

Fiscal Year 2005
Grants and Loans Report

Prepared by



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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 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. 2004 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 provided within this report is provided 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.

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,

Stan R. Ahlerich
President

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | 2 |
| Analysis of FY 2005 Grants and Loans..... | 2 |
| INTRODUCTION..... | 3 |
| METHODOLOGY | 3 |
| Categories | 3 |
| County Economic Vitality and Distress | 4 |
| Table 1. Vitality and Distress Rankings, 2004..... | 4 |
| Figure 1. Vitality and Distress Rankings, 2004 | 5 |
| Metropolitan, Micropolitan, and Rural Counties | 5 |
| Figure 2. Metropolitan, Micropolitan, and Rural Counties..... | 5 |
| Kansas In-State Business/Economic Development Regions | 7 |
| Figure 3. Kansas In-State Business/Economic Development Regions..... | 7 |
| SECTION 1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GRANTS AND LOANS..... | 8 |
| Per Capita Allocations | 8 |
| Figure 4. Economic Development Grants and Loans, Per Capita Allocations..... | 9 |
| Percentage Allocations..... | 9 |
| Figure 5. Economic Development Grants and Loans, Percentage Allocations | 9 |
| Stage Allocations | 10 |
| Table 2. Economic Development Grants and Loans, FY 2005..... | 10 |
| SECTION 2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GRANTS AND LOANS..... | 11 |
| Per Capita Allocations | 11 |
| Figure 6. Community Development Grants and Loans, Per Capita Allocations | 12 |
| Percentage Allocations..... | 12 |
| Figure 7. Community Development Grants and Loans, Percentage Allocations..... | 12 |
| State Allocations..... | 13 |
| Table 3. Community Development Grants and Loans, FY 2005 | 13 |
| SECTION 3a. CDBG – SMALL CITIES PROGRAM (STATE ADMINISTERED) | 14 |
| Per Capita Allocations | 15 |
| Figure 8. Small Cities CDBG Grants and Loans, Per Capita Allocations..... | 15 |
| Percentage Allocations..... | 15 |
| Figure 9. Small Cities CDBG Grants and Loans, Percentage Allocations..... | 16 |
| State Allocations..... | 16 |
| Table 4. Small Cities CDBG, FY 2005..... | 16 |
| SECTION 3b. CDBG – DIRECT ENTITLEMENT COMMUNITIES | 17 |
| Table 5. Direct Entitlement CDBG, FY 2005 | 17 |
| SECTION 4. NATURAL RESOURCES GRANTS AND LOANS..... | 18 |
| Per Capita Allocations | 18 |
| Figure 10. Natural Resources Grants and Loans, Per Capita Allocations | 19 |
| Percentage Allocations..... | 19 |
| Figure 11. Natural Resources Grants and Loans, Percentage Allocations | 19 |
| State Allocations..... | 20 |
| Table 6. Natural Resources Grants and Loans, FY 2005 | 20 |
| APPENDIX 1. ECONOMIC VITALITY AND DISTRESS CATEGORIES, 2004..... | 21 |
| KANSAS, INC. BOARD OF DIRECTORS..... | 22 |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The FY 2005 Grants and Loans report contains information on awards made by state agencies for economic and community development purposes. The following agencies have provided grants and loans information for this report:

- Kansas Arts Commission
- Kansas Board of Regents
- Kansas Department of Commerce
- Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks
- Kansas Housing Resource Corporation
- Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation
- State Conservation Commission

Funding sources for grants and loans within this report include the Economic Development Initiatives Fund (EDIF), the State General Fund (SGF), and Federal funds.

Within this report, several programs are summarized to provide an overview of the grants and loans activities throughout Kansas. To achieve their 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.

This report provides an overview of FY 2005, and it is important to understand that the information provided can be influenced both by the specific objectives and guidelines of each program and by awards that have been made in previous years.

Analysis of FY 2005 Grants and Loans:

Within the Economic Development category, approximately \$46.1 million was awarded statewide, on a per capita basis this amounts to \$16.87 per individual. Johnson County received the highest amount of funding, with approximately \$19.2 million, primarily composed of \$15.1 million from the IMPACT program. Metropolitan counties and counties with major universities received higher amounts of funding, including Sedgwick (\$5.4 million), Douglas (\$4.7 million), and Riley (\$2.0 million). Based on the analysis, the East Central Region (\$25.5 million) received the highest amount of funding, followed by the South Central Region (\$7.4 million), while the Northwest Region (\$0.7 million) received the lowest amount of funding.

Within the Community Development category, approximately \$83.3 million was awarded statewide, on a per capita basis this amounts to \$30.44 per individual. Sedgwick County received the highest amount of funding, with approximately \$13.8 million, primarily composed of \$11.7 million from the Housing Tax Credit program. Both Metropolitan and Micropolitan Counties received higher amounts of funding than Rural Counties, including Riley (\$11.2 million), Wyandotte (\$8.0 million), Franklin (\$6.7 million), and Johnson (\$6.4 million). Based on the analysis, the East Central Region (\$26.0 million) received the highest amount of funding, followed by the North Central Region (\$22.2 million) and the South Central Region (\$21.4 million).

Within the Small Cities CDBG category, approximately \$26.1 million was awarded statewide, on a per capita basis this amounts to \$9.54 per individual. Jewell County received the highest amount of funding, with approximately \$1.6 million. Rural (\$16.7 million) counties received considerably higher total amounts of funding than Metropolitan (\$4.1 million) and Micropolitan (\$5.3 million) counties.

Within the Direct Entitlement Communities CDBG category, approximately \$11.9 million was awarded to the eight Metropolitan entitlement communities during FY 2005, including: Lawrence (\$0.9 million), Johnson County (\$1.4 million), Overland Park (\$0.7 million), Shawnee (\$0.3 million), Leavenworth (\$0.4 million), Wichita (\$3.3 million), Topeka (\$2.3 million), and Kansas City, KS (\$2.7 million).

Within the Natural Resources category, approximately \$9.4 million was awarded statewide, on a per capita basis this amounts to \$3.45 per individual. Douglas County received the highest amount of funding, with approximately \$0.4 million. Overall, Rural counties (\$5.6 million) received a higher amount of funding compared to both Metropolitan (\$2.2 million) and Micropolitan (\$1.6 million) counties. Based on the analysis, funding throughout the state's regions ranged from \$0.8 million in the East Central Region to \$2.1 million in the Southwest Region.

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), 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 and the Kansas Water Office received surveys and reported they did not award economic or community development grants and loans during FY 2005.

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:

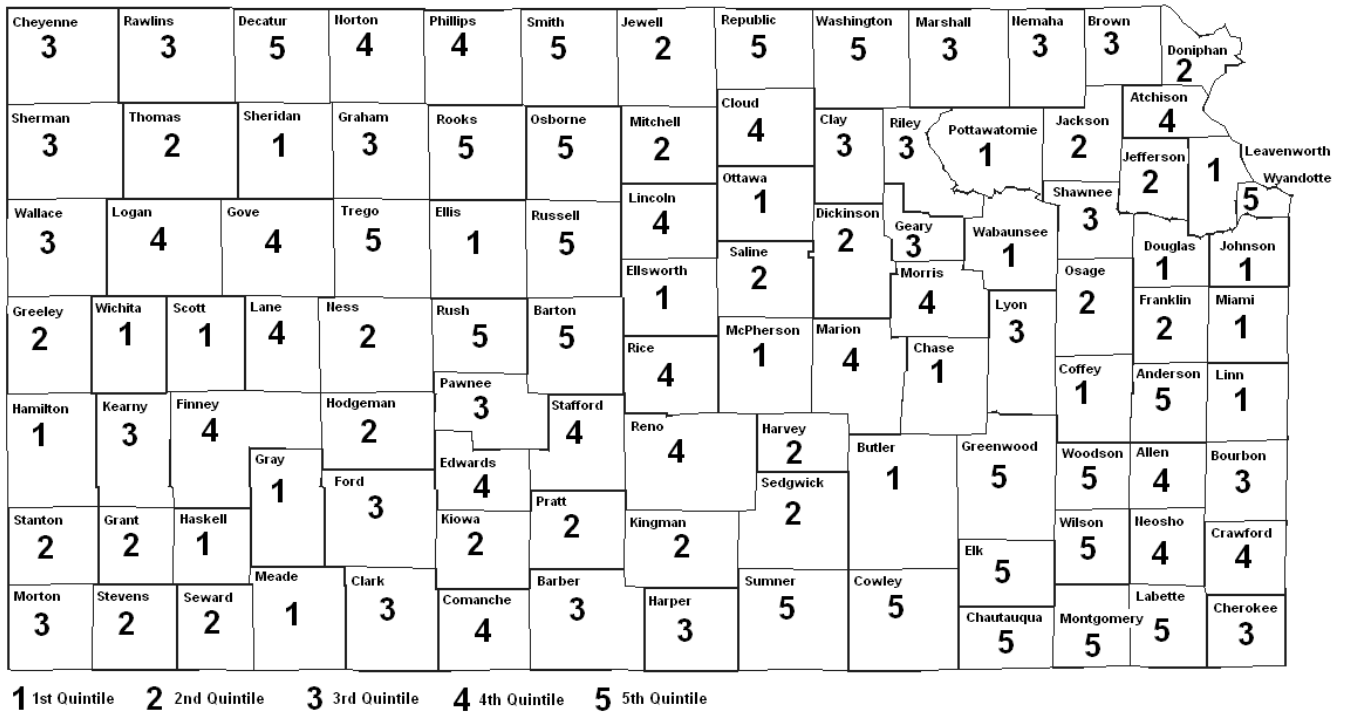
Since 1989, Kansas, Inc. has prepared an annual update on overall county economic vitality and distress. This report is based on data from several economic indicators that is combined into a statistical formula to produce an overall assessment score. The scores are then ranked to provide an overall comparison of the vitality and distress of each county in Kansas. The 2004 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 2004. For further information regarding this report, please refer to the *County Economic Vitality and Distress Report: 2004 Report Update*, available at: www.kansasinc.org

Table 1. Vitality and Distress Rankings, 2004

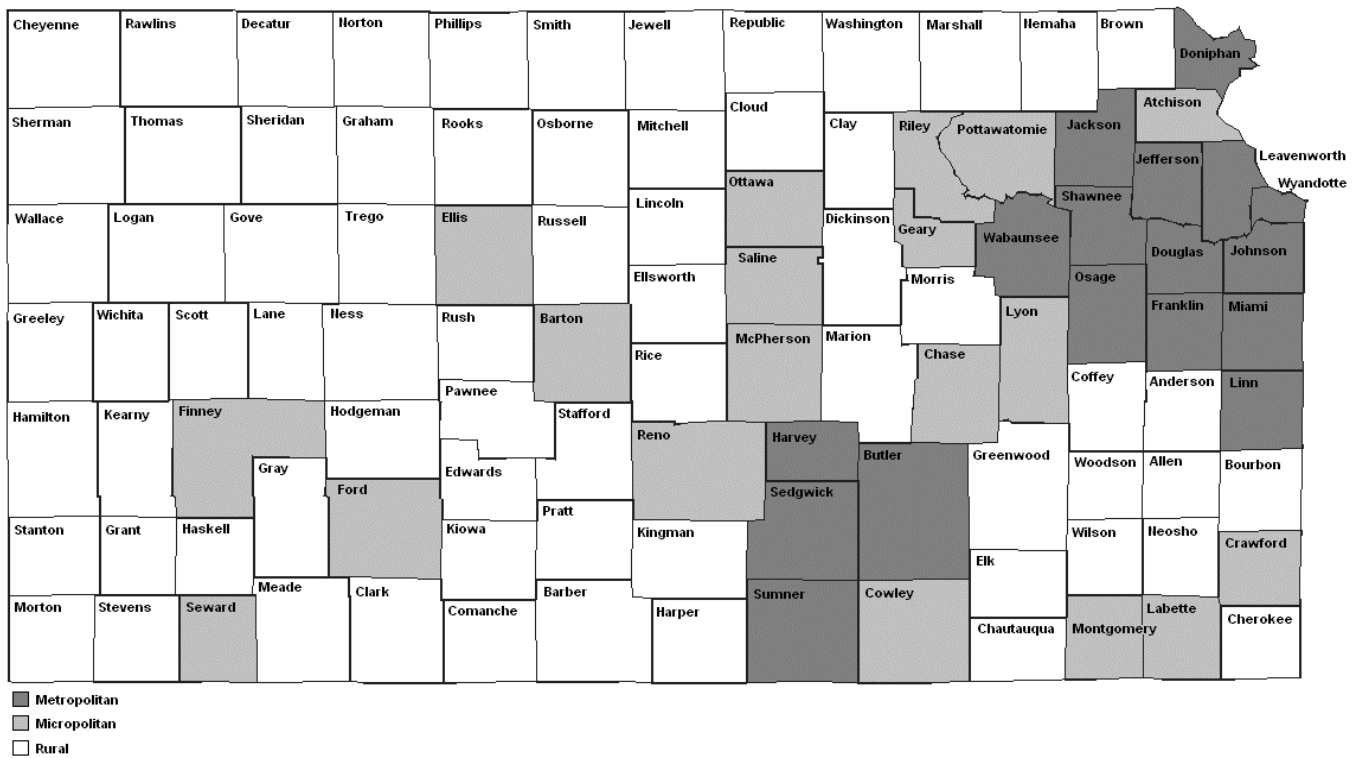
| | First Quintile (Low) | Second Quintile (Marginally Low) | Third Quintile (Medium) | Fourth Quintile (Marginally High) | Fifth Quintile (High) |
|----|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Johnson | 22 Jefferson | 44 Shawnee | 66 Norton | 85 Wyandotte |
| 2 | Coffey | 22 Sedgwick | 45 Wallace | 67 Phillips | 86 Anderson |
| 3 | Pottawatomie | 24 Saline | 46 Harper | 68 Crawford | 87 Chautauqua |
| 4 | Gray | 25 Jewell | 47 Barber | 69 Finney | 88 Decatur |
| 5 | Miami | 25 Stevens | 48 Brown | 70 Atchison | 89 Rooks |
| 6 | Douglas | 27 Franklin | 48 Kearny | 70 Rice | 90 Elk |
| 7 | Chase | 28 Pratt | 48 Nemaha | 72 Lane | 91 Osborne |
| 7 | McPherson | 29 Thomas | 51 Graham | 72 Reno | 91 Rush |
| 9 | Haskell | 29 Greeley | 52 Ford | 74 Morris | 91 Russell |
| 10 | Hamilton | 31 Grant | 53 Bourbon | 75 Comanche | 91 Sumner |
| 11 | Wabaunsee | 32 Kingman | 53 Clark | 75 Gove | 91 Wilson |
| 12 | Leavenworth | 33 Kiowa | 55 Cheyenne | 75 Marion | 96 Barton |
| 13 | Ottawa | 34 Dickinson | 55 Riley | 78 Edwards | 97 Smith |
| 14 | Meade | 34 Jackson | 57 Clay | 79 Cloud | 98 Montgomery |
| 15 | Ellis | 36 Harvey | 58 Rawlins | 80 Allen | 99 Washington |
| 16 | Wichita | 37 Doniphan | 59 Marshall | 80 Lincoln | 100 Republic |
| 17 | Butler | 38 Ness | 60 Cherokee | 80 Logan | 101 Cowley |
| 18 | Sheridan | 39 Hodgeman | 61 Pawnee | 80 Neosho | 102 Labette |
| 19 | Scott | 39 Mitchell | 61 Sherman | 80 Stafford | 103 Greenwood |
| 20 | Linn | 39 Osage | 63 Geary | | 104 Trego |
| 21 | Ellsworth | 39 Seward | 63 Lyon | | 105 Woodson |
| | | 39 Stanton | 63 Morton | | |

Figure 1. Vitality and Distress Rankings, 2004



Metropolitan, Micropolitan, and Rural Counties:

Figure 2. Metropolitan, Micropolitan, and Rural Counties



The United States Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines 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.

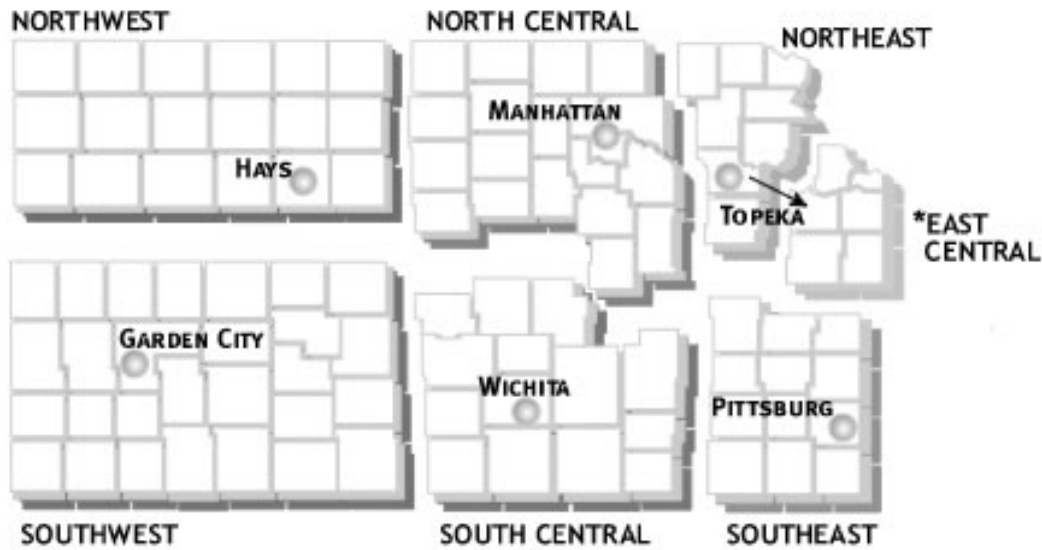
The purpose of the Standards for Defining Metropolitan and Micropolitan Statistical Areas is to provide nationally consistent definitions for collecting, tabulating, and publishing Federal statistics for a set of geographical areas. **However, OMB cautions that Metropolitan Statistical Area and Micropolitan 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 lead agency for economic development in Kansas, The Department of Commerce has the responsibility to foster economic development through the promotion of business, commerce, and industry. This is accomplished through the Department's six divisions, along with a network of business assistance providers throughout the state.

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.

The Kansas Department of Commerce mission is:

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

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 (Commerce), Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation (KTEC), and the Kansas Board of Regents. 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) and Federal funds are the primary source of funding for programs in this area. Specific programs include:

Kansas Department of Commerce

- Attraction Development Grants
- Agricultural Value Added Center Program
- From the Land of Kansas Business Enhancement Fund Program
- From the Land of Kansas Trade Show Assistance Program
- Investments in Major Projects and Comprehensive Training
- Kansas Partnership Fund
- Kansas Existing Industry Expansion Program
- Kansas Economic Opportunity Initiatives Fund
- Kansas Industrial Retraining Program
- Kansas Industrial Training Program
- Kansas International Trade Show Assistance Program
- Tourism Marketing Grant Program

Kansas Technology Enterprise Corporation

- Applied Research Matching Fund
- Centers of Excellence
- Commercialization
- Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR)
- Mid-America Manufacturing Technology Center
- Small Business Innovation Research

Kansas Board of Regents

- Perkins Basic Grant
- Perkins Tech Prep Grant
- Adult Education and Family Literacy Award

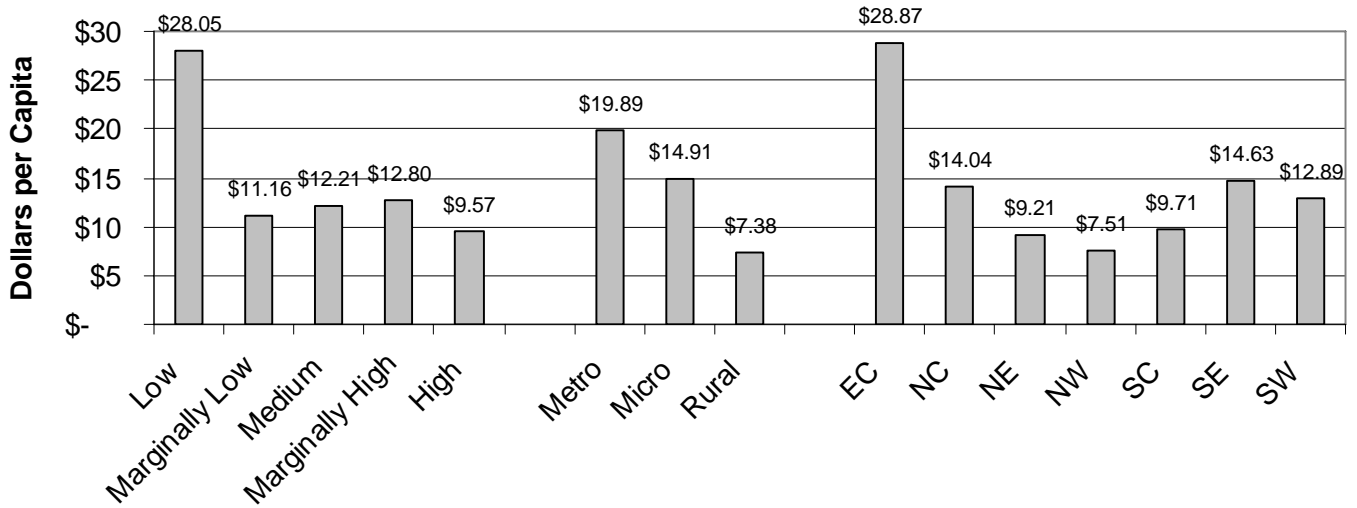
Per Capita Allocations:

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 (\$28.05) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the High category (\$9.57). Based on county size, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Metropolitan counties (\$19.89) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Rural counties (\$7.38). Micropolitan counties had a funding level of \$14.91 on a per capita basis. Based on region, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the East Central Region (\$28.87) and the lowest level of funding was within the Northwest Region (\$7.51).

Johnson County received the highest level of funding, with approximately \$19.2 million, primarily composed of \$15.1 million from the IMPACT program. Metropolitan counties and counties with major universities tended to receive higher amounts of funding, including Sedgwick (\$5.4 million), Douglas (\$4.7 million), Riley (\$2.0 million), Shawnee (\$1.6 million), and Crawford (\$1.1 million).

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

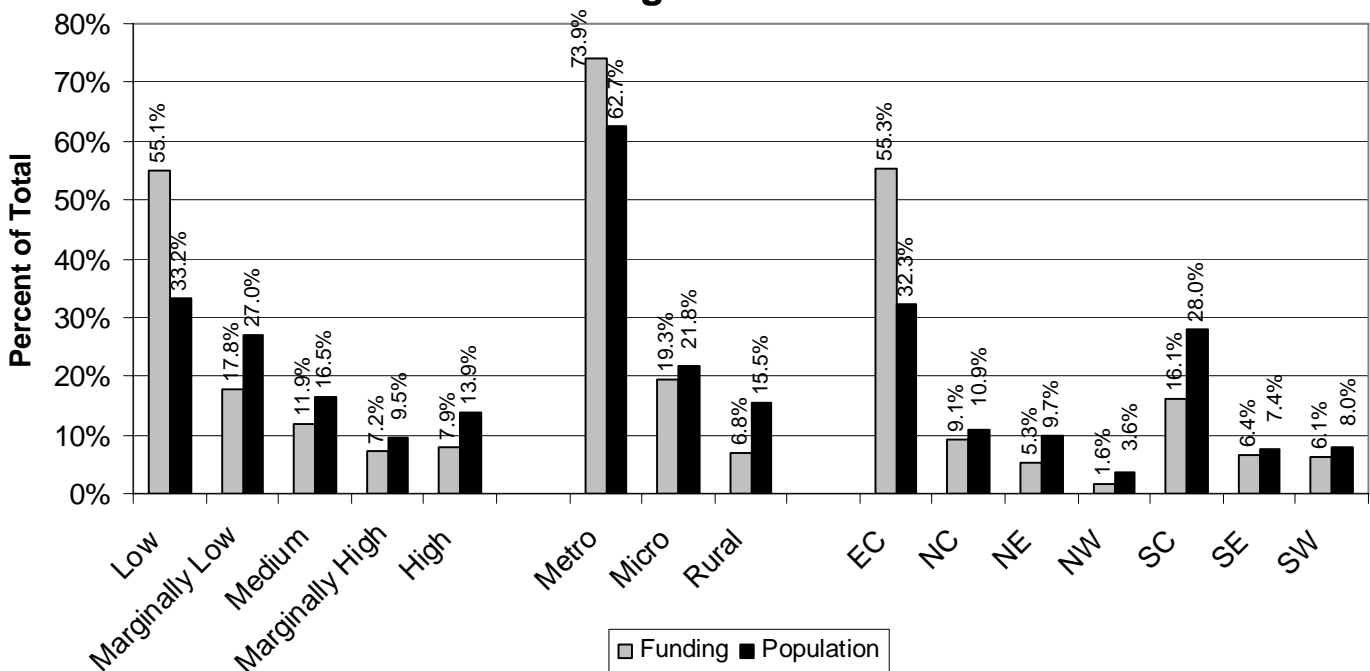


Percentage Allocations: (Comparisons illustrated by: Percentage of Funds/Percentage of Population)

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 (55.1%/33.2%) 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 (73.9%/62.7%) received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population, while both Micropolitan (19.3%/21.8%) and Rural (6.8%/15.5%) counties received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on region, only the East Central Region (55.3%/32.3%) 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 2005, State agencies awarded approximately \$46.1 million in Economic Development grants and loans throughout the state. On a per capita basis, this amounts to \$16.87 per individual. During FY 2005, 46 counties did not receive funding in the Economic Development category; 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. All counties not receiving funding were Rural counties, with the exception of Linn County, a Metropolitan county located in the Southeast Region of the state.

Table 2 summarizes FY 2005 Economic Development grants and loans funding by vitality and distress, county size, and region.

Table 2. Economic Development Grants and Loans, FY 2005

| Category | Total Funding | 2004 Population | Percent of Population | Funding Per Capita | Percent of Funding |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Vitality and Distress | | | | | |
| Low | \$ 25,441,922 | 907,028 | 33.2% | \$ 28.05 | 55.1% |
| Marginally Low | \$ 8,235,590 | 738,001 | 27.0% | \$ 11.16 | 17.8% |
| Medium | \$ 5,497,232 | 450,171 | 16.5% | \$ 12.21 | 11.9% |
| Marginally High | \$ 3,325,195 | 259,765 | 9.5% | \$ 12.80 | 7.2% |
| High | \$ 3,641,329 | 380,537 | 13.9% | \$ 9.57 | 7.9% |
| County Size | | | | | |
| Metro | \$ 34,106,721 | 1,714,492 | 62.7% | \$ 19.89 | 73.9% |
| Micro | \$ 8,905,499 | 597,180 | 21.8% | \$ 14.91 | 19.3% |
| Rural | \$ 3,129,047 | 423,830 | 15.5% | \$ 7.38 | 6.8% |
| Commerce Region | | | | | |
| East Central (EC) | \$ 25,529,042 | 884,164 | 32.3% | \$ 28.87 | 55.3% |
| North Central (NC) | \$ 4,182,036 | 297,862 | 10.9% | \$ 14.04 | 9.1% |
| Northeast (NE) | \$ 2,454,412 | 266,612 | 9.7% | \$ 9.21 | 5.3% |
| Northwest (NW) | \$ 735,107 | 97,890 | 3.6% | \$ 7.51 | 1.6% |
| South Central (SC) | \$ 7,442,172 | 766,500 | 28.0% | \$ 9.71 | 16.1% |
| Southeast (SE) | \$ 2,970,087 | 203,048 | 7.4% | \$ 14.63 | 6.4% |
| Southwest (SW) | \$ 2,828,411 | 219,426 | 8.0% | \$ 12.89 | 6.1% |
| State Total | \$ 46,141,267 | 2,735,502 | | \$ 16.87 | |

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 Federal program dollars and EDIF. The Kansas Arts Commission is funded through the State General Fund. Specific programs include:

Kansas Department of Commerce

- Incentives Without Walls Program (loan/grant program for qualified Kansas Main Street cities)

Kansas Housing Resources Corporation

- Community Housing Development Organizations
- Community Services Block Grant
- Emergency Repair Program
- Emergency Shelter Grant
- First Time Homebuyers Program
- Homeowner Rehabilitation
- Housing Tax Credit
- Kansas Accessibility Modification Program
- Rental Housing Enhancement Program
- Housing Fund
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program
- Weatherization Assistance Program

Kansas Arts Commission

- Arts in Early Education
- Arts in Education Community
- Arts in Education At-Risk Youth
- Arts Project Support
- Grassroots Emerging Organization Activity
- Grassroots Multicultural Activity
- Grassroots Rural Activity
- Cooperative Agreement
- Kansas Touring Program
- Artist Mini-Fellowship
- Operational Support/KVAP
- Operational Support
- Operational Support/Touring
- Operational Support/Touring/KVAP
- TA Emerging/Arts & Cultural Org
- Technical Assistance Multicultural
- Technical Assistance Rural

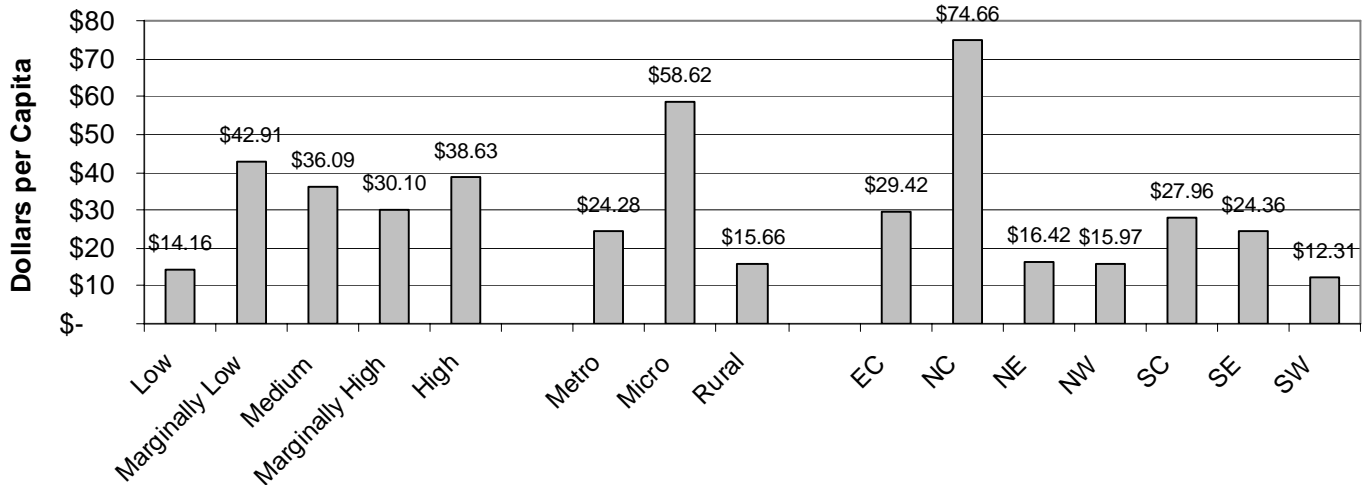
Per Capita Allocations:

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 Low category (\$42.91) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Low category (\$14.16). Based on county size, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Micropolitan counties (\$58.62) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Rural counties (\$15.66). Metropolitan counties had a funding level of \$24.28 on a per capita basis. Based on region, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the North Central Region (\$74.66) and the lowest level of funding was within the Southwest Region (\$12.31).

Sedgwick County received the highest level of funding, with approximately \$13.8 million, primarily composed of \$11.7 million from the Housing Tax Credit program. Metropolitan (\$41.6 million) and Micropolitan (\$35.0 million) counties received considerably higher total amounts of funding than Rural (\$6.6 million) counties. Counties receiving higher levels of funding also included: Riley (\$11.2 million), Saline (\$9.3 million), Wyandotte (\$8.0 million), Franklin (\$6.7 million), Johnson (\$6.4 million), Leavenworth (\$3.4 million), and Brown (\$3.0 million).

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

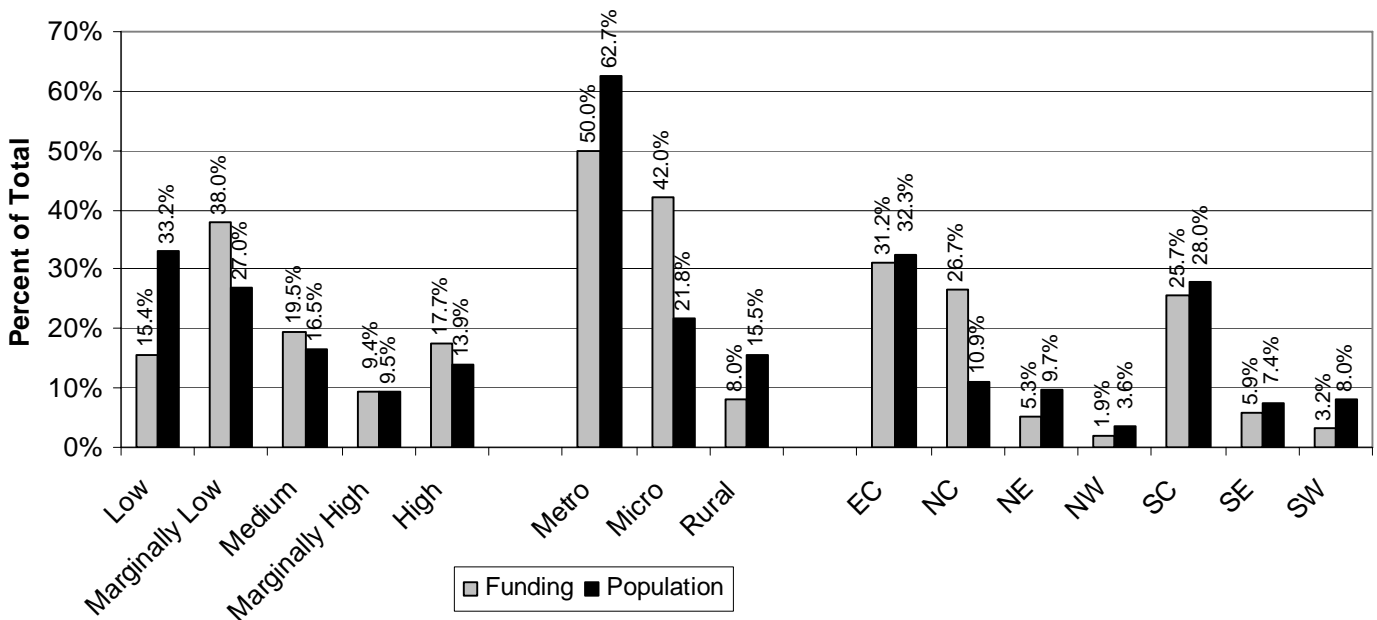


Percentage Allocations: (Comparisons illustrated by: Percentage of Funds/Percentage of Population)

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 Marginally Low (38.0%/27.0%), Medium (19.5%/16.5%), and High (17.7%/13.9%) categories received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on county size, Micropolitan (42.0%/21.8%) counties received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population, while both Metropolitan (50.0%/62.7%) and Rural (8.0%/15.5%) counties received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on region, only the North Central Region (26.7%/10.9%) 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 2005, State agencies awarded approximately \$83.2 million in Community Development grants and loans throughout the state. On a per capita basis, this amounts to \$30.44 per individual. During FY 2005, 15 counties did not receive funding in the Community Development category, 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. All counties not receiving funding were Rural counties.

Table 3 summarizes FY 2005 Community Development grants and loans funding by vitality and distress, county size, and region.

Table 3. Community Development Grants and Loans, FY 2005

| Category | Total Funding | 2004 Population | Percent of Population | Funding Per Capita | Percent of Funding |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Vitality and Distress | | | | | |
| Low | \$ 12,842,377 | 907,028 | 33.2% | \$ 14.16 | 15.4% |
| Marginally Low | \$ 31,667,532 | 738,001 | 27.0% | \$ 42.91 | 38.0% |
| Medium | \$ 16,246,436 | 450,171 | 16.5% | \$ 36.09 | 19.5% |
| Marginally High | \$ 7,817,908 | 259,765 | 9.5% | \$ 30.10 | 9.4% |
| High | \$ 14,700,144 | 380,537 | 13.9% | \$ 38.63 | 17.7% |
| County Size | | | | | |
| Metro | \$ 41,630,860 | 1,714,492 | 62.7% | \$ 24.28 | 50.0% |
| Micro | \$ 35,007,854 | 597,180 | 21.8% | \$ 58.62 | 42.0% |
| Rural | \$ 6,635,683 | 423,830 | 15.5% | \$ 15.66 | 8.0% |
| Commerce Region | | | | | |
| East Central (EC) | \$ 26,014,720 | 884,164 | 32.3% | \$ 29.42 | 31.2% |
| North Central (NC) | \$ 22,238,880 | 297,862 | 10.9% | \$ 74.66 | 26.7% |
| Northeast (NE) | \$ 4,376,879 | 266,612 | 9.7% | \$ 16.42 | 5.3% |
| Northwest (NW) | \$ 1,563,160 | 97,890 | 3.6% | \$ 15.97 | 1.9% |
| South Central (SC) | \$ 21,434,092 | 766,500 | 28.0% | \$ 27.96 | 25.7% |
| Southeast (SE) | \$ 4,946,298 | 203,048 | 7.4% | \$ 24.36 | 5.9% |
| Southwest (SW) | \$ 2,700,367 | 219,426 | 8.0% | \$ 12.31 | 3.2% |
| State Total | \$ 83,274,396 | 2,735,502 | | \$ 30.44 | |

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.

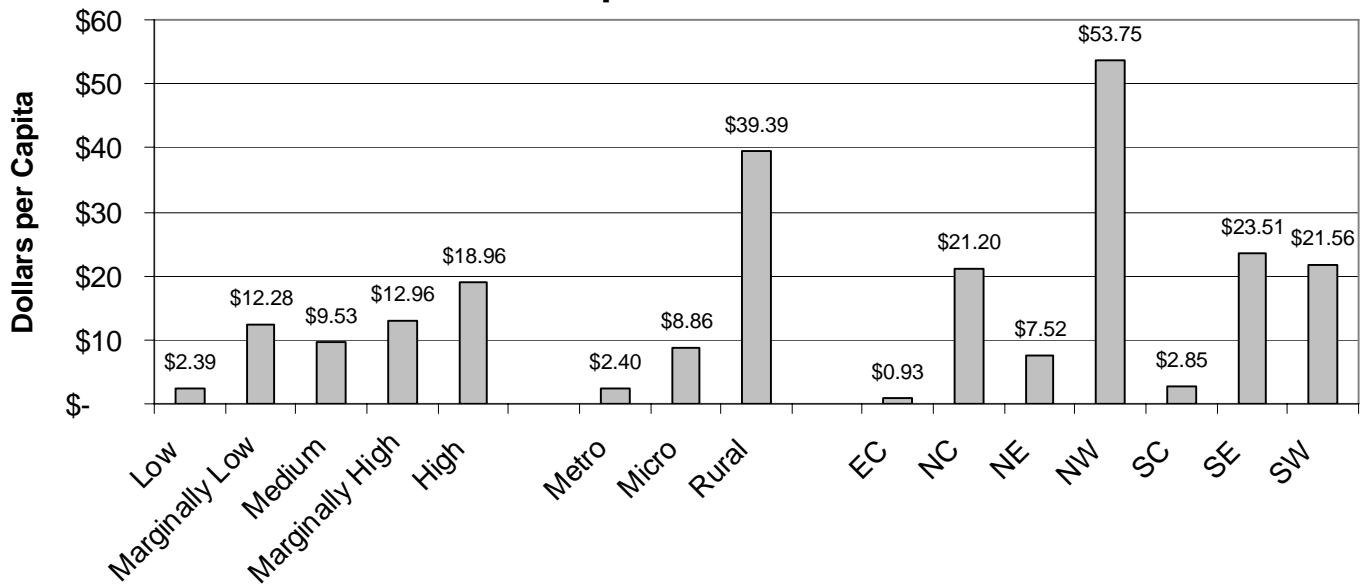
Per Capita Allocations:

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 (\$18.96) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Low category (\$2.39). Based on county size, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Rural counties (\$39.39) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Metropolitan counties (\$2.40). Micropolitan counties had a funding level of \$8.86 on a per capita basis. Based on region, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Northwest Region (\$53.75) and the lowest level of funding was within the East Central Region (\$0.93).

Jewell County received the highest level of funding, with approximately \$1.6 million. Rural (\$16.7 million) counties received considerably higher total amounts of funding than Metropolitan (\$4.1 million) and Micropolitan (\$5.3 million) counties. Counties receiving higher levels of funding also included: Republic (\$1.3 million), Phillips (\$1.2 million), Osage (\$1.2 million), Pratt (\$1.1 million), and Ness (\$1.1 million).

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

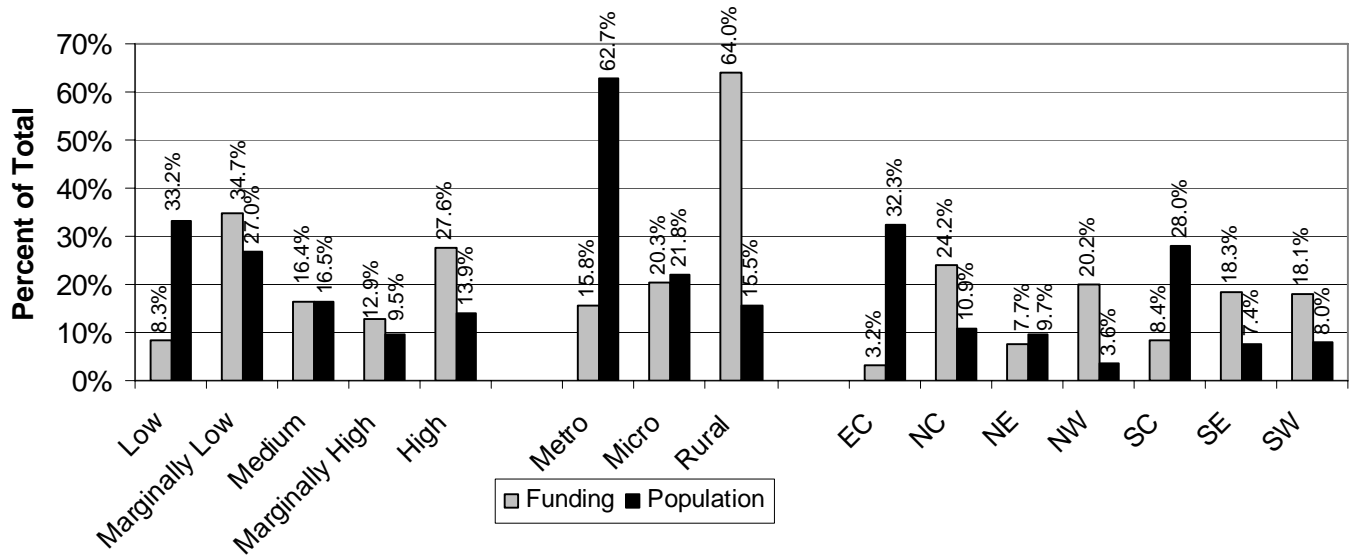


Percentage Allocations: (Comparisons illustrated by: Percentage of Funds/Percentage of Population)

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, counties within the Marginally Low (34.7%/27.0%), Marginally High (12.9%/9.5%), and High (27.6%/13.9%) categories received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on county size, Rural (64.0%/15.5%) received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population, while both Metropolitan (15.8%/62.7%) and Micropolitan (20.3%/21.8%) counties received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on region, the East Central Region (3.2%/32.3%), Northeast Region (7.7%/9.7%), and the South Central Region (8.4%/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 2005, approximately \$26.1 million was awarded in Small Cities CDBG funds throughout the state. On a per capita basis, this amounts to \$9.54 per individual. During FY 2005, 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 2005 Small Cities CDBG funding by vitality and distress, county size, and region.

Table 4. Small Cities CDBG, FY 2005

| Category | Total Funding | 2004 Population | Percent of Population | Funding Per Capita | Percent of Funding |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Vitality and Distress | | | | | |
| Low | \$ 2,169,009 | 907,028 | 33.2% | \$ 2.39 | 8.3% |
| Marginally Low | \$ 9,062,464 | 738,001 | 27.0% | \$ 12.28 | 34.7% |
| Medium | \$ 4,288,254 | 450,171 | 16.5% | \$ 9.53 | 16.4% |
| Marginally High | \$ 3,365,387 | 259,765 | 9.5% | \$ 12.96 | 12.9% |
| High | \$ 7,214,421 | 380,537 | 13.9% | \$ 18.96 | 27.6% |
| County Size | | | | | |
| Metro | \$ 4,112,208 | 1,714,492 | 62.7% | \$ 2.40 | 15.8% |
| Micro | \$ 5,292,104 | 597,180 | 21.8% | \$ 8.86 | 20.3% |
| Rural | \$ 16,695,223 | 423,830 | 15.5% | \$ 39.39 | 64.0% |
| Commerce Region | | | | | |
| East Central (EC) | \$ 826,005 | 884,164 | 32.3% | \$ 0.93 | 3.2% |
| North Central (NC) | \$ 6,314,457 | 297,862 | 10.9% | \$ 21.20 | 24.2% |
| Northeast (NE) | \$ 2,005,533 | 266,612 | 9.7% | \$ 7.52 | 7.7% |
| Northwest (NW) | \$ 5,261,835 | 97,890 | 3.6% | \$ 53.75 | 20.2% |
| South Central (SC) | \$ 2,186,751 | 766,500 | 28.0% | \$ 2.85 | 8.4% |
| Southeast (SE) | \$ 4,773,068 | 203,048 | 7.4% | \$ 23.51 | 18.3% |
| Southwest (SW) | \$ 4,731,886 | 219,426 | 8.0% | \$ 21.56 | 18.1% |
| State Total | \$ 26,099,535 | 2,735,502 | | \$ 9.54 | |

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 (MSA's), 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 \$11.9 million during FY 2005, including: Lawrence (\$0.9 million), Johnson County (\$1.4 million), Overland Park (\$0.7 million), Shawnee (\$0.3 million), Leavenworth (\$0.4 million), Wichita (\$3.3 million), Topeka (\$2.3 million), and Kansas City, KS (\$2.7 million).**

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

Based on economic distress, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the High category (\$7.20) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Low category (\$4.05). Metropolitan counties had a funding level of \$6.97 on a per capita basis. Based on region, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Northeast Region (\$8.48) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the South Central Region (\$4.27).

Based on economic distress, counties within the Marginally Low (27.4%/27.0%), Medium (18.9%/16.5%), and High (22.9%/13.9%) categories received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state's population. Table 5 summarizes the FY 2005 Direct Entitlement CDBG funding by vitality and distress, county size, and region.

Table 5. Direct Entitlement CDBG, FY 2005

| Category | Total Funding | 2004 Population | Percent of Population | Funding Per Capita | Percent of Funding |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Vitality and Distress | | | | | |
| Low | \$ 3,675,676 | 907,028 | 33.2% | \$ 4.05 | 30.8% |
| Marginally Low | \$ 3,270,909 | 738,001 | 27.0% | \$ 4.43 | 27.4% |
| Medium | \$ 2,261,512 | 450,171 | 16.5% | \$ 5.02 | 18.9% |
| Marginally High | \$ - | 259,765 | 9.5% | \$ - | 0.0% |
| High | \$ 2,738,761 | 380,537 | 13.9% | \$ 7.20 | 22.9% |
| County Size | | | | | |
| Metro | \$ 11,946,858 | 1,714,492 | 62.7% | \$ 6.97 | 100.0% |
| Micro | \$ - | 597,180 | 21.8% | \$ - | 0.0% |
| Rural | \$ - | 423,830 | 15.5% | \$ - | 0.0% |
| Commerce Region | | | | | |
| East Central (EC) | \$ 6,414,437 | 884,164 | 32.3% | \$ 7.25 | 53.7% |
| North Central (NC) | \$ - | 297,862 | 10.9% | \$ - | 0.0% |
| Northeast (NE) | \$ 2,261,512 | 266,612 | 9.7% | \$ 8.48 | 18.9% |
| Northwest (NW) | \$ - | 97,890 | 3.6% | \$ - | 0.0% |
| South Central (SC) | \$ 3,270,909 | 766,500 | 28.0% | \$ 4.27 | 27.4% |
| Southeast (SE) | \$ - | 203,048 | 7.4% | \$ - | 0.0% |
| Southwest (SW) | \$ - | 219,426 | 8.0% | \$ - | 0.0% |
| State Total | \$ 11,946,858 | 2,735,502 | | \$ 4.37 | |

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 include:

Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks

- Land and Water Conservation Fund
- National Recreational Trails Grant
- Partnerships for Wildlife (OWLS)
- Community Lake Assistance Program
- State Wildlife Grants

State Conservation Commission

- Non-Point Source (NPS) Pollution Control Program
- NPS WRAPS Support EPA-319 Grant
- Kansas Water Quality Buffer Initiative Program
- Riparian Wetland and Protection Program
- Water Resources Cost-Share Program
- Aid to Conservation Districts Program

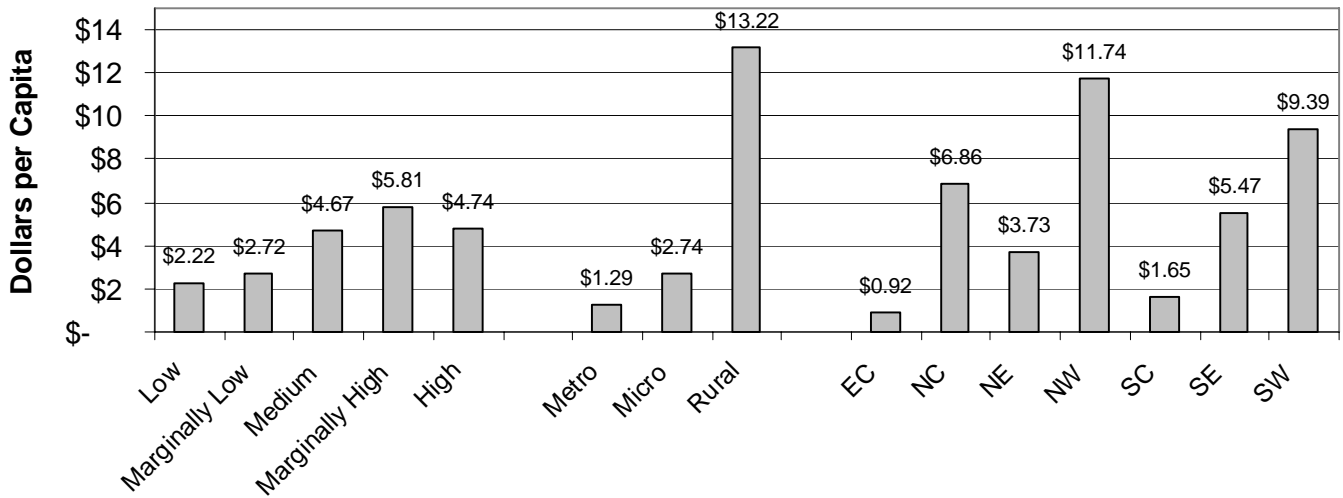
Per Capita Allocations:

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 Marginally High category (\$5.81) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was in the Low category (\$2.22). Based on county size, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Rural counties (\$13.22) and the lowest level of funding on a per capita basis was within Metropolitan counties (\$1.29). Micropolitan counties had a funding level of \$2.74 on a per capita basis. Based on region, the highest level of funding on a per capita basis was within the Northwest Region (\$11.74) and the lowest level of funding was within the East Central Region (\$0.92).

Douglas County received the highest level of funding, with approximately \$370,000, composed of several projects from both KDWP and the SCC. Rural counties (\$5.6 million) received considerably higher total amounts of fundings than both Metropolitan (\$2.2 million) and Micropolitan (\$1.6 million) counties. Other counties receiving higher levels of funding included: Anderson (\$336,000), Pratt (\$225,000), and Finney (\$202,000).

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

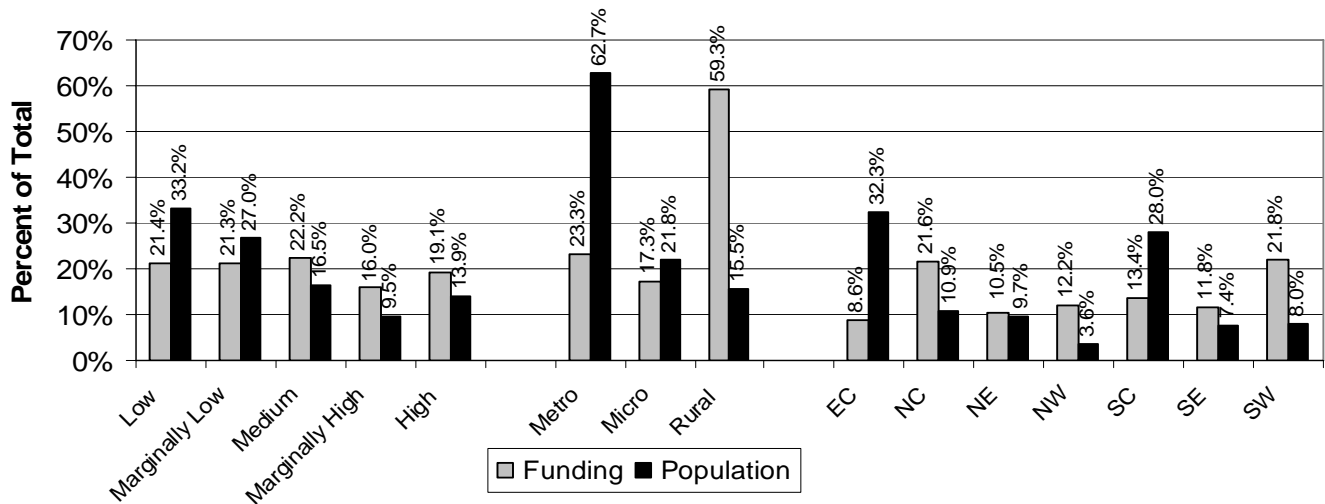


Percentage Allocations: (Comparisons illustrated by: Percentage of Funds/Percentage of Population)

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 (21.4%/33.2%) and Marginally Low (21.3%/27.0%) categories 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 (59.3%/15.5%) counties received a higher percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population, while both Metropolitan (23.3%/62.7%) and Micropolitan (17.3%/21.8%) counties received a lower percentage of funds compared to their share of the state’s population. Based on region, only the East Central Region (8.6%/32.3%) and the South Central Region (13.4%/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 2005, State agencies awarded approximately \$9.4 million in Natural Resources grants and loans throughout the state. On a per capita basis, this amounts to \$3.45 per individual. During FY 2005, all counties received funding in the Natural Resources category. Funding ranged from \$27,652 in Grant County to \$369,893 in Douglas County. The average level of Natural Resources funding per county was \$89,914.

Table 6 summarizes FY 2005 Natural Resources grants and loans funding by vitality and distress, county size, and region.

Table 6. Natural Resources Grants and Loans, FY 2005

| Category | Total Funding | 2004 Population | Percent of Population | Funding Per Capita | Percent of Funding |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Vitality and Distress | | | | | |
| Low | \$ 2,018,063 | 907,028 | 33.2% | \$ 2.22 | 21.4% |
| Marginally Low | \$ 2,007,767 | 738,001 | 27.0% | \$ 2.72 | 21.3% |
| Medium | \$ 2,100,055 | 450,171 | 16.5% | \$ 4.67 | 22.2% |
| Marginally High | \$ 1,509,573 | 259,765 | 9.5% | \$ 5.81 | 16.0% |
| High | \$ 1,805,475 | 380,537 | 13.9% | \$ 4.74 | 19.1% |
| County Size | | | | | |
| Metro | \$ 2,203,769 | 1,714,492 | 62.7% | \$ 1.29 | 23.3% |
| Micro | \$ 1,635,936 | 597,180 | 21.8% | \$ 2.74 | 17.3% |
| Rural | \$ 5,601,227 | 423,830 | 15.5% | \$ 13.22 | 59.3% |
| Commerce Region | | | | | |
| East Central (EC) | \$ 814,335 | 884,164 | 32.3% | \$ 0.92 | 8.6% |
| North Central (NC) | \$ 2,043,611 | 297,862 | 10.9% | \$ 6.86 | 21.6% |
| Northeast (NE) | \$ 993,895 | 266,612 | 9.7% | \$ 3.73 | 10.5% |
| Northwest (NW) | \$ 1,149,494 | 97,890 | 3.6% | \$ 11.74 | 12.2% |
| South Central (SC) | \$ 1,267,801 | 766,500 | 28.0% | \$ 1.65 | 13.4% |
| Southeast (SE) | \$ 1,111,669 | 203,048 | 7.4% | \$ 5.47 | 11.8% |
| Southwest (SW) | \$ 2,060,127 | 219,426 | 8.0% | \$ 9.39 | 21.8% |
| State Total | \$ 9,440,932 | 2,735,502 | | \$ 3.45 | |

Appendix 1. County Size, Region, and Distress Category

| County | 2004 Population | County Size | Commerce Region | Distress Category |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Allen | 13,949 | Rural | SE | Marginally High |
| Anderson | 8,191 | Rural | SE | High |
| Atchison | 16,848 | Micro | NE | Marginally High |
| Barber | 4,999 | Rural | SW | Medium |
| Barton | 27,367 | Micro | SW | High |
| Bourbon | 15,066 | Rural | SE | Medium |
| Brown | 10,362 | Rural | NE | Medium |
| Butler | 61,828 | Metro | SC | Low |
| Chase | 3,068 | Micro | NC | Low |
| Chautauqua | 4,178 | Rural | SC | High |
| Cherokee | 21,950 | Rural | SE | Medium |
| Cheyenne | 2,979 | Rural | NW | Medium |
| Clark | 2,343 | Rural | SW | Medium |
| Clay | 8,597 | Rural | NC | Medium |
| Cloud | 9,779 | Rural | NC | Marginally High |
| Coffey | 8,759 | Rural | SE | Low |
| Comanche | 1,903 | Rural | SW | Marginally High |
| Cowley | 35,772 | Micro | SC | High |
| Crawford | 38,060 | Micro | SE | Marginally High |
| Decatur | 3,274 | Rural | NW | High |
| Dickinson | 19,132 | Rural | NC | Marginally Low |
| Doniphan | 8,062 | Metro | NE | Marginally Low |
| Douglas | 102,786 | Metro | EC | Low |
| Edwards | 3,308 | Rural | SW | Marginally High |
| Elk | 3,117 | Rural | SC | High |
| Ellis | 27,060 | Micro | NW | Low |
| Ellsworth | 6,350 | Rural | NC | Low |
| Finney | 39,271 | Micro | SW | Marginally High |
| Ford | 33,278 | Micro | SW | Medium |
| Franklin | 26,049 | Metro | EC | Marginally Low |
| Geary | 25,111 | Micro | NC | Medium |
| Gove | 2,845 | Rural | NW | Marginally High |
| Graham | 2,745 | Rural | NW | Medium |
| Grant | 7,685 | Rural | SW | Marginally Low |
| Gray | 5,980 | Rural | SW | Low |
| Greeley | 1,415 | Rural | SW | Marginally Low |
| Greenwood | 7,538 | Rural | SC | High |
| Hamilton | 2,654 | Rural | SW | Low |
| Harper | 6,238 | Rural | SC | Medium |
| Harvey | 33,769 | Metro | SC | Marginally Low |
| Haskell | 4,272 | Rural | SW | Low |
| Hodgeman | 2,089 | Rural | SW | Marginally Low |
| Jackson | 13,169 | Metro | NE | Marginally Low |
| Jefferson | 18,906 | Metro | NE | Marginally Low |
| Jewell | 3,422 | Rural | NC | Marginally Low |
| Johnson | 496,691 | Metro | EC | Low |
| Kearny | 4,515 | Rural | SW | Medium |
| Kingman | 8,390 | Rural | SC | Marginally Low |
| Kiowa | 3,084 | Rural | SW | Marginally Low |
| Labette | 22,269 | Micro | SE | High |
| Lane | 1,950 | Rural | SW | Marginally High |
| Leavenworth | 72,439 | Metro | EC | Low |
| Lincoln | 3,416 | Rural | NC | Marginally High |

| County | 2004 Population | County Size | Commerce Region | Distress Category |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Linn | 9,775 | Metro | SE | Low |
| Logan | 2,827 | Rural | NW | Marginally High |
| Lyon | 35,717 | Micro | NC | Medium |
| McPherson | 29,413 | Micro | SC | Low |
| Marion | 13,010 | Rural | SC | Marginally High |
| Marshall | 10,402 | Rural | NC | Medium |
| Meade | 4,592 | Rural | SW | Low |
| Miami | 29,712 | Metro | EC | Low |
| Mitchell | 6,564 | Rural | NC | Marginally Low |
| Montgomery | 34,975 | Micro | SE | High |
| Morris | 5,977 | Rural | NC | Marginally High |
| Morton | 3,269 | Rural | SW | Medium |
| Nemaha | 10,458 | Rural | NE | Medium |
| Neosho | 16,555 | Rural | SE | Marginally High |
| Ness | 3,080 | Rural | SW | Marginally Low |
| Norton | 5,799 | Rural | NW | Marginally High |
| Osage | 17,091 | Metro | NE | Marginally Low |
| Osborne | 4,100 | Rural | NW | High |
| Ottawa | 6,175 | Micro | NC | Low |
| Pawnee | 6,795 | Rural | SW | Medium |
| Phillips | 5,583 | Rural | NW | Marginally High |
| Pottawatomie | 18,871 | Micro | NC | Low |
| Pratt | 9,417 | Rural | SW | Marginally Low |
| Rawlins | 2,765 | Rural | NW | Medium |
| Reno | 63,676 | Micro | SC | Marginally High |
| Republic | 5,224 | Rural | NC | High |
| Rice | 10,497 | Rural | SC | Marginally High |
| Riley | 63,069 | Micro | NC | Medium |
| Rooks | 5,386 | Rural | NW | High |
| Rush | 3,466 | Rural | SW | High |
| Russell | 6,978 | Rural | NW | High |
| Saline | 53,943 | Micro | NC | Marginally Low |
| Scott | 4,691 | Rural | SW | Low |
| Sedgwick | 463,802 | Metro | SC | Marginally Low |
| Seward | 23,237 | Micro | SW | Marginally Low |
| Shawnee | 171,716 | Metro | NE | Medium |
| Sheridan | 2,614 | Rural | NW | Low |
| Sherman | 6,218 | Rural | NW | Medium |
| Smith | 4,179 | Rural | NW | High |
| Stafford | 4,512 | Rural | SW | Marginally High |
| Stanton | 2,374 | Rural | SW | Marginally Low |
| Stevens | 5,520 | Rural | SW | Marginally Low |
| Sumner | 25,272 | Metro | SC | High |
| Thomas | 7,801 | Rural | NW | Marginally Low |
| Trego | 3,158 | Rural | NW | High |
| Wabaunsee | 6,938 | Metro | NC | Low |
| Wallace | 1,579 | Rural | NW | Medium |
| Washington | 6,107 | Rural | NC | High |
| Wichita | 2,360 | Rural | SW | Low |
| Wilson | 9,946 | Rural | SE | High |
| Woodson | 3,553 | Rural | SE | High |
| Wyandotte | 156,487 | Metro | EC | 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 insure the state's ongoing competitiveness for economic growth. To attain our mission, Kansas, Inc. undertakes four primary activities: 1) Developing and implementing a proactive and aggressive research agenda; 2) Identifying and promoting strategies and policies from the research; 3) Conducting evaluation reviews and oversight of economic development programs; and 4) Collaboration and outreach with economic development entities and potential partners.

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