AGENCY PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

America's Job Link Alliance: America's Job Link Alliance

Subprogram History

America's Job Link Alliance-Technical Support (AJLA-TS) is now in its53rd year of providing data processing systems, training, and technical support to workforce development agencies. AJLA-TS was first organized as the Manpower and Computer Systems Institute (MACSI) in 1969 through federal grants. AJLA-TS has also operated under the name Employment Security Systems Institute (ESSI) and America's Workforce Technology Solutions (AWTS). AJLA-TS has been a producer of web-based systems since1999.

America's Job Link Alliance-Technical Support (AJLA-TS) has served as the national information systems development and support center for AJLA since2001. AJLA-TS helps state and local workforce agencies meet the needs of today's customers by providing intuitive, integrated information technology solutions and exceptional technical support.

AJLA-TS is a division of the Kansas Department of Commerce. AJLA-TS operates with statutory authority established in1987 through Kansas Statutes Annotated 74-5002y:

Authorization to contract for data processing services and training. Subject to approval of the governor, the secretary of commerce is authorized to contract with federal government agencies, governmental agencies of any state, and private not-for-profit corporations for the performance of data processing services and training.

History: L.2005, ch. 132, 11; Apr.21.

In 2005, AJLA-TS was transferred to the Kansas Department of Commerce from the Kansas Department of Human Resources.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

AJLA-Technical Services (AJLA-TS) is an asset to the State of Kansas as a provider of workforce services to states across the nation. Nine states utilize America's JobLink (AJL), our web-based, all-in-one labor exchange and case management solution for user-centered workforce development organizations. AJLA-TS staff are fully versed in the AJL system functions needed to support workforce development activities including job seeker services, employer services, partner services, fiscal management services, and federal reporting services, including reporting and data validation requirements. The JobLink Mobile app complements AJL as a free, user-friendly app for job seekers. Job seekers can view, save, and share jobs from across the state. The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) is a federal tax credit available to employers who hire individuals from eligible target groups with significant barriers to employment. The AJLA CertLink online system allows employers and employer consultants to apply for and manage WOTC applications and certifications and allows state workforce agencies and other participating agencies to administer the WOTC program. Four states utilize CertLink. VOCAL, or vocational portal, is an online service delivery hub. It provides a "no wrong door" approach for customers to explore a variety of re-employment and training resources, as well as connect with front-line staff and career counselors through email, chat, and calendar features. It also provides light-weight case management for staff, including referrals and other features that support partner collaboration for enhanced service delivery. Two states utilize VOCAL. VOCAL will sunset within the next year and its functionality incorporated into America's JobLink. Without AJLA-TS, the state would be unable to meet contractual obligations in place for nine states across four different applications. Failure to provide these duties could result in states and their local workforce investment areas being sanctioned both monetarily and operationally for non-compliance with federally mandated data collection and reporting requirements.

Statutory Basis

KSA 74-5002y.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	N/A	N/A

Athletic Commission: Athletic Commission

Subprogram History

The Athletic Commission was created by the 2004 Legislature to promote and regulate the state's combat sports industry. In recent years, the combat sports industry in Kansas has seen an increase in the interest and number of mixed martial arts and professional wrestling contests.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Athletic Commission promotes and regulates the state's combat sports industry in line with accepted industry standards. The Commission works to facilitate high quality combative sporting events, while striving to protect the health and welfare of all participants and spectators. If the Commission was not funded and fights continued, the state would be exposed to litigation if a fighter were to be seriously hurt without the most current regulations in place. In addition, the great athletes of Kansas would not have an opportunity to compete in front of friends and family and bring much needed revenue to the state.

Statutory Basis

KSA 74-50, 183.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	N/A

Broadband Development: Broadband Development

Subprogram History

KDC was designated as the lead state agency for broadband development in 2010 as part of the NTIA's 5 year broadband mapping and capacity building grant program. Since then, KDC has continued to accelerate economic growth in Kansas by harnessing broadband internet access for all citizens and communities. In 2020, as part of the KDOT IKE Transportation bill, KDC received $85 million over 10 years to establish and implement an infrastructure grant program to accelerate deployments where there is demonstrated need. Subsequently, KDC established and implemented the state's broadband pandemic response plan and Governor Kelly formally established the Office of Broadband Development within KDC to serve as the primary coordinating agency for the state. KDC is currently administering the second year of the 10-year Broadband Acceleration Grant program funded by the IKE Transportation Plan. OBD continues to work with local communities, ISPs and federal funding partners to carry out it's mission to ensure all Kansans have access to robust broadband services.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Without funding for this program the state will not have a sustainable approach to expanding robust broadband connectivity throughout the state and many rural communities will go without reliable internet access. New federal funding opportunities will be at risk as they are increasingly linked to being a part of the state's coordinating broadband office.

Statutory Basis

IKE Transportation SB 173; Executive Order 20.67.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	N/A

Business Development: Business Development

Subprogram History			
The Business Development Division grows the Kansas Economy through the creation and retention of jobs and increased capital investment. This Division is charged with recruiting new business and assisting existing Kansas companies interested in opportunities to grow and expand in the state. In 2020, Governor Kelly announced that Kansas broke the record for new capital investment in the state - over $2.5 billion was invested by private businesses, the highest total in the 35-year history of the Department of Commerce. In 2021, Kansas again broke the capital investment record with more than $3.8 billion invested by private businesses. Calendar year 2022 is expected to result in a third year of record-breaking capital investment. For the past 3 years, Kansas has seen record breaking capital investment. In 2020, Kansas had over $2.5 billion in capital investment; in 2021, Kansas saw $3.8 billion in capital investment; and in 2022, Kansas broke the record again with nearly $7.4 billion in capital investment. 2023 is expected to be another record breaking year.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
The division plays a critical role connecting companies, both new and expanding, with the resources needed to stay and grow in the state. Without funding, there will be limited interaction between companies and the state thereby limiting the opportunities to help companies capitalize on potential new projects. The states we often compete with for jobs and capital investment have well-funded public or public-private partnerships to aggressively recruit new business. Loss of funding would make it difficult for the state of Kansas to compete for this new business.			
Statutory Basis			
N/A			
Mandatory/Discretionary	**MOE/Match Requirement**	**Program Priority**	**Subprogram Priority**
Discretionary	No	N/A	N/A

Business Development: HPIP

Subprogram History			
The Kansas High Performance Incentive Program (HPIP), signed into law by Governor Finney in 1993, offers significant and comprehensive business incentives to encourage the construction and expansion of Kansas businesses and industries. Specifically, the High Performance Incentive Program (HPIP) offers business incentives to companies that make new capital investment in their companies and pay above-average wages for their industry. During the 2020 legislative session, Senate Bill 65 was signed into law by Governor Kelly. This bill decoupled the Kansas Industrial Training and Kansas Industrial Retraining grants from the program and added the ability for an HPIP qualified company to transfer tax credits to another entity or individual.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
High Performance Incentive Program (HPIP) is an incentive program that can provide generous tax benefits to businesses that in return are willing to expand the scope of their capital investments, pay a higher than average wage and make a significant investment in employee training. A lack of funding would result in the loss of jobs and new capital investment by eligible companies in Kansas.			
Statutory Basis			
KSA 79-32,160a.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	**MOE/Match Requirement**	**Program Priority**	**Subprogram Priority**
Mandatory	No	N/A	5

Business Development: Job Creation Fund

Subprogram History

The Job Creation Fund Program was created in 2011 for the purposes of promoting job creation and economic development projects. The fund was created by combining the former Investments in Major Projects and Comprehensive Training (IMPACT) and Kansas Economic Opportunities Initiative Fund (KEOIF).

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Job Creation Fund Program was created for the purpose of promoting job creation and economic development projects throughout the state. The JCF program is used as the deal closing fund for economic development projects. Many other states have a similar deal closing fund, allowing them to compete for highly competitive projects. If JCF is not funded, Kansas will not be able to compete for economic development projects, leading to a loss in new job creation and capital investment.

Statutory Basis

KSA 74-50,224.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	3

Business Development: KIT-KIR

Subprogram History

The Kansas Industrial Training (KIT) program started in 1978 to promote private sector training projects. In 1989, the Legislature created the Kansas Industrial Retraining (KIR) program for Kansas companies to train existing employees and at this time, both the KIT and KIR programs were established and placed into law. During the 2020 legislative session, Senate Bill 65, decoupling KIT and KIR from the High Performance Incentive Program, was signed into law by Governor Kelly.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Kansas Industrial Training (KIT) and Kansas Industrial Retraining (KIR) programs assist eligible employers in training workers for new jobs and retraining existing workers who would otherwise be displaced because of obsolete job skills or knowledge. Lack of funding would result in the loss of a necessary tool used to create jobs, retrain/retain existing workers, and grow the economy.

Statutory Basis

KSA 74-5066.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	Yes	N/A	8

Business Development: Office of Minority and Women Business Development

Subprogram History

The Office of Minority and Women Business exists to assist small minority and women businesses in their business development activities by providing resources to include technical, financial, business management, certification and procurement information. The Office of Minority and Women Business Development was created in 1975 by Statute 74-5010a. On August 11, 1994, Governor Finney signed Executive Order 94-169 creating a single source Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) certification program in Kansas. A partnership between the Kansas Department of Transportation and the Kansas Department of Commerce was created related to certain processes of the certification program. In June 24, 2008 Governor Sebelius issued Executive Order 08-08 to expand the certification program to include additional designations for Women Business Enterprises (WBEs) and Minority Business Enterprise (MBEs).

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Without funding for the Office of Minority and Women Business Development, there would be a lack of business development opportunities to serve minority and/or women-owned businesses which would lead to decreased readiness on the part of these businesses to perform effectively and be sustainable. There would also be decreased opportunities for federal agencies and private industry to meet their diversity goals by contracting with minority-and women-owned businesses. Recognizing that small, minority and women owned businesses are critical to the growth and development of the Kansas economy it is vital that these services are continued.

Statutory Basis

N/A

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	N/A	16

Business Development: PEAK

Subprogram History

PEAK was created by the 2009 Legislature. The 2010, 2011 and 2014 Legislative Sessions passed subsequent changes to the Act effectively broadening the eligibility criteria resulting in increased program scope. The Legislature enacted PEAK to encourage economic development and job creation in Kansas by incenting companies to locate, relocate, expand or retain (retain incentives are no longer available via PEAK) their business facilities/operations and related jobs.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

PEAK is an economic development tool used to encourage economic development and job creation in Kansas by incenting companies to locate, relocate, expand, or retain their business facilities/operations and related jobs. Lack of funding would result in the loss of job and economic growth in Kansas.

Statutory Basis

KSA 74-50,210 - 74-50,219.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	4

Business Development: Private Activity Bonds			
Subprogram History			
Qualified Private Activity Bonds (PABs) are federally tax-exempt bonds. Under the federal volume cap, Kansas had a 2022 bond authority of $325,115,000 to allocate for this purpose. The types of bonds qualifying for such tax-exempt status are: 1) Exempt facility bonds; 2) Qualified mortgage bonds; 3) Qualified veterans' mortgage bonds; 4) Qualified small issue bonds; 5) Qualified student loan bonds; 6) Qualified redevelopment bonds; and 7) Qualified 501(c)(3) bonds. The role of the Department of Commerce is to ensure that these bonds are being used for a Qualified Purpose and that the State does not exceed the maximum capacity set forth by the Federal Government for Tax Exempt Bonds.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
Qualified Private Activity Bonds (PABs) are federally tax-exempt bonds. In Kansas, the primary demand for bond allocation has been for the issuance of exempt facility bonds, mortgage revenue bonds and qualified small issue bonds also known as Industrial Revenue Bonds (IRBs). Lack of funding could result in lack of funding for certain housing projects, the beginning farmers program, and the first-time home buyers program			
Statutory Basis			
KSA 74-5058.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	**MOE/Match Requirement**	**Program Priority**	**Subprogram Priority**
Mandatory	No	N/A	33

Community Development Division: Community Development Block Grant			
Subprogram History			
The CDBG program was offered to states back in 1982 instead of HUD allocating the money to localities within a state. The Department of Commerce took over the program from HUD in 1984. The program has allocated $303,029,921 in CDBG funds with local matching dollars of $450,859,160 since 2004. It has benefitted 1,123,611 individuals of which 637,660 (56%) were low to moderate income. These individuals would be paying higher service rates or not have quality services without the CDBG grant program.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
CDBG grant awards provide vital infrastructure, building blocks that stimulate economic development, and key improvements to the quality of life across Kansas. This program benefits low to moderate income individuals and communities would not have access to sanitary water and sewer systems, decent housing to live in or community services without the CDBG funding. This would also affect communities that have had natural disasters that do not get FEMA dollars or not enough FEMA support to complete the project to restore services. Our program in the last year benefitted over 100,000 people, of which a minimum of 51% are low income.			
Statutory Basis			
CFDA 14-228; 24 CFR 570; Title 1 CD Act of 1974 as Amended.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	**MOE/Match Requirement**	**Program Priority**	**Subprogram Priority**
Mandatory	Yes	N/A	11

Community Development Division: Community Development Division			
Subprogram History			
In fiscal year 2020, the Community Development Division was re-established at the Department of Commerce. The existing Community Development programs and personnel were separated from Business Development to form the new Community Development Division. With the restoration of the division, Kansas Main Street was re-established as a program within the division; a division director was hired to provide oversight and coordination among the programs and services for maximum effectiveness; and additional staff were added. The Community Development Division includes programs and professional staff that provide grants, tax credits, technical assistance, and support for Kansas communities to help find solutions for various infrastructure and quality of life investments. The Community Development Division is focused on the needs of Kansas communities to enhance their current assets and improve their ability to attract residents and businesses.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
Kansas communities will lose direct technical assistance for community development programs and incentives including CDBG, Community Service Tax Credits, Individual Development Accounts, RHID, MIH, tax credits, Housing Assessment Tool, asset mapping, creative and cultural resources, placemaking, public art and Kansas Main Street. Building and bridging of community assets in housing, childcare, and youth development would be lacking. Economic development in Kansas would lack a focus for community development opportunities, resulting in less livable communities through a variety of indicators. Community Development also provides indirect match for federal funding sources including CDBG and National Endowment for the Arts.			
Statutory Basis			
N/A			
Mandatory/Discretionary	**MOE/Match Requirement**	**Program Priority**	**Subprogram Priority**
N/A	No	N/A	N/A

Community Development Division: Community Service Tax Program

Subprogram History

The Community Service Tax Credit Program (CSP) was established in 1994 and provides an opportunity for private, non-profit organizations and public health care entities to improve their ability to undertake major capital campaigns for projects involving children and family services, non-governmental crime prevention, youth apprenticeship and youth technical training and health care. Under this program, the state authorizes selected non-profit organizations to offer tax credits to donors making contributions to the approved projects. Applicants may request up to $250,000 in tax credits. Applicant organizations in rural areas (< 15,000 population) are eligible for a 70 percent credit. Applicant organizations in non-rural areas are eligible for a 50 percent credit. In 2019, Commerce began to earmark $1 million in tax credits to help address childcare and early childhood development needs for those providing services to those under the age of five. Eligible projects for childcare facilities consist of building renovations, equipment and educational materials and tools.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Community Service Tax Credit Program has been a popular program among non-profits since 1994. Most recently, CSP has earmarked $1 million dollars to help address the lack of childcare in Kansas. Since doing so, there have been 8 childcare projects that have received tax credits. If CSP is not funded, many non-profits and hospitals will not be able to proceed with projects or they will be delayed as they search for alternative solutions for funding. In addition to that, nonprofit childcare facilities will lose one of the few funding options they can utilize to expand/build their facility in their community. CSP is a statutory program, not funding the program will result in non-compliance.

Statutory Basis

KSA 79-32,194.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	12

Community Development Division: Individual Development Account Program

Subprogram History

The program was created in 2005. In 2009 Commerce designated Interfaith Housing Services, located in Hutchinson, as a sole provider of IDA in Kansas due to their demonstrated ability in administering IDAs and utilizing the necessary tax credit. In 2012 the Legislature revoked an individuals ability to receive tax credits for donating to the program. In 2015, the Kansas Legislature re-authorized individual donors to receive tax credits that resulted in full utilization of available tax credits in 2015, 2016,2017, 2018 and 2019. In 2019, Commerce reopened bids for IDA providers to have increase impact across the state. In 2022, Commerce revised the bidding process and refined the application process to be consistent with other tax credit programs.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The State Statute provides $500,000 per year in tax credits for the program. The impact of not funding the program is that no new Individual Development Accounts will have a state match on the funds saved and this will directly impact the non-profits who administer IDA program across the state.

Statutory Basis

N/A

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	Yes	N/A	42

Community Development Division: Kansas Creative Arts Industries Commission

Subprogram History

The Kansas Arts Commission was founded in 1966 under the name Kansas Cultural Arts Commission, changing its name in 1973. The Kansas Arts Commission was funded through the State Legislature and the National Endowment for the Arts until June 2011, when all staff were laid off and the budget for the program zeroed out. The Kansas Arts Commission continued to function through its commissioners. The Kansas Creative Arts Industries Commission was created in FY13 and is housed in the Kansas Department of Commerce.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Kansas Creative Arts Industries Commission is focused on the creative industries sector of the Kansas economy and is dedicated to measuring, promoting, supporting, and expanding the creative industries to grow the state's economy and create creative industry-related jobs. If the program is not funded, Kansas will lose access to federal funds from the National Endowment for the Arts, there will be long-term damage to cultural infrastructure, an increase in out-migration due to a loss of community vitality, an increase in unemployment in creative sector and organizational collapse in the creative and cultural sector.

Statutory Basis

KSA 74-5210.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	Yes	N/A	24

Community Development Division: Kansas Main Street

Subprogram History

The Kansas Main Street program had a successful 27-year history beginning in 1985 and ending in 2012. During that time, dozens of communities in Kansas worked to revitalize their downtown districts and make the heart of their communities viable and strong. More than $600 million in reinvestment took place and more than 3,800 small businesses were started or expanded, creating over 8,600 new jobs. In the last year of the program alone, 25 designated communities established 194 new and expended businesses, created 568 new jobs and generated $18 million in reinvestment. With the rebirth of the program in late 2019, those 25 communities were grandfathered back into the program and once again have the resources and tools they need.

In 2021, three new Designated communities were added to the program: Atchison, Baldwin City and Junction City. In early 2022, seven Designated communities were added to the program: Eureka, Great Bend, Hays, Newton, Salina, Topeka and Valley Center. These communities are now eligible to receive a high-level of technical assistance and services, including market analysis, assistance building organizational capacity, design assistance, and other resources and assistance offered by Kansas Main Street and Main Street America.

The Affiliate program was created in 2021 and allows any community to pay an annual fee to participate in quarterly training typically offered to just Designated communities. To date, there are over 40 communities involved in the Affiliate program and those communities have received training and technical assistance in the areas of fund raising, dealing with the impact of COVID, entrepreneurial development, and how to develop upper-floor housing in downtown.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

With 35 Designated Kansas Main Street communities and 40 Affiliate communities, not funding this program would leave more than 70 communities without any guidance and resources to help in their downtown revitalization efforts. Twenty-five of those Designated communities were in the program when it was abruptly closed in 2012 and all state funding for the program ceased to exist. The State program has brought in a significant number of consultants and resources for these Designated and Affiliate communities. Nearly $250,000 in services and technical assistance has been provided in coordination with Main Street America and other downtown specialists, with another $50,000 provided in design services that has helped property owners improve their downtown buildings. The state office now has three staff who provide a comprehensive level of technical assistance and on-site support. Not funding the Kansas Main Street program would mean the loss of three new grant programs that were created for Designated communities. These grants are for building improvements, upper-floor housing in downtown buildings, entrepreneurial development, and connecting arts programs with downtown programs. To date, nearly $660,000 in grants are being awarded, leveraging more than $1 million in private, local investment. The loss of these funds would significantly impact the ability of the local programs to leverage private, local dollars for these kinds of projects. Finally, Incentives Without Walls (IWW) grants were created in 1995 to stimulate private investment in Designated downtown districts. The last year those funds were awarded (FY13) $176,000 in grants were awarded and those funds leveraged nearly $1.3 million in private, local dollars. IWW funds have remained in most of the 25 communities since 2012, but the lack of funds added to the program has put a significant strain on the ability of the local programs to offer new loans for new projects.

Statutory Basis

N/A

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	N/A	22

International Division: International Division

Subprogram History

The International Division works with Kansas companies to help them sell their products and services in international markets. The Division also works to recruit international businesses to establish facilities and create jobs in Kansas. The International Division became a standalone division within the Department in FY21, after having been eliminated as a separate business unit in FY13. During those eight years these functions were managed by a much smaller staff operating out of the Business Development Division.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

A lack of funding for the International Division would have detrimental effects on the Kansas businesses that export goods and services. Without support from the Department of Commerce, fewer Kansas companies will export and the exports that do happen will result in fewer sales. international business recruitment efforts will also be negatively impacted. With more international attending on Kansas and international companies interested in foreign direct investment in the state, our economic development efforts in these areas will greatly suffer without funding.

Statutory Basis

N/A

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	N/A	N/A

International Division: Kansas International Trade Marketing Assistance Program

Subprogram History

The Kansas International Trade Marketing Assistance Program (KITMAP) helps introduce Kansas companies to foreign markets by funding their export marketing efforts including international airfare, overseas lodging on foreign sales trips, market research, new foreign language company brochures, etc. Eligible companies are those whose product or service originates in Kansas or whose product: receive substantial value-added processing in Kansas.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Kansas International Trade Marketing Assistance Program (KITMAP) helps introduce Kansas companies to foreign markets by funding their export marketing efforts including international airfare, overseas lodging on foreign sales trips, market research, new foreign language company brochures, etc. Without funding, fewer Kansas companies will have the support, technical assistance and expertise needed to export, which will result in a decrease in exports from Kansas and a reduction in sales.

Statutory Basis

N/A

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	N/A	26

International Division: Kansas International Trade Show Assistance Program			
Subprogram History			
The Kansas International Trade Show Assistance Program (KITSAP) helps introduce Kansas companies to foreign markets by funding their participation in international trade shows. Eligible companie are those whose product or service originates in Kansas or whose products receive substantial value-added processing in Kansas. The program was created in 1990 (KSA 74-5075) and later amended in 1994 (KSA 74-50141). It continues today to be one of the most useful and productive programs supporting Kansas trade expansion.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
The Kansas International Trade Show Assistance Program (KITSAP) helps introduce Kansas companies to foreign markets by funding their participation in international trade shows. Without funding, fewer Kansas companies will have the support, technical assistance and expertise needed to export, which will result in a decrease in exports from Kansas and a reduction in sales.			
Statutory Basis			
N/A			
Mandatory/Discretionary	**MOE/Match Requirement**	**Program Priority**	**Subprogram Priority**
Discretionary	No	N/A	25

International Division: State Trade Expansion Program			
Subprogram History			
The Small Business Administration began the State Trade Expansion Program (STEP) in 2011 to provide assistance via qualifying state government delivery agencies to US companies to market and sell their products and services internationally. States apply for funding annually. Funding is not guaranteed and awards are made based upon program fund utilization plans. Kansas applied for and received this first STEP grant in 2011 and has continued to receive and deploy STEP funding to the present day.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
The State Trade Expansion Program (STEP) provides assistance to Kansas companies to market and sell their products and services internationally. Without funding, fewer Kansas companies will hav the support, technical assistance and expertise needed to participate in international trade and exporting, which could result in a decrease of Kansas exports. Additionally, fewer exporters will participate in the state-organized pavilion at annual European airshows as they will need to bear the entire cost of their participation.			
Statutory Basis			
N/A			
Mandatory/Discretionary	**MOE/Match Requirement**	**Program Priority**	**Subprogram Priority**
Discretionary	Yes	N/A	27

Office of Innovation: Angel Investor Tax Credit Program

Subprogram History

The Legislature created the program in 2004. In 2011 the program was moved from KTEC to KDC. In 2021 the program was extended for 5 years and granted additional tax credit for qualified companies.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

KAITC is the only program the state offers that focuses on Kansas start up companies having a hard time funding their innovative businesses. Without this program the state will miss out on grassroots growth of new companies that create jobs and economic benefits in Kansas. Businesses that start in Kansas leave the state when they cannot find funding sources. Not funding the program puts a higher risk of outward migration of home grown Kansas companies.

Statutory Basis

KSA 74-8131- 74-8137.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	14

Office of Innovation: Office of Innovation

Subprogram History

The Office of Innovation was created in July 2021 in response to findings of the Framework for Growth which identified Kansas near the bottom for innovation commercialization. Kansas' competitive position was in decline causing loss of talent and new business growth opportunities, both key to future growth and stability in the Kansas economy. Upon creation of the Office of Innovation a new program was launched, Proof of Concept, and reorganization occurred in the Department of Commerce by moving the Angel Investor Tax Credit program from the Community Development Division t the Office of Innovation. As of July 2022 the Office of Innovation manages three programs: Proof of Concept, Angel Investor Tax Credits, and Small Business R&D Acceleration Grants. The Office of Innovation provides oversight and direction to the SSBCI programs administered by Network KS.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Office of Innovation provides critical programs and ecosystem building functions in support of innovation based business creation, expansion and attraction. Innovation is the driver of an economy and failure to fund this program will result in loss of future economic growth and a decline of career opportunities for Kansas high school and college graduates.

Statutory Basis

KSA 74-8131- 74-8137.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	N/A

Office of Rural Prosperity: Office of Rural Prosperity

Subprogram History

The Office of Rural Prosperity was established in 2019 under Lt. Governor Lynn Rogers. In 2021, this office was moved into the Kansas Department of Commerce, as a stand alone department under Lt. Governor and Secretary of Commerce, David Toland. Trisha Purdon was hired in late May 2021 to lead the Office of Rural Prosperity. There are 4 ORP team members including one ROZ specialist as of June 2022.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Office of Rural Prosperity provides dedicated support for rural communities across Kansas in the areas of Housing, Childcare, Workforce, Healthcare, Arts & Culture, Community and Economic Development, and Broadband/Infrastructure. The consequences for not funding ORP would be to slow progress in these areas for rural Kansas, which would only intensify these challenges facing rural communities and likely contributing to further population loss for rural parts of Kansas.

Statutory Basis

N/A

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	N/A	N/A

Public Broadcasting Council: Public Broadcasting Council

Subprogram History

The Kansas Public Broadcasting Council (KPBC) was established in 1993 by the Kansas Legislature and charged with coordinating public broadcasting activities in the state. State dollars are allocated through a statutory formula to nine member stations. More broadly, stations are charged with achieving the goal of every Kansan having access to the quality, informational, educational and cultural content of public media. KPBC shares the Department of Commerce's goal to improve and promote the quality of life for the entire population of Kansas. The nine KPBC stations have provided consistent service to all 105 Kansas counties--a unique degree of state coverage. We aspire to cover the entire population, but realistically our coverage will be only a portion of that total at any given moment. KPBC stations are usually primary providers of public media content for Kansas residents, especially residents of rural areas, and residents of western Kansas. Not reflected in our outcome measures at this time is the number of community partnerships KPBC member stations engage in. Many non-profits--volunteer fire departments, arts organizations, social service agencies, universities, and others--work with our stations to engage with their constituencies and the broader communities they serve.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Public Broadcasting Council is charged with achieving the goal of every Kansan having access to public media. To achieve this goal, member stations provide community service by delivering quality, informational, educational, and cultural content to all corners of Kansas. Not funding this program would result in possible reduction in staffing (especially in western Kansas), a reduction in capacity for local/regional programming, and a loss of federal dollars, which are in part calculated by the level of non-federal financial support.

Statutory Basis

N/A

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	N/A	N/A

Rural Opportunity Zones: Rural Opportunity Zones

Subprogram History

Established in 2012 with the primary goal of reducing out-migration in rural Kansas counties. The program has two components, each available for up to five years: state income tax waiver and student loan repayment assistance. The program now covers 95 of 105 counties with populations less than 40,000. The Department of Commerce is only responsible for the student loan portion of the ROZ program.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Approved participants in the program who are still actively in the 5 year program cycle will not receive their annual distribution. This would be a violation of statute 74-50,223(b). KDC will also not accept new applications for the program in any year there is no funding for participants.

Statutory Basis

KSA 74-50,222 - 74-50,223; KSA 79-32, 267.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	Yes	N/A	N/A

Tourism Division: Tourism Division

Subprogram History

Kansas Tourism has the mission to inspire travel to and throughout Kansas to maximize the positive impacts that travel has on the state and local communities. In 2011, Kansas Tourism was moved b ERO from the Kansas Dept of Commerce to Kansas Dept of Wildlife, Parks and Tourism. In 2021, Kansas Tourism was moved back to the Kansas Dept of Commerce by ERO 48. The specific duties of Kansas Tourism are to market Kansas to visitors; produce visitor publications including an annual travel guide; TravelKS.com; increase visitation to the state; increase Kansans awareness and pride for the state; conduct appropriate tourism research; and to provide support to members of the Kansas tourism industry across the state. Other programs that Kansas Tourism oversees include the Kansas Agritourism Program, Kansas Byways Program, KANSAS! magazine, Attraction Development Grants, Marketing Grants, and initial approval of brown and blue signage.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The mission of the Kansas Tourism Division is to inspire travel to and throughout Kansas, and to maximize the positive impacts that tourism has on the state and local communities. A lack of funding would result in decreased visitation to and throughout Kansas resulting in a loss of jobs, lower transient guest tax and sales tax collections, and decreased overall economic impact for the state and local communities. The Pandemic highly affected the tourism industry, and sufficient marketing of Kansas Tourism assets are vital for a full economic recovery.

Statutory Basis

KSA 32-1403.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	N/A	N/A

Workforce AID/KTRAIN: Workforce AID/KTRAIN

Subprogram History			
Workforce AID, which began in 2014, is a partnership between the Kansas Department of Commerce and the Kansas Board of Regents developed to address the skills gap in Kansas through development of a talent pipeline. Workforce AID is an industry-driven program that aligns industry opportunities and demands with workforce training and education. Using short-term, highly focused training programs in college credit and industry-recognized credentials, Workforce AID finds, trains and delivers Kansas employers a skilled, certified workforce. Workforce AID is nationally recognized by the US Chamber of Commerce Foundation and supports economic and workforce development by keeping Kansas businesses competitive and promoting a more robust economy.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
Workforce AID provides employers with short-term, customized training with college credit and industry-recognized credentials to help build and sustain their talent pipeline. Employers would have more difficulty hiring trained and skilled employees without this program. Industries would not recognize Kansas as a location of choice due to not having the capacity to deliver a talent pipeline to meet their needs.			
Statutory Basis			
N/A			
Mandatory/Discretionary	**MOE/Match Requirement**	**Program Priority**	**Subprogram Priority**
Discretionary	No	N/A	N/A

Workforce Services: Foreign Labor Certification

Subprogram History			
Foreign labor certification programs permit U.S. employers to hire foreign workers on a temporary or permanent basis to fill jobs essential to the U.S. economy. Certification may be obtained in cases where it can be demonstrated that there are insufficient qualified U.S. workers available and willing to perform the work at wages that meet or exceed the prevailing wage paid for that occupation in the area of intended employment. Foreign labor certification programs are designed to assure that the admission of foreign workers into the United States on a permanent or temporary basis will not adversely affect the job opportunities, wages, and working conditions of U.S. workers. Administration of the programs is mandated by the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) and delineated by regulations in each program published in the Code of Federal Regulations. Kansas receives funding from USDOL to administer the Foreign Labor Certification program to provide services to employers having difficulty finding qualified U.S. workers to fill job openings.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
This program is federally funded. If not funded by the state, the program will not meet federal requirements.			
Statutory Basis			
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 - CFR Title 20 Part 655 Subpart A & B.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	**MOE/Match Requirement**	**Program Priority**	**Subprogram Priority**
Mandatory	No	N/A	31

Workforce Services: Jobs for Veterans Grant

Subprogram History

The Jobs for State Veteran's Grants (JVSG) Program is a federally funded program which provides "priority of services" to eligible Veterans under 38 U.S.C. 4101 (4) and 4211 (4), and other eligible spouses as defined in 38 U.S.C. 4101 (5). This program is three-fold: 1) Disabled Veteran Outreach Program Consultants (DVOP) under guidance of 38 U.S.C. 4103A (a) provide intensive services and facilitates job placements to meet the employment needs of veterans prioritizing services to special disabled Veterans, disabled Veterans and other Veterans that may have Significant Barriers to Employment; 2) Local Veteran Employment Representatives (LVER) under 38 U.S.C. 4104 (b) principal duties are to: (1) Conduct outreach to employers to assist veterans in gaining employment; (2) Facilitate employment, training and placement services furnished under KANSASWorks (state delivery system); 3) Intensive Services Coordinator (ISC) acts a liaison between the Department of Commerce and the Department of Veteran Affairs (VA). This position accepts veteran referrals under Chapter 31 Veteran Readiness and Employment (VA (VR&E) that are entering the job readiness phase of their rehabilitation. The ISC additionally provides oversight on all other matters pertaining to the veteran including the (VR&E) counselor and DVOP to facilitate a smooth transition into civiliar employment.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

This is a Federally Funded Program through DOL-Veterans Employment and Training Services (VETS). Commerce would not meet the statutory requirements of the Jobs for Veterans Services Grant (JVSG).

Statutory Basis

38 USC 4101 (4); 38 USC 4211 (4).

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	30

Workforce Services: My ReEmployment

Subprogram History

Beginning in June 2021, the My (Re)Employment Plan was revived and updated in HB2196. This collaboration between the Kansas Department of Labor, Kansas Department of Commerce and the KANSASWORKS Workforce system provides enhanced reemployment services to Kansans who are unemployed and looking for work. The program, called "My (Re)Employment Plan" connects unemployment recipients with workforce service professionals in their area.

Individuals selected for My (Re)Employment Plan are required to complete a Job Search Plan, Skills List and to create/upload their resume in KANSASWORKS.com. Customers needing assistance are encouraged to visit their nearest Workforce Center.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

If not funded the program would not meet the statutory requirement of HB 2196

Statutory Basis

HB 2196.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	36

Workforce Services: Older Kansans Employment Program			
Subprogram History			
OKEP is funded by the Kansas Legislature and is designed to provide employment placement services to Kansan's 55 years of age and over with emphasis on employment in the private sector. The Older Kansans Employment Program provides specialized training, career assessment, job-matching and job search assistance to Kansans age 55 and older regardless of their income and facilitates the development of job opportunities for older Kansans in private industry. This funding is provided to non-profit 501(c)3s and other community-based, non-profit organizations who administer the program. OKEP has expanded to new areas of the state, allowing for more older workers to benefit from the specialized program.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
The Older Kansans Employment Program provides specialized training, career assessment, job-matching, and job search assistance to Kansans aged 55 and older regardless of their income and facilitates the development of job opportunities for older Kansans in private industry. If the program is not funded we will not be able to provide employment placement services to Kansans 55 and older.			
Statutory Basis			
KSA 75-5741.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	**MOE/Match Requirement**	**Program Priority**	**Subprogram Priority**
Mandatory	Yes	N/A	37

Workforce Services: Pathway Home 2			
Subprogram History			
In June 2021, the Kansas Department of Commerce was awarded a $3,997,764 grant from the US Dept. of Labor Employment and Training Administration for the Pathway Home 2 project. The period of performance is from July 1,2021 to December 31, 2024. Pathway Home 2 seeks to provide eligible, incarcerated individuals with workforce services within 20 and 180 days of release from a correctional facility. Participating individuals will have access to services that aid them in preparation to enter sustainable, living wage employment in a high demand industry in the local labor market of the community which they plan to return. These services include, but are not limited to job preparation; individualized plans that address barriers to employment; career exploration and planning; counseling; assistance obtaining state identification required for employment; and assistance linking residents to the social services required to help them transition back to their communities. A key feature of this program is the participants' case manager, whom they have built a relationship with, will remain with them post-release to support skill-building, job attainment, and employment retention. Partnerships with internal and external service providers ensure that participants' barriers to employment are addressed, to aid in their success and reduce recidivism.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
Pathway Home 2 seeks to provide eligible, incarcerated individuals with workforce services within 20 and 180 days of release from a correctional facility. Lack of educational attainment and marketable skills blocks individuals returning from incarceration from much of the living wage work in their community. Individuals unable to access sustainable living wage employment risk returning to incarceration, which results in a cost to taxpayers of roughly $30,000 annually and a decrease in public safety.			
Statutory Basis			
N/A			
Mandatory/Discretionary	**MOE/Match Requirement**	**Program Priority**	**Subprogram Priority**
Discretionary	No	N/A	41

Workforce Services: Rapid Response Program			
Subprogram History			
The 1988 passage of the Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act (EDWAA) required all states to establish state-level Dislocated Worker Units with Rapid Response teams that provide early-intervention services. Rapid Response is a pro-active, business-focused, and flexible strategy designed to respond to layoffs and plant closings by quickly coordinating services and providing immediate aid to companies and their affected workers. Rapid Response teams will work with employers and any employee representative(s) to quickly maximize public and private resources to minimize disruptions associated with job loss. Rapid Response can provide customized services on-site at an affected company, accommodate any work schedules, and assist companies and workers through the painful transitions associated with job loss. Rapid response encompasses strategies and activities necessary to (1) plan for and respond to as quickly as possible following either an announcement of a closure or layoff, or mass job dislocation resulting from a disaster, natural or otherwise; and (2) deliver services to enable dislocated workers to transition to new employment as quickly as possible. In August 1988, Congress passed the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (WARN) to provide workers with sufficient time to seek other employment or retraining opportunities before losing their jobs. WARN helps ensure advance notice in cases of qualified plant closings and layoffs.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
Rapid Response is a federally funded program by the U.S. Dept. of Labor that is required to be administered by each state. Not funding this program is not an option under federal statute and regulations. Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act (WIOA) 20 CFR Part IV			
Statutory Basis			
682.300-682.370.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	**MOE/Match Requirement**	**Program Priority**	**Subprogram Priority**
Mandatory	No	N/A	29

Workforce Services: Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment			
Subprogram History			
The Unemployment Insurance (UI) program is a required partner in the broader public workforce system and provides unemployment benefits to individuals who have lost their employment through no fault of their own and who otherwise meet initial and continuing UI eligibility requirements. Beginning in 2005, the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration funded the voluntary UI Reemployment and Eligibility Assessment (REA) program to address individual reemployment needs of UI claimants, as well as prevent and detect improper benefit payments. In 2015, the Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) program replaced the REA program providing greater access to reemployment services in addition to services previously provided under the REA program. Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) is a collaboration between the Kansas Department of Commerce and the Kansas Department of Labor. Commerce has administered the program in some capacity since 2009. RESEA is provided in sixteen Job Centers around the state. There are fifteen grant-funded positions located at five Job Centers. Wagner-Peyser funded staff provide RESEA services in offices that do not have dedicated staff. Claimants scheduled for RESEA are required to report to a workforce center as a condition to receiving UI benefits. Due to COVID-19 related capacity constraints, RESEA was on hiatus until mid-March 2021.			
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram			
RESEA is a federally funded program through U.S. Dept. of Labor Employment and Training Administration. If not funded the program will not meet grant requirements and will lose associated grant funds			
Statutory Basis			
42 USC 506.			
Mandatory/Discretionary	**MOE/Match Requirement**	**Program Priority**	**Subprogram Priority**
Mandatory	No	N/A	32

Workforce Services: Registered Apprenticeship Program

Subprogram History

Following the creation of the first Registered Apprenticeship system in Wisconsin in 1911, the United States Congress passed the National Apprenticeship Act in 1937, establishing federal Registered Apprenticeship. Initially, Registered Apprenticeship programs consisted mainly of the manufacturing, construction and utilities industries. After World War II, Registered Apprenticeship began to expand into training of health and safety workers, including firefighters, police, and emergency medical technicians. The program guidelines were revised in late 2008 to allow for greater flexibility in serving apprentices and program sponsors in prevailing economic conditions. The National Apprenticeship Act authorizes the Federal government, in cooperation with the states, to oversee the nation's apprenticeship system. The U.S. Department of Labor's Office of Apprenticeship works in conjunction with the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training as well independent State Apprenticeship Agencies to administer the program. The purpose of Registered Apprenticeship (RA) is to develop an employer-driven, "Earn While You Learn" program model that combines on-the-jot learning with related technical instruction that increases an apprentices' skill level and wages in both traditional and non-traditional industries. It is an immediate job; apprentices start working from day one. The Registered Apprenticeship system effectively meets the needs of both employers and workers. It is a flexible training system that is customized to meet the needs of every business. This program is used to grow and diversify apprenticeship opportunities for under-served populations, youth, new hires, and incumbent workers. Employer participation is the key to building a Registered Apprenticeship program, without employer participation there is no Registered Apprenticeship program. By promoting new and existing industry sectors Registered Apprenticeship will expand earn and learn opportunities statewide. On Sept 6, 2022, Governor Laura Kelly established the Kansas Office of Registered Apprenticeship through Executive Order #22-07. The Office will dramatically scale up the state's efforts to meet the talent needs of Kansas businesses, give workers the skills and experience they need to compete in the modern economy, and knock down barriers to employment.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Registered Apprenticeship program is federally funded through U.S. Dept. of Labor Employment and Training Administration Grant Awards and the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act funding. If this program is not funded the program will not meet federal grant requirements.

Statutory Basis

National Apprenticeship Act (50 Stat. 664; 29 USC 50), H.R.447 - National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, 29 CFR part 29 subpart A, and part 30.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	N/A	21

Workforce Services: Retaining Employment & Talent After Injury/Illness Network

Subprogram History

In September 2018, Commerce received a $1,877,823 grant from the US Department of Labor, Office of Disability Employment Policy to establish relationships between the workforce system and medical service delivery system to develop processes to help individuals who have suffered a debilitating illness or injury to stay at or return to work. The program period of performance and subsequent funding has been extended an additional 12 months, from April 1, 2020 through March 31, 2021, with total funding increased to $2,303,757. In 2021 the Kansas Department of Commerce, in partnership with all five Local Workforce Development Boards in Kansas, the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Ascension Via Christi Healthcare System and four additional Healthcare systems, has been awarded an additional $21.6 million for a Phase II of the grant.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The adverse impacts of workers leaving the workforce because of illness or injury on state governments, as well as on the individuals and employers, can be significant and long-lasting. This can result in associated costs to the state due to a reduction in tax base and decreased individual spending; costs to employee due to reduction of income which can have a life-changing impact on health, family finances and quality of life. This impacts employers who shoulder the direct and indirect costs that result from the loss of valuable employees.

Statutory Basis

N/A

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Discretionary	No	N/A	38

Workforce Services: Senior Community Services Employment Program

Subprogram History

SCSEP is the only federally mandated job training program that explicitly serves low income adults, age 55 years and older. It was first authorized under Title II of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and funded in 1965 as part of a demonstration project called Operation Mainstream. Operation Mainstream's objective was broader than just older adults, but seniors were one targeted population. Operation Mainstream was run by national nonprofit agencies until 1973 when the older worker component of the program was converted from a pilot project to an established program under Title IX of the OAA. The amendment modified the program to allow both state governments as well as national nonprofit agencies to receive funds. In 1978, the program was re-designated as Title V of the Older Americans Act, and this is still the statutory authorization of the program today. SCSEP provides part-time community service assignments for low-income adults, 55 years and older to promote transition to unsubsidized employment. The COVID pandemic resulted in greatly reduced community service assignments and on-the-job placements due to the temporary closure of most of the community-based organizations which provide on-the-job opportunities for SCSEP participants.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The U.S. Department of Labor requires the state to match 10% of the funding for the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP). Failure to allocate funding for SCSEP would result in the loss of the SCSEP program. This would be detrimental to older Kansans who rely on the training and subsidized wages provided by SCSEP. Many older Kansans rely on the subsidized wages to pay rent and utilities, keeping many from homelessness.

Statutory Basis

Older American Act of 1965(amended, 2020).

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority

Mandatory	Yes	N/A	39

Workforce Services: Trade Adjustment Assistance Program
Subprogram History
The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program is a federal program established under the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act of 2015 that provides aid to workers who lose their jobs or have hours of work and wages reduced as a result of increased imports. The TAA program offers a variety of benefits and reemployment services to help unemployed workers prepare for and obtain suitable employment. Workers may be eligible for training, job search and relocation allowances, income support, and other reemployment services. Reemployment TAA (RTAA) provides wage supplements for reemployed older workers whose reemployment resulted in lower wages than those earned in their trade-affected employment.
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram
This program is federally funded by the U.S. Dept. of Labor. If not funded by the state the program will not meet federal requirements.
Statutory Basis
Trade Act of 1974, as amended (20 CFR Part 617).

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	28

Workforce Services: Wagner-Peyser Act
Subprogram History
The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 established a nationwide system of public employment offices, known as the Employment Service. The Wagner-Peyser Act was amended in 1998 to make the Employment Service part of the one-stop delivery system under the Workforce Investment Act. In 2014, the Wagner-Peyser Act was amended again under Title III of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)The Wagner-Peyser Act establishes a national employment system to provide workforce services including assessment, testing, counseling, occupation and labor market information, referral to job openings, employment services for groups with special needs, and recruitment services and special technical services for employers. Customers seek services electronically or receive staff assistance by vising a workforce center.
Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram
This is a federally funded program by U.S. Dept. of Labor with required activities by State merit staff. Not funding this program is not an option under federal statute and regulations. Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act (WIOA) 20 CFR Part IV
Statutory Basis
Title III of Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	40

Workforce Services: Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program

Subprogram History

The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) is a federal tax credit available to employers hiring individuals from certain target groups who have consistently faced significant barriers to employment. The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) is authorized until December 31, 2025 (Section 113 of Division EE of P.L. 116-260 -- Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021). WOTC targeted groups include: 1) Qualified IV-A recipient; 2) Qualified Veteran; 3) Qualified Ex-Felon; 4) Designated Community Resident; 5) Vocational Rehabilitation Referral; 6) Summer Youth Employee; 7) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) recipient; 8) Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipient; 9) Long-term Family Assistance recipient; and 10) Qualified Long-term Unemployment recipient.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

Loss of funding for the Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program would detrimentally impact the State of Kansas' business growth and economic development. Employers utilize this tax credit when hiring individuals that have a significant barrier to employment which helps stimulate the growth and sustainability of their business. This program also assists the employee by assisting them to gain lasting and gainful employment. Federally funded by US DOL.

Statutory Basis

The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) is authorized until December 31, 2025 (Section 113 of Division EE of P.L. 116-260 -- Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021).

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	20

Workforce Services: Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act

Subprogram History

On July 22, 2014, President Barack Obama signed the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (WIOA), which reauthorizes the workforce investment system and replaces the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. WIOA took effect on July 1, 2015. Title I of WIOA authorizes programs to provide job search, education, and training activities for individuals seeking to gain or improve their employment prospects, and which establishes the One-Stop delivery system. In addition, Title I of WIOA establishes the governing structure and the performance accountability for all programs authorized under WIOA. Workforce services in WIOA, administered by Commerce, are funded through four separate programs: Adult Program, Dislocated Worker Program, Youth Program and Wagner-Peyser Labor Exchange. Nearly all the Adult, Dislocated Worker and Youth funds are allocated by statutory formula to the Local Workforce Development Boards for direct service delivery to eligible individuals per the requirements of the Act. Kansas is divided into five Local Workforce Development Areas, each overseen by a separate Local Board.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

This is a federally funded program by US DOL, required to be administered by each State. Not funding this program is not an option under federal statute and regulations. Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act (WIOA) 20 CFR Part IV

Statutory Basis

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	15

Workforce Services: Workforce Services

Subprogram History

Federal workforce development legislation is said to have originated with President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal legislation (1933-1938). During the Great Depression, employment across the nation fell to an all-time low. In 1962, President John F. Kennedy recognized that unemployment was again on the rise, and the worker skills gap was increasing rapidly with a changing economy. The Manpower Development and Training Act (1962-1973) was designed to provide training to unemployed adults and a small percentage of youth workers whose skills needed to be upgraded to enter or re-enter the workforce. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), implemented in 1973 (1973-1982), resulted from many revisions to the Manpower Development and Training Act. CETA was designed to create jobs for unemployed adults and provide summer job opportunities for high school students. A primary focus of CETA was apprenticeships for unemployed or underemployed individuals to help them gain experience and on-the-job training. The Job Training and Partnership Act (JTPA) (1982-1998) further consolidated education and job training programs by setting up regional Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) in each state, but still placed a heavy responsibility on the federal government. These SDAs evolved into today's Workforce Investment Areas. Fourteen years after the Job Training Partnership Act, President William J. Clinton spearheaded the passage of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) (1998-2014). Enacted during a period of full employment, WIA focused on the delivery of workforce development programs and related services through a nationwide network of community-based, one-stop career centers. On July 22, 2014, President Barack Obama signed the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (WIOA), which reauthorizes the workforce investment system and replaces the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. WIOA took effect on July 1, 2015. The Workforce Services Division links businesses, job candidates and educational institutions to ensure that employers can find skilled workers.

Consequences of Not Funding This Subprogram

The Workforce Services Division is responsible for the links to businesses (employers), education institutions and jobseekers to ensure the placement of qualified and skilled workers. The division and it's partners are dependent upon federal funding to ensure Kansans are receiving proper core and intensive services via training opportunities, job referrals and placements. The impact of not funding this division would result in loss of employment opportunities for Kansas job seekers and matching of qualified candidates to opportunities with employers within the state. Funding is vital to maintain an integrated, demand-driven statewide network.

Statutory Basis

Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act (WIOA); 20 CFR Part IV.

Mandatory/Discretionary	MOE/Match Requirement	Program Priority	Subprogram Priority
Mandatory	No	N/A	N/A

Subprograms Without Narrative Data

AGENCY PERFORMANCE MEASURES

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
America's Job Link Alliance: America's Job Link Alliance								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Improve website user experience.		Average time on page (minutes)		17.13	11.10	12.00	10.00	10.00
	Outcome	Average load times (seconds)	2.30	2.09	0.30	0.75	<1	<1

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Improve website user experience.	Outcome	Average page views (thousands)	18.80	20.70	31.20	38.50	40.00	40.00
Increase revenue by 10%.	Output	Number of states using CertLink software	4	4	5	5	6	6
		Number of states using JobLink software	9	9	9	9	9	9
		Number of states using Mobile Ap	2	2	0	0	0	9
		Number of states using VOCAL software	2	2	2	0	0	0
Athletic Commission: Athletic Commission								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Ensure the Kansas judges and referees are certified by the Association of Boxing Commissions (ABC) in order to enhance the integrity and safety of all regulated sports in the state.	Output	Number of fighters, promoters, referees, judges and doctors certified	530	466	362	269	350	465
Increase number of licenses issued to participants and officials by expanding the industry across Kansas.	Outcome	Overall revenue	$62,660.39	$67,478.00	$43,452.00	$67,139.78	$78,450.00	$92,000.00
Regulate and facilitate high quality competitive sporting events, while striving to protect the health and welfare of all participants and spectators.	Outcome	Combat sports shows sanctioned	16	32	13	21	35	45
		Number of events sanctioned	51	75	59	68	82	95
	Output	Number of fines issued	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broadband Development: Broadband Development								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Award infrastructure grants to expand broadband availability to premises where needed.	Outcome	Number of infrastructure programs	3	7	8	6	6	5
		Number of KOBD programs	4	9	11	9	8	7
		Number of premises with access to high speed broadband	1,580	24,567	4,630	3,006	28,000	4,000
	Output	Number of grant applications approved (See Footnote 3)	11	24	48	27	45	12

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Award infrastructure grants to expand broadband availability to premises where needed.	Output	Number of grant applications received (See Footnote 4)	36	208	133	45	225	20
		Number of grant projects closed (See Footnote 5)	98	14	12	16	59	25
Facilitate federal broadband funding investments in Kansas.	Outcome	Number of digital adoption programs	1	2	3	3	2	2
		Number of infrastructure programs	3	7	8	6	6	5
		Number of premises with access to high speed broadband	1,580	24,567	4,630	3,006	28,000	4,000
	Output	Number of grant applications approved (See Footnote 7)	11	24	48	27	45	12
		Number of grant applications received (See Footnote 8)	36	208	133	45	225	20
		Number of grant projects closed (See Footnote 9)	98	14	12	16	59	25
Provide local and regional communities with technical assistance and support to identify priority needs and increase adoption of broadband services to enhance overall economic growth.	Outcome	Number of digital adoption programs	1	2	3	3	2	2
		Number of infrastructure programs	3	7	8	6	6	5
		Number of premises with access to high speed broadband	1,580	24,567	4,630	3,006	28,000	4,000
	Output	Number of grant applications approved (See Footnote 6)	11	24	48	27	45	12
Business Development: Business Development								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Increase new business to Kansas.	Outcome	Number of jobs created or retained through business development efforts (See Footnote 1)	8,521	16,810	7,635	9,038	10,200	11,120
		Number of jobs created or retained through business recruitment efforts	3,336	10,008	2,108	5,105	4,150	4,150

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Increase new business to Kansas.	Outcome	Number of jobs created or retained through retention/expansion efforts	5,185	6,802	5,527	3,912	4,800	4,800
		Private capital investment (in billions) in Kansas through Commerce programs	$2.60	$7.45	$2.73	$4.47	$5.22	$5.62
	Output	Number of business development projects in new status at fiscal year end	103	87	94	166	150	160
		Number of business recruitment projects opened	126	134	84	143	145	147
		Number of projects being finalized at fiscal year end	21	25	15	3	10	10
		Number of projects in the competitive stage at fiscal year end	10	3	12	5	10	10
		Number of projects opened by business development staff	403	364	421	420	430	450
		Number of projects with proposal's sent out at fiscal year end	88	72	60	95	85	90
		Percent of business recruitment projects won	19.00%	17.00%	16.00%	35.05%	36.00%	37.00%
Retain businesses in Kansas.	Outcome	Number of jobs created or retained through business development efforts (See Footnote 2)	8,521	16,810	7,635	9,038	10,200	11,120
		Number of jobs created or retained through business recruitment efforts	3,336	10,008	2,108	5,105	4,150	4,150
		Number of jobs created or retained through retention/expansion efforts	5,185	6,802	5,527	3,912	4,800	4,800
		Private capital investment (in billions) in Kansas through Commerce programs	$2.60	$7.45	$2.73	$4.47	$5.22	$5.62
	Output	Number of projects being finalized at fiscal year end	21	25	15	3	10	10

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Business Development: HPIP								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
To encourage eligible companies to increase capital investment.	Outcome	HPIP certifications issued	343	352	362	369	378	387
		Total amount of projects' estimated capital expenditures (in billions)	$4.89	$7.25	$7.35	$7.24	$7.42	$7.61
		Total dollar amount of HPIP applications fees received	$134,000.00	$137,750.00	$130,250.00	$128,250.00	$131,456.00	$134,743.00
To increase wages and economic development.	Outcome	HPIP certifications issued	343	352	362	369	378	387
		Total dollar amount of HPIP applications fees received	$134,000.00	$137,750.00	$130,250.00	$128,250.00	$131,456.00	$134,743.00
Business Development: Job Creation Fund								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Promoting job creation and economic development activity.	Outcome	Jobs created	842	4,278	1,388	3,167	1,829	1,829
		Total ROI for program dollars invested	$49,302,000.00	$823,680,000.00	$578,358,000.00	$1,472,359,375.00	$819,400,000.00	$819,400,000.00
	Output	Number of JCF applications received	7	15	9	11	12	12
		Percent of JCF applications approved	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
		Total dollar amount of JCF application fees	$6,750.00	$6,000.00	$6,000.00	$5,250.00	$7,500.00	$7,500.00
Business Development: KIT-KIR								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Provide training awards for existing Kansas workers.	Outcome	ROI of state and local tax revenue for program dollars invested	$3,813,615.00	$9,823,523.00	$8,919,362.00	$9,009,889.00	$7,800,000.00	$7,800,000.00
		Total award amount	$977,850.00	$2,518,852.00	$2,287,016.00	$2,310,228.00	$2,000,000.00	$2,000,000.00
		Total existing job trainees	1,186	1,627	2,259	853	500	500
		Total ROI for program dollars invested	$49,302,000.00	$112,340,799.20	$102,000,914.00	$103,036,169.00	$89,200,000.00	$89,200,000.00

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Provide training awards for existing Kansas workers.	Output	Number of new KIT KIR projects	31	30	22	24	25	25
		Total dollar amount in application fees	$15,500.00	$16,000.00	$11,000.00	$12,000.00	$12,500.00	$12,500.00
Provide training awards for net new job creation.	Outcome	ROI of state and local tax revenue for program dollars invested	$3,813,615.00	$9,823,523.00	$8,919,362.00	$9,009,889.00	$7,800,000.00	$7,800,000.00
		Total award amount	$977,850.00	$2,518,852.00	$2,287,016.00	$2,310,228.00	$2,000,000.00	$2,000,000.00
		Total net new job trainees	2,141	1,478	1,169	1,014	1,000	1,000
		Total ROI for program dollars invested	$49,302,000.00	$112,340,799.20	$102,000,914.00	$103,036,169.00	$89,200,000.00	$89,200,000.00
	Output	Number of new KIT KIR projects	31	30	22	24	25	25
		Total dollar amount in application fees	$15,500.00	$16,000.00	$11,000.00	$12,000.00	$12,500.00	$12,500.00
Business Development: Office of Minority and Women Business Development								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Collaborate with the Office of Contracts and Procurement to increase state contracting opportunities.	Outcome	Number of certified companies	116	106	306	368	440	590
		Number of workshops conducted	13	11	16	25	26	27
Increase number of certifications by 10% overall to include outreach to Western Kansas.	Outcome	Number of certified companies	116	106	306	368	440	590
		Number of workshops conducted	13	11	16	25	26	27
Business Development: PEAK								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
To foster economic development and the creation of new jobs and opportunities for the citizens of Kansas.	Outcome	Kansas economic growth estimates (in billions)	$44.10	$35.00	$38.20	TBD	$38.96	$39.74
		Number of direct jobs created or retained	17,592	15,906	15,666	TBD	15,979	16,299
		Number of indirect jobs created	19,804	18,178	18,162	TBD	18,525	18,896
		State and local tax revenue estimates (in millions)	$202.40	$160.40	$175.20	TBD	$178.70	$182.28

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
To foster economic development and the creation of new jobs and opportunities for the citizens of Kansas.	Outcome	Total ROI estimates on the state withholding taxes retained by all PEAK participant companies (in billions)	$2.60	$2.10	$2.30	TBD	$2.35	$2.39
	Output	Number of executed PEAK agreements	43	27	34	21	21	22
		Number of PEAK applications received	45	41	32	34	35	36
		Total dollar amount of PEAK application fees	$40,250.00	$33,250.00	$32,250.00	$25,500.00	$26,250.00	$27,000.00
To incentivize the location of business facilities, other operations and jobs in Kansas.	Outcome	Kansas economic growth estimates (in billions)	$44.10	$35.00	$38.20	TBD	$38.96	$39.74
		Number of direct jobs created or retained	17,592	15,906	15,666	TBD	15,979	16,299
		Number of indirect jobs created	19,804	18,178	18,162	TBD	18,525	18,896
		State and local tax revenue estimates (in millions)	$202.40	$160.40	$175.20	TBD	$178.70	$182.28
		Total ROI estimates on the state withholding taxes retained by all PEAK participant companies (in billions)	$2.60	$2.10	$2.30	TBD	$2.35	$2.39
		Total state withholding taxes retained by all participant companies (in millions)	$46.00	$36.40	$39.80	TBD	$40.60	$41.41
	Output	Number of executed PEAK agreements	43	27	34	21	21	22
		Number of PEAK applications received	45	41	32	34	35	36
		Total dollar amount of PEAK application fees	$40,250.00	$33,250.00	$32,250.00	$25,500.00	$26,250.00	$27,000.00
Business Development: Private Activity Bonds								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Ensure that the allocation is expended each year for projects and first-time home buyers program.	Outcome	Number of applications approved (CY)	12	11	11	12	13	14
	Output	Allocation amount approved (CY)	$335,115,000.00	$84,450,000.00	$378,230,000.00	$166,500,000.00	$382,680,000.00	$396,420,000.00

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Process applications, provide allocations, and manage the bond cap.	Outcome	Number of applications approved (CY)	12	11	11	12	13	14
		Number of applications received (CY)	12	11	14	12	13	14
		Total application fees	8,250	6,750	10,500	9,000	9,750	10,500
	Output	Allocation amount approved (CY)	$335,115,000.00	$84,450,000.00	$378,230,000.00	$166,500,000.00	$382,680,000.00	$396,420,000.00
		Allocation amount received (CY)	$335,115,000.00	$358,845,000.00	$378,230,000.00	$388,780,000.00	$392,680,000.00	$396,420,000.00
Community Development Division: Community Development Block Grant								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Increase number of persons benefitting with a better quality of life.		Total dollar amount of approved CDBG agreements	$17,640,932.00	$11,948,412.00	$5,271,540.00	$24,979,081.00	$47,000,000.00	$39,000,000.00
		Total project costs	$45,424,431.00	$35,064,657.00	$19,410,936.00	$58,869,155.00	$47,000,000.00	$39,000,000.00
	Outcome	Total number of person benefitting from CDBG funds	8,143	91,317	121,289	151,697	120,000	100,000
Leverage compared to CDBG dollars is 60% or greater each year.	Outcome	Local match dollars	$27,783,499.00	$23,116,064.00	$13,889,286.00	$33,890,074.00	$28,000,000.00	$25,000,000.00
		Percentage of local match dollars to CDBG dollars invested in projects. (ROI)	61.00%	52.00%	38.00%	58.00%	60.00%	64.00%
Number of applications received each year to be 60 or higher.	Output	Number of CDBG applications received	43	50	43	70	50	45
		Percent of CDBG applications approved	93.00%	80.00%	58.00%	78.50%	75.00%	75.00%
To increase the number of standard housing units through rehabilitation of substandard units through rehabilitation.	Outcome	Total number of housing units rehabbed from CDBG	80	8	44	27	30	30
	Output	Total dollar amount of CDBG applications	$17,756,356.00	$14,721,811.00	$8,187,849.00	$35,185,680.00	$25,000,000.00	$20,000,000.00

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Community Development Division: Community Development Division								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Provide direct technical assistance in planning, development, housing resources, and funding preparation for Community Development programs.	Outcome	Number of dollars awarded by Community Development programs (includes grants and tax credits)	$25,462,097.00	$20,617,084.00	$10,233,298.00	$29,503,456.00	$25,000,000.00	$27,000,000.00
		Number of grant applications received by Community Development programs	582	348	128	220	174	197
		Total amount of community leverage through Community Development programs	$38,035,037.00	$30,769,541.00	$36,190,386.00	$258,373,629.90	$250,000,000.00	$255,000,000.00
	Output	Number of housing units rehabilitated (includes CDBG, SHOVL, and direct housing grants)	80	70	46	40	30	35
Provide program support and community assistance for Community Development programs.	Outcome	Number of dollars awarded by Community Development programs (includes grants and tax credits)	$25,462,097.00	$20,617,084.00	$10,233,298.00	$29,503,456.00	$25,000,000.00	$27,000,000.00
		Number of grant applications received by Community Development programs	582	348	128	220	174	197
	Output	Number of community development projects/activities completed	229	260	274	301	100	86
		Number of housing units rehabilitated (includes CDBG, SHOVL, and direct housing grants)	80	70	46	40	30	35
Community Development Division: Community Service Tax Program								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Encourages cash and non-cash contributions to nonprofit organizations for certain community service activities.		Total dollar amount of approved CSP agreements	$4,093,370.50	$4,084,455.75	$4,120,751.00	$4,100,653.00	$3,999,375.00	$4,100,000.00
	Outcome	Contributions received from those with a Kansas Tax Liability	$6,671,423.51	$6,332,669.38	$6,813,978.01	TBD	$6,798,937.50	$6,800,000.00

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Encourages cash and non-cash contributions to nonprofit organizations for certain community service activities.	Outcome	Percent of contributions received compared to amount of tax credits awarded	1.64%	1.55%	1.65%	TBD	1.70%	1.66%
	Output	Number of CSP applications received	55	55	59	54	79	80
		Percent of CSP applications approved	47.00%	53.00%	61.00%	48.00%	37.00%	40.00%
		Total dollar amount of CSP application fees	$13,750.00	$15,500.00	$14,750.00	$13,500.00	$19,500.00	$20,000.00
Community Development Division: Individual Development Account Program								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Facilitate self-sufficiency for low-income Kansans through asset development in a matched savings program.	Outcome	Number of successfully opened accounts		105	100	144	150	160
		Number of non-profits administering the program	2	2	2	2	2	2
		Tax credits issued (CY)	$500,000.00	$500,000.00	$500,000.00	$500,000.00	$500,000.00	$500,000.00
Community Development Division: Kansas Creative Arts Industries Commission								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Engage more citizens in grant funded projects.	Outcome	Total dollar amount of approved CAIC grant agreements (See Footnote 19)	$1,348,080.00	$732,528.00	$1,618,427.00	$1,489,667.00	$1,100,000.00	$1,100,000.00
		Number of citizens benefiting	610,800	623,991	670,655	1,184,052	950,000	1,067,026
	Output	Number of CAIC grant applications (See Footnote 18)	240	123	191	158	175	185
		Percent of CAIC grant applications approved	69.00%	76.00%	73.00%	89.00%	85.00%	80.00%
		Total dollar amount of CAIC applications (See Footnote 20)	$1,520,580.00	$855,998.00	$2,518,371.00	$2,110,114.00	$2,250,000.00	$2,350,000.00
Engage more creatives and organizations across KCAIC programs.	Outcome	Grant investment vs. community leverage	$0.80	$2.41	$2.49	$7.40	$5.55	$6.48

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Engage more creatives and organizations across KCAIC programs.	Outcome	Number of creatives/organizations benefiting	2,100	1,655	2,318	6,267	5,400	5,834
Community Development Division: Kansas Main Street								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
To develop and manage new grant opportunities for Designated communities and (where appropriate) other communities throughout the state.	Outcome	Grant dollars expended into local communities	$660,000.00	$600,000.00	$400,000.00	$250,000.00	$250,000.00	$250,000.00
To educate communities on the Main Street Four-Point Approach so they may have increased local capacity in their downtown revitalization efforts.	Output	Number of Designated and Affiliate Kansas Main Street communities that attended training	73	80	86	85	90	90
		Number of presentations made to communities and organizations interested in downtown revitalization and Designated status	12	16	19	20	25	25
		Number of requests responded to regarding communities interested in downtown revitalization and Designated status	35	42	48	42	45	50
To maintain and grow membership in the Kansas Main Street Affiliate program.	Output	Number of presentations made to communities and organizations interested in downtown revitalization and Designated status	12	16	19	20	25	25
		Number of requests responded to regarding communities interested in downtown revitalization and Designated status	35	42	48	42	45	50

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
To provide technical assistance and resources--based on the Main Street Four-Point Approach-- to Designated Kansas Main Street communities who are working to meet national accreditation standards for success.	Outcome	Percent of Designated communities that meet or exceed national standards for accreditation (See Footnote 21)	100.00%	77.00%	40.00%	64.00%	70.00%	70.00%
	Output	Number of Designated and Affiliate Kansas Main Street communities that attended training	73	80	86	85	90	90
		Number of trainings provided to Designated and Affiliate Kansas Main Street communities	8	10	14	43	45	45
International Division: International Division								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Increase the number of Kansas exporters and Kansas exporter market diversification.	Output	Number of trade missions	1	4	4	4	4	4
		Number of webinar attendees	385	145	0	818	1,000	1,000
		Number of webinars	7	7	0	16	15	15
Recruit international businesses to establish facilities and create jobs in Kansas.	Outcome	Capital investment dollar amount (in millions)	$144.00	$4,253.00	$195.00	$315.00	$400.00	$500.00
		Jobs created	842	4,278	260	441	553	600
		Successful projects	4	3	4	8	5	6
	Output	Number of business visits	120	343	372	451	400	400
		Number of investment projects opened	32	34	34	35	35	35
		Percent of investment projects approved	12.00%	9.00%	12.00%	23.00%	15.00%	15.00%

Goal	Type	Measure	2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
International Division: Kansas International Trade Marketing Assistance Program								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
To help introduce Kansas companies to foreign markets by funding their participation in international trade shows.	Outcome	Number of approved applications	12	31	12	11	0	0
	Outcome	Total dollar amount of approved and reimbursed KITMAP agreements	$35,650.00	$53,655.00	$25,629.00	$19,151.00		
	Outcome	Total value of estimated sales for companies assisted by the program	$6,513,437.00	$78,325,092.00	$6,723,660.00	$11,977,000.00		
	Output	Number of KITMAP applications received	22	46	12	17		
	Output	Percent of KITMAP applications approved	55.00%	67.00%	45.00%	64.00%		
International Division: Kansas International Trade Show Assistance Program								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
To help introduce Kansas Companies to foreign markets by funding their participation in international trade shows.	Outcome	Number of approved applications	12	12	20	11	0	0
	Outcome	Number of new international sales agents	8	64	13	22		
	Outcome	Total dollar amount of approved KITSAP agreements	$27,576.68	$27,371.00	$50,172.00	$32,841.00		
	Outcome	Total value of estimated sales for companies assisted by the program	$1,226,000.00	$4,352,450.00	$6,723,660.00	$11,759,850.00		
	Output	Number of KITSAP applications received	16	17	28	17		
	Output	Percent of KITSAP applications approved	70.00%	70.00%	71.00%	65.00%		
International Division: State Trade Expansion Program								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Diversify the export markets for Kansas companies.	Outcome	Actual sales reported by companies assisted by the program	$1,226,000.00	$4,352,450.00	$12,211,364.00	5804271 (Ongoing)	$9,834,138.00	$9,834,138.00

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Diversify the export markets for Kansas companies.	Outcome	Number of assistances provided	21	34	33	21	25	25
		Number of companies assisted	20	30	24	21	25	25
	Output	Number of applications approved	12	30	33	21	32	32
		Number of applications received	12	33	33	21	33	32
Increase the number of Kansas companies starting to export.	Outcome	Actual sales reported by companies assisted by the program	$1,226,000.00	$4,352,450.00	$12,211,364.00	5804271 (Ongoing)	$9,834,138.00	$9,834,138.00
		Number of assistances provided	21	34	33	21	25	25
		Number of companies assisted	20	30	24	21	25	25
	Output	Number of applications approved	12	30	33	21	32	32
		Number of applications received	12	33	33	21	33	32
Office of Innovation: Angel Investor Tax Credit Program								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
	Outcome	(ROI) Company economic output/ tax credits utilized that year (CY)	$13.97	$5.79	$8.81	$6.00	$6.00	$0.00
Assist in the creation and expansion of Kansas businesses, which are job and wealth-creating enterprises.	Outcome	Total annual payroll (CY)	$12,056,933.00	$11,043,912.00	$9,811,498.00	$12,000,000.00	$13,200,000.00	$0.00
	Output	Annual revenue (CY)	$10,069,059.00	$6,421,722.00	$11,036,235.00	$12,000,000.00	$13,200,000.00	$0.00
Facilitate the availability of equity investment in businesses in the early stages of commercial development.		Tax credits issued	$500,000.00	$7,244,202.00	$3,765,226.00	$7,000,000.00	$7,700,000.00	$0.00
	Outcome	Total capital raised (CY)	$43,060,075.00	$24,460,547.00	$12,317,502.00	$18,000,000.00	$19,800,000.00	$0.00
	Output	Number of investors (CY)	209	200	143	136	175	0
Office of Innovation: Office of Innovation								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
		Number of ACCEL-KS projects awarded				2		
		Number of R&D/POC efforts				32		
		Total amount of ACCEL-KS dollars awarded				8.00E+05		

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Increase number of Kansas innovations reaching market through Proof of Concept program and the Small Business R&D Acceleration Grants program.	Output	Number of Proof of Concept awards	18	6	6			
		Number of Small Business R&D Acceleration Grants awarded		2	7			
Office of Rural Prosperity: Office of Rural Prosperity								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Collaborate with other state and local partners to increase or improve housing program opportunities, and provide support for communities in developing or redeveloping housing.	Outcome	Funding leveraged to support projects from outside organizations	$75,000.00	$1,250,000.00	$2,246,187.00	$1,168,145.00	$645,000.00	$800,000.00
		Participants trained in rural communities	437	650	813	614	700	700
	Output	Funding allocated to rural communities	$150,000.00	$5,840,114.00	$2,884,697.00	$3,900,990.00	$2,375,000.00	$2,375,000.00
		ORP trainings offered	17	26	20	33	25	30
Collaborate with other state and private industry partners to improve access to high speed internet in all areas of rural Kansas, as well as other key infrastructure needed to help communities prosper.	Outcome	Funding leveraged to support projects from outside organizations	$75,000.00	$1,250,000.00	$2,246,187.00	$1,168,145.00	$645,000.00	$800,000.00
		Participants trained in rural communities	437	650	813	614	700	700
	Output	Funding allocated to rural communities	$150,000.00	$5,840,114.00	$2,884,697.00	$3,900,990.00	$2,375,000.00	$2,375,000.00
		ORP trainings offered	17	26	20	33	25	30
Improve rural community growth through grassroots economic development trainings and tools, workforce recruitment, infrastructure improvements, and community resources that help foster entrepreneurship, innovation, community revitalization, building preservation/development, beautification, business development, technology, and quality job creation.	Outcome	Funding leveraged to support projects from outside organizations	$75,000.00	$1,250,000.00	$2,246,187.00	$1,168,145.00	$645,000.00	$800,000.00
		Participants trained in rural communities	437	650	813	614	700	700
	Output	Counties receiving ORP assistance	30	74	75	81	85	95
		Funding allocated to rural communities	$150,000.00	$5,840,114.00	$2,884,697.00	$3,900,990.00	$2,375,000.00	$2,375,000.00
		ORP trainings offered	17	26	20	33	25	30

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Partner with state, regional, and local agencies to improve childcare opportunities, training programs, and entrepreneurial programs to support the growth of childcare facilities in rural Kansas.	Outcome	Funding leveraged to support projects from outside organizations	$75,000.00	$1,250,000.00	$2,246,187.00	$1,168,145.00	$645,000.00	$800,000.00
		Participants trained in rural communities	437	650	813	614	700	700
	Output	Funding allocated to rural communities	$150,000.00	$5,840,114.00	$2,884,697.00	$3,900,990.00	$2,375,000.00	$2,375,000.00
		ORP trainings offered	17	26	20	33	25	30
Support efforts to improve and stabilize healthcare and wellness access in rural Kansas communities.	Outcome	Funding leveraged to support projects from outside organizations	$75,000.00	$1,250,000.00	$2,246,187.00	$1,168,145.00	$645,000.00	$800,000.00
		Participants trained in rural communities	437	650	813	614	700	700
	Output	Funding allocated to rural communities	$150,000.00	$5,840,114.00	$2,884,697.00	$3,900,990.00	$2,375,000.00	$2,375,000.00
		ORP trainings offered	17	26	20	33	25	30
Public Broadcasting Council: Public Broadcasting Council								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Leverage Collaborative Partnerships.	Outcome	Number of individuals reached by PBC resources (See Footnote 16)	2,996,210	2,925,198	2,944,376	2,944,380	2,950,000	2,950,000
		Number of Kansans who might tune into KPBC content weekly (See Footnote 17)	852,191	860,712	883,000	883,000	885,000	885,000
Literacy Support and Achievement.	Output	Number of programming hours generated by KPBC stations devoted to early childhood learning (See Footnote 14)	35,040	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
		Number of unique visitors to KPBC websites per year (See Footnote 15)	1,836,000	2,068,560	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
Rural Public Media Services.	Outcome	Cost per hour for KPBC station generated broadcast radio and television programming (See Footnote 10)	$2.28	$2.28	$3.20	$2.28	$2.28	$2.28

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Rural Public Media Services.	Outcome	Number of individuals reached by PBC resources (See Footnote 11)	2,996,210	2,925,198	2,944,376	2,944,380	2,950,000	2,950,000
		Number of Kansans who might tune into KPBC content weekly (See Footnote 12)	852,191	860,712	883,000	883,000	885,000	885,000
	Output	Number of unique visitors to KPBC websites per year (See Footnote 13)	1,836,000	2,068,560	2,100,000	2,150,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
Rural Opportunity Zones: Rural Opportunity Zones								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Bring educated professionals to the rural parts of Kansas.	Outcome	Number of individuals pending funding	97	102	135	141	135	0
		Qualified ROZ participants (pending distribution)	98	117	247	233	255	255
	Output	Total number of new ROZ applications received	131	74	127	153	120	0
Combat population decline in rural Kansas and reduce out-migration.	Outcome	Active counties	92	93	95	95	72	72
		Percentage of participants completed all 5 years	55.00%	42.00%	41.00%	45.00%	47.00%	50.00%
		Qualified ROZ participants (pending distribution)	98	117	247	233	255	255
	Output	Qualified counties	95	95	95	95	72	72
		Total dollar amount ROZ student loan payments: State portion	$456,000.00	$470,190.50	$474,053.00	$440,499.00	$350,000.00	$350,000.00
Tourism Division: Tourism Division								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Increase number of registered Agritourism businesses.	Output	Number of registered Agritourism businesses in Kansas	428	431	427	433	435	440
Increase number of visitors to Kansas.	Outcome	Number of visitors to Kansas	33,700,000	36,400,000	37,900,000	38,400,000	39,000,000	39,500,000
Increase statewide Transient Guest Tax collections.	Outcome	Amount of statewide Transient Guest Tax collections	$51,430,092.50	$59,781,952.00	$62,872,264.00	$65,232,034.43	$67,000,000.00	$67,500,000.00

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Increase visitor spending.	Outcome	Visitor spending in the state	$7,000,000,000.00	$7,700,000,000.00	$8,000,000,000.00	$8,200,000,000.00	$8,300,000,000.00	$8,400,000,000.00
Workforce AID/KTRAIN: Workforce AID/KTRAIN								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Deliver skilled employees to Kansas employers.	Outcome	Number of students enrolled	10	450	29		40	
Provide students with a contingent offer of employment and college credit/industry recognized credentials.	Outcome	Percent of students enrolled in training programs receiving industry credential/credit hours	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		100.00%	
Utilize new and innovative industry-driven talent solutions to develop short-term, customized training projects with employers and education institutions.	Outcome	Number of new projects with schools/companies	2	6	3		5	
Workforce Services: Foreign Labor Certification								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
		Adverse effect wage rate	$16.47	$17.33	$18.32	$19.21	$19.59	$19.99
Meet employer needs and enhance competitiveness of the nation.	Outcome	Inspected housing units	686	446	533	893	911	929
		Workers certified	1,998	425	977	2,354	2,401	2,449
	Output	H2-A applications	402	475	533	619	631	644
		H2-B applications	110	256	145	192	196	200
Workforce Services: Jobs for Veterans Grant								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Federal Outcome measure - Employment Rate 2nd quarter after exit (%), 54% or better.	Outcome	Employment rate: 2nd quarter after exit	50.00%	45.00%	57.00%	55.19%	56.30%	57.40%
Federal Outcome measure - Employment Rate 4th quarter after exit (%), 50% or better.	Outcome	Employment rate: 4th quarter after exit	52.00%	42.00%	51.00%	56.98%	58.10%	59.36%
		Median wages: 2nd quarter after exit	7,172	8,182	8,992	8485.58	8,656	8,829

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Workforce Services: My ReEmployment								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Increase the Employment Rate 2nd quarter after exit (%).	Outcome	Participants exiting enrollments	37,015	8,144	7,996	12,695	12,695	12,695
		Participants in compliance with services	25,212	4,575	5,455	8,379	8,379	8,379
Workforce Services: Older Kansans Employment Program								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Increase the number of placements into unsubsidized employment.	Outcome	Number of participants	948	1,262	1,534	1,952	1,991	2,031
		Number of placements	169	156	654	602	614	626
Workforce Services: Pathway Home 2								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Increase living wage employment for individuals exiting Kansas correctional facilities.	Outcome	Number of participants enrolled	49	289	965	507	507	52
		Number of participants obtaining full range of services	0	164	504	507	507	26
Workforce Services: Rapid Response Program								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
For WARN and Non-WARN events, offer all employers informational meetings and/or Rapid Response packet information, regardless of number of laid off workers.	Outcome	Number of affected employees	623	3,064	3,668	4,503	4,503	4,503
		Number of non-WARN notices	9	26	23	24	24	24
		Number of WARN notices	9	14	14	18	18	18
Workforce Services: Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Decrease the number of RESEA customer who fail to report for services.	Outcome	Failure to report rate (percent)	32.00%	29.00%	29.00%	24.00%	24.00%	24.00%
Number of claimants receiving Unemployment Benefits Served.	Outcome	Number of UI claimants scheduled for services	4,782	7,095	8,236	12,135	12,135	12,135

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Workforce Services: Registered Apprenticeship Program								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Expand Registered Apprenticeship through the registration of new sponsors and the expansion of existing sponsors.	Outcome	Number of active apprentices	1,907	1,012	2,708	2,376	3,385	3,453
		Number of new apprentices	862	277	1,733	1,552	2,166	2,209
	Output	Number of active programs	150	22	186	128	205	209
		Number of new programs	17	11	25	18	28	29
Workforce Services: Retaining Employment & Talent After Injury/Illness Network								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
To increase employment retention and labor force participation of individuals who acquire and/or are at risk of developing work disabilities.	Outcome	Number of participants enrolled	49	289	965	1,712	1,746	0
		Number of providers participating	34	240	578	756	771	0
Workforce Services: Senior Community Services Employment Program								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Increase Employment Rate 2nd Quarter after exit - 29%.	Outcome	Employment rate 2nd quarter after exit	25.00%	25.00%	30.00%	40.00%	40.80%	41.60%
Increase Employment Rate 4th Quarter after exit - 27.1%.	Outcome	Employment rate 4th quarter after exit	24.00%	18.00%	33.00%	20.90%	21.30%	21.73%
Increase Median Earnings (Quarter) - ($3465).	Outcome	Median earning	2,582	4,585	4,286	3,780	3,856	3,933
Workforce Services: Trade Adjustment Assistance Program								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Provide a variety of benefits and reemployment services to help unemployed workers prepare for and obtain suitable employment.	Outcome	RTAA customers served	43	14	0	0	0	0

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Provide aid to workers who lose their jobs or have hours of work and wages reduced as a result of increased imports.	Outcome	TAA certified petitions	46	0	1	1	0	0
		TAA customers served	805	308	1,031	17	10	5
Workforce Services: Wagner-Peyser Act								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
WIOA Title III, Federal Outcome measure - Employment Rate 4th quarter after exit (%).	Outcome	Employment rate: 4th quarter after exit (percent)	66.00%	68.00%	76.00%	68.74%	70.10%	71.50%
WIOA, Title III Federal Outcome measure - Employment Rate 2nd quarter after exit (%).		Number of customer chats on live chat on KansasWorks.com	16,922	6,021	6,283	8,758	8,933	9,112
	Outcome	Employment rate: 2nd quarter after exit (percent)	67.00%	74.00%	75.00%	69.00%	70.40%	71.80%
	Output	Number of job seekers referred to employment	32,847	29,756	32,361	32,917	33,575	34,247
		Number of participants registered for services	909,963	909,963	431,654	929,572	948,163	967,127
WIOA, Title III, Federal Outcome measure - Median earnings 2nd quarter after exit ($).	Outcome	Median earnings 2nd quarter after exit (dollars)	$5,959.00	$8,474.00	$8,722.00	$8,140.42	$8,303.00	$8,469.00
Workforce Services: Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Assist Kansas Employers in utilizing the WOTC Program and increase the number of qualified certification requests for approval.	Outcome	Approved certifications	33,893	10,073	5,672	5,326	5,433	5,541
		New certification requests	66,890	44,790	38,883	37,114	37,856	38,613
		Total tax credit awarded	89,835,000	25,667,200	14,421,800	13,641,200	13,914,024	14,192,304

Goal	Type	Measure	2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Workforce Services: Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Assist Kansans', including youth and those with significant barriers to employment, into high-quality jobs and careers and help employers retain skilled workers.	Outcome	Adult: Credential attainment (percent)	81.00%	70.00%	79.00%	62.78%	64.04%	65.32%
		Adult: Employment rate 2nd quarter after exit (percent)	75.00%	79.00%	74.00%	71.56%	72.99%	74.45%
		Adult: Employment rate: 4th quarter after exit (percent)	72.00%	76.00%	77.00%	69.98%	71.38%	72.81%
		Adult: Measurable skills gain (percent)	75.00%	52.00%	70.00%	50.51%	51.52%	52.55%
		Adult: Median earnings: 2nd quarter after exit (dollars)	$7,118.00	$8,420.00	$8,410.00	$8,174.37	$8,337.86	$8,504.61
		Dislocated worker: Credential attainment (percent)	75.00%	79.00%	85.00%	77.33%	78.88%	80.45%
		Dislocated worker: Employment rate: 2nd quarter after exit (percent)	80.00%	87.00%	87.00%	80.68%	82.29%	83.94%
		Dislocated worker: Employment rate: 4th quarter after exit (percent)	78.00%	87.00%	87.00%	85.41%	87.12%	88.86%
		Dislocated worker: Measurable skills gain (percent)	76.00%	58.00%	88.00%	65.93%	67.25%	68.59%
		Dislocated worker: Median earnings: 2nd quarter after exit (dollars)	$9,965.00	$11,109.00	$13,052.00	$14,828.94	$15,125.52	$15,428.03
		Youth: Credential attainment (percent)	60.00%	59.00%	60.00%	52.38%	53.43%	54.50%
		Youth: Employment rate: 2nd quarter after exit (percent)	76.00%	77.00%	78.00%	73.78%	75.26%	76.76%
		Youth: Employment rate: 4th quarter after exit (percent)	72.00%	81.00%	74.00%	73.00%	74.46%	75.95%
		Youth: Measurable skills gain (percent)	64.00%	39.00%	60.00%	43.58%	44.45%	45.34%
		Youth: Median earnings: 2nd quarter after exit (dollars)	$3,421.00	$4,622.00	$5,095.00	$4,233.96	$4,318.64	$4,405.01

			2022 Actuals	2023 Actuals	2024 Actuals	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Increase the number of Kansans' served (Adult, Dislocated Worker, Youth).	Output	Adults served	888	3,076	2,703	2,296	2,342	2,389
		Dislocated workers served	152	616	315	304	310	316
		Youth served	108	231	599	621	633	646
Workforce Services: Workforce Services								
Goal	**Type**	**Measure**						
Performance Accountability and Transparency.		Number of job orders	71,215	60,855	38,190	36,679	37,413	38,161
		Number of job seeker resumes	8,691	8,154	9,895	12,604	12,856	13,113
		Percentage entered employment (Adult) 2nd quarter after exit	75.00%	75.00%	75.00%	69.51%	70.89%	72.31%
	Outcome	Number of customer service survey responses	2,414	3,537	3,830	4,318	4,404	4,492
		Number of jobs created or retained	17,535	13,876	16,977	17,755	18,110	18,472
		Number of participants trained	1,668	1,078	1,201	1,173	1,196	1,220
Technology Integration.		Number of participants served with core services	21,318	25,563	27,005	17,941	18,300	18,666
	Output	Number of employer contacts on KansasWorks.com	11,045	10,054	9,894	9,735	9,930	10,128
		Number of job seeker users on KansasWorks.com	922,689	909,963	664,265	929,572	948,163	967,127

Footnotes

- Footnote 1: International project data is included in the International Division section
- Footnote 2: International project data is included in the International Division section
- Footnote 3: FY 2021 actuals include data associated with COVID-19 funding from CARES Act.
- Footnote 4: FY 2021 actuals include data associated with COVID-19 funding from CARES Act.
- Footnote 5: FY 2021 actuals include data associated with COVID-19 funding from CARES Act.
- Footnote 6: FY 2021 actuals include data associated with COVID-19 funding from CARES Act.
- Footnote 7: FY 2021 actuals include data associated with COVID-19 funding from CARES Act.

- Footnote 8: FY 2021 actuals include data associated with COVID-19 funding from CARES Act.
- Footnote 9: FY 2021 actuals include data associated with COVID-19 funding from CARES Act.
- Footnote 10: Calculated based on KPBC funding received through the Kansas Department of Commerce. Amount is based upon grant total, thus remains the same.
- Footnote 11: Data calculated from total KPBC program funding, including KPBC member station budgets.
- Footnote 12: Data calculated from total KPBC program funding, including KPBC member station budgets.
- Footnote 13: Data calculated from total KPBC program funding, including KPBC member station budgets. KPBC created special KSDE programs when schools closed.
- Footnote 14: Data calculated from total KPBC program funding, including KPBC member station budgets.
- Footnote 15: Data calculated from total KPBC program funding, including KPBC member station budgets. KPBC created special KSDE programs when schools closed.
- Footnote 16: Data calculated from total KPBC program funding, including KPBC member station budgets.
- Footnote 17: Data calculated from total KPBC program funding, including KPBC member station budgets.
- Footnote 18: FY2020 and FY2022 Actuals include CARES and ARPA COVID relief programs
- Footnote 19: FY2020 and FY2022 Actuals include CARES and ARPA COVID relief programs
- Footnote 20: FY2020 and FY2022 Actuals include CARES and ARPA COVID relief programs
- Footnote 21: National accreditation standards changes in 2023 will cause percentages to lower while communities work to adjust to new these new standards.