

Federal COVID-19 Funding for Kansas Public and Private Schools

REPORT 1:
EXPENDITURES AS OF MARCH 31, 2021

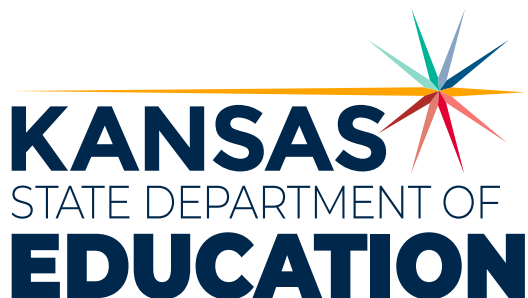


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LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONER



Since March 2020, Kansas educators, school administrators, support staff, parents, and students have faced unprecedented challenges due to the global COVID-19 pandemic. Our top priority has been to ensure the safety and well-being of our students while keeping them engaged in quality learning under extraordinary circumstances. We have had to navigate uncharted waters together and respond to conditions that changed frequently throughout the past 15 months.

In mid-March of 2020, public and private schools had to abruptly pause in-person operations. At the time, the number of questions rapidly outpaced the availability of answers, but we knew with certainty that each district and school would need to rise to the unique challenges within their own community. KSDE sprung into action, standing up a Continuous Learning Task Force – comprised of over 50 volunteer educators and administrators – [which developed statewide guidance for school districts](#) in only 72 hours.

During the summer of 2020, we took time to regroup, evaluate the lessons learned and provide enhanced guidance for the 2020-21 school year. KSDE worked with nearly 1,000 administrators, educators, legislators, and health officials to develop [Navigating Change](#), a set of comprehensive guidelines to continue supporting students through the fall, regardless of their learning environment. Months of careful planning and coordination paid off; the vast majority of districts were able to return to in-person learning in the fall while prioritizing the health and safety of students and staff. Districts in hybrid or remote learning modes leveraged technology in new ways to strive for our goal of equitable access to a quality education for all students.

In addition to the incredible dedication of teachers and leaders across the state, our resilience has been supported by several significant infusions of federal funds to help mitigate the many impacts of the pandemic. Thanks to reporting by our school districts, the Kansas State Department of Education, and the Kansas Office of Recovery, we are pleased to provide our first report on the utilization of federal COVID-19 crisis response, relief, and recovery funds.

The evidence is clear: this funding was, and will continue to be, critical to helping our schools manage the COVID-19 crisis while staying focused on the Kansas State Board of Education's ambitious vision of leading the world in the success of each student. As Kansas continues to support student learning and growth through recovery from the pandemic, we will regularly capture and share data to report on the use of funding in support of student learning.

Though the pandemic continues to impact our lives longer than many of us expected, Kansas educators and students have stepped up to the challenge. Despite the difficulties as we emerge from this pandemic, I believe now more than ever that when we come together, Kansans Can.

Sincerely,



Dr. Randy Watson

Kansas Commissioner of Education

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: SPEND AT A GLANCE



Context of Reporting Period

March 2020-March 2021

In the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, Kansas public and private schools had to manage an unprecedented crisis while protecting student learning across changing educational environments



The transition to **remote learning** for all schools in the spring of 2020 drove immediate technology needs for students and staff to ensure continued access to instruction and student support services



In order to return to safe **in-person learning** in the 2020-21 school year, districts were faced with similarly urgent needs for supplies and additional staff to enable social distancing and minimize the spread of COVID-19



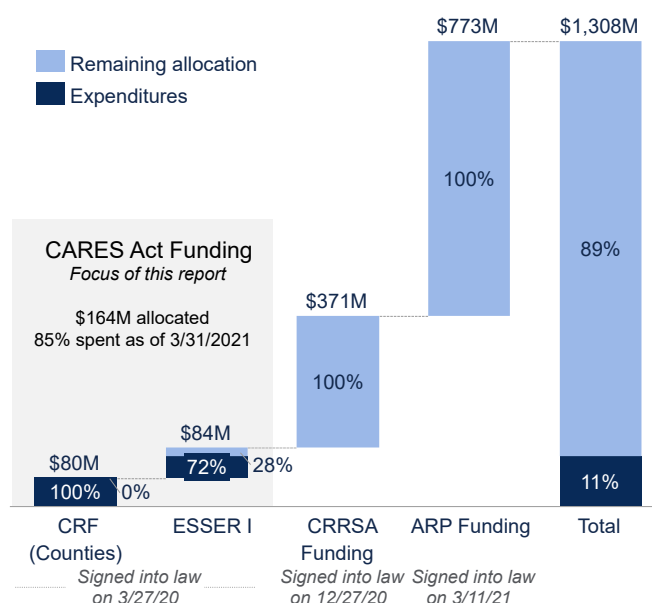
Even though most districts were fully in-person throughout the fall, **over half of students in Kansas remained in remote or hybrid settings**, in particular among those facing the increased challenges of safely operating large districts in densely populated areas with high community infection rates during a pandemic



Maintaining continuity of operations as infection and quarantine rates fluctuated necessitated shifts between in-person, hybrid, and remote learning modes, which required **extraordinary effort and significant additional cost**

Summary of Funding and Expenditures To-Date

The Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) and initial Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER I) were the first and only known incremental federal funding sources for Kansas public and private schools throughout 2020. While additional funding has since been announced as part of subsequent federal relief packages, CRF and ESSER I were the primary sources of COVID relief funding for Kansas school districts during the first year of the pandemic.



Districts have leveraged CRF and ESSER I funding to manage the immediate crisis of COVID: finding a way to continue supporting students across rapidly changing learning environments.



37% of the funding was used to purchase **educational technology**, a critical enabler of continued **learning in remote settings** during the spring and fall of 2020.



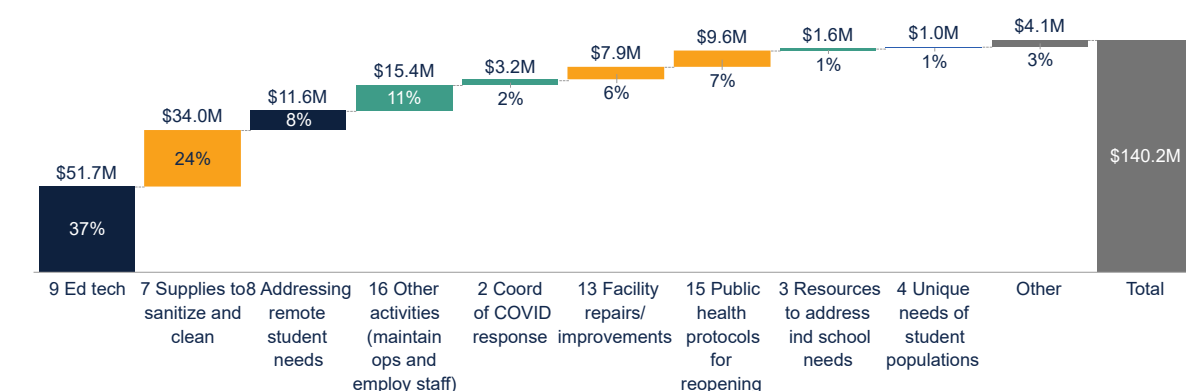
The second most common use of funds was to **purchase supplies to sanitize and clean schools** (24% of expenditures), a similarly critical enabler for districts to **return to safe in-person learning** in the fall of 2020.



Districts also invested heavily in **personnel** with a focus on **instructional staff**. Other roles were also funded to support **other student and facility needs** (e.g., nurses, counselors, extended learning coordinators, food services workers, custodians).

Expenditures by allowable use

Note: ESSER I allowable uses were self-reported by districts, and CRF funding was grouped into the most similar ESSER allowable use; some expenditures may fall into other allowable uses not selected



\$63M (45%) Expenditures for remote learning

\$52M (37%) Expenditures for in-person learning/reopening

\$21M (15%) General COVID response/operations

\$4M (3%) General student support¹

1. Other includes ESEA activities (1%), improve LEA response efforts (1%), summer and suppl. learning (1%), IDEA activities (0.3%), learning loss (0.3%), indoor air quality (0.2%), training and PD on min COVID spread (0.2%), mental health (0.2%), McKinney-Vento activities (0.0%)

Note: Allowable uses self-reported by districts; only one allowable use could be selected per line item even if multiple would apply

Even as learning environments stabilize, much work remains to be done to bring all students back to safe in-person learning and support student academic and social-emotional learning recovery. Additional relief and recovery funding sources for public and private schools total over \$1 billion and will be put to use over the coming years.



Kansas public and private schools were approaching 2020 spring break when the COVID-19 pandemic took hold. In a matter of days, schools across Kansas shut down in-person classes and campus operations, but teaching and learning continued. Teachers and staff suddenly had to redesign lesson plans for remote learning and find alternative ways to provide meals, counseling, and other support services. Students of all ages found themselves adapting to a new digital classroom where they no longer sat side-by-side with their peers. This transition was more difficult for students without access to the technology and connectivity necessary to attend their classes. More broadly, administrators were tasked with formulating plans to both effectively manage the new remote way of operating and plan for a safe return to in-person learning. Kansas schools were facing a crisis that was unfolding across the country: effectively meeting student needs against the rapidly changing backdrop of a global pandemic.

Over the course of the past year, the federal government has passed three major COVID-19 relief packages, all of which included funding set aside for PreK-12 education. These funding streams have enabled public and private schools to manage the near-term crisis of providing services during the pandemic and, moving forward, will help schools address the medium- and long-term impacts that COVID-19 disruptions have had – and continue to have – on students.

This report is intended to summarize the ways in which Kansas public and private schools have used federal COVID-19 funding to address pandemic-driven needs from March 2020 through March 2021. This first report uses Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) reporting conducted by the Kansas Office of Recovery as well as KSDE's own reporting on the first round of Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER I) funding, which were the primary sources of federal relief funding during the time period in question. Reports will be published on a regular basis moving forward to summarize how federal COVID-19 relief funding is being spent on Kansas public and private education over time. Previous reports can be viewed on the [KSDE Federal Disaster and Pandemic Relief website](#).



COVID-19 CONTEXT FOR CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD

March 2020-March 2021



While the COVID-19 pandemic had many impacts on Kansas schools and our students, the most immediate and tangible initial impact was the sudden shift in learning environment. On March 16, 2020, all public and private schools in Kansas were required to transition to remote learning and remained remote through the end of the school year. Shifting to this new learning model in a matter of days required districts to equip students with the technology and tools necessary to access their teachers, learning materials, and other support services, like meals and counseling.

Of the 286 Kansas school districts, 242 (85% of all districts) returned to in-person learning across all grade levels at the beginning of the 2020-21 school year. The transition back to in-person learning required careful and costly preparation and coordination among administrators, teachers, nurses, custodians, food services staff, and others to support students in-person while minimizing disease spread. Even while in-person, districts prepared contingency plans for students who chose to remain remote, as well as students and staff who had to quarantine due to COVID-19 illness or exposure. Although districts engaged in careful planning to bring students back to campus, shifts between remote, hybrid, and in-person learning environments occurred throughout the school year as schools dealt with COVID-19 outbreaks, community spread and staffing shortages; 57 districts switched learning environments an additional 1-2 times during the fall. The districts that changed learning environments the most tended to be larger districts in densely populated areas, with a critical number of classrooms that exceeded 15 students; even though most districts were fully in-person throughout the fall, over half of students in Kansas remained in remote or hybrid settings.

Learning environment overview

Most districts returned to full-time in-person learning in fall 2020...

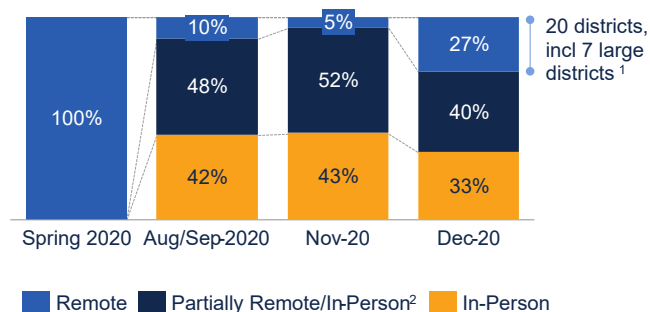
286 All districts transitioned to **remote learning** from March through the end of the 2019-2020 school year

242 85% of districts **returned to in-person learning** in August 2020

57 20% of districts **switched learning environments 1-2 times** during fall of 2020

...but most students remained in remote/hybrid learning environments

% of students represented by districts in each learning environment



1. Large districts defined as districts with over 3k student FTE; the 7 large districts that were remote in Dec-20 represent 103K FTE (23% of total students) 2. Includes districts with in-person in some grades but not all, districts with remote in some grades but not all, and districts with hybrid learning in some/all grade levels

Source: Learning environment by district through fall 2020 collected by KSDE



District Stories



TPS was most impacted by the **abruptness of the COVID-19 pandemic**. Our district paused for Spring Break 2020 in early March, expecting to return to a normal last quarter of learning in our school facilities. As the virus spread, it became clear that Kansas citizens would feel the brunt force of COVID. After state and local health officials enacted orders suspending classes for what was thought to be a temporary period, **schools began scrambling to respond**.

Topeka Public Schools USD 501



Although we were remote during the final quarter of 2020 and on-site for nearly all of 2020-21, **the disruptions of the Spring shutdown, and Fall and Winter quarantines** caused much disruption in the **normal ebb and flow of teaching and learning**.

Lyons USD 405



Transitioning from in-person to remote learning in the spring of 2020, returning to hybrid or in-person learning in the fall of 2020, and, in some cases, changing learning environments throughout the 2020-21 school year drove significant incremental needs and costs for public and private schools alike. In remote settings, students needed technology and internet to access lessons, assessments, and teachers. Reopening schools safely required supplies and equipment to clean facilities, improve air quality, and socially distance to minimize the spread of COVID-19. The work to prepare remote curricula, clean facilities, deliver meals to remote students, prepare and adopt new routines for safe in-person interaction, and support student physical and mental health required both additional time from existing personnel and new hires. Substitute teacher costs soared due to quarantines and illness among teaching staff. These needs represented significant, incremental upfront costs on top of the regular operating costs that districts incurred in order to continue providing services to students in the near-term and minimize student learning loss in the medium- and long-term.



KSDE Support for Schools

From the beginning of shutdowns and throughout the 2020-21 school year, KSDE worked to develop relevant guidance for educators on how to best continue supporting students.

1

In parallel to school shutdowns in mid-March of 2020, KSDE convened a Continuous Learning Task Force comprised of over 50 educators. Over the course of 72 hours, this Task Force developed the [Continuous Learning Task Force Guidance](#): 76 pages on topics ranging from a 5 day professional learning plan to curriculum content guidelines across grade levels and learning topics. The rapid deployment of this guidance enabled districts to pivot quickly to their new remote learning environments while minimizing disruptions to learning.

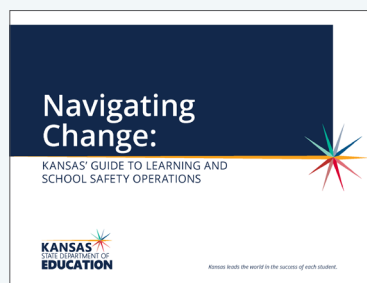
Continuous
Learning Task
Force Guidance



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Kansas leads the world in the success of each student.
MARCH 2020

2



Over the summer of 2020, KSDE recognized the need for additional guidance as schools shifted their attention to the upcoming 2020-21 school year. KSDE worked with nearly 1,000 Kansans, including policymakers, health officials, educators, and other stakeholders to develop [Navigating Change: Kansas' Guide to Learning and School Safety Operations](#). This 1192-page document aimed to help schools continue supporting students

across on-site, hybrid, and remote learning environments, and goes into detail on core competencies, assessments, and implementation across learning topics by grade level.

3

In the second half of the 2020-21 school year, KSDE built upon the Navigating Change guidance with [Navigating Next](#): an education action plan to guide districts through the completion of the 2020-21 school year and preparation for the 2021-22 school year. **Navigating Next** includes guidelines and links to resources across a broad set of topics – it builds on the student learning recommendations first surfaced in Navigating Change while also providing guidance on topics such as fiscal and operational management, social-emotional learning delivery, and communication and engagement with families.

Navigating
Next



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MARCH 2020

The guidance that KSDE provided in the first year of the pandemic enabled Kansas schools to effectively address COVID-19 challenges and continue providing support for students and educators. These guidelines were recognized as the gold standard for state-wide guidance outside of Kansas as well; other states and the Council of Chief State School Officers (CCSSO) used KSDE's work to inform their own guidelines at the state and national levels.

OVERVIEW OF FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES



The first federal COVID-19 funding streams for Kansas PreK-12 education were established under the **Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act)** on March 27, 2020. The CARES Act included specific funding for schools, known as the **Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER I)**, as well as discretionary funding known as the **Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF)**. These two streams represented the only incremental funding sources for Kansas school districts. Districts were expected to manage these funds, without the assumption of further relief, until the passage of the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA) on December 27, 2020. In the face of unprecedented crisis, the Kansas Office of Recovery and KSDE rapidly deployed ESSER I and CRF funds to enable spending on immediate needs to continue providing educational and support services to students during the pandemic.

Additional funding for districts and private schools through CRRSA and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARP) –namely EANS I, EANS II, ESSER II, and ESSER III - is in the process of being deployed with oversight from a [new Task Force created by Commissioner Watson in February, 2021](#). Expenditures from these funding sources will be captured in future reports. Please see page 26 for additional information on these funding sources.



CRF and ESSER I Summary

	Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF)	ESSER I	
		ESSER I Direct Allocation	ESSER I SPED ²
Summary	SPARK ¹ funding allocated to districts by counties to address COVID-related needs; statewide reporting required along a set of eight allowable uses: • Ed tech • Connectivity • Building/ space modifications • Payroll • PPE • Disinfecting costs • Other - reopening measures • Other - distance learning	Federal funding directly for districts that flowed through KSDE, for use across a set of 15 federal allowable uses including: • Ed tech • Mental health • Summer/extended learning • Preparing for reopening • Facility/air quality improvements • Support for special populations (e.g., students experiencing homelessness, foster care youth)	Federal funding at KSDE's discretion that KSDE allocated to districts for special education purposes, for use along the same set of allowable uses as the Direct Allocation.
Spend deadline	Originally December 31, 2020; later extended to March 1, 2021	September 30, 2022	September 30, 2022
Total allocation	\$80M	\$76M	\$8M

1. The Strengthening People and Revitalizing Kansas (SPARK) Task Force determined investment priorities for the CRF funding received by the state. 2. Special Education Funding

Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF)

Following the passage of the CARES Act in March 2020, the State of Kansas received over \$1 billion in discretionary CRF funding to address the far-reaching impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Counties received \$400 million of that money through the Strengthening People and Revitalizing Kansas (SPARK) Task Force; counties were directed to allocate a share of those funds to local units of government and school districts to help them address COVID-related needs. Districts across Kansas received a total of \$80 million in CRF funding from local counties and were required to spend these dollars on necessary, incremental needs due to COVID-19. Expenditures were reported to the Kansas Office of Recovery across a set of remote, in-person, and payroll-related expenditure categories.

The CARES Act originally stated that CRF funds had to be spent by December 31, 2020 or would then be returned to the federal government. Due to the short timeframe, districts were advised to spend CRF funding prior to leveraging their ESSER I funds wherever possible. (It should be noted that on December 27, 2020 the deadline for spending CRF funds was extended to March 1, 2021, but at that point the funding had largely been spent.) CRF funding made up 49% of the federal dollars Kansas districts received through the CARES Act.

Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER I)

In May 2020, the 286 Kansas school districts were notified that they would receive a total of \$76 million through ESSER I, directly allocated by the CARES Act based on the federal Title I formula, for use across a set of 15 COVID-related allowable uses defined at the federal level (ESSER I Direct Allocation). Districts were required under federal law to use some of their ESSER I allocation to provide equitable services to Kansas private schools and teachers.

The Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE) received an additional \$8M of ESSER I funds to address emergency needs from COVID-19 at its discretion. The Kansas State Board of Education chose to allocate this money to districts to support special education services and students with disabilities. This Kansas-specific funding stream, known as ESSER I SPED (Special Education) funding, can be used by districts across the same set of 15 ESSER I allowable uses across the same timeframe, but must be specifically targeted to special education.

ESSER I funding was made available to districts for draw down beginning in June 2020, but could be used to reimburse districts for COVID-related expenditures dating back to March 12, 2020. Districts have until September of 2022 to spend their ESSER I allocation. ESSER I funding made up 51% of federal funding received by Kansas districts through the CARES Act.



ESSER Allowable Uses Tracked in KSDE Reporting

Source: Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, Sec. 18003; CRRSA Act, Sec. 313(d), ARP Act, Sec. 2001(e)

Note: Although the lists of allowable uses are not identical, any of the ESSER funds (ESSER I, ESSER II, or ESSER III) may be used to support all of the allowable uses listed in any of the ESSER programs.

1 ESEA, IDEA, AEFLA, Perkins, and McKinney Vento Activities: Any activity authorized by the ESEA of 1965, including the Native Hawaiian Education Act and the Alaska Native Educational Equity, Support, and Assistance Act (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) ("IDEA"), the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.), the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.) ("the Perkins Act"), or subtitle B of title VII of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11431 et seq.).

2 Coordination of COVID-19 Response: Coordination of preparedness and response efforts of local educational agencies with State, local, Tribal, and territorial public health departments, and other relevant agencies, to improve coordinated responses among such entities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.

3 Resources to Address School Needs: Providing principals and others school leaders with the resources necessary to address the needs of their individual schools.

4 Unique Needs of Student Populations: Activities to address the unique needs of low-income children or students, children with disabilities, English learners, racial and ethnic minorities, students experiencing homelessness, and foster care youth, including how outreach and service delivery will meet the needs of each population.

5 Improvement of LEA Response

Efforts: Developing and implementing procedures and systems to improve the preparedness and response efforts of local educational agencies.

6 Training on Minimizing Spread: Training and professional development for staff of the local educational agency on sanitation and minimizing the spread of infectious diseases.

7 Supplies to Sanitize & Clean: Purchasing supplies to sanitize and clean the facilities of a local educational agency, including buildings operated by such agency.

8 Addressing Remote Student Needs: Planning for and coordinating during long-term closures, including for how to provide meals to eligible students, how to provide technology for online learning to all students, how to provide guidance for carrying out requirements under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.) and how to ensure other educational services can continue to be provided consistent with all Federal, State, and local requirements.

9 Educational Technology: Purchasing educational technology (including hardware, software, and connectivity) for students who are served by the local educational agency that aids in regular and substantive educational interaction between students and their classroom instructors, including low-income students and students with disabilities, which may include assistive technology or adaptive equipment.

10 Mental Health: Providing mental health services and supports.

11 Summer & Supplemental Learning: Planning and implementing activities related to summer learning and supplemental afterschool programs, including providing classroom instruction or online learning during the summer months and addressing the needs of low-income students, students with disabilities, English learners, migrant students, students experiencing homelessness, and children in foster care.

12 Learning Loss: Addressing the academic impact of lost instructional time among a local educational agency's students, including low-income students, students with disabilities, English learners, racial and ethnic minorities, students experiencing homelessness, and children and youth in foster care, including by:

a Administering and using high-quality assessments that are valid and reliable to accurately assess students' academic progress and assist educators in meeting students' academic needs, including through differentiating instruction

b Implementing evidence-based activities to meet the comprehensive needs of students.

c Providing information and assistance to parents and families on how they can effectively support students, including in a distance learning environment.

d Tracking student attendance and improving student engagement in distance education.

13 Facility Repairs and Improvements: School facility repairs and improvements to enable operation of schools to reduce risk of virus transmission and exposure to environmental health hazards, and to support student health needs.

14 Indoor Air Quality: Inspection, testing, maintenance, repair, replacement, and upgrade projects to improve the indoor air quality in school facilities, including mechanical and non-mechanical heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems, filtering, purification and other air cleaning, fans, control systems, and window and door repair and replacement.

15 Public Health Protocols for Reopening: Developing strategies and implementing public health protocols including, to the greatest extent practicable, policies in line with guidance from the CDC for the reopening and operation of school facilities to effectively maintain the health and safety of students, educators, and other staff

16 Continuity of Operations: Other activities that are necessary to maintain the operation of and continuity of services in local educational agencies and continuing to employ existing staff of the local educational agency.

Indirect costs: Indirect costs associated with ESSER application and subsequent state reporting work are also being tracked through the KSDE reporting process. Please reference 2 CFR 200.414 for additional details.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

As of March 31, 2021

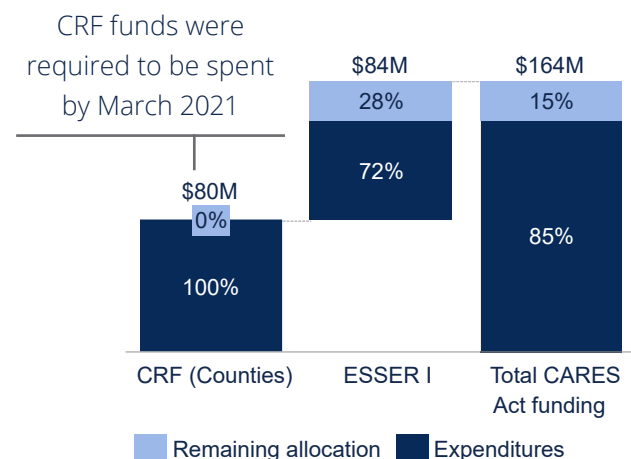


CRF and ESSER I reporting and categorization

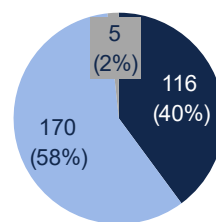
CRF and ESSER I expenditures were self-reported by districts through two separate reporting mechanisms: a CRF reporting process run by the Kansas Office of Recovery, and an ESSER I reporting process run by the Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE). CRF reports captured expenditures across a set of eight high-level spend categories, while the ESSER I report captured expenditures across ESSER I allowable uses. In order to understand cumulative CRF and ESSER I spend across consistent expenditure categories for the purposes of this report, CRF expenditure categories were mapped to the most relevant ESSER I allowable use. The data from these reports is summarized in the following sections and exhibits.

As of March 31, 2021, \$140 million (85%) of the \$164 million in combined CRF and ESSER I funding has been spent by Kansas school districts. While \$24 million in ESSER I funding remains to be spent overall, 116 (41%) of the 286 districts have spent all of their ESSER I Direct Allocation, and 174 (61%) of districts have spent all of their ESSER I SPED allocation. When considering the cadence of district draw downs, it is important to note that federal funds may only be drawn down after costs are incurred rather than as a lump sum initial payout. Districts initially drew down ESSER I funding rapidly between July – September of 2020 as they prepared for the upcoming school year and reimbursed for costs incurred in spring 2020. Since then, drawdowns have continued at a relatively consistent pace, as much of the spending is for payroll expenses. This is consistent with the fact that the state legislature required local districts to maintain staff and contracts for all district employees and subcontracted services through June 2020 and contract through the 2020-21 school year as if students would be in-person in order to guarantee transportation and services through shifts in learning modality.

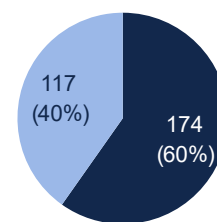
% dollars spent vs. remaining allocation across CARES Act funding



ESSER I: Number of districts that have spent all of their direct allocation¹



ESSER I: Number of districts that have spent all of their SPED allocation¹



Legend: Allocation fully spent (dark blue), Funds remaining (light blue), N/A (grey)

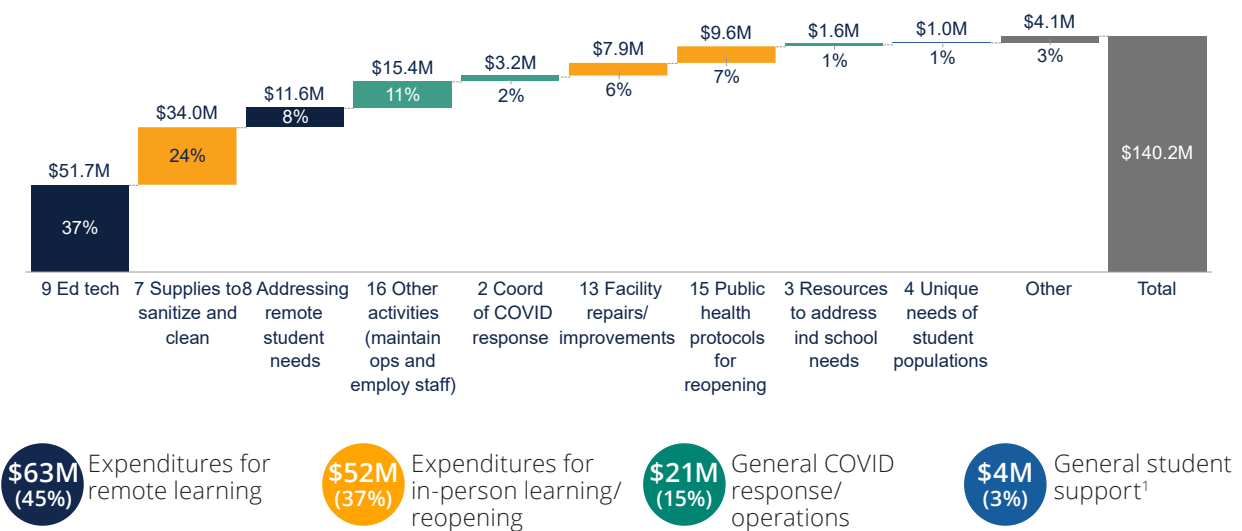
1. Includes 5 interlocals that did not receive a direct allocation (marked as "N/A"), but did receive a SPED allocation

Districts have leveraged CRF and ESSER I funding to manage the immediate crisis of COVID-19: finding a way to continue supporting students across rapidly changing learning environments

Districts used CRF and ESSER I funding to support students and teachers across changing learning environments. Of the \$140 million in reported CRF and ESSER I expenditures, \$63 million (45% of total expenditures) was spent on allowable uses related to remote learning, with educational technology representing \$52 million of those remote learning expenditures. In-person learning and school reopening allowable uses totaled \$52 million (37% of total expenditures) and included supplies to sanitize and clean (\$34 million), costs to implement public health protocols for school reopening (\$10 million), and facility repairs and improvements (\$8 million). General COVID response/operations expenditures totaled \$21 million (15% of total expenditures) and included funding to maintain operations and employ staff (\$15 million) and coordinate the districts' COVID-19 response (\$3 million). General student support expenditures totaled \$4 million (3%), and included the student support expenditures that did not specifically tie to remote learning or in-person learning, like addressing the needs of unique student populations (\$1 million).

Expenditures by allowable use

Note: ESSER I allowable uses were self-reported by districts, and CRF funding was grouped into the most similar ESSER allowable use; some expenditures may fall into other allowable uses not selected



1. Other includes ESEA activities (1%), improve LEA response efforts (1%), summer and suppl. learning (1%), IDEA activities (0.3%), learning loss (0.3%), indoor air quality (0.2%), training and PD on min COVID spread (0.2%), mental health (0.2%), McKinney-Vento activities (0.0%) Note: Allowable uses self-reported by districts; only one allowable use could be selected per line item even if multiple would apply

CRF Expenditures

As of March 2021, districts had spent all of the \$80 million they were allocated under CRF. The majority (57%) of expenditures were mapped to the following three CRF expenditure categories:



Technology to facilitate distance learning: \$32 million (39% of ESSER I expenditures)



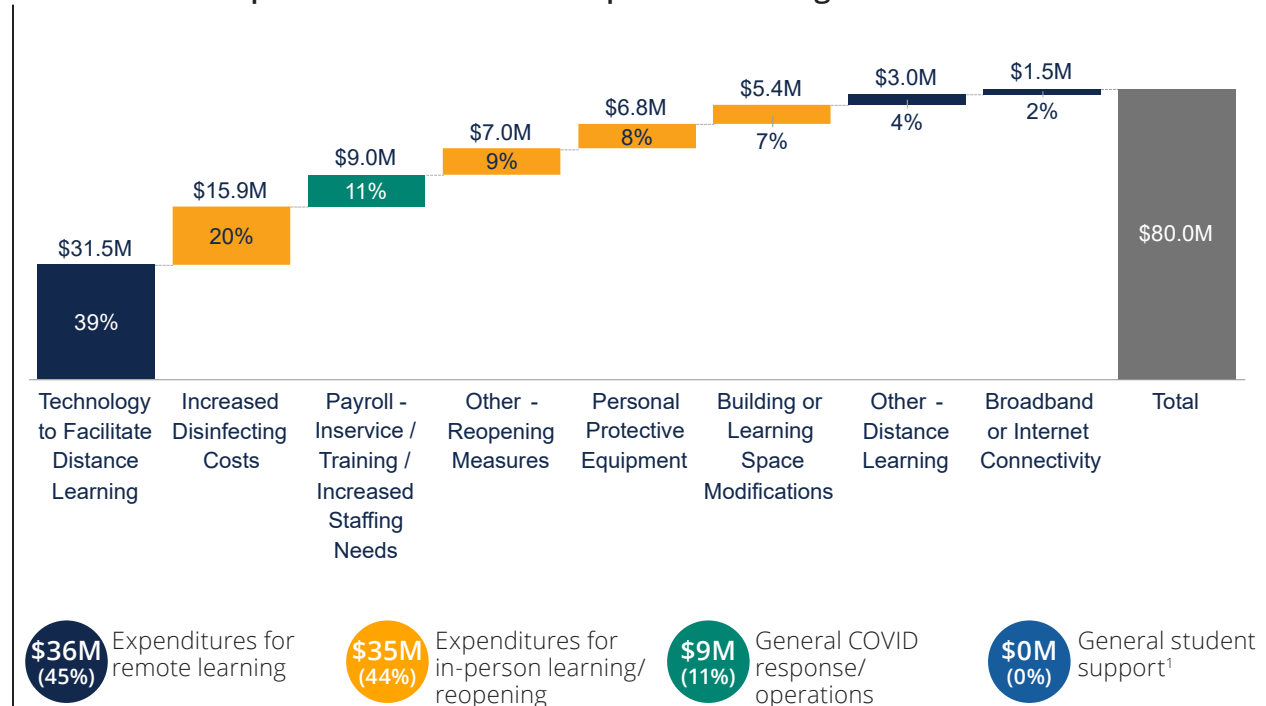
Increased disinfecting costs: \$16 million (20%)



Payroll – Inservice/Training/Increased Staffing Needs: \$9 million (11%)

Expenditures were largely split between remote learning (45%) and in-person learning/reopening (44%). The remaining 11% went towards general COVID-19 response/operations expenditures.

Breakdown of expenditures across CRF expenditure categories



1. No CRF expenditure categories mapped to general student support

Source: District survey of CRF expenditures by category as of March 2021 (gathered by the Kansas Office of Recovery)

ESSER I Expenditures

As of March 31, 2021, districts had spent \$60 million of Kansas's \$84 million ESSER I allocation. 80% of expenditures were mapped to the following five allowable uses:



Educational technology: \$19 million
(31% of ESSER I expenditures)



Supplies to sanitize and clean facilities:
\$11 million (19%)



Addressing remote student needs:
\$9 million (14%)



Continuity of operations: \$6 million (11%)

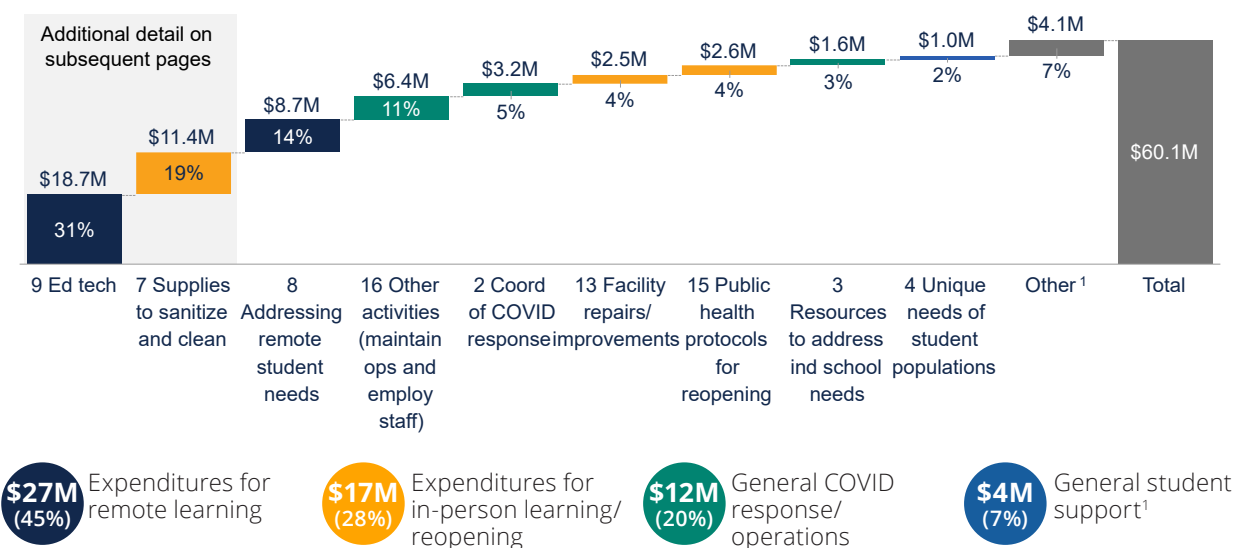


Coordination of COVID-19 response:
\$3 million (5%)

Similar to the cumulative spend patterns, almost half of expenditures were spent on remote learning (45%), while the other half was split across in-person learning (28%), general COVID-19 response/operations (20%), and general student support (7%).

Expenditures by allowable use

Note: Allowable uses were self-reported by districts; some expenditures may fall into other allowable uses not selected

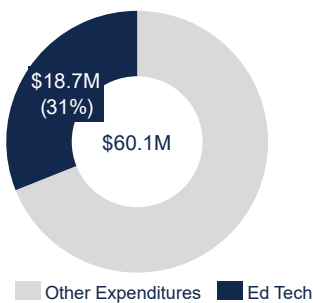


1. Other includes ESEA activities (2%), improve LEA response efforts (1%), IDEA activities (1%), learning loss (1%), summer school and suppl. learning (1%), indoor air quality (1%), training and PD on min COVID spread (1%), mental health (0.4%), McKinney-Vento activities (0.0%) Note: Allowable uses self-reported by districts; only one allowable use could be selected per line item even if multiple would apply

Purchasing Educational Technology

Based on reporting for ESSER I, educational technology was the biggest single category of spending by districts as they scrambled to equip students and staff with the tools necessary to continue teaching and learning in remote and hybrid models. Districts spent \$19 million on laptops, tablets, data plans, Wi-Fi hotspots, and other devices in accordance with federal allowable use guidelines.

Purchasing educational technology (including hardware, software, and connectivity) for the LEA's students (\$M, % of total)



Code	Est. value	Examples
Property	\$13.4M	Laptops, iPads
Supplies & Materials	\$3.4M	Additional Laptops/iPads, security and learning software, headphones, microphones
Purchased Professional & Technical Services	\$0.9M	Technology help desk, password reset services, remote learning curriculum software training
Other Purchased Services	\$0.7M	Internet services for remote learners
Other	\$0.3M	Misc tech under other object codes (laptops, hotspots, iPads, software)
Total	\$18.7M	

Note: Categorization based on self-reported function/object codes and allowable uses from districts; data includes both ESSER I direct allocation expenditures and ESSER I SPED expenditures

District Stories

“

The impact of these funds has been enormous for our students and families. The technology and connectivity pieces have ensured that during the building closure last spring, and throughout remote learning this year, our students and families were able to stay connected to our teachers and schools.... [This] has allowed for **continuous and uninterrupted online learning and equalized access for students.**

Parsons USD 503

”

“

USD 315 focused efforts on opening its doors and keeping them open to provide face-to-face learning for its students following the adopted school calendar. A **comprehensive plan for both the health and safety of students AND the continuous learning of students** was implemented. Attention was devoted to public safety efforts necessary to reduce quarantine time for both the students and staff by **purchasing additional supplies and equipment to mitigate the virus on campus.**

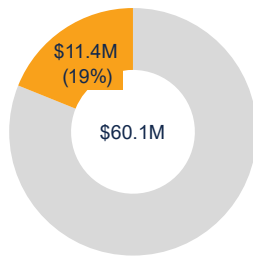
Colby Public Schools USD 315

”

Purchasing Supplies to Sanitize and Clean Facilities

Just as educational technology was essential to supporting remote learning during lockdowns, supplies to sanitize and clean were critical to mitigating risk and safely bringing students back to in-person learning environments. Using these funds, over 99% of Kansas districts were able to either return to offering in-person learning across all grade levels (242 districts) or operate in hybrid mode (42 districts) in the fall of 2020.

Purchasing supplies to sanitize and clean LEA and school facilities (\$M, % of total)



Other Expenditures
Supplies to Sanitize and Clean

Code	Est. value	Examples
Supplies & Materials	\$8.2M	PPE, cleaning and disinfectant solution and materials, hand sanitizer, gloves
Property	\$2.0M	Electrostatic backpacks, portable air purifiers, sanitizing equipment, thermometers
Other	\$1.2M	Misc cleaning supplies and equipment under other object codes (additional cleaning charge, disinfectant, hand sanitizing stations, PPE)
Total	\$11.4M	

Note: Categorization based on self-reported function/object codes and allowable uses from districts; data includes both ESSER I direct allocation expenditures and ESSER I SPED expenditures

District Stories



USD 420 Osage City Schools has been able to **continuously offer on-site learning to students PreK-12 for the duration of the 2020-2021 school year**. ESSER I funds have been instrumental in helping to fund the necessary items to keep school open and offer remote learning to students. This funding was used on **PPE items and disinfecting items and equipment** such as facemasks, gloves, thermometers, sanitizer, sprayers, disinfecting wipes for all students and school personnel who needed them.

Osage City USD 420



ESSER I funds have been used for COVID-19 protocols to **keep our students and faculty safe throughout the pandemic**...We purchased masks to provide for students that forget or are unable to provide their own. We have provided hand sanitizer for buildings, sprayers for custodial staff to sanitize surfaces, touchless stations for washing hands, automatic flushing toilets, and drinking fountain bottle fillers due to fountains being closed.

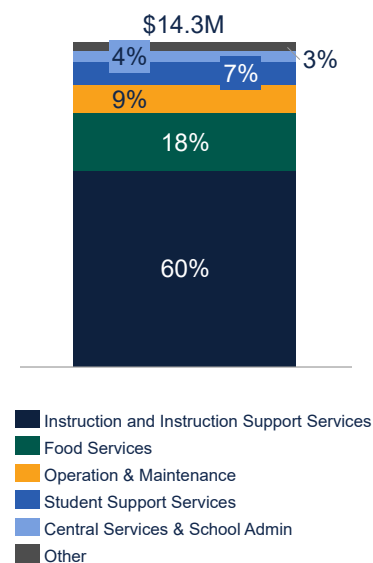
Thunder Ridge USD 110



Personnel expenditures (across all allowable uses)

Districts invested \$14 million (24% of ESSER I expenditures) into salaries to carry out this additional work across several different allowable uses. The below chart summarizes the breakdown of personnel across reporting subfunction codes.

Personal Services –
Salaries by
subfunction code



Code	Est. value	Examples
Instruction and Instruction Support Services	\$8.6M	Remote, substitute, social distancing, and planning teacher salaries; PD for remote learning and minimizing COVID spread
Food Services	\$2.6M ¹	Food services salaries for meal prep/delivery
Operation & Maintenance	\$1.2M ¹	Custodial, maintenance, and tech support staff
Student Support Services	\$1.0M	Afterschool program coordinators, speech therapists, nurses, psychologists
Central Services & School Admin	\$0.5M	Admins for remote learning coordination, meal prep delivery, school reopening
Other	\$0.4M	Misc salary expenses under other object codes (bus drivers, nurses, paid COVID leave, SPED staff)
Total	\$14.3M	

1. Largest line item in Operations and Maintenance was for food services workers (\$1.1M); moved expenditure amount into Food Services subfunction. Note: Allowable uses self-reported by districts; only one allowable use could be selected per line item even if multiple would apply

Instructional staff was a key focus of ESSER I personnel expenditures – there was more demand for substitute teachers to fill in for those who either contracted COVID-19 or were forced to quarantine, additional in-person teachers to teach smaller groups of students in socially-distanced classrooms, and additional professional development to help staff prepare for remote and hybrid learning.

Beyond instruction, districts saw the need to invest in new staff to provide holistic support for the social and emotional needs of students throughout the pandemic. Districts hired additional school psychologists, social workers and counselors to support student mental health. Larger districts hired additional nurses to manage contact tracing. Additional food service workers were necessary to deliver meals to students in remote learning environments, and additional custodial and maintenance staff made it possible for students and staff to return safely to campus.

District Stories



Funds were used for **staff salaries to provide K-12 extended learning opportunities** for the summer of 2020 and for the Return to Learn Task Force for extend work days for planning. The extended summer learning provided in-person direct instruction for students who had significant learning losses in the spring of 2020 and for students who had failed classes. Additional instruction kept students on an appropriate graduation path and helped students improve reading and math skills”

Meade USD 226



Additional nursing services were hired on an hourly basis to assist with **contact tracing and other health concerns related to the pandemic**. April through August, additional packaging and food service supplemental wages were paid to **enable grab-N-go meals** to be served at locations throughout our community”

Cherryvale USD 447



With the district placing such a high emphasis on the social/emotional well-being of students and staff through the pandemic, a decision was made to hire a second counselor to the district with ESSER monies to **dedicate solely to social/emotional support**.

Udall USD 463



Expenditure themes by district size and poverty level (across all allowable uses)

District enrollment and poverty level are two key factors that influenced ESSER I spend. The exhibit below profiles districts based on the number of students enrolled in 2020-21 and the % of students approved for free or reduced-price lunch.

	Small/Medium Enrollment & Low/Medium Poverty Districts	Small/Medium Enrollment & High Poverty Districts	High Enrollment & Low/Medium Poverty Districts	High Enrollment & High Poverty Districts
# of districts (% of districts)	216 (76%)	39 (14%)	22 (8%)	9 (3%)
Unweighted, non-virtual FTE (% FTE)	141K (31%)	24K (5%)	179K (40%)	107K (24%)
% FTE in fully/partially remote districts in Dec-20	31%	23%	86%	91%
\$ alloc. (% total alloc.)	\$21M (25%)	\$6M (7%)	\$19M (23%)	\$38M (45%)
\$ spent (% utilized)	\$16M (74%)	\$5M (80%)	\$12M (64%)	\$28M (72%)
% spent on remote learning	30%	43%	28%	62%

Definitions:
 High Poverty Districts: 60-88% students approved for free/reduced-price lunch
 Low/Medium Poverty Districts: <60% students approved for free/reduced-price lunch
 High Enrollment: 3k – 47k students
 Small/Medium Enrollment: < 3k students



While COVID-19 drove significant incremental needs across all Kansas districts, high-poverty districts were particularly impacted by the transition to remote learning. ESSER I funding was especially critical for low-income students, who were more likely to lack the technology and connectivity to access classes during remote learning. Small, medium, and large high-poverty districts alike spent more proportionally on remote learning than districts with lower poverty levels.

Larger districts were more likely to continue in remote learning environments throughout the fall; they tend to be located in Kansas's population centers, which were hit hard by COVID-19 due to high levels of community spread (data on transmission over time by county can be viewed on the Kansas [Department of Health and Environment's COVID-19 page](#)). Transitioning to in-person learning in places where the rate of COVID-19 transmission was higher carried significant risks, especially considering the large volume of students who would need to occupy the buildings. Adequate social distancing in classrooms would be difficult to achieve, given the large class sizes and limited square footage. Given the added complexities of returning to in-person learning for these districts, many chose to remain partially or fully remote during the fall. For the large high poverty districts, the implication was additional time during which they needed to provide access to remote learning for low-income students, which likely drove additional costs.

District Stories



At USD 443, 66% of our students are at-risk. Therefore **we knew that many would not be able to personally provide for remote learning.** So the majority of funds were spent in July for laptops and hotspots to provide remote live learning. Our technology at that time was not adequate to provide those services. While the entire district did not go remote learning, **where it was needed our students and teachers were able to do remote live learning.**

Dodge City USD 443

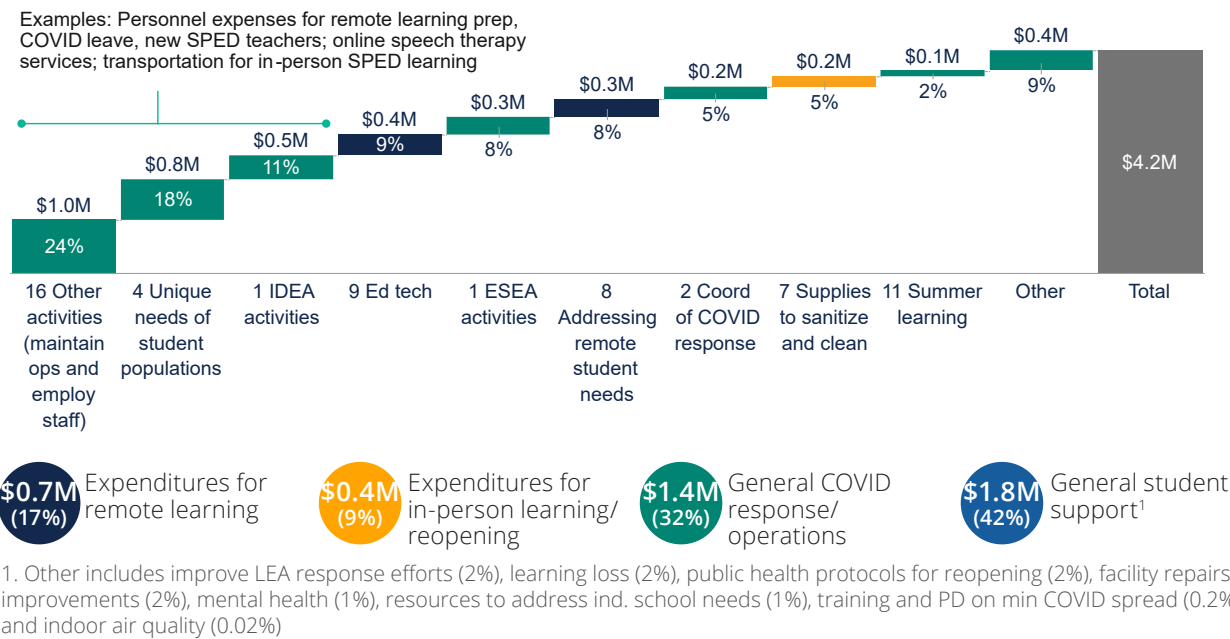


ESSER I SPED Overview (across all allowable uses)

As of March 31, 2021, districts had spent \$4 million of the \$8 million ESSER I Special Education (SPED) allocation; this represents 7% of overall ESSER I expenditures. Districts reserved ESSER I SPED for personnel, supplies, and services specifically for students with disabilities. The largest ESSER I SPED line item expenditures included summer and remote special education teachers, contracted remote speech therapy services, and transportation for students with disabilities to campus for onsite learning.

Expenditures by allowable use

Note: Allowable uses were self-reported by districts; some expenditures may fall into other allowable uses not selected



District Stories

“The ESSER I SPED funds were allocated towards summer stipends for training and to develop and collaborate with parents on **contingency IEP plans for virtual, hybrid, in-person, and quarantine learning modes.**

Blue Valley USD 229

“Funding allowed for the addition of a **Speech Language Pathology service provider** that was necessitated by the pandemic in order to serve IDEA children who were dispersed away from central service locations...The expenses we incurred were critical to **minimize learning loss to children with special needs** during this time.

Southeast Kansas Education Service Center USD 609

Looking Ahead: Future Needs and COVID-19 Funding

CRF and ESSER I funding have been critical in enabling districts to support students and staff effectively as they deal with unprecedented challenges. By protecting students' access to education in remote settings where necessary and prioritizing safe and sustained school reopening where possible, districts have been able to mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 global pandemic over the past year.

As more people are vaccinated and community COVID-19 infection rates continue to fall, districts are shifting their focus from managing the immediate crisis to mitigating the medium-term impacts of COVID-19 on PreK-12 education. KSDE's [Navigating Next](#) guidelines highlight key medium-term needs for schools to focus on in the 2020-21 and 2021-22 school years (see Navigating Next exhibit). Implementing full-time, in-person learning for the vast majority of students, especially for students who are not yet vaccinated, will require continued investment in health and safety supplies and additional staff. Districts are also prioritizing academic and social-emotional recovery for students and staff, which will require sustained investment over the next several years. Providing additional learning time to students as well as social-emotional and mental health resources is, and will continue to be, key to ensuring students are well-supported in the transition back to post-pandemic, in-person education.

Kansas Education Action Plan for Navigating Next

Fiscal and operational management	Communication and engagement with families	Assessing student learning
 Vaccinate Your Staff Coordinate with your local health authorities to secure vaccinations for every school employee choosing to receive it.  Plan to Spend Funds Strategically to Support Local Plans. Districts must have a clear, strategic plan for using these additional funds to directly support student, family and staff needs created by the pandemic. The money provided by the federal government should be used to create and execute your plan through the summer of 2023.	 Remain Engaged with your Students Account for every student enrolled in your district during the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 school years, and reconnect with students who have disengaged from instruction or who left the district for any reason this year.	 Conduct Learning Needs Analysis Develop plans for assessing and analyzing the academic and social-emotional needs of each student.
Assessing student learning	Social-emotional learning (SEL) delivery and support	Learning environment considerations
 Prepare the Class of 2021 for Graduation and Postsecondary Success. Conduct a thorough review to ensure all graduation requirements have been met and plan to support each student in their postsecondary planning.  Design Extended Summer Learning Opportunities . Identify immediate opportunities for additional learning and plan summer school, tutoring and other programs for extended learning. Identify those teachers, staff and partners willing and able to provide these opportunities . These activities should model the guidance given in Navigating Change .	 Address Student and Staff Social-Emotional Needs. Create and provide academic enrichment and supervised activities that go beyond the traditional school year and daily schedule. Identify and promote child and adult well-being.	 Plan Master Schedule for 2021-22 School Year. The extent of learning loss and social-emotional issues Kansas students have experienced as a result of the pandemic will be felt for years to come. Districts will need to create innovative practices and environments to address this course correction, including extending the school year for the next two years. These activities should model the guidance given in Navigating Change .

Subsequent rounds of federal COVID-19 funding for public and private schools will be critical to addressing these medium-term needs over the next few years. There are four additional federal funding streams dedicated to addressing COVID-19's impact on PreK-12 education:

Subsequent Federal COVID-19 Funding for PreK-12 Education

		Description	Status
CRRSA Act¹	EANS³ I	Funding specifically for private schools (Kansas school allocation: \$27M); available for obligation through September 2023	At the recommendation of the Commissioner's Task Force, the State Board approved \$23 million in requests for products, services, and personnel for private schools on April 19 and May 11, 2021. These requests will be fulfilled by Kansas Service Centers over the duration of the program. EANS I expenditures will be included in the next report
	ESSER II	Funding for public school districts with no equitable services requirement for non-public schools (Total Kansas allocation: \$370M; Kansas district direct allocation: \$344M); available for obligation through September 2023	The Commissioner's Task Force is in the process of reviewing district plans for ESSER II and recommending them to the State Board for final approval. Initial expenditures will be beginning in the next report
ARP Act²	EANS³ II	Kansas school allocation: \$25M; available for obligation through September 2024	EANS II and ESSER III will be deployed to private and public schools in the coming months
	ESSER III	Total Kansas state allocation: \$831M, Kansas district direct allocation: \$748M	

1. CRRSA Act (Signed into law on December 27, 2020). 2. ARP Act (Signed into law on March 11, 2021). 3. Emergency Assistance for Non-Public Schools (EANS)

KSDE will continue to report on the use of federal COVID-19 funding on a regular basis. EANS I, EANS II, ESSER II, and ESSER III funds will be included in subsequent reports as they are spent by public and private schools.



AEFLA (Adult Education and Family Literacy Act): Federal act and state grant program that supports adult education and English language training

Allocation: For the purposes of Kansas ESSER reporting, refers to funding reserved for each school district to use within the set of ESSER allowable uses to address incremental COVID-19 needs. Under ESSER, school districts are allocated funding for discretionary use across a set of allowable uses; this funding is theirs to spend through the duration of the program

Allowable Uses: Set of eligible uses for the federal COVID elementary and secondary school funding. ESSER and EANS each have their own set of allowable uses; districts must use their allocation within the allowable uses under ESSER, and non-public schools may only be approved for requested services or assistance that are eligible under EANS allowable uses. Eligible uses of funding must fall within the set of allowable uses and also address an incremental COVID-19 need

ARP (American Rescue Plan): Federal COVID relief package passed on March 11, 2021, which included additional funding for public schools (ESSER III) and private schools (EANS II)

CARES (Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security) Act: Federal COVID relief package passed on March 27, 2020, which included the first COVID-related federal funding programs specifically for PreK-12 education (ESSER I) as well as state discretionary funding that was partially allocated to PreK-12 education (CRF)

Continuous Learning Task Force Guidance: Document developed by over 50 Kansas educators to guide schools and school districts on how to continue to provide services for students in the immediate aftermath of school shutdowns in Spring of 2020

CRF (Coronavirus Relief Fund): Funding the State of Kansas received from the federal CARES Act. A portion of this funding was allocated directly to Kansas counties, who were directed to allocate a portion to local school districts as discretionary funding. School districts received \$80 million in CRF discretionary funding.

CRRSA (Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations) Act: Federal COVID relief package passed on December 27, 2020, which included additional funding specifically for public schools (ESSER II) and private schools (EANS I)

EANS (Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools): Federal funding awarded to the Governor and administered by the SEA to assist non-public schools with COVID-related needs

- **EANS I:** EANS funding established and allocated to states under the CARES Act. Kansas received \$27 million in total EANS I funding
- **EANS II:** EANS funding established and allocated to states under the CRRSA Act. Kansas received \$25 million in total EANS II funding

Eligible Value: For the purposes of Kansas EANS reporting, refers to funding for approved, eligible requests for services and assistance for non-public schools. Under EANS, non-public schools are not allocated funding for discretionary use, but instead may apply for services and assistance to address COVID-19 needs. The value of the approved services and assistance is tracked as eligible value but is not a set dollar amount allocation; if services and assistance are fulfilled for less than the original estimated cost, the remaining amount returns to the EANS funding program

ESEA (Elementary and Secondary Education Act): Federal education law that authorizes state-run programs for eligible schools and districts to raise academic achievement for struggling learners and address challenges for students who live with disabilities, mobility problems, learning difficulties, poverty, or transience, or who need to learn English

ESSER (Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief): Federal funding awarded to State Educational Agencies (SEAs) for the purpose of providing local educational agencies (LEAs) with emergency relief funds to address the impact of COVID-19 on elementary and secondary schools

ESSER Direct Allocation: Portion of the state's ESSER allocation that is reserved for distribution to LEAs. Under federal law, every SEA must use at least 90 percent of its ESSER Fund grant to make subgrants to LEAs by formula based on FY 2019 Title I, Part A allocations. This funding can then be used at the district's discretion within the set of ESSER allowable uses to address incremental COVID-19 needs

- **ESSER I:** ESSER funding established and allocated under the CARES Act. Kansas received \$85 million in total ESSER I funding
- **ESSER II:** Additional ESSER funding allocated under the CRRSA Act. Kansas received \$370 million in total ESSER II funding
- **ESSER III:** Additional ESSER funding allocated under ARP. Kansas received \$831 million in total ESSER III funding

ESSER SPED (Special Education): In Kansas, refers to the portion of the state's ESSER I and ESSER II allocation that KSDE decided to allocate to LEAs specifically to support special education services and students with disabilities. KSDE did not include a SPED allocation as part of ESSER III because the US Department of Education allocated separate resources to SPED

ESSER True Up: In Kansas, refers to the portion of the state's ESSER II and ESSER III allocation that KSDE decided to allocate to LEAs to ensure that all LEAs received at least \$300 per student in ESSER II, and \$600 per student in ESSER III. KSDE did not include a True Up allocation as part of ESSER I

Expenditure: For the purposes of Kansas CRF, ESSER, and EANS reporting, refers to funding that has been used to-date by districts, interlocals, or schools out of the total amount allocated or value approved

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Enrollment: Captures the number of full-time equivalent students by accounting for part-time students to the nearest tenth. Non-weighted, non-virtual FTE enrollment is used to track district size in CRF and ESSER reporting

Headcount Enrollment: Captures the number of total students enrolled based on headcount with no adjustments for part-time students. KSDE uses headcount enrollment to track the number of students approved for free or reduced-price lunch; this data is used as a proxy for district poverty level in CRF, ESSER, and EANS reporting

IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act): Federal law that makes available a free appropriate public education to eligible children with disabilities and ensures special education and related services to those children. The Act governs how states and public agencies provide early intervention, special education, and related services to eligible infants, toddlers, children, and youth with disabilities

Kansas Interlocals / Special Education Cooperatives: Organizations that partner with member school districts to provide educational services to students with disabilities

LEA (Local Educational Agency): A public board of education or other public authority within a state that maintains administrative control of public or secondary schools in a subdivision of a state; in Kansas refers to Kansas school districts and interlocals

McKinney-Vento (McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act): Federal act that authorizes the federal Education for Homeless Child and Youth Program, which allocates funding to states and school districts for program implementation

[Navigating Change:](#) Document and resources developed by nearly 1,000 Kansas policymakers, health officials, educators, and other stakeholders to help schools support students across remote, hybrid, and in-person learning environments as they prepared for the 2020-2021 school year

[Navigating Next:](#) Document developed by KSDE with updated guidance on how to support students through the end of the 2020-2021 school year and how to prepare for the 2021-2022 school year

Perkins (Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act): Federal act and source of federal funding to states for the improvement of secondary and postsecondary career and technical education programs

SEA (State Educational Agency): State agency primarily responsible for the State supervision of public elementary and secondary schools; in Kansas, refers to the Kansas State Department of Education

SPARK (Strengthening People and Revitalizing Kansas) Taskforce: Coalition of business, community, and legislative stakeholders who determined investment priorities and oversaw spend of CRF dollars



Total Allocations and Expenditures by District

District #	District Name	# of Students in 2020-2021 ¹	% of Poverty Level ²	Total CRF and ESSER I Allocation	Total CRF and ESSER I Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
Total		451,579	45%	\$164,138,746	\$140,152,451	85%	\$310
101	Erie-Galesburg	427	54%	\$168,787	\$104,265	62%	\$244
102	Cimarron-Ensign	640	47%	\$388,812	\$388,587	100%	\$608
103	Cheylin	144	58%	\$88,882	\$47,818	54%	\$332
105	Rawlins County	341	51%	\$95,610	\$95,610	100%	\$281
106	Western Plains	106	63%	\$83,587	\$82,822	99%	\$781
107	Rock Hills	333	51%	\$216,004	\$214,526	99%	\$645
108	Washington Co. Schools	365	53%	\$230,207	\$213,808	93%	\$586
109	Republic County	481	50%	\$253,513	\$227,760	90%	\$474
110	Thunder Ridge Schools	179	57%	\$222,101	\$218,898	99%	\$1,226
111	Doniphan West Schools	293	30%	\$328,013	\$328,013	100%	\$1,121
112	Central Plains	441	31%	\$333,722	\$333,722	100%	\$758
113	Prairie Hills	1,056	34%	\$493,918	\$459,491	93%	\$435
114	Riverside	581	50%	\$445,358	\$314,877	71%	\$542
115	Nemaha Central	609	27%	\$310,288	\$267,415	86%	\$439
200	Greeley County Schools	239	53%	\$61,677	\$45,246	73%	\$189
202	Turner-Kansas City	3,767	71%	\$1,233,000	\$1,096,860	89%	\$291
203	Piper-Kansas City	2,467	17%	\$523,208	\$501,751	96%	\$203
204	Bonner Springs	2,528	45%	\$454,517	\$409,973	90%	\$162
205	Bluestem	478	43%	\$141,151	\$141,151	100%	\$296
206	Remington- Whitewater	456	39%	\$92,510	\$92,510	100%	\$203
207	Ft Leavenworth	1,424	8%	\$66,826	\$66,104	99%	\$46

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

2. % poverty level measured based on % of student headcount approved for free or reduced-price lunches in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	# of Students in 2020-2021 ¹	% of Poverty Level ²	Total CRF and ESSER I Allocation	Total CRF and ESSER I Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
208	Wakeeney	357	37%	\$105,615	\$105,615	100%	\$296
209	Moscow Public Schools	131	62%	\$90,536	\$90,536	100%	\$691
210	Hugoton Public Schools	997	62%	\$338,060	\$259,992	77%	\$261
211	Norton Community Schools	620	42%	\$250,081	\$188,512	75%	\$304
212	Northern Valley	122	47%	\$87,572	\$87,572	100%	\$717
214	Ulysses	1,522	64%	\$596,188	\$596,188	100%	\$392
215	Lakin	621	52%	\$342,500	\$324,536	95%	\$523
216	Deerfield	185	73%	\$233,810	\$217,639	93%	\$1,176
217	Rolla	110	55%	\$52,287	\$49,286	94%	\$446
218	Elkhart	398	42%	\$144,488	\$108,524	75%	\$272
219	Minneola	247	57%	\$86,241	\$86,241	100%	\$349
220	Ashland	187	52%	\$134,859	\$134,859	100%	\$722
223	Barnes	362	32%	\$193,211	\$184,361	95%	\$509
224	Clifton-Clyde	292	38%	\$202,131	\$184,357	91%	\$632
225	Fowler	124	42%	\$114,203	\$102,945	90%	\$834
226	Meade	336	46%	\$128,440	\$123,141	96%	\$366
227	Hodgeman County Schools	295	38%	\$77,754	\$48,193	62%	\$163
229	Blue Valley	21,779	8%	\$692,628	\$186,844	27%	\$9
230	Spring Hill	3,316	30%	\$347,976	\$347,976	100%	\$105
231	Gardner Edgerton	5,687	31%	\$379,002	\$321,827	85%	\$57
232	De Soto	7,016	11%	\$195,126	\$27,815	14%	\$4
233	Olathe	28,448	25%	\$2,198,243	\$1,842,540	84%	\$65
234	Fort Scott	1,737	58%	\$789,442	\$768,703	97%	\$443
235	Uniontown	450	61%	\$302,131	\$287,987	95%	\$640
237	Smith Center	398	45%	\$347,048	\$313,569	90%	\$787
239	North Ottawa County	597	43%	\$386,647	\$386,647	100%	\$647
240	Twin Valley	549	52%	\$315,270	\$303,250	96%	\$553

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

2. % poverty level measured based on % of student headcount approved for free or reduced-price lunches in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	# of Students in 2020-2021 ¹	% of Poverty Level ²	Total CRF and ESSER I Allocation	Total CRF and ESSER I Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
241	Wallace County Schools	209	37%	\$97,147	\$97,147	100%	\$466
242	Weskan	100	32%	\$94,853	\$93,223	98%	\$930
243	Lebo-Waverly	454	37%	\$229,955	\$229,955	100%	\$507
244	Burlington	781	41%	\$275,050	\$258,690	94%	\$331
245	LeRoy-Gridley	170	63%	\$203,856	\$181,022	89%	\$1,065
246	Northeast	433	71%	\$247,066	\$200,982	81%	\$464
247	Cherokee	448	65%	\$226,200	\$165,833	73%	\$370
248	Girard	976	42%	\$352,066	\$352,066	100%	\$361
249	Frontenac Public Schools	932	38%	\$300,796	\$274,522	91%	\$295
250	Pittsburg	3,138	61%	\$1,390,934	\$1,124,839	81%	\$358
251	North Lyon County	345	43%	\$463,617	\$436,544	94%	\$1,265
252	Southern Lyon County	475	43%	\$609,114	\$550,000	90%	\$1,158
253	Emporia	4,187	58%	\$1,965,527	\$1,520,424	77%	\$363
254	Barber County North	430	47%	\$235,236	\$235,236	100%	\$547
255	South Barber	205	49%	\$139,813	\$139,812	100%	\$684
256	Marmaton Valley	236	45%	\$181,984	\$181,984	100%	\$771
257	Iola	1,104	56%	\$469,535	\$469,535	100%	\$425
258	Humboldt	550	36%	\$231,337	\$226,863	98%	\$412
259	Wichita	45,158	77%	\$18,700,545	\$12,348,927	66%	\$273
260	Derby	6,931	44%	\$764,298	\$519,495	68%	\$75
261	Haysville	5,573	53%	\$629,500	\$313,767	50%	\$56
262	Valley Center Pub Sch	2,955	38%	\$285,390	\$284,490	100%	\$96
263	Mulvane	1,735	40%	\$193,962	\$183,820	95%	\$106
264	Clearwater	1,090	29%	\$114,998	\$26,729	23%	\$25
265	Goddard	5,856	22%	\$362,063	\$358,668	99%	\$61
266	Maize	7,114	22%	\$533,328	\$205,164	38%	\$29
267	Renwick	1,776	16%	\$112,620	\$112,620	100%	\$63

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

2. % poverty level measured based on % of student headcount approved for free or reduced-price lunches in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	# of Students in 2020-2021 ¹	% of Poverty Level ²	Total CRF and ESSER I Allocation	Total CRF and ESSER I Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
268	Cheney	765	26%	\$57,344	\$57,344	100%	\$75
269	Palco	88	48%	\$53,287	\$40,203	75%	\$459
270	Plainville	339	41%	\$217,976	\$184,460	85%	\$545
271	Stockton	332	49%	\$203,471	\$184,842	91%	\$558
272	Waconda	293	42%	\$343,626	\$324,537	94%	\$1,108
273	Beloit	753	43%	\$700,109	\$695,923	99%	\$924
274	Oakley	418	42%	\$191,467	\$191,467	100%	\$458
275	Triplains	66	40%	\$101,930	\$100,630	99%	\$1,525
281	Graham County	388	57%	\$210,943	\$199,623	95%	\$515
282	West Elk	366	58%	\$218,490	\$214,196	98%	\$585
283	Elk Valley	112	78%	\$93,114	\$93,114	100%	\$829
284	Chase County	344	38%	\$209,974	\$186,361	89%	\$543
285	Cedar Vale	136	56%	\$127,629	\$114,463	90%	\$840
286	Chautauqua Co Community	353	64%	\$131,549	\$126,914	96%	\$359
287	West Franklin	591	48%	\$213,984	\$213,984	100%	\$362
288	Central Heights	482	49%	\$219,424	\$219,424	100%	\$455
289	Wellsville	724	29%	\$207,163	\$199,146	96%	\$275
290	Ottawa	2,184	52%	\$876,056	\$589,137	67%	\$270
291	Grinnell Public Schools	69	48%	\$61,794	\$57,462	93%	\$839
292	Wheatland	103	57%	\$103,373	\$87,576	85%	\$850
293	Quinter Public Schools	305	29%	\$236,767	\$236,767	100%	\$775
294	Oberlin	355	50%	\$215,385	\$215,272	100%	\$606
297	St Francis Comm Sch	269	51%	\$86,871	\$86,871	100%	\$323
298	Lincoln	318	58%	\$197,426	\$192,430	97%	\$605
299	Sylvan Grove	232	48%	\$176,225	\$142,066	81%	\$613
300	Comanche County	287	48%	\$89,882	\$88,824	99%	\$310
303	Ness City	280	46%	\$88,846	\$81,576	92%	\$292
305	Salina	6,740	58%	\$3,847,521	\$3,403,902	88%	\$505

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

2. % poverty level measured based on % of student headcount approved for free or reduced-price lunches in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	# of Students in 2020-2021 ¹	% of Poverty Level ²	Total CRF and ESSER I Allocation	Total CRF and ESSER I Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
306	Southeast Of Saline	646	21%	\$585,261	\$585,261	100%	\$906
307	Ell-Saline	463	30%	\$170,548	\$170,548	100%	\$369
308	Hutchinson Public Schools	4,071	67%	\$3,968,202	\$3,906,105	98%	\$960
309	Nickerson	1,031	51%	\$1,034,529	\$992,527	96%	\$963
310	Fairfield	265	58%	\$287,085	\$285,808	100%	\$1,079
311	Pretty Prairie	291	40%	\$264,423	\$226,863	86%	\$781
312	Haven Public Schools	690	40%	\$643,223	\$544,926	85%	\$790
313	Buhler	2,216	35%	\$1,556,068	\$1,379,379	89%	\$623
314	Brewster	121	35%	\$22,791	\$20,301	89%	\$168
315	Colby Public Schools	894	38%	\$718,281	\$706,689	98%	\$790
316	Golden Plains	168	76%	\$57,872	\$52,262	90%	\$311
320	Wamego	1,526	26%	\$463,745	\$430,937	93%	\$282
321	Kaw Valley	1,039	35%	\$347,239	\$347,239	100%	\$334
322	Onaga-Havensville- Wheaton	294	51%	\$109,645	\$109,645	100%	\$374
323	Rock Creek	1,161	23%	\$327,172	\$308,129	94%	\$265
325	Phillipsburg	580	38%	\$282,361	\$269,442	95%	\$465
326	Logan	134	45%	\$160,855	\$160,854	100%	\$1,200
327	Ellsworth	574	30%	\$426,381	\$426,381	100%	\$743
329	Wabaunsee	415	30%	\$262,557	\$254,490	97%	\$613
330	Mission Valley	430	29%	\$259,623	\$234,127	90%	\$544
331	Kingman - Norwich	782	46%	\$481,961	\$431,337	89%	\$551
332	Cunningham	181	37%	\$120,839	\$120,839	100%	\$669
333	Concordia	1,070	52%	\$324,607	\$324,607	100%	\$303
334	Southern Cloud	156	68%	\$77,508	\$77,508	100%	\$497
335	North Jackson	305	41%	\$128,272	\$128,272	100%	\$421
336	Holton	985	37%	\$384,783	\$261,629	68%	\$266
337	Royal Valley	812	46%	\$294,246	\$237,182	81%	\$292
338	Valley Falls	380	36%	\$243,661	\$243,661	100%	\$641

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

2. % poverty level measured based on % of student headcount approved for free or reduced-price lunches in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	# of Students in 2020-2021 ¹	% of Poverty Level ²	Total CRF and ESSER I Allocation	Total CRF and ESSER I Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
339	Jefferson County North	433	32%	\$276,217	\$258,037	93%	\$597
340	Jefferson West	827	31%	\$429,793	\$414,333	96%	\$501
341	Oskaloosa Public Schools	568	51%	\$410,535	\$410,535	100%	\$723
342	McLouth	450	43%	\$321,293	\$264,268	82%	\$588
343	Perry Public Schools	728	35%	\$574,171	\$554,638	97%	\$762
344	Pleasanton	337	54%	\$174,315	\$174,315	100%	\$517
345	Seaman	3,736	35%	\$1,192,918	\$1,089,746	91%	\$292
346	Jayhawk	555	55%	\$163,463	\$154,468	94%	\$278
347	Kinsley-Offerle	276	50%	\$115,205	\$97,009	84%	\$351
348	Baldwin City	1,267	27%	\$264,017	\$223,156	85%	\$176
349	Stafford	261	50%	\$165,932	\$123,423	74%	\$474
350	St John-Hudson	310	52%	\$235,389	\$235,389	100%	\$761
351	Macksville	186	62%	\$198,970	\$173,435	87%	\$932
352	Goodland	882	46%	\$364,112	\$260,359	72%	\$295
353	Wellington	1,435	53%	\$1,018,904	\$837,148	82%	\$583
355	Ellinwood Public Schools	414	46%	\$191,988	\$191,988	100%	\$464
356	Conway Springs	398	27%	\$300,652	\$300,652	100%	\$755
357	Belle Plaine	563	42%	\$327,194	\$316,372	97%	\$562
358	Oxford	324	40%	\$247,644	\$241,716	98%	\$746
359	Argonia Public Schools	162	38%	\$104,337	\$77,599	74%	\$479
360	Caldwell	228	60%	\$185,126	\$158,966	86%	\$696
361	Chaparral Schools	736	63%	\$353,309	\$350,994	99%	\$477
362	Prairie View	810	45%	\$229,713	\$229,713	100%	\$283
363	Holcomb	910	53%	\$395,475	\$353,086	89%	\$388
364	Marysville	747	48%	\$339,421	\$301,080	89%	\$403
365	Garnett	923	50%	\$444,950	\$402,065	90%	\$436
366	Woodson	401	59%	\$376,223	\$373,686	99%	\$933

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

2. % poverty level measured based on % of student headcount approved for free or reduced-price lunches in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	# of Students in 2020-2021 ¹	% of Poverty Level ²	Total CRF and ESSER I Allocation	Total CRF and ESSER I Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
367	Osawatomie	1,027	61%	\$489,908	\$489,908	100%	\$477
368	Paola	1,682	33%	\$771,482	\$771,482	100%	\$459
369	Burrton	195	55%	\$289,807	\$266,444	92%	\$1,370
371	Montezuma	186	39%	\$136,356	\$136,356	100%	\$733
372	Silver Lake	675	16%	\$190,201	\$151,989	80%	\$225
373	Newton	3,115	52%	\$1,419,142	\$1,229,268	87%	\$395
374	Sublette	377	70%	\$230,196	\$225,508	98%	\$599
375	Circle	1,894	28%	\$1,286,487	\$1,171,432	91%	\$618
376	Sterling	482	40%	\$200,398	\$197,588	99%	\$410
377	Atchison Co Comm Schools	449	38%	\$577,588	\$577,588	100%	\$1,286
378	Riley County	646	28%	\$183,640	\$183,640	100%	\$284
379	Clay Center	1,301	41%	\$578,355	\$578,355	100%	\$445
380	Vermillion	554	28%	\$197,544	\$174,709	88%	\$315
381	Spearville	315	24%	\$203,093	\$203,093	100%	\$646
382	Pratt	1,103	47%	\$316,298	\$316,298	100%	\$287
383	Manhattan-Ogden	6,310	38%	\$2,077,576	\$2,067,380	100%	\$328
384	Blue Valley	208	26%	\$76,476	\$76,476	100%	\$369
385	Andover	4,916	8%	\$2,316,987	\$2,316,987	100%	\$471
386	Madison-Virgil	220	46%	\$359,358	\$308,247	86%	\$1,404
387	Altoona-Midway	163	68%	\$134,505	\$92,983	69%	\$572
388	Ellis	376	33%	\$101,841	\$71,119	70%	\$189
389	Eureka	587	61%	\$492,647	\$440,453	89%	\$751
390	Hamilton	56	77%	\$176,709	\$174,485	99%	\$3,144
392	Osborne County	289	52%	\$175,515	\$175,515	100%	\$607
393	Solomon	358	55%	\$154,027	\$154,027	100%	\$431
394	Rose Hill Public Schools	1,493	28%	\$737,100	\$737,100	100%	\$494
395	LaCrosse	272	46%	\$232,304	\$227,977	98%	\$840
396	Douglass Public Schools	616	36%	\$185,307	\$185,307	100%	\$301

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

2. % poverty level measured based on % of student headcount approved for free or reduced-price lunches in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	# of Students in 2020-2021 ¹	% of Poverty Level ²	Total CRF and ESSER I Allocation	Total CRF and ESSER I Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
397	Centre	152	13%	\$123,911	\$121,006	98%	\$799
398	Peabody-Burns	202	56%	\$140,870	\$118,967	84%	\$590
399	Paradise	100	64%	\$145,209	\$135,650	93%	\$1,356
400	Smoky Valley	715	19%	\$500,536	\$482,505	96%	\$675
401	Chase-Raymond	149	78%	\$81,390	\$71,656	88%	\$481
402	Augusta	1,984	37%	\$518,475	\$410,254	79%	\$207
403	Otis-Bison	214	37%	\$215,019	\$168,024	78%	\$785
404	Riverton	659	51%	\$423,244	\$342,849	81%	\$520
405	Lyons	738	71%	\$397,630	\$383,290	96%	\$520
407	Russell County	807	55%	\$558,552	\$490,126	88%	\$608
408	Marion-Florence	463	44%	\$286,391	\$286,391	100%	\$619
409	Atchison Public Schools	1,587	58%	\$952,404	\$899,107	94%	\$567
410	Durham-Hillsboro- Lehigh	551	39%	\$311,735	\$294,511	94%	\$535
411	Goessel	284	27%	\$157,663	\$144,641	92%	\$510
412	Hoxie Community Schools	427	37%	\$174,563	\$174,563	100%	\$409
413	Chanute Public Schools	1,685	60%	\$486,833	\$486,833	100%	\$289
415	Hiawatha	938	48%	\$613,641	\$505,080	82%	\$538
416	Louisburg	1,529	19%	\$497,453	\$497,453	100%	\$325
417	Morris County	757	51%	\$443,328	\$428,918	97%	\$567
418	McPherson	2,304	40%	\$1,274,015	\$1,221,597	96%	\$530
419	Canton-Galva	295	39%	\$172,540	\$165,466	96%	\$561
420	Osage City	674	46%	\$356,385	\$318,839	89%	\$473
421	Lyndon	389	36%	\$207,349	\$203,294	98%	\$523
422	Kiowa County	248	30%	\$148,081	\$148,081	100%	\$598
423	Moundridge	408	35%	\$204,369	\$160,000	78%	\$392
426	Pike Valley	202	49%	\$131,029	\$131,029	100%	\$650
428	Great Bend	2,827	65%	\$1,326,966	\$1,105,121	83%	\$391

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

2. % poverty level measured based on % of student headcount approved for free or reduced-price lunches in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	# of Students in 2020-2021 ¹	% of Poverty Level ²	Total CRF and ESSER I Allocation	Total CRF and ESSER I Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
429	Troy Public Schools	310	26%	\$247,869	\$217,048	88%	\$701
430	South Brown County	465	59%	\$653,332	\$580,737	89%	\$1,250
431	Hoisington	723	58%	\$311,343	\$291,343	94%	\$403
432	Victoria	273	30%	\$113,685	\$100,834	89%	\$370
434	Santa Fe Trail	968	45%	\$471,338	\$471,338	100%	\$487
435	Abilene	1,386	47%	\$329,701	\$314,157	95%	\$227
436	Caney Valley	725	43%	\$210,081	\$172,501	82%	\$238
437	Auburn Washburn	5,920	30%	\$1,912,128	\$1,912,128	100%	\$323
438	Skyline Schools	338	31%	\$105,608	\$76,825	73%	\$227
439	Sedgwick Public Schools	464	38%	\$284,318	\$284,318	100%	\$613
440	Halstead	778	41%	\$592,949	\$507,158	86%	\$652
443	Dodge City	6,772	80%	\$3,982,597	\$3,887,914	98%	\$574
444	Little River	271	28%	\$118,267	\$105,994	90%	\$391
445	Coffeyville	1,659	77%	\$698,076	\$698,076	100%	\$421
446	Independence	1,898	65%	\$752,470	\$744,295	99%	\$392
447	Cherryvale	737	67%	\$314,926	\$222,458	71%	\$302
448	Inman	392	24%	\$182,556	\$173,803	95%	\$443
449	Easton	625	26%	\$163,097	\$142,510	87%	\$228
450	Shawnee Heights	3,512	36%	\$1,173,244	\$978,942	83%	\$279
452	Stanton County	429	60%	\$81,268	\$61,183	75%	\$143
453	Leavenworth	3,307	51%	\$1,506,887	\$895,549	59%	\$271
454	Burlingame Public School	268	48%	\$165,625	\$165,625	100%	\$618
456	Marais Des Cygnes Valley	209	57%	\$149,612	\$129,753	87%	\$622
457	Garden City	6,921	67%	\$2,549,784	\$1,595,227	63%	\$230
458	Basehor-Linwood	2,432	12%	\$498,851	\$498,851	100%	\$205
459	Bucklin	235	52%	\$139,222	\$135,975	98%	\$580
460	Hesston	814	26%	\$450,757	\$450,757	100%	\$554
461	Neodesha	690	60%	\$382,684	\$381,279	100%	\$553

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

2. % poverty level measured based on % of student headcount approved for free or reduced-price lunches in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	# of Students in 2020-2021 ¹	% of Poverty Level ²	Total CRF and ESSER I Allocation	Total CRF and ESSER I Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
462	Central	281	62%	\$238,972	\$238,972	100%	\$852
463	Udall	334	46%	\$126,754	\$126,754	100%	\$380
464	Tonganoxie	1,848	25%	\$481,563	\$448,365	93%	\$243
465	Winfield	2,091	51%	\$1,205,228	\$966,454	80%	\$462
466	Scott County	945	47%	\$240,365	\$184,710	77%	\$195
467	Leoti	395	49%	\$219,936	\$194,964	89%	\$493
468	Healy Public Schools	42	74%	\$36,279	\$34,713	96%	\$827
469	Lansing	2,549	29%	\$1,035,059	\$865,624	84%	\$340
470	Arkansas City	2,674	68%	\$1,316,429	\$1,069,205	81%	\$400
471	Dexter	238	51%	\$391,892	\$391,892	100%	\$1,644
473	Chapman	1,065	42%	\$240,225	\$201,710	84%	\$189
474	Haviland	100	43%	\$55,639	\$55,639	100%	\$556
475	Geary County Schools	7,206	50%	\$2,334,531	\$1,237,673	53%	\$172
476	Copeland	97	60%	\$75,934	\$75,934	100%	\$787
477	Ingalls	233	36%	\$144,532	\$144,532	100%	\$622
479	Crest	232	51%	\$287,681	\$287,681	100%	\$1,239
480	Liberal	4,550	82%	\$868,626	\$477,644	55%	\$105
481	Rural Vista	259	51%	\$452,467	\$446,766	99%	\$1,728
482	Dighton	224	45%	\$116,624	\$116,624	100%	\$521
483	Kismet-Plains	592	75%	\$168,810	\$62,862	37%	\$106
484	Fredonia	618	51%	\$379,744	\$323,738	85%	\$524
487	Herington	419	62%	\$292,865	\$292,865	100%	\$700
489	Hays	3,081	38%	\$597,012	\$501,958	84%	\$163
490	El Dorado	1,823	58%	\$652,836	\$339,216	52%	\$186
491	Eudora	1,642	28%	\$377,108	\$375,420	100%	\$229
492	Flinthills	269	51%	\$426,456	\$426,456	100%	\$1,586
493	Columbus	874	57%	\$495,620	\$431,223	87%	\$494
494	Syracuse	534	68%	\$216,966	\$176,936	82%	\$331
495	Ft Larned	820	50%	\$379,940	\$379,940	100%	\$463

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

2. % poverty level measured based on % of student headcount approved for free or reduced-price lunches in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	# of Students in 2020-2021 ¹	% of Poverty Level ²	Total CRF and ESSER I Allocation	Total CRF and ESSER I Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
496	Pawnee Heights	134	59%	\$74,164	\$68,066	92%	\$508
497	Lawrence	9,992	31%	\$2,934,619	\$2,367,685	81%	\$237
498	Valley Heights	389	52%	\$108,583	\$105,251	97%	\$271
499	Galena	769	60%	\$525,973	\$471,122	90%	\$613
500	Kansas City	21,058	88%	\$9,243,602	\$8,090,328	88%	\$384
501	Topeka Public Schools	12,039	77%	\$7,529,820	\$6,381,839	85%	\$530
502	Lewis	106	62%	\$56,565	\$49,139	87%	\$464
503	Parsons	1,243	73%	\$621,133	\$621,133	100%	\$500
504	Oswego	433	63%	\$165,123	\$165,123	100%	\$381
505	Chetopa-St. Paul	362	60%	\$185,842	\$111,418	60%	\$308
506	Labette County	1,440	59%	\$455,094	\$446,064	98%	\$310
507	Satanta	247	68%	\$272,590	\$272,590	100%	\$1,106
508	Baxter Springs	799	53%	\$533,718	\$427,891	80%	\$535
509	South Haven	198	40%	\$111,253	\$111,253	100%	\$562
511	Attica	163	54%	\$177,935	\$163,241	92%	\$1,005
512	Shawnee Mission Pub Sch	25,701	33%	\$2,938,343	\$1,878,841	64%	\$73
602	NW KS Education Service Center	N/A	N/A	\$4,786	\$0	0%	N/A
605	South Central KS Spec Ed Coop	N/A	N/A	\$5,160	\$5,160	100%	N/A
609	SE KS Education Service Center	N/A	N/A	\$180,878	\$180,878	100%	N/A
610	Reno CO Education COOP	N/A	N/A	\$5,611	\$0	0%	N/A
636	North Central Kansas Sp. Ed. Coop.	N/A	N/A	\$3,873	\$3,873	100%	N/A
	Private Schools	N/A	N/A	\$1,997,445	\$1,997,440	100%	N/A
	Special Education Cooperatives	N/A	N/A	\$643,222	\$643,222	100%	N/A
	Unknown (Marked as K-12 support, but not tied to a specific district)	N/A	N/A	\$164,021	\$164,021	100%	N/A

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

2. % poverty level measured based on % of student headcount approved for free or reduced-price lunches in 2020-21 school year

CRF Allocations and Expenditures by District

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures - Remote Learning	Expenditures- In-Person Learning	Expenditures- General COVID response	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
101	Erie-Galesburg	\$26,463	\$10,036	\$16,427	\$0	\$26,463	100%	\$62
102	Cimarron-Ensign	\$306,998	\$96,763	\$148,928	\$61,308	\$306,998	100%	\$480
103	Cheylin	\$54,635	\$8,004	\$18,845	\$13,595	\$40,444	74%	\$281
105	Rawlins County	\$46,124	\$0	\$46,124	\$0	\$46,124	100%	\$135
106	Western Plains	\$60,448	\$13,459	\$46,989	\$0	\$60,448	100%	\$570
107	Rock Hills	\$153,500	\$43,120	\$73,950	\$36,430	\$153,500	100%	\$462
108	Washington Co. Schools	\$179,476	\$24,455	\$78,641	\$76,380	\$179,476	100%	\$492
109	Republic County	\$170,551	\$85,655	\$74,795	\$10,102	\$170,551	100%	\$355
110	Thunder Ridge Schools	\$183,271	\$128,294	\$54,977	\$0	\$183,271	100%	\$1,027
111	Doniphan West Schools	\$274,103	\$71,781	\$187,130	\$15,192	\$274,103	100%	\$937
112	Central Plains	\$267,906	\$80,633	\$153,793	\$33,479	\$267,906	100%	\$608
113	Prairie Hills	\$375,434	\$77,370	\$223,820	\$74,244	\$375,434	100%	\$355
114	Riverside	\$314,877	\$108,250	\$147,693	\$58,933	\$314,877	100%	\$542
115	Nemaha Central	\$256,907	\$76,164	\$142,619	\$38,125	\$256,907	100%	\$422
200	Greeley County Schools	\$20,392	\$0	\$20,392	\$0	\$20,392	100%	\$85
202	Turner-Kansas City	\$130,000	\$0	\$126,154	\$3,846	\$130,000	100%	\$35
203	Piper-Kansas City	\$380,000	\$380,000	\$0	\$0	\$380,000	100%	\$154
204	Bonner Springs	\$56,000	\$56,000	\$0	\$0	\$56,000	100%	\$22
205	Bluestem	\$69,650	\$14,651	\$49,249	\$5,750	\$69,650	100%	\$146
206	Remington-Whitewater	\$29,307	\$0	\$29,307	\$0	\$29,307	100%	\$64
207	Ft Leavenworth	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
208	Wakeeney	\$52,351	\$10,258	\$41,819	\$273	\$52,351	100%	\$147
209	Moscow Public Schools	\$67,000	\$40,037	\$16,366	\$10,597	\$67,000	100%	\$511
210	Hugoton Public Schools	\$177,000	\$41,567	\$113,120	\$22,312	\$177,000	100%	\$178

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures - Remote Learning	Expenditures- In-Person Learning	Expenditures- General COVID response	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
211	Norton Community Schools	\$151,030	\$45,944	\$105,086	\$0	\$151,030	100%	\$244
212	Northern Valley	\$58,329	\$9,217	\$49,112	\$0	\$58,329	100%	\$477
214	Ulysses	\$325,204	\$303,406	\$21,798	\$0	\$325,204	100%	\$214
215	Lakin	\$254,816	\$0	\$254,816	\$0	\$254,816	100%	\$410
216	Deerfield	\$176,252	\$16,860	\$159,392	\$0	\$176,252	100%	\$953
217	Rolla	\$21,000	\$1,496	\$19,504	\$0	\$21,000	100%	\$190
218	Elkhart	\$85,112	\$418	\$68,443	\$16,252	\$85,112	100%	\$214
219	Minneola	\$50,000	\$15,776	\$34,224	\$0	\$50,000	100%	\$202
220	Ashland	\$100,000	\$23,532	\$76,468	\$0	\$100,000	100%	\$535
223	Barnes	\$145,575	\$116,722	\$9,612	\$19,241	\$145,575	100%	\$402
224	Clifton-Clyde	\$163,374	\$67,550	\$95,823	\$0	\$163,374	100%	\$560
225	Fowler	\$94,470	\$40,683	\$49,898	\$3,888	\$94,470	100%	\$765
226	Meade	\$80,302	\$12,525	\$67,777	\$0	\$80,302	100%	\$239
227	Hodgeman County Schools	\$48,193	\$3,900	\$44,293	\$0	\$48,193	100%	\$163
229	Blue Valley	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
230	Spring Hill	\$188,987	\$18,278	\$170,409	\$300	\$188,987	100%	\$57
231	Gardner Edgerton	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
232	De Soto	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
233	Olathe	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
234	Fort Scott	\$306,000	\$0	\$306,000	\$0	\$306,000	100%	\$176
235	Uniontown	\$190,000	\$102,000	\$88,000	\$0	\$190,000	100%	\$422
237	Smith Center	\$272,271	\$45,708	\$220,771	\$5,792	\$272,271	100%	\$683
239	North Ottawa County	\$315,029	\$98,851	\$148,697	\$67,481	\$315,029	100%	\$527
240	Twin Valley	\$242,730	\$76,480	\$126,333	\$39,917	\$242,730	100%	\$443
241	Wallace County Schools	\$70,404	\$29,949	\$19,693	\$20,762	\$70,404	100%	\$338
242	Weskan	\$83,158	\$32,416	\$47,601	\$3,142	\$83,158	100%	\$830
243	Lebo-Waverly	\$176,028	\$85,780	\$88,248	\$2,000	\$176,028	100%	\$388
244	Burlington	\$176,028	\$83,733	\$76,555	\$15,740	\$176,028	100%	\$225

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures - Remote Learning	Expenditures- In-Person Learning	Expenditures- General COVID response	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
245	LeRoy-Gridley	\$176,028	\$91,933	\$84,095	\$0	\$176,028	100%	\$1,035
246	Northeast	\$99,023	\$33,247	\$53,276	\$12,500	\$99,023	100%	\$229
247	Cherokee	\$101,132	\$88,138	\$12,994	\$0	\$101,132	100%	\$226
248	Girard	\$188,181	\$83,573	\$104,608	\$0	\$188,181	100%	\$193
249	Frontenac Public Schools	\$183,973	\$78,684	\$105,289	\$0	\$183,973	100%	\$198
250	Pittsburg	\$599,310	\$226,704	\$372,606	\$0	\$599,310	100%	\$191
251	North Lyon County	\$400,000	\$93,120	\$203,685	\$103,195	\$400,000	100%	\$1,159
252	Southern Lyon County	\$550,000	\$323,424	\$175,169	\$51,408	\$550,000	100%	\$1,158
253	Emporia	\$1,200,000	\$378,954	\$113,735	\$707,311	\$1,200,000	100%	\$287
254	Barber County North	\$150,073	\$56,836	\$80,177	\$13,060	\$150,073	100%	\$349
255	South Barber	\$102,546	\$98,122	\$4,424	\$0	\$102,546	100%	\$501
256	Marmaton Valley	\$120,600	\$38,785	\$68,883	\$12,933	\$120,600	100%	\$511
257	Iola	\$140,000	\$34,083	\$75,917	\$30,000	\$140,000	100%	\$127
258	Humboldt	\$135,000	\$103,712	\$15,194	\$16,095	\$135,000	100%	\$245
259	Wichita	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
260	Derby	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
261	Haysville	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
262	Valley Center Pub Sch	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
263	Mulvane	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
264	Clearwater	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
265	Goddard	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
266	Maize	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
267	Renwick	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
268	Cheney	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
269	Palco	\$38,282	\$10,543	\$27,739	\$0	\$38,282	100%	\$438
270	Plainville	\$170,289	\$82,892	\$87,397	\$0	\$170,289	100%	\$503
271	Stockton	\$143,870	\$44,121	\$99,749	\$0	\$143,870	100%	\$434
272	Waconda	\$292,395	\$140,916	\$148,764	\$2,715	\$292,395	100%	\$999

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures - Remote Learning	Expenditures- In-Person Learning	Expenditures- General COVID response	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
273	Beloit	\$579,551	\$64,153	\$315,087	\$200,311	\$579,551	100%	\$769
274	Oakley	\$137,220	\$35,763	\$50,768	\$50,689	\$137,220	100%	\$329
275	Triplains	\$90,697	\$58,017	\$32,429	\$252	\$90,697	100%	\$1,374
281	Graham County	\$156,990	\$62,659	\$94,331	\$0	\$156,990	100%	\$405
282	West Elk	\$134,308	\$72,184	\$51,568	\$10,556	\$134,308	100%	\$367
283	Elk Valley	\$45,329	\$32,859	\$12,470	\$0	\$45,329	100%	\$404
284	Chase County	\$167,585	\$30,533	\$128,746	\$8,305	\$167,585	100%	\$488
285	Cedar Vale	\$79,532	\$23,720	\$47,118	\$8,694	\$79,532	100%	\$584
286	Chautauqua Co Community	\$42,701	\$16,201	\$26,500	\$0	\$42,701	100%	\$121
287	West Franklin	\$110,439	\$54,967	\$55,472	\$0	\$110,439	100%	\$187
288	Central Heights	\$118,014	\$40,087	\$52,493	\$25,435	\$118,014	100%	\$245
289	Wellsville	\$140,327	\$28,247	\$103,452	\$8,628	\$140,327	100%	\$194
290	Ottawa	\$436,654	\$146,956	\$245,664	\$44,034	\$436,654	100%	\$200
291	Grinnell Public Schools	\$51,600	\$35,466	\$13,917	\$2,217	\$51,600	100%	\$753
292	Wheatland	\$81,000	\$53,441	\$20,911	\$6,648	\$81,000	100%	\$786
293	Quinter Public Schools	\$201,000	\$110,194	\$90,107	\$700	\$201,000	100%	\$658
294	Oberlin	\$156,479	\$0	\$156,479	\$0	\$156,479	100%	\$440
297	St Francis Comm Sch	\$48,756	\$0	\$48,756	\$0	\$48,756	100%	\$181
298	Lincoln	\$133,591	\$82,267	\$45,129	\$6,194	\$133,591	100%	\$420
299	Sylvan Grove	\$133,591	\$49,559	\$79,920	\$4,112	\$133,591	100%	\$577
300	Comanche County	\$46,218	\$1,600	\$41,810	\$1,750	\$45,160	98%	\$158
303	Ness City	\$50,711	\$0	\$49,974	\$0	\$49,974	99%	\$179
305	Salina	\$2,143,689	\$980,090	\$705,362	\$458,237	\$2,143,689	100%	\$318
306	Southeast Of Saline	\$528,983	\$56,855	\$387,156	\$84,972	\$528,983	100%	\$819
307	Ell-Saline	\$123,136	\$701	\$112,745	\$9,689	\$123,136	100%	\$266
308	Hutchinson Public Schools	\$2,854,234	\$1,498,973	\$1,283,949	\$71,312	\$2,854,234	100%	\$701
309	Nickerson	\$829,817	\$376,395	\$420,592	\$32,830	\$829,817	100%	\$805

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures - Remote Learning	Expenditures- In-Person Learning	Expenditures- General COVID response	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
310	Fairfield	\$218,374	\$134,094	\$67,530	\$16,750	\$218,374	100%	\$824
311	Pretty Prairie	\$226,863	\$69,019	\$142,086	\$15,757	\$226,863	100%	\$781
312	Haven Public Schools	\$515,011	\$157,165	\$293,726	\$64,121	\$515,011	100%	\$747
313	Buhler	\$1,300,254	\$770,821	\$487,594	\$41,839	\$1,300,254	100%	\$587
314	Brewster	\$3,500	\$0	\$3,500	\$0	\$3,500	100%	\$29
315	Colby Public Schools	\$615,837	\$596,798	\$19,039	\$0	\$615,837	100%	\$689
316	Golden Plains	\$23,171	\$11,670	\$8,352	\$3,148	\$23,171	100%	\$138
320	Wamego	\$315,300	\$36,946	\$203,659	\$74,695	\$315,300	100%	\$207
321	Kaw Valley	\$182,493	\$182,493	\$0	\$0	\$182,493	100%	\$176
322	Onaga-Havensville-Wheaton	\$68,162	\$64,524	\$3,638	\$0	\$68,162	100%	\$232
323	Rock Creek	\$242,712	\$195,904	\$46,808	\$0	\$242,712	100%	\$209
325	Phillipsburg	\$200,163	\$70,352	\$129,811	\$0	\$200,163	100%	\$345
326	Logan	\$134,595	\$3,922	\$130,673	\$0	\$134,595	100%	\$1,004
327	Ellsworth	\$358,314	\$142,828	\$115,194	\$100,292	\$358,314	100%	\$624
329	Wabaunsee	\$209,393	\$17,740	\$191,003	\$650	\$209,393	100%	\$505
330	Mission Valley	\$209,393	\$91,792	\$76,232	\$41,369	\$209,393	100%	\$487
331	Kingman - Norwich	\$313,753	\$123,816	\$101,107	\$88,831	\$313,753	100%	\$401
332	Cunningham	\$97,936	\$63,575	\$25,398	\$8,963	\$97,936	100%	\$543
333	Concordia	\$154,528	\$0	\$154,528	\$0	\$154,528	100%	\$144
334	Southern Cloud	\$34,238	\$15,915	\$18,323	\$0	\$34,238	100%	\$219
335	North Jackson	\$85,740	\$51,000	\$34,740	\$0	\$85,740	100%	\$281
336	Holton	\$250,760	\$153,000	\$97,760	\$0	\$250,760	100%	\$255
337	Royal Valley	\$194,863	\$117,000	\$77,863	\$0	\$194,863	100%	\$240
338	Valley Falls	\$200,000	\$153,256	\$46,744	\$0	\$200,000	100%	\$526
339	Jefferson County North	\$225,000	\$144,651	\$63,871	\$16,478	\$225,000	100%	\$520
340	Jefferson West	\$350,000	\$131,143	\$166,924	\$51,933	\$350,000	100%	\$423
341	Oskaloosa Public Schools	\$300,000	\$188,743	\$57,818	\$53,438	\$300,000	100%	\$529

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures - Remote Learning	Expenditures- In-Person Learning	Expenditures- General COVID response	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
342	McLouth	\$250,000	\$89,296	\$151,807	\$8,897	\$250,000	100%	\$556
343	Perry Public Schools	\$477,026	\$337,631	\$84,302	\$55,093	\$477,026	100%	\$655
344	Pleasanton	\$85,999	\$35,541	\$38,401	\$12,057	\$85,999	100%	\$255
345	Seaman	\$867,330	\$244,309	\$328,502	\$294,519	\$867,330	100%	\$232
346	Jayhawk	\$54,942	\$30,135	\$18,909	\$5,899	\$54,942	100%	\$99
347	Kinsley-Offerle	\$63,004	\$20,190	\$37,450	\$5,364	\$63,004	100%	\$228
348	Baldwin City	\$142,649	\$39,947	\$95,604	\$7,098	\$142,649	100%	\$113
349	Stafford	\$108,968	\$19,062	\$33,919	\$55,987	\$108,968	100%	\$418
350	St John-Hudson	\$180,187	\$74,682	\$65,738	\$39,767	\$180,187	100%	\$582
351	Macksville	\$154,656	\$76,014	\$49,653	\$28,990	\$154,656	100%	\$831
352	Goodland	\$171,957	\$0	\$171,957	\$0	\$171,957	100%	\$195
353	Wellington	\$696,054	\$434,598	\$235,419	\$26,036	\$696,054	100%	\$485
355	Ellinwood Public Schools	\$116,539	\$0	\$0	\$116,539	\$116,539	100%	\$281
356	Conway Springs	\$233,676	\$140,540	\$57,785	\$35,352	\$233,676	100%	\$587
357	Belle Plaine	\$248,239	\$99,373	\$132,352	\$16,513	\$248,239	100%	\$441
358	Oxford	\$201,126	\$75,042	\$117,126	\$8,957	\$201,126	100%	\$620
359	Argonia Public Schools	\$77,599	\$38,777	\$26,605	\$12,217	\$77,599	100%	\$479
360	Caldwell	\$135,901	\$88,252	\$47,649	\$0	\$135,901	100%	\$595
361	Chaparral Schools	\$180,947	\$111,775	\$59,273	\$7,585	\$178,633	99%	\$243
362	Prairie View	\$98,756	\$16,984	\$81,772	\$0	\$98,756	100%	\$122
363	Holcomb	\$249,427	\$236,993	\$12,434	\$0	\$249,427	100%	\$274
364	Marysville	\$219,960	\$65,724	\$120,018	\$34,218	\$219,960	100%	\$295
365	Garnett	\$277,427	\$176,453	\$98,769	\$2,204	\$277,427	100%	\$301
366	Woodson	\$271,916	\$87,754	\$184,163	\$0	\$271,916	100%	\$679
367	Osawatomie	\$237,636	\$74,613	\$110,640	\$52,383	\$237,636	100%	\$232
368	Paola	\$477,926	\$85,583	\$375,382	\$16,961	\$477,926	100%	\$284
369	Burrton	\$251,835	\$120,338	\$131,225	\$272	\$251,835	100%	\$1,295
371	Montezuma	\$111,595	\$59,555	\$52,040	\$0	\$111,595	100%	\$600
372	Silver Lake	\$151,989	\$40,504	\$82,522	\$28,964	\$151,989	100%	\$225

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures - Remote Learning	Expenditures- In-Person Learning	Expenditures- General COVID response	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
373	Newton	\$884,846	\$436,307	\$355,839	\$92,700	\$884,846	100%	\$284
374	Sublette	\$171,117	\$99,981	\$71,136	\$0	\$171,117	100%	\$454
375	Circle	\$1,119,663	\$703,795	\$264,075	\$151,793	\$1,119,663	100%	\$591
376	Sterling	\$136,194	\$45,485	\$57,850	\$32,859	\$136,194	100%	\$283
377	Atchison Co Comm Schools	\$492,204	\$184,493	\$159,593	\$148,118	\$492,204	100%	\$1,096
378	Riley County	\$107,760	\$42,964	\$46,576	\$18,220	\$107,760	100%	\$167
379	Clay Center	\$400,000	\$0	\$400,000	\$0	\$400,000	100%	\$307
380	Vermillion	\$148,340	\$44,487	\$82,521	\$21,333	\$148,340	100%	\$268
381	Spearville	\$175,774	\$131,073	\$44,701	\$0	\$175,774	100%	\$559
382	Pratt	\$135,847	\$0	\$131,352	\$4,496	\$135,847	100%	\$123
383	Manhattan-Ogden	\$1,264,691	\$1,162,197	\$102,494	\$0	\$1,264,691	100%	\$200
384	Blue Valley	\$54,902	\$16,246	\$38,656	\$0	\$54,902	100%	\$265
385	Andover	\$1,967,572	\$582,894	\$1,384,678	\$0	\$1,967,572	100%	\$400
386	Madison-Virgil	\$308,247	\$267,604	\$40,643	\$0	\$308,247	100%	\$1,404
387	Altoona-Midway	\$84,388	\$13,232	\$32,243	\$38,913	\$84,388	100%	\$519
388	Ellis	\$49,176	\$49,176	\$0	\$0	\$49,176	100%	\$131
389	Eureka	\$353,657	\$265,734	\$87,924	\$0	\$353,657	100%	\$603
390	Hamilton	\$159,745	\$156,094	\$3,651	\$0	\$159,745	100%	\$2,878
392	Osborne County	\$122,040	\$20,218	\$101,822	\$0	\$122,040	100%	\$422
393	Solomon	\$106,845	\$21,847	\$80,849	\$4,149	\$106,845	100%	\$299
394	Rose Hill Public Schools	\$607,957	\$257,642	\$350,315	\$0	\$607,957	100%	\$407
395	LaCrosse	\$186,779	\$86,243	\$68,649	\$31,887	\$186,779	100%	\$688
396	Douglass Public Schools	\$109,141	\$49,140	\$28,517	\$31,484	\$109,141	100%	\$177
397	Centre	\$85,063	\$0	\$85,063	\$0	\$85,063	100%	\$561
398	Peabody-Burns	\$95,974	\$6,691	\$89,283	\$0	\$95,974	100%	\$476
399	Paradise	\$121,238	\$45,670	\$75,568	\$0	\$121,238	100%	\$1,212
400	Smoky Valley	\$421,600	\$142,221	\$122,311	\$157,068	\$421,600	100%	\$590
401	Chase-Raymond	\$40,302	\$30,885	\$0	\$9,417	\$40,302	100%	\$270
402	Augusta	\$255,857	\$126,899	\$128,958	\$0	\$255,857	100%	\$129

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures - Remote Learning	Expenditures- In-Person Learning	Expenditures- General COVID response	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
403	Otis-Bison	\$147,417	\$71,408	\$69,350	\$6,659	\$147,417	100%	\$689
404	Riverton	\$300,000	\$149,691	\$143,875	\$6,433	\$300,000	100%	\$455
405	Lyons	\$219,022	\$65,652	\$127,094	\$26,276	\$219,022	100%	\$297
407	Russell County	\$400,000	\$213,638	\$20,208	\$166,154	\$400,000	100%	\$496
408	Marion-Florence	\$206,041	\$443	\$205,599	\$0	\$206,041	100%	\$445
409	Atchison Public Schools	\$519,457	\$351,159	\$73,427	\$94,871	\$519,457	100%	\$327
410	Durham-Hillsboro-Lehigh	\$236,551	\$0	\$236,551	\$0	\$236,551	100%	\$429
411	Goessel	\$127,346	\$1,497	\$89,141	\$36,707	\$127,346	100%	\$449
412	Hoxie Community Schools	\$125,590	\$120,201	\$0	\$5,389	\$125,590	100%	\$294
413	Chanute Public Schools	\$36,883	\$24,792	\$12,090	\$0	\$36,883	100%	\$22
415	Hiawatha	\$427,142	\$109,646	\$304,249	\$13,247	\$427,142	100%	\$455
416	Louisburg	\$394,203	\$94,344	\$278,268	\$21,591	\$394,203	100%	\$258
417	Morris County	\$321,703	\$36,499	\$189,308	\$95,896	\$321,703	100%	\$425
418	McPherson	\$1,009,200	\$689,311	\$273,777	\$46,112	\$1,009,200	100%	\$438
419	Canton-Galva	\$132,400	\$81,797	\$50,603	\$0	\$132,400	100%	\$449
420	Osage City	\$240,000	\$105,731	\$103,048	\$31,221	\$240,000	100%	\$356
421	Lyndon	\$160,000	\$55,720	\$68,501	\$35,780	\$160,000	100%	\$411
422	Kiowa County	\$103,387	\$7,500	\$70,037	\$25,849	\$103,387	100%	\$418
423	Moundridge	\$160,000	\$107,092	\$16,239	\$36,668	\$160,000	100%	\$392
426	Pike Valley	\$100,203	\$24,401	\$61,447	\$14,355	\$100,203	100%	\$497
428	Great Bend	\$657,377	\$245,777	\$11,919	\$399,681	\$657,377	100%	\$233
429	Troy Public Schools	\$211,039	\$90,940	\$75,846	\$44,253	\$211,039	100%	\$681
430	South Brown County	\$494,181	\$181,016	\$307,183	\$5,982	\$494,181	100%	\$1,063
431	Hoisington	\$187,890	\$0	\$695	\$187,195	\$187,890	100%	\$260
432	Victoria	\$93,609	\$93,609	\$0	\$0	\$93,609	100%	\$344
434	Santa Fe Trail	\$330,000	\$202,336	\$97,631	\$30,033	\$330,000	100%	\$341
435	Abilene	\$110,178	\$71,043	\$31,135	\$8,000	\$110,178	100%	\$79
436	Caney Valley	\$96,038	\$55,331	\$40,707	\$0	\$96,038	100%	\$133

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures - Remote Learning	Expenditures- In-Person Learning	Expenditures- General COVID response	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
437	Auburn Washburn	\$1,391,604	\$195,496	\$1,071,338	\$124,770	\$1,391,604	100%	\$235
438	Skyline Schools	\$68,415	\$0	\$68,415	\$0	\$68,415	100%	\$202
439	Sedgwick Public Schools	\$241,444	\$96,234	\$133,798	\$11,412	\$241,444	100%	\$521
440	Halstead	\$487,032	\$319,395	\$158,488	\$9,149	\$487,032	100%	\$626
443	Dodge City	\$2,746,410	\$2,677,128	\$69,283	\$0	\$2,746,410	100%	\$406
444	Little River	\$82,828	\$49,132	\$24,012	\$9,685	\$82,828	100%	\$306
445	Coffeyville	\$228,074	\$14,136	\$213,939	\$0	\$228,074	100%	\$138
446	Independence	\$255,255	\$165,914	\$89,341	\$0	\$255,255	100%	\$134
447	Cherryvale	\$93,501	\$61,109	\$32,392	\$0	\$93,501	100%	\$127
448	Inman	\$146,925	\$18,572	\$41,818	\$86,535	\$146,925	100%	\$375
449	Easton	\$103,609	\$35,642	\$67,967	\$0	\$103,609	100%	\$166
450	Shawnee Heights	\$837,730	\$390,623	\$394,698	\$52,410	\$837,730	100%	\$239
452	Stanton County	\$9,067	\$0	\$9,067	\$0	\$9,067	100%	\$21
453	Leavenworth	\$614,046	\$402,828	\$194,249	\$16,969	\$614,046	100%	\$186
454	Burlingame Public School	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$0	\$0	\$120,000	100%	\$448
456	Marais Des Cygnes Valley	\$90,000	\$46,688	\$43,312	\$0	\$90,000	100%	\$432
457	Garden City	\$1,096,558	\$1,042,042	\$54,516	\$0	\$1,096,558	100%	\$158
458	Basehor-Linwood	\$373,444	\$140,730	\$182,977	\$49,738	\$373,444	100%	\$154
459	Bucklin	\$100,808	\$15,245	\$43,369	\$42,194	\$100,808	100%	\$430
460	Hesston	\$392,927	\$219,349	\$134,924	\$38,655	\$392,927	100%	\$483
461	Neodesha	\$247,020	\$18,539	\$228,480	\$0	\$247,020	100%	\$358
462	Central	\$174,507	\$97,559	\$29,742	\$47,205	\$174,507	100%	\$622
463	Udall	\$79,833	\$18,516	\$21,701	\$39,617	\$79,833	100%	\$239
464	Tonganoxie	\$317,565	\$194,968	\$117,799	\$4,798	\$317,565	100%	\$172
465	Winfield	\$802,326	\$339,357	\$196,104	\$266,865	\$802,326	100%	\$384
466	Scott County	\$124,080	\$83,819	\$16,343	\$23,918	\$124,080	100%	\$131
467	Leoti	\$159,246	\$105,087	\$54,158	\$0	\$159,246	100%	\$403
468	Healy Public Schools	\$12,115	\$11,000	\$1,115	\$0	\$12,115	100%	\$288

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures - Remote Learning	Expenditures- In-Person Learning	Expenditures- General COVID response	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
469	Lansing	\$832,970	\$342,575	\$259,857	\$230,539	\$832,970	100%	\$327
470	Arkansas City	\$658,086	\$349,329	\$78,966	\$229,791	\$658,086	100%	\$246
471	Dexter	\$362,451	\$159,276	\$45,682	\$157,494	\$362,451	100%	\$1,520
473	Chapman	\$95,000	\$14,190	\$8,456	\$72,354	\$95,000	100%	\$89
474	Haviland	\$34,759	\$19,434	\$15,325	\$0	\$34,759	100%	\$348
475	Geary County Schools	\$575,910	\$286,960	\$288,949	\$0	\$575,910	100%	\$80
476	Copeland	\$62,966	\$23,912	\$39,054	\$0	\$62,966	100%	\$652
477	Ingalls	\$123,418	\$24,240	\$94,659	\$4,519	\$123,418	100%	\$531
479	Crest	\$250,000	\$113,458	\$95,856	\$40,686	\$250,000	100%	\$1,077
480	Liberal	\$12,190	\$0	\$12,190	\$0	\$12,190	100%	\$3
481	Rural Vista	\$399,801	\$221,778	\$110,504	\$67,519	\$399,801	100%	\$1,547
482	Dighton	\$89,334	\$39,500	\$48,029	\$1,805	\$89,334	100%	\$399
483	Kismet-Plains	\$37,262	\$27,876	\$9,386	\$0	\$37,262	100%	\$63
484	Fredonia	\$245,614	\$109,649	\$135,965	\$0	\$245,614	100%	\$398
487	Herington	\$203,880	\$32,350	\$134,474	\$37,055	\$203,880	100%	\$487
489	Hays	\$179,300	\$179,300	\$0	\$0	\$179,300	100%	\$58
490	El Dorado	\$251,174	\$3,104	\$248,070	\$0	\$251,174	100%	\$138
491	Eudora	\$198,368	\$20	\$195,996	\$665	\$196,680	99%	\$120
492	Flinthills	\$393,343	\$80,817	\$269,598	\$42,927	\$393,343	100%	\$1,463
493	Columbus	\$293,496	\$48,918	\$216,378	\$28,200	\$293,496	100%	\$336
494	Syracuse	\$121,807	\$17,703	\$99,603	\$4,500	\$121,807	100%	\$228
495	Ft Larned	\$241,200	\$88,510	\$152,690	\$0	\$241,200	100%	\$294
496	Pawnee Heights	\$55,126	\$5,880	\$33,602	\$15,645	\$55,126	100%	\$411
497	Lawrence	\$1,284,696	\$552,020	\$658,614	\$74,062	\$1,284,696	100%	\$129
498	Valley Heights	\$45,640	\$1,007	\$29,826	\$14,806	\$45,640	100%	\$117
499	Galena	\$300,000	\$195,242	\$102,728	\$2,030	\$300,000	100%	\$390
500	Kansas City	\$580,000	\$0	\$580,000	\$0	\$580,000	100%	\$28
501	Topeka Public Schools	\$3,273,110	\$562,670	\$2,026,441	\$683,998	\$3,273,110	100%	\$272
502	Lewis	\$36,102	\$13,266	\$22,086	\$750	\$36,102	100%	\$341
503	Parsons	\$158,000	\$106,052	\$5,281	\$46,667	\$158,000	100%	\$127

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures - Remote Learning	Expenditures- In-Person Learning	Expenditures- General COVID response	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
504	Oswego	\$71,008	\$35,365	\$35,644	\$0	\$71,008	100%	\$164
505	Chetopa-St. Paul	\$74,971	\$27,280	\$47,691	\$0	\$74,971	100%	\$207
506	Labette County	\$163,855	\$118,879	\$44,975	\$0	\$163,855	100%	\$114
507	Satanta	\$207,856	\$163,456	\$44,401	\$0	\$207,856	100%	\$843
508	Baxter Springs	\$300,465	\$123,117	\$164,620	\$12,728	\$300,465	100%	\$376
509	South Haven	\$85,301	\$49,147	\$36,154	\$0	\$85,301	100%	\$431
511	Attica	\$153,883	\$51,242	\$52,027	\$50,478	\$153,747	100%	\$946
512	Shawnee Mission Pub Sch	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	\$0
602	NW KS Education Service Center	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
605	South Central KS Spec Ed Coop	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
609	SE KS Education Service Center	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
610	Reno CO Education COOP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
636	North Central Kansas Sp. Ed. Coop.	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
	Private Schools	\$1,997,445	\$1,177,815	\$673,437	\$146,189	\$1,997,440	100%	N/A
	Special Education Cooperatives	\$643,222	\$330,052	\$300,257	\$12,912	\$643,222	100%	N/A
	Unknown (Marked as K-12 support, but not tied to a specific district)	\$164,021	\$68,448	\$95,572	\$0	\$164,021	100%	N/A

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

ESSER I Allocations and Expenditures by District

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures: Remote Learning	Expenditures: In-Person Learning	Expenditures: General COVID response	Expenditures: General Student Support	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
101	Erie-Galesburg	\$142,324	\$14,585	\$11,604	\$15,569	\$36,044	\$77,802	55%	\$182
102	Cimarron-Ensign	\$81,814	\$0	\$704	\$9,000	\$71,885	\$81,589	100%	\$128
103	Cheylin	\$34,247	\$0	\$1,382	\$3,934	\$2,058	\$7,375	22%	\$51
105	Rawlins County	\$49,486	\$0	\$0	\$25,773	\$23,713	\$49,486	100%	\$145
106	Western Plains	\$23,139	\$0	\$11,937	\$9,923	\$514	\$22,374	97%	\$211
107	Rock Hills	\$62,504	\$608	\$22,982	\$37,437	\$0	\$61,026	98%	\$184
108	Washington Co. Schools	\$50,731	\$0	\$0	\$34,332	\$0	\$34,332	68%	\$94
109	Republic County	\$82,962	\$3,421	\$9,197	\$39,647	\$4,943	\$57,209	69%	\$119
110	Thunder Ridge Schools	\$38,830	\$11,443	\$19,931	\$4,253	\$0	\$35,627	92%	\$200
111	Doniphan West Schools	\$53,910	\$355	\$365	\$412	\$52,778	\$53,910	100%	\$184
112	Central Plains	\$65,816	\$0	\$4,474	\$53,798	\$7,544	\$65,816	100%	\$149
113	Prairie Hills	\$118,484	\$12,615	\$24,011	\$47,431	\$0	\$84,057	71%	\$80
114	Riverside	\$130,481	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0
115	Nemaha Central	\$53,381	\$7,140	\$0	\$1,884	\$1,483	\$10,507	20%	\$17
200	Greeley County Schools	\$41,285	\$3,854	\$19,218	\$0	\$1,782	\$24,855	60%	\$104
202	Turner-Kansas City	\$1,103,000	\$330,352	\$634,011	\$0	\$2,497	\$966,860	88%	\$257
203	Piper-Kansas City	\$143,208	\$0	\$121,751	\$0	\$0	\$121,751	85%	\$49
204	Bonner Springs	\$398,517	\$30,134	\$245,598	\$78,240	\$0	\$353,973	89%	\$140
205	Bluestem	\$71,501	\$10,181	\$53,489	\$7,831	\$0	\$71,501	100%	\$150
206	Remington-Whitewater	\$63,203	\$39,656	\$1,227	\$22,320	\$0	\$63,203	100%	\$139
207	Ft Leavenworth	\$66,826	\$0	\$55,774	\$0	\$10,330	\$66,104	99%	\$46
208	Wakeeney	\$53,264	\$1,536	\$32,917	\$15,151	\$3,660	\$53,264	100%	\$149
209	Moscow Public Schools	\$23,536	\$9,553	\$254	\$13,039	\$690	\$23,536	100%	\$180

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures: Remote Learning	Expenditures: In-Person Learning	Expenditures: General COVID response	Expenditures: General Student Support	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
210	Hugoton Public Schools	\$161,060	\$0	\$1,221	\$78,414	\$3,357	\$82,992	52%	\$83
211	Norton Community Schools	\$99,051	\$0	\$3,835	\$18,478	\$15,170	\$37,483	38%	\$61
212	Northern Valley	\$29,243	\$26,122	\$0	\$3,121	\$0	\$29,243	100%	\$239
214	Ulysses	\$270,984	\$52,428	\$54,364	\$150,560	\$13,632	\$270,984	100%	\$178
215	Lakin	\$87,684	\$22,668	\$8,599	\$36,214	\$2,239	\$69,720	80%	\$112
216	Deerfield	\$57,558	\$0	\$5,317	\$35,007	\$1,063	\$41,387	72%	\$224
217	Rolla	\$31,287	\$11,604	\$15,026	\$199	\$1,457	\$28,286	90%	\$256
218	Elkhart	\$59,376	\$0	\$8,445	\$13,451	\$1,516	\$23,412	39%	\$59
219	Minneola	\$36,241	\$6,959	\$25,961	\$0	\$3,321	\$36,241	100%	\$147
220	Ashland	\$34,859	\$10,209	\$5,953	\$0	\$18,698	\$34,859	100%	\$187
223	Barnes	\$47,636	\$4,555	\$17,054	\$17,177	\$0	\$38,786	81%	\$107
224	Clifton-Clyde	\$38,757	\$15,738	\$0	\$5,245	\$0	\$20,983	54%	\$72
225	Fowler	\$19,733	\$0	\$0	\$8,476	\$0	\$8,476	43%	\$69
226	Meade	\$48,138	\$16,818	\$7,211	\$7,014	\$11,797	\$42,839	89%	\$127
227	Hodgeman County Schools	\$29,561	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0
229	Blue Valley	\$692,628	\$138,417	\$34,383	\$11,635	\$2,409	\$186,844	27%	\$9
230	Spring Hill	\$158,989	\$0	\$0	\$158,989	\$0	\$158,989	100%	\$48
231	Gardner Edgerton	\$379,002	\$21,482	\$6,912	\$293,433	\$0	\$321,827	85%	\$57
232	De Soto	\$195,126	\$9,170	\$0	\$0	\$18,645	\$27,815	14%	\$4
233	Olathe	\$2,198,243	\$36,060	\$1,486,629	\$319,851	\$0	\$1,842,540	84%	\$65
234	Fort Scott	\$483,442	\$400,346	\$7,998	\$48,328	\$6,031	\$462,703	96%	\$266
235	Uniontown	\$112,131	\$5,618	\$62,726	\$21,395	\$8,247	\$97,987	87%	\$218
237	Smith Center	\$74,777	\$0	\$0	\$41,298	\$0	\$41,298	55%	\$104
239	North Ottawa County	\$71,618	\$22,809	\$0	\$0	\$48,809	\$71,618	100%	\$120
240	Twin Valley	\$72,540	\$0	\$13,123	\$27,172	\$20,225	\$60,520	83%	\$110
241	Wallace County Schools	\$26,743	\$16,140	\$0	\$8,128	\$2,475	\$26,743	100%	\$128

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures: Remote Learning	Expenditures: In-Person Learning	Expenditures: General COVID response	Expenditures: General Student Support	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
242	Weskan	\$11,695	\$2,056	\$0	\$194	\$7,815	\$10,065	86%	\$100
243	Lebo-Waverly	\$53,927	\$0	\$0	\$43,616	\$10,311	\$53,927	100%	\$119
244	Burlington	\$99,022	\$13,988	\$59,860	\$0	\$8,814	\$82,662	83%	\$106
245	LeRoy-Gridley	\$27,828	\$1,595	\$3,399	\$0	\$0	\$4,994	18%	\$29
246	Northeast	\$148,043	\$1,622	\$53,535	\$39,655	\$7,147	\$101,959	69%	\$235
247	Cherokee	\$125,068	\$4,706	\$25,940	\$11,816	\$22,239	\$64,701	52%	\$144
248	Girard	\$163,885	\$62,688	\$20,769	\$64,042	\$16,386	\$163,885	100%	\$168
249	Frontenac Public Schools	\$116,823	\$894	\$52,447	\$22,352	\$14,855	\$90,549	78%	\$97
250	Pittsburg	\$791,624	\$318,793	\$74,740	\$54,032	\$77,964	\$525,529	66%	\$167
251	North Lyon County	\$63,617	\$1,649	\$2,452	\$0	\$32,444	\$36,544	57%	\$106
252	Southern Lyon County	\$59,114	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0
253	Emporia	\$765,527	\$202,212	\$12,265	\$105,695	\$251	\$320,424	42%	\$77
254	Barber County North	\$85,163	\$40,756	\$44,407	\$0	\$0	\$85,163	100%	\$198
255	South Barber	\$37,267	\$353	\$15,326	\$16,452	\$5,135	\$37,266	100%	\$182
256	Marmaton Valley	\$61,384	\$10,380	\$28,704	\$16,249	\$6,051	\$61,384	100%	\$260
257	Iola	\$329,535	\$73,185	\$90,794	\$104,563	\$60,992	\$329,535	100%	\$299
258	Humboldt	\$96,337	\$28,321	\$904	\$50,179	\$12,460	\$91,863	95%	\$167
259	Wichita	\$18,700,545	\$9,381,564	\$2,731,400	\$169,367	\$66,597	\$12,348,927	66%	\$273
260	Derby	\$764,298	\$80,874	\$415,443	\$18,000	\$5,179	\$519,495	68%	\$75
261	Haysville	\$629,500	\$186,287	\$52,722	\$74,758	\$0	\$313,767	50%	\$56
262	Valley Center Pub Sch	\$285,390	\$85,479	\$6,993	\$157,020	\$34,998	\$284,490	100%	\$96
263	Mulvane	\$193,962	\$35,503	\$91,885	\$56,432	\$0	\$183,820	95%	\$106
264	Clearwater	\$114,998	\$623	\$7,131	\$18,975	\$0	\$26,729	23%	\$25
265	Goddard	\$362,063	\$96,219	\$165,765	\$0	\$96,685	\$358,668	99%	\$61
266	Maize	\$533,328	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$205,164	\$205,164	38%	\$29
267	Renwick	\$112,620	\$42,898	\$59,681	\$10,040	\$0	\$112,620	100%	\$63
268	Cheney	\$57,344	\$29,950	\$14,659	\$0	\$12,735	\$57,344	100%	\$75

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures: Remote Learning	Expenditures: In-Person Learning	Expenditures: General COVID response	Expenditures: General Student Support	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
269	Palco	\$15,005	\$0	\$0	\$1,921	\$0	\$1,921	13%	\$22
270	Plainville	\$47,687	\$2,685	\$1,875	\$9,611	\$0	\$14,171	30%	\$42
271	Stockton	\$59,601	\$29,120	\$7,087	\$3,265	\$1,500	\$40,972	69%	\$124
272	Waconda	\$51,231	\$4,006	\$1,007	\$27,129	\$0	\$32,142	63%	\$110
273	Beloit	\$120,558	\$12,517	\$0	\$100,431	\$3,424	\$116,372	97%	\$154
274	Oakley	\$54,247	\$7,223	\$39,861	\$0	\$7,163	\$54,247	100%	\$130
275	Triplains	\$11,233	\$8,472	\$1,461	\$0	\$0	\$9,933	88%	\$151
281	Graham County	\$53,953	\$24,237	\$9,360	\$8,847	\$188	\$42,633	79%	\$110
282	West Elk	\$84,182	\$39,684	\$0	\$40,204	\$0	\$79,888	95%	\$218
283	Elk Valley	\$47,785	\$43,445	\$4,340	\$0	\$0	\$47,785	100%	\$426
284	Chase County	\$42,389	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,777	\$18,777	44%	\$55
285	Cedar Vale	\$48,097	\$4,450	\$12,379	\$13,303	\$4,799	\$34,931	73%	\$256
286	Chautauqua Co Community	\$88,848	\$60,654	\$11,728	\$6,979	\$4,852	\$84,213	95%	\$238
287	West Franklin	\$103,545	\$2,384	\$11,504	\$89,230	\$427	\$103,545	100%	\$175
288	Central Heights	\$101,410	\$81,500	\$10,498	\$9,412	\$0	\$101,410	100%	\$210
289	Wellsville	\$66,836	\$2,576	\$25,029	\$17,386	\$13,828	\$58,819	88%	\$81
290	Ottawa	\$439,402	\$44,741	\$38,880	\$4,370	\$64,491	\$152,483	35%	\$70
291	Grinnell Public Schools	\$10,194	\$2,156	\$90	\$0	\$3,616	\$5,862	58%	\$86
292	Wheatland	\$22,373	\$4,272	\$0	\$0	\$2,304	\$6,576	29%	\$64
293	Quinter Public Schools	\$35,767	\$19,751	\$10,231	\$0	\$5,785	\$35,767	100%	\$117
294	Oberlin	\$58,906	\$27,595	\$29,908	\$1,290	\$0	\$58,793	100%	\$165
297	St Francis Comm Sch	\$38,115	\$33,498	\$2,619	\$0	\$1,998	\$38,115	100%	\$142
298	Lincoln	\$63,835	\$9,082	\$16,384	\$25,737	\$7,636	\$58,839	92%	\$185
299	Sylvan Grove	\$42,634	\$3,384	\$0	\$5,092	\$0	\$8,476	20%	\$37
300	Comanche County	\$43,664	\$17,300	\$4,086	\$17,025	\$5,253	\$43,664	100%	\$152
303	Ness City	\$38,135	\$24,610	\$6,337	\$655	\$0	\$31,602	83%	\$113
305	Salina	\$1,703,832	\$583,001	\$82,141	\$462,011	\$133,061	\$1,260,213	74%	\$187

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures: Remote Learning	Expenditures: In-Person Learning	Expenditures: General COVID response	Expenditures: General Student Support	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
306	Southeast Of Saline	\$56,278	\$6,439	\$38,535	\$0	\$11,304	\$56,278	100%	\$87
307	Ell-Saline	\$47,412	\$498	\$23,349	\$15,922	\$7,643	\$47,412	100%	\$103
308	Hutchinson Public Schools	\$1,113,968	\$509,595	\$388,659	\$133,445	\$20,172	\$1,051,871	94%	\$258
309	Nickerson	\$204,712	\$105,319	\$0	\$48,262	\$9,130	\$162,710	79%	\$158
310	Fairfield	\$68,711	\$15,681	\$24,961	\$20,107	\$6,685	\$67,434	98%	\$254
311	Pretty Prairie	\$37,560	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0
312	Haven Public Schools	\$128,212	\$14,455	\$15,460	\$0	\$0	\$29,915	23%	\$43
313	Buhler	\$255,814	\$12,143	\$14,481	\$51,171	\$1,329	\$79,125	31%	\$36
314	Brewster	\$19,291	\$1,727	\$13,948	\$1,126	\$0	\$16,801	87%	\$139
315	Colby Public Schools	\$102,444	\$4,103	\$4,256	\$77,367	\$5,127	\$90,853	89%	\$102
316	Golden Plains	\$34,701	\$18,175	\$5,298	\$5,617	\$0	\$29,091	84%	\$173
320	Wamego	\$148,445	\$26,889	\$47,837	\$15,953	\$24,959	\$115,637	78%	\$76
321	Kaw Valley	\$164,746	\$67,505	\$58,478	\$29,635	\$9,129	\$164,746	100%	\$159
322	Onaga-Havensville-Wheaton	\$41,483	\$529	\$335	\$21,591	\$19,029	\$41,483	100%	\$141
323	Rock Creek	\$84,460	\$42,922	\$18,337	\$0	\$4,158	\$65,417	77%	\$56
325	Phillipsburg	\$82,198	\$8,485	\$44,534	\$16,260	\$0	\$69,279	84%	\$120
326	Logan	\$26,260	\$18,572	\$7,687	\$0	\$0	\$26,259	100%	\$196
327	Ellsworth	\$68,067	\$25,103	\$7,411	\$25,164	\$10,389	\$68,067	100%	\$119
329	Wabaunsee	\$53,164	\$1,836	\$16,269	\$26,991	\$0	\$45,097	85%	\$109
330	Mission Valley	\$50,230	\$9,320	\$15,339	\$0	\$75	\$24,735	49%	\$58
331	Kingman - Norwich	\$168,208	\$26,208	\$43,829	\$47,102	\$446	\$117,584	70%	\$150
332	Cunningham	\$22,903	\$3,826	\$5,216	\$13,861	\$0	\$22,903	100%	\$127
333	Concordia	\$170,079	\$123,476	\$1,500	\$45,104	\$0	\$170,079	100%	\$159
334	Southern Cloud	\$43,270	\$1,641	\$19,526	\$14,100	\$8,003	\$43,270	100%	\$277
335	North Jackson	\$42,532	\$11,975	\$17,032	\$13,525	\$0	\$42,532	100%	\$140
336	Holton	\$134,023	\$0	\$10,869	\$0	\$0	\$10,869	8%	\$11

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures: Remote Learning	Expenditures: In-Person Learning	Expenditures: General COVID response	Expenditures: General Student Support	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
337	Royal Valley	\$99,383	\$2,058	\$16,734	\$23,527	\$0	\$42,319	43%	\$52
338	Valley Falls	\$43,661	\$0	\$32,017	\$1,709	\$9,935	\$43,661	100%	\$115
339	Jefferson County North	\$51,217	\$5,087	\$7,757	\$15,729	\$4,464	\$33,037	65%	\$76
340	Jefferson West	\$79,793	\$31,344	\$5,924	\$27,065	\$0	\$64,333	81%	\$78
341	Oskaloosa Public Schools	\$110,535	\$41,964	\$49,555	\$19,016	\$0	\$110,535	100%	\$195
342	McLouth	\$71,293	\$0	\$0	\$14,268	\$0	\$14,268	20%	\$32
343	Perry Public Schools	\$97,145	\$52,884	\$0	\$24,728	\$0	\$77,612	80%	\$107
344	Pleasanton	\$88,316	\$0	\$0	\$83,867	\$4,449	\$88,316	100%	\$262
345	Seaman	\$325,588	\$174,019	\$0	\$0	\$48,397	\$222,416	68%	\$60
346	Jayhawk	\$108,521	\$0	\$0	\$67,065	\$32,461	\$99,526	92%	\$179
347	Kinsley-Offerle	\$52,201	\$25,613	\$1,600	\$1,140	\$5,652	\$34,005	65%	\$123
348	Baldwin City	\$121,368	\$35,052	\$2,026	\$15,611	\$27,819	\$80,507	66%	\$64
349	Stafford	\$56,964	\$3,764	\$3,005	\$7,686	\$0	\$14,455	25%	\$55
350	St John-Hudson	\$55,202	\$14,718	\$25,939	\$14,544	\$0	\$55,202	100%	\$178
351	Macksville	\$44,314	\$0	\$18,779	\$0	\$0	\$18,779	42%	\$101
352	Goodland	\$192,155	\$29,659	\$2,111	\$51,390	\$5,242	\$88,402	46%	\$100
353	Wellington	\$322,850	\$20,465	\$70,325	\$34,663	\$15,641	\$141,094	44%	\$98
355	Ellinwood Public Schools	\$75,449	\$21,127	\$45,919	\$8,403	\$0	\$75,449	100%	\$182
356	Conway Springs	\$66,976	\$33,156	\$1,071	\$26,954	\$5,795	\$66,976	100%	\$168
357	Belle Plaine	\$78,955	\$1,178	\$22,330	\$30,916	\$13,709	\$68,133	86%	\$121
358	Oxford	\$46,518	\$2,202	\$10,766	\$27,623	\$0	\$40,590	87%	\$125
359	Argonia Public Schools	\$26,738	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0
360	Caldwell	\$49,225	\$10,379	\$6,489	\$0	\$6,197	\$23,065	47%	\$101
361	Chaparral Schools	\$172,362	\$118,010	\$5,574	\$8,065	\$40,711	\$172,361	100%	\$234
362	Prairie View	\$130,957	\$100,621	\$12,033	\$0	\$18,303	\$130,957	100%	\$162
363	Holcomb	\$146,048	\$93,662	\$1,200	\$5,498	\$3,299	\$103,659	71%	\$114

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures: Remote Learning	Expenditures: In-Person Learning	Expenditures: General COVID response	Expenditures: General Student Support	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
364	Marysville	\$119,461	\$3,579	\$52,663	\$24,879	\$0	\$81,120	68%	\$109
365	Garnett	\$167,523	\$5,918	\$40,341	\$63,665	\$14,715	\$124,638	74%	\$135
366	Woodson	\$104,307	\$17,442	\$45,794	\$4,075	\$34,459	\$101,770	98%	\$254
367	Osawatomie	\$252,272	\$17,033	\$32,340	\$172,521	\$30,378	\$252,272	100%	\$246
368	Paola	\$293,556	\$216,248	\$38,053	\$0	\$39,256	\$293,556	100%	\$175
369	Burrton	\$37,972	\$0	\$0	\$11,888	\$2,721	\$14,609	38%	\$75
371	Montezuma	\$24,761	\$0	\$6,140	\$17,870	\$751	\$24,761	100%	\$133
372	Silver Lake	\$38,212	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0
373	Newton	\$534,296	\$10,128	\$158,700	\$174,335	\$1,259	\$344,422	64%	\$111
374	Sublette	\$59,079	\$54,391	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54,391	92%	\$144
375	Circle	\$166,824	\$0	\$0	\$51,769	\$0	\$51,769	31%	\$27
376	Sterling	\$64,204	\$15,548	\$528	\$45,318	\$0	\$61,394	96%	\$128
377	Atchison Co Comm Schools	\$85,384	\$12,133	\$12,664	\$60,587	\$0	\$85,384	100%	\$190
378	Riley County	\$75,880	\$37,085	\$21,592	\$17,203	\$0	\$75,880	100%	\$117
379	Clay Center	\$178,355	\$4,978	\$152,045	\$1,625	\$19,707	\$178,355	100%	\$137
380	Vermillion	\$49,204	\$5,992	\$0	\$12,295	\$8,082	\$26,369	54%	\$48
381	Spearville	\$27,319	\$22,862	\$0	\$0	\$4,457	\$27,319	100%	\$87
382	Pratt	\$180,451	\$99,290	\$28,565	\$36,212	\$16,383	\$180,451	100%	\$164
383	Manhattan-Ogden	\$812,885	\$635,574	\$9,254	\$17,464	\$140,397	\$802,689	99%	\$127
384	Blue Valley	\$21,574	\$16,836	\$0	\$0	\$4,738	\$21,574	100%	\$104
385	Andover	\$349,415	\$14,309	\$41,120	\$293,985	\$0	\$349,415	100%	\$71
386	Madison-Virgil	\$51,111	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0
387	Altoona-Midway	\$50,117	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$3,595	\$8,595	17%	\$53
388	Ellis	\$52,665	\$0	\$15,082	\$6,862	\$0	\$21,944	42%	\$58
389	Eureka	\$138,990	\$57,589	\$1,613	\$27,593	\$0	\$86,795	62%	\$148
390	Hamilton	\$16,964	\$14,740	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,740	87%	\$266
392	Osborne County	\$53,475	\$2,171	\$12,105	\$14,133	\$25,066	\$53,475	100%	\$185
393	Solomon	\$47,182	\$0	\$0	\$41,436	\$5,746	\$47,182	100%	\$132

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures: Remote Learning	Expenditures: In-Person Learning	Expenditures: General COVID response	Expenditures: General Student Support	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
394	Rose Hill Public Schools	\$129,143	\$1,216	\$15,334	\$112,593	\$0	\$129,143	100%	\$86
395	LaCrosse	\$45,525	\$11,771	\$1,544	\$27,883	\$0	\$41,198	90%	\$152
396	Douglass Public Schools	\$76,166	\$42,812	\$10,216	\$20,629	\$2,509	\$76,166	100%	\$124
397	Centre	\$38,848	\$9,064	\$26,799	\$80	\$0	\$35,943	93%	\$237
398	Peabody-Burns	\$44,896	\$2,827	\$2,091	\$18,076	\$0	\$22,993	51%	\$114
399	Paradise	\$23,971	\$652	\$11,060	\$2,700	\$0	\$14,412	60%	\$144
400	Smoky Valley	\$78,936	\$60,905	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,905	77%	\$85
401	Chase-Raymond	\$41,088	\$0	\$6,182	\$24,875	\$297	\$31,354	76%	\$210
402	Augusta	\$262,618	\$46,610	\$19,909	\$83,005	\$4,872	\$154,396	59%	\$78
403	Otis-Bison	\$67,602	\$13,499	\$0	\$6,721	\$387	\$20,607	30%	\$96
404	Riverton	\$123,244	\$703	\$289	\$36	\$41,821	\$42,849	35%	\$65
405	Lyons	\$178,608	\$4,351	\$134,083	\$25,834	\$0	\$164,268	92%	\$223
407	Russell County	\$158,552	\$72,831	\$2,565	\$13,948	\$781	\$90,126	57%	\$112
408	Marion-Florence	\$80,350	\$68,870	\$10,682	\$766	\$32	\$80,350	100%	\$174
409	Atchison Public Schools	\$432,947	\$89,648	\$287,191	\$1,197	\$1,614	\$379,650	88%	\$239
410	Durham-Hillsboro-Lehigh	\$75,184	\$1,278	\$31,328	\$24,552	\$802	\$57,959	77%	\$105
411	Goessel	\$30,317	\$6,017	\$1,587	\$9,691	\$0	\$17,295	57%	\$61
412	Hoxie Community Schools	\$48,973	\$1,577	\$0	\$5,099	\$42,297	\$48,973	100%	\$115
413	Chanute Public Schools	\$449,950	\$77,993	\$277,955	\$10,779	\$83,223	\$449,950	100%	\$267
415	Hiawatha	\$186,499	\$0	\$9,834	\$36,344	\$31,760	\$77,938	42%	\$83
416	Louisburg	\$103,250	\$24,217	\$1,587	\$77,446	\$0	\$103,250	100%	\$68
417	Morris County	\$121,625	\$0	\$1,309	\$105,906	\$0	\$107,215	88%	\$142
418	McPherson	\$264,815	\$113,622	\$44,853	\$8,001	\$45,920	\$212,397	80%	\$92
419	Canton-Galva	\$40,140	\$1,973	\$0	\$31,093	\$0	\$33,066	82%	\$112
420	Osage City	\$116,385	\$43,747	\$16,624	\$17,993	\$475	\$78,839	68%	\$117
421	Lyndon	\$47,349	\$3,744	\$20,358	\$4,669	\$14,523	\$43,294	91%	\$111

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures: Remote Learning	Expenditures: In-Person Learning	Expenditures: General COVID response	Expenditures: General Student Support	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
422	Kiowa County	\$44,694	\$19,699	\$17,503	\$2,182	\$5,310	\$44,694	100%	\$181
423	Moundridge	\$44,369	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0
426	Pike Valley	\$30,826	\$0	\$123	\$27,456	\$3,247	\$30,826	100%	\$153
428	Great Bend	\$669,589	\$68,031	\$332,347	\$37,718	\$9,649	\$447,744	67%	\$158
429	Troy Public Schools	\$36,830	\$355	\$365	\$1,641	\$3,648	\$6,009	16%	\$19
430	South Brown County	\$159,151	\$57,929	\$6,788	\$21,720	\$119	\$86,556	54%	\$186
431	Hoisington	\$123,453	\$6,063	\$22,683	\$73,678	\$1,029	\$103,453	84%	\$143
432	Victoria	\$20,076	\$1,483	\$251	\$5,491	\$0	\$7,225	36%	\$27
434	Santa Fe Trail	\$141,338	\$121,534	\$19,109	\$0	\$695	\$141,338	100%	\$146
435	Abilene	\$219,523	\$41,563	\$24,473	\$113,677	\$24,266	\$203,979	93%	\$147
436	Caney Valley	\$114,043	\$9,909	\$56,588	\$2,397	\$7,570	\$76,464	67%	\$106
437	Auburn Washburn	\$520,524	\$0	\$57,390	\$444,150	\$18,984	\$520,524	100%	\$88
438	Skyline Schools	\$37,193	\$1,064	\$155	\$1,013	\$6,177	\$8,410	23%	\$25
439	Sedgwick Public Schools	\$42,874	\$26,634	\$2,929	\$13,311	\$0	\$42,874	100%	\$93
440	Halstead	\$105,917	\$4,998	\$1,798	\$2,206	\$11,125	\$20,126	19%	\$26
443	Dodge City	\$1,236,187	\$1,119,419	\$21,702	\$383	\$0	\$1,141,504	92%	\$169
444	Little River	\$35,439	\$0	\$7,006	\$10,434	\$5,727	\$23,166	65%	\$85
445	Coffeyville	\$470,002	\$367,995	\$86,382	\$15,451	\$174	\$470,002	100%	\$283
446	Independence	\$497,215	\$415,093	\$12,516	\$61,431	\$0	\$489,040	98%	\$258
447	Cherryvale	\$221,425	\$57,449	\$32,002	\$30,769	\$8,736	\$128,957	58%	\$175
448	Inman	\$35,631	\$0	\$16,819	\$6,622	\$3,437	\$26,878	75%	\$69
449	Easton	\$59,488	\$2,193	\$14,355	\$22,353	\$0	\$38,901	65%	\$62
450	Shawnee Heights	\$335,514	\$54,315	\$5,669	\$46,853	\$34,376	\$141,212	42%	\$40
452	Stanton County	\$72,201	\$13,411	\$17,903	\$13,095	\$7,707	\$52,116	72%	\$121
453	Leavenworth	\$892,841	\$105,498	\$67,577	\$77,762	\$30,666	\$281,503	32%	\$85
454	Burlingame Public School	\$45,625	\$21,129	\$15,959	\$0	\$8,537	\$45,625	100%	\$170

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures: Remote Learning	Expenditures: In-Person Learning	Expenditures: General COVID response	Expenditures: General Student Support	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
456	Marais Des Cygnes Valley	\$59,612	\$19,473	\$13,237	\$6,897	\$146	\$39,753	67%	\$191
457	Garden City	\$1,453,226	\$25,081	\$76,016	\$77,406	\$320,165	\$498,669	34%	\$72
458	Basehor-Linwood	\$125,407	\$11,082	\$0	\$2,756	\$111,569	\$125,407	100%	\$52
459	Bucklin	\$38,414	\$2,072	\$15,436	\$13,612	\$4,047	\$35,167	92%	\$150
460	Hesston	\$57,830	\$0	\$39,471	\$18,359	\$0	\$57,830	100%	\$71
461	Neodesha	\$135,664	\$101,996	\$5,245	\$26,711	\$308	\$134,260	99%	\$195
462	Central	\$64,465	\$13,825	\$0	\$44,039	\$6,601	\$64,465	100%	\$230
463	Udall	\$46,921	\$5,110	\$9,871	\$14,625	\$17,315	\$46,921	100%	\$141
464	Tonganoxie	\$163,998	\$12,000	\$2,028	\$104,706	\$12,065	\$130,800	80%	\$71
465	Winfield	\$402,902	\$30,532	\$29,870	\$48,191	\$55,535	\$164,128	41%	\$79
466	Scott County	\$116,285	\$2,969	\$13,429	\$40,234	\$3,997	\$60,630	52%	\$64
467	Leoti	\$60,690	\$9,222	\$10,936	\$14,151	\$1,409	\$35,718	59%	\$90
468	Healy Public Schools	\$24,164	\$10,860	\$11,738	\$0	\$0	\$22,598	94%	\$538
469	Lansing	\$202,089	\$9,652	\$21,304	\$1,698	\$0	\$32,654	16%	\$13
470	Arkansas City	\$658,343	\$86,718	\$60,912	\$208,517	\$54,972	\$411,119	62%	\$154
471	Dexter	\$29,441	\$0	\$0	\$3,803	\$25,638	\$29,441	100%	\$123
473	Chapman	\$145,225	\$43,150	\$24,941	\$21,452	\$17,167	\$106,710	73%	\$100
474	Haviland	\$20,880	\$0	\$469	\$20,411	\$0	\$20,880	100%	\$209
475	Geary County Schools	\$1,758,621	\$162,568	\$396,252	\$83,221	\$19,722	\$661,763	38%	\$92
476	Copeland	\$12,968	\$1,880	\$9,968	\$700	\$420	\$12,968	100%	\$134
477	Ingalls	\$21,114	\$10,631	\$1,577	\$5,866	\$3,040	\$21,114	100%	\$91
479	Crest	\$37,681	\$20,570	\$3,503	\$8,874	\$4,734	\$37,681	100%	\$162
480	Liberal	\$856,436	\$322,508	\$26,205	\$29,161	\$87,580	\$465,454	54%	\$102
481	Rural Vista	\$52,666	\$31,857	\$150	\$3,285	\$11,673	\$46,965	89%	\$182
482	Dighton	\$27,290	\$23,985	\$3,073	\$232	\$0	\$27,290	100%	\$122
483	Kismet-Plains	\$131,548	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25,600	\$25,600	19%	\$43
484	Fredonia	\$134,130	\$8,422	\$6,883	\$25,964	\$36,856	\$78,124	58%	\$126

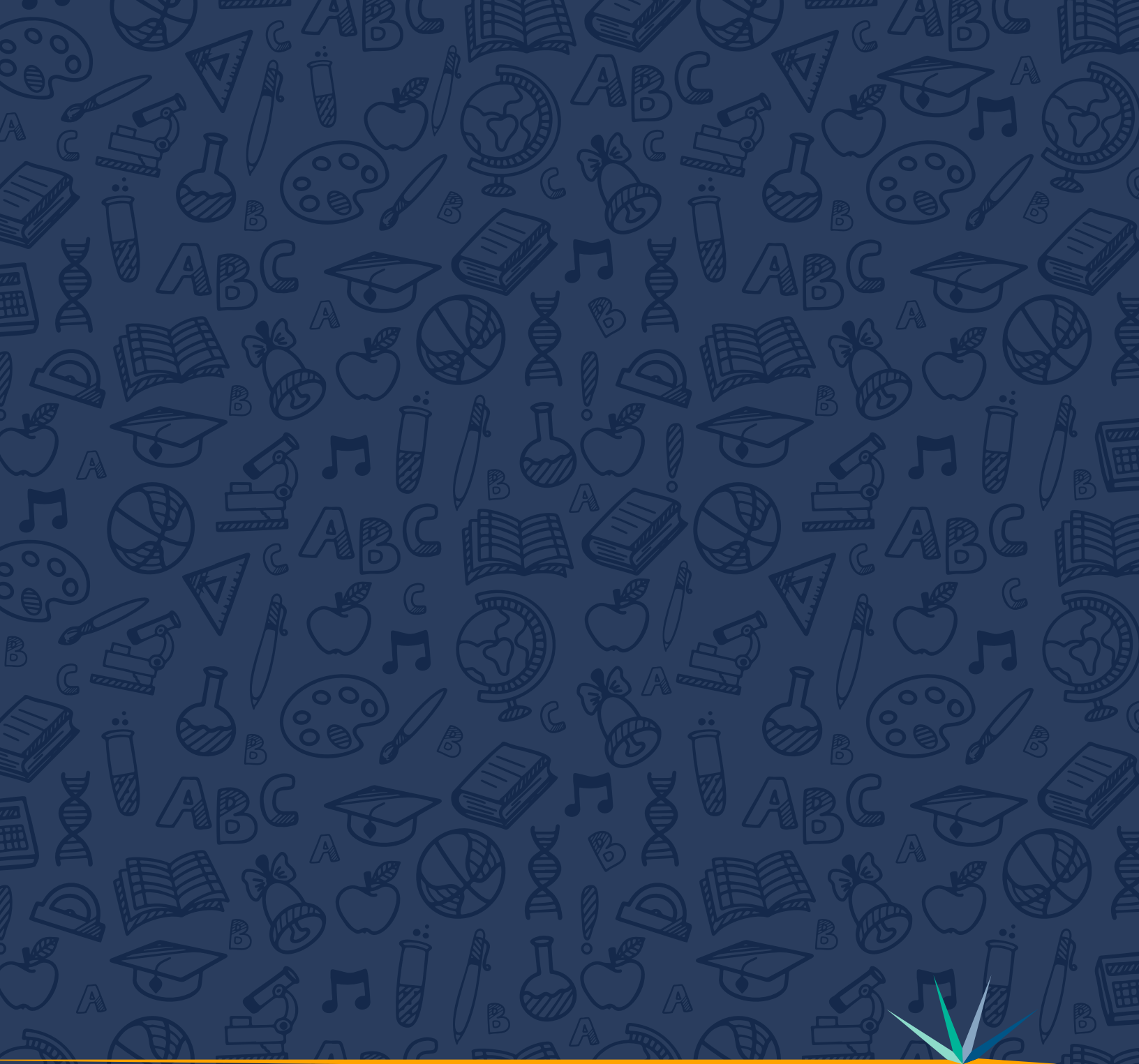
1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures: Remote Learning	Expenditures: In-Person Learning	Expenditures: General COVID response	Expenditures: General Student Support	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
487	Herington	\$88,985	\$21,200	\$29,407	\$25,072	\$13,307	\$88,985	100%	\$213
489	Hays	\$417,712	\$56,729	\$108,599	\$85,956	\$71,373	\$322,658	77%	\$105
490	El Dorado	\$401,662	\$88	\$55,425	\$32,290	\$239	\$88,042	22%	\$48
491	Eudora	\$178,740	\$3,944	\$96,449	\$78,347	\$0	\$178,740	100%	\$109
492	Flinthills	\$33,113	\$0	\$27,488	\$5,625	\$0	\$33,113	100%	\$123
493	Columbus	\$202,124	\$29,710	\$33,999	\$17,362	\$56,656	\$137,727	68%	\$158
494	Syracuse	\$95,159	\$0	\$30,039	\$23,143	\$1,948	\$55,129	58%	\$103
495	Ft Larned	\$138,740	\$72,093	\$30,633	\$27,916	\$8,099	\$138,740	100%	\$169
496	Pawnee Heights	\$19,038	\$147	\$2,236	\$8,107	\$2,450	\$12,940	68%	\$97
497	Lawrence	\$1,649,923	\$301,548	\$488,784	\$259,508	\$33,149	\$1,082,989	66%	\$108
498	Valley Heights	\$62,943	\$59,075	\$536	\$0	\$0	\$59,611	95%	\$153
499	Galena	\$225,973	\$145,572	\$12,338	\$41	\$13,171	\$171,122	76%	\$223
500	Kansas City	\$8,663,602	\$3,938,353	\$3,256,111	\$234,815	\$81,049	\$7,510,328	87%	\$357
501	Topeka Public Schools	\$4,256,710	\$1,226,789	\$482,512	\$1,341,845	\$57,583	\$3,108,729	73%	\$258
502	Lewis	\$20,463	\$168	\$10,962	\$0	\$1,907	\$13,037	64%	\$123
503	Parsons	\$463,133	\$365,073	\$59,773	\$38,286	\$0	\$463,133	100%	\$373
504	Oswego	\$94,115	\$55,443	\$13,220	\$11,491	\$13,961	\$94,115	100%	\$217
505	Chetopa-St. Paul	\$110,871	\$16,128	\$4,428	\$9,072	\$6,818	\$36,447	33%	\$101
506	Labette County	\$291,239	\$961	\$86,901	\$194,018	\$329	\$282,209	97%	\$196
507	Satanta	\$64,734	\$28,288	\$29,872	\$4,475	\$2,099	\$64,734	100%	\$263
508	Baxter Springs	\$233,253	\$15,394	\$36,391	\$51,546	\$24,095	\$127,426	55%	\$159
509	South Haven	\$25,952	\$4,057	\$1,983	\$13,533	\$6,379	\$25,952	100%	\$131
511	Attica	\$24,052	\$3,679	\$515	\$2,591	\$2,708	\$9,494	39%	\$58
512	Shawnee Mission Pub Sch	\$2,938,343	\$483,510	\$296,494	\$1,051,084	\$47,752	\$1,878,841	64%	\$73
602	NW KS Education Service Center	\$4,786	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	N/A
605	South Central KS Spec Ed Coop	\$5,160	\$0	\$1,360	\$0	\$3,800	\$5,160	100%	N/A

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year

District #	District Name	Allocation	Expenditures: Remote Learning	Expenditures: In-Person Learning	Expenditures: General COVID response	Expenditures: General Student Support	Total Expenditures	% of Allocation Spent	Expenditures per Student ¹
609	SE KS Education Service Center	\$180,878	\$91,719	\$19,610	\$0	\$69,550	\$180,878	100%	N/A
610	Reno CO Education COOP	\$5,611	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	N/A
636	North Central Kansas Sp. Ed. Coop.	\$3,873	\$1,518	\$2,315	\$0	\$40	\$3,873	100%	N/A

1. # of students measured based on non-weighted, non-virtual full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment in 2020-21 school year



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