies through administering the KS-CO-NE Republican River Compact.	Outcome	Protect Kansas entitlement under Republican River Compact (acre-feet of water)	143,933	119,063	115,325	102,735	115,000	115,000
	Output	Meetings with CO and NE leadership on compact issues	19	20	16	11	15	15
Water Structures: Water Structures								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Community interaction to produce accurate floodplain maps. Outcome based on number of effective maps per year	10	5	4	8	0	6
Ensure effective community engagement and risk communication.	Outcome	Reduce NFIP claims through regulation, community engagement and public awareness (net total NFIP claims)	635,420	68,967	650,908	3,762,628	600,000	600,000
	Output	Conduct RiskMAP public meetings (number of meetings)	80	86	63	22	20	20

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Increase public awareness of floodplain management, stream obstructions, and channel changes.	Outcome	No loss of life and property damage due to water structure failures. Outcome based on number of lives lost	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Reduce NFIP claims through regulation, community engagement and public awareness (net total NFIP claims)	635,420	68,967	650,908	3,762,628	600,000	600,000
	Output	Conduct RiskMAP public meetings (number of meetings)	80	86	63	22	20	20
		Processing time for general permits (days)	8	9	9	8	14	14
		Processing time for stream obstruction, channel change, floodplain fill and levee permits (days)	34	33	34	33	35	35
		Processing times for dam permits (days)	224	136	411	194	180	180
	Regulate dams, stream modifications, levee and floodplain fills for the protection of life, property, and public safety.	Outcome	No loss of life and property damage due to water structure failures. Outcome based on number of lives lost	0	0	0	0	0
Reduce NFIP claims through regulation, community engagement and public awareness (net total NFIP claims)			635,420	68,967	650,908	3,762,628	600,000	600,000
Output		Processing time for general permits (days)	8	9	9	8	14	14
		Processing time for stream obstruction, channel change, floodplain fill and levee permits (days)	34	33	34	33	35	35
		Processing times for dam permits (days)	224	136	411	194	180	180

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Weights & Measures: Weights & Measures								
Goal	Type	Measure						
	Outcome	Percent of fuel inspections in compliance		86.00%	90.00%	91.00%	90.00%	90.00%
		Percent of scale inspections in compliance		84.00%	92.00%	93.00%	90.00%	90.00%
Improve compliance education.	Outcome	Total number of complaints	103	87	128	155	170	170
	Output	Number of educational events / price verification trainings	84	94	60	57	60	60
Improve program coverage.	Outcome	Total number of complaints	103	87	128	155	170	170
Utilize available resources efficiently.	Outcome	Percent of failed price verification (PV) inspections	46.00%	46.00%	28.00%	46.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		Total number of complaints	103	87	128	155	170	170
	Output	Total number of fuel inspections	27,530	28,634	32,062	37,608	39,000	39,000
		Total number of price verification (PV) inspections	1,610	485	330	403	700	700
		Total number of scale inspections	23,697	13,061	17,804	18,716	18,800	18,800

Footnotes