

*Fiscal Year 2007*  
**Grants and Loans Report**

Prepared by



*January 2008*





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**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.

The 2006 update to the *County Economic Vitality and Distress Report* serves as a supplement to this report, 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.

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 in a cursive style.

Stan R. Ahlerich  
President



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY..... 2

INTRODUCTION ..... 3

METHODOLOGY ..... 3

SECTION 1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GRANTS AND LOANS ..... 8

SECTION 2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GRANTS AND LOANS ..... 11

SECTION 3a. CDBG – SMALL CITIES PROGRAM (STATE ADMINISTERED) ..... 14

SECTION 3b. CDBG – DIRECT ENTITLEMENT COMMUNITIES ..... 17

SECTION 4. NATURAL RESOURCES GRANTS AND LOANS..... 18

APPENDIX 1. ECONOMIC VITALITY AND DISTRESS CATEGORIES, 2006 ..... 21

KANSAS, INC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS ..... 22

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The FY 2007 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 (KBA)
- 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)
- NetWork Kansas\*
- State Conservation Commission (SCC)

*\* FY 2007 was the first year NetWork Kansas provided information for this report.*

Funding sources for grants and loans include the Economic Development Initiatives Fund (EDIF), 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 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. 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 2007, and it is important to understand 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 2007 Grants and Loans**

Within the Economic Development category, approximately \$57.6 million was awarded statewide; this amounts to \$20.82 on a per capita basis. The following amounts were distributed by each agency: Commerce (\$21.8 million), KTEC (\$11.0 million), KBOR (\$10.2 million), KBA (\$14.4 million), and Network Kansas (\$242,000). Johnson County received the highest amount of funding, with approximately \$30.5 million, primarily composed of \$12.0 million from the IMPACT program and \$11.4 million from the KBA. 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 (\$36.5 million) received the highest amount of funding.

Within the Community Development category, approximately \$109.2 million was awarded statewide; this amounts to \$39.49 on a per capita basis. The following amounts were distributed by each agency: Commerce (\$484,000), KHRC (\$107.2 million), and KAC (\$1.5 million). Johnson County received the highest amount of funding, with approximately \$45.0 million, primarily composed of \$43.9 million from the Private Activity Bond program. Based on the analysis, both Metropolitan and Micropolitan counties received higher amounts of funding than Rural counties. Based on region, the East Central Region (\$67.6 million) received the highest amount of funding.

Within the Small Cities CDBG category, approximately \$22.9 million was awarded statewide; this amounts to \$8.29 on a per capita basis. Allen County received the highest level of funding, with approximately \$1.5 million. Based on the analysis, Rural counties (\$13.9 million) received considerably higher total amounts of funding than Metropolitan (\$4.3 million) and Micropolitan (\$4.7 million) counties.

Within the Direct Entitlement Communities CDBG category, approximately \$10.7 million was awarded to eight Metropolitan entitlement communities during FY 2007, 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 \$10.8 million was awarded statewide; this amounts to \$3.89 on a per capita basis. The following amounts were distributed by each agency: KDWP (\$1.1 million), and SCC (\$9.7 million). Hodgeman County received the highest level of funding, with approximately \$1.2 million. Based on the analysis, Rural counties (\$6.3 million) received higher total amounts than Metropolitan (\$2.7 million) and Micropolitan (\$1.8 million) counties. Based on region, the Southwest Region (\$2.8 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.

*K.S.A. 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, Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation, Kansas Bioscience Authority, Kansas Board of Regents, and NetWork Kansas.
2. **Community Development** – This category includes programs administered by the Kansas Department of Commerce, Kansas Housing Resource Corporation, and Kansas Arts Commission.
3. **Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)**
  - a. **Small Cities Program** – This category includes the Small Cities program administered by the Kansas Department of 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 and the State Conservation Commission.

*The Kansas State Department of Education and Kansas Water Office received surveys and reported they did not award economic or community development grants and loans during FY 2007.*

The grants and loans information for each category – Economic Development, Community Development, Community Development Block Grants, and Natural Resources are summarized and analysis is based on three defined groups, including: County Economic Vitality and Distress, County Size (Metropolitan, Micropolitan, Rural), and Kansas Department of Commerce Regions. These groups are defined on the following pages.

## County Economic Vitality and Distress

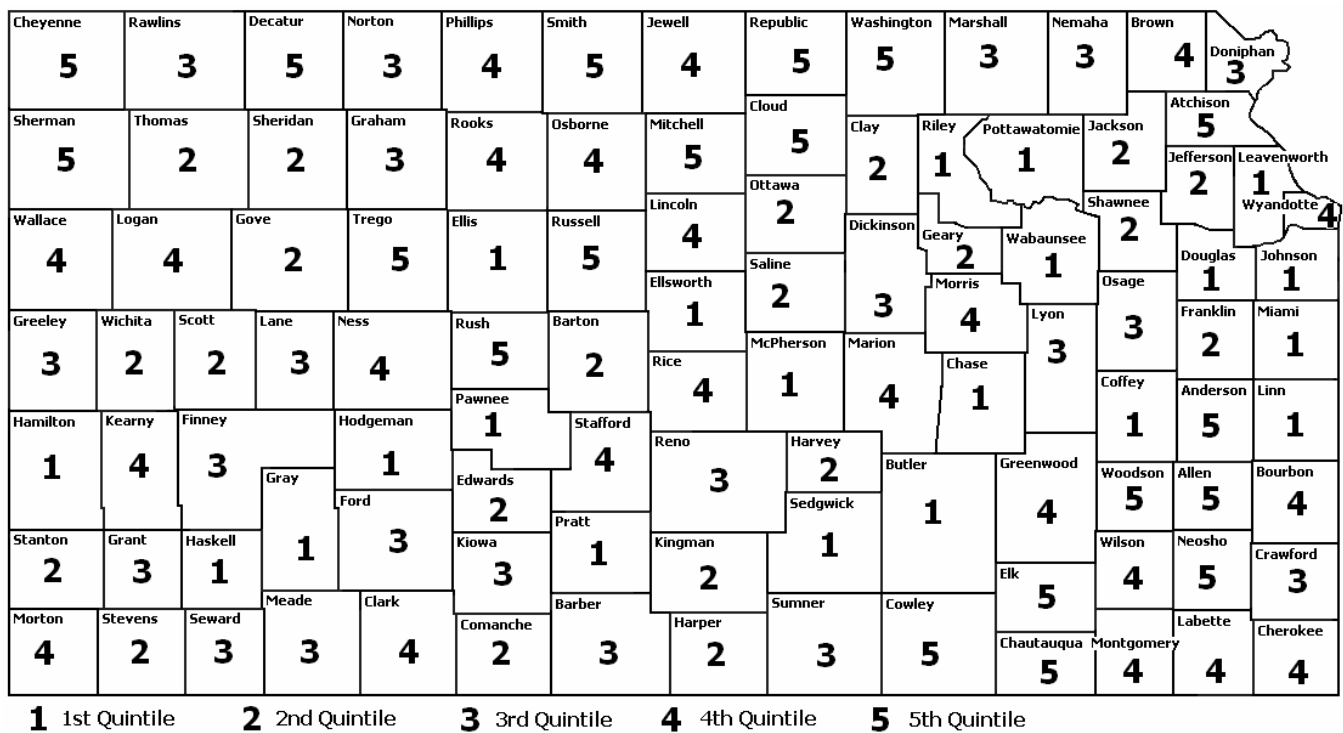
Since 1989, Kansas, Inc. has prepared an annual update on overall county economic vitality and distress. This report is based on data from several economic indicators that are combined into a statistical formula to produce an overall assessment score. The scores are then ranked to provide an overall comparison of the vitality and distress of each county in Kansas. The 2006 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 provide vitality and distress rankings for 2006. Further information regarding this report is available at: [www.kansasinc.org](http://www.kansasinc.org)

**Table 1. Vitality and Distress Rankings, 2006**

<b>1st Quintile (Low)</b>		<b>2nd Quintile (Marginally Low)</b>		<b>3rd Quintile (Medium)</b>		<b>4th Quintile (Marginally High)</b>		<b>5th Quintile (High)</b>	
1	Johnson	22	Jefferson	43	Ford	64	Rice	87	Anderson
2	Pottawatomie	22	Saline	44	Nemaha	65	Kearny	88	Cowley
3	Chase	24	Stanton	45	Meade	65	Morton	89	Atchison
4	Coffey	25	Jackson	46	Barber	67	Wilson	90	Smith
5	Miami	26	Harvey	47	Graham	68	Rooks	91	Allen
6	McPherson	26	Ottawa	47	Grant	69	Brown	92	Cheyenne
7	Gray	26	Shawnee	49	Dickinson	70	Clark	92	Trego
8	Douglas	29	Edwards	50	Lyon	71	Labette	94	Washington
9	Hamilton	29	Sheridan	51	Doniphan	72	Ness	95	Mitchell
9	Haskell	31	Kingman	51	Marshall	73	Morris	96	Decatur
11	Pratt	32	Stevens	53	Seward	74	Bourbon	97	Russell
12	Riley	33	Franklin	54	Crawford	75	Phillips	98	Cloud
13	Wabaunsee	34	Clay	54	Greeley	76	Wallace	99	Neosho
14	Ellsworth	35	Harper	54	Lane	77	Marion	100	Chautauqua
15	Hodgeman	36	Scott	54	Reno	77	Wyandotte	101	Woodson
15	Pawnee	37	Comanche	58	Kiowa	79	Greenwood	102	Rush
17	Butler	38	Barton	59	Norton	80	Logan	103	Sherman
17	Sedgwick	39	Geary	59	Rawlins	81	Montgomery	104	Republic
19	Ellis	39	Gove	61	Finney	82	Osborne	105	Elk
20	Leavenworth	41	Thomas	62	Osage	83	Cherokee		
21	Linn	41	Wichita	63	Sumner	84	Jewell		
						84	Lincoln		
						84	Stafford		

**Figure 1. Vitality and Distress Rankings, 2006**



**Metropolitan, Micropolitan, and Rural Counties<sup>1</sup>**

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.

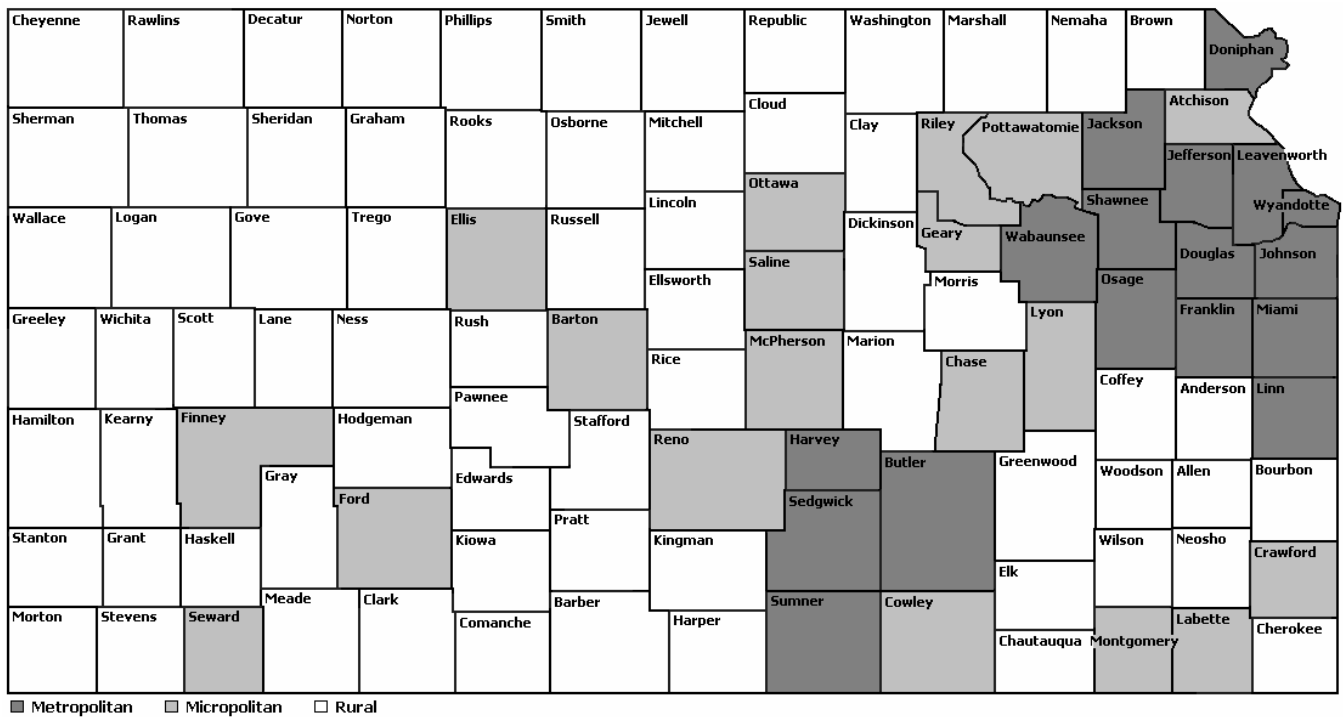
**Rural counties** are counties that are not designated as Metropolitan and Micropolitan.

<sup>1</sup> Federal Register, United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB), December 27, 2000.

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.

**Figure 2. Metropolitan, Micropolitan, and Rural Counties**



## Kansas In-State Business/Economic Development Regions<sup>2</sup>

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."*

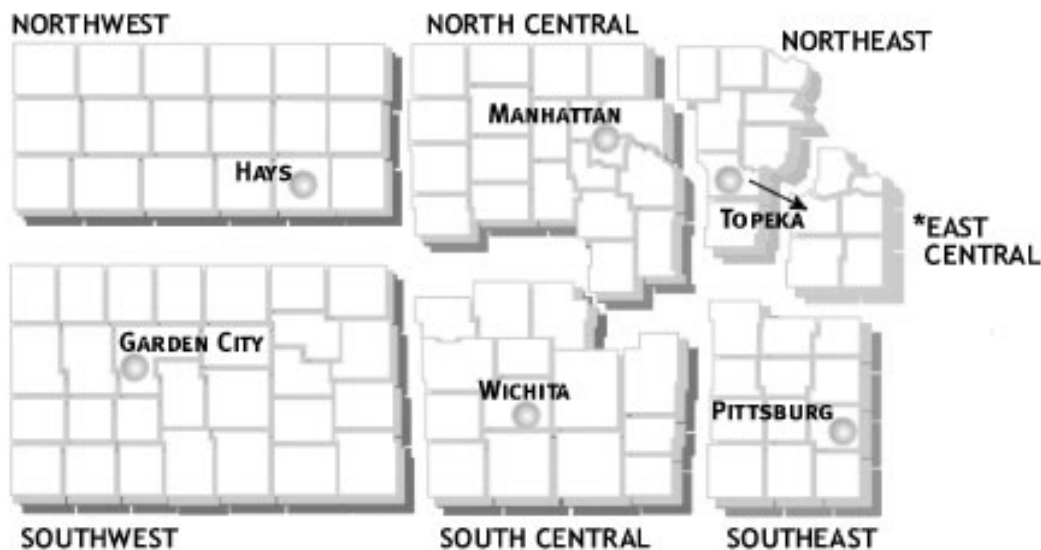
To this end, Commerce comprises a variety of programs and services that create jobs, attract new investment, provide workforce training, encourage community development, and sell the state as a wonderful place to travel, live, and do business.

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.

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



<sup>2</sup> 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, Kansas Bioscience Authority, and Network Kansas. 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**

- Agriculture Value-Added Loan (\$420,000)
- Attraction Development Grant (\$526,000)
- Business Enhancement (\$19,000)
- Kansas International Tradeshow Assistance Program (\$58,000)
- Kansas Existing Industry Expansion Program (\$15,000)
- Kansas Economic Opportunities Initiatives Fund (\$2.9 million)
- Kansas Industrial Retraining (\$999,000)
- Kansas Industrial Training (\$1.3 million)
- Tourism Marketing Grant (\$106,000)
- Investments in Major Projects and Comprehensive Training (\$15.4 million)

### **Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation**

- Investment Program (\$1.3 million)
- Centers of Excellence (\$3.2 million)
- Commercialization (\$1.5 million)
- Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (\$2.0 million)
- Mid-America Manufacturing Technology Center (\$2.9 million)

### **Kansas Board of Regents**

- Perkins Basic Grant (\$5.5 million)
- Perkins Tech Prep Grant (\$1.1 million)
- Technology Innovation and Internship Grant (\$191,000)
- Nursing Initiative (\$3.4 million)

### **Kansas Bioscience Authority**

- Bioscience Development and Investment (\$14.4 million)

### **Network Kansas**

- Startup Kansas (\$242,000)

*Note: Within this category, KBA awarded two grants/loans to entities within Missouri. An award to Kansas City Area Development Council, \$41,200 for the benefit of Wyandotte, Johnson and Leavenworth Counties and an award to Kansas City Area Life Sciences Institute, \$10,000 for the benefit of Wyandotte County.*

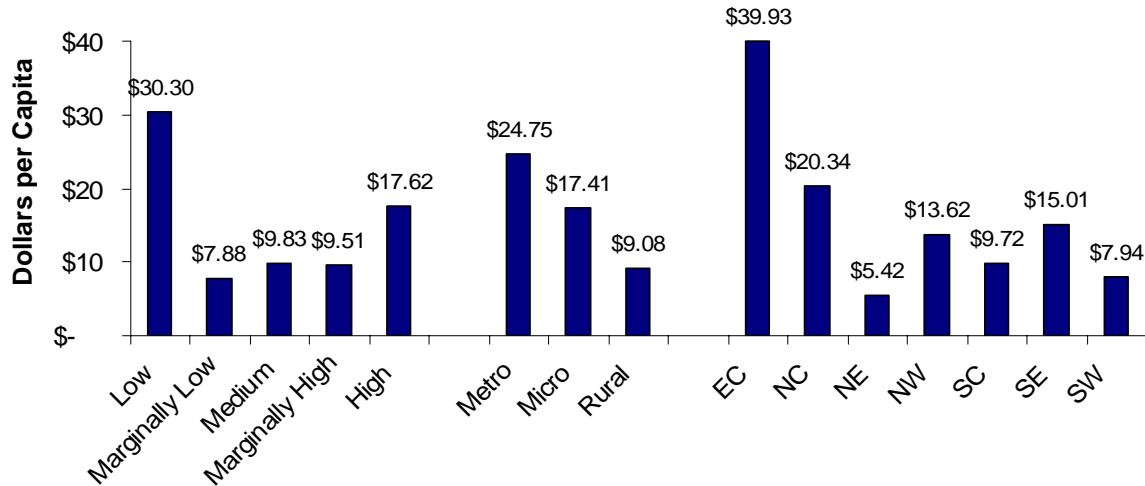
## **Per Capita Allocations**

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 (\$30.30) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Marginally Low category (\$7.88). Based on county size, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Metropolitan counties (\$24.75) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Rural counties (\$9.08). Micropolitan counties had a funding level of \$17.41 on a per capita basis. Based on region, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the East Central Region (\$39.93) and the lowest level of funding was within the Northeast Region (\$5.42).

Johnson County received the highest amount of funding, with approximately \$30.5 million, primarily composed of \$12.0 million from the IMPACT program and \$11.4 million from the KBA. 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 (\$21.8 million), KTEC (\$11.0 million), KBOR (\$10.2 million), KBA (\$14.4 million), and Network Kansas (\$242,000).

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

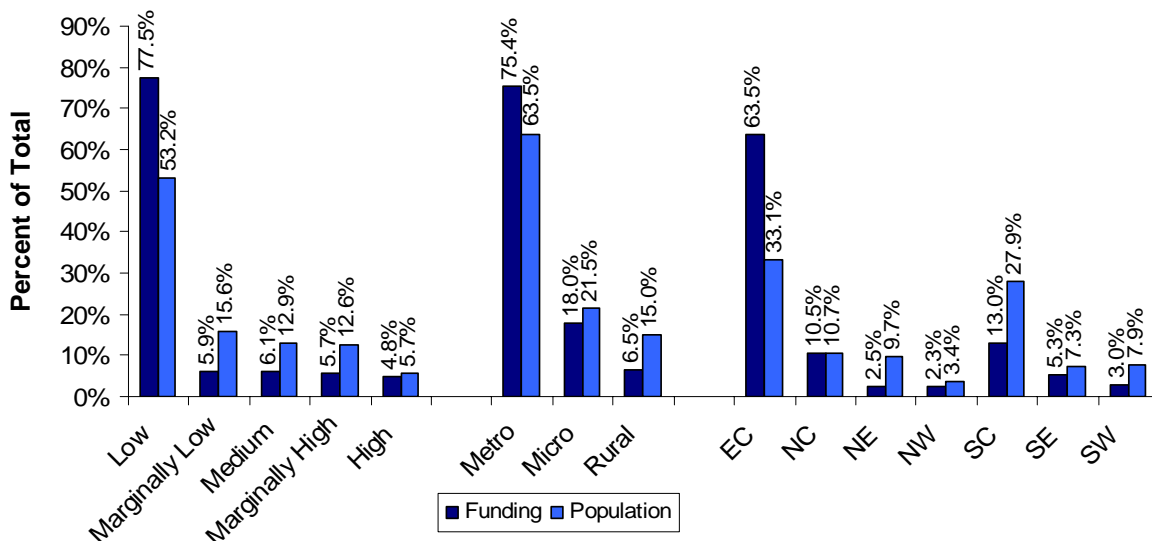


**Percentage Allocations** (Comparisons illustrated by: Percentage of Funds/Percentage of Population)

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 (77.5%/53.2%) 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 (75.4%/63.5%) received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population, while both Micropolitan (18.0%/21.5%) and Rural (6.5%/15.0%) counties received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on region, only the East Central Region (63.5%/33.1%) 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 2007 state agencies awarded approximately \$57.6 million in Economic Development grants and loans throughout the state; this amounts to \$20.82 on a per capita basis. 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 2007 Economic Development grants and loans funding by vitality and distress, county size, and region.

**Table 2. Economic Development Grants and Loans, FY 2007**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Percent of Population</b>	<b>Funding Per Capita</b>	<b>Percent of Funding</b>
<b>Vitality and Distress</b>					
Low	\$ 44,580,886	1,471,076	53.2%	\$30.30	77.5%
Marginally Low	3,406,389	432,033	15.6%	7.88	5.9%
Medium	3,507,977	356,815	12.9%	9.83	6.1%
Marginally High	3,308,344	347,956	12.6%	9.51	5.7%
High	2,752,204	156,195	5.7%	17.62	4.8%
<b>County Size</b>					
Metro	43,425,366	1,754,251	63.5%	24.75	75.4%
Micro	10,363,163	595,135	21.5%	17.41	18.0%
Rural	3,767,271	414,689	15.0%	9.08	6.5%
<b>Commerce Region</b>					
East Central (EC)	36,548,156	915,404	33.1%	39.93	63.5%
North Central (NC)	6,017,446	295,857	10.7%	20.34	10.5%
Northeast (NE)	1,447,098	267,219	9.7%	5.42	2.5%
Northwest (NW)	1,298,488	95,332	3.4%	13.62	2.3%
South Central (SC)	7,494,853	771,222	27.9%	9.72	13.0%
Southeast (SE)	3,022,982	201,440	7.3%	15.01	5.3%
Southwest (SW)	1,726,776	217,601	7.9%	7.94	3.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>\$ 57,555,800</b>	<b>2,764,075</b>		<b>\$20.82</b>	

## SECTION 2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GRANTS AND LOANS

The Community Development category includes grants and loans programs administered by the Kansas Department of 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**

- Community Capacity Building (\$16,000)
- Incentives Without Walls (\$151,000)
- Kansas Main Street (\$317,000)

### **Kansas Housing Resources Corporation**

- First Time Homebuyers Program (\$1.7 million)
- State Housing Trust Fund (\$1.5 million)
- Low Income Housing Tax Credit (\$5.3 million)
- Private Activity Bond Program (\$77.6 million)
- Homeowner Rehabilitation (\$2.1 million)
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance (\$1.3 million)
- HOME Rental Development (\$4.8 million)
- Weatherization Assistance (\$6.6 million)
- Community Services Block Grant (\$4.8 million)
- Emergency Shelter Grant (\$866,000)
- Kansas Accessibility Modifications Program (\$400,000)
- Emergency Repair Program (\$400,000)

### **Kansas Arts Commission**

- Arts in Education Projects (\$247,000)
- Arts Project Support (\$28,000)
- Grassroots Grants (\$148,000)
- Cooperative Agreements (\$117,000)
- Kansas Touring Program (\$94,000)
- Kansas Visual Arts Program (\$16,000)
- Artist Mini-Fellowship (\$5,000)
- Operational Support for Arts and Cultural Organizations (\$791,000)
- Technical Assistance (\$52,000)

*Note: Within this category, KAC awarded two grants/loans to an entity in Missouri. These awards were to the Mid-America Arts Alliance, \$111,725 for the benefit of the State of Kansas.*

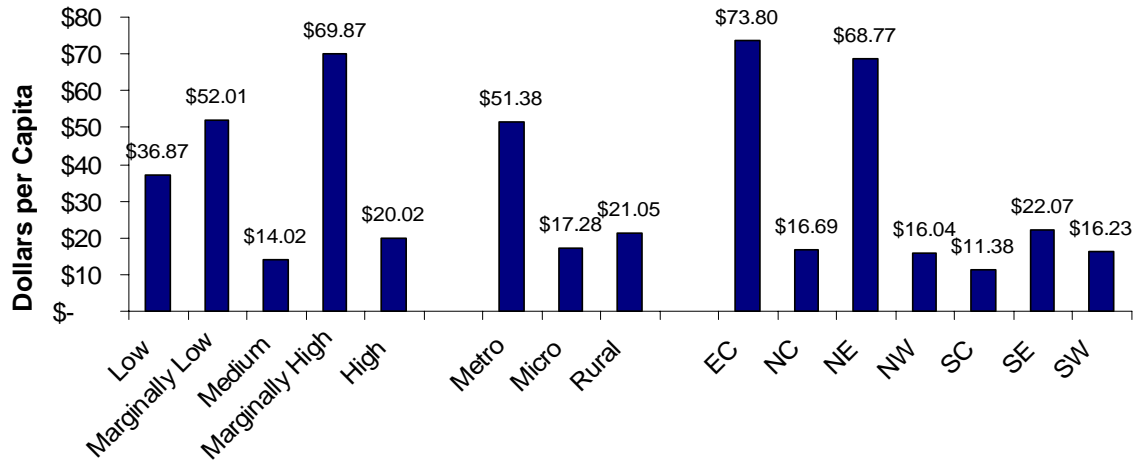
### **Per Capita Allocations**

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 Marginally High category (\$69.87) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Medium category (\$14.02). Based on county size, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Metropolitan counties (\$51.38) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Micropolitan counties (\$17.28). Rural counties had a funding level of \$21.05 on a per capita basis. Based on region, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the East Central Region (\$73.80) and the lowest level of funding was within the South Central Region (\$11.38).

Johnson County received the highest amount of funding, with approximately \$45.0 million, primarily composed of \$43.9 million from the Private Activity Bond program. Based on the analysis, both Metropolitan (\$90.1 million) and Micropolitan (\$10.3 million) counties received higher total amounts of funding than Rural (\$8.7 million) counties. The following amounts were distributed by each agency: Commerce (\$484,000), KHRC (\$107.2 million), and KAC (\$1.5 million).

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

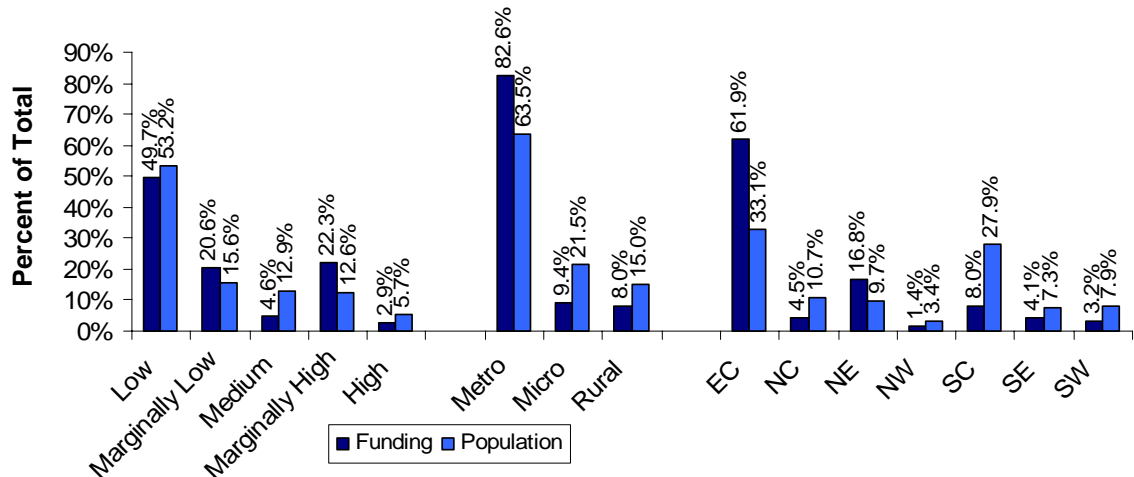


**Percentage Allocations** (Comparisons illustrated by: Percentage of Funds/Percentage of Population)

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, counties within the Low (49.7%/53.2%), Medium (4.6%/12.9%), and High (2.9%/5.7%) categories received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on county size, Metropolitan (82.6%/63.5%) counties received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population, while both Micropolitan (9.4%/21.5%) and Rural (8.0%/15.0%) counties received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on region, the East Central Region (61.9%/33.1%) and Northeast Region (16.8%/9.7%) 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 2007, state agencies awarded approximately \$109.2 million in Community Development grants and loans throughout the state; this amounts to \$39.49 on a per capita basis. 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 2007 Community Development grants and loans funding by vitality and distress, county size, and region.

**Table 3. Community Development Grants and Loans, FY 2007**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Percent of Population</b>	<b>Funding Per Capita</b>	<b>Percent of Funding</b>
<b>Vitality and Distress</b>					
Low	\$ 54,238,486	1,471,076	53.2%	\$36.87	49.7%
Marginally Low	22,471,345	432,033	15.6%	52.01	20.6%
Medium	5,003,689	356,815	12.9%	14.02	4.6%
Marginally High	24,313,397	347,956	12.6%	69.87	22.3%
High	3,127,001	156,195	5.7%	20.02	2.9%
<b>County Size</b>					
Metro	90,140,995	1,754,251	63.5%	51.38	82.6%
Micro	10,283,384	595,135	21.5%	17.28	9.4%
Rural	8,729,539	414,689	15.0%	21.05	8.0%
<b>Commerce Region</b>					
East Central (EC)	67,553,416	915,404	33.1%	73.80	61.9%
North Central (NC)	4,937,740	295,857	10.7%	16.69	4.5%
Northeast (NE)	18,377,287	267,219	9.7%	68.77	16.8%
Northwest (NW)	1,529,166	95,332	3.4%	16.04	1.4%
South Central (SC)	8,779,535	771,222	27.9%	11.38	8.0%
Southeast (SE)	4,445,551	201,440	7.3%	22.07	4.1%
Southwest (SW)	3,531,222	217,601	7.9%	16.23	3.2%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>\$ 109,153,917</b>	<b>2,764,075</b>		<b>\$39.49</b>	

## **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.

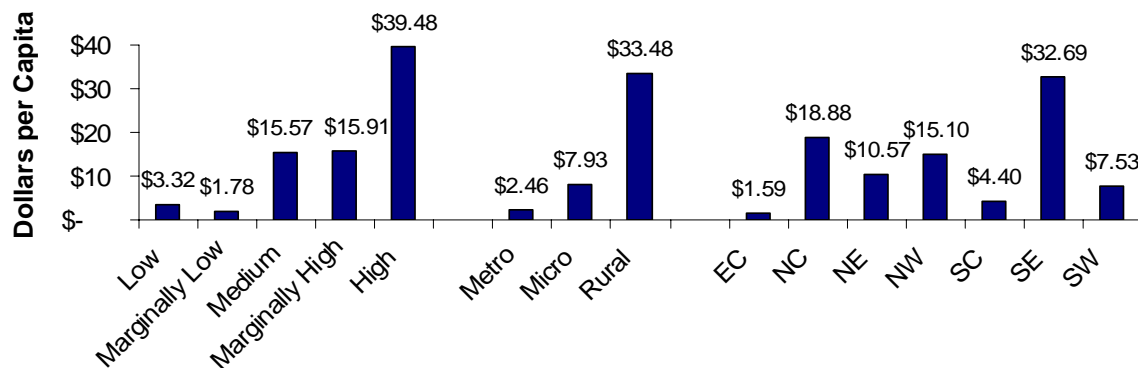
## Per Capita Allocations

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 (\$39.48) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Marginally Low category (\$1.78). Based on county size, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Rural counties (\$33.48) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Metropolitan counties (\$2.46). Micropolitan counties had a funding level of \$7.93 on a per capita basis. Based on region, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Southeast Region (\$32.69) and the lowest level of funding was within the East Central Region (\$1.59).

Allen County received the highest level of funding, with approximately \$1.5 million. Rural (\$13.9 million) counties received considerably higher total amounts of funding than Metropolitan (\$4.3 million) and Micropolitan (\$4.7 million) counties. Counties receiving higher levels of funding included: Wilson (\$1.3 million), Kiowa (\$800,000), Labette (\$790,000), Republic (\$768,000), Lyon (\$750,000), Ellsworth (\$735,000), Atchison (\$734,000) and Brown, (\$700,000).

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

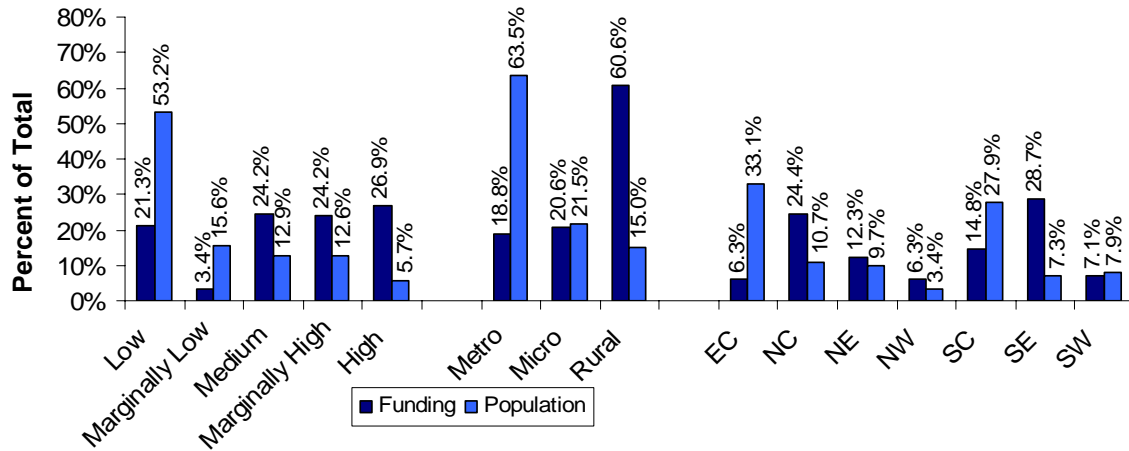


## Percentage Allocations (Comparisons illustrated by: Percentage of Funds/Percentage of Population)

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 (21.3%/53.2%) and Marginally Low (3.4%/15.6%) categories received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state's population. Based on county size, Rural (60.6%/15.0%) counties received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state's population, while Metropolitan (18.8%/63.5%) and Micropolitan (20.6%/21.5%) counties received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state's population. Based on region, the East Central Region (6.3%/33.1%), the South Central Region (14.8%/27.9%) and the Southwest Region (7.1%/7.9%) 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 2007, approximately \$22.9 million was awarded in Small Cities CDBG funds throughout the state; this amounts to \$8.29 on a per capita basis. Similar to previous years, during FY 2007 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 2007 Small Cities CDBG funding by vitality and distress, county size, and region.

**Table 4. Small Cities CDBG, FY 2007**

Category	Total Funding	2006 Population	Percent of Population	Funding Per Capita	Percent of Funding
<b>Vitality and Distress</b>					
Low	\$ 4,890,163	1,471,076	53.2%	\$3.32	21.3%
Marginally Low	768,339	432,033	15.6%	1.78	3.4%
Medium	5,556,022	356,815	12.9%	15.57	24.2%
Marginally High	5,536,717	347,956	12.6%	15.91	24.2%
High	6,166,612	156,195	5.7%	39.48	26.9%
<b>County Size</b>					
Metro	4,318,522	1,754,251	63.5%	2.46	18.8%
Micro	4,717,286	595,135	21.5%	7.93	20.6%
Rural	13,882,044	414,689	15.0%	33.48	60.6%
<b>Commerce Region</b>					
East Central (EC)	1,450,948	915,404	33.1%	1.59	6.3%
North Central (NC)	5,585,524	295,857	10.7%	18.88	24.4%
Northeast (NE)	2,823,791	267,219	9.7%	10.57	12.3%
Northwest (NW)	1,439,589	95,332	3.4%	15.10	6.3%
South Central (SC)	3,394,319	771,222	27.9%	4.40	14.8%
Southeast (SE)	6,585,448	201,440	7.3%	32.69	28.7%
Southwest (SW)	1,638,234	217,601	7.9%	7.53	7.1%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>\$ 22,917,852</b>	<b>2,764,075</b>		<b>\$8.29</b>	

## 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 \$10.7 million during FY 2007, 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 Marginally High category (\$7.18) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Low category (\$4.22). Metropolitan counties had a funding level of \$6.12 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 (\$3.79).

Based on economic distress, counties within the Low (53.2%/57.7%), Marginally Low (15.6%/19.0%), and Marginally High (12.6%/23.3%) categories received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state's population. Table 5 summarizes the FY 2007 Direct Entitlement CDBG funding by vitality and distress, county size, and region.

**Table 5. Direct Entitlement CDBG, FY 2007**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Percent of Population</b>	<b>Funding Per Capita</b>	<b>Percent of Funding</b>
<b>Vitality and Distress</b>					
Low	\$ 6,201,415	1,471,076	53.2%	\$4.22	57.7%
Marginally Low	2,042,277	432,033	15.6%	4.73	19.0%
Medium	-	356,815	12.9%	-	0.0%
Marginally High	2,499,458	347,956	12.6%	7.18	23.3%
High	-	156,195	5.7%	-	0.0%
<b>County Size</b>					
Metro	10,743,150	1,754,251	63.5%	6.12	100.0%
Micro	-	595,135	21.5%	-	0.0%
Rural	-	414,689	15.0%	-	0.0%
<b>Commerce Region</b>					
East Central (EC)	5,781,640	915,404	33.1%	6.32	53.8%
North Central (NC)	-	295,857	10.7%	-	0.0%
Northeast (NE)	2,042,277	267,219	9.7%	7.64	19.0%
Northwest (NW)	-	95,332	3.4%	-	0.0%
South Central (SC)	2,919,233	771,222	27.9%	3.79	27.2%
Southeast (SE)	-	201,440	7.3%	-	0.0%
Southwest (SW)	-	217,601	7.9%	-	0.0%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>\$ 10,743,150</b>	<b>2,764,075</b>		<b>\$3.89</b>	

## SECTION 4. NATURAL RESOURCES GRANTS AND LOANS

The Natural Resources category includes grants and loans programs administered by the State Conservation Commission and the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. 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**

- Partnerships for Wildlife (OWLS) (\$5,500)
- Land and Water Conservation Fund (\$468,000)
- National Recreational Trails Program (\$359,000)
- Community Lake Assistance Program (\$231,000)

### **State Conservation Commission**

- Water Resources Cost-Share Program (\$3.2 million)
- Non-Point Source Pollution Cost-Share Program (\$1.9 million)
- Non-Point Source Pollution – Technical Assistance (\$466,000)
- Aid to Conservation Districts (\$1.0 million)
- Watershed Dam Construction Program (\$1.3 million)
- Water Quality Buffer Initiative (\$233,000)
- Water Quality Buffer Initiative – Technical Assistance (\$258,000)
- Riparian Wetland and Protection Program (\$87,000)
- Multi-Purpose Small Lakes Program (\$1.1 million)
- Natural Resources Conservation Service Contribution Agreement (\$78,000)

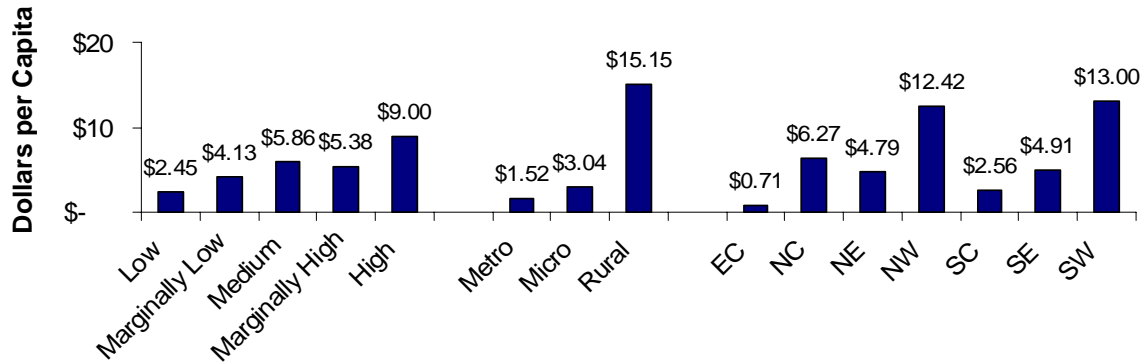
### **Per Capita Allocations**

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 (\$9.00) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was in the Low category (\$2.45). Based on county size, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Rural counties (\$15.15) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Metropolitan counties (\$1.52). Micropolitan counties had a funding level of \$3.04 on a per capita basis. Based on region, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Southwest Region (\$13.00) and the lowest level of funding was within the East Central Region (\$0.71).

Hodgeman County received the highest level of funding, with approximately \$1.2 million, primarily composed of Multi-Purpose Small Lakes Program. Based on the analysis, Rural counties (\$6.3 million) received considerably higher total amounts of funding than both Metropolitan (\$2.7 million) and Micropolitan (\$1.8 million) counties. The following amounts were distributed by each agency: KDWP (\$1.1 million) and SCC (\$9.7 million).

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

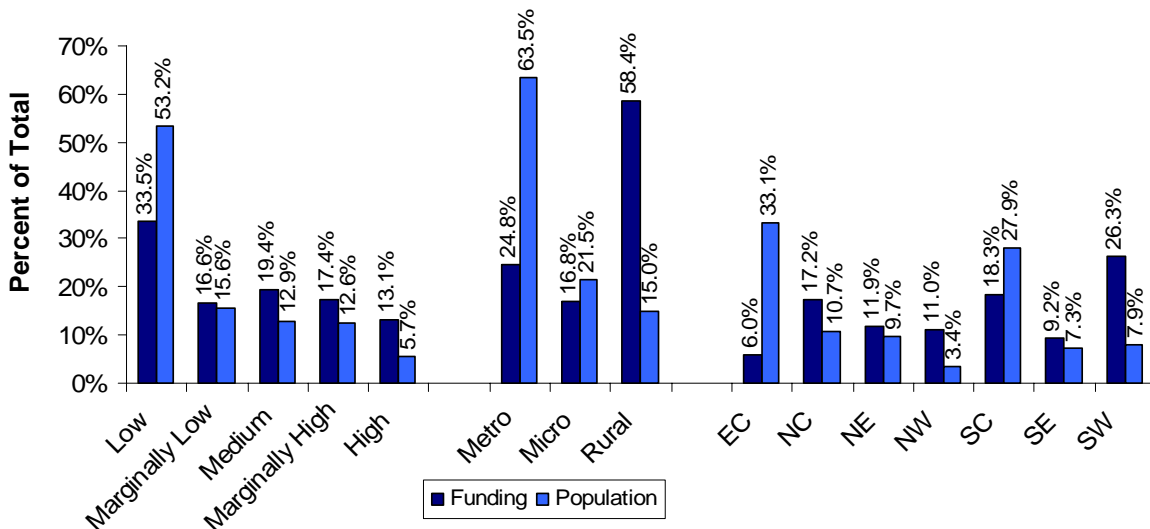


**Percentage Allocations** (Comparisons illustrated by: Percentage of Funds/Percentage of Population)

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 (33.5%/53.2%) 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 (58.4%/15.0%) counties received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population, while both Metropolitan (24.8%/63.5%) and Micropolitan (16.8%/21.5%) counties received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on region, only the East Central Region (6.0%/33.1%) and the South Central Region (18.3%/27.9%) 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 2007, State agencies awarded approximately \$10.8 million in Natural Resources grants and loans throughout the state; this amounts to \$3.89 on a per capita basis. During FY 2007, all counties received funding in the Natural Resources category. The average level of Natural Resources funding per county during FY 2007 was approximately \$102,000. 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 2007 Natural Resources grants and loans funding by vitality and distress, county size, and region.

**Table 6. Natural Resources Grants and Loans, FY 2007**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>2006 Population</b>	<b>Percent of Population</b>	<b>Funding Per Capita</b>	<b>Percent of Funding</b>
<b>Vitality and Distress</b>					
Low	\$ 3,600,695	1,471,076	53.2%	\$2.45	33.5%
Marginally Low	1,785,935	432,033	15.6%	4.13	16.6%
Medium	2,089,761	356,815	12.9%	5.86	19.4%
Marginally High	1,873,451	347,956	12.6%	5.38	17.4%
High	1,405,930	156,195	5.7%	9.00	13.1%
<b>County Size</b>					
Metro	2,663,329	1,754,251	63.5%	1.52	24.8%
Micro	1,811,958	595,135	21.5%	3.04	16.8%
Rural	6,280,486	414,689	15.0%	15.15	58.4%
<b>Commerce Region</b>					
East Central (EC)	646,978	915,404	33.1%	0.71	6.0%
North Central (NC)	1,854,825	295,857	10.7%	6.27	17.2%
Northeast (NE)	1,279,690	267,219	9.7%	4.79	11.9%
Northwest (NW)	1,183,911	95,332	3.4%	12.42	11.0%
South Central (SC)	1,970,640	771,222	27.9%	2.56	18.3%
Southeast (SE)	989,991	201,440	7.3%	4.91	9.2%
Southwest (SW)	2,829,737	217,601	7.9%	13.00	26.3%
<b>State Total</b>	<b>\$ 10,755,773</b>	<b>2,764,075</b>		<b>\$3.89</b>	

**APPENDIX 1. ECONOMIC VITALITY AND DISTRESS CATEGORIES, 2006**

County	2006 Population	County Size	Commerce Region	Distress Category
Allen	13,677	Rural	SE	High
Anderson	8,051	Rural	SE	High
Atchison	16,745	Micro	NE	High
Barber	4,974	Rural	SW	Medium
Barton	27,511	Micro	SW	Marginally Low
Bourbon	14,950	Rural	SE	Marginally High
Brown	10,236	Rural	NE	Marginally High
Butler	63,147	Metro	SC	Low
Chase	3,070	Micro	NC	Low
Chautauqua	3,953	Rural	SC	High
Cherokee	21,451	Rural	SE	Marginally High
Cheyenne	2,911	Rural	NW	High
Clark	2,206	Rural	SW	Marginally High
Clay	8,625	Rural	NC	Marginally Low
Cloud	9,594	Rural	NC	High
Coffey	8,701	Rural	SE	Low
Comanche	1,884	Rural	SW	Marginally Low
Cowley	34,931	Micro	SC	High
Crawford	38,059	Micro	SE	Medium
Decatur	3,120	Rural	NW	High
Dickinson	19,322	Rural	NC	Medium
Doniphan	7,865	Metro	NE	Medium
Douglas	112,123	Metro	EC	Low
Edwards	3,138	Rural	SW	Marginally Low
Elk	3,077	Rural	SC	High
Ellis	26,926	Micro	NW	Low
Ellsworth	6,332	Rural	NC	Low
Finney	39,097	Micro	SW	Medium
Ford	33,783	Micro	SW	Medium
Franklin	26,513	Metro	EC	Marginally Low
Geary	24,174	Micro	NC	Marginally Low
Gove	2,721	Rural	NW	Marginally Low
Graham	2,677	Rural	NW	Medium
Grant	7,552	Rural	SW	Medium
Gray	5,852	Rural	SW	Low
Greeley	1,331	Rural	SW	Medium
Greenwood	7,067	Rural	SC	Marginally High
Hamilton	2,594	Rural	SW	Low
Harper	5,952	Rural	SC	Marginally Low
Harvey	33,643	Metro	SC	Marginally Low
Haskell	4,171	Rural	SW	Low
Hodgeman	2,071	Rural	SW	Low
Jackson	13,500	Metro	NE	Marginally Low
Jefferson	18,848	Metro	NE	Marginally Low
Jewell	3,324	Rural	NC	Marginally High
Johnson	516,731	Metro	EC	Low
Kearny	4,469	Rural	SW	Marginally High
Kingman	7,975	Rural	SC	Marginally Low
Kiowa	2,969	Rural	SW	Medium
Labette	22,203	Micro	SE	Marginally High
Lane	1,797	Rural	SW	Medium
Leavenworth	73,628	Metro	EC	Low
Lincoln	3,396	Rural	NC	Marginally High

County	2006 Population	County Size	Commerce Region	Distress Category
Linn	9,962	Metro	SE	Low
Logan	2,675	Rural	NW	Marginally High
Lyon	35,369	Micro	NC	Medium
McPherson	29,380	Micro	SC	Low
Marion	12,760	Rural	SC	Marginally High
Marshall	10,349	Rural	NC	Medium
Meade	4,561	Rural	SW	Medium
Miami	30,900	Metro	EC	Low
Mitchell	6,299	Rural	NC	High
Montgomery	34,692	Micro	SE	Marginally High
Morris	6,046	Rural	NC	Marginally High
Morton	3,138	Rural	SW	Marginally High
Nemaha	10,374	Rural	NE	Medium
Neosho	16,298	Rural	SE	High
Ness	2,946	Rural	SW	Marginally High
Norton	5,584	Rural	NW	Medium
Osage	16,958	Metro	NE	Medium
Osborne	3,978	Rural	NW	Marginally High
Ottawa	6,168	Micro	NC	Marginally Low
Pawnee	6,515	Rural	SW	Low
Phillips	5,444	Rural	NW	Marginally High
Pottawatomie	19,220	Micro	NC	Low
Pratt	9,436	Rural	SW	Low
Rawlins	2,643	Rural	NW	Medium
Reno	63,706	Micro	SC	Medium
Republic	5,033	Rural	NC	High
Rice	10,295	Rural	SC	Marginally High
Riley	62,527	Micro	NC	Low
Rooks	5,290	Rural	NW	Marginally High
Rush	3,317	Rural	SW	High
Russell	6,740	Rural	NW	High
Saline	54,170	Micro	NC	Marginally Low
Scott	4,643	Rural	SW	Marginally Low
Sedgwick	470,895	Metro	SC	Low
Seward	23,404	Micro	SW	Medium
Shawnee	172,693	Metro	NE	Marginally Low
Sheridan	2,600	Rural	NW	Marginally Low
Sherman	5,981	Rural	NW	High
Smith	4,024	Rural	NW	High
Stafford	4,435	Rural	SW	Marginally High
Stanton	2,232	Rural	SW	Marginally Low
Stevens	5,287	Rural	SW	Marginally Low
Sumner	24,441	Metro	SC	Medium
Thomas	7,468	Rural	NW	Marginally Low
Trego	2,993	Rural	NW	High
Wabaunsee	6,895	Metro	NC	Low
Wallace	1,557	Rural	NW	Marginally High
Washington	5,944	Rural	NC	High
Wichita	2,288	Rural	SW	Marginally Low
Wilson	9,889	Rural	SE	Marginally High
Woodson	3,507	Rural	SE	High
Wyandotte	155,509	Metro	EC	Marginally High

## 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 ensure 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.

Co-Chaired by the Governor, Kansas, Inc. is governed by a 17-member Board of Directors. Board members, as mandated by legislation, include four members of Legislative leadership, a representative from the Board of Regents, the Secretary of Commerce, the Commanding General of the Kansas Cavalry, a representative from labor, and eight other members from the private sector representing key Kansas industrial sectors. Private sector members are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Kansas Senate.

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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