Office of Recovery

SPARK 2021 Executive Committee Meeting

23 June 2021
Agenda

Welcome & introductions

Proposed SPARK process
- Background on American Rescue Plan Act funding
- Proposed timeline & structure

Proposed recommendations for State Finance Council

Next steps
Members of the Executive Committee

*Chair:* Lieutenant Governor David Toland

*Public Sector Representative:* Secretary DeAngela Burns-Wallace

*Private Sector Representative:* Jon Rolph (CEO, Thrive Restaurant Group; Member, Board of Regents)

*President of the Senate:* Senator Ty Masterson

*President of the Senate's appointee:* Bill Pickert (Managing Partner, BKD)

*Speaker of the House:* Representative Ron Ryckman Jr.

*Speaker of the House's appointee:* Greg Orman (Managing Director, Denali Partners)
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Next steps
Estimated total known funding to come to Kansas to-date through major federal COVID relief bills ($B)\(^1\)

~$27B in funds available to Kansas through major COVID relief bills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Source</th>
<th>Direct to Individuals</th>
<th>Other Federal Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Families First Coronavirus Response Act(^2) (3/18/20)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARES Act(^3) (3/27/20)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated Appropriations Act (12/27/20)</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Rescue Plan Act(^4) (3/11/21)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Funds</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kansas has access to additional funds via federal application-based programs that may increase total funds over time.

1. Pending grant applications will increase the overall volume of funds as applications are submitted and approved
2. Includes Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Act
3. Direct payments include Economic Impact Payments (2.4B), FPUC (1.9B), PEUC (0.15B), and PUA (0.18B), and Lost Wage Assistance Grant (0.13B)
4. Includes Economic Impact Payments (3.4B)  
Note: Numbers may not sum up due to rounding error  
Source: FFIS State Funding for Coronavirus (04/06/21), BCG Analysis
Federal relief has been directed mainly toward the economy and essential needs through direct assistance to Kansans.

COVID relief dollars by area of spend ($B)¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>2020 CRF (CRF)</th>
<th>2021 State &amp; Local Discretionary</th>
<th>2021 Capital Project Fund</th>
<th>2021 Local Fiscal Recovery Funds</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic Revitalization</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential Needs ¹</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education &amp; Childcare</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ²</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2020 Coronavirus Relief Funds (CRF) - $1.25B</td>
<td>2021 State Fiscal Recovery Fund - $1.6B</td>
<td>2021 Capital Project Fund - $0.1B</td>
<td>2021 Local Fiscal Recovery Funds - $0.9B</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Estimated through manual categorization of major federal relief programs (FFCRA, CARES, CAA, ARPA); "connectivity" excluded due to limited SPARK definition as "broadband" specific programs; 2. PPP = Paycheck Protection Program; other small business loans include Economic Injury Disaster Loans (EIDL) and EIDL Advance ($1.2B), and State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI); 3. Includes Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation (FPUC), Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC), Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA); 4. Includes economic impact payments ($5.8B), food and nutrition assistance ($1.3B), housing ($0.5B), transportation ($0.3B), and other emergency services programs ($0.2B); 5. Includes Municipal Liquidity Facility (~$2.75B)

Source: FFIS State Funding for Coronavirus (04/06/21), U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Small Business Administration, U.S. Treasury, BCG Analysis
# Breakdown of $8B Kansas funding from American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education and Childcare ~$1.6B</th>
<th>Local ~$1.0B</th>
<th>State ~$1.6B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K-12 Education ~$900M (ESSER, EANS)</td>
<td>Childcare &amp; Education ~$350M</td>
<td>Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (Counties &amp; Cities) ~$1.0B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education ~$325M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health ~$40M</td>
<td></td>
<td>State Fiscal Recovery Fund ~$1.1B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testing, Vaccines &amp; COVID-19 mitigation ~$480M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund ~$500M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health ~$520M</td>
<td></td>
<td>Capital Projects Fund ~$143M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Focus of 2021 SPARK**

Direct Payments\(^1\) (e.g., economic impact payments) ~$3B+

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1. Direct Payments estimate includes only Economic Impact Payments (~$3.3B est. to KS); additional aid expected through Child Tax Credit (~$1-2B est. to KS; 652,000 children will receive credit), UI Benefits (~TBD); Food Insecurity (~$23M est. to KS) includes increased SNAP benefits to Sep. 30 and WIC vouchers for 4 months; Small Business Relief (~$450-850M+ est. to KS pro rata) through competitive grant programs (e.g., PPP, Restaurant Revitalization Fund, Shuttered Venue Operator Grants) Source: American Rescue Plan Act (H.R. 1319), Government Financial Officers Association
ARPA funds will arrive in two tranches over the next year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Tranche 1</th>
<th>Tranche 2</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Timing</strong></td>
<td>May 2021</td>
<td>Anticipated May 2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Allocation</strong></td>
<td>~$800M</td>
<td>~$800M</td>
<td>~$1.6B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Committed</strong></td>
<td>UI Trust Fund ($250M(^1))</td>
<td>UI Trust Fund (up to $250M(^1))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remaining</strong></td>
<td>~$550M</td>
<td>~$550M</td>
<td>~$1.1B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Per HB 2196
Three questions recommended to test potential investment plans

1. Is the proposed initiative an **allowable use of ARPA funds**?
   *See following page for more detail*

2. Are there **other sources of funding available** (e.g., ARPA grants, agency funds, etc.)?

3. Is the initiative expected to have a **high impact** for Kansans, relative to other initiatives?
Treasury provided guidance for 2 types of allowable uses of ARPA funding:  

1. **Always allowable for initiatives that:**
   - Respond to the public health emergency or negative economic impacts
   - Provide premium pay to essential workers
   - Offset cuts in government services (from March 3, 2021 onward)
   - Make investments in water, sewer, broadband

2. **Conditionally allowable in select areas & populations for initiatives that...**
   - Offer services for "disproportionately impacted communities":
     - Populations in Qualified Census Tracts (QCT)
     - Services addressing health disparities
     - Communities disproportionately impacted by pandemic

   **Not allowable for...**
   - Deposits into any pension funds
   - Offset reduction in net tax revenue (direct or indirect)
   - Payment of interest or principal on outstanding debt instruments
   - Contributions to rainy day funds, financial reserves, or similar funds

1. Based on Witt O’Brien’s assessment of preliminary guidance from Treasury released on May 10, 2021. 2. Disproportionately impacted communities may include other populations, households, or geographic areas other than QCTs; while each state may identify these communities differently, each state must be able to “support their determination that the pandemic resulted in disproportionate public health or economic outcomes to the specific populations, households, or geographic areas to be served”
In 2020, SPARK funded six high need areas:

- Essential Needs
- Economic Development, Business Resiliency, Workforce Support
- Public Health
- Education
- Connectivity
- Continuity of State Operations
What we accomplished...

- Set clear goals, identified priority needs, & invested in those areas
- Provided additional relief for over 3000 small businesses
- Provided COVID testing for 1.3M individuals
- Directed $400M to counties to address their local priorities
- Served 86k households through the State's Broadband Partnership Adoption Grant program

What we learned...

- Expand opportunities for stakeholder engagement
- Leverage strategic partnerships (e.g., state - local, public - private)
- Encourage development of innovative strategies
- Have a clear understanding of the State's needs & a holistic view of funding sources to address them
- Maintain flexibility within investment strategies (e.g., in case of emerging needs, changing federal landscape)
Proposed guiding principles for investment of ARPA funds

To inform evaluation criteria of policies, investments, and initiatives

Prioritize sustainable programs through one-time investments without creating future dependency on existing state budgets

Maximize funding through partnerships, including both public-private and state-local

Foster long-term systemic impact for Kansans

Consider equitable opportunities and outcomes

Ensure flexibility within investment strategies (e.g., in case of emerging needs, changing federal landscape)
Shifting from short-term emergency response to long-term recovery

SPARK (2020)
- Essential Needs
- Economic Development, Business Resiliency, Workforce Support
- Public Health
- Education
- Connectivity
- Continuity of State Operations

SPARK (2021)
- Essential Needs
- Economic Revitalization
- Behavioral Health
- Early Child Development
- Connectivity
- Government Operations
Deep Dive: Definition of each topic area

**Essential Needs**
- Housing & utilities
- Food & nutrition
- Transportation
- Premium pay & direct assistance

**Economic Revitalization**
- Workforce (rehiring, retraining)
- Talent retention & recruitment
- Business development (incl. small businesses)
- Business innovation
- Supporting infrastructure

**Behavioral Health**
- Community-based treatment
- Workforce development
- Healthcare integration and system navigation

**Early Child Development**
- Workforce development
- Supportive family services
- Early childhood health
- Early childhood education & school readiness

**Connectivity**
- Broadband infrastructure
- Devices & equipment
- Digital literacy
- Supporting tools

**Government Operations**
- Modernization of key facilities
- Equipment upgrades
- Investments in cybersecurity & IT network modernization
Proposed SPARK structure

State Finance Council

SPARK Exec Committee
7 members total

SPARK Advisory Committee
10-15 members total

Working Groups
8-10 members each, per area

State Finance Council authorizes use of funds

Executive Committee recommends proposals to State Finance Council

Advisory Committee reviews & provides input on funding proposals

Working Groups would present recommendations to full SPARK Committee
Proposed stakeholder engagement Working Groups

- Working Groups would be established for three potential topics
- Each would be comprised of 8-10 members appointed by the Governor
- Participants would represent a wide variety of backgrounds (e.g., legislators, the business community, advocacy groups, nonprofits)
- 2-3 members of each Working Group would sit on the Advisory Committee to serve as liaisons, including Chair
- Connectivity & Government Operations will present proposals during the process
Proposed SPARK timeline

SPARK Exec Committee
June 23 Kick off

SPARK Full Committee
TBD early Aug
Initial round of approval

SPARK Full Committee
TBD late Aug
Review of early portfolio

SPARK Full Committee
TBD Sept
Approval of portfolio

SPARK & Working Groups to continue to meet in Fall 2021 as needed
The Office of Recovery supports SPARK in delivering maximum impact with COVID-19 relief funding for Kansans.

**SPARK process**
e.g., supporting with content creation, logistics

**Stakeholder management**
e.g., helping run working groups

**Transparency**
e.g., dashboards, communications
Office of Recovery is supporting full scope of federal dollars, including the SPARK process.

**Office of Recovery (RO): Strategic Leadership**

- **Investment Planning**
  - SPARK Support *(focus: ARPA State Fiscal Recovery Fund)*

- **Public Affairs**
  - Communications and Marketing
  - Stakeholder Engagement

- **Operations**
  - Local Government Coordination
  - State Agency Program Coordination
  - Technical Assistance

- **Compliance/Reporting**
  - Financial Reporting
  - Information Management
  - Agency Compliance
  - Audit Coordination
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Proposed recommendations for State Finance Council

Next steps
Proposed recommendations to take to State Finance Council

- Funding for Townships
- Office of Recovery FY21 Budget Adjustment and FY22 Budget
- KDOL UI Surge Support
- Vaccine Uptake: State Lottery
- Authorization Waiver for ARPA Funds
- UI Trust Fund
- Judicial Branch Costs

See following pages for additional information
# Proposal for SPARK: [Funding for Townships]

## Description
- Offer **funding to cities and townships** with population under 50,000 (non-entitlement units) that did not receive Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.
- These non-entitlement units could apply for funding with the **same allowable uses as State Fiscal Recovery Funds**.

## Budget requested
- Total: Up to $20M

## Proposed funding source
- State Fiscal Recovery Fund – ARPA

## Rationale
- Kansas non-entitlement units were allocated ~$167M in Local Fiscal Recovery Funds by Treasury.
- Kansas was required by Treasury to undertake a “facts-and-circumstances” test to determine eligibility for an allocation based on their legal & operational capacity to accept funds and provide a broad range of services allowable under ARPA.
- Based on this test, 1,872 minor civil divisions (MCDs) were categorically excluded from funding allocation formula.
- In addition to Treasury’s eligibility compliance requirements, most of the 1,872 exceeded the 75% budget allocation cap, meaning $25M+ would have been returned to Treasury.
- Some townships that did not receive funding indicated they had eligible uses for funding.

## Allowability
- MCDs will be required to follow the same allowable uses as State Fiscal Recovery Funds to ensure allowability.

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For complete list of NEUs and their confirmed allocations:
# Office of Recovery FY21 & FY22 Budget Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FY21</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approved</td>
<td>$8.6M</td>
<td>Original budget (July-January)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted</td>
<td>$10.5M</td>
<td>Extended budget (February-June) due to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Extension of CRF to Dec. 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Introduction of CAA (Dec. 2020) and ARPA (March 2021)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FY22</strong></td>
<td>$19.6M</td>
<td>Budget includes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Support for CRF closeout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Support for ongoing CAA and ARPA management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Local government support and technical assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• SPARK support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Proposal for SPARK: [KDOL UI Surge Support]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>New or existing program?</strong></th>
<th>Existing program (expansion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Continued surge support and system stabilization support throughout the duration of extended federal unemployment insurance program</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Programs currently expire on September 4, 2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Budget requested</strong></td>
<td>Total: $22M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proposed funding source</strong></td>
<td>Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) – CARES Act</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rationale
- Since March 2020, KDOL has paid out over 4.6 million weekly claims totaling over $3 billion
- Call volumes have gone from 1.7 million in one day early last year to 28,000 calls per day today, and the agency has worked through backlogs in regular UI, PUA, and adjudications
- Increased staffing and surge support has allowed the agency to process over $300 million in back payments for federal programs. Additional funding will allow KDOL to continue this level of support while the federal programs remain in place
- The complexity of pandemic-related programs and the age of the legacy mainframe benefits system both contribute to ongoing need to serve Kansans

### Allowability
- Expansion of existing CRF-funded program

**FEMA guidance changed February 2nd, 2021**, reducing the State’s contribution for FEMA-eligible services from 25% to 0%. These dollars were originally allocated under the 2020 SPARK process, and now have been recouped and are available for reallocation.
Proposal for SPARK: [Vaccine Confidence: State Lottery]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New or existing program?</th>
<th>New program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Description**

- Kansas is pursuing a **vaccine scholarship lottery** for those who have been vaccinated (with at least one dose) and elect to participate in the lottery
- **College scholarships for those 24 and younger.** A $1M pool to be split into scholarships ($50K-$100K, TBD) for in-state educational institutions. Winners will be drawn in the run-up to the new school year. Funds will be contributed to new 529 plan administered by the State Treasurer

**Budget requested**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total: $1.3M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>College scholarships: $1.0M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing: $0.3M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proposed funding source**

Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) – CARES Act

**Rationale**

- Goal to increase weekly vaccinations by at least 50%, esp. in younger individuals and vaccine resistant populations
- Drop off in Kansas' vaccination rate requires number of efforts to reach goal, one of which is vaccine lottery
- Lottery program mobilizes a large volume of individuals and increases the urgency for the high-risk population
- Other states adopting similar incentives with good results
- Example: Ohio saw a week-over-week increase of 52,964 vaccinations in 2 weeks following lottery announcement, prior to the first drawing

**Allowability**

- Recently, the CDC announced federal funds can be used for COVID "responsible and reasonable" vaccine incentives
- Uplift in vaccination rates in Ohio shows justification of a lottery as a “reasonable” use of funds
- States including Ohio, West Virginia, New Mexico, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington are using federal funds to support their lottery programs

*Note: Ohio and Oregon also used CRF funds for their lottery programs*
The following items do not require SPARK approval but are included for awareness on use of funds

- **Federal Funding Authorization** – spending authority for ARPA funding directed to existing state programs (e.g., CCDBG, SNAP)

- **UI Trust Fund** – $250M authorized for immediate use of ARPA State Fiscal Recovery funds in HB 2196

- **Judicial Branch Costs** - $1.6M in CRF certified by the Director of Budget in accordance with SB 159
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Next steps
Next Steps

• Prepare for State Finance Council
• Announce SPARK Advisory Committee Members
• Confirm & launch Working Groups
• Set up upcoming SPARK meetings
Appendix
NEU Funding
Treasury guidance around NEUs reveals need to determine community eligibility and collect information before distribution

Kansas was deemed a "Weak" - MCD\(^1\) state

- Treasury identified eight\(^2\) states where Minor Civil Divisions (MCDs) "typically perform less of a governmental role"
- "Weak-MCD" States must undertake a facts-and-circumstances test to determine if an MCD:
  - Has the legal and operational capacity to accept funds
  - Provides a "broad range of services" that would constitute eligible ARPA uses

States must gather information from NEUs before distribution

- States should be "prepared to report on NEU information", including:
  - Name
  - DUNS number
  - Address
  - Email address
  - Recipient Number
  - Allocation
  - Total budget as of January 27, 2020

Treasury placed limits on NEU distribution and re-distribution

- Individual NEUs can receive distributions up to 75% of budget as of Jan. 20, 2020
  - Allocations beyond cap must be returned to Treasury
- Funds allocated to non-responsive NEUs may be redistributed to other eligible NEUs
  - Total distribution must remain below 75% of 2020 budget

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1. MCDs are legally-defined county subdivisions. Across the US, they comprise both governmentally functioning entities with elected or appointed officials as well as nonfunctioning entities that exist primarily for administrative purposes, such as election districts
2. "Weak" MCD states are Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and South Dakota.
Initial analysis of NEU funding reveals greater overall impact through no allocation to MCDs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision</th>
<th>Distribution to 614 NEUs, no MCDs</th>
<th>Distribution to 614 NEUS, all MCDs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total $ allocated by Treasury</td>
<td>$167,352,563</td>
<td>$167,352,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population represented</td>
<td>1,103,133</td>
<td>1,581,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total $ returned due to budget caps</td>
<td>$14,227</td>
<td>$25,155,641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population impacted by caps</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>308,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$ returned per person impacted by caps</td>
<td>$321/person</td>
<td>$26,195/person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocation per person</td>
<td>$151.71/person</td>
<td>$105.83/person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Individual NEUs can receive distributions up to 75% of budget as of Jan. 20, 2020
K-12 Funding Breakdown
Overview of COVID federal funding sources for Kansas public and private schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overview</th>
<th>SPARK funding allocated to districts by counties to address COVID-related needs; statewide reporting required along a set of eight use cases:</th>
<th>Federal funding directly for districts that flows through KSDE, for use across a set of 15 federal allowable uses $^1$ including:</th>
<th>Federal funding awarded to the Governor and administered by KSDE to assist non-public schools with COVID-related needs across a set of 12 federal allowable uses $^2$ including:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Summary   | • Ed tech  
• Connectivity  
• Building/ space modifications  
• Payroll  
• PPE  
• Disinfecting costs  
• Other - reopening measures  
• Other - distance learning | • Ed tech  
• Mental health  
• Summer/extended learning  
• Preparing for reopening  
• Facility/air quality improvements  
• Support for special populations (e.g., students experiencing homelessness, foster care youth) | • Ed tech  
• Supplies to sanitize and clean  
• PPE  
• Facility/air quality improvements for reopening  
• Redeveloping instructional plans for remote/hybrid learning or to address learning loss |
| Total allocation | $80M | $1,176M | $52M |

1. Includes summary of some of the 15 allowable uses; full list can be found in the ESSER FAQ document, Section A-3
2. Includes summary of some of the 12 allowable uses; full list can be found in the EANS FAQ document, Section D-1
Kansas has received $1.3 billion in federal COVID funding for public and private schools.

- **CARES Act Funding**: $164M allocated, 85% spent as of 3/31
  - CRF (Counties): $80M, 100% 0%
  - ESSER I: $84M, 72% 28%
- **CAA Funding**: $371M allocated, 0% spent as of 3/31
  - EANS I: $27M, 100%
  - ESSER II: $344M, 100%
- **ESSER I**: $84M
- **ESSER II**: $25M
- **ESSER III**: $80M
- **ARPA Funding**: $773M allocated, 0% spent as of 3/31
  - $748M
  - $1,308M

**Remaining allocation**: $371M allocated, 0% spent as of 3/31

**Expenditures**

**Total**: $1,308M
Additional Funding Breakdown
2020 SPARK Round 2 & 3 CRF allocations prioritized health and economy

Additional $400M allocated to Counties in Round 1


Source: [https://covid.ks.gov/covid-data/](https://covid.ks.gov/covid-data/); Note percentages exclude Round 1 direct funding to counties ($400M), and direct allocations to Johnson and Sedgwick
Federal spending on proposed American Jobs Plan ($1.7T)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructure at home</th>
<th>Transportation Infrastructure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>$626 Billion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$596 Billion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean drinking water $111B</td>
<td>Highways, bridges and roads $120B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-speed broadband $65B</td>
<td>Public transit $85B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical Infrastructure $100B</td>
<td>Passenger and freight rail $80B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affordable and sustainable housing $213B</td>
<td>Electric vehicles $174B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public schools, early-learning centers and community colleges $137B</td>
<td>Airports, water transit and ports $42B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home and community-based care for elderly and disabled people</td>
<td>Transportation inequities $45B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure resilience $50B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Workforce development**

- $100 Billion
- Caretaking economy
- $400 Billion

Note: The White House summarized infrastructure at Home as $650 Billion; however, the proposed spending in this category adds to $689 Billion

Source: White House; Alyssa Fowers/The Washington Post
Federal spending on proposed American Families Plan ($1.2T)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Childcare</th>
<th>Nutrition support</th>
<th>Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>~$499B</td>
<td>~$495B</td>
<td>~$45B</td>
<td>~$200B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Universal Pre-school ~$200B</td>
<td>Childcare ~$225B</td>
<td>National Paid Family and Medical leave ~$225B</td>
<td>Affordable Care Act Premium Tax Credit permanent expansion $200B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Universal Community College ~$109B</td>
<td>Pell Grants ~$85B</td>
<td>Nutrition support ~$45B</td>
<td>AFP also provides ~$800B in tax credits to working and/or low-income families: • Income Tax Credit • Child and Dependent Tax Credit • Earned Income Tax Credit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teacher Support¹ ~$4B</td>
<td>College Retention Improvement ~$62B</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HBCU Support ~$39</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. Support includes scholarships, certifications, and support programs

Source: Forbes Advisor - 04/29, The Hill 04/28, BCG Research
Office of Recovery Budget
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION</th>
<th>ACCT CODE</th>
<th>SFC Approved FY21 BUDGET</th>
<th>Adjusted Budget Total FY21</th>
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<td><strong>OPERATING EXPENDITURES</strong></td>
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<td>INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL</td>
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<td>(21,141.00)</td>
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<tr>
<td>OTHER - CONTRACTUAL SERVICES</td>
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## RECOVERY OFFICE

### FISCAL YEAR 2022

<table>
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<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE CLASSIFICATION</th>
<th>ACCT CODE</th>
<th>Proposed BUDGET</th>
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<td>Out-Of-State Travel</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Travel</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL COMMODITIES</strong></td>
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<tr>
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</table>

**TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES**: 19,614,000.00