

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Steve Morris at 10:00 a.m. on February 9, 2000, in Room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Jill Wolters, Revisor of Statutes
Nancy Kippes, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Senator Donald Biggs
Representative Gwen Welshimer
Dr. Marc Johnson, Dean of Kansas State University College of Agriculture
Dr. Rhonda Janke, Associate Professor and Extension Specialist, Kansas State University
Stephen E. Moring, President, Botanica Analytica Research Laboratories
Peter Rogan, President, Phylogenetix Laboratories, Inc.
Paul Johnson, Board Member Kansas Rural Center
Dr. Ray Burns, Valley Falls

Others attending: (See Attached)

Senator Huelskamp made a motion to approve the minutes of the February 8, 2000 meeting as submitted. Senator Umbarger seconded. The motion carried.

Mark Beck, Director, Division of Property Valuation, Kansas Department of Revenue, provided written documents requested by the committee (Attachment 1).

Hearing on: **SB 534 - establishing a center of excellence on sustainable agriculture and alternative crops at Kansas State University**

Senator Donald Biggs testified in support of **SB 534**, a bill establishing a center for excellence at Kansas State University. He stated the bill provides a vehicle for alternatives to stabilize and grow smaller family farms and rural communities (Attachment 2).

Representative Gwen Welshimer testified in support of **SB 534**, stating that Kansas needs a new sustainable, exportable agricultural industry, not to replace our bountifully grain industry, but to diversify and add value (Attachment 3).

Dr. Marc Johnson, Dean of Kansas State University College of Agriculture, appeared before the committee in support of **SB 534**. Dr. Johnson stated that substantial work in these areas already is taking place in their labs, in the fields, and with their cooperators (Attachment 4).

Dr. Rhonda Janke, Associate Professor and Extension Specialist, Kansas State University, provided written testimony to support **SB 534**, stating there are opportunities for income into agriculture and into Kansas specifically related to medicinal herbs (Attachment 5).

Stephen E. Moring, President, Botanica Analytica Research Laboratories, gave testimony in support of **SB 534**, providing a chart showing medicinal plants of agricultural importance for Kansas, the demand and wholesale value (Attachment 6).

Peter Rogan, President, Phylogenetix Laboratories, Inc. stated that he feels the time is coming when there will be an FDA mandate for certification.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, Room 423-S of the Capitol, 10:00 a.m., on February 8, 2000.

Paul Johnson, Board Member Kansas Rural Center and full-time market gardener, testified in support of **SB 534**, stating sustainable agriculture is economically profitable, environmentally sound and it works for the environment and it works for the rural community all at the same time (Attachment 7)

Dr. Ray Burns, Valley Falls, testified to encourage support and passage of legislation to create a "Center of Excellence on Sustainable Agriculture and Alternative Crops" at Kansas State University, in **SB 534** (Attachment 8).

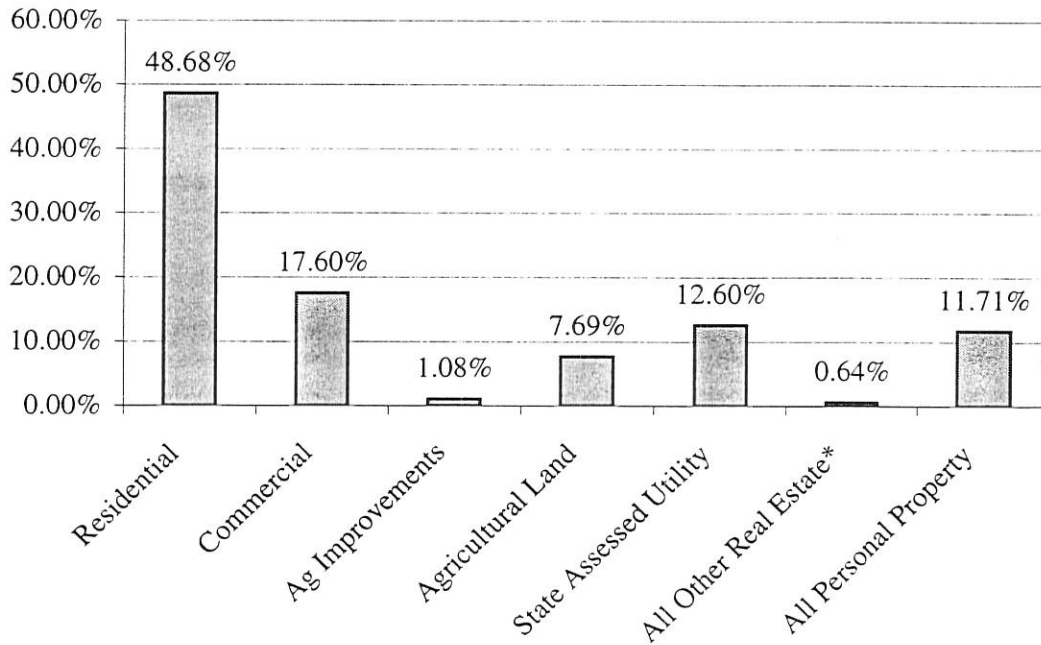
The hearing on **SB 534** was continued to February 14, 2000.

**Taxable Value
Harvey County**

County Name	HARVEY	
County Number	40	
		Rank in State
Total Taxable Value	178,838,989	22
Total Ad Valorem Tax	\$20,532,761.66	20

Property Type/Class	1999 Tax Value	% of County	Rank in State
Residential	87,062,878	48.68%	12
Commercial	31,470,484	17.60%	19
Ag Improvements	1,932,830	1.08%	20
Agricultural Land	13,755,844	7.69%	36
State Assessed Utility	22,531,819	12.60%	30
All Other Real Estate*	1,141,715	0.64%	21
All Personal Property	20,943,419	11.71%	21
Total	178,838,989	100.00%	

*Includes Vacant Lots and Not-for-Profit

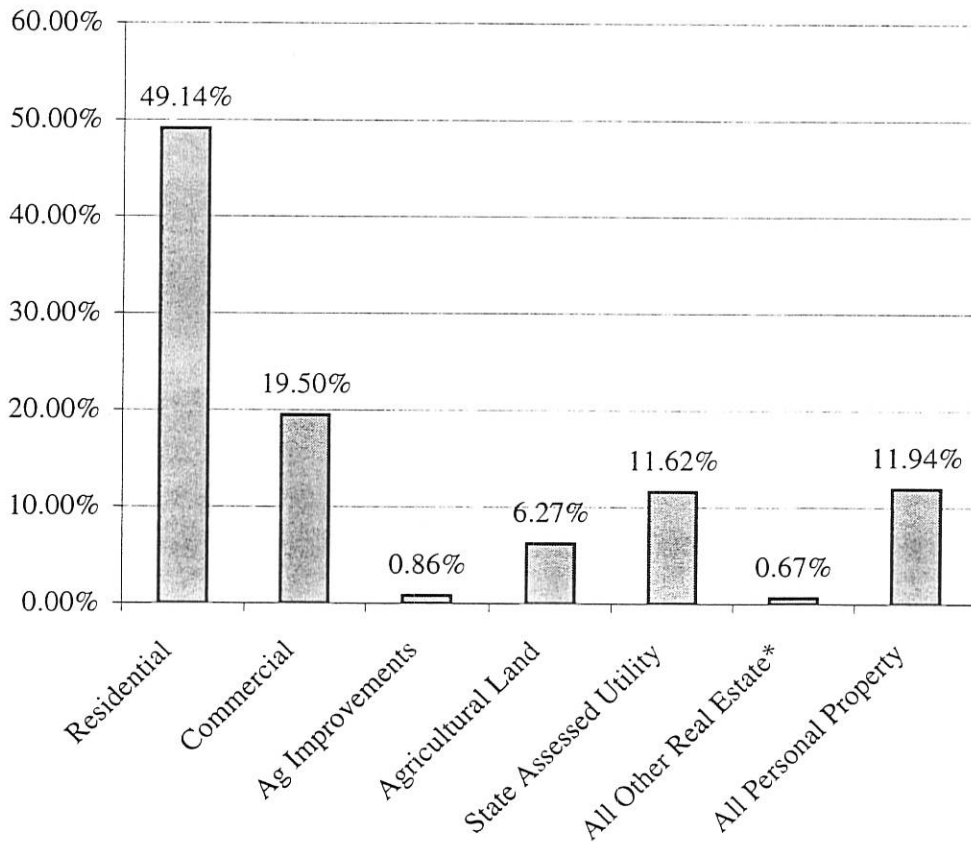


Senate Agriculture
2-9-00
Attachment 1

**Value Tax Classification
Harvey County**

Harvey County 1999 Total Ad Valorem Tax	% of Total
Residential	10,090,799.32 49.14%
Commercial	4,004,660.36 19.50%
Ag Improvements	175,684.47 0.86%
Agricultural Land	1,286,486.37 6.27%
State Assessed Utility	2,385,415.92 11.62%
All Other Real Estate*	138,213.11 0.67%
All Personal Property	2,451,501.89 11.94%
Total Tax	20,532,761.44 100.00%

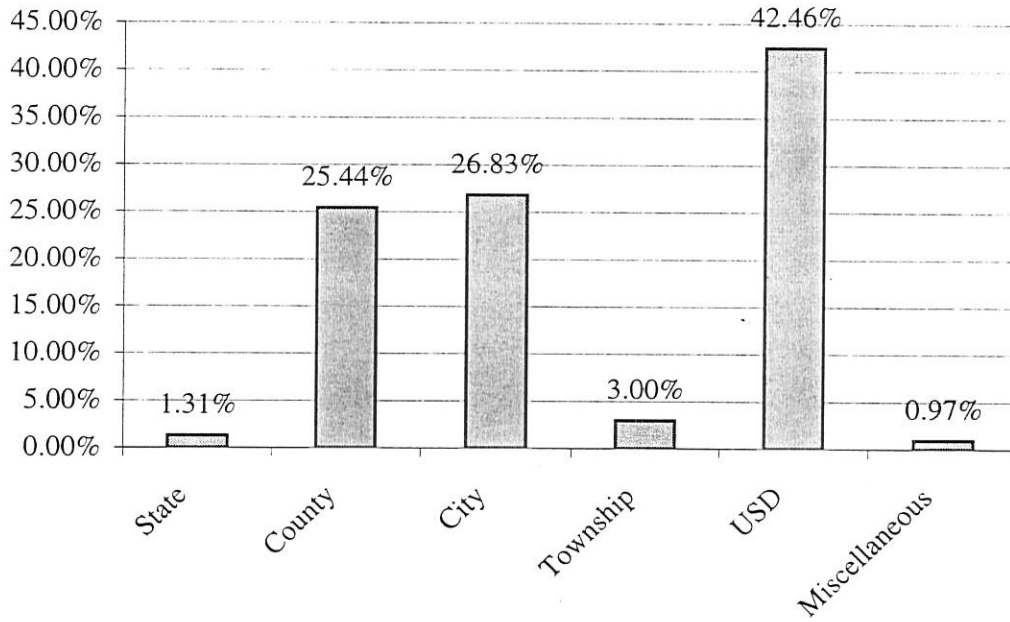
*Included Vacant Lots and Not-for-Profit



**Value Tax Distribution
Harvey County**

Harvey County 1999 Ad Valorem Tax	% of Total
State	268,264.34 1.31%
County	5,222,903.58 25.44%
City	5,509,848.64 26.83%
Township	615,659.89 3.00%
USD	8,717,318.47 42.46%
Miscellaneous	198,881.03 0.97%
Total Tax*	20,532,875.95 100.00%

*Tax roll certified by clerk Nov. 15



Calculation for Irrigated Crop Land

Landlord Net Income Per Acre

District	County	Crop	Yield	Price	Gross Income	Crop Mix	Landlord Share	Weighted Landlord Gross Income	Landlord Production Costs	Crop Mix	Weighted Landlord Production Costs	10% Management Charge	Irrigation Equip. & Fuel Pumping Costs	Landlord Net Income		
West Central	Logan	Wheat	44.0	x \$3.36 =	\$147.96	x 0.324	x 0.33 =	\$15.99	\$11.94	x 0.324 =	\$3.87					
		Sorghum	91.7	x \$2.13 =	\$195.68	x 0.165	x 0.33 =	\$10.73	\$16.37	x 0.165 =	\$2.69					
		Corn	145.8	x \$2.48 =	\$361.44	x 0.486	x 0.33 =	\$58.54	\$25.25	x 0.486 =	\$12.27					
		Soybeans	39.6	x \$5.86 =	\$231.89	x 0.025	x 0.33 =	\$1.96	\$18.52	x 0.025 =	\$0.47					
		Well Depth = 200 ft								\$87.23	-	\$19.31	-	\$8.72	-	\$28.28
Southwest	Meade	Wheat	44.4	x \$3.36 =	\$148.92	x 0.390	x 0.33 =	\$19.37	\$13.48	x 0.390 =	\$5.26					
		Corn	175.3	x \$2.57 =	\$450.87	x 0.502	x 0.33 =	\$75.45	\$32.29	x 0.502 =	\$16.21					
		Alfalfa	5.6	x \$75.95 =	\$423.05	x 0.108	x 0.33 =	\$15.20	\$20.46	x 0.108 =	\$2.21					
		Well Depth = 400 ft								\$110.02	-	\$23.68	-	\$11.00	-	\$45.07
Southwest	Stevens	Wheat	44.4	x \$3.36 =	\$148.92	x 0.390	x 0.33 =	\$19.37	\$13.48	x 0.390 =	\$5.26					
		Corn	175.3	x \$2.57 =	\$450.87	x 0.502	x 0.33 =	\$75.45	\$32.29	x 0.502 =	\$16.21					
		Alfalfa	5.6	x \$75.95 =	\$423.05	x 0.108	x 0.33 =	\$15.20	\$20.46	x 0.108 =	\$2.21					
		Well Depth = 500 ft								\$110.02	-	\$23.68	-	\$11.00	-	\$55.33
South Central	Harvey	Wheat	42.3	x \$3.47 =	\$146.70	x 0.137	x 0.33 =	\$6.68	\$14.84	x 0.137 =	\$2.03					
		Sorghum	90.7	x \$2.18 =	\$197.94	x 0.088	x 0.33 =	\$5.84	\$19.62	x 0.088 =	\$1.74					
		Corn	158.4	x \$2.51 =	\$397.13	x 0.460	x 0.33 =	\$60.83	\$36.63	x 0.460 =	\$16.83					
		Soybeans	48.2	x \$6.00 =	\$289.34	x 0.201	x 0.33 =	\$19.34	\$18.49	x 0.201 =	\$3.71					
		Alfalfa	3.9	x \$75.95 =	\$295.13	x 0.115	x 0.33 =	\$11.30	\$23.13	x 0.115 =	\$2.66					
		Well Depth = 100 ft								\$103.99	-	\$26.96	-	\$10.40	-	\$17.95
Southeast	Butler	Wheat	42.3	x \$3.45 =	\$145.90	x 0.137	x 0.33 =	\$6.64	\$14.84	x 0.137 =	\$2.03					
		Sorghum	90.7	x \$2.18 =	\$197.95	x 0.088	x 0.33 =	\$5.84	\$19.62	x 0.088 =	\$1.74					
		Corn	158.4	x \$2.51 =	\$397.68	x 0.460	x 0.33 =	\$60.92	\$36.63	x 0.460 =	\$16.83					
		Soybeans	48.2	x \$6.02 =	\$290.10	x 0.201	x 0.33 =	\$19.39	\$18.49	x 0.201 =	\$3.71					
		Alfalfa	3.9	x \$75.95 =	\$295.13	x 0.115	x 0.33 =	\$11.30	\$23.13	x 0.115 =	\$2.66					
		Well Depth = 100 ft								\$104.09	-	\$26.96	-	\$10.41	-	\$17.95

* Well Depths represent where the majority of acres occur.

** If irrigation is present in Leavenworth, Linn, Lyon or Neosho, it is a percentage increase over dry land value.

The percentage increase is related to the amount a irrigation water applied.

8-Year Average Summary Irrigated Crop Land

1-5

District	County	LNI's reflecting approximate average for the county.									8-Yr Avg.	8-Yr Avg.
		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 LNI	2000 LNI
West Central	Logan	\$9.58	\$13.31	\$19.79	\$22.89	\$24.84	\$16.58	\$25.10	\$28.00	\$30.92	\$20.01	\$22.68
Southwest	Meade	\$4.77	\$9.68	\$18.25	\$25.64	\$27.76	\$21.00	\$20.78	\$24.78	\$30.27	\$19.08	\$22.27
Southwest	Stevens	-\$4.27	\$0.71	\$9.67	\$17.10	\$19.06	\$11.03	\$13.59	\$17.71	\$20.01	\$10.58	\$13.61
South Central	Harvey	\$26.48	\$28.69	\$34.85	\$42.18	\$40.56	\$32.28	\$39.03	\$44.52	\$48.68	\$36.07	\$38.85
Southeast	Butler	\$17.34	\$18.86	\$22.55	\$28.73	\$27.51	\$22.19	\$43.35	\$49.23	\$48.77	\$28.72	\$32.65

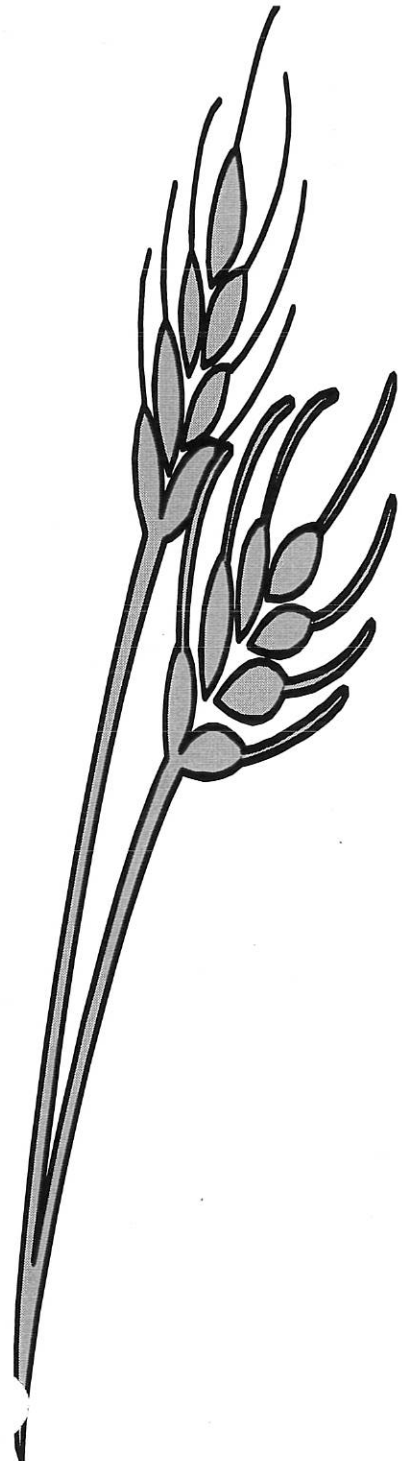
Capitalization of Value Irrigated Crop Land

District	County	8-Yr Avg. 1999 LNI	1999 Cap Rate	1999 Value	8-Yr Avg. 2000 LNI	2000 Cap Rate	2000 Value	Well Depth
West Central	Logan	\$20.01	/ 15.05% =	\$133	\$22.68	/ 14.71% =	\$154	200
Southwest	Meade	\$19.08	/ 14.82% =	\$129	\$22.27	/ 14.54% =	\$153	400
Southwest	Stevens	\$10.58	/ 13.60% =	\$78	\$13.61	/ 13.38% =	\$102	500
South Central	Harvey	\$36.07	/ 15.08% =	\$239	\$38.85	/ 14.70% =	\$264	100
Southeast	Butler	\$28.72	/ 15.35% =	\$187	\$32.65	/ 15.02% =	\$217	100

** These 2000 values reflect the average production in each of the counties.
However there may not be a soil unit with this exact value.

Calculations for Grass Land

Landlord Net Rental Income Per Acre for Predominant Soil in County

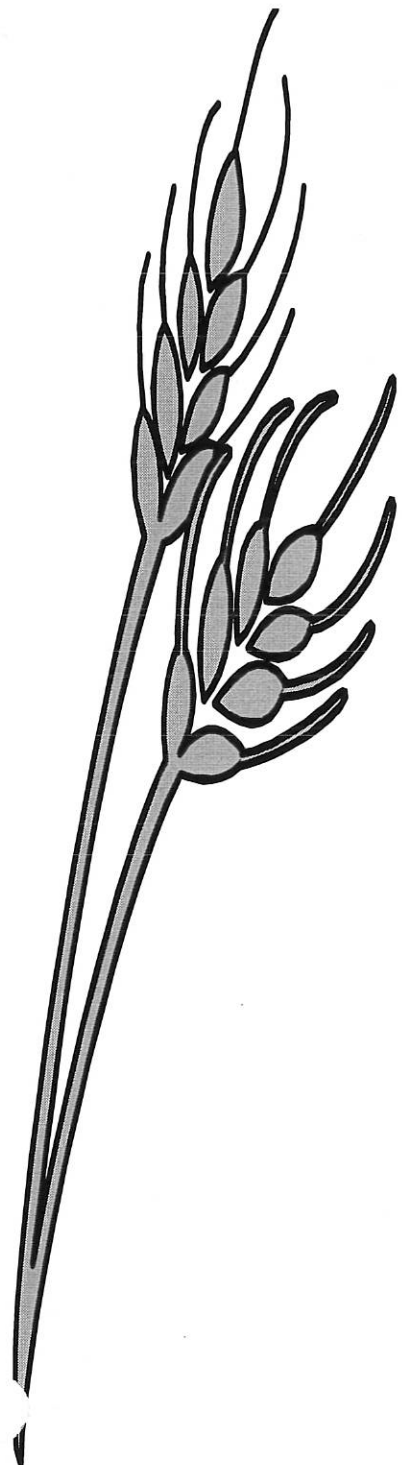


District	County	Gross Cash Rent	Wt. Avg. Grazing Rate for District (aum/acre)	Adjusted Native Gross Income	Fence & Maintenance Costs	Livestock Watering Costs	Management Charge	1998 Landlord Net Rental Income
West Central	Logan	\$9.20	0.51	\$9.00	\$2.83	\$0.70	\$0.90	\$4.57
Southwest	Meade	\$8.60	0.52	\$8.20	\$2.86	\$0.70	\$0.82	\$3.82
Southwest	Stevens	\$8.60	0.52	\$8.20	\$2.86	\$0.70	\$0.82	\$3.82
South Central	Harvey	\$11.77	0.69	\$13.64	\$2.11	\$0.70	\$1.36	\$9.46
Northeast	Leavenworth	\$16.48	0.82	\$20.17	\$6.06	\$0.70	\$2.02	\$11.39
East Central	Linn	\$16.47	0.88	\$18.82	\$2.55	\$0.70	\$1.88	\$13.69
East Central	Lyon	\$16.47	0.88	\$16.94	\$2.55	\$0.70	\$1.69	\$12.00
Southeast	Butler	\$16.12	0.89	\$16.23	\$2.75	\$0.70	\$1.62	\$11.16
Southeast	Neosho	\$16.12	0.89	\$21.64	\$2.75	\$0.70	\$2.16	\$16.03

8-Year Average Summary

Grass Land

Landlord Net Rental Income Per Acre for Predominant Soil in County

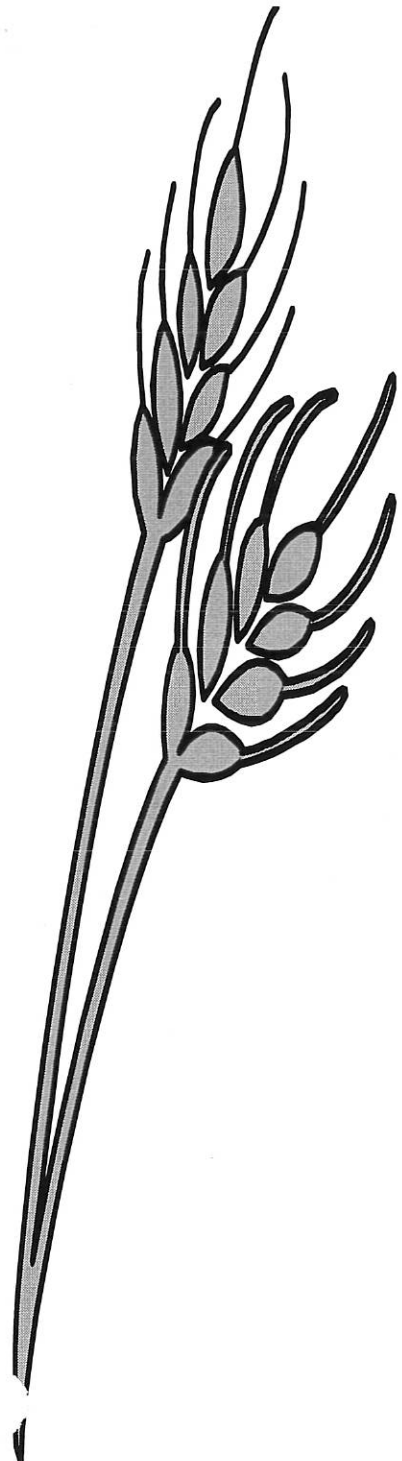


District	County	LNI's for Predominant Soil in each County								8-Yr Avg.	8-Yr Avg.
		PVD	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 LNI	2000 LNI
West Central	Logan	\$3.88	\$4.06	\$4.89	\$4.80	\$5.07	\$5.70	\$3.87	\$4.57	\$4.52	\$4.61
Southwest	Meade	\$3.88	\$4.21	\$5.03	\$4.16	\$4.45	\$5.31	\$3.95	\$3.82	\$4.36	\$4.35
Southwest	Stevens	\$3.88	\$4.21	\$5.03	\$4.16	\$4.45	\$5.31	\$3.95	\$3.82	\$4.36	\$4.35
South Central	Harvey	\$7.25	\$7.50	\$8.64	\$7.56	\$8.12	\$7.68	\$7.28	\$9.46	\$7.66	\$7.94
Northeast	Leavenworth	\$9.50	\$9.73	\$9.95	\$9.19	\$10.79	\$10.85	\$8.25	\$11.39	\$9.72	\$9.96
East Central	Linn	\$9.50	\$8.95	\$9.66	\$9.39	\$9.88	\$11.82	\$11.70	\$13.69	\$10.05	\$10.57
East Central	Lyon	\$8.38	\$7.73	\$8.38	\$8.14	\$8.68	\$10.42	\$10.21	\$12.00	\$8.79	\$9.24
Southeast	Butler	\$8.38	\$6.72	\$7.99	\$7.42	\$8.41	\$10.20	\$9.72	\$11.16	\$8.40	\$8.75
Southeast	Neosho	\$11.75	\$10.39	\$12.03	\$11.29	\$12.12	\$14.29	\$14.10	\$16.03	\$12.22	\$12.75

Capitalization of Value

Grass Land

Values for Predominant Soil in County



District	County	8-Yr Avg.	1999	1999	8-Yr Avg.	2000	2000
		1999 LNI	Cap Rate	Value	2000 LNI	Cap Rate	Value
West Central	Logan	\$4.52 /	15.05% =	\$30	\$4.61 /	14.71% =	\$31
Southwest	Meade	\$4.36 /	14.82% =	\$29	\$4.35 /	14.54% =	\$30
Southwest	Stevens	\$4.36 /	13.60% =	\$32	\$4.35 /	13.38% =	\$33
South Central	Harvey	\$7.66 /	15.08% =	\$51	\$7.94 /	14.70% =	\$54
Northeast	Leavenworth	\$9.72 /	14.80% =	\$66	\$9.96 /	14.41% =	\$69
East Central	Linn	\$10.05 /	14.26% =	\$70	\$10.57 /	14.00% =	\$76
East Central	Lyon	\$8.79 /	15.05% =	\$58	\$9.24 /	14.69% =	\$63
Southeast	Butler	\$8.40 /	15.35% =	\$55	\$8.75 /	15.02% =	\$58
Southeast	Neosho	\$12.22 /	15.60% =	\$78	\$12.75 /	15.26% =	\$84

1999 EDX/IRB Value and In Lieu-of Collections

1-10

County Name	IRB/EDX Real (Appraised)	IRB/EDX Real (Appraised)	IRB/EDX Real (Appraised)	IRB/EDX Real (Appraised)	Difference	IRB/EDX Personal (Appraised)	IRB/EDX Personal (Appraised)	IRB/EDX Personal (Appraised)	IRB/EDX Personal (Appraised)	Difference	Total In Lieu-of Collections	Total In Lieu-of Collections	Difference
	Nov. 1998 Total	Rural 1999	Urban 1999	Nov. 1999 Total		Nov. 1998 Total	Rural 1999	Urban 1999	Nov. 1999 Total		Nov. 1998	Nov. 1999	
Allen	606,120	0	1,891,920	1,891,920	1,285,800	57,262	0	0	0	-57,262	0.00	0.00	
Anderson	968,590	0	924,110	924,110	-44,480	382,768	0	353,437	353,437	-29,331	0.00	0.00	0.00
Atchison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Barber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Barton	2,986,910	270,000	3,891,360	4,161,360	1,174,450	751,078	657,159	81,100	738,259	-12,819	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00
Bourbon	14,004,330	533,630	13,021,300	13,554,930	-449,400	4,348,603	2,891	3,420,052	3,422,943	-925,660	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brown	1,808,610	0	1,481,180	1,481,180	-327,430	387,231	0	1,047,828	1,047,828	660,597	0.00	0.00	0.00
Butler	59,630,560	42,362,500	18,755,960	61,118,460	1,487,900	0	1,671	2,158,070	2,159,741	2,159,741	74,979.50	21,755.60	-53,223.90
Chase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chautauqua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cerokee	1,806,510	7,937,300	1,348,860	9,286,160	7,479,650	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cheyenne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Clark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Clay	317,030	0	304,320	304,320	-12,710	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cloud	627,000	0	634,850	634,850	7,850	0	0	1,113,645	1,113,645	1,113,645	0.00	0.00	0.00
Coffey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Comanche	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cowley	13,649,610	7,554,080	6,317,110	13,871,190	221,580	0	0	0	0	0	121,309.04	165,541.44	44,232.40
Crawford	13,292,600	0	14,225,530	14,225,530	932,930	15,533,055	10,866	22,193,855	22,204,721	6,671,666	0.00	0.00	0.00
Decatur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dickinson	12,886,650	170,870	11,546,360	11,717,230	-1,169,420	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Doniplan	4,228,270	3,185,780	0	3,185,780	-1,042,490	0	1,487,411	0	1,487,411	1,487,411	0.00	0.00	0.00
Douglas	39,591,830	0	26,119,140	26,119,140	-13,472,690	8,769,432	0	6,873,814	6,873,814	-1,895,618	328,113.75	221,007.14	-107,106.61
Edwards	171,748	683,450	0	683,450	511,702	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Elk	50,090	0	47,040	47,040	-3,050	1,610	0	6,439	6,439	4,829	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ellis	6,667,560	0	6,351,020	6,351,020	-316,540	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ellsworth	805,030	0	761,160	761,160	-43,870	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finney	9,711,290	9,093,410	1,292,380	10,385,790	674,500	180,956	147,528	258,033	405,561	224,605	188,231.50	176,269.27	-11,962.23
Ford	7,683,790	0	7,760,000	7,760,000	76,210	885,402	0	2,489,044	2,489,044	1,603,642	0.00	0.00	0.00
Franklin	27,835,840	23,133,530	5,033,600	28,167,130	331,290	13,438,578	9,823,417	2,030,904	11,854,321	-1,584,257	71,675.96	68,480.70	-3,195.26
Geary	13,387,520	0	14,996,220	14,996,220	1,608,700	5,028,315	0	26,853,322	26,853,322	21,825,007	4,000.00	11,202.39	7,202.39
Gove	256,940	258,080	0	258,080	1,140	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Graham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Greeley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Greenwood	940,460	0	925,789	925,789	-14,671	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Harper	317,220	0	317,220	317,220	0	720,308	377,751	211,203	588,954	-131,354	0.00	0.00	0.00
Harvey	29,197,280	232,230	28,256,000	28,488,230	-709,050	5,736,978	100,521	5,657,985	5,758,506	21,528	0.00	0.00	0.00

1999 EDX/IRB Value and In Lieu-of Collections

11-1

County Name	IRB/EDX Real (Appraised)		IRB/EDX Real (Appraised)		Difference	IRB/EDX Personal (Appraised)		IRB/EDX Personal (Appraised)		Difference	Total In Lieu-of Collections		Difference
	Nov. 1998 Total	Rural 1999	Urban 1999	Nov. 1999 Total		Nov. 1998 Total	Rural 1999	Urban 1999	Nov. 1999 Total		Nov. 1998	Nov. 1999	
Haskell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hodgeman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jackson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jefferson	1,783,730	664,620	1,326,790	1,991,410	207,680	604,388	320,828	350,157	670,985	66,597	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jewell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Johnson	114,298,640	54,376,700	363,181,940	417,558,640	303,260,000	3,946,000	0	1,083,923	1,083,923	-2,862,077	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kearny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kingman	2,353,950	0	2,298,180	2,298,180	-55,770	759,265	0	701,055	701,055	-58,210	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kiowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Labette	3,754,036	34,500	6,176,320	6,210,820	2,456,784	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
LeFlore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
LeFlore	5,275,551	0	6,497,980	6,497,980	1,222,429	0	0	0	0	0	68,050.85	62,892.30	-5,158.55
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Linn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Logan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lyon	2,341,320	0	12,520,200	12,520,200	10,178,880	585,790	195	3,539,670	3,539,865	2,954,075	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marion	1,208,194	0	203,700	203,700	-1,004,494	164,077	0	68,236	68,236	-95,841	7,145.75	1,836.00	-5,309.75
Marshall	1,544,280	218,530	1,335,660	1,554,190	9,910	580,701	8,008	273,127	281,135	-299,566	3,620.37	4,513.56	893.19
McPherson	19,281,630	10,426,390	11,467,750	21,894,140	2,612,510	18,644,754	29,997,425	9,852,710	39,850,135	21,205,381	8,544.90	8,368.81	-176.09
Meade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Miami	417,850	0	473,470	473,470	55,620	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mitchell	2,661,230	1,500,100	1,192,850	2,692,950	31,720	0	0	0	0	0	10,975.58	7,844.60	-3,130.98
Montgomery	13,318,740	19,108,210	3,252,730	22,360,940	9,042,200	66,996,128	40,271,673	5,398,517	45,670,190	-21,325,938	15,709.84	16,803.16	1,093.32
Morris	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Morton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nemaha	610,760	29,240	575,320	604,560	-6,200	55,357	71,788	0	71,788	16,431	2,200.00	2,200.00	0.00
Neosho	1,910,800	0	2,269,994	2,269,994	359,194	2,390,981	0	2,760,290	2,760,290	369,309	154,504.22	5,030,284.00	4,875,779.78
Ness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norton	370,310	0	0	0	-370,310	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Osage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Osborne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ottawa	506,010	0	511,670	511,670	5,660	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pawnee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Phillips	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pottawatomie	4,001,390	0	3,751,730	3,751,730	-249,660	439,638	0	408,333	408,333	-31,305	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pratt	1,637,900	0	1,637,900	1,637,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00
Rawlins	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reno	10,811,670	0	11,999,020	11,999,020	1,187,350	1,302,118	0	1,311,894	1,311,894	9,776	92,200.00	93,599.99	1,399.99
Republic	294,010	0	288,020	288,020	-5,990	37,046	0	24,660	24,660	-12,386	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rice	2,916,720	2,345,910	589,180	2,935,090	18,370	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Division of Property Valuation
 Abstract Section
 Date - January 2000
 Printed 02/07/2000

1999 EDX/IRB Value and In Lieu-of Collections

1-12

County Name	IRB/EDX Real (Appraised)	IRB/EDX Real (Appraised)	IRB/EDX Real (Appraised)	IRB/EDX Real (Appraised)	Difference	IRB/EDX Personal (Appraised)	IRB/EDX Personal (Appraised)	IRB/EDX Personal (Appraised)	IRB/EDX Personal (Appraised)	Difference	Total In Lieu-of Collections	Total In Lieu-of Collections	Difference
	Nov. 1998 Total	Rural 1999	Urban 1999	Nov. 1999 Total		Nov. 1998 Total	Rural 1999	Urban 1999	Nov. 1999 Total		Nov. 1998	Nov. 1999	
Riley	7,428,600	0	0	0	-7,428,600	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rooks	2,547,830	1,105,230	1,393,950	2,499,180	-48,650	203,975	135,983	0	135,983	-67,992	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rush	186,500	152,078	150,580	302,658	116,158	52,280	36,602	18,428	55,030	2,750	0.00	0.00	0.00
Russell	4,451,370	0	4,624,610	4,624,610	173,240	13,329,641	0	11,357,465	11,357,465	-1,972,176	0.00	0.00	0.00
Saline	12,250,770	6,023,040	4,309,830	10,332,870	-1,917,900	6,999,136	3,350,007	2,622,345	5,972,352	-1,026,784	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scott	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sedgwick	318,240,142	184,070,350	151,709,460	335,779,810	17,539,668	376,511,780	371,002,930	17,401,300	388,404,230	11,892,450	329,325.04	296,849.45	-32,475.59
Seward	4,532,300	3,267,610	0	3,267,610	-1,264,690	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shawnee	16,933,250	5,157,750	6,322,700	11,480,450	-5,452,800	17,957,477	3,931,529	19,151,894	23,083,423	5,125,946	47,755.82	81,747.16	33,991.34
Sheridan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sherman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smith	259,990	0	265,720	265,720	5,730	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stafford	132,000	0	132,000	132,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stanton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sumner	1,936,180	1,402,870	1,444,710	2,847,580	911,400	4,434,076	9,722,904	84,286	9,807,190	5,373,114	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thomas	1,551,960	0	0	0	-1,551,960	0	0	0	0	0	11,700.00	0.00	-11,700.00
Trego	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wabaunsee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wallace	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Washington	12,452	0	6,167	6,167	-6,285	1,861	0	931	931	-930	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wichita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wilson	2,261,290	388,680	2,241,345	2,630,025	368,735	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Woodson	59,205	0	57,035	57,035	-2,170	26,198	0	22,928	22,928	-3,270	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wyandotte	70,690,650	0	81,292,990	81,292,990	10,602,340	42,087,173	0	67,694,921	67,694,921	25,607,748	1,216,359.83	1,627,495.00	411,135.17
State Totals	898,202,598	385,686,668	851,703,930	1,237,390,598	339,188,000	614,331,416	471,459,087	218,875,801	690,334,888	76,003,472	2,796,401.95	7,938,690.57	5,142,288.62

DONALD E. BIGGS
 SENATOR, 3RD DISTRICT
 LEAVENWORTH & JEFFERSON COUNTIES



TOPEKA

SENATE CHAMBER

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
 RANKING MINORITY MEMBER:
 ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
 MEMBER:
 AGRICULTURE
 ARTS AND CULTURAL RESOURCES
 FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS
 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND
 INSURANCE

LEGISLATIVE HOTLINE
 1-800-432-3924
 (DURING SESSION)

February 9, 2000

TESTIMONY FOR SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE
 BY SENATOR DON BIGGS
 SB534 KSU CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

The origin of this bill is from a recommendation of the Joint Interim Committee on Agriculture which met during the summer and fall of 1999. The subject of the bill is one that has been discussed by many Kansans for a number of years. It is not an affront to the renowned School of Agriculture at KSU, but is a call for a new and broader perspective.

It is time for Kansas to move forward with leadership, research, and initiatives on sustainable agriculture and alternative crops. A commitment from KSU to establish a viable Center of Excellence as proposed in SB534 would be a giant step and help us catch up and keep pace with programs at other land grant universities in the Midwest.

Independent Kansas farmers have a strong tradition of seeking new solutions and innovations to survive and stay on the land. This bill provides a vehicle for alternatives to stabilize and grow smaller family farms and rural communities. It is important to the economic and social life of our state and should help offset the trend to industrialized farming which should not be considered as inevitable. I appreciate the presence of the distinguished conferees for their important input and perspective on the issue at hand. Thanks for your consideration.

Senate Agriculture
2-9-00
Attachment 2

STATE OF KANSAS

GWEN WELSHIMER
REPRESENTATIVE, EIGHTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT
SEDGWICK COUNTY
6103 CASTLE
WICHITA, KANSAS 67218
316-685-1930
DURING SESSION
LEGISLATIVE HOTLINE
1-800-432-3924
OFF: 785-296-7687



TOPEKA

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

MEMBER: GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
& ELECTIONS, RANKING MINORITY MEMBER
BUSINESS, COMMERCE & LABOR
KANSAS 2000
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
REP., NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
STATE LEGISLATURES

February 9, 2000

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

TO: SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE
Sen. Steve Morris, Chair and committee members

TESTIMONY BY REP. GWEN WELSHIMER ON "GREAT PLAINS CAMI"

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTER OF EXCELLENCE IN KANSAS FOR THE
SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS

Kansas needs a new sustainable, exportable agricultural industry, not to replace our bountiful grain industry, but to diversify and add value. As a state, we've been ignoring the rapid development of a profitable major industry for the Great Plains. Consumers are demanding organic products and organic botanical medicines, and this demand is growing about 100% per year.

Consumers are spending billions of dollars on natural food and medicines. We now have supermarkets for them. The latest estimates are that 60% of consumers choose some form of alternative medical care, and they spend about six billion dollars per year on natural medicines that we now call "PHYTOMEDICINES." About 105 native plants have been identified in Kansas, and how many remain to be identified is unknown.

Kansas has assets in place to focus on this industry and become a global center of excellence for regulated quality assurance in the cultivation and manufacturing of phytomedicinals.

To begin, we need to organize and develop research. GREAT PLAINS COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURE AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE, better known as "CAMI," was organized in July of this year to meet that challenge. The founding members are:

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY - Dr. Rhonda Janke (Horticulture), Dr. Alan Stevens (Dir., Horticulture Research and Extension Centers), Mr. David Coltrain, Agricultural Economist.

KANSAS UNIVERSITY - Higuchi Biosciences Center, Kelly Kindscher

Senate Agriculture
2-9-00
Attachment 3

and Steve Moring.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER - Jeannie Drisko, M.D. and Jane Murray, M.D.

WICHITA STATE UNIVERSITY - Dr. Toni Pickard, Dept. of Health Policy.

WASHBURN UNIVERSITY - Jerry Farley, President.

KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE - Stan Beyrle, N.D., Medi Kosh, N.D., and Farhang Kosh, N.D.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF NATUROPATHIC MEDICINE, Portland, Oregon - Dr. Clyde Jensen, President.

UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES (OSTEOPATHIC UNIV., MISSOURI) - Dr. Lynn Walker.

KANSAS HOLISTIC VETERINARIAN ASSN. - Dr. Randy Kidd

KTEC - Richard Bendis, President, Andreanna Kounas, V.P.- Research.

KANSAS COMMISSION ON VETERAN'S AFFAIRS - Dr. Lea Steele, Dir.

DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND HOUSING - Lee Masenthin, Agriculture.

PRIVATE INDUSTRY: PINES INTERNATIONAL (Value-added private industry, Kansas wheat grass products) - Mr. Allen Levine, Marketing Dir.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE - Sen. Larry Salmans (R) and Rep. Gwen Welshimer (D).

CAMI is focusing on plant medicine, from (1) research to (2) crop to (3) quality control (4) to manufacturing to (5) state inspection, (6) to wholesale, (7) to retail and (8) export of products that no other location in the world guarantees for quality and purity through state regulation.

Many of these plant medicines are nearing extinction in the Great Plains because they are being picked for sale to manufacturers and for private use. Eighty percent appears to be shipped to foreign countries for manufacturing. Other native plants have never been examined for medicinal value and will be lost permanently. It appears that only cultivation will save what is left, and this depends on how we address this issue at our state

level.

A cultivated field of Kansas Snake Root or Cone Flower, with medicinal name Echinacea, had a market value per 100 acres harvested in 1998 of \$1,300,000, maybe more. The seed sells for \$300 per pound, maybe more. We have no data collection or statistics available other than what the industry gathers to predict their own profits. Profits are good, however, so we shouldn't discount their numbers.

CAMI is structuring to qualify for ongoing grants from the National Institute of Health. This is an effort in the right place at the right time. The N.I.H. has billions in research dollars and is looking for innovative research projects in natural/naturopathic medicine. Bastyr University, a naturopathic medical school, has received \$12 million per year from the N.I.H. which is to date, \$60 million.

CAMI has the attention of the N.I.H. because we are adding the agricultural component. There is very great potential for CAMI to bring hundreds of millions of dollars to Kansas and because we are unique in this way.

The state of Utah is ahead of us in phytomedicinal agriculture and manufacturing, but they do not have CAMI and our world-recognized research universities involved.

CAMI needs recognition from the legislature. The N.I.H. needs to know we are sincere and will not fade away. My original request to the Special Committee on Agriculture was for \$199,366 in appropriations with an explanation of research projects for each of four Kansas research institutions.

If the \$350,000 being address today includes the funding I have described, and it passes favorably through the process, Great Plains CAMI will be in a very good position to accomplish its goals.

I have also introduced HCR 5063 addressed to the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, U.S. Secretary of Health, and our Kansas Congressional members which recognizes organized efforts of CAMI to create a center of excellence in medicinal plants in Kansas.

Please give CAMI your support, it will be rewarding.

Farm & Markets

Natural food chains say customers demanded ban on biotech foods

The nation's two largest natural food supermarket chains say they are just giving customers what they want by banning genetically modified ingredients from their hundreds of private-label products.

"The truth is, we don't know what the effects of GMOs are, and we think consumers should have the right to choose," says John Mackey, chief executive of Whole Foods. About 12 percent of Whole Foods' \$1.6 billion in sales in the fiscal year ending September 1999 were derived from sales of its more than 600 private-label products. Austin, Texas-based Whole Foods Market Inc. operates 103 stores in 22 states.

The 110-store Wild Oats Markets Inc. of Boulder, Colo., is also banning genetically modified ingredients. Similar bans have been put in place by European supermarket chains concerned about food safety.

Wild Oats derives about 10 percent of its revenue from almost 1,000 of its branded products, says company president Jim Lee.

The move, which follows a ban by several major baby food manufacturers and calls by members of Congress for special labeling, could further intensify public outcry over genetically modified organisms, or GMOs, which experts estimate are in 60 percent of all grocery products through genetically engineered corn or soybeans.

However, supermarket industry officials and food manufacturing associations say most mainstream supermarket chains are unlikely to adopt similar restrictions because they don't consider GMOs a health

NOTE TO READERS

Because commodities markets were closed for New Year's Eve, no commodities prices appear on this page today. They will return Tuesday.

risk and because it would prove too expensive.

"The majority of foods do have some biotech ingredients in them," said Lisa McCue, spokeswoman for the Grocery Manufacturers Association of America.

Indeed, analysts say, it's much easier for natural foods chains to ban genetically modified ingredients because many of their products are organic and these foods by definition cannot contain genetically altered ingredients. Some analysts said these chains were exploiting consumer fears to sell more of these profitable products. But officials from both chains say they are responding to customer demand.

"We are receiving tons of letters and e-mail," Mackey says. "A lot of our customers don't want GMOs in their food."

The Food and Drug Administration has said it considered genetically engineered foods safe, carrying no greater risk than food grown from conventional seed. However, public concern over the potential long-term health risks has prompted the agency to solicit public comment on its policies. The FDA currently allows genetically altered material in food, as long as it doesn't contain allergens or substantially alter the nutritional content of the food.

Organic farming thriving in Europe

European Union now has more than 100,000 organic farms

BY PAUL AMES
Asso. Editor Press

STAVELOT, Belgium — Jean-Pierre Bastin beams with pride as he shows off his dairy herd grazing on the lush hilltop pastures his family has farmed for four generations.

But a grimace wipes away the organic farmer's smile at the mention of the health scares staining the reputation of Europe's farm products.

"It's revolting. We're doing our best to produce quality food, and there are farmers out there who'll do anything for money. It gives us all a bad name," Bastin says, his breath clouding the chill morning air.

Bastin, 44, is part of a new breed of European farmer bucking the trend toward intensive, industrialized agriculture, which many people blame for the mad-cow crisis in Britain, Belgium's dioxin scandal and revelations of French cattle fattened on sewage sludge.

Fueled by mounting consumer distrust of such chemical-dependent farming, Europe's organic agriculture is growing faster than a hormone-injected steer.

The sector once dismissed as the pastime of crackpots and idealists has grown into a business worth some \$7.3 billion a year in the European Union and around \$15.6 billion worldwide, says Nicolas Lampkin, an agriculture specialist at the University of Wales in Aberystwyth.

A report Lampkin prepared for the EU this year said the number of organic farms in the bloc had soared from just 6,300 in 1985 to more than 100,000 in 1998.

Even with that spectacular growth, organic farmers are struggling to cope with demand, Lampkin says.



3B

SUNDAY
January 2, 2000

Jean-Pierre Bastin feeds one of the cows on his organic dairy farm in Stavelot, Belgium. Although Bastin's 45 cows produce less now that they are on an organic diet, he gets triple the price for their milk.

Associated Press

Pg. 2
1-2-00

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"The food scares have played a role, but there's a more general expectation for better food standards, higher quality among consumers . . . they want to avoid genetically modified organisms in particular," he says.

By 2005, Lampkin expects 10 percent of all agricultural land in western Europe will be organic, farming that uses only animal or vegetable fertilizers and does without chemical pesticides, growth hormones and the like. Austria has already passed 10 percent; Switzerland and Sweden are not far behind.

Bastin made the switch to organic in 1994.

"I'd had enough of chemical fertilizers. I wanted to work more with nature, closer to the soil," Bastin explains as he feeds armfuls of hay to his black-and-white Holstein-Friesian calves. "My grandfather did it that way, why can't I?"

Bastin, who sells his milk to a nearby organic cheese-maker, says there are 15 organic dairy farmers in the Ardennes region of high plateau and wooded valleys close to the German border in eastern Belgium, and 50 more are in the process of converting their land to organic production.

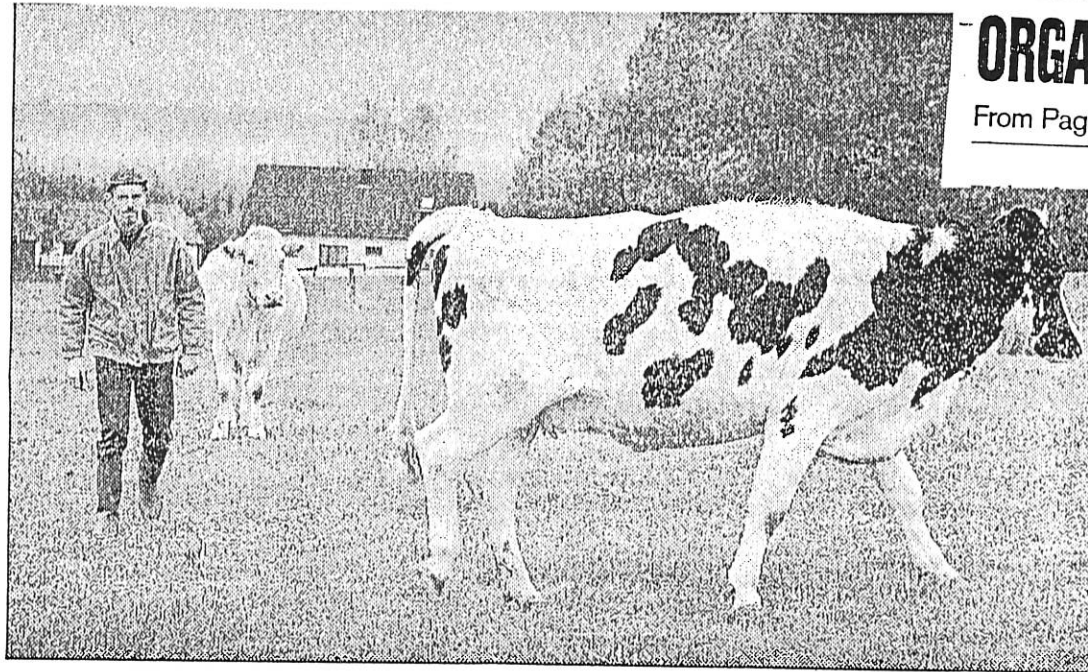
Lampkin says the rapid development of organic production was facilitated in the early 1990s by

EU legislation that set common standards across the 15-nation bloc and allowed for government subsidies to help farmers break their dependence on artificial fertilizers and pesticides.

The Belgian government paid Bastin \$308 for each of his 135 acres during the two-year statutory conversion period before his farm could be licensed as organic.

Farmers can also get higher prices for organic goods. Although Bastin's 45 cows produce less now that they are on an organic diet, pint-for-pint, he gets triple the price for his milk now.

In Belgium's Delhaize supermarket chain, six organic eggs sell for the equivalent of \$1.56, double the price of non-organic. Three organic leeks are \$2.09, compared to \$1.25 for a bundle of five grown conventionally.



Associated Press

ORGANIC

From Page 3B

Jean-Pierre Bastin is one of the more than 100,000 organic farmers in the European Union. Organic farming is a \$7.3 billion EU industry.

Delhaize is among a burgeoning number of European supermarkets that are taking organic retailing out of the hands of the small farm stores that have long pioneered bio-products.

"Organic products are becoming the number one choice for more and more customers, and we have had to expand our range of lines to over 500," says Andrew Sellick, organic

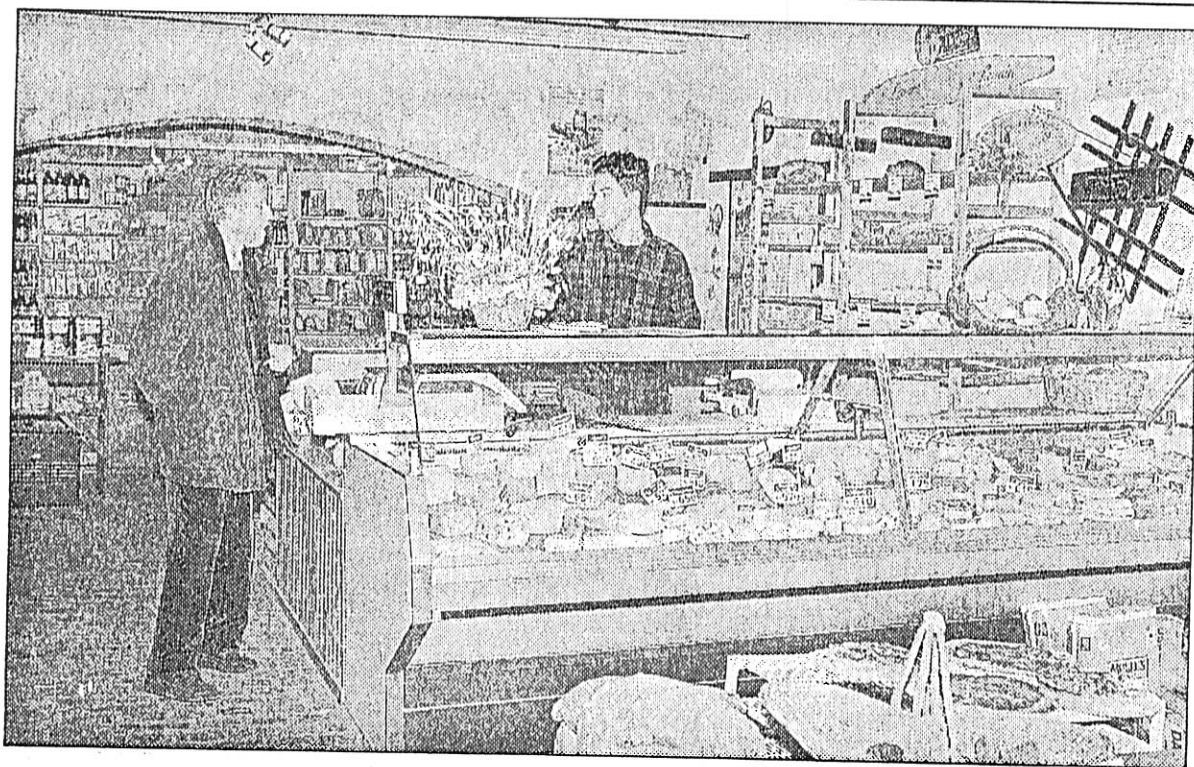
FARM

The Wichita Eagle

please see ORGANIC page 5B

ORGANIC

From Page 3B



Associated Press

Henri Paque, left, talks with his son Michel in his organic food store in Liege, Belgium. Along with smaller stores such as Paque's, a growing number of European supermarkets are getting into organic retailing.

buyer at Britain's Tesco PLC. Tesco says organic sales will top \$162 million this year, compared to just \$8 million three years ago. As big business muscled into the organic sector, some people fear the original farmers' dedication to organic production will be undermined as

the sector expands to take on those motivated more by profits than ecological ideals. Europe's organic watchdogs disagree. "It's very tightly controlled," says Jerome Geels at the Belgium branch of Ecocert, one of the bodies autho-

rized by governments to certify organic producers. Although Ecocert's inspectors are increasingly overworked by the bio-food boom, Geels says farmers can still expect up to 10 unannounced inspections a year to ensure standards are respected.

"Organic products are becoming the number one choice for more and more customers, and we have had to expand our range of lines to over 500."

— Andrew Sellick,
organic buyer at Britain's
Tesco PLC

Organic farming pioneers view the expansion with mixed feelings. Concern about competition from big business is mingled with satisfaction over what activists see as benefits for the environment, health and rural employment. "I always said that when organic products took off in the big supermarkets we would have won," says Henri Paque, who went organic on his 111-acre farm 20 years ago. Paque, 53, watches his son serve a line of customers from the nearby city of Liege, choosing from an organic range in his farm store that includes his home-produced cabbage, pumpkins and turnips as well as an array of organic cheeses, bio-beer and even vegetarian dog food. "I may not have gotten rich out of this, but I'm rich in my heart," Paque says. "You know, there are farmers who have to wear a mask when they go to their fields, when they should be breathing the good, clean air."

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE AND HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEES
Regarding SB 534 and HB 2616
Establishing a Center for Sustainable Agriculture and Alternative Crops
Dr. Marc A. Johnson
February 9, 2000

Good morning (afternoon). I am Dr. Marc A. Johnson, Dean of the Kansas State University College of Agriculture and Director of the Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service (K-State Research and Extension). I am here regarding SB 534 (HB 2616) relating to establishment of a Center for Sustainable Agriculture and Alternative Crops within K-State Research and Extension. K-State Research and Extension certainly supports the programmatic intent of this bill. Substantial work in these areas already is taking place in our labs, our fields, and with our cooperators.

Sustainable Agriculture

In the summer of 1993, K-State Research and Extension created an informal working group of scientists and educators with interests in natural resources and environmental aspects of agriculture. By 1996, this group formalized the Kansas Center for Agricultural Resources and the Environment (KCARE). The purpose of the Center is to reach across college and departmental boundaries to bring scientific expertise to bear on major natural resource and environmental issues related to agriculture, provide research to develop tools for management, and offer extension education to inform producers of their actions. Recent reports to the Legislature related accomplishments of KCARE in irrigation water management, best management practices to prevent soil and chemical runoff, and animal waste lagoon studies.

KCARE also has a soil quality group. The very first activity of KCARE's informal predecessor group was to host a Sustainable Agriculture Symposium, in spring, 1994. About 250 people attended. By fall, 1994, we had hired the research director from Rodale Institute, one of the nation's leading sustainable agriculture research centers. Since that time, numerous scientists have worked closely with the Kansas Rural Center on grant projects involving clusters of farm families learning sustainable farming practices. Our scientists have sought and won Sustainable Agricultural Research and Education (SARE) grants and held county extension agent trainings and public demonstrations in sustainable agricultural practices. K-State Research and Extension has an active, multidisciplinary team of scientists working on "Sustainable and Organic Cropping Systems," with collaborators including the Kansas Rural Center, Kansas Organic Producers, Haskell Indian Nations University, the Prairie Band Potawatomie Tribe, and the Kansas Corn Growers Association. We have faculty who have received outstanding service awards from the Kansas Rural Center. On February 3 of this year, three faculty and one producer delivered a 4 ½ hour workshop on "Organic Vegetable Cropping Systems" (see attachment). Throughout this year, K-State will be conducting whole farm assessments, including many sustainable practice options to operate river friendly farms.

Additionally, the soil quality group is performing numerous studies on minimum-till and no-till farming practices using an array of crop rotations, cover crops, and chemicals to maintain higher

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yields with lower inputs. This group also is studying optimal ways to use agriculture to remove elevated levels of CO₂ from the air, which has been linked to climate change.

K-State Research and Extension efforts in sustainable and organic agriculture are growing as an increased number of scientists see the complementarity of sustainable themes with their disciplinary expertise and as grant funds are captured to expand work in this field.

Alternative Crops

The subject of alternative crops is quite separate. For a new crop to succeed in Kansas, the state, or at least a few producers, must have a comparative advantage in its production and marketing, that is, it must be adapted to Kansas climate and soils so it will produce relatively high yields and it must be positioned well geographically so Kansas grown production can be marketed competitively. Additionally, these crops should be complementary with patterns of machinery ownership, labor use, crop rotation, storage facilities, and transportation systems which exist. When a new farm enterprise is evaluated, we pull together a team of specialists with relevant expertise. Each enterprise will involve a different team of specialists.

Farm enterprises can be categorized as small-acre or large-acre enterprises. Wheat would be a large-acre enterprise and asparagus would be a small-acre enterprise. Small-acre crops K-State works with are turf grass, vegetables, fruit, cut flowers, and bedding plants. Representative Welsheimer requested assistance last summer on crop growth aspects of Echinacea; K-State responded with two horticultural specialists and an agricultural economist to spend a part of their time on the project. That group came together to include K-State, KU and the KU Medical Center to write a grant to the National Institutes of Health to establish a multifaceted center of activity in the production, utilization and marketing of medicinal plants. This is an example of how universities work by pulling together existing expertise for a time to address an issue and seek grant funds to sustain an effort.

K-State also is working with a number of large-acre alternate crops. Canola is a crop which will fit into a rotation with wheat very nicely and is an oilseed crop with a low saturated fat oil preferred by consumers. The difficulty with this crop is that it is a spring crop in North Dakota and Idaho, where it has been grown, but it is a fall planted crop here and we have had problems with winter kill. So, using grant funds, we hired a canola breeder who last year released his second winter hardy variety. The Department of Commerce Agricultural Products Development Division is paying the freight to get the small volume of canola seed to a Colorado crushing plant, until the Kansas grown volume is sufficiently large to attract other crushers.

K-State also is working with cotton, sunflowers, processing sweetcorn (north central Kansas), high oil corn, human edible soybeans for tofu, food grade sorghum, white wheat, noodle quality wheat, dry beans, safflower, winter durham wheat, and amaranth. All of these crops must be studied for crop production characteristics in Kansas climates, insect and disease stresses and controls, and market feasibility. One could even say that testing corn in a standard wheat-sorghum-fallow rotation to gain higher total value, is an alternate crop approach. We also are working with small dairies to show them how to grow to an economically efficient size with planned facility and waste handling capacity.

Conclusion

In response to the Governor's Budget Office request for fiscal note information for HB 2616 and SB 534, K-State commented that K-State does not have the positions or funds to add a Center on Sustainable Agriculture and Alternative Crops. This was stated in the context of the level of research and extension work already being conducted in these areas. K-State already has an administrative apparatus and project teams to support the areas of sustainable agriculture and minimum tillage. K-State faculty have initiated studies on the feasibility of several alternative enterprises and have responded with assistance on alternative enterprises suggested from outside the university. K-State Research and Extension has open doors to work with additional ideas for sustainable agriculture and alternative enterprises at a pace our present resources will allow.

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All educational programs and
materials available without
discrimination on the basis of race,
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age, or disability.

Organic Vegetable Cropping Systems

Thursday, February 3
10:00 A.M. - 3:30 P.M.

Pottorf Hall
Riley County Fair Grounds
Manhattan

Program

Thursday, February 3, 2000

10:00 A.M. - Managing Vegetable Crops, Chuck Marr

10:30 A.M. - Break

11:00 A.M. - Growers Perspective, Dave Warriner

Noon - Lunch Provided

1:00 P.M. - Soil Quality & Fertility, Rhonda Janke

2:00 P.M. - Break

2:15 P.M. - Strategies for Organic Controls of Diseases, Ned Tisserat

3:15 P.M. - Closing Comments

3:30 P.M. - Adjourn

Speakers

David Warriner,
Grower from Perry, Ks.

Ned Tisserat, Ph.D.
Extension Plant Pathology
Specialist, Horticulture Crops
Kansas State University

Rhonda Janke, Ph.D.
Extension Specialist
Kansas State University

Chuck Marr, Ph.D.
Extension State Leader
Horticulture & Vegetable
Specialist
Kansas State University

Registration

Please call 537-6350 to pre-register
by February 1.

Registration fee is \$10 per person
which is payable at the door. Make
checks payable to Educational
Activities.

Audience

The organic vegetable cropping
systems program is designed for:

- * Farmers' Market Vendors
- * Entrapaneurs
- * Roadside Market Producers
- * Master Gardeners
- * Others interested in growing vegetables

Objectives

At the conclusion of this
program, participants should be
better prepared to grow crops using
a variety of proven strategies which
increases marketable crops and
improves the environment.



Kansas State University

Cooperative Extension Service
K-State Research and Extension
Horticulture
3601 Throckmorton Plant
Sciences Center
Manhattan, KS 66506 -5507
785-532-6173
Fax: 785-532-5780
http://www.oznet.ksu.edu/dp_hfrr

Testimony for Kansas Senate and House Agricultural Committees: "A Center of Excellence on Sustainable Agriculture and Alternative Crops" -- February 9, 2000

Rhonda R. Janke
Associate Professor and Extension Specialist
Sustainable Cropping Systems

There are opportunities:

For getting more income into agriculture:

- New crops - medicinal herbs
- High value crops - fruits, vegetables, culinary herbs, cut flowers
 - Kansas only grows 6% of the apples consumed by its' citizens, 2% of the cucumbers, 6% of the potatoes, 4% of the tomatoes....The Institute for Public Policy and Business Research found that 40% of Kaw Valley consumers surveyed purchased produce at a local farmer's market, and 36% purchased organic food at least occasionally. 59% ranked "availability of locally grown produce" as important to the choice of their grocery store.
- New methods - organic can bring a premium price, increase consumer interest, possible export potential for some crops. About 1% of U.S. crops are now organic, while between 5% and 10% of European crops are certified organic. Room for growth - 20% a year now and past 5 years in the U.S.
- Keeping more \$ in the community - substituting cultivation for herbicide, legumes for fertilizer, keeps the dollars on the farm and in the community. Savings on input costs with planning.
- Reduce environmental cost and regulation
 - Whole farm environmental planning and pro-active remediation can reduce cost to society of water quality treatment facilities and water quality protection enforcement/regulation.

For bringing more income into Kansas specifically related to medicinal herbs:

- NIH Botanical Center Grant - \$1.5 million per year over 5 years if successful for research on Echinacea and other immunesystem stimulants.
- NIH Natural Products Development, grow and test herbs for other NIH Centers - another \$1.5 million per herb, up to 4 herbs possible (valerian, milk thistle, feverfew, and echinacea)
- Kansas Medicinal Herb Marketing Co-op may be able to bring premium price to Kansas growers for top quality product
- CAMI (Comprehensive Agriculture and Medical Institute) brings together the right mix of people to foster other collaborative ventures,

Kansas State University
Agricultural Experiment
Station and Cooperative
Extension Service

K-State, County Extension
Councils, Extension Districts,
and U.S. Department of
Agriculture Cooperating.

All educational programs
and materials available
without discrimination on
the basis of race, color,
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sex, age, or disability.

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There is interest:

In Medicinal herbs:

Echinacea interest list had 561 names past December - about 2 calls per week since first meeting in the spring of 1997, plus numerous people sign up at various talks and presentations, for a total of 4.3 inquiries per week on medicinal herbs.

In Organic farming/growing:

Price of grains attracting attention - \$12 to \$20 per bushel for soybeans, and \$5 - 6 for wheat. Vegetable premium price anywhere from zero to 200%, average premium probably 10-20%.

In Alternative crops and marketing:

Example phone calls in past 2 ½ weeks-

Wildflower seed - Osage County

Truffles - Norton County

Freshwater Shrimp - Miami County

Where to market white corn and chick peas - Rawlins County

How to set up a green labeling program - Wichita County

Ft. Hays Small Business Association - information on medicinal crops for their files.

Three requests to speak on the topic of organic certification

One request for information on how to certify, and another request for information to pass on to local tax assessor demonstrating that organic farming is "real" farming.

Assist landscape architecture students with sustainable ag enterprises for the "Homestead Farm" in Jackson County.

Plus, seven requests for information on Echinacea and/or other medicinal or pharmaceutical crops.

Report to the Kansas State House and Senate Agricultural Committees on Opportunities for the Production of Alternative Crops in Kansas.

Information provided at the request of:
Gwen Welshimer
Representative, 88 District

Date: February 8, 2000

This report summarizes the opportunities for production of alternative phytochemical crops for the state of Kansas. Two related organizations, the Great Plains Comprehensive Agriculture and Medical Initiative (CAMI) and the developing Kansas Organic Medicinal Herb Growers Association, are evaluating the potential for cultivation of medicinal plants in Kansas.

The phytochemical and nutraceutical industry has emerged from traditional medicine and alternative medicine that originated in Europe and Asia over the last 30 to 50 years. The use of phytochemicals has been accepted in Europe by the conventional medical profession and has been integrated into its health-care delivery system. In 1989 the market was estimated to be \$2.2 billion in sales. The European market has grown considerably and is currently estimated to be more than \$200 billion in 1998. The US market in comparison has grown from \$100 million to \$3.5 billion over the same period. A very strong growth potential is predicted for the United States and Canada with an annual growth rate exceeding 25%.

Figure 1 summarized the segmentation of the U.S. botanical supplements market. The top selling botanicals of the largest and most rapidly growing segment of this industry is shown in Figure 2. Growing interest on the part of local farmers and members of the academic community have resulted in the formation of CAMI and an "herb growers interest group", which hope to identify the most promising medicinal plant species for cultivation in Kansas.

In 1998, this group convened a meeting of approximately 150 farmer and interested community members with a focus on the cultivation of Echinacea (Prairie Purple Coneflower). This group has evolved into the tentatively named, Kansas Organic Medicinal Herb Growers Association, which plans to incorporate in 2000. The group consists of 13 steering committee members and 8 farmers currently cultivating *Echinacea angustifolia*. A grower survey was conducted in August 1999, indicating over 76 acres of Echinacea are under organic cultivation with plans to plant an additional 40 acres in 2000. Non-organic cultivation of Echinacea under center-pivot cultivation has been estimated over 160 acres. *Echinacea angustifolia* and *E. pallida*, both native to Kansas and the Great Plains. It has been estimated that the demand in the world market for Echinacea alone (10% of U.S. sales in 1998) is 10 million pounds of raw product. Organic growers in Washington and Oregon are selling *Echinacea purpurea* for \$13.00 per pound to manufacturers and grossing \$9,333 per acre from *Echinacea* crops, and a range of from \$5,000-\$9,000 per acre for medicinal herbs in general. If 5 to 10% of the U.S. crop originated from Kansas, it would represent a potential of 1/2 to 1 million pounds and \$ 6 - \$10 million for the Kansas farmer at today's market price. The majority of *Echinacea angustifolia* used in Europe is imported from the US Midwestern States. If one includes the potential export of Kansas cultivated *Echinacea* to the European market, the demand could be a factor of ten-fold greater.

The Kansas Organic Medicinal Herb Growers Association survey also identified other medicinal herbs of interest. Table 1 lists ten medicinal plant species that are major selling botanicals in U.S. and foreign markets. All the botanicals listed can be grown in the state with adaptation to specific growing conditions.

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CAMI and the Kansas Organic Medicinal Herb Growers Association has recognized the added value in the certification of Coop marketed botanicals by the standardization of ingredients, accurate species identification, and quantification of levels of biological activity.

They also recognized that for the U.S. market to realize its full potential, phytomedicinal supplements will be required to demonstrate the same quality, potency (consistency) and efficacy as today's over-the-counter (OTC) pharmaceuticals. This has been the case in Europe with the successful integration of these products into the health care delivery systems of Germany, France and Italy. Regulation of the Common Market industry is directed by the European Commission E; the use and efficacy of botanicals is documented by more than 300 Commission E monographs. In the U.S. regulators such as the FDA are proposing more stringent Good Manufacturing Process (GMP) regulations (21 CFR 201.128, Food & Drug Cosmetic Act). Leading companies already manufacture some dietary supplement products pursuant to the more detailed OTC pharmaceutical "Current Good Manufacturing Practices for Finished Pharmaceuticals" (cGMP). Future regulations may require expanded documentation of the properties of certain products, or scientific substantiation regarding ingredients, product claims or safety. Commercial participants, though cautious regarding increased cost in regulation, see opportunities to profit from the ability to provide greater evidence of both quality and effectiveness.

In collaboration with the Organic Medicinal Herb Growers Association two Kansas Companies, **Botanica Analytica Research Laboratories, L.L.C. and Phylogenetix Laboratories Inc.**, propose to provide services that will certify the quality of Kansas grown phytomedicinal crops. Phylogenetix Laboratories is developing genetic-based (genomic) assays to accurately and rapidly distinguish phytomedicinal botanical species from each other and from adulterants. This patented technology will provide state-of-the-art, comprehensive labeling that will be cGMP compliant. Botanica Analytica Research Laboratories plans to market the genomic assays and materials through services for a Kansas herb grower's coop and directly to botanical supplement manufacturers and distributors. Both companies will promote phytomedicinal assays as a lever for facilitating commerce in nutraceutical materials. Even if not required by the FDA, such certification increases consumer confidence and provides a competitive market advantage for producers of the certified product.

Certification may become contractually mandated by international importers of phytomedicinals or by commodity futures markets. Other marketing channels will include partnering with Avarisc systems, a technology enabler, to develop e-commerce offerings including electronic Certificates of Analysis, and a recently founded electronic commodity exchange—NutraceuticalX.com. A consortium of comprising producers and guarantors of quality control will market certified products through this exchange.

Botanica Analytica Research Laboratories, L.L.C. and Phylogenetix Laboratories Inc., are currently seeking KTEC and Precede funding to support research and development efforts. A window of opportunity exists at the present. Timely funding as well as concerted effort towards commercialization of the technology are critical to success in this market.

Stephen E. Moring, President, Botanica Analytica Research Laboratories, L.L.C, Oskaloosa, KS and steering committee member, Kansas Organic Medicinal Plant Growers Association

Peter K. Rogan, President, Phylogenetix Laboratories, Inc., Overland Park, KS

Figure 1.

U.S. Market for Medicinal Botanicals, July 1998

Segment	Sales in million \$
Natural Foods	\$1,207
Multilevel	1050
Mass Market (food, drug, mass merchandise retail)	663
Mail Order	320
Practitioners	270
Tea	266
Specialty Shops	90
Total	\$3.87 Billion

Source: P. Brevoort, *Herbalgram* 44, 1998

Figure 2.

1998 U.S. Top Selling Botanical Supplements

Mass Market 52 weeks - July, 98

Supplement	Sales in \$millions	% growth
Ginkgo	\$138	140+
St. John' wort	121	2801+
Ginseng	98	26+
Garlic	84	27+
Echinacea	33	151+
Saw palmetto	27	138+
Grapeseed	11	38+
Kava	8	473+
Evening Primrose	8	104+
Echinacea/Goldenseal	8	80+
Cranberry	8	75+
Valerian	8	35+
All Others	31	
Total:	\$663.40	

Source: P. Brevoort, *Herbalgram* 44, 1998

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Table 1

Medicinal Plants of Agricultural Importance for Kansas

<u>Botanical</u>	<u>Use in Commerce</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>US Demand</u> (tons)	<u>Wholesale</u> Value(\$/Lb)	<u>Typical Yield</u> Lbs/acre	<u>Years to</u> harvest
Echinacea	3 species, 2 native	All Kansas	140	7.25-22.00	800 - 2200†	3 - 5
St. John's Wort	one main species	All Kansas	455	13.00	NA	2
Black Cohosh	several species	E. Kansas		8.50 -14.00	1000?	3 - 4
Goldenseal	1 species	E. Woodland	32	60 - 115	1000	4
American Ginseng	1 species	E. Woodland	215 750*	90.00 - 120.00	2000*	4 - 10
Ginkgo	1 living fossil	E. Kansas	2150	8.00 - 17.00	NA	perennial
Milk Thistle	1 species	W. Kansas		11.00	NA	biannual
Valerian	3-4 species	E. Kansas	105	9.00 - 14.00	1800 - 2300†	2
Evening Primrose seed	several species	All Kansas	--	--	--	annual
Borage seed	1 species	All Kansas	--	--	--	annual

* 1998 est. ginseng production in Wisconsin ~90% exported, Clark, Agr. & Agr-Food Canada, www.agr.ca/pfra/sidcpub/sidcpub4.htm

† Falk, et al HortTechnology 9(4) (1999) p 681

SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE
FEBRUARY 9, 2000
SENATE BILL 534
TESTIMONY - PAUL JOHNSON

Thank you for the opportunity to provide support to SB 534 - Establishing a Center of Excellence on Sustainable Agriculture and Alternative Crops at Kansas State University. I come before you as a full-time market gardener, a board member of the Kansas Rural Center and a spokesperson for the Kansas Catholic Conference and the Kansas Catholic Bishops.

Sustainable agriculture is economically profitable, environmentally sound, family-farm based and socially just. This mode of agriculture works for the farmer, it works for the environment and it works for the rural community all at the same time. Sustainable agriculture institutes or centers exist at Iowa State Univ., University of Nebraska, the University of Wisconsin, the University of Minnesota and at several other land grant universities. For your information organic agriculture is only one part of sustainable agriculture.

The Institute for Public Policy and Business Research at KU has just finished a year long survey of local consumers and their preferences for local food. Over 900 consumers were interviewed at length. A super majority of the 900 have a preference for local produce and would pay a small premium for the choice. The organic trade has been growing at a 20% rate for the last few years.

Numbers from the 1997 USDA Census of Agriculture for Kansas show Kansas has 61,593 farms. 5,000 of these farms gross over \$250,000 a year and they sell 75% of the farm sales, 40,000 of these farm gross less than \$50,000 and they sell less than 6% of the farm sales. Small farms should be seen as small businesses and promoted by Kansas. An agriculture component should be introduced into the existing small business development infrastructure. In Nebraska the Small Business Administration is a key player in funding micro-enterprise value-added agriculture businesses.

So what do we want from this Center of Excellence? Initially we want a person named as a coordinator. This coordinator would collect information and resources on alternative agriculture. The Kansas food system would be researched and data collected on what can be grown here compared to the existing demand in Kansas. Research efforts for sustainable agriculture would be catalogued and shortages of specific research trials would be documented. Credit, loan and grant program information from national, state and local sources for sustainable agriculture would be collected and made accessible to interested parties. This coordinator would be the point person for questions from the field and would have resources identified at KSU ready to provide timely information. It is especially important to have agriculture economists review business plans for niche operations. This Center should have an advisory board of producers, consumers and policymakers who can help set priorities, inform the public and promote the Center.

Kansas needs to develop a coordinated response to this emerging market. In this information age of discerning consumers and internet choice, there will be more opportunities to promote niche and alternative agriculture production. A public/private partnership is necessary to help promote sustainable agriculture and this new Center should get its fair share of the economic development funds. This Center would synthesize what is already being done for sustainable agriculture at KSU, identify what work needs to be done and move Kansas down the path of responding to this new agriculture market.

Thanks again for this opportunity to present these information bullets. There are several resources available for sustainable agriculture that I would gladly share with the Committee when and if time permits. This Center offers great promise for Kansas.

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Kansas Senate Agriculture Committee, February 9, 2000 - Room 423 South 10:00 A.M.

Senate Bill 534 - establishing a "Center of Excellence on Sustainable Agriculture and Alternative Crops"

Good Morning! Mr. Chairman and Members of the Senate Agriculture Committee.

I am here to encourage your support and passage of legislation to create a "Center of Excellence on Sustainable Agriculture and Alternative Crops" at Kansas State University.

My name is Raymond Burns. I reside at 16458 Kiowa Road, Valley Falls, Kansas on the family farm where I grew up and have been an owner/operator in production agriculture for over 40 years. I have a B.S. Degree in Agriculture from Kansas State College, and M.S. and Doctorate Degrees from Purdue University in Indiana.

Since 1962 I have been primarily self-employed as a professional manager offering consulting and contract services to both the private and public sector. In 1985 the Kansas Legislature authorized an additional position within the Marketing Division of the Kansas Department (Board) of Agriculture. Kansas Secretary of Agriculture Harland Priddle encouraged to me apply for the position as he wanted the agency to be focused and responsive to the crisis that agriculture was experiencing in the early 1980's. I began developing the alternative agriculture program within the Marketing Division in March 1986 and served in that capacity until the Market Division was terminated in June 1996. During this nearly 10 year period it was my experience to study alternative agriculture in Kansas plus all the other midwest states which provide over 90% of U.S. agricultural production. International travel included Canada, Mexico, Brussels, Germany, Austria and France to look at alternate crops and production marketing systems for mid-sized and small family farms.

Today I wish to present four (4) principal points for your consideration. These are:

- Point (1) Farm crisis in U.S. Agriculture have come and gone routinely for over a century. Often these crisis involve farm production being substantially greater than demand, farm income drops dramatically below production and marketing costs, a number of farmers are forced from the land and some look to alternative crops. If the crisis is prolonged, then federal and/or state programs are funded until commodity prices have recovered and then alternative agriculture funding is reduced tremendously or stopped entirely.

Problem: Short term solutions to repeated problems in agriculture.

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Solution: Permanently and adequately fund a focused program to be in place to deal with the economics, production and marketing of alternative agriculture.

Point (2) Research programs are often funded by universities and the federal government because payoff is long-term and too uncertain for the private sector. Alternative agriculture is often pursued by small and mid-sized farmers who often are financially stressed, do not have commodity check-off programs or the influence of a crop or livestock association to appear before legislative or congressional committees to plead their case.

Problem: The private sector, including agriculture check-off programs, provide research funds which are heavily matched with public funds for policy and production research for traditional livestock and crop producers. Alternative agriculture has little clout and can not fend for itself.

Solution: Redirect current public funding and enough commodity check-off funds to alternative agriculture to fund an entity with resources adequate to make a difference. Many farmers could be better served by the development of an alternative crop with their check-off funds than the never ending chase of going after more of what's already not working.

Point (3) The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Land-Grant University system have helped develop a highly efficient agricultural production system which coupled with the private sector food processing and distribution industry provides the consumer with an unending supply of high quality safe food at the world's lowest prices.

Almost all production research has been further perfected in the fields and feedlots of regular farmers and ranchers who have never been rewarded for their contribution and every 10 to 20 years a number are "early retired" from agriculture without compensation. The mid-size and smaller farmers in Kansas have not been adequately served by the public institutions most empowered to address their needs.

Problem: For over 50 years (since the end of World War II, maybe longer) the politics of agriculture has embraced the public sector economist/administrator attitude
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of "work with the 10% who will produce the 90%". The family farmer has been "efficient to his death" all the while providing the data to Farm Management Associations and Agricultural Statistics to be utilized by MBA's in the conglomerates to calculate break even returns to average producers.

Solution: Provide for a "family farm" policy component within the "Center of Excellence" to demand economic justice in agricultural production.

Point (4) The information/technology driven business environment coupled with mania for conglomerate mergers has destroyed any resemblance of a level field for production agriculture. The New York Times recently carried a story pronouncing the "death" of the family farm. Some agriculture think-tank types are predicting that there will be fewer than 20,000 farms in the U.S. by the year 2020.

Problem: The accelerated rate of change within agriculture and agribusiness seemingly is without concern for the future of farmers and their schools, medical services, main street businesses, etc. which are needed components of rural America.

Solution: An independently structured entity to concentrate and advocate for small and mid-sized family farms could help counter the bias of most of the nation's agricultural policy makers that "big is beautiful". Today's power brokers can and do serve as market place bullies and systematically skirt or manage the removal of antitrust impediments.

Summary:

I am here to encourage you to vote for Senate Bill 534 to create a "Center of Excellence on Sustainable Agriculture and Alternative Crops" at Kansas State University. Such a "Center" could help address:

- (1) The cycle of "farm crisis" that systematically force mid-sized and small producers from agriculture by identifying and advocating long-term solutions to long-term problems;
- (2) Identify and advocate for the research funding needed, but not presently allocated, to sustainable agriculture and alternative crops;

continued on page 4

- (3) The need for a "family farm" policy component to advocate economic justice to agricultural producers with emphasis to sustaining the family farm as the backbone of U. S. agriculture; and
- (4) Serve as an advocate on a daily basis for farmers to counter the power of conglomerates in the marketplace and to evaluate the effect of technology adaptation on sustainable agriculture.

In closing, I want to predict that you likely will hear in this committee or more subtly in the halls from opponents of change who will advise that everything that a "center" could do is:

- (a) already being done on a large scale; and
- (b) that nothing more can be done without the infusion of more funding.

These are the traditional arguments of the established public sector administrators but the demise of the traditional family farm continues and will continue unless and until you do something significant. I encourage you to pass Senate Bill 534.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before this committee today.

#