

Fiscal Year 2006
Grants and Loans Report

Prepared by



December 2006



632 S.W. Van Buren, Suite 100, Topeka, Kansas 66603
(785) 296-1460 · fax (785) 296-1463
www.kansasinc.org · ksinc@ink.org

Stan Ahlerich, *President*

Since 1990, Kansas, Inc. has prepared an annual report detailing the statewide allocation of grants and loans awarded by state agencies. This report details grants and loans activity in four major categories, including: Economic Development, Community Development, Community Development Block Grants, and Natural Resources. In accordance with K.S.A. 74-8015, Kansas, Inc. is pleased to submit this report to the Governor and Legislature.

The Kansas, Inc. 2005 update to the *County Economic Vitality and Distress Report* is intended to serve as a supplement to this report, by providing information to analyze the distribution of grants and loans by the economic distress of those receiving funding. The distribution of grants and loans is also analyzed by county size (Metropolitan, Micropolitan, and Rural), Kansas Department of Commerce regions, and per capita distribution patterns.

This analysis attempts to provide a detailed understanding of the distribution of grants and loans by state agencies throughout Kansas. The information within this report is directly from agencies who have been assigned to provide assistance within the defined categories. Kansas, Inc. has limited influence on the collection and reporting of the information provided by these agencies, and therefore this report relies heavily on the data that is provided.

This year Kansas, Inc. has included information from the Kansas Bioscience Authority and the Kansas Center for Entrepreneurship within the report; however, the Center for Entrepreneurship did not have any FY 2006 funds that were included within this report. Both of these initiatives were born out of legislation stemming from the 2004 Kansas Economic Growth Act.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this report, feel free to contact our research analyst, Daniel Korber, at (785) 296-1460 or by email at: dan.korber@ksinc.state.ks.us

We hope you will find this publication to be of value to you in the course of your work.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stan Ahlerich", written over a light blue horizontal line.

Stan R. Ahlerich
President

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The FY 2006 Grants and Loans report contains information on awards made by state agencies for economic and community development purposes. The following agencies have provided information on grants and loans for this report:

- Kansas Arts Commission (KAC)
- Kansas Bioscience Authority *
- Kansas Board of Regents (KBOR)
- Kansas Department of Commerce (Commerce)
- Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP)
- Kansas Housing Resource Corporation (KHRC)
- Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation (KTEC)
- State Conservation Commission (SCC)

** FY 2006 was the first year the Kansas Bioscience Authority provided information for this report.*

Funding sources for grants and loans include the Economic Development Initiatives Fund, state, and federal funds.

This report summarizes several programs to provide an overview of the grants and loans activities throughout Kansas. To achieve specific objectives, each program has specific guidelines for implementation and the award process. Project eligibility and awards are subject to program-specific requirements that are determined either on a local, state, or federal basis. Several programs are awarded on a competitive basis, while others may be on a first-come/first-serve basis, or an as-needed basis. Ultimately, all programs are subject to funding limitations and there may be more requests than funds available during any given period. Also, while grants and loans are assigned to specific counties in this report, the impact of these initiatives may reach beyond those borders.

This report provides an overview of FY 2006, and it is important to understand that the information provided can be influenced by both specific objectives and guidelines of each program and by awards made in previous years.

Analysis of FY 2006 Grants and Loans:

Within the Economic Development category, approximately \$53.2 million was awarded statewide, on a per capita basis this amounts to \$19.39 per individual. The following amounts were distributed by each agency: Commerce (\$31.7 million), KTEC (\$10.1 million), KBOR (\$7.0 million), and Bioscience (\$4.5 million). Johnson received the highest amount of funding, with approximately \$25.8 million, primarily composed of \$19.3 million from the Investments in Major Projects and Comprehensive Training (IMPACT) program. Based on the analysis, typically Metropolitan counties and counties with major universities received higher amounts of funding. Based on region, counties in the East Central Region (\$32.4 million) received the highest amount of funding.

Within the Community Development category, approximately \$74.5 million was awarded statewide, on a per capita basis this amounts to \$27.14 per individual. The following amounts were distributed by each agency: KHRC (\$72.6 million), KAC (\$1.6 million), and Commerce (\$0.3 million). Sedgwick received the highest amount of funding, with approximately \$18.3 million, primarily composed of \$16.2 million from the Housing Tax Credit (HTCP) program. Based on the analysis, both Metropolitan and Micropolitan counties received higher amounts of funding than Rural counties. Based on region, the South Central Region (\$24.5 million) received the highest amount of funding.

Within the Small Cities CDBG category, approximately \$19.5 million was awarded statewide, on a per capita basis this amounts to \$7.12 per individual. Bourbon received the highest amount of funding, with approximately \$1.1 million. Based on the analysis, Rural counties (\$11.2 million) received considerably higher total amounts of funding than Metropolitan (\$3.9 million) and Micropolitan (\$4.5 million) counties.

Within the Direct Entitlement Communities CDBG category, approximately \$10.8 million was awarded to eight Metropolitan entitlement communities during FY 2006, including: Lawrence (\$0.8 million), Johnson County (\$1.2 million), Overland Park (\$0.7 million), Shawnee (\$0.2 million), Leavenworth (\$0.4 million), Wichita (\$2.9 million), Topeka (\$2.0 million), and Kansas City, KS (\$2.5 million).

Within the Natural Resources category, approximately \$11.2 million was awarded statewide, on a per capita basis this amounts to \$4.09 per individual. The following amounts were distributed by each agency: SCC (\$8.5 million), and KDWP (\$2.7 million). Cloud received the highest amount of funding, with approximately \$0.9 million. Based on the analysis, Rural counties (\$6.7 million) received higher total amounts than Metropolitan (\$2.4 million) and Micropolitan (\$2.1 million) counties. Based on region, the North Central Region (\$2.7 million) received the highest amount of funding.

INTRODUCTION

Since 1990, Kansas, Inc. has prepared an annual report detailing the statewide allocation of grants and loans awarded by state agencies. This report details grants and loans activity in four categories, including: Economic Development, Community Development, Community Development Block Grants, and Natural Resources. This report can provide insight when considering issues such as targeting scarce resources to geographic regions, areas of economic distress, or for specific policy goals.

74-8015. Reports of community and economic development grants or loans.

(a) As used in this section “state agency” means any state office or officer, department, board, commission, institution, bureau, or any agency, division or unit within any office, department, board, commission or other state authority or any person requesting a state appropriation.

(b) On October 1, 1990, and annually thereafter, state agencies making community and economic development grants or loans shall submit to Kansas, Inc., in a form prescribed by Kansas, Inc., reports detailing community and economic development grants or loans made by such state agencies. Such reports shall include the identity of the recipient of such loans or grants. Kansas, Inc., shall provide annually, to the governor and the legislature, a compilation of such reports.

METHODOLOGY

Categories: Within this analysis, grants and loans administered by several state agencies are grouped into four categories:

1. **Economic Development** – This category includes programs administered by the Kansas Department of Commerce (Commerce), Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation (KTEC), Kansas Bioscience Authority, and the Kansas Board of Regents.
2. **Community Development** – This category includes programs administered by the Kansas Arts Commission and Commerce.
3. **Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)** –
 - a. **Small Cities Program** – This category includes the Small Cities program administered by Commerce by an annual appropriation through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Communities with a population of less than 50,000 are eligible to apply for funding on a competitive basis.
 - b. **Direct Entitlement Communities** – This category includes HUD funding issued directly to Entitlement Communities. Entitlement Communities that receive annual grants are central cities of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA’s); other metropolitan cities with populations of at least 50,000; and qualified urban counties with population of at least 200,000 (excluding the population of entitled cities).
4. **Natural Resources** – This category includes programs administered by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP) and the State Conservation Commission (SCC).

The State Board of Education, Kansas Water Office, and the Kansas Center for Entrepreneurship received surveys and reported they did not award economic or community development grants and loans during FY 2006.

The grants and loans information for each category – Economic Development, Community Development, Community Development Block Grants, and Natural Resources are then analyzed according to three categories. These categories, detailed on the following pages, include: County Economic Vitality and Distress, County Size (Metropolitan, Micropolitan, Rural), and Kansas Department of Commerce Regions.

County Economic Vitality and Distress:

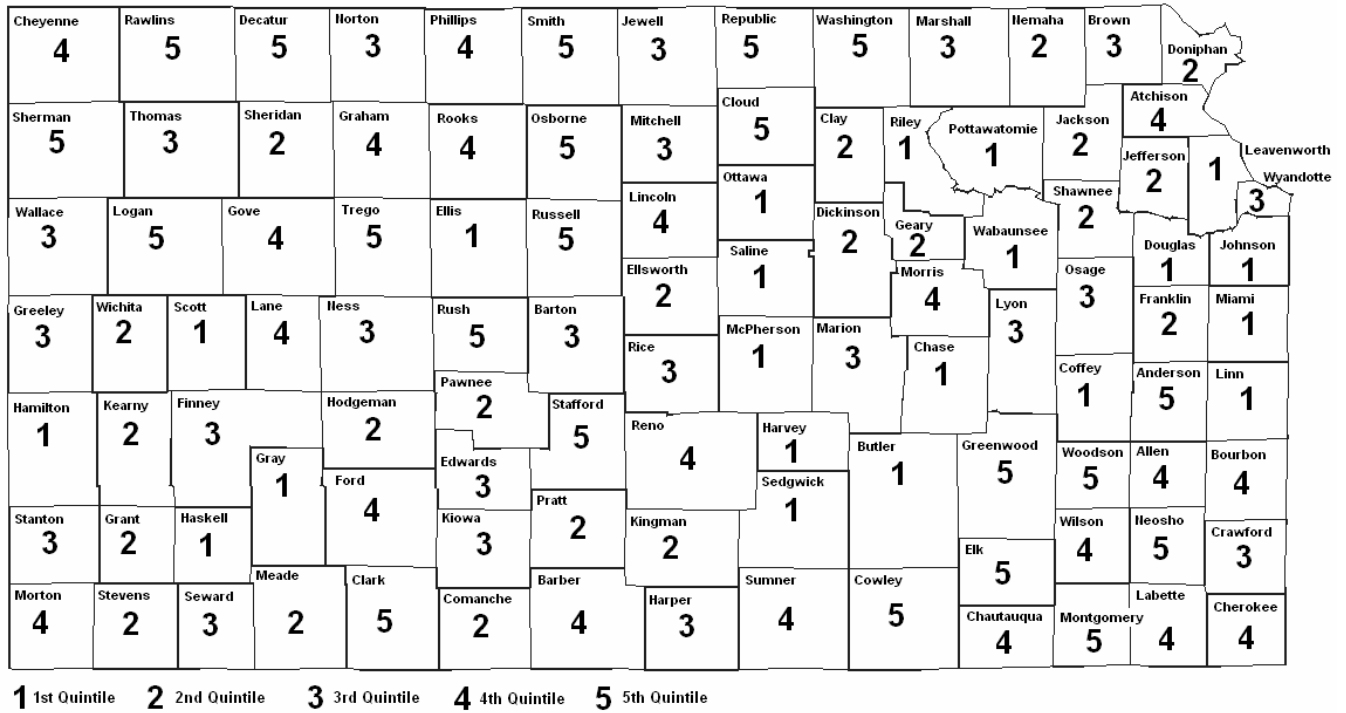
Since 1989, Kansas, Inc. has prepared an annual update on overall county economic vitality and distress. This report is based on data from several economic indicators that is combined into a statistical formula to produce an overall assessment score. The scores are then ranked to provide an overall comparison of the vitality and distress of each county in Kansas. The 2005 report update provides the latest complete data for each economic indicator and calculates assessment scores for each county by size and region.

The vitality and distress formula ranks counties according to their overall health in comparison with other Kansas counties. The counties are separated into five categories, according to their rank: **Low, Marginally Low, Medium, Marginally High, and High**. The most economically vibrant counties are found in the Low category, while the most economically distressed counties are found in the High category. The following table and figure illustrate Vitality and Distress Rankings for 2005. For further information regarding this report, please refer to the *County Economic Vitality and Distress Report: 2005 Report Update*, available at: www.kansasinc.org

Table 1. Vitality and Distress Rankings, 2005

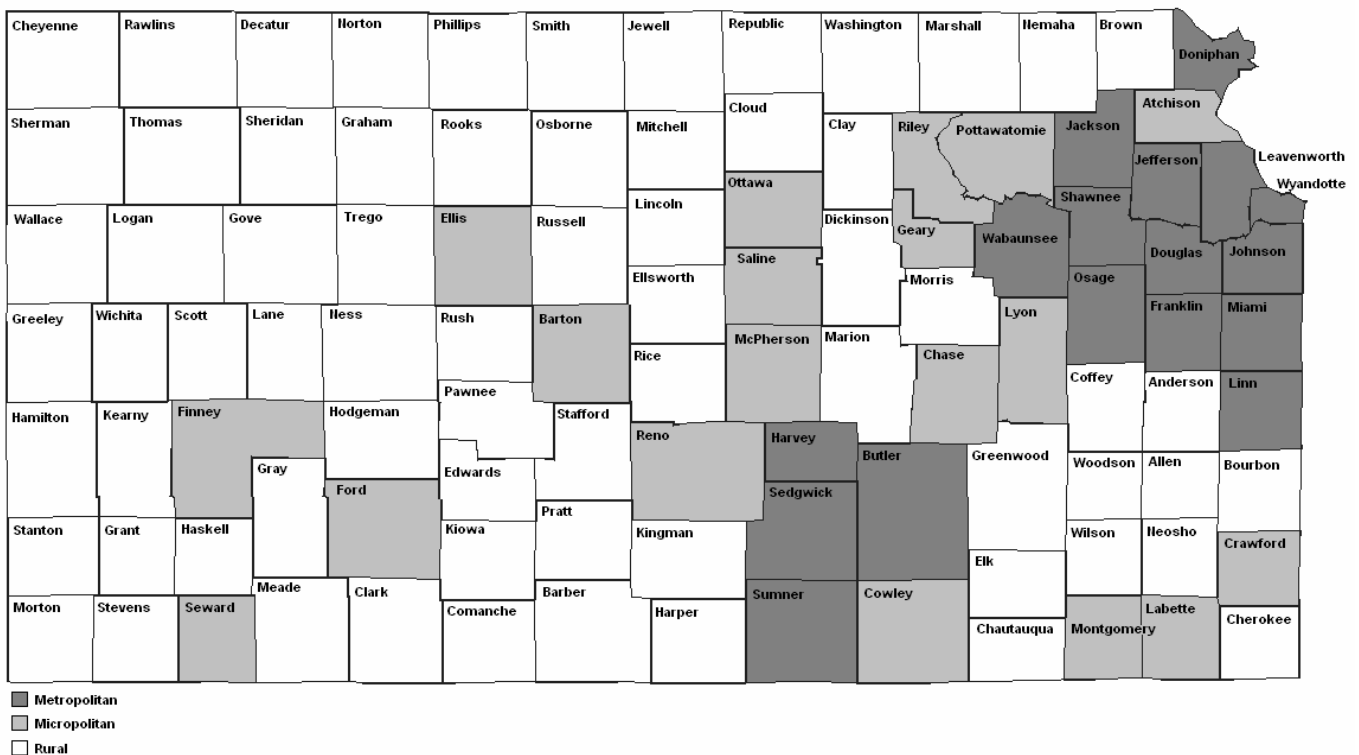
1st Quintile (Low)		2nd Quintile (Marginally Low)		3rd Quintile (Medium)		4th Quintile (Marginally High)		5th Quintile (High)	
1	Johnson	22	Franklin	43	Harper	65	Cherokee	85	Stafford
2	Pottawatomie	23	Pratt	44	Osage	66	Reno	86	Clark
3	Chase	24	Hodgeman	45	Marshall	67	Atchison	86	Cloud
4	Coffey	25	Stevens	46	Seward	67	Ford	86	Washington
5	Gray	25	Wichita	47	Edwards	67	Graham	89	Greenwood
6	Miami	27	Clay	47	Norton	70	Phillips	90	Smith
7	Douglas	27	Sheridan	49	Rice	71	Morris	91	Russell
8	McPherson	29	Ellsworth	50	Stanton	71	Sumner	92	Neosho
9	Ottawa	30	Dickinson	51	Crawford	73	Chautauqua	93	Rawlins
10	Wabaunsee	31	Jefferson	52	Mitchell	74	Barber	93	Republic
11	Scott	31	Kingman	52	Ness	74	Lane	95	Cowley
12	Ellis	31	Shawnee	52	Thomas	74	Morton	95	Rush
13	Butler	34	Grant	55	Lyon	77	Wilson	97	Montgomery
14	Leavenworth	35	Nemaha	56	Marion	78	Rooks	98	Trego
15	Harvey	36	Jackson	57	Barton	79	Cheyenne	99	Logan
15	Linn	36	Kearny	58	Wallace	80	Labette	100	Sherman
17	Saline	38	Doniphan	59	Finney	81	Allen	101	Decatur
18	Haskell	39	Geary	60	Kiowa	82	Bourbon	101	Osborne
19	Sedgwick	40	Meade	61	Jewell	83	Lincoln	103	Anderson
20	Hamilton	41	Comanche	62	Brown	84	Gove	103	Woodson
21	Riley	41	Pawnee	62	Greeley			105	Elk
				62	Wyandotte				

Figure 1. Vitality and Distress Rankings, 2005



Metropolitan, Micropolitan, and Rural Counties:

Figure 2. Metropolitan, Micropolitan, and Rural Counties



The United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defined Metropolitan and Micropolitan statistical areas according to published standards that are applied to Census Bureau data. The general concept of a Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Currently defined Metropolitan and Micropolitan statistical areas are based on application of the 2000 standards.

Core Based Statistical Areas (CBSA) are defined as a statistical geographic entity consisting of the county or counties associated with at least one core (urbanized area or urban cluster) of at least 10,000 population, plus adjacent counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the core as measured through commuting ties with the counties containing the core. Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas are the two categories of Core Based Statistical Areas.

Metropolitan Statistical Area – A Core Based Statistical Area associated with at least one urbanized area that has a population of at least 50,000. The Metropolitan Statistical Area comprises the central county or counties containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county as measured through commuting.

Micropolitan Statistical Area – A Core Based Statistical Area associated with at least one urbanized cluster that has a population of at least 10,000, but less than 50,000. The Micropolitan Statistical Area comprises the central county or counties containing the core, plus adjacent outlying counties having a high degree of social and economic integration with the central county as measured through commuting.

Rural counties are counties that are not designated as Metropolitan and Micropolitan.

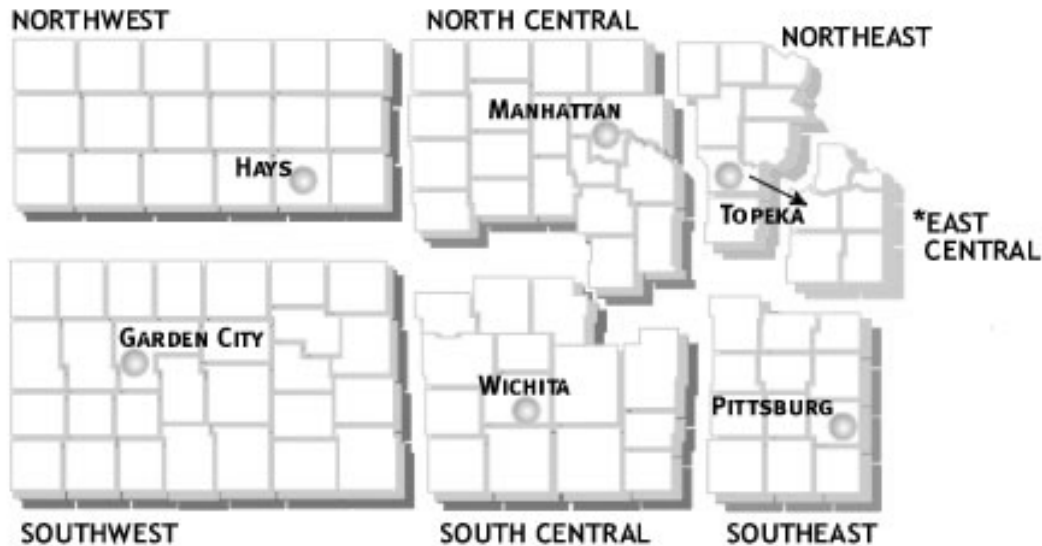
The purpose of the Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas is to provide nationally consistent definitions for collecting, tabulating, and publishing Federal statistics for a set of geographical areas. However, OMB cautions that Metropolitan Statistical Area and Micropolitan Statistical Area Definitions should not be used to develop and implement Federal, state, and local non-statistical programs and policies without full consideration of the effects of using these definitions for such purposes.

Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas should not serve as a general purpose geographic framework for non-statistical activities and may or may not be suitable for use in program funding formulas. The Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Area Standards do not equate to an urban-rural classification; all counties included in Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas and many other counties contain both urban and rural territory and populations. Programs that base funding levels or eligibility on whether a county is included in a Metropolitan or Micropolitan Statistical Area may not accurately address issues or problems faced by local populations, organizations, institutions, or governmental units. OMB urges agencies, organizations, and policy makers to review carefully the goals of non-statistical programs and policies to ensure that appropriate geographic entities are used to determine eligibility for and the allocation of Federal funds.

Source: United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB); Federal Register, December 27, 2000

Kansas In-State Business/Economic Development Regions:

Figure 3. Kansas In-State Business/Economic Development Regions



As the State's lead economic agency, the Kansas Department of Commerce has a clear mission:

*“To empower individuals, businesses, and communities
to realize prosperity in Kansas.”*

To this end, Commerce comprises a variety of programs and services that create jobs, attract new investment, provide workforce training, encourage community development, and sell the state as a wonderful place to travel, live, and do business.

Commerce delivers its programs through the following divisions: Agriculture Marketing, Business Development, Community Development, Trade Development, Travel & Tourism, and Workforce Development. While the existence of separate divisions allows staff members to become specialists in their fields, collaboration between the entities allows Commerce to best administer its programs and serve its customers.

The efforts of the professionals staffing Kansas' seven regional field offices bring the Kansas Department of Commerce programs and activities to communities and business throughout the state. The field staff works with both communities and private businesses acting as a conduit to identify and provide assistance that benefits and promotes the growth of all Kansas regions.

Offices are located in and serve the regions surrounding the following cities: Garden City, Wichita, Hays, Pittsburg, Topeka, and Manhattan.

Source: Kansas Department of Commerce

SECTION 1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GRANTS AND LOANS

The Economic Development category includes grants and loans programs administered by the Kansas Department of Commerce, Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation, Kansas Board of Regents, and the Kansas Bioscience Authority. These programs are designed to promote the retention and expansion of existing Kansas businesses, aid in the attraction of new business and investment, and enhance the Kansas economy through technology development and commercialization. Major emphases of programs include: workforce training, business finance, export development, tourism, and technology development and commercialization.

The Economic Development Initiatives Fund (EDIF), state, and federal funds are the primary source of funding for programs in this area. Specific programs and amounts (rounded) include:

Kansas Department of Commerce

- Tourism Marketing Grant (\$31,000)
- Attraction Development Grant (\$204,000)
- Agritourism Scholarship (\$15,000)
- Tradeshow Assistance (\$10,000)
- Business Enhancement (\$26,000)
- Kansas Economic Opportunity Initiatives Fund (\$1.8 million)
- Investments in Major Projects and Comprehensive Training (\$27.0 million)
- Kansas Industrial Training Program (\$1.0 million)
- Kansas Industrial Retraining Program (1.2 million)
- Older Kansans Employment Program (\$320,000)
- Neighborhood Improvement and Youth Employment Act (\$38,000)

Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation

- Investment Program (\$1.5 million)
- Small Business Innovation Research (\$54,000)
- Centers of Excellence (\$3.0 million)
- Commercialization (\$1.4 million)
- Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR) (\$2.4 million)
- Mid-America Manufacturing Technology Center (\$1.8 million)

Kansas Board of Regents

- Perkins Basic Grant (\$5.1 million)
- State Leadership Incentive (\$150,000)
- Corrections Initiative (\$60,000)
- Other Regional/Statewide Projects (\$486,000)
- Perkins Tech Prep Grant (\$1.1 million)
- Career Cluster Initiative Grant (\$95,000)

Kansas Bioscience Authority

- Kansas Bioscience Research and Development Voucher Program (\$275,000)
- Miscellaneous Business Attraction (\$4.2 million)

Note: Within this category, KTEC awarded two grants/loans to entities within Missouri. These awards were accounted for as statewide allocations and divided among Kansas' 105 counties within the context this report. (Proteon Therapeutics, \$50,000; University of Columbia, \$51,000)

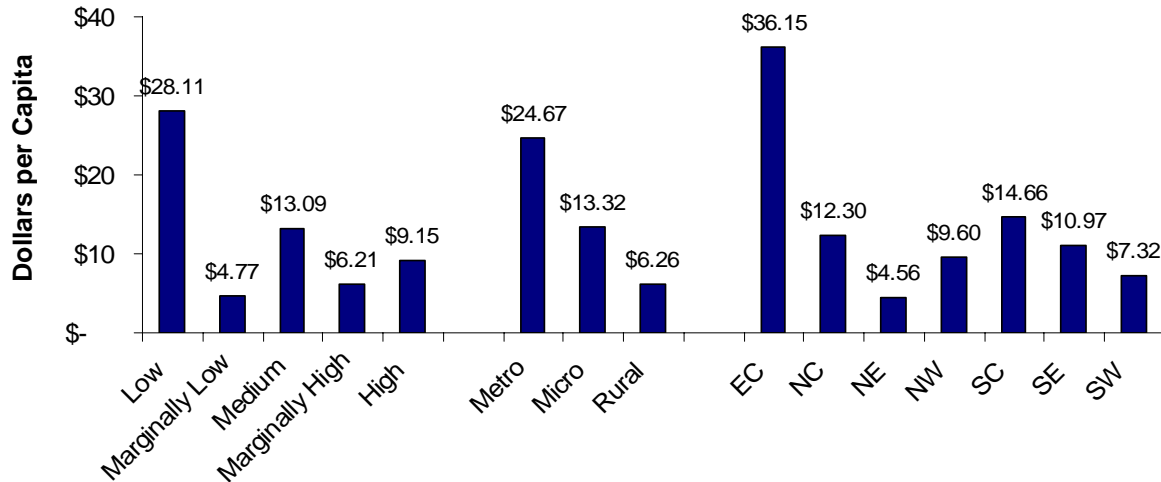
Per Capita Allocations:

Figure 4 illustrates the per capita distribution of Economic Development grants and loans according to the level of economic distress, county size, and region.

Based on economic distress, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Low category (\$28.11) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Marginally Low category (\$4.77). Based on county size, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Metropolitan counties (\$24.67) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Rural counties (\$6.26). Micropolitan counties had a funding level of \$13.32 on a per capita basis. Based on region, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the East Central Region (\$36.15) and the lowest level of funding was within the Northeast Region (\$4.56).

Johnson received the highest amount of funding, with approximately \$25.8 million, primarily composed of \$19.3 million from the IMPACT program. Based on the analysis, typically Metropolitan counties and counties with major universities received higher total amounts of funding. The following amounts were distributed by each agency: Commerce (\$31.7 million), KTEC (\$10.1 million), KBOR (\$7.0 million), and Bioscience (\$4.5 million).

**Figure 4. Economic Development Grants and Loans
Per Capita Allocations**

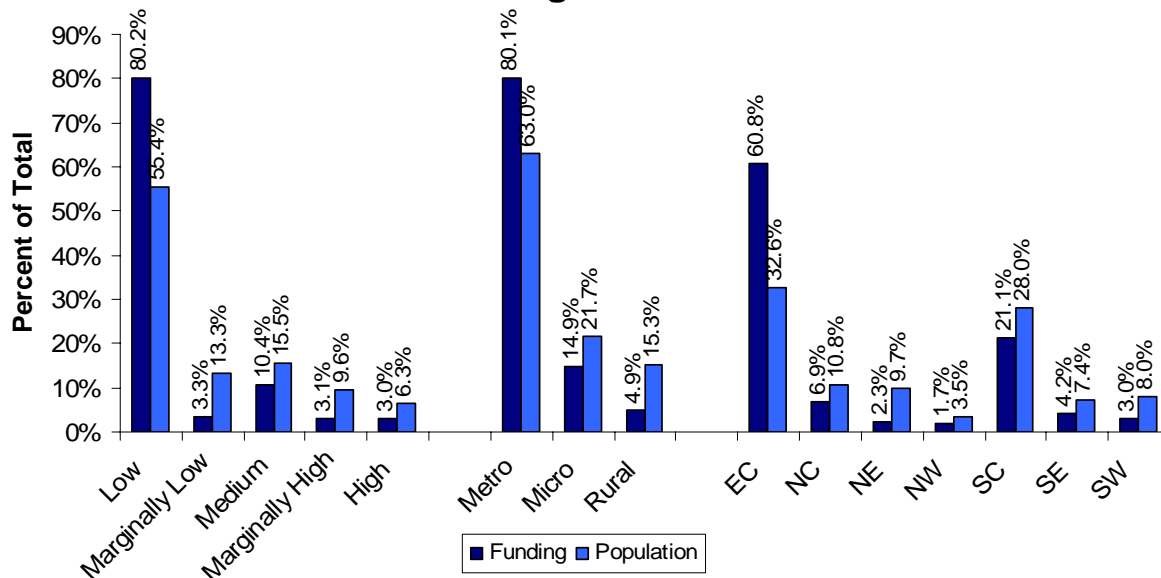


Percentage Allocations: (Comparisons illustrated by: Percentage of Funds/Percentage of Population)

Figure 5 illustrates the percentage allocations of Economic Development grants and loans according to the level of economic distress, county size, and region compared to each category’s share of the state’s population.

Based on economic distress, counties within the Low category (80.2%/55.4%) received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population, while counties in all other categories received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on county size, Metropolitan counties (80.1%/63.0%) received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population, while both Micropolitan (14.9%/21.7%) and Rural (4.9%/15.3%) counties received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on region, only the East Central Region (60.8%/32.6%) received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population, while all other regions received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population.

**Figure 5. Economic Development Grants and Loans
Percentage Allocations**



State Allocations:

During FY 2006 state agencies awarded approximately \$53.2 million in Economic Development grants and loans throughout the state; on a per capita basis, this amounts to \$19.39 per individual. Based on the analysis, typically Metropolitan and counties with major universities received higher amounts of funding. Several factors that may not be illustrated within the context of this report can influence the award process, including: projects meeting specific program requirements; awards from previous years; limited funding on a competitive basis; lack of qualified applications; and various other factors.

Table 2 summarizes FY 2006 Economic Development grants and loans funding by vitality and distress, county size, and region.

Table 2. Economic Development Grants and Loans, FY 2006

Category	Total Funding	2005 Population	Percent of Population	Funding Per Capita	Percent of Funding
Vitality and Distress					
Low	\$ 42,715,870	1,519,524	55.4%	\$28.11	80.2%
Marginally Low	1,734,380	363,706	13.3%	4.77	3.3%
Medium	5,559,840	424,754	15.5%	13.09	10.4%
Marginally High	1,639,407	264,154	9.6%	6.21	3.1%
High	1,579,673	172,549	6.3%	9.15	3.0%
County Size					
Metro	42,660,568	1,728,942	63.0%	24.67	80.1%
Micro	7,941,971	596,301	21.7%	13.32	14.9%
Rural	2,626,631	419,444	15.3%	6.26	4.9%
Commerce Region					
East Central (EC)	32,360,042	895,082	32.6%	36.15	60.8%
North Central (NC)	3,652,413	296,941	10.8%	12.30	6.9%
Northeast (NE)	1,218,564	267,458	9.7%	4.56	2.3%
Northwest (NW)	925,098	96,395	3.5%	9.60	1.7%
South Central (SC)	11,252,813	767,606	28.0%	14.66	21.1%
Southeast (SE)	2,216,700	202,014	7.4%	10.97	4.2%
Southwest (SW)	1,603,537	219,191	8.0%	7.32	3.0%
State Total	\$ 53,229,169	2,744,687		\$19.39	

SECTION 2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GRANTS AND LOANS

The Community Development category includes grants and loans programs administered by Commerce, Kansas Housing Resources Corporation, and the Kansas Arts Commission. These programs are designed to target the development of cultural, historic, and community services resources. Economic development benefits are usually a factor in the selection of Community Development grants and loans, however, they are of secondary significance.

Programs operated by Commerce are funded through EDIF and federal funds. The Kansas Arts Commission is funded through the State General Fund. Programs funded by KHRC are funded through state and federal funds. Specific programs and amounts (rounded) include:

Kansas Department of Commerce

- Incentives Without Walls Program (\$304,000)

Kansas Housing Resources Corporation

- Community Services Block Grant (\$5.0 million)
- Emergency Repair Program (\$396,000)
- Emergency Shelter Grant (\$857,000)
- First Time Homebuyers Program (\$3.2 million)
- Homeowner Rehabilitation (\$1.6 million)
- Housing Tax Credit Program (\$56.4 million)
- Kansas Accessibility Modification Program (\$425,000)
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program (\$1.2 million)
- Weatherization Assistance Program (\$2.6 million)
- HOME Rental Development (\$825,000)

Kansas Arts Commission (\$1.6 million)

- Technical Assistance Grants
- Grassroots Grants
- Arts Project Support
- Arts in Education Projects
- Kansas Touring Program
- Kansas Visual Arts Program
- Operational Support for Arts and Cultural Organizations
- Artist Mini-Fellowship
- Artist Fellowship

Note: Within this category, KAC awarded one grant/loan to an entity in Missouri. This award was accounted for as a statewide allocation and divided among Kansas' 105 counties within the context of this report. (Mid-America Arts Alliance, \$55,000)

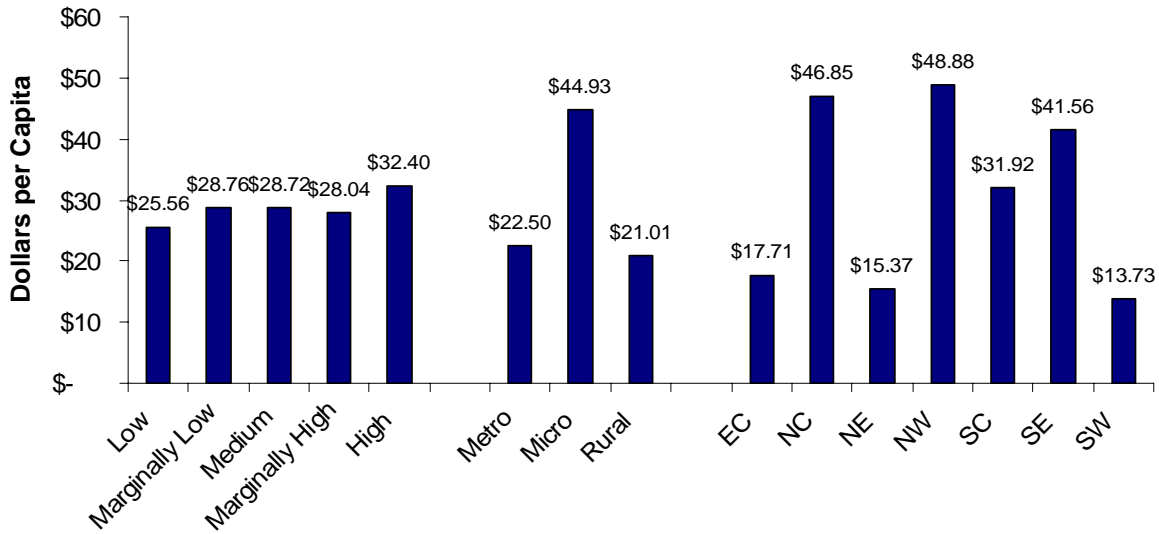
Per Capita Allocations:

Figure 6 illustrates the per capita distribution of Community Development grants and loans according to the level of economic distress, county size, and region.

Based on economic distress, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the High category (\$32.40) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Low category (\$25.56). Based on county size, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Micropolitan counties (\$44.93) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Rural counties (\$21.01). Metropolitan counties had a funding level of \$22.50 on a per capita basis. Based on region, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Northwest Region (\$48.88) and the lowest level of funding was within the Southwest Region (\$13.73).

Sedgwick received the highest amount of funding, with approximately \$18.3 million, primarily composed of \$16.2 million from the Housing Tax Credit program. Based on the analysis, both Metropolitan (\$38.9 million) and Micropolitan (\$26.8) counties received higher total amounts of funding than Rural (\$8.8 million) counties. The following amounts were distributed by each agency: Commerce (\$304,000), KHRC (\$72.6 million), and KAC (\$1.6 million).

**Figure 6. Community Development Grants and Loans
Per Capita Allocations**

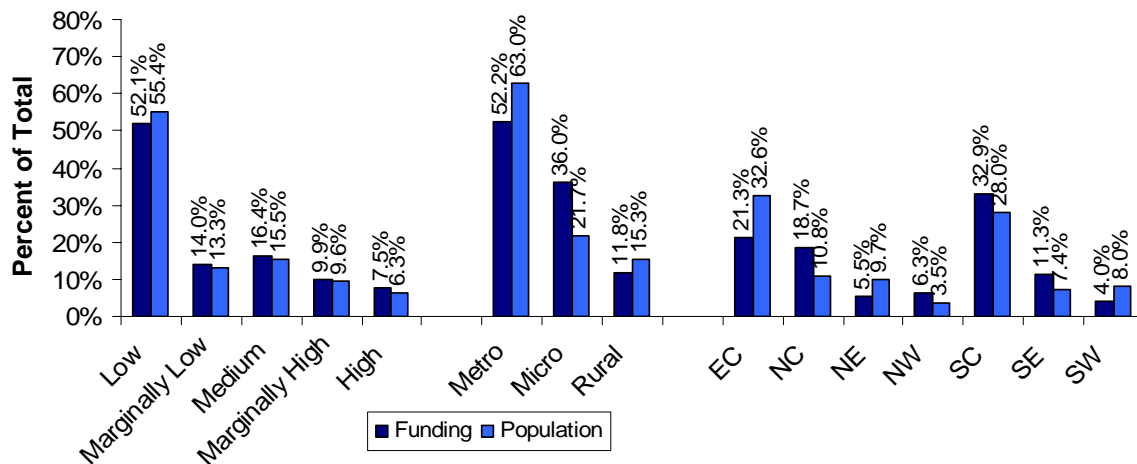


Percentage Allocations: (Comparisons illustrated by: Percentage of Funds/Percentage of Population)

Figure 7 illustrates the percentage allocations of Community Development grants and loans according to the level of economic distress, county size, and region compared to each category’s share of the state’s population.

Based on economic distress, only counties within the Low category (52.1%/55.4%) received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on county size, Micropolitan (36.0%/21.7%) counties received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population, while both Metropolitan (52.2%/63.0%) and Rural (11.8%/15.3%) counties received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on region, the North Central Region (18.7%/10.8), Northwest Region (6.3%/3.5%), South Central Region (32.9%/28.0%), and Southeast Region (11.3%/7.4%) received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population, while all other regions received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population.

**Figure 7. Community Development Grants and Loans
Percentage Allocations**



State Allocations:

During FY 2006, state agencies awarded approximately \$74.5 million in Community Development grants and loans throughout the state; on a per capita basis this amounts to \$27.14 per individual. Based on the analysis, both Metropolitan and Micropolitan counties received higher amounts of funding than Rural counties. Several factors that may not be illustrated within the context of this report can influence the award process, including: projects meeting specific program requirements; awards from previous years; limited funding on a competitive basis; lack of qualified applications; and various other factors.

Table 3 summarizes FY 2006 Community Development grants and loans funding by vitality and distress, county size, and region.

Table 3. Community Development Grants and Loans, FY 2006

Category	Total Funding	2005 Population	Percent of Population	Funding Per Capita	Percent of Funding
Vitality and Distress					
Low	\$ 38,843,814	1,519,524	55.4%	\$25.56	52.1%
Marginally Low	10,459,364	363,706	13.3%	28.76	14.0%
Medium	12,200,443	424,754	15.5%	28.72	16.4%
Marginally High	7,405,971	264,154	9.6%	28.04	9.9%
High	5,590,457	172,549	6.3%	32.40	7.5%
County Size					
Metro	38,899,555	1,728,942	63.0%	22.50	52.2%
Micro	26,789,669	596,301	21.7%	44.93	36.0%
Rural	8,810,826	419,444	15.3%	21.01	11.8%
Commerce Region					
East Central (EC)	15,855,403	895,082	32.6%	17.71	21.3%
North Central (NC)	13,912,177	296,941	10.8%	46.85	18.7%
Northeast (NE)	4,110,897	267,458	9.7%	15.37	5.5%
Northwest (NW)	4,712,113	96,395	3.5%	48.88	6.3%
South Central (SC)	24,505,476	767,606	28.0%	31.92	32.9%
Southeast (SE)	8,395,361	202,014	7.4%	41.56	11.3%
Southwest (SW)	3,008,623	219,191	8.0%	13.73	4.0%
State Total	\$ 74,500,050	2,744,687		\$27.14	

SECTION 3a. CDBG – SMALL CITIES PROGRAM (STATE ADMINISTERED)

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is funded by an annual appropriation through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Since 1984, the Kansas Department of Commerce has administered the Small Cities CDBG program in Kansas. Communities with a population of less than 50,000 are eligible to apply for funding on a competitive basis.

The Community Development Block Grant Program allows Commerce to distribute **Federal funds** to Kansas communities looking to improve their community.

One of three National objectives must be met in order to receive funds: 1) benefit to low- and moderate-income (LMI) individuals, 2) removal or prevention of slum or blight condition, 3) elimination of an urgent need created by a severe natural or other disaster when local funds are not available.

CDBG funds may be used for a variety of activities that expand or develop community capacity. Commerce has allocated funding into the following categories:

Water/Sewer Grants (29.28%) – This category includes improvements to water and sewer systems. Applicants for these grants are encouraged to appear before the Kansas Interagency Advisory Committee (KIAC) prior to application submittal. These grants are awarded on a competitive basis once per year.

Community Facilities (22.41%) – This category includes projects consisting of: fire protection, bridges, community/senior centers, streets, architectural barrier removal, natural gas and electrical systems, health, mental health, and other public facilities projects. These grants are awarded on a competitive basis once per year.

Economic Development (16.66%) – This category includes grants to cities or counties to provide gap financing for private businesses that create or retain permanent jobs. Eligible activities include: infrastructure, land acquisition, fixed assets, and working capital. Within this category, at least 51 percent of the jobs created or retained by the for-profit entity must meet HUD's low and moderate-income (LMI) standard. Some repayment is required for all economic development categories. Some repayment is required for all economic development categories. These funds are distributed annually in six competitive rounds.

KAN STEP (13.37%) – The Kansas Small Towns Environment Program is an ongoing, non-competitive, self-help program for communities to address water, sewer, and public building needs through greater initiative and fewer dollars. Communities must demonstrate readiness, capacity, and documented cost savings. These grants require the use of volunteers to match CDBG funds. To be eligible, these projects must demonstrate a 40 percent savings. The funding for this program is on an open cycle.

Housing Rehabilitation (10.26%) – This category includes projects awarded through an annual competition. Projects support rehabilitation of owner- and renter-occupied residences within targeted areas to encourage neighborhood revitalization. The Neighborhood Development Category allows public infrastructure to be addressed along with the housing rehabilitation.

Urgent Need (4%) – This category includes projects that address an immediate threat to health or safety resulting from a sudden and severe emergency. These awards assist in meeting community needs created by a severe natural or other disaster. The need must be certified by the state agency that has oversight. Applications are reviewed on an as-needed basis throughout the year.

Technical Assistance (1%) & General Administration (2%+\$100,000) – Within the CDBG program, technical assistance accounts for one percent and state administration accounts for two percent of the funding allocation.

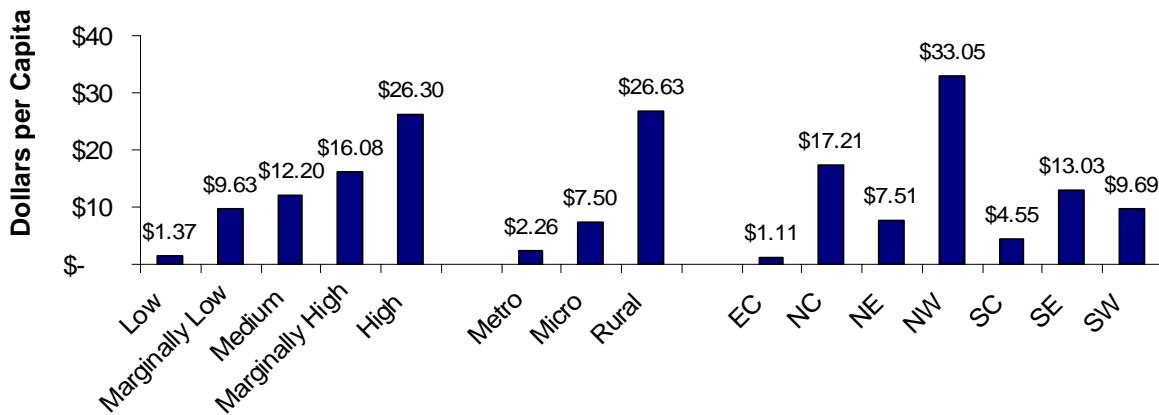
Per Capita Allocations:

Figure 8 illustrates the per capita distribution of Small Cities CDBG funding according to the level of economic distress, county size, and region.

Based on economic distress, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the High category (\$26.30) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Low category (\$1.37). Based on county size, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Rural counties (\$26.63) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Metropolitan counties (\$2.26). Micropolitan counties had a funding level of \$7.50 on a per capita basis. Based on region, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Northwest Region (\$33.05) and the lowest level of funding was within the East Central Region (\$1.11).

Bourbon received the highest level of funding, with approximately \$1.1 million. Rural (\$11.2 million) counties received considerably higher total amounts of funding than Metropolitan (\$3.9 million) and Micropolitan (\$4.5 million) counties. Counties receiving higher levels of funding included: Rice (\$1.0 million), Franklin (\$990,000), Greenwood (\$909,500), Barton (\$800,000), Osage (\$767,000), Cloud (\$750,400), and Jefferson (\$740,500).

**Figure 8. Small Cities CDBG Grants and Loans
Per Capita Allocations**

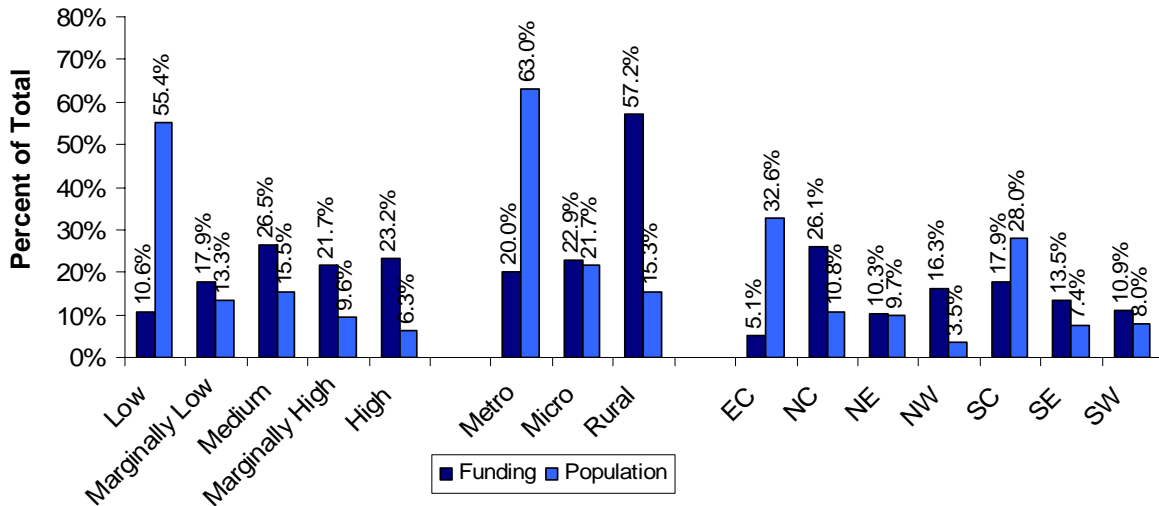


Percentage Allocations: *(Comparisons illustrated by: Percentage of Funds/Percentage of Population)*

Figure 9 illustrates the percentage allocations of Small Cities CDBG funding according to level of economic distress, county size, and region compared to each category’s share of the state’s population.

Based on economic distress, only counties within the Low category (10.6%/55.4%) received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on county size, Rural (57.2%/15.3%) and Micropolitan (22.9%/21.7%) received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population, while Metropolitan (20.0%/63.0%) counties received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on region, the East Central Region (5.1%/32.6%) and the South Central Region (17.9%/28.0%) received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population.

**Figure 9. Small Cities CDBG Grants and Loans
Percentage Allocations**



State Allocations:

During FY 2006, approximately \$19.5 million was awarded in Small Cities CDBG funds throughout the state; on a per capita basis this amounts to \$7.12 per individual. Similar to previous years, during FY 2006 several counties did not receive CDBG funding; however, several factors not within the context of this report can influence the award process, including: projects meeting specific program requirements; awards from previous years; limited funding on a competitive basis; lack of qualified applications and various other factors. Table 4 summarizes FY 2006 Small Cities CDBG funding by vitality and distress, county size, and region.

Table 4. Small Cities CDBG, FY 2006

Category	Total Funding	2005 Population	Percent of Population	Funding Per Capita	Percent of Funding
Vitality and Distress					
Low	\$ 2,076,569	1,519,524	55.4%	\$1.37	10.6%
Marginally Low	3,501,365	363,706	13.3%	9.63	17.9%
Medium	5,182,913	424,754	15.5%	12.20	26.5%
Marginally High	4,247,171	264,154	9.6%	16.08	21.7%
High	4,537,419	172,549	6.3%	26.30	23.2%
County Size					
Metro	3,904,369	1,728,942	63.0%	2.26	20.0%
Micro	4,470,400	596,301	21.7%	7.50	22.9%
Rural	11,170,668	419,444	15.3%	26.63	57.2%
Commerce Region					
East Central (EC)	990,000	895,082	32.6%	1.11	5.1%
North Central (NC)	5,110,420	296,941	10.8%	17.21	26.1%
Northeast (NE)	2,008,879	267,458	9.7%	7.51	10.3%
Northwest (NW)	3,186,202	96,395	3.5%	33.05	16.3%
South Central (SC)	3,493,499	767,606	28.0%	4.55	17.9%
Southeast (SE)	2,632,787	202,014	7.4%	13.03	13.5%
Southwest (SW)	2,123,650	219,191	8.0%	9.69	10.9%
State Total	\$ 19,545,437	2,744,687		\$7.12	

SECTION 3b. CDBG – DIRECT ENTITLEMENT COMMUNITIES

The CDBG Entitlement Program directly allocates annual grants to larger cities and urban counties to develop viable communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and opportunities to expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. Entitlement community grantees utilize funding to carry out a wide range of community development activities directed towards revitalizing neighborhoods, economic development, and providing improved community facilities and services. Entitlement Communities develop their own programs and funding priorities. CDBG funds may not be used for activities that do not meet broad National objectives.

Eligible grantees include: principle cities of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, other metropolitan cities with populations of at least 50,000, and qualified urban counties with populations of at least 200,000 (excluding the population of entitled cities). **Within Kansas, eight Entitlement Communities received approximately \$10.8 million during FY 2006, including: Lawrence (\$0.8 million), Johnson County (\$1.2 million), Overland Park (\$0.7 million), Shawnee (\$0.2 million), Leavenworth (\$0.4 million), Wichita (\$2.9 million), Topeka (\$2.0 million), and Kansas City, KS (\$2.5 million).**

Within this category, Metropolitan counties within the East Central, Northeast, and South Central Regions received funding; therefore information presented in this category should be taken in context to the eight Entitlement Communities.

Based on economic distress, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Medium category (\$5.85) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Low category (\$4.11). Metropolitan counties had a funding level of \$6.23 on a per capita basis. Based on region, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Northeast Region (\$7.64) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the South Central Region (\$3.82).

Based on economic distress, counties within the Low (58.0%/55.4%), Marginally Low (19.0%/13.3%), and Medium (23.1%/15.5%) categories received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state's population. Table 5 summarizes the FY 2006 Direct Entitlement CDBG funding by vitality and distress, county size, and region.

Table 5. Direct Entitlement CDBG, FY 2006

Category	Total Funding	2005 Population	Percent of Population	Funding Per Capita	Percent of Funding
Vitality and Distress					
Low	\$ 6,246,706	1,519,524	55.4%	\$4.11	58.0%
Marginally Low	2,043,270	363,706	13.3%	5.62	19.0%
Medium	2,484,790	424,754	15.5%	5.85	23.1%
Marginally High	-	264,154	9.6%	-	0.0%
High	-	172,549	6.3%	-	0.0%
County Size					
Metro	10,774,766	1,728,942	63.0%	6.23	100.0%
Micro	-	596,301	21.7%	-	0.0%
Rural	-	419,444	15.3%	-	0.0%
Commerce Region					
East Central (EC)	5,800,096	895,082	32.6%	6.48	53.8%
North Central (NC)	-	296,941	10.8%	-	0.0%
Northeast (NE)	2,043,270	267,458	9.7%	7.64	19.0%
Northwest (NW)	-	96,395	3.5%	-	0.0%
South Central (SC)	2,931,400	767,606	28.0%	3.82	27.2%
Southeast (SE)	-	202,014	7.4%	-	0.0%
Southwest (SW)	-	219,191	8.0%	-	0.0%
State Total	\$ 10,774,766	2,744,687		\$3.93	

SECTION 4. NATURAL RESOURCES GRANTS AND LOANS

The Natural Resources category includes grants and loans programs administered by the State Conservation Commission (SCC) and the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP). Several of the programs target achieving objectives of the State's Water Plan and are based on geographical and geological priority, rather than the presence of certain economic or social conditions. Other programs target implementing local water plan initiatives, such as wildlife habitat development or the enhancement of local drinking water supplies. The economic distress of a county is not a factor in making grant awards in this category; however it is still useful to both policy makers and to program administrators to understand the distribution pattern of the awards of these programs. Therefore, this report performs an analysis of funding level by economic distress that is presented for the information of the reader only. It does not attempt to judge the appropriateness of awarding grants according to levels of economic distress.

Specific programs and amounts (rounded) include:

Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

- Land and Water Conservation Fund (\$427,000)
- National Recreational Trails Grant (\$452,000)
- Partnerships for Wildlife (OWLS) (\$12,400)
- River Assistance (\$165,000)
- Community Fishery Assistance (\$162,000)
- State Wildlife Grants (\$80,600)
- Wildlife Habitat Improvement Program (\$9,300)
- Wetland Development (\$1.4 million)

State Conservation Commission

- Water Resources Cost-Share Program (\$3.1 million)
- Non-Point Source Pollution Cost-Share Program (\$2.1 million)
- Non-Point Source Pollution – Technical Assistance (\$481,000)
- Aid to Conservation Districts Program (\$1.0 million)
- Watershed Dam Construction Program (\$353,000)
- Water Quality Buffer Initiative (\$208,000)
- Water Quality Buffer Initiative – Technical Assistance (\$213,000)
- Riparian Wetland and Protection Program (\$247,000)
- Multi-Purpose Small Lakes Program (\$586,000)
- Natural Resources Conservation Service Contribution Agreement (\$172,000)

Per Capita Allocations:

Figure 10 illustrates the per capita distribution of Natural Resources grants and loans according to the level of economic distress, county size, and region.

Within this category, funding is primarily based on environmental considerations; therefore the distribution of grants and loans according to the level of economic distress is for informational purposes only. Based on economic distress, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the High category (\$13.57) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was in the Low category (\$1.92). Based on county size, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Rural counties (\$15.98) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Metropolitan counties (\$1.41). Micropolitan counties had a funding level of \$3.51 on a per capita basis. Based on region, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Northwest Region (\$12.46) and the lowest level of funding was within the East Central Region (\$1.17).

Cloud received the highest level of funding, with approximately \$929,000, primarily composed of Wetland Development. Based on the analysis, Rural counties (\$6.7 million) received considerably higher total amounts of funding than both Metropolitan (\$2.4 million) and Micropolitan (\$2.1 million) counties. The following amounts were distributed by each agency: KDWP (\$2.7 million), and SCC (\$8.5 million)

**Figure 10. Natural Resources Grants and Loans
Per Capita Allocations**

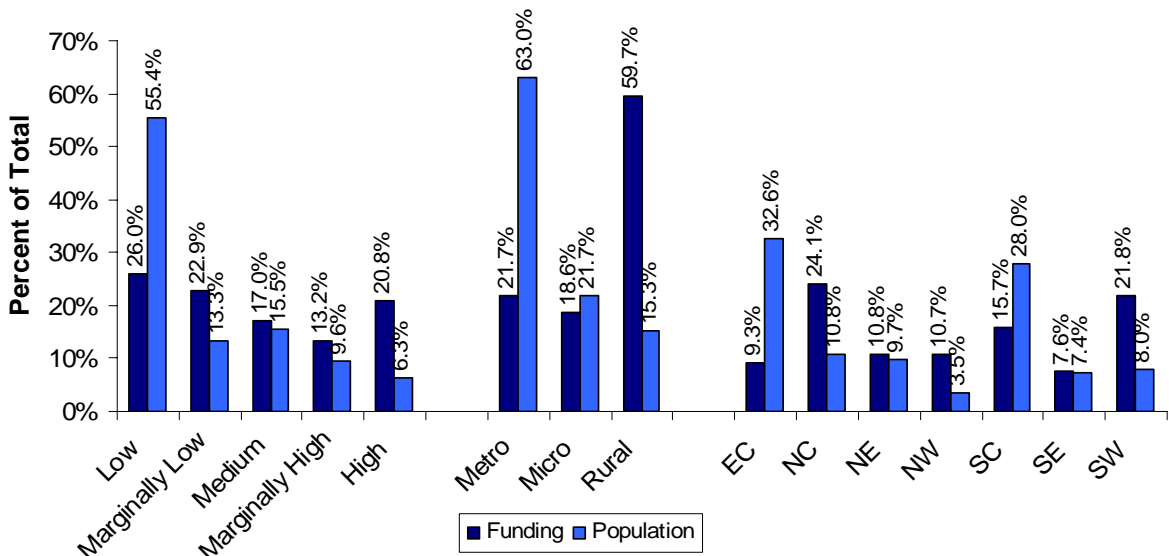


Percentage Allocations: (Comparisons illustrated by: Percentage of Funds/Percentage of Population)

Figure 11 illustrates the percentage allocations of Natural Resources grants and loans according to the level of economic distress, county size, and region compared to each category’s share of the state’s population.

Within this category, funding is based primarily on environmental considerations; therefore the distribution of grants and loans according to level of economic distress is for informational purposes only. Based on economic distress, counties within the Low category (26.0%/55.4%) received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population, while all other categories received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on county size, Rural (59.7%/15.3%) counties received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population, while both Metropolitan (21.7%/63.0%) and Micropolitan (18.6%/21.7%) counties received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on region, only the East Central Region (9.3%/32.6%) and the South Central Region (15.7%/28.0%) received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population, while all other regions received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population.

**Figure 11. Natural Resources Grants and Loans
Percentage Allocations**



State Allocations:

During FY 2006, State agencies awarded approximately \$11.2 million in Natural Resources grants and loans throughout the state; on a per capita basis this amounts to \$4.09 per individual. During FY 2006, all counties received funding in the Natural Resources category. The average level of Natural Resources funding per county during FY 2006 was approximately \$107,000. Several factors that may not be illustrated within the context of this report can influence the award process, including: projects meeting specific program requirements, awards from previous years, limited funding on a competitive basis; lack of qualified applications, and various other factors.

Table 6 summarizes FY 2006 Natural Resources grants and loans funding by vitality and distress, county size, and region.

Table 6. Natural Resources Grants and Loans, FY 2006

Category	Total Funding	2005 Population	Percent of Population	Funding Per Capita	Percent of Funding
Vitality and Distress					
Low	\$ 2,919,527	1,519,524	55.4%	\$1.92	26.0%
Marginally Low	2,573,564	363,706	13.3%	7.08	22.9%
Medium	1,912,278	424,754	15.5%	4.50	17.0%
Marginally High	1,486,363	264,154	9.6%	5.63	13.2%
High	2,342,002	172,549	6.3%	13.57	20.8%
County Size					
Metro	2,438,307	1,728,942	63.0%	1.41	21.7%
Micro	2,091,545	596,301	21.7%	3.51	18.6%
Rural	6,703,884	419,444	15.3%	15.98	59.7%
Commerce Region					
East Central (EC)	1,043,930	895,082	32.6%	1.17	9.3%
North Central (NC)	2,704,407	296,941	10.8%	9.11	24.1%
Northeast (NE)	1,217,741	267,458	9.7%	4.55	10.8%
Northwest (NW)	1,200,750	96,395	3.5%	12.46	10.7%
South Central (SC)	1,766,495	767,606	28.0%	2.30	15.7%
Southeast (SE)	851,781	202,014	7.4%	4.22	7.6%
Southwest (SW)	2,448,631	219,191	8.0%	11.17	21.8%
State Total	\$ 11,233,735	2,744,687		\$4.09	

APPENDIX 1. ECONOMIC VITALITY AND DISTRESS CATEGORIES, 2005

County	2005 Population	County Size	Commerce Region	Distress Category
Allen	13,787	Rural	SE	Marginally High
Anderson	8,182	Rural	SE	High
Atchison	16,804	Micro	NE	Marginally High
Barber	4,958	Rural	SW	Marginally High
Barton	28,105	Micro	SW	Medium
Bourbon	14,997	Rural	SE	Marginally High
Brown	10,239	Rural	NE	Medium
Butler	62,354	Metro	SC	Low
Chase	3,081	Micro	NC	Low
Chautauqua	4,109	Rural	SC	Marginally High
Cherokee	21,555	Rural	SE	Marginally High
Cheyenne	2,946	Rural	NW	Marginally High
Clark	2,283	Rural	SW	High
Clay	8,629	Rural	NC	Marginally Low
Cloud	9,759	Rural	NC	High
Coffey	8,683	Rural	SE	Low
Comanche	1,935	Rural	SW	Marginally Low
Cowley	35,298	Micro	SC	High
Crawford	38,222	Micro	SE	Medium
Decatur	3,191	Rural	NW	High
Dickinson	19,209	Rural	NC	Marginally Low
Doniphan	7,816	Metro	NE	Marginally Low
Douglas	102,914	Metro	EC	Low
Edwards	3,292	Rural	SW	Medium
Elk	3,075	Rural	SC	High
Ellis	26,767	Micro	NW	Low
Ellsworth	6,343	Rural	NC	Marginally Low
Finney	38,988	Micro	SW	Medium
Ford	33,751	Micro	SW	Marginally High
Franklin	26,247	Metro	EC	Marginally Low
Geary	24,585	Micro	NC	Marginally Low
Gove	2,763	Rural	NW	Marginally High
Graham	2,721	Rural	NW	Marginally High
Grant	7,530	Rural	SW	Marginally Low
Gray	5,861	Rural	SW	Low
Greeley	1,349	Rural	SW	Medium
Greenwood	7,338	Rural	SC	High
Hamilton	2,604	Rural	SW	Low
Harper	6,081	Rural	SC	Medium
Harvey	33,843	Metro	SC	Low
Haskell	4,232	Rural	SW	Low
Hodgeman	2,110	Rural	SW	Marginally Low
Jackson	13,535	Metro	NE	Marginally Low
Jefferson	19,106	Metro	NE	Marginally Low
Jewell	3,352	Rural	NC	Medium
Johnson	506,562	Metro	EC	Low
Kearny	4,516	Rural	SW	Marginally Low
Kingman	8,165	Rural	SC	Marginally Low
Kiowa	2,984	Rural	SW	Medium
Labette	22,169	Micro	SE	Marginally High
Lane	1,894	Rural	SW	Marginally High
Leavenworth	73,113	Metro	EC	Low
Lincoln	3,411	Rural	NC	Marginally High

County	2005 Population	County Size	Commerce Region	Distress Category
Linn	9,914	Metro	SE	Low
Logan	2,794	Rural	NW	High
Lyon	35,609	Micro	NC	Medium
McPherson	29,523	Micro	SC	Low
Marion	12,952	Rural	SC	Medium
Marshall	10,405	Rural	NC	Medium
Meade	4,625	Rural	SW	Marginally Low
Miami	30,496	Metro	EC	Low
Mitchell	6,420	Rural	NC	Medium
Montgomery	34,570	Micro	SE	High
Morris	6,049	Rural	NC	Marginally High
Morton	3,196	Rural	SW	Marginally High
Nemaha	10,443	Rural	NE	Marginally Low
Neosho	16,529	Rural	SE	High
Ness	3,009	Rural	SW	Medium
Norton	5,664	Rural	NW	Medium
Osage	17,150	Metro	NE	Medium
Osborne	4,050	Rural	NW	High
Ottawa	6,123	Micro	NC	Low
Pawnee	6,739	Rural	SW	Marginally Low
Phillips	5,504	Rural	NW	Marginally High
Pottawatomie	19,129	Micro	NC	Low
Pratt	9,496	Rural	SW	Marginally Low
Rawlins	2,672	Rural	NW	High
Reno	63,558	Micro	SC	Marginally High
Republic	5,164	Rural	NC	High
Rice	10,452	Rural	SC	Medium
Riley	62,826	Micro	NC	Low
Rooks	5,351	Rural	NW	Marginally High
Rush	3,406	Rural	SW	High
Russell	6,845	Rural	NW	High
Saline	53,919	Micro	NC	Low
Scott	4,600	Rural	SW	Low
Sedgwick	466,061	Metro	SC	Low
Seward	23,274	Micro	SW	Medium
Shawnee	172,365	Metro	NE	Marginally Low
Sheridan	2,591	Rural	NW	Marginally Low
Sherman	6,153	Rural	NW	High
Smith	4,121	Rural	NW	High
Stafford	4,488	Rural	SW	High
Stanton	2,245	Rural	SW	Medium
Stevens	5,412	Rural	SW	Marginally Low
Sumner	24,797	Metro	SC	Marginally High
Thomas	7,639	Rural	NW	Medium
Trego	3,050	Rural	NW	High
Wabaunsee	6,919	Metro	NC	Low
Wallace	1,573	Rural	NW	Medium
Washington	6,009	Rural	NC	High
Wichita	2,309	Rural	SW	Marginally Low
Wilson	9,834	Rural	SE	Marginally High
Woodson	3,572	Rural	SE	High
Wyandotte	155,750	Metro	EC	Medium

KANSAS, INC.

Created by the Legislature in 1986, Kansas, Inc. is an independent, objective, and non-partisan organization designed to conduct economic development research and analysis with the goal of crafting policies and recommendations to insure the state's ongoing competitiveness for economic growth. To attain our mission, Kansas, Inc. undertakes these primary activities: 1) Identifying, building, and promoting a Strategic Plan for economic development efforts in the State of Kansas; 2) To complement the Strategic Plan, Kansas, Inc. develops and implements a proactive and aggressive research agenda, which is used to identify and promote sound economic development strategies and policies; 3) Through collaboration and outreach with economic development entities and other potential partners, Kansas, Inc. conducts evaluation reviews and provides oversight of economic development programs to benchmark development efforts in the State of Kansas.

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Through analysis and open dialogue, Kansas, Inc. identifies policy options and builds the consensus essential for concerted action on vital economic issues. Kansas, Inc. is designed to be a public-private partnership with expectations that state investments are leveraged with other funds to maintain a strong research portfolio.

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Sr. Research Analyst



632 SW Van Buren, Suite 100
Topeka, KS 66603
(785) 296-1460
(785) 296-1463 (fax)
www.kansasinc.org
ksinc@ink.org