

## America's Job Link Alliance (AJLA)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

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, 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.

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, which is short for 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.

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		Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific	KSA 74-5002y	Discretionary	No	16

### Program Goals

- A. Increase revenue by 10%.
- B. Improve website user experience.

### Program History

America's Job Link Alliance-Technical Support (AJLA-TS) is now in its 52nd 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 since 1999.

America's Job Link Alliance-Technical Support (AJLA-TS) has served as the national information systems development and support center for AJLA since 2002. 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, a state -government agency. AJLA-TS operates with statutory authority established in 1987 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.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Average page views (thousands)	B				#DIV/0!	9.5	9.55
2. Average load times (seconds)	B				#DIV/0!	3.5	3.55
<b>Output Measures</b>							
3. Number of states using JobLink	A	10	9	9	9.3	9	10
4. Number of states using CertLink	A	4	4	4	4.0	5	5
5. Number of states using VOCAL	A	1	2	2	1.7	2	2
6. Number of states using Mobile	A	1	2	2	1.7	3	3

### Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ 76,463	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	5,236,730	5,504,009	5,631,455	5,578,976	554,980	5,254,871
Federal Funds	309,745	542,768	580,419	826,861	1,123,510	1,125,487
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,622,938</b>	<b>\$6,046,777</b>	<b>\$ 6,211,874</b>	<b>\$6,405,837</b>	<b>\$1,678,490</b>	<b>\$6,380,358</b>

## Athletic Commission

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

The Athletic Commission regulates combat sports in line with accepted industry standards. If it were not in place 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 a opportunity to compete in front of their friends and family and bring much needed revenue to the state.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific      K.S.A. 74-50, 183	Mandatory	No	17

### Program Goals

A. Regulate and facilitate high quality competitive sporting events, while striving to protect the health and welfare of all participants and spectators

B. Increase number of licenses issue to participants and officials by expanding the industry across Kansas

C. 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

### Program 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.

### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of events sanctioned		94	57	39	63.3	70	90
2. Overall Revenue		\$113,885	\$59,404	\$42,449	71,913	\$70,000	\$100,000
3. Combat Sports shows sanctioned		27	25	26	26.0	30	35
<i>Output Measures</i>							
4. Number of fines issued		0	0	0	0.0	0	0
5. Number of fighters, promoters, referees, judges and doctors certified		511	486	324	440.3	400	500

### Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	99,100	125,604	117,222	128,478	209,463	205,414
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 99,100</b>	<b>\$ 125,604</b>	<b>\$ 117,222</b>	<b>\$ 128,478</b>	<b>\$ 209,463</b>	<b>\$ 205,414</b>

## Program: Office of Broadband Development

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

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	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific IKE Transportation SB 173; Executive Order 20.67	Mandatory	No	9

### Program Goals

- A. Award infrastructure grants to expand broadband availability to premises where needed  
 B. 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  
 C. Facilitate federal broadband funding investments in Kansas

### Program 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. OBD commissioned a state broadband study to set key priorities for broadband investments and 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.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Number of premises connected (CERG+BAG)*	A			47,579	47,579	7,500	10,000
2. Number of funding program applications submitted or supported*				45	45	500	1,000
<i>Output Measures</i>							
3. Number of grant applications received*				160	160	200	250
4. Number of grant applications approved*				105	105	125	130

\*FY2021 actuals includes data associated with Covid funding from CARES Act.

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	-	-	-	\$65,000,000	\$144,000,000	\$500,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$65,000,000</b>	<b>\$144,000,000</b>	<b>\$500,000,000</b>

## Program: Office of Rural Prosperity

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

The Office of Rural Prosperity provides dedicated support for rural communities in Kansas based on feedback from these rural communities. Currently these areas are in Housing, Childcare, Workforce, Healthcare, Arts & Culture, Diversity, and Broadband/Infrastructure. The consequences for not funding ORP would be to slow progress in these areas for rural Kansas, which would only intensify the rapid decline for these issues brought forth by these rural communities as priorities, likely contributing to further population loss for these areas.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
General	Discretionary	No	18

### Program Goals

- A. Collaborate with other state and local partners to increase or improve housing program opportunities, and provide support for communities in developing or redeveloping housing.
- B. 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.
- C. Improve rural community business growth through grassroots economic development trainings, tools, infrastructure, and resources that help foster entrepreneurship, innovation, building preservation/development, technology, and quality job creation.
- D. Support efforts to improve and stabilize healthcare and wellness access in rural Kansas communities.
- E. 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 businesses grow in rural regions.

### Program History

The Office of Rural Prosperity was established in 2018 under Lt. Governor Lynn Rogers. In 2021, this office was moved into the Kansas Department of Commerce, as a stand alone department under Deputy Secretary Bill Murphy and LG/Secretary Toland. A new Director of ORP was hired in late May 2021.

### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Dollars Invested into Housing Programs	A			\$103,000	103000	\$100,000	\$150,000
2. Trainings offered (Childcare/Eco Devo)	B, C		1	5	3	7	10
3. Housing investment made in Rural Communities by state agencies	A		\$6,528,000	\$7,000,000	\$6,764,000	\$8,000,000	\$10,000,000
<i>Output Measures</i>							
4. Creation of Land banks in rural	A		2	5	3.5	7	10
5. New RHID Projects underway	A		5	11	8	15	20
<i>Additional Measures as Necessary</i>							
6. Broadband expansion projects in Rural Kansas	E			5	5	10	15
7. Healthcare/Wellness programs initiated	D			2	2	4	6

### Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	491,230	496,487	597,282	432,168
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 491,230</b>	<b>\$ 496,487</b>	<b>\$ 597,282</b>	<b>\$ 432,168</b>

## Public Broadcasting Council

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Not funding of 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	Mandatory vs. Discretionary Discretionary	MOE/Match Rgt. No	Priority Level
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### Program Goals

A. Rural Public Media Services  
B. Literacy Support and Achievement  
C. Leverage Collaborative Partnerships

### Program 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. Unreflected 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.

### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3-yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of Individuals reached by PBC resources <sup>1*</sup>		2,934,240	2,937,174	2,913,000	2928138	2,929,604	2,946,303
2. Number of Kansas who might tune into KPBC content weekly*				847,361	847,361	852,191	857,048
3. Cost per hour for KPBC station generated broadcast radio and television programming <sup>2</sup>				\$2.28	2.28	\$2.28	\$2.28

<sup>1</sup>KPBC provides coverage to the entire state population, available to anyone with access to a radio, television, computer, tablet and/or "smart" phone/device

<sup>2</sup>Calculated based on KPBC funding received through the Kansas Department of Commerce

#### *Output Measures*

4. Number of programming hours generated by KPBC stations devoted to early childhood learning*							
			35,040	35,040	35,040	35,040	35,040
5. Number of unique visitors to KPBC websites per year*			1,800,000	1,800,000	1,836,000	1,872,000	1,872,000

\*Data calculated from total KPBC program funding, including KPBC member station budgets.

### Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>	<b>\$ 500,000</b>

## Workforce AID (Aligned with Industry Demand)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Kansas employers would not have short-term, customized training with college credit and industry-recognized credentials available to them to build and sustain their talent pipeline. Employers would not be able to hire trained and skilled employees. 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	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
General	N/A	No	

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### Program Goals

- A. Utilize new and innovative industry-driven talent solutions to develop short-term, customized training projects with employers and education.
- B. Deliver skilled employees to Kansas employers.
- C. Provide students with a contingent offer of employment and college credit/industry recognized credentials.
- D. Build and deliver a sustainable talent supply chain for Kansas industries.

### Program 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.

### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Percent of students enrolled in training programs receiving industry Credential/Credit Hours	C	100%	100%	100%	1	100%	100%
2. Number of new projects with Schools/Companies	A	2	4	1	2.3	8	16
3. Number of students enrolled	B	58	85	10	51	80	160

### Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	227,204	186,461	649,572	99,826
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 227,204</b>	<b>\$ 186,461</b>	<b>\$ 649,572</b>	<b>\$ 99,826</b>

## Program: Business Development

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

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 go after new business, loss of funding would make it difficult for the state of Kansas to compete for this new business.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rgt.	Priority Level
General      NA	Discretionary	No	1

### Program Goals

- A. Increase new business to Kansas
- B. Retain businesses in Kansas

### Program 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.

### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of jobs created or retained through business development efforts	A, B	25,458	14,458	17,241	19,052	20,958	21,482
2. Private capital investment (in billions) in Kansas through Commerce programs	A, B	\$1.42	\$1.50	\$4.31	\$2.41	\$2.65	2.71
3. Number of jobs created or retained through business recruitment efforts	A, B	8,573	2,887	7,397	6,286	6,914	7,087
4. Number of jobs created or retained through retention/expansion efforts	A, B	16,460	11,126	9,844	12,477	13,724	14,068
<i>Output Measures</i>							
5. Number of projects opened by business development staff	A, B	165	324	519	336	370	380
6. Number of face to face business contacts	A, B	806	540	1346	897	987	826
7. Number of business recruitment projects opened	A	128	140	149	139	153	157
8. Percent of business recruitment projects approved	A	36%	15%	15%	22%	24%	25%

### Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

## Sub Program: Promoting Employment Across Kansas Program (PEAK)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Loss of job and economic growth in our State.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific KSA 74-50,210 - 74-50,219	Mandatory	No	4

### Program Goals

- A. To foster economic development and the creation of new jobs and opportunities for the citizens of Kansas.  
 B. To incentivize the location of business facilities, other operations and jobs in Kansas.

### Program 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.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Number of direct jobs created or	A,B	19,616	22,218	TBD	20,917	21,000	22,000
2. Total state withholding taxes	B	\$46.9	\$49.2	TBD	48.05	\$49.5	\$50.0
3. Number of indirect jobs created	A,B	11,500	14,500	TBD	13,000	13,500	14,300
4. State and local tax revenue estimates (in millions)	A,B	\$206.3	\$216.4	TBD	\$211.35	\$217.8	\$220.0
5. Total ROI estimates on the state withholding taxes retained by all PEAK participant companies (in billions)	A,B	\$2.6	\$2.8	TBD	\$2.7	\$2.8	\$2.85
6. Kansas economic growth estimates (in billions)	A,B	\$45.0	\$47.2	TBD	\$46.1	\$47.5	\$48.0
<b>Output Measures</b>							
7. Number of PEAK applications received	A,B	69	71	59	66.3	67	70
8. Number of executed PEAK agreements	A,B	27	62	43	44	45	50
9. Total dollar amount of PEAK application fees	A,B	\$51,750	\$53,250	\$44,250	\$49,750	\$50,250	\$52,500

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

## Sub\_Program: High Performance Incentive Program (HPIP)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Loss of jobs and new capital investment by eligible companies in our State.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific      79-32,160a	Mandatory	No	5

### Program Goals

- A. To increase wages and economic development  
B. To encourage eligible companies to increase capital investment  
C.

### Program 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, pay above-average wages for their industry. During the 2020 legislative session, Senate Bill 65 was signed into law by Governor Kelley. 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.

### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Total amount of Projects' estimated capital expenditures (in billions)	B	\$2.24	\$2.10	\$4.51	2.95	\$3.50	\$3.50
2. HPIP certifications issued	A, B	302	304	280	295.3	300	315
3. Total dollar amount of HPIP applications fees received	A, B	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$94,250	\$108,083	\$100,750	\$106,000
<i>Output Measures</i>							
4. Additional Output Measure					#DIV/0!		
5. Additional Output Measure					#DIV/0!		

### Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

## Sub\_Program: Job Creation Fund (JCF)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

If JCF is not funded, we will not be able to compete for projects; leading to a loss in new job and bringing new businesses to the state.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific      74-50,224	Mandatory	No	3

### Program Goals

A. Promoting job creation and economic development activity

### Program 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).

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Jobs Created	A.	2,280	2,822	3,837	2,980	4,000	4,000
2. Total ROI for program dollars	A.	\$80,190,000	\$348,876,000	\$379,960,099	\$269,675,366	\$396,000,000	\$396,000,000
3. ROI of State and Local tax revenue for program dollars	A.	\$12,757,500	\$55,503,000	\$60,448,198	\$42,902,899	\$63,000,000	\$63,000,000
<i>Output Measures</i>							
4. Number of JCF applications received	A.	10	12	16	13	16	16
5. Percent of JCF applications approved	A.	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
6. Total dollar amount of JCF application fees	A.	\$6,750	\$7,600	\$11,250	\$8,533	\$12,000	12,000
7. Total dollar amount of approved JCF agreements	A.	\$2,025,000	\$8,810,000	\$9,594,952	\$6,809,984	\$10,000,000	10,000,000

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,701,013	\$ 6,500,000	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	125,704	1,576,688	575,457	391,906	2,774,542	7,057,921
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 125,704</b>	<b>\$ 1,576,688</b>	<b>\$ 575,457</b>	<b>\$ 4,092,919</b>	<b>\$ 9,274,542</b>	<b>\$ 7,057,921</b>

## Sub\_Program: Ks Industrial Training and Ks Industrial Retraining Programs (KIT & KIR)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Loss of a necessary tool used to create jobs, retrain/retain existing workers, and grow the economy.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific      KSA 74-5066	Mandatory	Yes	8

### Program Goals

A. Provide training awards for net new job creation  
B. Provide training awards for existing Kansas workers  
C.

### Program History

The Kansas Industrial Training (KIT) started in 1978 to promote private sector training projects. In 1989, the KS Legislature created the Kansas Industrial Retraining (KIR) program for KS 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.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Total net new job trainees	A	1,514	2,746	1,772	2010.666667	1,949	1,949
2. Total existing job trainees	B	3,807	3,414	1,381	2867.333333	1,519	1,519
2. Total ROI for program dollars invested	A,B	\$ 73,813,000	\$ 53,520,000	\$ 40,140,000	55824333.33	\$ 40,140,000	\$ 40,140,000
3. ROI of State and Local tax revenue for program dollars	A,B	\$ 6,454,500	\$ 4,680,000	\$ 3,510,000	4881500	\$ 3,510,000	\$ 3,510,000
5. Total Award Amount	A,B	\$ 1,655,000	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 900,000	1251666.667	\$ 900,000	\$ 900,000
<i>Output Measures</i>							
6. Number of new KIT KIR Projects	A,B	75	90	78	81	85	85
7. Total Dollar amount in App Fees	A,B	\$ 38,500.00	\$ 46,000.00	\$ 39,500.00	41333.33333	\$ 42,500.00	42,500.00

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	690,074	1,008,406	592,054	768,780	918,715	914,311
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 690,074</b>	<b>\$ 1,008,406</b>	<b>\$ 592,054</b>	<b>\$ 768,780</b>	<b>\$ 918,715</b>	<b>\$ 914,311</b>

### Sub\_Program: Private Activity Bonds (PAB)

#### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Could result in lack of funding for certain housing projects, the beginning farmers program, and the first-time home buyers program

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific      K.S.A. 74-5058	Mandatory	No	

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#### Program Goals

- A. Process applications, provide allocations, and manage the bond cap
- B. Ensure that the allocation is expended each year for projects and first-time home buyers program

#### Program History

State and local governments issue these bonds to finance projects or activities. Private investors buy the bonds in exchange for future principal and interest payments.

#### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>CY 2019*</i>	<i>CY 2020*</i>	<i>CY 2021*</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of Applications Received		13	8	TBD	10.5	15	15
2. Number of Applications Approved		13	8	TBD	10.5	15	15
3. Total Application Fees		\$9,750	\$6,000	TBD	\$7,875	\$11,250	11250
<i>Output Measures</i>							
4. Allocation Amount Received		\$321,775,000	\$321,775,000	\$324,995,000	\$322,848,333	\$326,000,000	\$328,000,000
5. Allocation Amount Approved		\$321,775,000	\$321,775,000	\$324,995,000	\$322,848,333	\$326,000,000	\$328,000,000

\*Prior to FY22 measures tracked by Calendar year.

#### Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

## Sub\_Program: Office of Minority and Women Business Development

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

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 to meet goals of governmental agencies utilizing federal funds required to utilize certified minority and women-owned businesses as well as private industry for their supplier diversity programs. 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 and supported.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
General      N/A	Discretionary	No	15

### Program Goals

- A. Increase number of certifications by 10% overall to include out reach to Western Kansas.  
 B. Collaborate with the Office of Contracts and Procurement to increase state contracting opportunities.  
 C. Continue to provide business development services to women and minority businesses.

### Program 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 Joan 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 Kathleen 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).

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Number of certified companies	A, B	134	148	116	132.7	142	160
2. Number of workshops conducted	A, B	8	13	13	11.3	15	18

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	140,656	204,819	194,139	169,235	189,657	188,197
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 140,656</b>	<b>\$ 204,819</b>	<b>\$ 194,139</b>	<b>\$ 169,235</b>	<b>\$ 189,657</b>	<b>\$ 188,197</b>

## Program: Workforce Services Division

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Workforce Services Division is responsible for the links to businesses (employers) and education institutions to ensure the placement of qualified and skilled workers. The division and its partners are dependent upon the federal funding to ensure Kansans are receiving proper core and intensive services via training opportunities and job referral 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 employer job orders within the state job board. Funding is vital to maintain an integrated, demand-driven statewide network.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific Workforce Innovation Opportunity Act (WIOA) 20 CFR Part IV	Mandatory	No	2

### Program Goals

- A. Customer Service
- B. Performance Accountability and Transparency
- C. System Messaging and Awareness
- D. Technology Integration

### Program 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 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 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 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 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). WIA focused on the delivery of workforce development programs and services through a 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.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. # Customer Service Survey	A	7,206	12,612	5,037	8285	6,000	6,750
2. # Jobs Created or Retained	B	15,238	12,349	10,941	12842.67	13,742	14,704
3. # Participants Trained	B	13,545	7,909	3,765	8406.333	8,995	9,624
<i>Output Measures</i>							
4. # Job Seeker Users on KW.com	D	N/A	313,029	446,319	379674	406,251	434,689
5. # Employer Contacts on KW.com	D	11,250	6,796	10,656	9567.333	10,237	10,954
<i>Additional Measures as Necessary</i>							

6. # Participants Served with Core	B	63,397	42,722	19,143	41,754	44,677	47,804
7. % Entered Employment (Adult)	B	78.4%	75.5%	72.4%	0.754333	76.0%	76.0%
8. # Job Orders	B	206,826	170,288	318,342	231,818.7	248,046	265,409
9. # Job Seeker Resumes	B	8,328	6,796	35,630	16,918	18,102	19,369

\*Core Services includes, but is not limited to: Job Search Counseling, Resume Writing, Career Guidance, Workforce Information Services and more.

**Funding**

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

## Sub\_Program: Wagner Peyser

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

This is a federally funded program by DOL 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	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific Title III of Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act	Mandatory	No	

### Program Goals

- A. WIOA, Title III Federal Outcome measure - Employment Rate 2nd quarter after exit (%)  
 B. WIOA Title III, Federal Outcome measure - Employment Rate 4th quarter after exit (%)  
 C. WIOA, Title III, Federal Outcome measure - Median earnings 2nd quarter after exit (\$)

### Program 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 visiting a workforce center.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Employment Rate 2nd quarter after exit(percent)	A	72.13	70.6	65.46	69.40	70	70.5
2. Employment Rate 4th quarter after exit(percent)	B	71.37	69.17	64.6	68.38	68.8	69.8
3. Median earnings 2nd quarter after exit(dollars)	C	\$ 5,505.00	\$ 5,664.00	\$ 5,539.00	\$ 5,569.33	\$ 5,356.00	\$ 5,356.00
<i>Output Measures</i>							
4.# Participants Registered for Services		378,607	369,339	830,283	526,076	562,902	602,305
5. # Job Seekers Referred to Employment		54,924	50,819	32,830	46,191	49,424	52,884
<i>Additional Measures as Necessary</i>							
6. # Customer Chats on Live Chat on KW.com		N/A	5,892	11,861	8,877	9,498	10,163

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	\$ 5,723,529	\$ 5,981,689	\$ 5,879,736	\$ 4,928,452	\$ 4,963,076	\$ 4,977,114
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,723,529</b>	<b>\$ 5,981,689</b>	<b>\$ 5,879,736</b>	<b>\$ 4,928,452</b>	<b>\$ 4,963,076</b>	<b>\$ 4,977,114</b>

## Sub\_Program: Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

RESEA is a federally funded program through USDOL Employment and Training Administration. If not funded the program will not meet grant requirements and will lose associated grant funds

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific 42 U.S.C. 506	Mandatory	No	

### Program Goals

- A. Number of claimants receiving Unemployment Benefits Served  
 B. Decrease the number of RESEA customer who fail to report for services

### Program 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 provides 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.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Number of UI Claimants scheduled for services	A			FY21 actuals aren't available due to a change in how the data is collected and the measures are calculated.			
		13,251	22,294		17,773	7,000	7,000
2. Failure to Report rate (%)	B			FY21 actuals aren't available due to a change in how the data is collected and the measures are calculated.			
		30%	35%		33%	25%	25%

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	669,283	665,253	898,900	983,015	1,205,183	1,210,190
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 669,283</b>	<b>\$ 665,253</b>	<b>\$ 898,900</b>	<b>\$ 983,015</b>	<b>\$ 1,205,183</b>	<b>\$ 1,210,190</b>

## Sub\_Program: My (Re)Employment

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Would not meet the statutory requirement of HB 2196

Statutory Basis		Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rgt.	Priority Level
Specific	HB2196	Mandatory	No	

### Program Goals

- A. Increase the Employment Rate 2nd quarter after exit (%)  
 B. Increase Employment Rate 4th quarter after exit (%)  
 C.

### Program History

Beginning June 2021, 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.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Reemployment Rate in the 2nd Quarter after Program Exit	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70	70.5
2. Reemployment Rate for all UI Eligible Participants in the 2nd Quarter Exit	B	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	68.8	69.8
3. Median Earnings in the 2nd Quarter after Program Exit	C	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5,356	\$ 5,356

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 94,300	\$ 94,300
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 94,300</b>	<b>\$ 94,300</b>

## Sub\_Program: Jobs for Veterans Grants

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

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	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific 38 U.S.C 4101 (4); 38 U.S.C 4211 (4)	Mandatory	No	

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### Program Goals

A. Federal Outcome measure - Employment Rate 2nd quarter after exit (%), 54% or better  
 B. Federal Outcome measure - Employment Rate 4th quarter after exit (%), 50% or better  
 C. Federal Outcome measure - Median earnings 2nd quarter after exit (\$), \$5,939 or better

### Program 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 that particular to the veteran including the (VR&E) counselor and DVOP a smooth transition into civilian employment.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Employment Rate -2nd Quarter-	A	55.7	54.8	51.8	54.1	54	55
2. Employment Rate -4th Quarter-	B	51.7	51	51.4	51.4	52	53
3. Median Wages - 2nd Quarter- After Exit	C	\$ 6,613	\$ 6,656	\$ 6,634	\$ 6,634	\$ 6,700	\$ 6,700

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	1,587,725	1,614,964	1,606,544	1,442,150	1,428,263	1,427,358
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,587,725</b>	<b>\$ 1,614,964</b>	<b>\$ 1,606,544</b>	<b>\$ 1,442,150</b>	<b>\$ 1,428,263</b>	<b>\$ 1,427,358</b>

## Sub\_Program: Foreign Labor Certification

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Federally funded, if not funded the program will not meet federal requirements.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 - CFR Title 20 Part 655 Subpart A & B	Mandatory	No	

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### Program Goals

A. Meet employer needs and enhance competitiveness of the nation.

### Program 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.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Inspected Housing Units	A	318	404	531	417.67	400	400
2. Workers Certified	A	1121	1432	1605	1386	1400	1400
<i>Output Measures</i>							
3. H2-A Applications	A	204	265	327	265.3	300	300
4. H2-B Applications	A	47	55	58	53.3	50	50
<i>Additional Measures as Necessary</i>							
5. Adverse Effect Wage Rate		\$ 14.39	\$ 14.99	\$ 15.89	15.09	\$ 16.00	\$ 16.00

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	132,636	135,607	124,108	108,511	77,964	77,938
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 132,636</b>	<b>\$ 135,607</b>	<b>\$ 124,108</b>	<b>\$ 108,511</b>	<b>\$ 77,964</b>	<b>\$ 77,938</b>

## Sub\_Program: Older Kansas Employment Program (OKEP)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

If the program is not funded we will not be able to provide employment placement services to Kansans 55 and older.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rgt.	Priority Level
Specific KSA 75-5741	Mandatory	Yes	

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### Program Goals

A. Increase the number of placements into unsubsidized employment

### Program History

OKEP is funded by the Kansas Legislature and is designed to provide employment placement services to Kansans 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. With the increase in allocation, OKEP was expanded to new areas of the state, allowing for more older workers to benefit from the specialized program.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
Number of Participants	A	2,432	2,826	1,870	2,376	2,400	2,400
Number of Placements	A	681	789	575	682	620	620

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	232,898	467,787	571,688	\$ 437,363	\$ 580,315	\$ 503,146
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 232,898</b>	<b>\$ 467,787</b>	<b>\$ 571,688</b>	<b>\$ 437,363</b>	<b>\$ 580,315</b>	<b>\$ 503,146</b>

## Sub\_Program: Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

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	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of	Mandatory	No	14

### Program Goals

- A. Assist Kansans', including youth and those with significant barriers to employment, into high-quality jobs and careers and help employers retain skilled workers
- B. Increase the number of Kansans' served (Adult, Dislocated Worker, Youth)

### Program 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 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.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Adult - Employment Rate 2nd quarter after exit(percent)	A	78.4%	75.5%	72.4%	75.5%	73.0%	74.0%
2. Adult - Employment Rate 4th quarter after exit(percent)	A	76.6%	74.7%	69.7%	73.7%	71.0%	72.0%
3. Adult - Median earnings 2nd quarter after exit(dollars)	A	\$ 5,551	\$ 6,244	\$ 6,870	\$ 6,222	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,200
4. Adult - Credential Attainment(percent)	A	74.7%	71.9%	79.7%	75.4%	80.0%	81.0%
5. Adult - Measurable Skills Gain(percent)	A			65.6%	65.6%	6600.0%	6700.0%
6. DW - Employment Rate 2nd quarter after exit(percent)	A	85.8%	87.0%	75.1%	82.6%	75.0%	77.0%
7. DW - Employment Rate 4th quarter after exit(percent)	A	83.1%	83.1%	78.1%	81.4%	79.0%	80.0%
8. DW - Median earnings 2nd quarter after exit(dollars)	A	\$ 10,118	9,762	9,528	9,803	9,600	9,700
9. DW - Credential Attainment(percent)	A	85.8%	87.0%	91.4%	88.1%	88.0%	89.0%
10. DW - Measurable Skills Gain(percent)	A			78.4%	78.4%	79.0%	80.0%
11. Youth - Employment Rate 2nd quarter after exit(percent)	A	76.1%	76.1%	73.9%	75.4%	74.0%	75.0%
12. Youth - Employment Rate 4th quarter after exit(percent)	A	76.6%	75.9%	67.3%	73.3%	65.0%	66.0%
13. Youth - Median earnings 2nd quarter after exit(dollars)	A			\$ 2,900	\$ 2,900	\$ 3,250	\$ 3,500
14. Youth - Credential Attainment(percent)	A	58.2%	62.8%	66.5%	62.5%	66.0%	67.0%
15. Youth - Measurable Skills Gain(percent)	A			47.2%	47.2%	49.0%	51.0%
<b>Output Measures</b>							
16. Adults served	B	3795	2751	2063	2869.7	2250	2500
17. DW's served	B	458	592	1233	761.0	1000	750
18. Youth served	B	884	637	472	664.3	600	700

## Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	15,101,261	14,391,571	12,615,682	11,117,932	11,345,644	11,346,366
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 15,101,261</b>	<b>\$ 14,391,571</b>	<b>\$ 12,615,682</b>	<b>\$ 11,117,932</b>	<b>\$ 11,345,644</b>	<b>\$ 11,346,366</b>

## Sub\_Program: Rapid Response

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Rapid Response is a federally funded program thru USDOL (WIOA) - 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	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rgt.	Priority Level
Specific      682.300-682.370	Mandatory	No	

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### Program Goals

A. For WARN and Non-WARN events, offer all employers informational meetings, regardless of number of laid off workers and/or Rapid Response packet information.

### Program History

The 1988 passage of the Economic Dislocation and Worker Adjustment Assistance Act (EDWAA), which amended JTPA, 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.

### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of WARN notices	A	94	62	17	57.7	15	15
2. Number of nonWARN notices	A	61	55	22	46.0	20	20
3. Number of affected employees	A	20,966	16,857	4,140	13,987.7	4,000	4,000

### Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	749,818	546,168	559,051	517,845	392,921	394,003
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 749,818</b>	<b>\$ 546,168</b>	<b>\$ 559,051</b>	<b>\$ 517,845</b>	<b>\$ 392,921</b>	<b>\$ 394,003</b>

## Sub\_Program: Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Federally Funded, US DOL. If not funded the program will not meet federal requirements.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rgt.	Priority Level
Specific Trade Act of 1974, as amended (20 CFR Part 617)	Mandatory	No	

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### Program Goals

- A. Provide aid to workers who lose their jobs or whose hours of work and wages are reduced as a result of increased imports.  
 B. Provide a variety of benefits and reemployment services to help unemployed workers prepare for and obtain suitable employment.

### Program 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 whose hours of work and wages are 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.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. TAA Certified Petitions	A	9	15	26	16.7	10	10
2. TAA Customers Served	A	488	498	1217	734.3	300	300
3. RTAA Customers Served	B	113	21	31	55.0	20	20

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	2,951,877	2,913,919	2,168,534	5,994,903	6,092,555	6,088,979
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,951,877</b>	<b>\$ 2,913,919</b>	<b>\$ 2,168,534</b>	<b>\$ 5,994,903</b>	<b>\$ 6,092,555</b>	<b>\$ 6,088,979</b>

## Sub\_Program: Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program (WOTC)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Loss of funding for the Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program would detrimentally impact the State of Kansas' business growth and economic development. Employers that 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.

	<u>Statutory Basis</u>	<u>Mandatory vs. Discretionary</u>	<u>MOE/Match Rqt.</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>
Specific	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	No	19

### Program Goals

A. Assist Kansas Employers in utilizing the WOTC Program and increase the number of qualified certification requests for approval.

### Program History

The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) is a Federal tax credit available to employers for 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 "food stamps") recipient; 8) Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipient; 9) Long-term Family Assistance recipient; and 10) Qualified Long-term Unemployment recipient.

### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. New certification requests	A	46,124	36,555	47,295	43324.66667	45,000	45,000
2. Approved certifications	A	7,931	4,673	2,106	4903.333333	8,000	8,000
3. Total tax credit awarded	A	22,296,600.00	12,862,800.00	5,657,400.00	13605600	12,000,000	12,000,000

### Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	188,595	186,285	209,180	373,060	225,506	223,724
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 188,595</b>	<b>\$ 186,285</b>	<b>\$ 209,180</b>	<b>\$ 373,060</b>	<b>\$ 225,506</b>	<b>\$ 223,724</b>

## Sub\_Program: Retaining Employment and Talent after Injury/Illness Network Grant (RETAIN)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

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. Associated costs to the state due to a reduction in tax base and decreased individual spending; costs to employee due to reduction of income can have a life-changing impact on health, family finances and quality of life; impacts employers who shoulder the direct and indirect costs that come with the loss of valuable employees.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Grant	Discretionary	No	

36

### Program Goals

- A. To increase employment retention and labor force participation of individuals who acquire, and/or at risk of developing, work disabilities
- B. To reduce long-term work disability among project participants, including the need for federal disability benefits (SSDI and SSI)
- C.

### Program 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 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.

### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019*</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of Participants enrolled	1	42	30	24.3	1,200	1,600	
2. Number of providers participating	6	22	19	15.7	75	100	

\*FY19 had 7 month start up and planning phase, enrollment didn't begin until 6/26/19

### Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	-	1,656,513	1,025,017	259,305	620,174	218,077
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 1,656,513</b>	<b>\$ 1,025,017</b>	<b>\$ 259,305</b>	<b>\$ 620,174</b>	<b>\$ 218,077</b>

## Sub\_Program: Registered Apprenticeship

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Registered Apprenticeship has been Federally Funded through USDOL ETA Grant Awards and Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act funding. If not funded the program will not meet federal grant requirements.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific National Apprenticeship Act (50 Stat. 664; 29 U.S.C. 50), H.R.447 - National Apprenticeship Act of 2021, 29 CFR part 29 subpart A, and part 30	Discretionary	No	20

### Program Goals

- A. Expand Registered Apprenticeship through the registration of new sponsors and the expansion of existing sponsors.  
 B.  
 C.

### Program History

Following the creation of the first Registered Apprenticeship system in Wisconsin in 1911, the United States Congress passed the National Apprenticeship Act (known as the "Fitzgerald 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. Recently, 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 both the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training states that report directly to the Federal government 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-job (OJL) learning with related technical instruction (RTI) 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. We use this program 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.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3-yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1.# of Active Apprentices	A	2,135	2,182	1,960	2,092	2,100	2,400
2. # of New Apprentices	A	792	774	554	706.666667	700	750
<i>Output Measures</i>							
4. # of Active Programs	A	259	296	147	234	230	250
5. # of New Programs	A	61	81	14	52	60	80

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	1,148,086	1,357,975	1,005,150	134,166	717,007	718,090
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,148,086</b>	<b>\$ 1,357,975</b>	<b>\$ 1,005,150</b>	<b>\$ 134,166</b>	<b>\$ 717,007</b>	<b>\$ 718,090</b>

## Sub\_Program: Pathway Home 2

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

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	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Grant	Discretionary	No	

40

### Program Goals

A. Increase living wage employment for individuals exiting Kansas correctional facilities.  
 B. Completion of training or credential attainment in a high demand occupation.  
 C. Reduction in recidivism for program participants.

### Program 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 (DOL/ETA) 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.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Employment Rate 2nd Quarter	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	#DIV/0!	78.7%	78.7%
2. Employment Rate 4th Quarter	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	#DIV/0!	76.6%	76.6%
3. Median Earnings 2nd Quarter after Exit	A	N/A	N/A	N/A	#DIV/0!	\$6,225	\$6,225
4. Credential Attainment within 4 Quarters after Exit	B	N/A	N/A	N/A	#DIV/0!	67.4%	67.4%
5. Number of Participants Enrolled		N/A	N/A	N/A	#DIV/0!	130	260
6. Number of Participants Obtaining Full Range of Services		N/A	N/A	N/A	#DIV/0!	100	200

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	250,000	250,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 250,000</b>	<b>\$ 250,000</b>

## Sub Program: Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

The U.S. Department of Labor requires the state to match ten (10%) of the funding for SCSEP. Failure to allocate funding for SCSEP would result in the loss 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	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rgt.	Priority Level
Specific Older American Act of 1965(amended, 2020)	Mandatory	Yes	

37

### Program Goals

A. Increase Median Earnings (Quarter) - (\$3465)  
 B. Increase Employment Rate 2nd Qrt after exit - 29%  
 C. Increase Employment Rate 4th Qrt after exit - 27.1%

### Program 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 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 Operation Mainstream 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. The Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) is authorized under the Older Americans Act (OAA). 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/OJT placements due to the temporary closure of most of the community-based organizations which provide OJT opportunities for SCSEP participants.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Median Earning	A	\$7,631	\$3,775	\$2,651	4685.66667	\$3,500	\$3,500
2. Employment Rate 2nd Qrt after exit	B	21.40%	42.90%	40.70%	35.0%	40%	40%
3. Employment Rate 4th Qrt after exit	C	11.80%	26.70%	26.70%	21.7%	30%	30%

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	5,788	8,865	11,072	\$ 10,047	\$ 8,421	\$ 7,941
Federal Funds	776,191	802,368	977,316	860,017	814,103	814,184
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 781,979</b>	<b>\$ 811,233</b>	<b>\$ 988,388</b>	<b>\$ 870,064</b>	<b>\$ 822,524</b>	<b>\$ 822,125</b>

## Program: Community Development

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Kansas communities will lose direct technical assistance for community development programs and incentives including broadband, CDBG, Community Service Tax Credits, ROZ, IDA, Angels, 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 a community development opportunities, resulting in less livable communities through a variety of indicators. Community Development also provides indirect match for federal funding sources like CDBG and NEA.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
General		No	10

### Program Goals

- A. Provide direct technical assistance in planning, development, housing resources, and funding preparation for Community Development programs.
- B. Provide program support and community assistance for Community Development programs.
- C.

### Program History

In fiscal year 2020, the Community Development Division was re-established at the Department of Commerce in collaboration with the Lt. Governor's Office of Rural Prosperity under 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 was added to support the Office of Broadband Development. The Community Development Division includes programs and professional staff that provide grants, tax credits, technical assistance, and support for Kansas communities to help them 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.

### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of grant applications received by Community Development programs	A, B			296	296	350	370
2. Number of grant dollars awarded by Community Development programs	A, B			239	239	260	265
3. Total amount of community leverage through Community Development programs	A			\$ 63,496,000	\$ 63,496,000	\$ 70,000,000	\$ 72,000,000
4. Number of communities served	A				#DIV/0!		
<i>Output Measures</i>							
4. Number of housing units rehabilitated					#DIV/0!	70	120
5. Number of community development projects completed					#DIV/0!	65	80

### Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	366,257	921,865	644,061
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 366,257</b>	<b>\$ 921,865</b>	<b>\$ 644,061</b>

## Sub\_Program: Kansas Main Street

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

With 28 Designated Kansas Main Street communities and 30 Affiliate communities, not funding this program would leave nearly 60 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 are already suspicious about the level of commitment the state has toward the program. The State program has brought in a significant number of consultants and resources for these Designated and Affiliate communities. Nearly \$225,000 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 people who are able to provide a more 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 upper-floor housing in downtown buildings, entrepreneurial development, and connecting arts programs with downtown programs. To date, nearly \$160,000 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 project.

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	Mandatory vs. <u>Discretionary</u>	MOE/Match <u>Rqt.</u>	Priority Level
General	Discretionary	No	

21

### Program Goals

- A. 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.
- B. To educate communities on the Main Street Four-Point Approach so they may have increased local capacity in their downtown revitalization efforts.
- C. To maintain and grow membership in the Kansas Main Street Affiliate program.
- D. To develop and manage new grant opportunities for Designated communities and (where appropriate) other communities throughout the state.

### Program 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 heard 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 early 2021, three new Designated communities were added to the program—Atchison, Baldwin City and Junction City. These three 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 American.

Also in early 2021 the Affiliate program was created which allows any community to pay an annual fee to participate in quarterly training typically offered to just Designated communities. To date, there are 30 communities 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, and how to develop upper-floor housing in downtown.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023

1. Grant dollars expended into local communities				#DIV/0!	\$ 140,000	\$ 220,000
2. Percent of Designated communities that meet or exceed national standards for accreditation				#DIV/0!	90%	98%
<i>Output Measures</i>						
3. Number of requests responded to regarding communities interested in downtown revitalization and Designated status				#DIV/0!	35	42
4. Number of presentations made to communities and organizations interested in downtown revitalization and Designated status				#DIV/0!	8	15
5. Number of trainings provided to Designated and Affiliate Kansas Main Street communities				#DIV/0!	6	8
6. Number of Designated and Affiliate Kansas Main Street communities that received training				#DIV/0!	58	65

**Funding**

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	\$ 333,943	\$ 1,344,158	\$ 825,000
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 333,943	\$ 1,344,158	\$ 825,000

## Sub Program: Individual Development Account Program

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Statute States the program will not be funded more than \$500,000 per year. The impact of not funding the program is that no new Individual Development Accounts will have a state match on the funds saved. This will directly impact the non-profits who administer IDA program across the state.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific    KSA 74-50,201 - 74-50,208	Mandatory	Yes	

40

### Program Goals

A. Facilitate self-sufficiency for low-income Kansans through asset development in a matched savings program.

### Program 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 program. In 2015, the Kansas Legislature re-authorized individual donors to receive tax credits that resulted in full utilization of available tax credit in 2015, 2016,2017, 2018 and 2019. In 2019 Commerce reopened bids for IDA providers to have a better impact across the state.

### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Tax credits issued	A	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$260,142	\$420,047	\$500,000	\$500,000
2. Number of Non-profits	A	1	1	1	1	1	3
3. Number of successfully completed accounts	A				#DIV/0!	50	50

### Funding

<i>Funding Source (in X)</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

## Sub\_Program: Angel Investor Tax Credit Program

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

KAITC is the only program that 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 are wealth and job creating. Businesses that start in Kansas tend to move from Kansas when they can not find funding sources. Not funding the program puts a higher risk of outward migrations of home grown Kansas companies.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Mandatory	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific KSA 74-8131- 74-8137		No	13

### Program Goals

- A. Assist in the creation and expansion of Kansas businesses, which are job and wealth-creating enterprises  
 B. Facilitate the availability of equity investment in businesses in the early stages of commercial development

### Program History

The Legislature created the program in 2004. In 2011 the program was moved from KTEC to KDC. In 2020 the LPA conducted an audit of the KAITC program and In 2021 the program was extended for 5 years and granted additional tax credit for qualified companies.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	CY 2018	CY 2019	CY 2020	3- yr. Avg.	CY 2021	CY 2022
1. Total Capital Raised	B	\$ 17,799,710	\$ 36,295,928	\$ 34,990,678	\$ 29,695,439	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,000,000
2. Total Annual Payroll	A	\$ 6,465,733	\$ 14,018,589	\$ 10,440,955	\$ 10,308,426	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
3. Company economic output/ tax credits utilized that year (ROI)		4	9	9	7	3	3
<i>Output Measures</i>							
4. Number of Investors	B	300	385	293	326	200	200
5. Annual Revenue	A	\$ 2,548,461	\$ 10,316,860	\$ 4,567,660	\$ 5,810,994	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 4,000,000
<i>Additional Measures as Necessary</i>							
6. Tax credits issued		\$ 5,972,215	\$ 7,069,201	\$ 5,489,088	\$ 6,176,835	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 6,500,000

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

## Sub\_Program: Rural Opportunity Zones (ROZ)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

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	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific KSA 74-50,222 - 74-50,223; KSA 79-32, 267	Mandatory	Yes	

22

### Program Goals

A. Combat population decline in rural  
B. Bring educated professionals to the rural parts of Kansas

### Program 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 Originally incorporated with 50 counties that experienced population declines of > 10% over the previous decade. The Department of Commerce is only responsible the student loan portion of the ROZ program. As of 7/1/2021 95 of Kansas' 105 counties qualify as ROZ under the new definition of Rural County which says Counties with populations under 40K will qualify as a ROZ county.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. % Participants Completed all 5	A	56.7%	52.9%	61.3%	57.0%	64.9%	59.3%
2. Active Counties	A	76	76	74	75.3	75	80
3. New Professionals in Rural Kansas	A, B	140	105	33	92.7	100	100
<i>Output Measures</i>							
4. Total dollar amount ROZ student	A	\$760,000	\$710,000	\$700,000	\$723,333	\$660,000	\$750,000
5. Total number of new ROZ	B	106	34	59		100	100
6. Qualified Counties	A	77	77	77	77	95	95
<i>Additional Measures as Necessary</i>							
7. Number of individuals pending	B	202	145	148	165	140	130

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	1,803,585	1,785,965	1,682,938	1,442,732	2,098,556	1,668,583
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,803,585</b>	<b>\$ 1,785,965</b>	<b>\$ 1,682,938</b>	<b>\$ 1,442,732</b>	<b>\$ 2,098,556</b>	<b>\$ 1,668,583</b>

## Sub Program: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

This program benefits low to moderate income individuals that would not have 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 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	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific CFDA 14-228; 24 CFR 570; Title 1 CD Act of 1974 as Amended	Mandatory	Yes	11

### Program Goals

- A. Leverage compared to CDBG dollars is 60% or greater each year.  
 B. Number of applications received each year to be 60 or higher  
 C. Increase number of persons benefitting with a better quality of life  
 D. To increase the number of standard housing units through rehabilitation of substandard units through rehabilitation

### Program History

The CDBG program was offered to states back in 1982 instead of HUD allocating the money to localities within a state. The State of Kansas, 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 persons of which 637,660 were low to moderate income or 56.75%. These people would be paying higher service rates or not have quality services without this CDBG grant program.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Total number of person	C	68,086	266,862	107,165	147,371	110,000	110,000
2. Total number of housing units	D	19	45	27	30.33333333	50	50
3. Local Match Dollars	A	\$38,099,248	\$38,571,635	\$26,928,852	\$34,533,245	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000
4. Percentage of local match dollars to CDBG dollars invested in projects.	A	64%	68%	65%	66%	60%	60%
<i>Output Measures</i>							
5. Number of CDBG applications	B	66	224	43	111	55	55
6. Percent of CDBG applications		53%	79%	86%	73%	70%	70%
7. Total dollar amount of CDBG		\$33,634,354	\$45,004,317	\$16,309,446	\$31,649,372	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000
<i>Additional Measures as Necessary</i>							
8. Total dollar amount of approved CDBG agreements*		\$21,846,017	\$37,600,661	\$14,453,830	\$24,633,503	\$15,500,000	\$15,500,000
9. Total Project Costs		\$59,945,265	\$56,807,738	\$41,382,682	\$52,711,895	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000

\*FY2020 actual includes data associated with Covid funding

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	14,481,222	11,709,116	30,795,401	30,864,624	16,512,731	16,593,301
<b>Total</b>	#####	\$ 11,709,116	\$ 30,795,401	\$ 30,864,624	\$ 16,512,731	\$ 16,593,301

## Sub\_Program: Community Service Tax Program (CSP)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

CSP has been a popular program among Non-Profits since 1994. Most recently, CSP has earmarked \$1 Million dollars to help address the lack of day care in Kansas. Since doing so, there have been 8 daycare 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 become delayed as they search for alternative solutions for funding. In addition to that, nonprofit daycares will lose out on one of the few funding options that they can utilize to expand/build their facility in their community. CSP is a statutory program, not funding will result in non-compliance.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific      KSA 79-32,194	Mandatory	No	12

### Program Goals

A. Encourages cash and non-cash contributions to nonprofit organizations for certain community service activities.  
 B.  
 C.

### Program 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 specially 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 (5). Eligible projects for daycares consist of building renovations, equipment and educational materials and tools.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Contributions received from those with a Kansas Tax Liability	A	\$ 5,503,295	\$ 5,311,848	\$ 7,053,362	\$ 5,956,168	\$ 7,077,658	\$ 7,050,300
2. Contributions received compared to how much Tax Credits we awarded. *	A	70%	60%	72%	67%	73%	72%

\*ROI=(Gain from investment-Cost of investment) / Cost of investment

Output Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
3. Number of CSP applications	A	50	53	56	53	55	58
4. Percent of CSP applications	A	32%	32%	45%	36%	47%	46%
5. Total dollar amount of CSP	A	\$12,500	\$13,250	\$14,000	\$13,250	\$13,750	\$14,500
<i>Additional Measures as Necessary</i>							
6. Total dollar amount of approved CSP agreements	A	\$3,235,978	\$3,314,293	\$4,097,884	\$3,549,385	\$4,093,371	\$4,100,000

### Funding

Funding Source (in X)	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

## Sub\_Program: Kansas Creative Arts Industries Commission (CAIC)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

loss of federal funds  
 long term damage to cultural infrastructure  
 increase out-migration  
 loss of community vitality  
 increase unemployment in creative sector  
 organizational collapse in the sector

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rgt.	Priority Level
Specific 74-5210	Mandatory	Yes	

23

### Program Goals

A. Engage more citizens in grant funded projects  
 B. Engage more creatives and organizations across KCAIC programs  
 C.

### Program History

Created in FY13. Supports the creative sector and the role arts and culture play in economic and community development.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. # of citizens benefiting	A			595,635	595,635	605,000	615,000
2.# of creatives/organizations benefiting	B			1,275.00	1,275.00	13.00	1,325.00
3. Grant investment vs. community leverage				\$2	\$2	\$2.06	\$2.12
<i>Output Measures</i>							
4. Number of CAIC grant applications*		101	230	92	141	95	98
5. Percent of CAIC grant applications approved		94.1%	85.0%	83.7%	87.6%	83.0%	82.0%
6. Total dollar amount of CAIC applications*		\$482,519	\$2,248,818	\$625,153	\$1,118,830	\$635,000	\$645,000
<i>Additional Measures as Necessary</i>							
7. Total dollar amount of approved CAIC grant agreements*		\$445,449	\$1,983,883	\$530,793	\$986,708	\$535,000	\$540,000

\*FY2020 actuals includes data associated with Covid funding

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	244,844	122,028	712,295	519,297	587,211	586,084
Federal Funds	412,913	543,347	1,064,937	1,303,339	777,020	777,025
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 657,757</b>	<b>\$ 665,375</b>	<b>\$ 1,777,232</b>	<b>\$ 1,822,636</b>	<b>\$ 1,364,231</b>	<b>\$ 1,363,109</b>

## Program: International Division

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Fewer Kansas companies will export. Those that export will realize fewer export sales. International business recruitment efforts will lose the benefit of international specialist staffing.

Statutory Basis	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
General	Discretionary	No	6

### Program Goals

A. Increase the number of Kansas exporters and Kansas exporter market diversification  
 B. Recruit international businesses to establish facilities and create jobs in Kansas  
 C.

### Program 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.

### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Successful Projects	B				#DIV/0!	3	3
2. Cap. Inv. (Million \$)	B				#DIV/0!	\$ 40	\$ 40
3. Jobs created	B				#DIV/0!	150	150
<i>Output Measures</i>							
4. Number of webinars	A				#DIV/0!	10	10
5. Number of webinar attendees	A				#DIV/0!	350	350
6. Number of trade missions	A				#DIV/0!	3	5
7. Number of investment projects	B				#DIV/0!	6	6
8. Number of business visits	B				#DIV/0!	85	85
9. Percent of investment projects	B				#DIV/0!	40%	40%

\* Items #1-#3 and #7-#9 will be included in the overall data reported by Business Development

### Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	200,061	207,480	203,771
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 200,061</b>	<b>\$ 207,480</b>	<b>\$ 203,771</b>

## Sub\_Program: Kansas International Trade Show Assistance Program (KITSAP)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Fewer Kansas companies will export. Those that export will realize fewer export sales.

<u>Statutory Basis</u>	<u>Mandatory vs. Discretionary</u>	<u>MOE/Match Rqt.</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>
General	Discretionary		

24

### Program Goals

A. To help introduce Kansas Companies to foreign markets by funding their participation in international trade shows.  
B.  
C.

### Program 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 companies 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.

### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of approved applications	A	20	19	2	13.67	13	20
2. Total value of estimated sales for companies assisted by the program	A		\$1,064,479	\$3,110,000	\$2,087,240	\$1,500,000	\$2,500,000
3. Number of new international sales agents	A	8	10	3	7	8	8
3. Total dollar amount of approved KITSAP agreements	A	\$54,375	\$52,038	\$7,006	\$37,806.33	\$50,000	\$50,000
<i>Output Measures</i>							
1. Number of KITSAP applications received	A	23	22	8	17.67	15	22
2. Percent of KITSAP applications approved	A	86%	86%	38%	70.00%	80%	80%

### Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	60,208	48,969	20,096	12,456	50,000	50,000
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 60,208</b>	<b>\$ 48,969</b>	<b>\$ 20,096</b>	<b>\$ 12,456</b>	<b>\$ 50,000</b>	<b>\$ 50,000</b>

## Sub\_Program: State Trade Expansion Program (STEP)

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

Fewer Kansas companies will export. Those that export will realize fewer export sales. Fewer exporters will participate in the State organized pavilion at annual European airshows (Paris and Farnborough in alternating years) as they will need to bear the entire cost of their participation.

<u>Statutory Basis</u>	<u>Mandatory vs. Discretionary</u>	<u>MOE/Match Rqt.</u>	<u>Priority Level</u>
General	Discretionary	Yes	

25

### Program Goals

A. Increase the number of Kansas companies starting to export  
 B. Diversify the export markets for Kansas companies  
 C.

### Program 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.

### Performance Measures

<i>Outcome Measures</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>3- yr. Avg.</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
1. Number of Assistances Provided	A, B	16	16	15	15.67	15	18
2. Number of Companies Assisted	A, B	16	16	12	14.67	15	18
3. Actual sales reported by companies assisted by the program	A, B	\$375,500	\$6,697,513	\$3,282,258	\$3,451,757	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
<i>Output Measures</i>							
4. Number of applications received	A, B	16	16	15	15.67	15	18
5. Number of applications approved	A, B	16	16	15	15.67	15	18

### Funding

<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>FY 2018</i>	<i>FY 2019</i>	<i>FY 2020</i>	<i>FY 2021</i>	<i>FY 2022</i>	<i>FY 2023</i>
State General Fund				\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Non-SGF State Funds	34,661	10,206	25,167	13,588	23,336	27,269
Federal Funds	159,446	212,318	69,202	21,342	88,100	58,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 194,107</b>	<b>\$ 222,524</b>	<b>\$ 94,369</b>	<b>\$ 34,930</b>	<b>\$ 111,436</b>	<b>\$ 85,369</b>

## Tourism Division

### Consequences of Not Funding this Program

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	Mandatory vs. Discretionary	MOE/Match Rqt.	Priority Level
Specific      32-1403	Discretionary	No	7

### Program Goals

- A. Increase # of visitors to Kansas  
 B. Increase Statewide Transient Guest Tax Collections  
 C. Increase Visitor Spending  
 D. Increase # of registered Agritourism businesses

### Program 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 by 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 oversee include the Kansas Agritourism Program, Kansas Byways Program, KANSAS! magazine, Attraction Development Grants and Marketing Grants, and initial approval of brown and blue signage.

### Performance Measures

Outcome Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
1. Number of visitors to Kansas	A	35,600,000	36,500,000	31,400,000	34,500,000	32,500,000	35,600,000
2. Amount of Statewide Transient	B	\$48,276,241	\$40,865,673	\$32,662,414	\$40,601,442	\$35,000,000	\$40,000,000
3. Visitor Spending in the State	C	\$7,100,000,000	\$7,300,000,000	\$5,400,000,000	\$6,600,000,000	\$6,000,000,000	\$7,000,000,000
Output Measures	Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	3- yr. Avg.	FY 2022	FY 2023
4. Number of registered Agritourism	D	285	344	395	341.3333333	425	450

### Funding

Funding Source	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
State General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,701,576	\$ 1,601,576
Non-SGF State Funds	-	-	-	-	2,922,638	2,922,638
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 4,624,214</b>	<b>\$ 4,524,214</b>