

Approved: 03/03/10

Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Mark Taddiken at 8:30 a.m. on February 10, 2010, in Room 144-S of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present:

Kristen Kellems, Office of the Revisor of Statutes
Corey Carnahan, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Raney Gilliland, Kansas Legislative Research Department
Judy Seitz, Committee Assistant

Conferees appearing before the Committee:

Mercedes Taylor-Puckett, Coordinator of the Farmers Market Project, Kansas Rural Center
Bobbi Mariani, Director, Economic and Employment Support, Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS)
David Thomason, Director, Kansas WIC Program, Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE)
Paul Johnson, Kansas Catholic Conference

Others attending:

See attached list.

Chairman Taddiken informed the Committee that copies of the Kansas Soybean Commission's financial statement had been received as requested. (Attachment 1)

He also noted that the Committee had received copies of the minutes for the February 2 and 3 meeting and will be acted on later in the meeting.

Chairman Taddiken said that a bill requested by Mary Jane Stankiewicz, COO, Senior Vice President of Government Affairs, Kansas Grain and Feed Association and the Kansas Agribusiness Retailers Association, on January 20 regarding the definition of sustainability in the statutes, has been withdrawn because the bill is not necessary at this time.

Discussion was opened on **SB 395 - Changes to dairy, milk and milk product statutes**. Senator Morris moved to recommend SB 395 favorably for passage. The motion was seconded by Senator Francisco. Motion carried.

Mercedes Taylor-Puckett, Coordinator of the Farmers Market Project, Kansas Rural Center, said there has been an explosion in the number of farmers markets. (Attachment 2) Ms. Taylor-Puckett used a slide presentation and DVD for her report. She said that farmers markets generate more than \$1.2 billion in consumer spending each year. In 2006 the Kansas Farmers Market Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) program began with two markets. Eight more markets were added to the EBT program in 2009. She said there is a challenge in getting those who receive assistance to the market for the first time. Besides the locally raised produce, these markets also bring people in the community together. She said a website is available listing market locations, events, contact information and recipes.

Ms. Taylor-Puckett took questions from the Committee regarding eligible purchases with the EBT.

Bobbi Mariani, Director, Economic and Employment Support, Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services (SRS), said the Food Assistance Program is a federal program administered by SRS. (Attachment 3) At the federal level (United States Department of Agriculture) (USDA) the Food Stamp Program was changed to Supplemental Nutrition Program (SNAP), but in Kansas is called the Food Assistance Program using the Kansas Vision card. She explained the income qualifications for assistance. In 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act increased Food Assistance benefits by 13.6% effective April 1, 2009. In 2009 SRS assisted 10 farmers' markets with the ability to accept the Vision card for fresh fruit and vegetable purchases. The Vision card cannot be used to pull funds from a person's personal bank account - only benefits from an EBT, account.



CONTINUATION SHEET

Minutes of the Senate Agriculture Committee at 8:30 a.m. on February 10, 2010, in Room 144-S of the Capitol.

Ms. Mariani answered questions from the Committee. She said that on the USDA's website there is a list of items that are allowable and not allowable purchases using the Vision card.

David Thomason, Director, Kansas WIC Program, Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), said that women and children participating in the WIC program each receive a monthly check in the amount of \$10.00 and \$6.00 respectively to purchase fruits and vegetables. (Attachment 4) Participating states receive Federal funds to support 100% of the food cost and 70% of the administrative costs of the program. State agencies must match at least 30% of the administrative cost of the FMNP but matching funds must come from non-federal sources. Currently, the federal funding level for the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program does not allow for any new States to be added. Kansas has applied for the FMNP but was not funded.

Mr. Thomason stood for questions.

Paul Johnson, Kansas Catholic Conference testified that the food stamp program increased 79% from July 2008 to December 2009 in benefits and is the largest child nutrition program. (Attachment 5) He noted the sheet showing the number eligible for food stamps and the actual participation by county. Mr. Johnson said the KDHE has taken over the Senior Citizen Farmers Market nutrition program from the Kansas Department of Aging. He also said that a 2009 Centers for Disease Control study stated that only 10% of Kansans had a diet of three vegetables and two servings of fruit daily with the nationwide average at 14%. Mr. Johnson requested the Committee support an interim study on food stamps, WIC vouchers and the opportunities to expand local food production and consumption.

Mr. Johnson took questions.

Senator Huelskamp moved to approve the minutes of the February 2 and 3, 2010 meeting. The motion was seconded by Senator Pyle. Motion carried.

The next meeting is scheduled for February 16, 2010.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 a.m.

KANSAS SOYBEAN COMMISSION

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES

For the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008

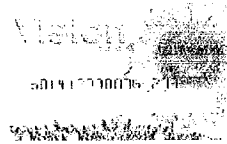
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Program Revenues:		
Soybean assessments	\$ 5,776,941	\$ 4,792,490
Less:		
USB remittances	(2,804,273)	(2,325,648)
QSSB remittances	(162,261)	(131,856)
KDA collection fees	(3,342)	(3,668)
KDA first purchaser audits	(2,133)	(5,604)
Net assessments revenues	<u>2,804,932</u>	<u>2,325,714</u>
Program refunds	32,685	10,480
Interest income	20,488	52,336
Penalties	3,259	6,299
Grants	87,946	45,350
Miscellaneous income	1,924	-
Total Revenues	<u>2,951,234</u>	<u>2,440,179</u>
Program Expenses:		
Projects:		
Research	866,531	688,208
Other	854,919	794,097
Supportive Services:		
Administration	<u>159,312</u>	<u>141,897</u>
Total Program Expenses	<u>1,880,762</u>	<u>1,624,202</u>
Program Income	1,070,472	815,977
Nonprogram Expense:		
Other income	31	11
Gain on sale of fixed assets	-	1,733
Net Other Income (Expenses)	<u>31</u>	<u>1,744</u>
Change in Net Assets	1,070,503	817,721
Net Assets, beginning of year	<u>2,299,070</u>	<u>1,481,349</u>
Net Assets, end of year	<u>\$ 3,369,573</u>	<u>\$ 2,299,070</u>

*Senate Agriculture Committee
February 10, 2010
Attachment 1-1*

KANSAS SOYBEAN COMMISSION
SCHEDULES OF PROGRAM EXPENSES

For the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008

	2009	2008
Research Program Expenses:		
Kansas State University	\$ 549,554	\$ 518,536
Pittsburg State University	120,500	36,350
No Till on the Plains	10,000	10,000
North Central Soybean Research Program	80,000	50,000
Kansas University	43,915	30,000
Renewable Solutions, LLC	-	42,000
National Biodiesel Board	49,850	-
Miscellaneous research expenses	12,712	1,322
Total Research Program Expenses	\$ 866,531	\$ 688,208
Other Program Expenses:		
International market development	\$ 247,258	\$ 234,317
Consumer information	96,304	131,921
Youth education program	46,602	51,936
Consumer awareness	25,127	22,626
Biodiesel	114,052	85,333
Industrial uses market development	16,162	14,691
Industry information & relations	117,449	84,275
Producer communications	191,965	168,998
Total Other Program Expenses	\$ 854,919	\$ 794,097
Administrative Support Services:		
Kansas Soybean Association administrative contract fees	\$ 132,716	\$ 125,327
Contracted administration	2,556	1,439
Insurance	3,929	-
Meeting expenses	7,085	5,052
Travel	23	-
Election costs	631	805
Professional services - audits	8,625	7,280
Legal & professional services	1,595	88
Postage	975	600
Office supplies	1,177	1,306
Total Administrative Support Services	\$ 159,312	\$ 141,897



**Kansas Farmers Market EBT Program
Senate Agriculture Committee
February 10, 2010**

Chairman Taddiken and members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to brief you on the Kansas Farmers Market EBT Program. My name is Mercedes Taylor-Puckett, Coordinator of the Farmers Market Project for the Kansas Rural Center.

Background on Kansas Farmers Markets

Kansas has experienced a dramatic increase in farmers markets over the past twenty-two years. In 1987, the first year markets were surveyed, Kansas was home to 26 farmers markets. Today that number has more than tripled to the current census of 84 markets statewide.

Similar statistics are demonstrated nationally. In 1994, there were approximately 1,755 farmers markets in the United States. In 2009 their numbers have more than tripled — to more than 5,270. In excess of 3 million consumers shop and more than 60,000 farmers sell at these markets annually. The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that these markets generate more than \$1.2 billion in consumer spending each year.

From Paper Food Stamps to Electronic Benefits Transfer Cards

With the conversion of benefits from paper coupons to a debit type Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) card starting in the 1990s, millions of SNAP participants lost their ability to use their benefit dollars at many farmers markets, which lacked the equipment and the processes to allow for EBT purchases. While the number of markets which accept SNAP/EBT benefits is growing, only 7% of the markets listed in the National Farmers Market Directory accepted SNAP/EBT funds in 2008.¹

Kansas Farmers Market EBT Statistics

The 2006 Kansas Farmers Market EBT Demonstration Project developed programs at two markets representing 3% of the total markets in the state. These markets are located in the second and fifth most populous Kansas counties. Both markets have more than 80 vendors with a significant portion of these being of fruit and vegetable growers.

The 2009 Kansas Farmers Market EBT Expansion Project added eight markets and increased the percentage of Kansas farmers markets with EBT capacity to 13%. Six of these markets are located in five of the ten most populous Kansas counties ranging from 55,000 to 483,000 residents. The remaining markets are located in counties with populations between 8,000 and 36,000. The nine counties with EBT markets are home to 44% of the state's food assistance recipients and account for 47% of Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services food assistance expenditures.²

Potential Impact of Current Developments in SNAP Funding

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 provided a 13.6% increase in the monthly Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefit for recipients, or roughly \$46 per family per month. Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services Food Assistance expenditures increased to more than \$260 million annually. USDA estimates that for every five dollars spent through SNAP, \$9.20 of local economic activity is generated.³

Without farmers market EBT programming, Kansas' direct marketers of locally raised fruits, vegetables, meats and dairy products are unable to tap into this significant source of federally-funded food sales. I will be happy to stand for questions.

*Senate Agriculture Committee
February 10, 2010
Attachment 2*

¹ 2009 Farmers Market Coalition Position Paper available at <http://www.farmersmarketcoalition.org/joinus/policy/>

² <http://www.srskansas.org/admin/cntypckt/2008/2008Cntypcktxls.html>

³ USDA News Release No. 0051.09, available at <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usdahome?contentidonly=true&contentid=2009/03/0051.xml>



KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Don Jordan, Secretary

Senate Agriculture Committee
February 10, 2010

Food Assistance Overview

Integrated Service Delivery
Bobbi Mariani

Director, Economic and Employment Support

For Additional Information Contact:
Patrick Woods, Director of Governmental Affairs
Docking State Office Building, 6th Floor North
(785) 296-3271

Senate Agriculture Committee
February 10, 2010
Attachment 3-1

Food Assistance Overview

Senate Agriculture Committee

February, 2010

Chairman Taddiken and members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to brief you on the Food Assistance Program. My name is Bobbi Mariani, and I am Director of Economic and Employment Support for the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services. The Food Assistance program is a federal program administered by SRS which provides a monthly benefit to eligible low-income households to assist them in purchasing food for home consumption. The program is administered at the Federal level by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). At the federal level, the Food Stamp Program was changed to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). In Kansas, we call this program the Food Assistance Program.

Eligibility for the Food Assistance Program is based on financial and non-financial factors. With certain exceptions, a household that meets the eligibility requirements is qualified to receive benefits. Generally households with income below 130% of federal poverty and with no more than \$2000 in countable assets can qualify for the program. Households with at least one member who is 60 or older can have up to \$3000 in assets. A household is defined as a single individual or group of individuals who live and eat together.

In Kansas, the program currently serves 260,000 persons, of which 47% are children. This is a 27% increase over the previous year. The average monthly benefit per person is \$123.71, and the average benefit per household is \$273.33. Benefits are issued electronically on the Vision card. In FY 2009, the State issued a total of \$263,141,527 compared to \$205,419,709 in FY 2008. These benefits are spent at local grocery stores, farmers' markets and other stores in Kansas to purchase food for home consumption. Only food and plants/seeds to grow food can be purchased with food assistance benefits.

There are many benefits to increasing participation in the Food Assistance Program including helping more low income families with their food and nutrition needs as well as transition to self sufficiency. In addition, the increased food buying power generated by the program generates economic activity, supports the local and state economy, and supports farming in Kansas. Every \$5 in food assistance generates \$9.20 in economic activity.

Benefits are issued electronically on the Vision card. The Kansas Vision card -- an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) card -- acts similarly to a debit card in that it can be used at a POS or ATM machine to access available benefits in the account. The Vision card cannot be used to pull funds from a person's personal bank account -- only benefits from an EBT account. USDA Food and Nutrition Services (FNS) enrolls grocery stores for program participation and cardholders can access food assistance benefits to purchase food at authorized retailers. By using bar code technology, scanners are able to determine food vs. non-food items. Only food items can be purchased with food assistance benefits. FNS mandates food assistance



KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL
AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

benefits to be on the Vision card but states do utilize the technology for other programs as well. Current programs on the Vision card include food assistance, all cash programs and child care benefits. All of the program benefits have specific spending rules and are in separate accounts on the card.

In 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act made several important changes to the Food Assistance Program. This legislation, which was passed in February 2009, increased Food Assistance benefits by 13.6% effective April 1, 2009. This change resulted in an additional \$12.5 million food assistance benefits issued in SFY 2009 and a projected \$53.8 million in benefits issued in SFY 2010. The average benefit increase per household was \$46.

The Recovery Act temporarily suspended the able bodied adults without dependent provisions that only allowed such persons to get food assistance for 3 months out of every three years (if unemployed). These provisions were suspended until September 2010; however, they have now been further suspended through September 2011. Additional food assistance administrative funds were also issued for 2009 and 2010. These funds allowed SRS to provide some overtime for staff, and to hire temporary staff to keep up with rising demand and eligibility determination. Additionally the money was spent on increased EBT transaction costs due to the rising caseloads.

In 2009, SRS assisted 10 farmers' markets with the ability to accept the Vision card for fresh fruit and vegetable purchases. Funding to support the start up costs of each market was provided by USDA High Performance Bonus Money awarded for improved food assistance error rates in FFY 2008. Organizations continue to expand this capacity with federal or other grants and funding sources. Please see the attached program summary for more details.

Overall, the Food Assistance Program in Kansas is an effective and critical support for low income citizens. I will be happy to stand for questions.

2009 Kansas Farmers' Market Electronic Benefit Transfer Expansion Project

In 2006, SRS was a part of the first Farmers' Market Pilot project, which allowed Food Assistance recipients to use their Vision card to purchase fresh produce at market in Lawrence and at the Kansas Grown Market in Wichita. The project also allowed other consumers to use their debit cards.

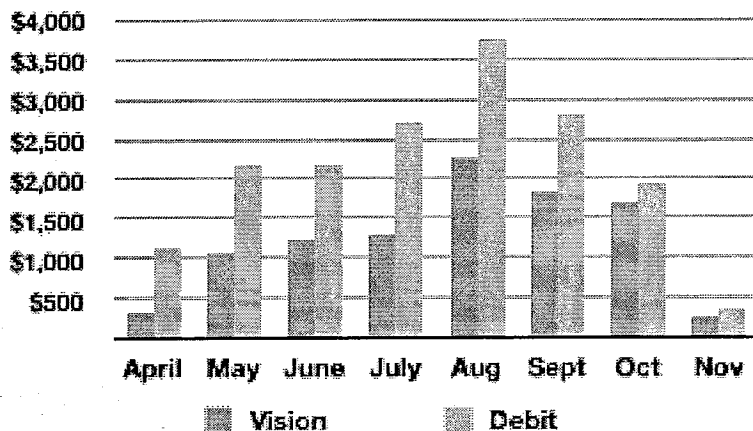
In 2009, SRS authorized additional funding to develop and bring up 8 new EBT markets: Atchison, Emporia, Garnett, Hillsboro, KCK, Leavenworth, Reno County, and Wichita Old Town/Central Park. SRS teamed up with Kansas Rural Center and KSU Extension Service for this expansion project. By expanding and effectively promoting the wireless EBT Program at Farmers' Markets, food assistance recipients have increased access to healthy, locally-raised foods. This helps Kansas small-scale agricultural producers keep federal food assistance dollars within their local economies.

Markets submit year-end reports providing baseline information on the EBT usage. Larger markets with paid staff, such as Emporia and Old Town/Andover, were able to establish their programs quickly and perform more outreach to the community. The Old Town Farmers' Market distributed informational material to medical clinics and to the Health and Wellness Coalition of Sedgwick County. The EBT program was promoted at a "market tasting" conducted outside of the local SRS building, and through weekly emails that are distributed to 1,000 readers. Because transportation may be a problem for some EBT users, the City of Wichita provided free transportation from the central bus terminal to the market.

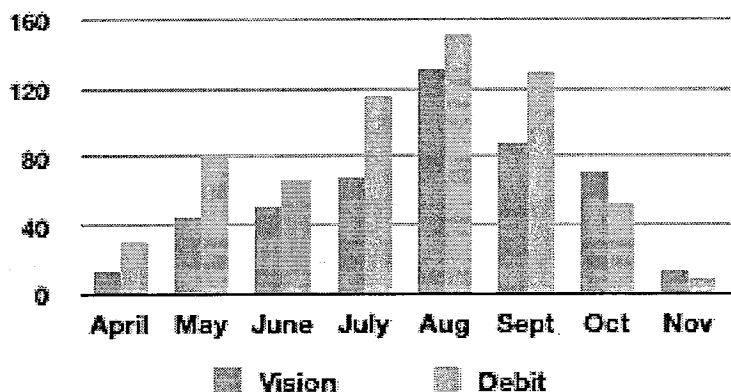
EBT transactions have grown steadily since the program's inception. In 2006, Lawrence Farmers' Market had 68 EBT transactions with a dollar value of \$785. In 2009, they had 180 EBT transactions valued at \$3,009. In 2006, the Kansas Grown Market had 9 EBT transactions for \$242. In 2009, they had 104 transactions for \$3,327.

In 2010, the Kansas Grown Market received a federal grant to promote and increase their access to consumers, and a Kansas City partnership is developing a program to expand EBT use at Farmers' Market in the Kansas City area.

2009 Vision and Debit Sales by Month



2009 Vision and Debit Transactions by Month





Mark Parkinson, Governor
Roderick L. Bremby, Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AND ENVIRONMENT

www.kdheks.gov

Testimony on WIC Farmers' Market

Presented to
Senate Agriculture Committee

By
David Thomason, Director, Kansas WIC Program
Kansas Department of Health and Environment

February 10, 2010

Chairman Taddiken and members of the committee, I am David Thomason, Director of the Kansas WIC Program for the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Thank you for the opportunity to speak on the WIC Farmers' Market Program.

In August 2009, the Kansas WIC program joined other States in implementing new WIC food packages which include a cash-value check for fresh, frozen or canned vegetables. ^{of fruit.} Women and children participating in the WIC program each receive a monthly check in the amount of \$10.00 and \$6.00, respectively to purchase fruits and vegetables. WIC participants redeem their cash-value check at the approximately 400 contracted Kansas WIC grocery stores. The USDA interim rule on the new food package allows states the option to enter into contracts with individual farmers who wish to act as a "vendor" for the cash-value check. Currently, Kansas has not exercised this option. Farmers signing a WIC vendor contract are required to meet all federal regulations regarding annual training of employees, monitoring by local and state agency staff, and compliance with redemption requirements applying to other WIC vendors.

The USDA also funds the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) in 38 States, and 7 territories and Indian Tribal Organizations. WIC participants receive coupons for no less than \$10 and no more than \$30 per recipient yearly to be redeemed at local authorized farmer's markets. State agencies may authorize individual farmers or farmers' markets as authorized vendors. Participating States receive Federal funds to support 100 percent of the food cost and 70 percent of the administrative costs of the program. State agencies must match at least 30 percent of the administrative cost of the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program. Matching funds must come from non-federal sources. Currently, the federal funding level for the Farmers' Market Program does not allow for any new States to be added. Kansas has previously applied for the FMNP but was not funded.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before the committee today. I will now stand for questions.

CURTIS STATE OFFICE BUILDING, 1000 SW JACKSON ST., STE. 540, TOPEKA, KS 66612-1368

Voice 785-296-0461 Fax 785-368-6368

Senate Agriculture Committee
February 10, 2010
Attachment 4

**SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE
PAUL JOHNSON – KANSAS CATHOLIC CONFERENCE
FEBRUARY 10, 2010**

FOOD STAMPS, the VISION CARD, LOCAL FOODS

Thank you for holding this informational hearing on Food Stamps, WIC and local foods. On a personal note, for 15 years I have been a market gardener working with 5 gardeners to provide produce weekly from April to October to over 300 households in the Lawrence & Kansas City area. www.rollingprairie.net

The food stamp program increased 79% from July 2008 to December 2009 in benefits. The number of persons served increased from 192,679 to 259,690 as the monthly benefits increased from \$17.9 million to \$32.1 million. The food stamp program is the largest child nutrition program. Households with children garner 71% of the monthly benefits. I have attached a 2000 to 2009 SFY participation sheet by county as well as a sheet showing the number eligible for food stamps and the actual participation by county. (72% served statewide)
Over 1 in 10 Kansans received food stamps in FY 2009 – 330,000.
(130% Federal Poverty Level – HH1/\$14,079, HH2/\$18,941, HH3/\$23,803)

Kansas now has 10 farmers markets wired to receive electronic food stamps – the Vision Card. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment has decided to take over the Senior Citizen Farmers Market nutrition program from the Kansas Department of Aging. The basic WIC food package now allows the purchase of fruits and vegetables. **A 2009 Centers for Disease Control study stated that only 10% of Kansans had a diet of three vegetables and two servings of fruit daily. The nationwide average was 14%.**

I hope that this committee would support an interim study on food stamps, WIC vouchers and the opportunities to expand local food production & consumption in Kansas. The cost is minimal to wire farmers markets to receive the Vision Card. Grant money will be necessary to bring WIC coupons to farmer markets. In 1910, Kansas had 140,000 acres in fruits and vegetables but less than 8,000 today. Kansans import 97% of the \$525 million in produce purchased annually in the state. The 2008 Farm Bill changed the law to allow state-inspected meat processors to sell across state lines. Further reductions in the Kansas Department of Agriculture's budget may well threaten the state meat locker inspection program as the United States Department of Agriculture writes the rule and regulation to implement this law change. The small business development centers are writing more horticultural business plans and some community colleges are starting to offer market gardening courses. The beginning farmer loan program at KDFA could be expanded.

*Senate Agriculture Committee
February 10, 2010
Attachment 5-1*

Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
Integrated Service Delivery
Economic and Employment Support

Kansas Food Assistance Program Participants by County
Average Monthly Persons (All Ages) for State Fiscal Years 2000 - 2009

Source: MR600 Reports

County	SFY2000	SFY2001	SFY2002	SFY 2003	SFY2004	SFY 2005	SFY2006	SFY2007	SFY2008	SFY2009
Allen	1,057	1,129	1,266	1,418	1,435	1,548	1,590	1,542	1,566	1,734
Anderson	413	434	433	530	566	655	626	647	664	732
Atchison	1,056	1,060	1,124	1,272	1,354	1,331	1,342	1,510	1,566	1,853
Barber	216	220	250	303	277	284	275	232	247	212
Barton	1,508	1,338	1,579	1,912	1,968	2,006	1,977	1,962	1,986	2,276
Bourbon	1,209	1,202	1,315	1,572	1,655	1,686	1,638	1,643	1,823	2,055
Brown	728	803	868	914	981	1,010	1,061	1,090	1,118	1,137
Butler	2,051	2,344	2,786	3,323	3,628	3,617	3,509	3,389	3,366	3,763
Chase	116	150	203	221	205	181	171	177	190	188
Chautauqua	390	392	419	480	471	400	315	267	276	321
Cherokee	2,072	2,177	2,337	2,541	2,615	2,748	2,746	2,648	2,686	2,903
Cheyenne	81	79	80	88	70	89	89	90	78	81
Clark	65	76	80	94	113	120	119	108	101	113
Clay	336	340	374	451	426	401	428	418	451	467
Cloud	424	430	452	506	536	555	572	606	589	672
Coffey	364	365	467	577	570	511	518	521	593	630
Comanche	49	51	51	55	67	61	65	64	62	58
Cowley	2,302	2,384	2,676	3,429	3,704	3,657	3,717	3,562	3,624	3,818
Crawford	2,598	2,861	3,158	3,800	4,242	4,507	4,456	4,483	4,552	4,997
Decatur	77	77	87	89	81	90	108	99	102	111
Dickinson	544	582	640	783	897	878	915	904	877	908
Doniphan	499	491	523	592	588	566	546	542	549	536
Douglas	2,908	2,827	3,134	3,700	3,814	4,024	4,362	4,658	5,309	5,931
Edwards	141	166	208	227	222	177	170	168	156	157
Elk	227	241	249	286	316	314	318	287	286	282
Ellis	914	858	995	1,129	1,221	1,291	1,224	1,171	1,159	1,272
Ellsworth	145	159	176	226	234	244	256	261	238	253
Finney	1,263	1,584	2,217	2,649	3,037	3,082	3,300	3,188	3,057	3,155
Ford	1,460	1,534	1,569	1,846	2,019	2,195	2,180	2,129	2,116	2,432
Franklin	1,218	1,262	1,440	1,759	1,836	1,877	1,968	1,987	2,217	2,397
Geary	1,648	1,761	2,044	2,414	2,252	2,310	2,316	1,958	1,923	2,140
Gove	36	47	61	68	75	76	69	54	58	64
Graham	86	90	105	107	117	104	112	119	123	129
Grant	262	303	319	367	411	449	434	387	378	400
Gray	108	99	103	186	195	186	182	131	137	166
Greeley	22	35	32	26	24	29	26	18	31	27
Greenwood	552	530	521	652	704	629	546	565	572	677
Hamilton	112	100	113	113	87	73	96	117	105	101
Harper	309	316	352	369	409	351	378	374	357	412
Harvey	1,086	1,243	1,459	1,639	1,688	1,677	1,902	1,983	2,030	2,066
Haskell	121	100	101	151	170	200	183	174	171	160
Hodgeman	31	31	29	47	67	58	66	58	74	84
Jackson	452	492	543	610	688	814	812	805	808	785
Jefferson	490	510	614	721	771	756	749	756	802	882
Jewell	127	145	149	160	167	159	156	174	146	131
Johnson	3,638	3,899	4,883	6,278	7,357	8,456	9,691	10,656	11,529	13,996
Kearny	142	157	160	165	185	205	212	219	187	181
Kingman	339	325	333	405	428	391	347	348	311	340
Kiowa	110	119	159	185	189	188	189	218	115	135
Labette	1,796	1,852	2,039	2,197	2,315	2,435	2,251	2,304	2,273	2,485
Lane	76	81	66	77	69	70	69	68	63	61
Leavenworth	2,290	2,512	2,815	3,283	3,321	3,490	3,851	3,841	3,992	4,328
Lincoln	85	82	118	167	138	157	184	165	129	147
Linn	524	605	664	749	764	750	744	724	741	816
Logan	91	109	105	94	118	136	128	113	103	112
Lyon	1,689	1,630	1,940	2,302	2,472	2,621	2,660	2,891	2,921	3,356

Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
Integrated Service Delivery
Economic and Employment Support

Kansas Food Assistance Program Participants by County
Average Monthly Persons (All Ages) for State Fiscal Years 2000 - 2009

Source: MR600 Reports

County	SFY2000	SFY2001	SFY2002	SFY 2003	SFY2004	SFY 2005	SFY2006	SFY2007	SFY2008	SFY2009
Marion	376	360	390	398	409	423	472	431	420	433
Marshall	318	340	370	406	438	453	484	486	483	625
McPherson	667	772	891	1,017	1,080	1,146	1,257	1,251	1,192	1,284
Meade	68	90	114	161	194	177	194	172	164	194
Miami	787	945	1,098	1,181	1,333	1,368	1,412	1,488	1,645	1,921
Mitchell	129	129	147	184	200	210	279	275	245	226
Montgomery	2,444	2,519	2,967	3,263	3,484	3,559	3,426	3,364	3,482	3,982
Morris	188	196	219	257	294	333	344	333	309	303
Morton	101	107	119	143	148	178	191	152	155	176
Nemaha	257	276	293	285	265	279	316	317	286	350
Neosho	1,184	1,187	1,323	1,453	1,533	1,588	1,562	1,522	1,552	1,765
Ness	37	41	70	79	85	87	91	103	106	116
Norton	140	143	167	208	215	213	179	186	195	227
Osage	686	724	803	927	1,020	1,086	1,114	1,100	1,094	1,263
Osborne	151	167	199	224	237	197	215	197	192	250
Ottawa	148	142	141	176	184	187	228	212	206	228
Pawnee	226	190	201	269	272	281	245	276	283	329
Phillips	208	203	214	227	264	296	252	237	238	229
Pottawatomie	462	563	619	772	840	839	770	777	751	854
Pratt	378	399	446	532	569	572	563	604	546	630
Rawlins	62	66	75	88	99	93	110	102	96	89
Reno	3,744	3,789	4,088	4,915	5,601	5,650	5,695	5,758	5,883	6,122
Republic	227	243	210	248	261	246	242	242	207	208
Rice	399	444	487	608	699	657	630	592	570	576
Riley	1,183	1,286	1,438	1,599	1,795	1,882	2,047	1,897	1,945	2,145
Rooks	247	242	247	274	306	306	266	272	263	287
Rush	134	152	137	145	189	181	188	190	182	201
Russell	412	396	393	423	493	505	465	473	423	455
Saline	2,026	2,273	2,505	2,866	3,405	3,579	3,815	3,781	3,765	4,368
Scott	88	94	109	137	141	154	175	200	186	196
Sedgwick	25,970	28,846	32,493	40,248	43,256	44,737	47,064	46,165	46,288	50,771
Seward	1,006	1,022	1,304	1,666	1,677	1,674	1,788	1,770	1,731	1,975
Shawnee	8,456	8,560	9,425	10,604	11,662	13,715	15,071	16,246	16,333	18,069
Sheridan	54	46	45	75	60	77	73	73	65	46
Sherman	300	360	325	383	428	470	457	478	451	524
Smith	135	125	138	132	143	154	150	176	167	164
Stafford	257	279	320	397	376	356	324	288	271	269
Stanton	52	56	66	80	76	88	88	71	77	105
Stevens	173	184	212	287	327	305	256	231	238	259
Sumner	1,082	1,142	1,244	1,525	1,607	1,662	1,721	1,620	1,539	1,701
Thomas	251	266	300	355	373	370	344	343	336	358
Trego	91	100	92	115	132	129	124	122	108	111
Wabaunsee	91	119	174	187	191	214	220	209	193	277
Wallace	51	49	53	63	61	63	56	58	39	47
Washington	185	196	220	225	213	208	194	186	196	208
Wichita	84	85	83	99	91	99	105	107	105	90
Wilson	629	710	899	1,035	1,058	979	918	834	832	941
Woodson	203	203	245	287	319	334	289	253	281	314
Wyandotte	11,428	11,631	12,625	14,276	15,544	16,487	17,443	18,242	19,380	22,126
Total	110,619	117,241	131,723	155,800	167,971	175,710	182,821	184,036	187,375	208,007

**Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
Integrated Service Delivery
Economic and Employment Support Services**

Estimated Food Assistance Program Participation Rates by County for January - June 2009

Data Sources: Monthly MR600 Reports / US Census Bureau / EES & Other Economic Indicators
October 2009

County	Average Monthly Food Assistance Participants	* Estimated Food Assistance Eligibles	* Estimated FA Participation Rate
Allen	1,800	2,098	85.8%
Anderson	790	961	82.2%
Atchison	1,987	2,254	88.1%
Barber	212	547	38.7%
Barton	2,437	3,357	72.6%
Bourbon	2,129	2,372	89.7%
Brown	1,187	1,193	99.5%
Butler	3,934	4,845	81.2%
Chase	196	287	68.1%
Chautauqua	331	497	66.7%
Cherokee	2,978	2,729	109.1%
Cheyenne	87	284	30.5%
Clark	117	248	47.1%
Clay	467	805	58.0%
Cloud	693	1,158	59.9%
Coffey	638	751	85.0%
Comanche	62	180	34.6%
Cowley	3,978	4,796	82.9%
Crawford	5,154	5,793	89.0%
Decatur	118	325	36.3%
Dickinson	958	1,607	59.6%
Doniphan	542	915	59.3%
Douglas	6,289	16,238	38.7%
Edwards	158	363	43.5%
Elk	281	513	54.7%
Ellis	1,389	3,316	41.9%
Ellsworth	249	536	46.5%
Finney	3,261	5,809	56.1%
Ford	2,569	4,143	62.0%
Franklin	2,542	2,518	101.0%
Geary	2,272	2,858	79.5%
Gove	67	257	26.0%
Graham	126	302	41.6%
Grant	410	802	51.1%
Gray	167	444	37.6%
Greeley	28	131	21.2%
Greenwood	708	926	76.5%
Hamilton	98	316	31.1%
Harper	457	693	66.0%
Harvey	2,165	2,706	80.0%
Haskell	182	438	41.5%
Hodgeman	92	201	45.8%
Jackson	774	1,388	55.7%
Jefferson	927	1,406	65.9%
Jewell	131	394	33.2%
Johnson	14,911	22,580	66.0%
Kearny	182	465	39.0%
Kingman	353	828	42.6%
Kiowa	143	331	43.1%
Labette	2,587	3,112	83.1%
Lane	64	170	37.5%
Leavenworth	4,428	5,532	80.0%
Lincoln	164	361	45.4%
Linn	857	1,143	75.0%
Logan	132	249	52.9%
Lyon	3,553	6,944	51.2%
Marion	427	1,184	36.1%
Marshall	680	903	75.4%
McPherson	1,351	2,224	60.7%
Meade	210	459	45.7%
Miami	1,994	2,232	89.3%
Mitchell	235	656	35.9%
Montgomery	4,257	4,878	87.3%
Morris	324	590	55.0%

**Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
Integrated Service Delivery
Economic and Employment Support Services**

Estimated Food Assistance Program Participation Rates by County for January - June 2009

Data Sources: Monthly MR600 Reports / US Census Bureau / EES & Other Economic Indicators

October 2009

County	Average Monthly Food Assistance Participants	* Estimated Food Assistance Eligibles	* Estimated FA Participation Rate
Morton	205	326	62.8%
Nemaha	377	802	47.0%
Neosho	1,866	2,260	82.5%
Ness	120	266	44.9%
Norton	250	567	44.0%
Osage	1,291	1,761	73.3%
Osborne	267	469	57.0%
Ottawa	236	550	43.0%
Pawnee	349	763	45.7%
Phillips	249	572	43.6%
Pottawatomie	924	1,544	59.9%
Pratt	660	996	66.2%
Rawlins	91	318	28.5%
Reno	6,316	7,553	83.6%
Republic	220	515	42.7%
Rice	611	1,029	59.3%
Riley	2,280	11,377	20.0%
Rooks	310	571	54.3%
Rush	225	385	58.3%
Russell	475	903	52.6%
Saline	4,704	5,356	87.8%
Scott	203	350	58.0%
Sedgwick	53,378	61,064	87.4%
Seward	2,174	3,395	64.0%
Shawnee	18,870	20,222	93.3%
Sheridan	40	309	12.8%
Sherman	564	886	63.6%
Smith	183	456	40.1%
Stafford	276	513	53.8%
Stanton	115	255	45.0%
Stevens	264	485	54.3%
Sumner	1,815	2,715	66.9%
Thomas	379	763	49.7%
Trego	111	343	32.3%
Wabaunsee	302	541	55.9%
Wallace	47	202	23.3%
Washington	212	645	32.9%
Wichita	88	265	33.0%
Wilson	1,000	1,297	77.1%
Woodson	335	461	72.5%
Wyandotte	23,307	29,779	78.3%
State Totals:	218,668	303,368	72.1%

* Estimated FA eligibles used to determine the estimated participation rates are calculated prior to the SFY start for SRS internal management use and involve a variety of economic and program trend data. Included in those data sources are the most recent official State FA participation rates published by USDA (2 to 3 years old), US Census Bureau data, state unemployment rates, and actual SRS caseload figures as well as forecasted SRS caseload trends. Estimate was last calculated in mid-SFY09 (using latest SAIPE published in January 2009).