

Federal COVID-19 Funding for Kansas Public and Private Schools

REPORT 2:
EXPENDITURES AS OF JUNE 30, 2021
QUARTER FIVE



FEDERAL COVID-19 FUNDING FOR KANSAS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

REPORT 2: JUNE 2021 Q5



Dr. Randy Watson
Kansas Commissioner of
Education

Since March 2020, Kansas educators, school administrators, support staff, parents and students have faced unprecedented challenges because of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Our top priority remains, as it has from the beginning, 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 during the past year and a half.

Throughout this period, the Kansas Department of Education (KSDE) has provided guidance to public and private schools to help them navigate the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Our initial effort was the creation of the **Continuous Learning Task Force**¹, comprised of more than 50 volunteer educators and administrators, which developed statewide emergency guidance for school districts in only 72 hours.

During the summer of 2020, KSDE worked with nearly 1,000 administrators, educators, legislators, and health officials to develop **Navigating Change**², a set of comprehensive guidelines developed to continue supporting students through the 2020-2021 school year, across the range of the learning environments required for safety. We know the vast majority of districts were able to return to in-person learning for the 2020-21 school year with safety mitigation strategies in place, made possible with federal pandemic relief dollars. In the second half of the 2020-2021 school year, KSDE developed **Navigating Next**³, an education action plan to guide districts through the completion of the school year and preparation for the future. The use of technology was leveraged largely by our districts serving more densely populated communities to balance safety and equitable access to a quality education for all students through hybrid and remote learning environments.

The promise of multi-year federal relief funds bolstered our resilient teachers and leaders across the state with the recognition that the many impacts of the pandemic would take time, tools and increased capacity to address. Thanks to reporting by our school districts, KSDE and the Kansas Office of Recovery, we present the second report on the utilization of federal COVID-19 crisis response, relief and recovery funds. The data summarized are cumulative through June 2021.

Federal relief funding has been, and will continue to be, critical to our schools during the next several years as they manage the ongoing 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. We will report quarterly on the cumulative use of funding as Kansas continues to support student learning and growth. Despite the difficulties of the pandemic, I believe now, more than ever, that when we come together, Kansans Can.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Randy Watson", written over a light blue horizontal line.

Dr. Randy Watson
Kansas Commissioner of Education

Endnotes

1. Continuous Learning Task Force, KSDE (PDF): <https://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/Communications/Publications/Continuous Learning Task Force Guidance.pdf?ver=2020-03-19-084325-833>
2. Navigating Change, KSDE (PDF): https://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/Communications/Navigating Change/Navigating_Change.pdf?ver=2020-07-15-183032-667
3. Navigating Next, KSDE (PDF): <https://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/Communications/Navigating Next/Navigating-Next.pdf>

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Executive Summary Spend At A Glance

Context of Reporting Period

March 2020-June 2021

In June 2021, Kansas public and private schools brought the school year to a close after 15 long months of teaching and learning through a global pandemic. The spread of COVID-19 has spanned two school years, continuing to challenge educators and community leaders with the need to engage students in learning while providing a safe environment for all students and staff. One notable observation is that COVID-19 appears to differentially impact districts, typically along the lines of demographic characteristics, including population density.



The federal relief funds eligible for expenditures during this reporting period, include Elementary and Secondary Emergency Education Relief (ESSER) I, ESSER I Special Education (SPED) and ESSER II for public schools and Emergency Assistance to Nonpublic Schools (EANS) I for private schools. A summary of private school expenditures, however, will not appear in this quarter five report. We anticipate that the Greenbush Service Center, which is administering EANS funds, will invoice and report allowable uses to KSDE by the next quarterly report.



The Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF), provided directly to districts by the counties and the **first source of federal relief funding, was completely drawn down (100% expended)** by March 2021 prior to this reporting period. Those expenditures are accounted for in Report 1¹ and will not be repeated here.



Uncertainty about the continuation of federal aid and its allowable uses persisted for school leaders nearly a year into the pandemic. An initial award of \$80 million was signed into law March 2020. Additional aid was not authorized until the end of December 2020 and then again in March 2021. Summer of 2021 marks the first time district leaders could look past the immediate crisis and assess medium-term needs with the assurance of resources to craft a more measured, strategic approach to their learning recovery plans and ongoing impacts of the global pandemic on pre-K-12 education.



Most districts operated in-person throughout the 2020-2021 school year. At least three-quarters of public school students in Kansas were either in-person full-time or in-person part-time via hybrid learning mode.



All Kansas districts offered in-person learning by March 31, 2021. It is important to note a portion of Kansas public school students and families chose to remain in remote learning mode throughout the entire school year.



Districts navigated unprecedented supply chain disruptions and increased staffing demands to implement risk mitigation protocols needed to minimize the spread of COVID-19 and provide a safe environment for students and staff in the buildings.



The abrupt transition to remote learning for all schools in the spring of 2020 drove **emergency technology needs for students and staff** to ensure continued access to instruction and student support services for the duration. Realization that the pandemic was not abating reinforced the necessity for many educators to gain a sufficient level of mastery over multiple learning environments for themselves and their students.



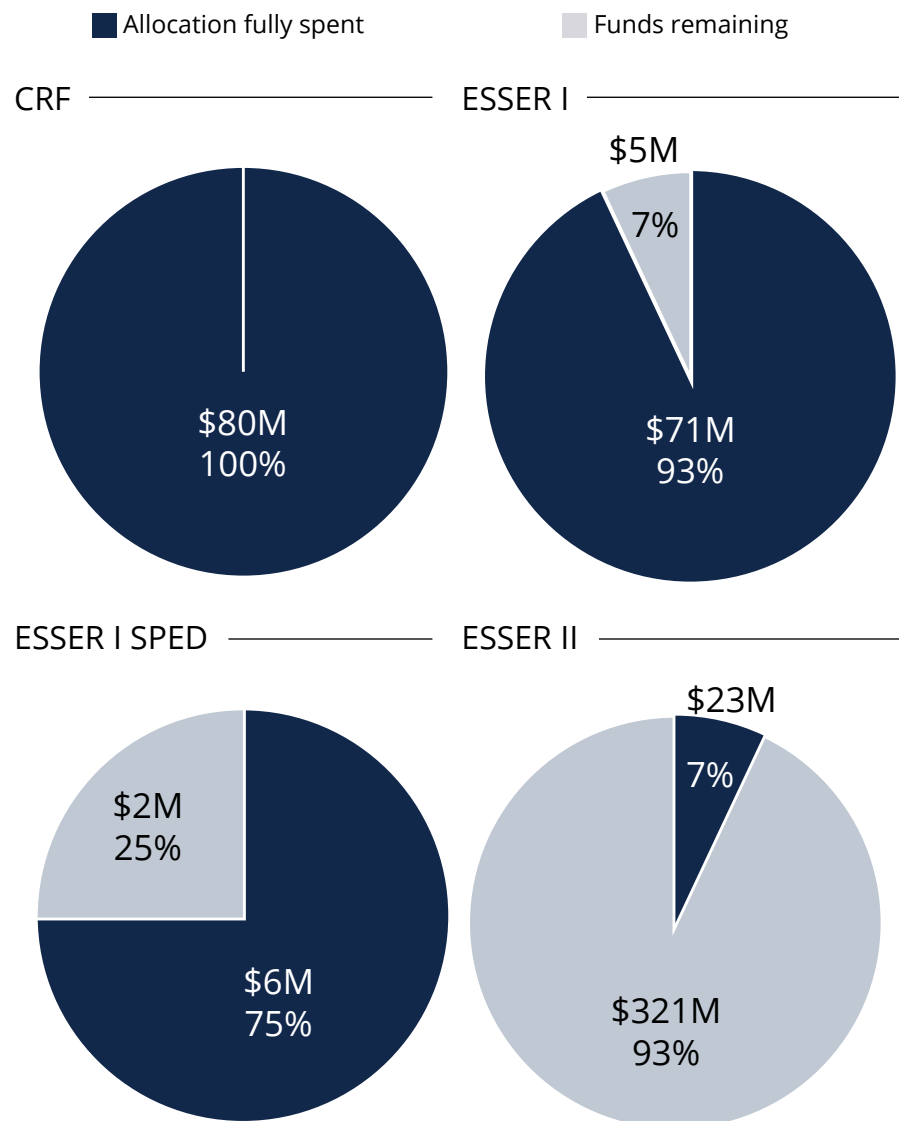
Extraordinary effort and significant additional cost were required to maintain **Continuity of Operations** as infection and quarantine rates fluctuated, necessitating shifts between in-person, hybrid and remote learning environments.



As summer approached, many school leaders faced the quandary of **balancing the immediate mental health needs of educators and students** after a stressful 15 months, with the opportunity to begin the long-term process of learning recovery.

Summary of Funding and Expenditures through June 2021 Q5

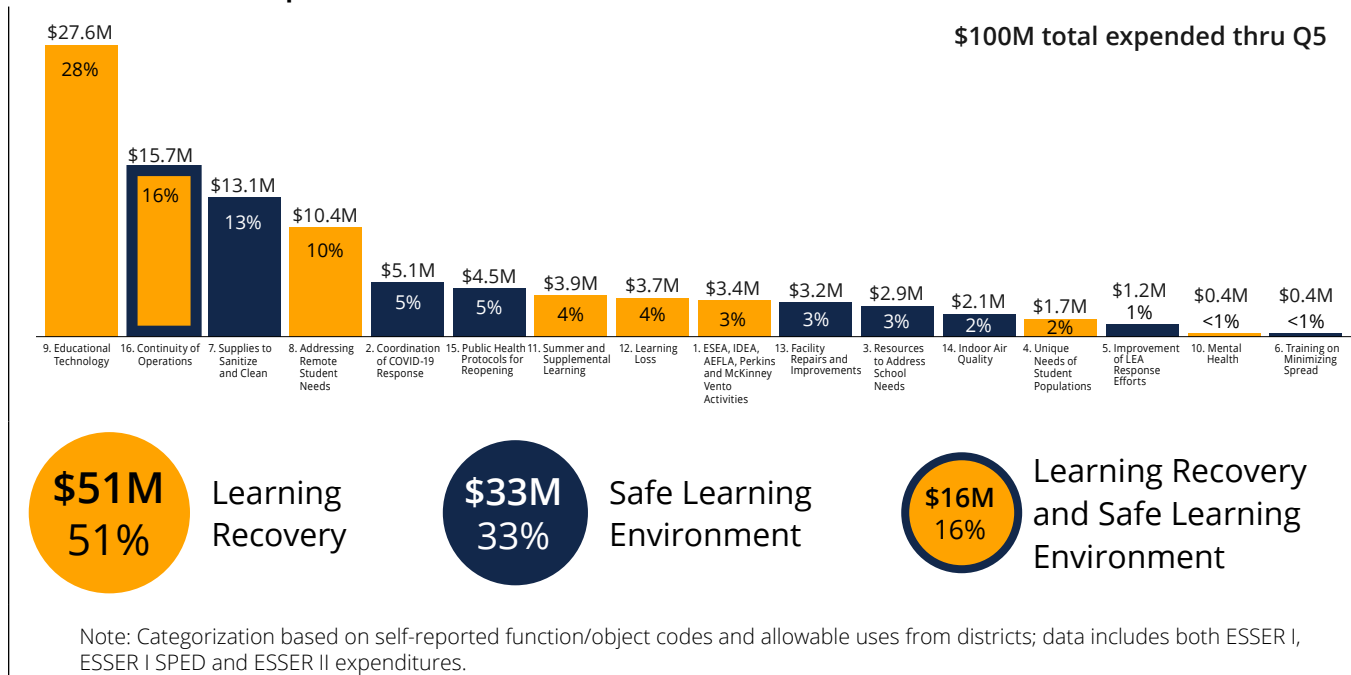
Three of the incremental funding sources were available to public schools and drawn from during this fifth quarter reporting period, ending June 2021. The funds came from both the CRRSA Act signed into law in December 2020 and the ARP Act signed into law in March 2021². **All are referred to as ESSER for this reporting period, specifically ESSER I (93% expended), ESSER I SPED (75% expended) and ESSER II (7% expended).** Note that district expenses must first be incurred before they can be submitted for reimbursement from the federal relief funds. Incurred expenses reflect activity being carried out during the reporting period. However, expenses drawn down for reimbursement will lag the self-reported expenses incurred by districts (see glossary for more details). These quarterly reports will focus on expenses **paid** during the quarter. **The temporary discrepancy noted in the Appendices is because of the time needed for fiscal oversight and processing.**



Districts continued to leverage federal relief funds through the entire school year, delivering education to students across multiple learning environments through waves of COVID-19 community spread. Districts partnered with public health professionals to refine and implement risk mitigation protocols to reduce transmission, keeping students and staff safe and in school to the extent possible. All had hoped the global pandemic would be over by the end of the school year.

- Top Allowable Uses.** Of all available ESSER funds combined and approved for draw down, the top four uses as of June 2021 accounted for 67% of public school district expenditures (\$66.8 million) and **included education technology (28%), Continuity of Operations (16%), supplies to sanitize and clean schools (13%) and remote student needs (10%).** These four categories allowed districts to purchase tools and services needed to keep students and staff safe and engaged in learning as the spread of COVID-19 persisted.

Allowable Uses Expenditures across All ESSER Funds



- Top Expenditures Leveling Off.** Two of the top allowable uses, **educational technology** and **supplies to sanitize and clean schools**, appear to be trending down in expenditures as districts acquire sufficient supply of the new tools needed to maintain equitable access to quality education during a global pandemic.
- Learning Recovery.** An argument can be made that all the allowable spending categories of COVID-19 federal relief funds target learning recovery for students whose educational progress has been disrupted by the global pandemic. Indeed, this is a primary goal for the aid. In Kansas, the Commissioner's Task Force on ESSER and EANS is tasked with oversight and guidance on the use of this significant amount of one-time federal funds by public and private schools. The Task Force has identified two broad categories to better understand how pre-K-12 education is maximizing the allowable uses. **Learning Recovery** includes COVID-19 related expenditures that directly impact students and support for student learning. **Safe Learning Environment** includes the allowable expenditures more closely aligned with COVID-19 staffing demands, coordination and protocol needs, and pandemic-related facility modifications and daily sanitization demands of custodial staff. Continuity of Operations includes allowable uses for both categories, including one-time premium payments.

As the COVID-19 global pandemic persists, efforts must be sustained to keep students and staff safe and learning in-person. Much work remains to support student academic and social-emotional learning recovery. Federal relief and recovery fund allocations for public and private schools total \$561 million up through ESSER II district awards, including \$8 million of ESSER I funds the department targeted for special education services. ESSER III district awards total another \$856 million, which will be put to use over the coming years.

Endnotes

- 1 Report 1 (PDF): <https://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/ECSETS/Announcements/Report-PastExpenditures1.pdf>
- 2 KSDE webpage Federal Disaster and Pandemic Relief: <https://www.ksde.org/Agency/Division-of-Learning-Services/Special-Education-and-Title-Services/Federal-Disaster-and-Pandemic-Relief>

FEDERAL COVID-19 FUNDING FOR KANSAS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

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Introduction

Quarterly Reporting of Cumulative Expenditures.

This report is the second in a series of quarterly reports documenting the cumulative use of federal COVID-19 relief funds by Kansas public and private schools (Report 2, Q5). The series is intended to summarize the ways in which Kansas public and private schools have used federal COVID-19 funding to address pandemic-driven needs. **Report 1¹** (Q1-Q4) summarizes district expenditures used to keep students and staff safe while engaging youth in learning during the first four quarters of the global pandemic. Report 3 (Q6) will be released the first week of January 2022, accounting for cumulative expenditures through September 2021.

Funds available to districts through June 2021 (Q5) include ESSER I, ESSER I SPED and ESSER II for public education. While private schools have been allotted federal relief funds through EANS I and began incurring expenses during this period, the Greenbush Service Center administering these dollars has not yet invoiced and reported allowable uses to KSDE. EANS I expenditures are expected in the sixth quarter report.

Onset of the Pandemic.

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. However, 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 - how to effectively meet student needs against the rapidly changing backdrop of a global pandemic.

District Stories

“The increased impact of COVID-19 to the USD 467 district is the continued need for social distancing, poor air quality impact and ongoing need to enhance the student-teacher relationship in regards to student learning. COVID-19 has forced the district to pursue a technology process that allows students and teachers to continue the learning process without interruption regardless of in-person or remote learning. The process is ongoing, and the needs change on a daily basis as the pandemic has forced the atmosphere of having to shift the daily needs and anticipate the worst-case scenario while still allowing all stakeholders to keep a normal routine.”

- Leoti USD 467

Federal Response.

During the past year, the federal government has passed three major COVID-19 relief packages - CARES Act, CRRSA², ARP³ - all of which included funding set aside for pre-K-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.

Endnotes

- 1 Report 1, KSDE (PDF): <https://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/ECSETS/Announcements/Report-PastExpenditures1.pdf>
- 2 CRRSA (website): <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/about-the-cares-act>
- 3 ARP (website): <https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/about-the-american-rescue-plan>

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COVID-19 Context for Current Reporting Period

March 2020-June 2021

The growing realization that COVID-19 is not behind us is a shared source of frustration all across Kansas, as well as a testament of educators' sheer determination to find a way forward for students and families. June 2021 marked the close of a very long chapter in a very long school year. While many Kansas schools and students had to make dramatic shifts in the learning environment during the 2020-2021 school year, schools worked closely with public health professionals to develop data-informed protocols that could safely support in-person learning options.

By April 2021, all districts offered in-person learning for any student who chose not to remain in remote learning environments.

- Of the 286 Kansas school districts, **242 (85% of all districts) returned to in-person learning across all grade levels** in the Fall of 2020.
- At least **three-quarters of public school students in Kansas were in-person all or part of the time via hybrid learning** throughout the 2020-2021 school year.
- A portion of Kansas **public school students and families chose to remain in remote learning** throughout the entire school year. In the larger districts, it was not uncommon to have buildings with as many as 10% to 20% of their students who opted to remain in remote learning for the entire 2020-2021 school year.

The transition back to in-person learning required careful and costly preparation and coordination among administrators, teachers, nurses, custodians, food services staff members and others to support students in-person while minimizing virus spread. Along with in-person, districts developed and implemented plans for students who chose to remain remote or a hybrid of the two. Districts also worked extensively to minimize disruptions to student learning as schools dealt with COVID-19 outbreaks, community spread, student and staff quarantines, staffing shortages and unprecedented supply chain disruptions. Even with the infusion of federal aid, some tools have not yet yielded their full potential. States and districts, for example, are still piloting COVID-19 test kits and protocols for their speed, affordability and efficiency, particularly for use-on-demand among students and staff in large districts.

District Stories

“Funds were used to hire an assistant for the **school nurse to assist in tracking quarantines** and the dates students and staff could return to school. This assistant also helped to **contact trace individuals** who were exposed, communicate information, and enter data. This money also covered the substitute salaries of teachers and staff who were forced to quarantine for either contracting COVID-19 or those who were forced to quarantine from exposure to infected individuals.”

- Osage City USD 420

“The funding was used for **substitute teachers** and leave paid for employees out with COVID-19 or on quarantine.”

- Atchison USD 409

Some districts have experienced more intensive demands in response to COVID-19. These districts tend to be in densely populated areas, with high enrollment and class sizes that challenged social distancing guidelines, particularly among communities with high rates of poverty. In remote and hybrid learning environments, students and staff needed technology and internet to access lessons, assessments, teachers and classmates. Realization that the pandemic was not abating reinforced the necessity for many educators to gain a sufficient level of mastery over multiple learning environments, for themselves and their students.

Keeping schools open safely required supplies and equipment to clean facilities, improve air quality and capacity to 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 additional time from existing personnel **and** new hires. Substitute teacher costs soared well beyond the norm because of 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 begin addressing learning recovery in the medium- and long-term.

As the end of the 2020-2021 school year approached, planning and coordination of summer school began. Many school leaders faced the quandary of balancing the immediate mental health needs of educators and students after a stressful 15 months, with the opportunity to begin the long-term process of learning recovery. District leaders planned for the unique circumstances of students whose academic progress was impacted by the global pandemic, including the more immediate needs of seniors needing to complete requirements for graduation. Districts also began incurring the expense of premium pay for teachers to acknowledge and retain those who persisted throughout the school year, as recommended by the Kansas Legislature, as well as all other building staff. The premium expenses are expected to continue through to the next quarterly report, particularly for those districts that reserved retention pay for staff who returned in the fall 2021.

District Stories



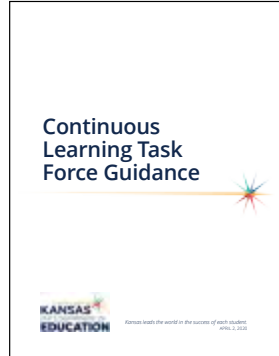
Used part of the ESSER II dollars to help fund **K-12 summer school**. We provided a six-week summer academy program at three separate buildings. Monies were spent on staffing that includes classroom teachers, nurses, paraprofessionals, food service workers and administrators. Transportation was available to each of the three buildings with transportation costs paid with ESSER II monies. Additional dollars were used to support teacher **preparation of lessons to focus on social-emotional needs, math and reading. Evidence-based core resources were purchased to support the learning needs of students.** ”

- Basehor Linwood USD 458

Table 1. KSDE Support for Schools

From the beginning of shutdowns and throughout the 2020-2021 school year, KSDE developed relevant guidance for educators on how to best continue supporting students. More details can be found in [Report 1](#)¹ of this series.

Developed Resource Guides



The **Continuous Learning Task Force Guidance**² was developed in just 72 hours in mid-March of 2020 by 50 educators convened by KSDE. The rapid deployment of this guidance enabled districts to pivot quickly to their new remote-learning environments while minimizing disruptions to learning. During the summer of 2020, KSDE worked with nearly 1,000 Kansans to develop “**Navigating Change: Kansas’ Guide to Learning and School Safety Operations**.”³ This comprehensive document was designed to help schools continue supporting students across multiple learning environments, with details on core competencies,

assessments and implementation across learning topics by grade level. In the second half of the 2020-2021 school year, KSDE developed “**Navigating Next**,”⁴ an education action plan to guide districts through the completion of the school year and preparation for the next.

Established Task Force

Commissioner of Education Dr. Randy Watson created the **Commissioner’s Task Force on ESSER and EANS**⁵ in February 2021 to offer guidance and oversight of plans developed for expenditure of federal funds. The Task Force consists of 19 individuals, including superintendents, legislators, teachers, local school board members, business managers and private school personnel (see [Members of the Commissioner’s Task Force](#)⁶). Task Force recommendations are presented to the Kansas State Board of Education (KSBE) for approval at their monthly meetings.

NAME	PROFESSION
Jim Porter	Chair, Kansas State Board of Education
John Wiegman	State Treasurer, Kansas State Board of Education
Sen. Brenda Daniels	State Legislature, District 26
Sen. Tim Wengert	State Legislature, District 8
Rep. Adam Thomas	State Legislature, District 26
Caroline Smith	Executive Director of Business and Technology, USD 443
Lisa Peters	Executive Director of Business, USD 385
Dr. John Wiegman	Superintendent, USD 203
Mr. John Wiegman	Superintendent, USD 400
Dr. Alice Thompson	Superintendent, USD 224
Dr. Tracy Kowalski	Superintendent, USD 202
Roberta Lewis	Special Services Teacher, USD 224
Theresa Cabell	Chief Teacher, USD 224
Jason Wiegman	Board Member, USD 224
William Wiegman	Board Member, USD 224
Dr. Jack Corrigan	Superintendent, Wichita Catholic Diocese
Dr. Jack Corrigan	Superintendent, Salina Catholic Diocese
Alexis Pyle	Director of Special Services, Kansas
Melissa Rucker	Executive Director, Kansas Children’s Cabinet and Trust Fund

ESSER I SPED



KSDE was allotted 10% of ESSER I funds to address emergency needs from COVID-19 at its discretion. The State Board chose to allocate \$8 million of these discretionary funds to districts to support special education services and students with disabilities. These dollars are referred to as ESSER I SPED funding and can be used by districts across the same set of 15 ESSER I allowable uses in the same time frame, but must be specifically targeted to special education.

The guidance that KSDE provided in the first 15 months 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 statewide 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.

Endnotes

- 1 Report 1, KSDE (PDF): <https://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/ECSETS/Announcements/Report-PastExpenditures1.pdf>
- 2 The Continuous Learning Task Force Guidance, KSDE (PDF): <https://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/Communications/Publications/Continuous Learning Task Force Guidance.pdf?ver=2020-03-19-084325-833>
- 3 Navigating Change: Kansas' Guide to Learning and School Safety Operations, KSDE (PDF): https://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/Communications/Navigating Change/Navigating_Change.pdf?ver=2020-07-15-183032-667
- 4 Navigating Next, KSDE (PDF): <https://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/Communications/Navigating Next/Navigating-Next.pdf>
- 5 Commissioner's Task Force on ESSER and EANS (KSDE webpage): <https://www.ksde.org/Agency/Office-of-the-Commissioner/Commissioners-Task-Force-On-ESSER>
- 6 Members of the Commissioner's Task Force, KSDE (PDF): <https://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/Commissioner/CommissionersTaskForceOnESSER/Commissioners Task Force Members.pdf?ver=2021-09-09-101038-837>

FEDERAL COVID-19 FUNDING FOR KANSAS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

REPORT 2: JUNE 2021 Q5

Overview of Federal Funding Sources

Federal relief funding has been essential to Kansas public and private schools in their efforts to minimize disruptions to learning, while keeping students and staff safe though the global pandemic and waves of community spread. A summary of all the COVID-19 federal relief funds for public and private schools is provided here. More details on the different funds can be found in Report 1¹ of this series and on the KSDE website².

This reporting period includes expenditures from the state discretionary allocation of ESSER I SPED and district ESSER I and ESSER II funds. ESSER I funds are available to districts for draw down from June 2020 through September 2022, with authorization to reimburse COVID-19-related expenditures dating back to March 12, 2020. ESSER II funds are available to districts for draw down through September 2023.

The first federal COVID-19 funding streams for Kansas pre-K-12 education were established under the CARES Act on March 27, 2020. The CARES Act included specific funding for public and private schools, known as ESSER I. The CARES Act also gave each state discretionary dollars known as CRF. Kansas allocated a share of CRF funds to all 105 counties with directions to provide assistance to school districts and other local units of government. These two streams represented the only incremental funding sources for Kansas school districts in 2020. Districts were expected to manage these funds without the assumption of further relief.

Uncertainty about the continuation of federal aid and their allowable uses persisted for school leaders nearly a year into the pandemic until the passage of the CRRSA Act by Congress on Dec. 27, 2020 (H.R. 133). The CRRSA Act included specific funding for EANS I for private schools and ESSER II for public schools. Additional funding for districts and private schools was signed into law March 11, 2021, through the ARP Act, including EANS II and ESSER III.

Summer 2021 would be the first time district leaders could assess medium-term and long-term needs with the assurance of resources to craft a more measured, strategic approach to their learning recovery plan and ongoing impacts of the global pandemic on pre-K-12 education.

QUICK REFERENCE

ARP Act	American Rescue Plan Act
CARES Act	Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act
CRF	Coronavirus Relief Fund
CRRSA Act	Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act
EANS	Emergency Assistance to Nonpublic Schools
ESSER	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Funds

OVERVIEW OF FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES

Table 2: Summary of COVID-19 Federal Education Relief Funding

FUND	DESCRIPTION	ALLOCATION	SPEND DEADLINE
CARES Act	Coronavirus Relief and Economic Security Act	\$164M total for Kansas	Signed into law on March 27, 2020
CRF	Discretionary. Coronavirus Relief Fund SPARK ³ (Strengthening People and Revitalizing Kansas) funding allocated to districts by counties to address COVID-19-related needs; statewide reporting required, eight allowable uses. * These funds are not administered through KSDE.	\$80M	Originally December 2020 Extended to March 2021
ESSER I	Formula. Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) federal funding allocated according to the federal Title I formula directly to districts, 15 federal allowable uses.	\$76M	September 2022
ESSER I SPED	Discretionary. The portion of state education agency (SEA) discretionary funding, allocated to districts by the Kansas State Board of Education (KSBE) for special education purposes, subject to the same 15 federal allowable uses.	\$8M	September 2022
CRRSA Act	Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act	\$397M total for Kansas	Signed into law on December 2020
EANS I	Competitive. Emergency Assistance for Nonpublic Schools (EANS) funding for private schools administered by the SEA with a more restrictive set of federal allowable uses.	\$27M	September 2023
ESSER II	Discretionary. ESSER federal funding allocated according to the federal Title I formula directly to districts after spending plans approved by KSBE, 15 federal allowable uses.	\$333M	September 2023
ESSER II SPED	Discretionary. The portion of SEA discretionary funding, allocated to districts by KSBE for special education purposes, subject to the same 15 federal allowable uses.	\$24M	September 2023
ESSER II True Up	Discretionary. KSBE directed supplement to formula aid that ensures all school districts receive no less than \$300 per student.	\$11M	September 2023
ARP Act	American Rescue Plan Act	\$856M total for Kansas	Signed into law on March 2021
EANS II	Discretionary. EANS funding for private schools, administered by the SEA with a more restrictive set of federal allowable uses.	\$25M	September 2024
ESSER III	Formula. ESSER federal funding allocated according to the federal Title I formula directly to districts after spending plans approved by KSBE 15 federal allowable uses.	\$748M	September 2024
ESSER III True Up	Discretionary. KSBE directed supplement to formula aid that ensures all school districts receive no less than \$625 per student ESSER III.	\$20M	September 2024

Note. Discretionary grants: Funding may be directed by state agency, within limitations established by Congress. **Competitive:** Awarded using priority criteria established by Congress. **Formula grants:** Disbursed using formulas determined by Congress (such as Title I). The **SPARK (Strengthening People and Revitalizing Kansas) Task Force** determined investment priorities for the CRF funding received by the state.

Federally Defined List of Uses for COVID-19 Relief Funds

Public and private school uses of the COVID-19 federal relief funds are guided by a defined list of Allowable Uses, as noted in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, Sec. 18003; CRRSA Act, Sec. 313(d), ARP Act, Sec. 2001(e). All the allowable spending categories target **learning recovery** for students whose educational progress has been disrupted by the global pandemic. Indeed, learning recovery is a primary goal of the federal aid.

In Kansas, the Commissioner's Task Force on ESSER and EANS is charged with providing oversight and guidance on the use of these funds and has grouped the expenditures into two broad categories of allowable uses. Learning Recovery are COVID-19-related expenditures that most directly impact students and support for student learning. Safe Learning Environment are expenditures more closely aligned with COVID-19 staffing demands, coordination and protocol needs, and COVID-19-related facility modifications and daily sanitization demands of custodial staff. One-time premium payments were attributed to Continuity of Operations per federal guidelines.

Table 3: ESSER Allowable Use Categories

USE	● Learning Recovery ● Safe Learning Environment ● Learning Recovery and Safe Learning Environment
1	ESEA, IDEA, AEFLA, Perkins, and McKinney Vento Activities: Any activity authorized by the ESEA of 1965.
2	Coordination of COVID-19 Response: Coordination of preparedness and response efforts of local educational agencies with relevant agencies.
3	Resources to Address School Needs: Provide 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 student populations with special needs.
5	Improvement of LEA Response Efforts: Developing and implementing procedures and systems to improve the preparedness and response.
6	Training on Minimizing Spread: Training and professional development for local staff on sanitation and minimizing the spread of infectious diseases.
7	Supplies to Sanitize and Clean: Purchasing supplies to sanitize and clean the facilities of a local educational agency.
8	Addressing Remote Student Needs: Plan and coordinate for long-term closures, including meals, technology, IDEA, consistency with requirements.
9	Educational Technology: Purchasing educational technology, including hardware, software, and connectivity for students.
10	Mental Health: Providing mental health services and supports.
11	Summer and Supplemental Learning: Plan and implement activities related to summer learning and supplemental afterschool programs.
12	Learning Loss: Address the academic impact of lost instructional time among a local educational agency's students.
13	Facility Repairs and Improvements: School facility repairs and improvements to enable operation of schools to reduce risk of virus transmission.
14	Indoor Air Quality: Inspection, testing, maintenance, repair, replacement, and upgrade projects to improve the indoor air quality in school facilities.
15	Public Health Protocols for Reopening: Developing strategies and implementing public health protocols including guidance from the CDC.
16	Continuity of Operations: Other activities that are necessary to maintain the operation of and continuity of services and employ existing staff.

Endnote

- 1 Report 1, KSDE (PDF): <https://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/ECSETS/Announcements/Report-PastExpenditures1.pdf>
- 2 KSDE webpage Federal Disaster and Pandemic Relief: <https://www.ksde.org/Agency/Division-of-Learning-Services/Special-Education-and-Title-Services/Federal-Disaster-and-Pandemic-Relief>
- 3 SPARK (webpage): <https://governor.kansas.gov/governor-kelly-announces-strengthening-people-and-revitalizing-kansas-spark-taskforce-to-lead-states-economic-recovery/>

FEDERAL COVID-19 FUNDING FOR KANSAS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

REPORT 2: JUNE 2021 Q5

Summary of Expenditures

As of June 2021

ESSER I, ESSER I SPED and ESSER II Reporting and Categorization

ESSER expenditures were self-reported by districts, in accordance with federally defined allowable uses, through a reporting process administered by KSDE. The data from these reports are summarized in the following sections and exhibits.

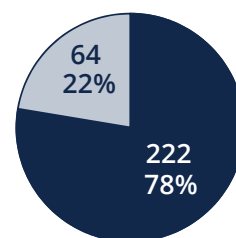
All \$80 million from the first round of the CRF aid was completely drawn down (100% expended) by March 2021 (Q4). As of June 30, 2021, Kansas school districts have reported expenditures of nearly \$71 million (93%) of the \$76 million in ESSER I formula funds. While \$5 million in ESSER I formula funds remains to be spent overall, 222 (78%) of the 286 public school districts have reported spending **all** of their ESSER I funds, whether awarded by direct allocation or true-up (see glossary). Kansas public school districts have reported spending \$6 million (75%) of their \$8 million ESSER I SPED funds. While \$2 million in ESSER I SPED funding remains to be spent overall, 238 (83%) districts have reported spending **all** of their ESSER I SPED allocation. Kansas school districts have reported expenditures of nearly \$23 million (4%) of the \$370 million in ESSER II funds, with \$347 million remaining to be spent in ESSER II funds overall.

When considering the cadence of relief fund expenditures, it is important to note that a **lag occurs between the initial district spending and the draw down of federal funds** for reimbursement. Reimbursement for allowable uses may only be drawn down **after** district costs are incurred. Draw down on ESSER I funds were rapid between July and September of 2020 as districts prepared for the upcoming school year. Since then, draw downs have maintained a relatively consistent pace.

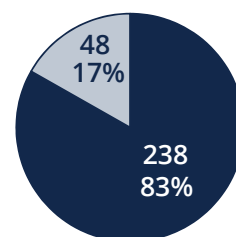
Number of districts that have used all of their allocation

Allocation fully spent Funds remaining

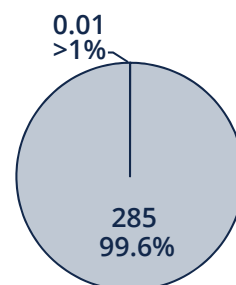
ESSER I



ESSER I SPED



ESSER II



Cumulative Expenditures

- **Top Allowable Uses.** Of all available ESSER funds combined and approved for draw down, the top four uses as of June 2021 accounted for 67% of public school district expenditures (\$66.8 million) and included **Education Technology** (28%), **Continuity of Operations** (16%), **Supplies to Sanitize and Clean Schools** (13%) and **Remote Student Needs** (10%). These four categories allowed districts to purchase tools and services needed to keep students and staff safe and engaged in learning as the spread of COVID-19 persisted.
- **Top Expenditures Leveling Off.** Two of the top allowable uses, **educational technology** and **supplies to sanitize and clean schools**, appear to be leveling off in expenditures as districts acquire sufficient supply of the new tools needed to maintain equitable access to quality education during a global pandemic. The purchase of educational technology declined in proportion from 32% of ESSER I expenditures to 20% of ESSER II expenditures. Overall, the total educational technology purchases as of June 2021 account for 28% of spending, down from 37% overall as of March 2021. The use of supplies to sanitize and clean schools continues to be spent largely on PPE, masks and disinfectant. Overall, the total purchases to sanitize and clean as of June 2021 account for 13% of spending, down from 24% overall as of March 2021.
- **Continuity of Operations.** Fund use for Continuity of Operations comprised 16% of total expenditures through June 2021. These uses encompass other activities necessary to maintain the operation of local services and to continue employing existing staff. Cumulatively, districts invested heavily in **instructional staff** and **support for other student and facility needs**, including nurses, counselors, extended learning coordinators, food services workers and custodians. A portion of expenses incurred reflect the **one-time premium pay** to acknowledge staff who persisted through the pandemic. Continuity of Operations accounts for 13% of ESSER I expenditures, 21% of ESSER I SPED and 22% of ESSER II expenditures.
- **Learning Recovery.** In Kansas, the Commissioner's Task Force on ESSER and EANS is tasked with oversight and guidance on the use of this significant amount of one-time funds by public and private schools. The Task Force has identified two broad categories of learning recovery to better understand how pre-K-12 education is maximizing the allowable uses. **Learning Recovery** includes COVID-19 related expenditures that directly impact students and support for student learning. **Safe Learning Environment** includes the allowable expenditures more closely aligned with COVID-19 staffing demands, coordination and protocol needs, and pandemic-related facility modifications and daily sanitization demands of custodial staff. Continuity of Operations represents expenditures for allowable uses in both categories, including one-time premium payments.

District Stories

“The last use of the funding was to continue to pay the additional social and emotional support person (counselor) in both buildings. These monies were very much appreciated and needed to do what we successfully did as a school district during the pandemic and beyond. Our students were face-to-face for the majority of the year, and these resources, in my opinion, allowed us to stay face-to-face and educate students.”

- Little River USD 444

As the COVID-19 global pandemic persists, efforts must be sustained to keep students and staff safe and keep in-person learning. There is still a lot of work remaining to support student academic and social-emotional learning recovery. Federal relief fund allocations for public and private schools total \$561 million up through ESSER II district awards, including \$8 million of ESSER I funds targeted by the department for special education services. ESSER III district awards total another \$831 million, which will be put to use during the coming years.

ESSER I Expenditures

As of June 30, 2021, districts had incurred expenses for \$71 million of the \$76 million they were allocated under ESSER I formula funds. The majority of expenditures (93%) were mapped to the following four allowable uses:

- **Educational Technology:** \$22.5 million (32%)
- **Supplies to Sanitize and Clean Facilities:** \$12 million (17%)
- **Continuity of Operations:** \$9.5 million (13%)
- **Addressing Remote Student Needs:** \$9 million (13%)

Of all the ESSER I expenditures through June 2021, 51% of allowable uses were on **Learning Recovery**, with 36% associated with **Safe Learning Environment**. Continuity of Operations represents 13% of expenditures for allowable uses in both categories, including one-time premium payments.

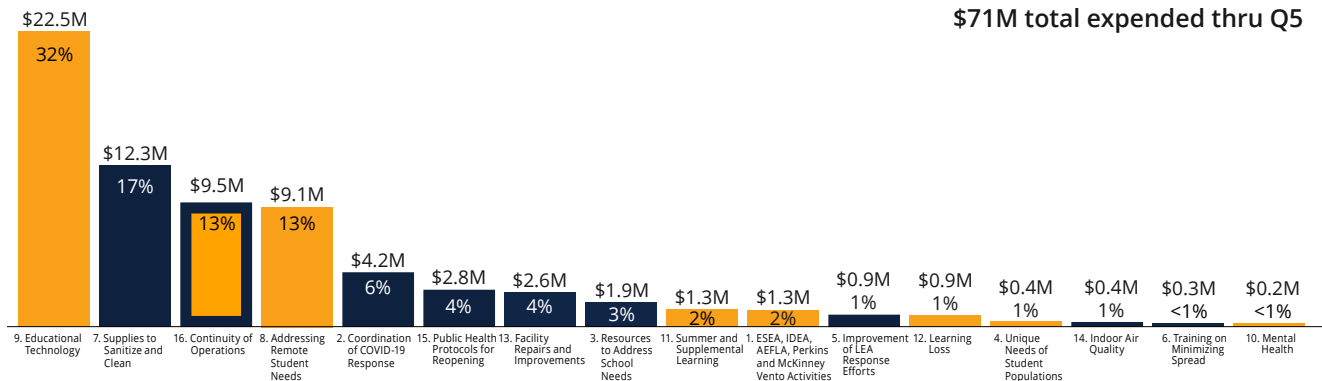
District Stories

“We purchased online curriculum to be able to handle the remote students that were quarantined or not otherwise able to attend in-person classes. We purchased teacher laptops to handle all of the additional software required for online learning and to decrease lag time experienced when dealing with remote students and help to prevent learning loss. The funding helped to cover the staff wages and related payroll expenses for those staff required to be quarantined.”

- Concordia USD 333

Allowable Use Expenditures across Available ESSER I Funds

\$71M total expended thru Q5



\$36M
51%

Learning Recovery

\$25M
36%

Safe Learning Environment

\$10M
13%

Learning Recovery and Safe Learning Environment

Note: Categorization based on self-reported function/object codes and allowable uses from districts; data include ESSER I expenditures.

ESSER I SPED Expenditures

As of June 30, 2021, districts had incurred expenses for \$6 million of the state's \$8 million ESSER I allocation. The majority of expenditures (60%) were mapped to the following three allowable uses:

- **IDEA:** \$1.5 million (25%)
- **Continuity of Operations:** \$1.25 million (21%)
- **Unique Needs of Special Populations:** \$0.84 million (14%)

Of all the ESSER I SPED expenditures through June 2021, 66% of allowable uses were on **Learning Recovery**, with 13% associated with **Safe Learning Environment**. Continuity of Operations represents 21% of expenditures for allowable uses, in both categories, including one-time premium payments.

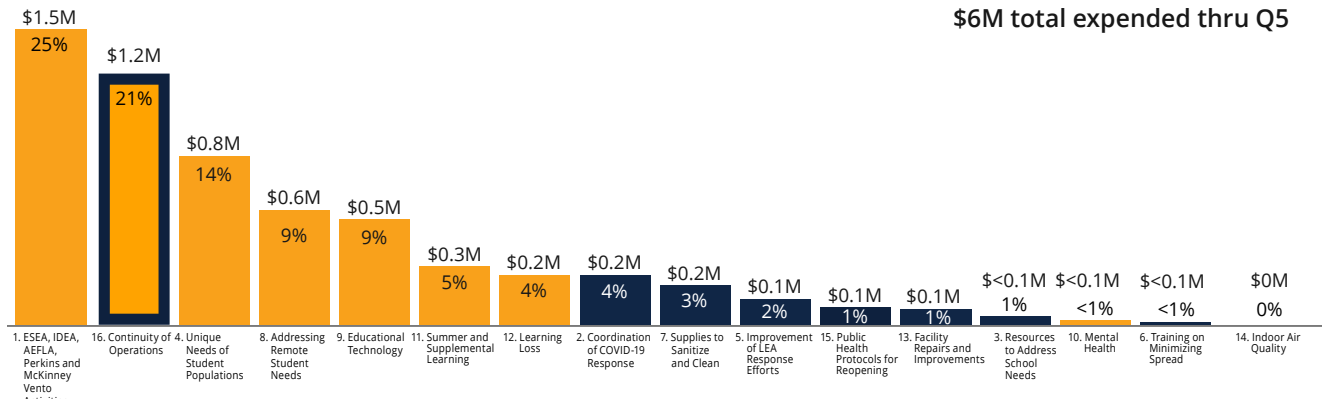
District Stories

“ESSER I Special Education funding provided additional certified staff and therapists to provide extra special education services to students with disabilities in order to recoup learning loss due to COVID-19, as well as provide special education services during remote learning due to COVID-19.”

- Labette County USD 506

Allowable Use Expenditures across Available ESSER I SPED Funds

\$6M total expended thru Q5



\$4M
66%

Learning Recovery

\$0.8M
13%

Safe Learning Environment

\$1.3M
21%

Learning Recovery and Safe Learning Environment

Note: Categorization based on self-reported function/object codes and allowable uses from districts; data include ESSER I SPED expenditures.

ESSER II Expenditures

As of June 30, 2021, public school districts had incurred expenses for \$23 million of their \$344 million ESSER II allocation. The majority of expenditures (63%) were mapped to the following four allowable uses:

- **Continuity of Operations:** \$5 million (22%)
- **Educational Technology:** \$4.6 million (20%)
- **Learning Recovery:** \$2.5 million (11%)
- **Summer and Supplemental Learning:** \$2.3 million (10%)

Of all the ESSER II expenditures through June 2021, 49% of allowable uses were on direct support for **learning recovery**, with 29% associated with **Safe Learning Environment**. Continuity of Operations represents 22% of expenditures for allowable uses, in both categories, including one-time premium payments.

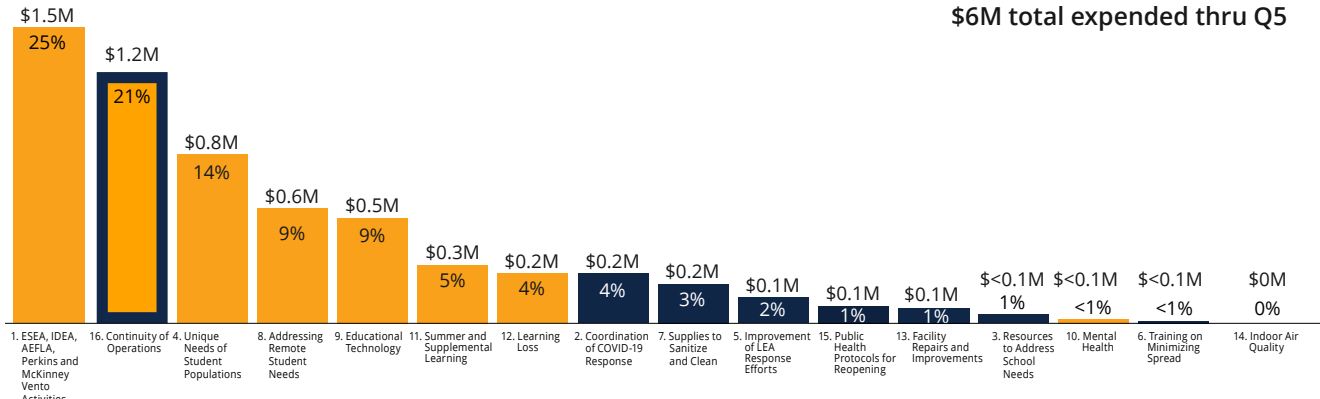
District Stories

“This quarter, Barber County North has spent ESSER funds on funding teachers who taught summer enrichment classes and those teaching various camps. All of these programs are to help students who have fallen behind during COVID.”

- Barber County North
USD 254

Allowable Use Expenditures across Available ESSER II Funds

\$6M total expended thru Q5



\$11M
49%

Learning
Recovery

\$7M
29%

Safe Learning
Environment

\$5M
22%

Learning Recovery
and Safe Learning
Environment

Note: Categorization based on self-reported function/object codes and allowable uses from districts; data include ESSER II expenditures.

Continuity of Operations

Continuity of Operations is examined a bit closer, as were education technology and sanitization supplies in **Report 1¹**. Districts invested \$15.7 million (16% of ESSER I, ESSER I SPED and ESSER II expenditures) into other activities that are necessary to maintain the operation of and continuity of services in schools and continuing to employ existing staff of the local educational agency, as required by the Kansas Legislature.

Cumulatively, districts invested heavily in personnel with a focus on instructional staff (almost \$12 million), including unprecedented levels of substitute pay because of quarantine and illness. Other roles were also funded to support other student and facility needs, including nurses, counselors, extended-learning coordinators, food services workers and custodians. **A portion of expenses incurred reflects the legislative recommendation to acknowledge staff who persisted through the pandemic with a one-time premium pay.**

Per state legislative requirements, local districts maintained staff contracts for all district employees and subcontracted services through June 2020 and contracts through the 2020-2021 school year as if students would be in-person in order to guarantee transportation and services through shifts in learning modality.

District Stories

“ESSER I funds are all used. We have encumbered approved ESSER II allocated funds for extra duty pay for teachers that was paid out in FY 21.”

- Cunningham USD 332



Personnel Expenditures

Instructional staff was a key focus of ESSER personnel expenditures. There was increased 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-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

“We spent ESSER funds to detect and mitigate COVID-19 in our schools. Utilizing CNA’s (certified nurses assistants), we were able to contact trace positive cases and collect data on how the virus impacted our students and staff. We were able to decrease the risk of spread by taking precautionary and proactive measures in our transportation department. We hired additional custodial staff for the increase in cleaning and sanitization to allow our students to continue in-person learning.”

- Halstead-Bentley USD 440

“USD #500 utilized ESSER I funds to purchase student computers, hotspots, software, PPE, hazard pay for frontline staff, and nutritional services support. ... The board of education chose to provide hazard pay for staff working the frontline from March, 2020 through June, 2020. These staff were in direct contact with students and families. Their services were necessary to continue operations, provide meals, and support remote learning for our students. We also provided a robust summer school program to address learning loss.”

- Kansas City USD 500

Expenditure themes by district size and poverty level

District enrollment and poverty level are two key factors that influenced federal relief fund expenditures. Table 4 profiles district expenditures based on the number of students enrolled in 2020-2021 and the percentage of students approved for free or reduced-price lunch for all funds and allowable uses.

While COVID-19 drove significant incremental needs across all Kansas districts, high-poverty districts were particularly impacted by the transition to remote learning. Federal aid was especially critical for students in high poverty districts 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 (33% high poverty vs. 22% low poverty in small/medium districts, 38% high poverty vs. 11% low poverty in high-enrollment districts).

Larger districts were more likely to have students learning in remote or hybrid environments (91% high poverty and 86% low/medium poverty districts), as reflected in December 2020, a peak time of community spread (compared to 23% and 31% respectively in small/medium districts). (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 occupied the buildings. Adequate social distancing in classrooms was 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 students and families chose to remain partially or fully remote throughout the entire 2020-2021 school year. For the large, high-poverty districts, the additional educational needs of the student population were reflected in the faster rate of expenditures.

Table 4: District Expenditures by Enrollment and Poverty

	Small/Medium Enrollment and Low/Medium Poverty Districts	Small/Medium Enrollment and High Poverty Districts	High Enrollment and Low/Medium Poverty Districts	High Enrollment and High Poverty Districts
% of districts	76%	14%	8%	3%
# of districts	216	39	22	9
% of students	31%	5%	40%	24%
# of students	141K	24K	179K	107K
% of students in remote or hybrid at peak spread	31%	23%	86%	91%
% Total allocation	34%	9%	23%	34%
\$ Allocation	\$40M	\$10M	\$27M	\$40M
% Utilized	53%	60%	64%	78%
\$ Spent	\$21M	\$6M	\$16M	\$31M
% Spent on remote learning	28%	33%	11%	38%

Notes: 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. **Student Count:** Unweighted, nonvirtual FTE.

ESSER I SPED Overview

As of June 30, 2021, districts had spent \$6 million of the \$8 million ESSER I SPED allocation. This represents 75% of the fund expenditures. Districts reserved these funds specifically for students with disabilities. The three largest ESSER I SPED allowable uses included IDEA activities (25%), Continuity of Operations (21%) and unique needs of student populations (14%). As reflected in the chart of ESSER I SPED expenditures by use category through June 2021, 66% (\$4 million) of allowable uses were for **learning recovery**, such as IDEA activities, including salaries for new hires, speech assessments, and activities to address learning loss. Another 13% (\$0.8 million) of ESSER I SPED expenditures were to provide a **safe learning environment**. The remaining 21% (\$1.3 million) of funds spent were to maintain continuity of operations, including supplemental compensation and paraprofessional salaries.

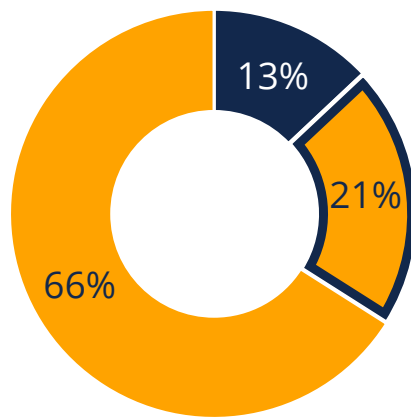
District Stories

“We utilized the dollars to purchase masks to be worn by staff and students allowing us to follow county requirement and keep students in-person. We also utilized funding to provide additional staffing of one paraprofessional. She was able to monitor small groups within classrooms, allowing us to social distance appropriately. The impact on student learning was significant. We were able to be in class throughout the year without need for short-term or long-term closure with the purchase of these needed masks for continued instruction.”

- Jefferson County North USD 339

ESSER I SPED Funds by Allowable Use by Categories

\$6M (75%) of ESSER I SPED Funds Expended.



Allowable Use	Estimated Value	Expenditure Examples
● Learning Recovery	\$4M	IDEA activities, including salaries for new hires, speech assessments, activities to address learning loss, and training. As well as, addressing remote student needs, including professional and technical services, other purchased services, food prep.
● Safe Learning Environment	\$0.8M	Resources to address school needs for students with disabilities, including air purifiers, PPE, coordination and improvement of COVID-19 response, reopening protocols, training and supplies for sanitization, facility repairs to reduce risk of virus spread.
● Learning Recovery and Safe Learning Environment	\$1.3M	Continuity of operations, including supplemental compensation, paraprofessional salaries, staff travel costs, laptops, PPE, textbooks, postage, mental health coaching.

Note: Categorization based on self-reported function/object codes and allowable uses from districts; data include ESSER I SPED expenditures.

Endnote

- 1 Report 1, KSDE (PDF): <https://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/ECSETS/Announcements/Report-PastExpenditures1.pdf>

FEDERAL COVID-19 FUNDING FOR KANSAS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS REPORT 2: JUNE 2021 Q5

Looking Ahead: Future Needs and COVID-19 Funding

Degree of Certainty

Authorization of the ARP Act in March 2021, confirming access to federal relief funds through September of 2024, significantly enhanced capacity of district leaders to rise above immediate demands of the moment. Assurance of resources allows districts to consider medium-term needs to better maximize one-time resources needed to engage pre-K-12 students in learning during a global pandemic. Predictability and certainty of funding are welcome supports in these unprecedented times. The incremental awards of federal COVID-19 funding for public and private schools will be critical to help students recover and provide staff support over the next several years. KSDE's *Navigating Next*¹ guidelines highlight key medium-term needs for schools to focus on in the 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 school years (see *Navigating Next* exhibit).

Pandemic Duration and Learning Recovery

Implementing full-time, in-person learning for the vast majority of students, especially for students who are not yet eligible to be vaccinated, is requiring continued investment in health and safety supplies and additional staff. As vaccination rates plateau, and if community COVID-19 infection continues to mutate and spread, the need to remain committed to layered mitigation protocols will persist – at least in large districts and high population density communities. The likelihood of continued disruptions to learning could impact the pace of learning recovery. Districts are prioritizing academic and social-emotional recovery for students and staff, which requires sustained investment during 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.

Opportunities for Lessons Learned

The abrupt transition to remote learning for all schools in the spring of 2020 drove emergency technology needs for students, staff and communities. Technology ensured continued access to instruction and student support services. Realization that the pandemic is not abating reinforced the necessity for many educators to gain a sufficient level of mastery over multiple learning modes, for themselves and their students. Access to broadband and laptops, creates real-world learning opportunities for many students.

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

Endnotes

- 1 Navigating Next, KSDE (PDF): <https://www.ksde.org/Teaching-Learning/Resources/Navigating-Change-Kansas-Guide-to-Learning-and-School-Safety-Operations/Navigating-Next>

FEDERAL COVID-19 FUNDING FOR KANSAS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS REPORT 2: JUNE 2021 Q5

Index

This series of quarterly reports reflects a commitment by KSDE to document the cumulative use of COVID-19 federal relief funds by Kansas public and private schools. The Index provides links to prior reports in the series for easy reference.

Federal COVID-19 Funding for Kansas Public and Private Schools: ANNUAL REPORT 1:

Expenditures as of March 31, 2021:

<https://www.ksde.org/Portals/0/ECSETS/Announcements/Report-PastExpenditures1.pdf>



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FEDERAL COVID-19 FUNDING FOR KANSAS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS REPORT 2: JUNE 2021 Q5

Glossary

A

Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA): 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 defined by the U.S. Department of Education for the federal COVID-19 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 nonpublic 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.

American Rescue Plan (ARP): Federal COVID-19 relief package enacted March 11, 2021, which included additional funding for public schools (ESSER III) and private schools (EANS II).

C

CARES (Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security) Act: Federal COVID-19 relief package passed on March 27, 2020, which included the first COVID-19-related federal funding programs specifically for pre-K-12 education (ESSER I), as well as state discretionary funding that was partially allocated to pre-K-12 education (CRF).

Continuous Learning Task Force Guidance: Document developed by more than 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.

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

Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act: Federal COVID-19 relief package passed Dec. 27, 2020, which included additional funding specifically for public schools (ESSER II) and private schools (EANS I).

E

EANS (Emergency Assistance to Nonpublic Schools): Federal funding awarded to the governor and administered by the State Educational Agency (SEA) to assist nonpublic schools with COVID-19-related needs.

Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA): Federal education law enacted to provide all children significant opportunity to receive a fair, equitable and high-quality education and to close educational achievement gaps.

Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER): 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.

Eligible Value: For the purposes of Kansas EANS reporting, refers to funding for approved, eligible requests for services and assistance for nonpublic schools. Under EANS, nonpublic 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.

ESSER Formula Allocation: Portion of the state's ESSER allocation that is reserved for distribution to LEAs. Under federal law, 90% of ESSER funds are granted to LEAs by formula based on ESEA 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 SPED: Supplemental discretionary aid from Kansas' ESSER I and ESSER II allocation that the Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE) allocated to LEAs specifically to support special education services and students with disabilities.

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.

F

Full-Time Equivalent (FTE): Captures the number of full-time equivalent students by accounting for part-time students to the nearest tenth. Nonweighted, nonvirtual 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.

I

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA): Federal law that ensures all children with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs and prepare them for further education, employment and independent living.

K

Kansas Interlocals/Special Education Cooperatives: Public education organizations that provide educational services, which may include special education services to students, in partnership with school districts.

L

Lag time: A period of time between the initial district expenditure and the draw down from federal funds. This report utilizes finalized, lag data. Districts follow three steps when using federal aid to purchase goods, services or employ staff members:

1. The district budgets for the costs from the federal aid.
2. The district pays the provider or employee out of local funds once the product is received or as the work is completed. Most districts manage cash flow using reserve funds.
3. Only then may the district draw down federal aid to reimburse the expense.

Only expenses that have completed all three steps by the close of the reporting period are included in the report. Budgeted and unreimbursed expenses are captured in future reports.

Local Educational Agency (LEA): 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.

M

McKinney-Vento (McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act): Federal act that authorizes the federal Education for Homeless Child and Youth Program, which provides public resources and programs in a more coordinated manner to meet the critically urgent needs of the homeless.

N

Navigating Change: Document and resources developed by nearly 1,000 Kansas educators, health officials, policymakers 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.

P

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.

S

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 (KSDE).

SPARK (Strengthening People and Revitalizing Kansas) Taskforce: Created in 2020 by Gov. Laura Kelly, this task force was a coalition of business, community and legislative stakeholders who determined investment priorities and oversaw spending of CRF dollars. In 2021, the Kansas Legislature amended the make-up of the SPARK Taskforce and refined the oversight process. SPARK will continue to play a role in the allocation of state discretionary dollars received from ARP.

T

True-Up: Supplemental discretionary allocation of COVID-19 federal relief funds, as determined by the state, which provides public school districts a minimum amount of per pupil ESSER aid.

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FEDERAL COVID-19 FUNDING FOR KANSAS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS REPORT 2: JUNE 2021 Q5

Appendix

The Appendix catalogues the allocations and expenditures by district for each source of federal COVID-19 relief funding utilized through the end of the reporting period. The “CRF and ESSER Aggregate” report tracks cumulative spending by district for all federal COVID-19 relief funds and is followed by reports that break out cumulative spending by district in each distinct federal funding stream. Expenditures reported in this Appendix lag behind the reporting on local expenses incurred due to federal draw down rules and the time needed for fiscal oversight and processing at state and local levels.

Total Allocations and Expenditures

CRF and ESSER Aggregate

ESSER I

ESSER I SPED

ESSER II

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FEDERAL COVID-19 FUNDING FOR KANSAS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

REPORT 2: JUNE 2021 Q5

APPENDIX

Total Allocations and Expenditures

CRF and ESSER Aggregate

Note: Lag time - The period of time between the initial district expenditure and the draw down of federal funds needed to implement federal accounting processes (see Glossary for more details).

State Total

KANSAS	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER AND CRF ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER AND CRF EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
STATE TOTAL	451,579	46%	\$ 507,434,780	\$ 153,264,137	30%	\$ 339

District Total

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER AND CRF ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER AND CRF EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Abilene	435	1,386	47%	\$ 1,175,614	\$ 329,701	28%	\$ 238
Altoona-Midway	387	163	68%	\$ 307,469	\$ 134,505	44%	\$ 828
Andover	385	4,916	8%	\$ 3,791,830	\$ 2,316,987	61%	\$ 471
Argonia Public Schools	359	162	38%	\$ 191,438	\$ 87,838	46%	\$ 542
Arkansas City	470	2,674	68%	\$ 3,847,750	\$ 1,316,429	34%	\$ 492
Ashland	220	187	52%	\$ 277,541	\$ 134,859	49%	\$ 722
Atchison County Community Schools	377	449	38%	\$ 855,787	\$ 577,588	67%	\$ 1,286
Atchison Public Schools	409	1,587	58%	\$ 2,564,878	\$ 894,334	35%	\$ 564
Attica	511	163	54%	\$ 287,274	\$ 175,239	61%	\$ 1,078
Auburn-Washburn	437	5,920	30%	\$ 3,858,214	\$ 1,912,128	50%	\$ 323
Augusta	402	1,984	37%	\$ 1,493,976	\$ 488,823	33%	\$ 246
Baldwin City	348	1,267	27%	\$ 702,358	\$ 264,017	38%	\$ 208
Barber County North	254	430	47%	\$ 581,912	\$ 235,236	40%	\$ 547
Barnes	223	362	32%	\$ 443,143	\$ 193,211	44%	\$ 534
Basehor-Linwood	458	2,432	12%	\$ 1,228,001	\$ 498,851	41%	\$ 205
Baxter Springs	508	799	53%	\$ 1,402,300	\$ 533,718	38%	\$ 668
Belle Plaine	357	563	42%	\$ 591,340	\$ 327,194	55%	\$ 581
Beloit	273	753	43%	\$ 1,241,052	\$ 700,109	56%	\$ 929
Blue Valley	229	21,779	8%	\$ 7,228,429	\$ 404,898	6%	\$ 19
Blue Valley	384	208	26%	\$ 149,843	\$ 76,476	51%	\$ 369
Bluestem	205	478	43%	\$ 406,810	\$ 141,151	35%	\$ 296
Bonner Springs	204	2,528	45%	\$ 2,181,865	\$ 409,973	19%	\$ 162
Brewster	314	121	35%	\$ 81,337	\$ 20,733	25%	\$ 171
Bucklin	459	235	52%	\$ 303,104	\$ 135,975	45%	\$ 580
Buhler	313	2,216	35%	\$ 2,447,903	\$ 1,693,503	69%	\$ 764
Burlingame Public School	454	268	48%	\$ 384,571	\$ 165,625	43%	\$ 618

CRF AND ESSER AGGREGATE

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER AND CRF ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER AND CRF EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Burlington	244	781	41%	\$ 647,480	\$ 261,719	40%	\$ 335
Burrton	369	195	55%	\$ 454,852	\$ 263,116	58%	\$ 1,353
Caldwell	360	228	60%	\$ 387,242	\$ 185,126	48%	\$ 811
Caney Valley	436	725	43%	\$ 767,680	\$ 210,081	27%	\$ 290
Canton-Galva	419	295	39%	\$ 315,332	\$ 165,466	52%	\$ 561
Cedar Vale	285	136	56%	\$ 295,455	\$ 127,629	43%	\$ 937
Central	462	281	62%	\$ 531,834	\$ 238,972	45%	\$ 852
Central Heights	288	482	49%	\$ 562,739	\$ 219,424	39%	\$ 455
Central Plains	112	441	31%	\$ 598,687	\$ 355,522	59%	\$ 807
Centre	397	152	13%	\$ 252,221	\$ 121,195	48%	\$ 800
Chanute Public Schools	413	1,685	60%	\$ 2,278,163	\$ 486,833	21%	\$ 289
Chaparral	361	736	63%	\$ 1,052,070	\$ 350,995	33%	\$ 477
Chapman	473	1,065	42%	\$ 792,163	\$ 240,225	30%	\$ 226
Chase County	284	344	38%	\$ 367,131	\$ 209,974	57%	\$ 611
Chase-Raymond	401	149	78%	\$ 279,119	\$ 81,390	29%	\$ 546
Chautauqua County Community	286	353	64%	\$ 535,670	\$ 131,549	25%	\$ 372
Cheney	268	765	26%	\$ 287,044	\$ 57,344	20%	\$ 75
Cherokee	247	448	65%	\$ 752,759	\$ 253,200	34%	\$ 565
Cherryvale	447	737	67%	\$ 1,439,548	\$ 314,926	22%	\$ 427
Chetopa-St. Paul	505	362	60%	\$ 576,950	\$ 185,842	32%	\$ 513
Cheylin	103	144	58%	\$ 237,449	\$ 74,691	31%	\$ 519
Cimmaron-Ensign	102	640	47%	\$ 666,216	\$ 388,812	58%	\$ 608
Circle	375	1,894	28%	\$ 2,004,037	\$ 1,256,432	63%	\$ 663
Clay Center	379	1,301	41%	\$ 1,316,256	\$ 578,355	44%	\$ 445
Clearwater	264	1,090	29%	\$ 543,841	\$ 114,998	21%	\$ 106
Clifton-Clyde	224	292	38%	\$ 382,547	\$ 187,860	49%	\$ 644
Coffeyville	445	1,659	77%	\$ 3,001,728	\$ 698,076	23%	\$ 421
Colby Public Schools	315	894	38%	\$ 1,136,727	\$ 718,281	63%	\$ 803
Columbus	493	874	57%	\$ 1,244,066	\$ 495,620	40%	\$ 567
Comanche County	300	287	48%	\$ 277,390	\$ 88,824	32%	\$ 310
Concordia	333	1,070	52%	\$ 1,017,083	\$ 324,607	32%	\$ 303
Conway Springs	356	398	27%	\$ 579,049	\$ 383,098	66%	\$ 962
Copeland	476	97	60%	\$ 136,559	\$ 75,934	56%	\$ 787
Crest	479	232	51%	\$ 437,731	\$ 287,681	66%	\$ 1,239
Cunningham	332	181	37%	\$ 198,032	\$ 120,839	61%	\$ 669
De Soto	232	7,016	11%	\$ 2,298,683	\$ 90,439	4%	\$ 13
Deerfield	216	185	73%	\$ 457,498	\$ 233,810	51%	\$ 1,264
Derby	260	6,931	44%	\$ 3,407,116	\$ 764,298	22%	\$ 110
Dexter	471	238	51%	\$ 534,597	\$ 391,892	73%	\$ 1,644
Dighton	482	224	45%	\$ 240,433	\$ 116,624	49%	\$ 521
Dodge City	443	6,772	80%	\$ 8,549,378	\$ 3,982,597	47%	\$ 588
Doniphan West Schools	111	293	30%	\$ 514,419	\$ 328,013	64%	\$ 1,121
Douglass Public Schools	396	616	36%	\$ 440,747	\$ 185,307	42%	\$ 301
Durham-Hillsboro-Lehigh	410	551	39%	\$ 566,350	\$ 303,135	54%	\$ 550
Easton	449	625	26%	\$ 350,749	\$ 146,697	42%	\$ 235
El Dorado	490	1,823	58%	\$ 2,153,283	\$ 449,525	21%	\$ 247

CRF AND ESSER AGGREGATE

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER AND CRF ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER AND CRF EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Elk Valley	283	112	78%	\$ 266,417	\$ 93,114	35%	\$ 829
Elkhart	218	398	42%	\$ 372,603	\$ 112,901	30%	\$ 283
Ellinwood Public Schools	355	414	46%	\$ 459,542	\$ 191,988	42%	\$ 464
Ellis	388	376	33%	\$ 288,677	\$ 81,841	28%	\$ 218
Ell-Saline	307	463	30%	\$ 357,927	\$ 170,548	48%	\$ 369
Ellsworth	327	574	30%	\$ 721,051	\$ 426,381	59%	\$ 743
Emporia	253	4,187	58%	\$ 4,723,108	\$ 1,519,893	32%	\$ 363
Erie-Galesburg	101	427	54%	\$ 769,849	\$ 133,377	17%	\$ 313
Eudora	491	1,642	28%	\$ 950,375	\$ 633,085	67%	\$ 385
Eureka	389	587	61%	\$ 1,021,392	\$ 492,647	48%	\$ 840
Fairfield	310	265	58%	\$ 545,047	\$ 287,085	53%	\$ 1,083
Flinthills	492	269	51%	\$ 547,424	\$ 426,456	78%	\$ 1,586
Fort Scott	234	1,737	58%	\$ 2,605,064	\$ 789,442	30%	\$ 455
Fowler	225	124	42%	\$ 193,435	\$ 110,980	57%	\$ 899
Fredonia	484	618	51%	\$ 977,965	\$ 379,744	39%	\$ 615
Frontenac Public Schools	249	932	38%	\$ 715,385	\$ 300,796	42%	\$ 323
Fort Larned	495	820	50%	\$ 932,579	\$ 379,940	41%	\$ 463
Fort Leavenworth	207	1,424	8%	\$ 494,222	\$ 66,826	14%	\$ 47
Galena	499	769	60%	\$ 1,372,685	\$ 525,973	38%	\$ 684
Garden City	457	6,921	67%	\$ 7,980,456	\$ 1,634,784	20%	\$ 236
Gardner Edgerton	231	5,687	31%	\$ 2,084,282	\$ 329,002	16%	\$ 58
Garnett	365	923	50%	\$ 1,162,902	\$ 444,950	38%	\$ 482
Geary County Schools	475	7,206	50%	\$ 8,452,121	\$ 1,623,688	19%	\$ 225
Girard	248	976	42%	\$ 1,043,019	\$ 352,066	34%	\$ 361
Goddard	265	5,856	22%	\$ 2,117,812	\$ 362,063	17%	\$ 62
Goessele	411	284	27%	\$ 245,743	\$ 155,275	63%	\$ 548
Golden Plains	316	168	76%	\$ 243,792	\$ 52,262	21%	\$ 311
Goodland	352	882	46%	\$ 1,079,200	\$ 282,814	26%	\$ 321
Graham County	281	388	57%	\$ 473,959	\$ 210,943	45%	\$ 544
Great Bend	428	2,827	65%	\$ 3,984,373	\$ 1,122,127	28%	\$ 397
Greeley County Schools	200	239	53%	\$ 221,614	\$ 49,278	22%	\$ 206
Grinnell Public Schools	291	69	48%	\$ 110,003	\$ 61,794	56%	\$ 902
Halstead	440	778	41%	\$ 1,017,670	\$ 591,690	58%	\$ 761
Hamilton	390	56	77%	\$ 231,790	\$ 176,709	76%	\$ 3,184
Haven Public Schools	312	690	40%	\$ 1,137,832	\$ 601,717	53%	\$ 872
Haviland	474	100	43%	\$ 145,966	\$ 55,639	38%	\$ 556
Hays	489	3,081	38%	\$ 2,232,963	\$ 597,012	27%	\$ 194
Haysville	261	5,573	53%	\$ 2,837,824	\$ 591,500	21%	\$ 106
Healy Public Schools	468	42	74%	\$ 129,511	\$ 34,713	27%	\$ 827
Herington	487	419	62%	\$ 702,121	\$ 292,865	42%	\$ 700
Hesston	460	814	26%	\$ 698,519	\$ 450,757	65%	\$ 554
Hiawatha	415	938	48%	\$ 1,363,941	\$ 613,641	45%	\$ 654
Hodgeman County Schools	227	295	38%	\$ 215,307	\$ 48,193	22%	\$ 163
Hoisington	431	723	58%	\$ 843,717	\$ 298,309	35%	\$ 413
Holcomb	363	910	53%	\$ 961,529	\$ 395,475	41%	\$ 435
Holton	336	985	37%	\$ 943,331	\$ 364,764	39%	\$ 370

CRF AND ESSER AGGREGATE

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER AND CRF ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER AND CRF EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Hoxie Community Schools	412	427	37%	\$ 440,839	\$ 174,563	40%	\$ 409
Hugoton Public Schools	210	997	62%	\$ 1,055,241	\$ 269,882	26%	\$ 271
Humboldt	258	550	36%	\$ 650,645	\$ 231,337	36%	\$ 421
Hutchinson Public Schools	308	4,071	67%	\$ 7,747,149	\$ 3,968,202	51%	\$ 975
Independence	446	1,898	65%	\$ 3,502,187	\$ 901,416	26%	\$ 475
Ingalls	477	233	36%	\$ 227,913	\$ 144,532	63%	\$ 622
Inman	448	392	24%	\$ 325,080	\$ 173,803	53%	\$ 443
Iola	257	1,104	56%	\$ 1,819,630	\$ 469,535	26%	\$ 425
Jayhawk	346	555	55%	\$ 598,604	\$ 163,463	27%	\$ 295
Jefferson County North	339	433	32%	\$ 414,434	\$ 276,217	67%	\$ 639
Jefferson West	340	827	31%	\$ 737,030	\$ 429,793	58%	\$ 520
Kansas City	500	21,058	88%	\$ 45,952,379	\$ 8,091,982	18%	\$ 384
Kaw Valley	321	1,039	35%	\$ 928,007	\$ 347,239	37%	\$ 334
Kingman - Norwich	331	782	46%	\$ 1,155,742	\$ 481,961	42%	\$ 616
Kinsley-Offerle	347	276	50%	\$ 327,161	\$ 104,534	32%	\$ 379
Kiowa County	422	248	30%	\$ 296,105	\$ 148,081	50%	\$ 598
Kismet-Plains	483	592	75%	\$ 757,848	\$ 71,415	9%	\$ 121
Labette County	506	1,440	59%	\$ 1,753,381	\$ 455,094	26%	\$ 316
LaCrosse	395	272	46%	\$ 455,908	\$ 232,304	51%	\$ 856
Lakin	215	621	52%	\$ 821,339	\$ 342,500	42%	\$ 552
Lansing	469	2,549	29%	\$ 1,812,871	\$ 1,035,059	57%	\$ 406
Lawrence	497	9,992	31%	\$ 8,974,100	\$ 2,859,578	32%	\$ 286
Leavenworth	453	3,307	51%	\$ 6,051,194	\$ 1,215,137	20%	\$ 367
Lebo-Waverly	243	454	37%	\$ 426,651	\$ 229,955	54%	\$ 507
Leoti	467	395	49%	\$ 480,759	\$ 219,936	46%	\$ 557
LeRoy-Gridley	245	170	63%	\$ 323,547	\$ 203,856	63%	\$ 1,199
Lewis	502	106	62%	\$ 131,156	\$ 49,139	37%	\$ 464
Liberal	480	4,550	82%	\$ 5,507,120	\$ 827,775	15%	\$ 182
Lincoln	298	318	58%	\$ 444,367	\$ 253,660	57%	\$ 798
Little River	444	271	28%	\$ 237,260	\$ 118,267	50%	\$ 436
Logan	326	134	45%	\$ 251,668	\$ 160,855	64%	\$ 1,200
Louisburg	416	1,529	19%	\$ 955,892	\$ 497,453	52%	\$ 325
Lyndon	421	389	36%	\$ 408,338	\$ 207,349	51%	\$ 533
Lyons	405	738	71%	\$ 1,155,611	\$ 397,630	34%	\$ 539
Macksville	351	186	62%	\$ 382,676	\$ 198,970	52%	\$ 1,070
Madison-Virgil	386	220	46%	\$ 563,359	\$ 359,358	64%	\$ 1,637
Maize	266	7,114	22%	\$ 2,668,003	\$ 440,265	17%	\$ 62
Manhattan-Ogden	383	6,310	38%	\$ 5,305,404	\$ 2,077,576	39%	\$ 329
Marais Des Cygnes Valley	456	209	57%	\$ 348,569	\$ 149,612	43%	\$ 718
Marion-Florence	408	463	44%	\$ 556,309	\$ 286,391	51%	\$ 619
Marmaton Valley	256	236	45%	\$ 402,067	\$ 181,984	45%	\$ 771
Marysville	364	747	48%	\$ 843,757	\$ 325,981	39%	\$ 437
McLouth	342	450	43%	\$ 548,100	\$ 264,268	48%	\$ 588
McPherson	418	2,304	40%	\$ 2,344,210	\$ 1,238,578	53%	\$ 538
Meade	226	336	46%	\$ 323,513	\$ 128,440	40%	\$ 382
Mill Creek Valley	329	415	30%	\$ 450,224	\$ 262,557	58%	\$ 633

CRF AND ESSER AGGREGATE

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER AND CRF ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER AND CRF EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Minneola	219	247	57%	\$ 246,950	\$ 86,241	35%	\$ 349
Mission Valley	330	430	29%	\$ 408,184	\$ 259,623	64%	\$ 604
Montezuma	371	186	39%	\$ 262,188	\$ 136,356	52%	\$ 733
Morris County	417	757	51%	\$ 967,901	\$ 443,328	46%	\$ 586
Moscow Public Schools	209	131	62%	\$ 178,546	\$ 90,536	51%	\$ 691
Moundridge	423	408	35%	\$ 348,191	\$ 160,000	46%	\$ 392
Mulvane	263	1,735	40%	\$ 975,608	\$ 193,962	20%	\$ 112
Nemaha Central	115	609	27%	\$ 520,242	\$ 310,288	60%	\$ 510
Neodesha	461	690	60%	\$ 981,076	\$ 382,684	39%	\$ 555
Ness City	303	280	46%	\$ 249,270	\$ 81,898	33%	\$ 293
Newton	373	3,115	52%	\$ 3,707,748	\$ 1,229,268	33%	\$ 395
Nickerson	309	1,031	51%	\$ 1,758,059	\$ 1,033,201	59%	\$ 1,002
North Jackson	335	305	41%	\$ 323,771	\$ 128,272	40%	\$ 421
North Lyon County	251	345	43%	\$ 686,936	\$ 463,617	67%	\$ 1,344
North Ottawa County	239	597	43%	\$ 682,907	\$ 448,824	66%	\$ 751
Northeast	246	433	71%	\$ 829,397	\$ 247,066	30%	\$ 571
Northern Valley	212	122	47%	\$ 197,047	\$ 87,572	44%	\$ 717
Norton Community Schools	211	620	42%	\$ 689,740	\$ 250,081	36%	\$ 404
Oakley	274	418	42%	\$ 420,340	\$ 191,467	46%	\$ 458
Oberlin	294	355	50%	\$ 502,170	\$ 215,385	43%	\$ 606
Olathe	233	28,448	25%	\$ 10,740,659	\$ 1,897,428	18%	\$ 67
Onaga-Havensville-Wheaton	322	294	51%	\$ 260,637	\$ 109,645	42%	\$ 374
Osage City	420	674	46%	\$ 853,144	\$ 463,583	54%	\$ 688
Osawatomie	367	1,027	61%	\$ 1,444,253	\$ 489,908	34%	\$ 477
Osborne County	392	289	52%	\$ 386,559	\$ 175,515	45%	\$ 607
Oskaloosa Public Schools	341	568	51%	\$ 773,343	\$ 410,535	53%	\$ 723
Oswego	504	433	63%	\$ 538,227	\$ 165,123	31%	\$ 381
Otis-Bison	403	214	37%	\$ 441,682	\$ 215,019	49%	\$ 1,005
Ottawa	290	2,184	52%	\$ 2,445,811	\$ 755,404	31%	\$ 346
Oxford	358	324	40%	\$ 424,096	\$ 247,644	58%	\$ 764
Palco	269	88	48%	\$ 123,732	\$ 40,203	32%	\$ 459
Paola	368	1,682	33%	\$ 1,921,815	\$ 771,482	40%	\$ 459
Paradise	399	100	64%	\$ 289,541	\$ 140,581	49%	\$ 1,406
Parsons	503	1,243	73%	\$ 2,696,220	\$ 621,133	23%	\$ 500
Pawnee Heights	496	134	59%	\$ 140,528	\$ 74,164	53%	\$ 553
Peabody-Burns	398	202	56%	\$ 300,355	\$ 119,718	40%	\$ 594
Perry Public Schools	343	728	35%	\$ 899,053	\$ 815,489	91%	\$ 1,120
Phillipsburg	325	580	38%	\$ 600,277	\$ 279,290	47%	\$ 482
Pike Valley	426	202	49%	\$ 261,492	\$ 131,029	50%	\$ 650
Piper-Kansas City	203	2,467	17%	\$ 1,262,987	\$ 484,143	38%	\$ 196
Pittsburg	250	3,138	61%	\$ 4,514,144	\$ 1,690,934	37%	\$ 539
Plainville	270	339	41%	\$ 405,878	\$ 217,976	54%	\$ 644
Pleasanton	344	337	54%	\$ 478,745	\$ 289,315	60%	\$ 859
Prairie Hills	113	1,056	34%	\$ 1,002,523	\$ 493,918	49%	\$ 468
Prairie View	362	810	45%	\$ 734,639	\$ 229,713	31%	\$ 283
Pratt	382	1,103	47%	\$ 1,102,247	\$ 316,298	29%	\$ 287

CRF AND ESSER AGGREGATE

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER AND CRF ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER AND CRF EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Pretty Prairie	311	291	40%	\$ 411,042	\$ 226,863	55%	\$ 781
Quinter Public Schools	293	305	29%	\$ 390,164	\$ 361,434	93%	\$ 1,183
Rawlins County	105	341	51%	\$ 341,454	\$ 95,610	28%	\$ 281
Remington-Whitewater	206	456	39%	\$ 329,409	\$ 92,510	28%	\$ 203
Renwick	267	1,776	16%	\$ 645,626	\$ 112,620	17%	\$ 63
Republic County	109	481	50%	\$ 575,319	\$ 253,513	44%	\$ 527
Riley County	378	646	28%	\$ 443,634	\$ 183,640	41%	\$ 284
Riverside	114	581	50%	\$ 943,348	\$ 326,363	35%	\$ 562
Riverton	404	659	51%	\$ 904,793	\$ 423,244	47%	\$ 642
Rock Creek	323	1,161	23%	\$ 675,885	\$ 327,172	48%	\$ 282
Rock Hills	107	333	51%	\$ 511,747	\$ 216,004	42%	\$ 650
Rolla	217	110	55%	\$ 171,629	\$ 52,287	30%	\$ 474
Rose Hill Public Schools	394	1,493	28%	\$ 1,255,428	\$ 737,100	59%	\$ 494
Royal Valley	337	812	46%	\$ 740,878	\$ 294,009	40%	\$ 362
Rural Vista	481	259	51%	\$ 693,569	\$ 452,467	65%	\$ 1,750
Russell County	407	807	55%	\$ 1,181,408	\$ 489,414	41%	\$ 607
Salina	305	6,740	58%	\$ 9,927,219	\$ 3,832,328	39%	\$ 569
Santa Fe Trail	434	968	45%	\$ 1,080,017	\$ 471,338	44%	\$ 487
Satanta	507	247	68%	\$ 520,500	\$ 272,590	52%	\$ 1,106
Scott County	466	945	47%	\$ 753,572	\$ 208,590	28%	\$ 221
Seaman	345	3,736	35%	\$ 2,407,499	\$ 914,052	38%	\$ 245
Sedgwick Public Schools	439	464	38%	\$ 455,538	\$ 284,318	62%	\$ 613
Shawnee Heights	450	3,512	36%	\$ 2,417,352	\$ 1,068,595	44%	\$ 304
Shawnee Mission Public Schools	512	25,701	33%	\$ 13,502,806	\$ 2,938,343	22%	\$ 114
Silver Lake	372	675	16%	\$ 392,824	\$ 190,201	48%	\$ 282
Skyline Schools	438	338	31%	\$ 235,598	\$ 82,825	35%	\$ 245
Smith Center	237	398	45%	\$ 639,199	\$ 322,751	50%	\$ 810
Smoky Valley	400	715	19%	\$ 783,397	\$ 482,505	62%	\$ 675
Solomon	393	358	55%	\$ 337,036	\$ 154,027	46%	\$ 431
South Barber	255	205	49%	\$ 293,378	\$ 293,378	100%	\$ 1,435
South Brown County	430	465	59%	\$ 1,246,958	\$ 653,332	52%	\$ 1,406
South Haven	509	198	40%	\$ 211,293	\$ 178,614	85%	\$ 902
Southeast of Saline	306	646	21%	\$ 779,021	\$ 585,261	75%	\$ 906
Southern Cloud	334	156	68%	\$ 247,155	\$ 77,508	31%	\$ 497
Southern Lyon County	252	475	43%	\$ 843,541	\$ 609,114	72%	\$ 1,282
Spearville	381	315	24%	\$ 297,481	\$ 203,093	68%	\$ 646
Spring Hill	230	3,316	30%	\$ 1,342,922	\$ 347,976	26%	\$ 105
St. Francis Community Schools	297	269	51%	\$ 282,759	\$ 86,871	31%	\$ 323
St. John-Hudson	350	310	52%	\$ 436,170	\$ 235,389	54%	\$ 761
Stafford	349	261	50%	\$ 393,326	\$ 123,734	31%	\$ 475
Stanton County	452	429	60%	\$ 440,045	\$ 77,467	18%	\$ 181
Sterling	376	482	40%	\$ 441,067	\$ 200,398	45%	\$ 416
Stockton	271	332	49%	\$ 446,598	\$ 203,471	46%	\$ 614
Sublette	374	377	70%	\$ 525,393	\$ 230,196	44%	\$ 611
Sylvan Grove	299	232	48%	\$ 358,630	\$ 176,225	49%	\$ 761
Syracuse	494	534	68%	\$ 786,253	\$ 216,966	28%	\$ 406

CRF AND ESSER AGGREGATE

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER AND CRF ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER AND CRF EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Thunder Ridge Schools	110	179	57%	\$ 412,264	\$ 222,101	54%	\$ 1,244
Tonganoxie	464	1,848	25%	\$ 1,108,893	\$ 418,283	38%	\$ 226
Topeka Public Schools	501	12,039	77%	\$ 26,285,792	\$ 6,876,385	26%	\$ 571
Triplains	275	66	40%	\$ 153,855	\$ 100,630	65%	\$ 1,525
Troy Public Schools	429	310	26%	\$ 371,219	\$ 247,869	67%	\$ 800
Turner-Kansas City	202	3,767	71%	\$ 5,444,442	\$ 1,203,311	22%	\$ 319
Twin Valley	240	549	52%	\$ 627,743	\$ 315,270	50%	\$ 575
Udall	463	334	46%	\$ 322,394	\$ 126,754	39%	\$ 380
Ulysses	214	1,522	64%	\$ 1,687,389	\$ 596,188	35%	\$ 392
Uniontown	235	450	61%	\$ 720,194	\$ 289,768	40%	\$ 644
Valley Center Public Schools	262	2,955	38%	\$ 1,430,028	\$ 367,750	26%	\$ 124
Valley Falls	338	380	36%	\$ 378,588	\$ 243,661	64%	\$ 641
Valley Heights	498	389	52%	\$ 393,641	\$ 108,583	28%	\$ 279
Vermillion	380	554	28%	\$ 410,691	\$ 197,544	48%	\$ 357
Victoria	432	273	30%	\$ 195,429	\$ 113,685	58%	\$ 417
Waconda	272	293	42%	\$ 582,494	\$ 343,626	59%	\$ 1,174
Wakeeney	208	357	37%	\$ 322,186	\$ 105,615	33%	\$ 296
Wallace County Schools	241	209	37%	\$ 216,334	\$ 97,147	45%	\$ 466
Wamego	320	1,526	26%	\$ 1,037,124	\$ 463,745	45%	\$ 304
Washington County Schools	108	365	53%	\$ 490,030	\$ 230,207	47%	\$ 631
Wellington	353	1,435	53%	\$ 2,199,110	\$ 1,018,904	46%	\$ 710
Wellsville	289	724	29%	\$ 429,406	\$ 207,163	48%	\$ 286
Weskan	242	100	32%	\$ 131,618	\$ 94,508	72%	\$ 943
West Elk	282	366	58%	\$ 571,682	\$ 218,490	38%	\$ 597
West Franklin	287	591	48%	\$ 571,030	\$ 571,030	100%	\$ 967
Western Plains	106	106	63%	\$ 190,576	\$ 81,659	43%	\$ 770
Wheatland	292	103	57%	\$ 203,628	\$ 91,304	45%	\$ 886
Wichita	259	45,158	77%	\$ 94,203,650	\$ 13,646,484	14%	\$ 302
Winfield	465	2,091	51%	\$ 2,972,303	\$ 1,034,401	35%	\$ 495
Woodson	366	401	59%	\$ 816,395	\$ 376,223	46%	\$ 939
STATE TOTAL		451,579	46%	\$ 507,434,780	\$ 153,264,137	30%	\$ 339

CRF AND ESSER AGGREGATE

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Note: Lag time - The period of time between the initial district expenditure and the draw down of federal funds needed to implement federal accounting processes (see Glossary for more details).

State Total

KANSAS	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER I ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER I EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
STATE TOTAL	451,579	46%	\$ 76,076,155	\$ 64,632,203	91%	\$ 140

District Total

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER I ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER I EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Abilene	435	1,386	47%	\$ 195,257	\$ 195,257	100%	\$ 141
Altoona-Midway	387	163	68%	\$ 46,522	\$ 46,522	100%	\$ 286
Andover	385	4,916	8%	\$ 266,044	\$ 266,044	100%	\$ 54
Argonia Public Schools	359	162	38%	\$ 21,772	\$ 5,273	24%	\$ 33
Arkansas City	470	2,674	68%	\$ 603,371	\$ 603,371	100%	\$ 226
Ashland	220	187	52%	\$ 31,966	\$ 31,966	100%	\$ 171
Atchison County Community Schools	377	449	38%	\$ 71,542	\$ 71,542	100%	\$ 159
Atchison Public Schools	409	1,587	58%	\$ 395,779	\$ 374,877	95%	\$ 236
Attica	511	163	54%	\$ 20,641	\$ 18,081	88%	\$ 111
Auburn-Washburn	437	5,920	30%	\$ 406,461	\$ 406,461	100%	\$ 69
Augusta	402	1,984	37%	\$ 232,225	\$ 202,573	87%	\$ 102
Baldwin City	348	1,267	27%	\$ 94,324	\$ 94,324	100%	\$ 74
Barber County North	254	430	47%	\$ 75,056	\$ 75,056	100%	\$ 175
Barnes	223	362	32%	\$ 40,769	\$ 40,769	100%	\$ 113
Basehor-Linwood	458	2,432	12%	\$ 83,574	\$ 83,574	100%	\$ 34
Baxter Springs	508	799	53%	\$ 217,110	\$ 217,110	100%	\$ 272
Belle Plaine	357	563	42%	\$ 65,246	\$ 65,246	100%	\$ 116
Beloit	273	753	43%	\$ 101,463	\$ 101,463	100%	\$ 135
Blue Valley	229	21,779	8%	\$ 327,324	\$ 188,116	57%	\$ 9
Blue Valley	384	208	26%	\$ 16,836	\$ 16,836	100%	\$ 81
Bluestem	205	478	43%	\$ 62,339	\$ 62,339	100%	\$ 131
Bonner Springs	204	2,528	45%	\$ 338,522	\$ 338,522	100%	\$ 134
Brewster	314	121	35%	\$ 16,107	\$ 16,107	100%	\$ 133
Bucklin	459	235	52%	\$ 35,167	\$ 35,167	100%	\$ 150
Buhler	313	2,216	35%	\$ 214,328	\$ 121,937	57%	\$ 55
Burlingame Public School	454	268	48%	\$ 38,696	\$ 38,696	100%	\$ 144
Burlington	244	781	41%	\$ 73,848	\$ 73,848	100%	\$ 95
Burrton	369	195	55%	\$ 34,253	\$ 7,562	22%	\$ 39
Caldwell	360	228	60%	\$ 43,028	\$ 43,028	100%	\$ 188
Caney Valley	436	725	43%	\$ 105,259	\$ 105,259	100%	\$ 145
Canton-Galva	419	295	39%	\$ 33,066	\$ 33,066	100%	\$ 112
Cedar Vale	285	136	56%	\$ 45,336	\$ 45,336	100%	\$ 333
Central	462	281	62%	\$ 58,591	\$ 58,591	100%	\$ 209
Central Heights	288	482	49%	\$ 93,205	\$ 93,205	100%	\$ 193
Central Plains	112	441	31%	\$ 58,272	\$ 58,272	100%	\$ 132

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DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER I ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER I EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Centre	397	152	13%	\$ 31,087	\$ 31,087	100%	\$ 205
Chanute Public Schools	413	1,685	60%	\$ 411,542	\$ 411,542	100%	\$ 244
Chaparral	361	736	63%	\$ 155,396	\$ 155,396	100%	\$ 211
Chapman	473	1,065	42%	\$ 128,058	\$ 128,058	100%	\$ 120
Chase County	284	344	38%	\$ 36,758	\$ 36,758	100%	\$ 107
Chase-Raymond	401	149	78%	\$ 38,047	\$ 38,047	100%	\$ 255
Chautauqua County Community	286	353	64%	\$ 79,361	\$ 79,361	100%	\$ 225
Cheney	268	765	26%	\$ 44,609	\$ 44,609	100%	\$ 58
Cherokee	247	448	65%	\$ 116,743	\$ 116,743	100%	\$ 261
Cherryvale	447	737	67%	\$ 210,696	\$ 210,696	100%	\$ 286
Chetopa-St. Paul	505	362	60%	\$ 104,106	\$ 104,106	100%	\$ 287
Cheylin	103	144	58%	\$ 32,189	\$ 32,189	100%	\$ 224
Cimmaron-Ensign	102	640	47%	\$ 72,589	\$ 72,589	100%	\$ 114
Circle	375	1,894	28%	\$ 140,055	\$ 110,000	79%	\$ 58
Clay Center	379	1,301	41%	\$ 158,648	\$ 158,648	100%	\$ 122
Clearwater	264	1,090	29%	\$ 96,023	\$ 96,023	100%	\$ 88
Clifton-Clyde	224	292	38%	\$ 33,512	\$ 19,241	57%	\$ 66
Coffeyville	445	1,659	77%	\$ 448,102	\$ 448,102	100%	\$ 270
Colby Public Schools	315	894	38%	\$ 90,435	\$ 90,435	100%	\$ 101
Columbus	493	874	57%	\$ 185,875	\$ 185,875	100%	\$ 213
Comanche County	300	287	48%	\$ 37,055	\$ 37,055	100%	\$ 129
Concordia	333	1,070	52%	\$ 151,225	\$ 151,225	100%	\$ 141
Conway Springs	356	398	27%	\$ 59,819	\$ 59,819	100%	\$ 150
Copeland	476	97	60%	\$ 11,696	\$ 11,696	100%	\$ 121
Crest	479	232	51%	\$ 32,947	\$ 32,947	100%	\$ 142
Cunningham	332	181	37%	\$ 19,317	\$ 19,317	100%	\$ 107
De Soto	232	7,016	11%	\$ 107,027	\$ 71,794	67%	\$ 10
Deerfield	216	185	73%	\$ 55,367	\$ 55,367	100%	\$ 299
Derby	260	6,931	44%	\$ 660,593	\$ 660,593	100%	\$ 95
Dexter	471	238	51%	\$ 25,638	\$ 25,638	100%	\$ 108
Dighton	482	224	45%	\$ 24,013	\$ 24,013	100%	\$ 107
Dodge City	443	6,772	80%	\$ 1,141,504	\$ 1,141,504	100%	\$ 169
Doniphan West Schools	111	293	30%	\$ 48,543	\$ 48,543	100%	\$ 166
Douglass Public Schools	396	616	36%	\$ 63,849	\$ 63,849	100%	\$ 104
Durham-Hillsboro-Lehigh	410	551	39%	\$ 59,791	\$ 57,266	96%	\$ 104
Easton	449	625	26%	\$ 44,120	\$ 27,720	63%	\$ 44
El Dorado	490	1,823	58%	\$ 375,049	\$ 171,738	46%	\$ 94
Elk Valley	283	112	78%	\$ 43,318	\$ 43,318	100%	\$ 386
Elkhart	218	398	42%	\$ 54,781	\$ 23,194	42%	\$ 58
Ellinwood Public Schools	355	414	46%	\$ 66,865	\$ 66,865	100%	\$ 162
Ellis	388	376	33%	\$ 45,803	\$ 25,803	56%	\$ 69
Ell-Saline	307	463	30%	\$ 39,769	\$ 39,769	100%	\$ 86
Ellsworth	327	574	30%	\$ 57,678	\$ 57,678	100%	\$ 100
Emporia	253	4,187	58%	\$ 693,078	\$ 317,031	46%	\$ 76
Erie-Galesburg	101	427	54%	\$ 131,416	\$ 96,006	73%	\$ 225
Eudora	491	1,642	28%	\$ 144,449	\$ 144,449	100%	\$ 88

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DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER I ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER I EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Eureka	389	587	61%	\$ 129,100	\$ 129,100	100%	\$ 220
Fairfield	310	265	58%	\$ 63,212	\$ 63,212	100%	\$ 239
Flinthills	492	269	51%	\$ 27,488	\$ 27,488	100%	\$ 102
Fort Scott	234	1,737	58%	\$ 453,830	\$ 453,830	100%	\$ 261
Fowler	225	124	42%	\$ 17,873	\$ 14,650	82%	\$ 119
Fredonia	484	618	51%	\$ 125,065	\$ 125,065	100%	\$ 203
Frontenac Public Schools	249	932	38%	\$ 100,659	\$ 100,659	100%	\$ 108
Fort Larned	495	820	50%	\$ 121,267	\$ 121,267	100%	\$ 148
Fort Leavenworth	207	1,424	8%	\$ 45,723	\$ 45,723	100%	\$ 32
Galena	499	769	60%	\$ 211,642	\$ 211,642	100%	\$ 275
Garden City	457	6,921	67%	\$ 1,359,083	\$ 509,083	37%	\$ 74
Gardner Edgerton	231	5,687	31%	\$ 278,254	\$ 278,254	100%	\$ 49
Garnett	365	923	50%	\$ 152,808	\$ 152,808	100%	\$ 166
Geary County Schools	475	7,206	50%	\$ 1,620,870	\$ 990,617	61%	\$ 137
Girard	248	976	42%	\$ 146,056	\$ 146,056	100%	\$ 150
Goddard	265	5,856	22%	\$ 265,378	\$ 265,378	100%	\$ 45
Goessel	411	284	27%	\$ 22,426	\$ 22,426	100%	\$ 79
Golden Plains	316	168	76%	\$ 29,091	\$ 29,091	100%	\$ 173
Goodland	352	882	46%	\$ 174,639	\$ 102,388	59%	\$ 116
Graham County	281	388	57%	\$ 49,010	\$ 49,010	100%	\$ 126
Great Bend	428	2,827	65%	\$ 630,214	\$ 464,750	74%	\$ 164
Greeley County Schools	200	239	53%	\$ 38,398	\$ 25,999	68%	\$ 109
Grinnell Public Schools	291	69	48%	\$ 8,002	\$ 8,002	100%	\$ 117
Halstead	440	778	41%	\$ 95,221	\$ 95,221	100%	\$ 122
Hamilton	390	56	77%	\$ 14,740	\$ 14,740	100%	\$ 266
Haven Public Schools	312	690	40%	\$ 113,656	\$ 85,461	75%	\$ 124
Haviland	474	100	43%	\$ 18,594	\$ 18,594	100%	\$ 186
Hays	489	3,081	38%	\$ 363,088	\$ 363,088	100%	\$ 118
Haysville	261	5,573	53%	\$ 534,984	\$ 534,984	100%	\$ 96
Healy Public Schools	468	42	74%	\$ 22,598	\$ 22,598	100%	\$ 538
Herington	487	419	62%	\$ 81,812	\$ 81,812	100%	\$ 195
Hesston	460	814	26%	\$ 46,679	\$ 46,679	100%	\$ 57
Hiawatha	415	938	48%	\$ 167,885	\$ 167,885	100%	\$ 179
Hodgeman County Schools	227	295	38%	\$ 25,635	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Hoisington	431	723	58%	\$ 110,419	\$ 110,419	100%	\$ 153
Holcomb	363	910	53%	\$ 136,051	\$ 136,051	100%	\$ 150
Holton	336	985	37%	\$ 118,888	\$ 98,869	83%	\$ 100
Hoxie Community Schools	412	427	37%	\$ 43,422	\$ 43,422	100%	\$ 102
Hugoton Public Schools	210	997	62%	\$ 150,886	\$ 82,708	55%	\$ 83
Humboldt	258	550	36%	\$ 83,877	\$ 83,877	100%	\$ 153
Hutchinson Public Schools	308	4,071	67%	\$ 1,031,699	\$ 1,031,699	100%	\$ 253
Independence	446	1,898	65%	\$ 470,453	\$ 470,453	100%	\$ 248
Ingalls	477	233	36%	\$ 18,074	\$ 18,074	100%	\$ 78
Inman	448	392	24%	\$ 26,878	\$ 26,878	100%	\$ 69
Iola	257	1,104	56%	\$ 303,766	\$ 303,766	100%	\$ 275
Jayhawk	346	555	55%	\$ 94,413	\$ 94,413	100%	\$ 170

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DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER I ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER I EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Jefferson County North	339	433	32%	\$ 38,152	\$ 38,152	100%	\$ 88
Jefferson West	340	827	31%	\$ 55,460	\$ 55,460	100%	\$ 67
Kansas City	500	21,058	88%	\$ 8,432,728	\$ 7,408,684	88%	\$ 352
Kaw Valley	321	1,039	35%	\$ 133,758	\$ 133,758	100%	\$ 129
Kingman - Norwich	331	782	46%	\$ 149,780	\$ 149,780	100%	\$ 191
Kinsley-Offerle	347	276	50%	\$ 46,605	\$ 35,934	77%	\$ 130
Kiowa County	422	248	30%	\$ 39,384	\$ 39,384	100%	\$ 159
Kismet-Plains	483	592	75%	\$ 122,722	\$ 25,327	21%	\$ 43
Labette County	506	1,440	59%	\$ 264,832	\$ 264,832	100%	\$ 184
LaCrosse	395	272	46%	\$ 41,198	\$ 41,198	100%	\$ 152
Lakin	215	621	52%	\$ 80,898	\$ 80,898	100%	\$ 130
Lansing	469	2,549	29%	\$ 147,149	\$ 147,149	100%	\$ 58
Lawrence	497	9,992	31%	\$ 1,436,360	\$ 1,436,360	100%	\$ 144
Leavenworth	453	3,307	51%	\$ 835,028	\$ 579,244	69%	\$ 175
Lebo-Waverly	243	454	37%	\$ 43,616	\$ 43,616	100%	\$ 96
Leoti	467	395	49%	\$ 56,420	\$ 56,420	100%	\$ 143
LeRoy-Gridley	245	170	63%	\$ 23,929	\$ 23,929	100%	\$ 141
Lewis	502	106	62%	\$ 18,064	\$ 10,638	59%	\$ 100
Liberal	480	4,550	82%	\$ 809,362	\$ 809,362	100%	\$ 178
Lincoln	298	318	58%	\$ 56,199	\$ 56,199	100%	\$ 177
Little River	444	271	28%	\$ 29,743	\$ 29,743	100%	\$ 110
Logan	326	134	45%	\$ 23,298	\$ 23,298	100%	\$ 174
Louisburg	416	1,529	19%	\$ 81,375	\$ 81,375	100%	\$ 53
Lyndon	421	389	36%	\$ 37,146	\$ 37,146	100%	\$ 95
Lyons	405	738	71%	\$ 163,640	\$ 163,640	100%	\$ 222
Macksville	351	186	62%	\$ 39,716	\$ 39,716	100%	\$ 214
Madison-Virgil	386	220	46%	\$ 45,012	\$ 45,012	100%	\$ 205
Maize	266	7,114	22%	\$ 407,763	\$ 314,700	77%	\$ 44
Manhattan-Ogden	383	6,310	38%	\$ 668,926	\$ 668,926	100%	\$ 106
Marais Des Cygnes Valley	456	209	57%	\$ 54,510	\$ 54,510	100%	\$ 261
Marion-Florence	408	463	44%	\$ 67,468	\$ 67,468	100%	\$ 146
Marmaton Valley	256	236	45%	\$ 55,333	\$ 55,333	100%	\$ 234
Marysville	364	747	48%	\$ 106,021	\$ 106,021	100%	\$ 142
McLouth	342	450	43%	\$ 57,025	\$ -	0%	\$ -
McPherson	418	2,304	40%	\$ 213,254	\$ 183,458	86%	\$ 80
Meade	226	336	46%	\$ 42,839	\$ 42,839	100%	\$ 127
Mill Creek Valley	329	415	30%	\$ 45,097	\$ 45,097	100%	\$ 109
Minneola	219	247	57%	\$ 32,920	\$ 32,920	100%	\$ 133
Mission Valley	330	430	29%	\$ 37,132	\$ 37,132	100%	\$ 86
Montezuma	371	186	39%	\$ 22,487	\$ 22,487	100%	\$ 121
Morris County	417	757	51%	\$ 107,215	\$ 107,215	100%	\$ 142
Moscow Public Schools	209	131	62%	\$ 21,438	\$ 21,438	100%	\$ 164
Moundridge	423	408	35%	\$ 35,973	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Mulvane	263	1,735	40%	\$ 161,578	\$ 161,578	100%	\$ 93
Nemaha Central	115	609	27%	\$ 44,545	\$ 44,545	100%	\$ 73
Neodesha	461	690	60%	\$ 125,919	\$ 125,919	100%	\$ 183

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DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER I ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER I EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Ness City	303	280	46%	\$ 34,238	\$ 30,444	89%	\$ 109
Newton	373	3,115	52%	\$ 477,725	\$ 287,851	60%	\$ 92
Nickerson	309	1,031	51%	\$ 184,052	\$ 184,052	100%	\$ 179
North Jackson	335	305	41%	\$ 37,744	\$ 37,744	100%	\$ 124
North Lyon County	251	345	43%	\$ 55,821	\$ 55,821	100%	\$ 162
North Ottawa County	239	597	43%	\$ 61,222	\$ 61,222	100%	\$ 102
Northeast	246	433	71%	\$ 140,266	\$ 140,266	100%	\$ 324
Northern Valley	212	122	47%	\$ 26,122	\$ 26,122	100%	\$ 214
Norton Community Schools	211	620	42%	\$ 84,484	\$ 84,484	100%	\$ 136
Oakley	274	418	42%	\$ 47,084	\$ 47,084	100%	\$ 113
Oberlin	294	355	50%	\$ 53,374	\$ 53,374	100%	\$ 150
Olathe	233	28,448	25%	\$ 1,738,672	\$ 1,738,672	100%	\$ 61
Onaga-Havensville-Wheaton	322	294	51%	\$ 37,741	\$ 37,741	100%	\$ 129
Osage City	420	674	46%	\$ 100,471	\$ 100,471	100%	\$ 149
Osawatomie	367	1,027	61%	\$ 224,253	\$ 224,253	100%	\$ 218
Osborne County	392	289	52%	\$ 47,354	\$ 47,354	100%	\$ 164
Oskaloosa Public Schools	341	568	51%	\$ 91,519	\$ 91,519	100%	\$ 161
Oswego	504	433	63%	\$ 85,285	\$ 85,285	100%	\$ 197
Otis-Bison	403	214	37%	\$ 62,363	\$ 62,363	100%	\$ 291
Ottawa	290	2,184	52%	\$ 392,740	\$ 303,045	77%	\$ 139
Oxford	358	324	40%	\$ 38,191	\$ 38,191	100%	\$ 118
Palco	269	88	48%	\$ 13,084	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Paola	368	1,682	33%	\$ 255,538	\$ 255,538	100%	\$ 152
Paradise	399	100	64%	\$ 21,563	\$ 16,935	79%	\$ 169
Parsons	503	1,243	73%	\$ 441,611	\$ 441,611	100%	\$ 355
Pawnee Heights	496	134	59%	\$ 16,588	\$ 16,588	100%	\$ 124
Peabody-Burns	398	202	56%	\$ 38,815	\$ 17,663	46%	\$ 88
Perry Public Schools	343	728	35%	\$ 77,612	\$ 77,612	100%	\$ 107
Phillipsburg	325	580	38%	\$ 69,279	\$ 69,279	100%	\$ 120
Pike Valley	426	202	49%	\$ 27,456	\$ 27,456	100%	\$ 136
Piper-Kansas City	203	2,467	17%	\$ 104,143	\$ 104,143	100%	\$ 42
Pittsburg	250	3,138	61%	\$ 740,012	\$ 740,012	100%	\$ 236
Plainville	270	339	41%	\$ 40,335	\$ 40,335	100%	\$ 119
Pleasanton	344	337	54%	\$ 83,867	\$ 83,867	100%	\$ 249
Prairie Hills	113	1,056	34%	\$ 104,676	\$ 104,676	100%	\$ 99
Prairie View	362	810	45%	\$ 112,654	\$ 112,654	100%	\$ 139
Pratt	382	1,103	47%	\$ 156,888	\$ 156,888	100%	\$ 142
Pretty Prairie	311	291	40%	\$ 32,479	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Quinter Public Schools	293	305	29%	\$ 29,326	\$ 29,326	100%	\$ 96
Rawlins County	105	341	51%	\$ 43,773	\$ 43,773	100%	\$ 128
Remington-Whitewater	206	456	39%	\$ 53,709	\$ 53,709	100%	\$ 118
Renwick	267	1,776	16%	\$ 82,906	\$ 82,906	100%	\$ 47
Republic County	109	481	50%	\$ 74,285	\$ 74,285	100%	\$ 154
Riley County	378	646	28%	\$ 64,923	\$ 64,923	100%	\$ 101
Riverside	114	581	50%	\$ 118,995	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Riverton	404	659	51%	\$ 110,536	\$ 110,536	100%	\$ 168

ESSER I

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER I ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER I EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Rock Creek	323	1,161	23%	\$ 65,417	\$ 65,417	100%	\$ 56
Rock Hills	107	333	51%	\$ 56,565	\$ 56,565	100%	\$ 170
Rolla	217	110	55%	\$ 29,830	\$ 29,830	100%	\$ 270
Rose Hill Public Schools	394	1,493	28%	\$ 106,664	\$ 106,664	100%	\$ 71
Royal Valley	337	812	46%	\$ 87,153	\$ 86,916	100%	\$ 107
Rural Vista	481	259	51%	\$ 48,362	\$ 48,362	100%	\$ 187
Russell County	407	807	55%	\$ 142,736	\$ 89,414	63%	\$ 111
Salina	305	6,740	58%	\$ 1,570,678	\$ 1,555,485	99%	\$ 231
Santa Fe Trail	434	968	45%	\$ 117,657	\$ 117,657	100%	\$ 122
Satanta	507	247	68%	\$ 61,643	\$ 61,643	100%	\$ 250
Scott County	466	945	47%	\$ 106,241	\$ 74,466	70%	\$ 79
Seaman	345	3,736	35%	\$ 252,795	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Sedgwick Public Schools	439	464	38%	\$ 35,261	\$ 35,261	100%	\$ 76
Shawnee Heights	450	3,512	36%	\$ 278,062	\$ 179,261	64%	\$ 51
Shawnee Mission Public Schools	512	25,701	33%	\$ 2,640,674	\$ 2,640,674	100%	\$ 103
Silver Lake	372	675	16%	\$ 26,596	\$ 26,596	100%	\$ 39
Skyline Schools	438	338	31%	\$ 28,783	\$ 6,000	21%	\$ 18
Smith Center	237	398	45%	\$ 65,595	\$ 41,298	63%	\$ 104
Smoky Valley	400	715	19%	\$ 60,905	\$ 60,905	100%	\$ 85
Solomon	393	358	55%	\$ 41,436	\$ 41,436	100%	\$ 116
South Barber	255	205	49%	\$ 32,132	\$ 32,132	100%	\$ 157
South Brown County	430	465	59%	\$ 146,518	\$ 146,518	100%	\$ 315
South Haven	509	198	40%	\$ 20,699	\$ 20,699	100%	\$ 104
Southeast of Saline	306	646	21%	\$ 44,974	\$ 44,974	100%	\$ 70
Southern Cloud	334	156	68%	\$ 39,267	\$ 39,267	100%	\$ 252
Southern Lyon County	252	475	43%	\$ 49,921	\$ 49,921	100%	\$ 105
Spearville	381	315	24%	\$ 22,862	\$ 22,862	100%	\$ 73
Spring Hill	230	3,316	30%	\$ 96,919	\$ 96,919	100%	\$ 29
St. Francis Community Schools	297	269	51%	\$ 33,646	\$ 33,646	100%	\$ 125
St. John-Hudson	350	310	52%	\$ 48,381	\$ 48,381	100%	\$ 156
Stafford	349	261	50%	\$ 52,380	\$ 10,182	19%	\$ 39
Stanton County	452	429	60%	\$ 67,643	\$ 63,842	94%	\$ 149
Sterling	376	482	40%	\$ 54,926	\$ 54,926	100%	\$ 114
Stockton	271	332	49%	\$ 52,333	\$ 52,333	100%	\$ 158
Sublette	374	377	70%	\$ 54,391	\$ 54,391	100%	\$ 144
Sylvan Grove	299	232	48%	\$ 37,542	\$ 37,542	100%	\$ 162
Syracuse	494	534	68%	\$ 89,255	\$ 89,255	100%	\$ 167
Thunder Ridge Schools	110	179	57%	\$ 34,577	\$ 34,577	100%	\$ 194
Tonganoxie	464	1,848	25%	\$ 137,947	\$ 74,667	54%	\$ 40
Topeka Public Schools	501	12,039	77%	\$ 3,977,960	\$ 3,460,559	87%	\$ 287
Triplains	275	66	40%	\$ 9,093	\$ 8,472	93%	\$ 128
Troy Public Schools	429	310	26%	\$ 30,821	\$ 30,821	100%	\$ 100
Turner-Kansas City	202	3,767	71%	\$ 1,052,685	\$ 1,039,507	99%	\$ 276
Twin Valley	240	549	52%	\$ 63,165	\$ 63,165	100%	\$ 115
Udall	463	334	46%	\$ 40,696	\$ 40,696	100%	\$ 122
Ulysses	214	1,522	64%	\$ 254,442	\$ 254,442	100%	\$ 167

ESSER I

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER I ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER I EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Uniontown	235	450	61%	\$ 104,523	\$ 92,160	88%	\$ 205
Valley Center Public Schools	262	2,955	38%	\$ 235,209	\$ 235,209	100%	\$ 80
Valley Falls	338	380	36%	\$ 33,726	\$ 33,726	100%	\$ 89
Valley Heights	498	389	52%	\$ 56,072	\$ 56,072	100%	\$ 144
Vermillion	380	554	28%	\$ 43,197	\$ 43,197	100%	\$ 78
Victoria	432	273	30%	\$ 15,297	\$ 15,297	100%	\$ 56
Waconda	272	293	42%	\$ 44,441	\$ 44,441	100%	\$ 152
Wakeeney	208	357	37%	\$ 45,143	\$ 45,143	100%	\$ 127
Wallace County Schools	241	209	37%	\$ 24,268	\$ 24,268	100%	\$ 116
Wamego	320	1,526	26%	\$ 118,941	\$ 118,941	100%	\$ 78
Washington County Schools	108	365	53%	\$ 45,220	\$ 45,220	100%	\$ 124
Wellington	353	1,435	53%	\$ 284,744	\$ 284,744	100%	\$ 198
Wellsville	289	724	29%	\$ 51,213	\$ 51,213	100%	\$ 71
Weskan	242	100	32%	\$ 9,943	\$ 9,598	97%	\$ 96
West Elk	282	366	58%	\$ 70,026	\$ 70,026	100%	\$ 191
West Franklin	287	591	48%	\$ 89,230	\$ 89,230	100%	\$ 151
Western Plains	106	106	63%	\$ 21,752	\$ 20,384	94%	\$ 192
Wheatland	292	103	57%	\$ 20,069	\$ 8,000	40%	\$ 78
Wichita	259	45,158	77%	\$ 17,934,467	\$ 12,880,406	72%	\$ 285
Winfield	465	2,091	51%	\$ 355,427	\$ 184,600	52%	\$ 88
Woodson	366	401	59%	\$ 94,582	\$ 94,582	100%	\$ 236
STATE TOTAL		451,579	46%	\$ 76,076,155	\$ 64,632,203	91%	\$ 140

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ESSER I SPED

Note: Lag time - The period of time between the initial district expenditure and the draw down of federal funds needed to implement federal accounting processes (see Glossary for more details).

State Total

KANSAS	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER I SPED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER I SPED EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
STATE TOTAL	451,579	46%	\$ 7,829,953	\$ 6,144,966	89%	\$ 14

District Total

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER I SPED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER I SPED EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Abilene	435	1,386	47%	\$ 24,266	\$ 24,266	100%	\$ 18
Altoona-Midway	387	163	68%	\$ 3,595	\$ 3,595	100%	\$ 22
Andover	385	4,916	8%	\$ 83,371	\$ 83,371	100%	\$ 17
Argonia Public Schools	359	162	38%	\$ 4,966	\$ 4,966	100%	\$ 31
Arkansas City	470	2,674	68%	\$ 54,972	\$ 54,972	100%	\$ 21
Ashland	220	187	52%	\$ 2,893	\$ 2,893	100%	\$ 15
Atchison County Community Schools	377	449	38%	\$ 13,842	\$ 13,842	100%	\$ 31
Atchison Public Schools	409	1,587	58%	\$ 37,168	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Attica	511	163	54%	\$ 3,411	\$ 3,411	100%	\$ 21
Auburn-Washburn	437	5,920	30%	\$ 114,063	\$ 114,063	100%	\$ 19
Augusta	402	1,984	37%	\$ 30,393	\$ 30,393	100%	\$ 15
Baldwin City	348	1,267	27%	\$ 27,044	\$ 27,044	100%	\$ 21
Barber County North	254	430	47%	\$ 10,107	\$ 10,107	100%	\$ 24
Barnes	223	362	32%	\$ 6,867	\$ 6,867	100%	\$ 19
Basehor-Linwood	458	2,432	12%	\$ 41,833	\$ 41,833	100%	\$ 17
Baxter Springs	508	799	53%	\$ 16,143	\$ 16,143	100%	\$ 20
Belle Plaine	357	563	42%	\$ 13,709	\$ 13,709	100%	\$ 24
Beloit	273	753	43%	\$ 19,095	\$ 19,095	100%	\$ 25
Blue Valley	229	21,779	8%	\$ 365,304	\$ 216,782	59%	\$ 10
Blue Valley	384	208	26%	\$ 4,738	\$ 4,738	100%	\$ 23
Bluestem	205	478	43%	\$ 9,162	\$ 9,162	100%	\$ 19
Bonner Springs	204	2,528	45%	\$ 59,995	\$ 15,451	26%	\$ 6
Brewster	314	121	35%	\$ 3,184	\$ 1,126	35%	\$ 9
Bucklin	459	235	52%	\$ 3,247	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Buhler	313	2,216	35%	\$ 41,486	\$ 1,329	3%	\$ 1
Burlingame Public School	454	268	48%	\$ 6,929	\$ 6,929	100%	\$ 26
Burlington	244	781	41%	\$ 25,174	\$ 11,843	47%	\$ 15
Burrton	369	195	55%	\$ 3,719	\$ 3,719	100%	\$ 19
Caldwell	360	228	60%	\$ 6,197	\$ 6,197	100%	\$ 27
Caney Valley	436	725	43%	\$ 8,784	\$ 8,784	100%	\$ 12
Canton-Galva	419	295	39%	\$ 7,074	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Cedar Vale	285	136	56%	\$ 2,761	\$ 2,761	100%	\$ 20
Central	462	281	62%	\$ 5,874	\$ 5,874	100%	\$ 21
Central Heights	288	482	49%	\$ 8,205	\$ 8,205	100%	\$ 17
Central Plains	112	441	31%	\$ 7,544	\$ 7,544	100%	\$ 17

ESSER I SPED

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER I SPED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER I SPED EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Centre	397	152	13%	\$ 7,761	\$ 5,045	65%	\$ 33
Chanute Public Schools	413	1,685	60%	\$ 38,408	\$ 38,408	100%	\$ 23
Chaparral	361	736	63%	\$ 16,966	\$ 16,966	100%	\$ 23
Chapman	473	1,065	42%	\$ 17,167	\$ 17,167	100%	\$ 16
Chase County	284	344	38%	\$ 5,631	\$ 5,631	100%	\$ 16
Chase-Raymond	401	149	78%	\$ 3,041	\$ 3,041	100%	\$ 20
Chautauqua County Community	286	353	64%	\$ 9,487	\$ 9,487	100%	\$ 27
Cheney	268	765	26%	\$ 12,735	\$ 12,735	100%	\$ 17
Cherokee	247	448	65%	\$ 8,325	\$ 8,325	100%	\$ 19
Cherryvale	447	737	67%	\$ 10,729	\$ 10,729	100%	\$ 15
Chetopa-St. Paul	505	362	60%	\$ 6,765	\$ 6,765	100%	\$ 19
Cheylin	103	144	58%	\$ 2,058	\$ 2,058	100%	\$ 14
Cimmaron-Ensign	102	640	47%	\$ 9,225	\$ 9,225	100%	\$ 14
Circle	375	1,894	28%	\$ 26,769	\$ 26,769	100%	\$ 14
Clay Center	379	1,301	41%	\$ 19,707	\$ 19,707	100%	\$ 15
Clearwater	264	1,090	29%	\$ 18,975	\$ 18,975	100%	\$ 17
Clifton-Clyde	224	292	38%	\$ 5,245	\$ 5,245	100%	\$ 18
Coffeyville	445	1,659	77%	\$ 21,900	\$ 21,900	100%	\$ 13
Colby Public Schools	315	894	38%	\$ 12,009	\$ 12,009	100%	\$ 13
Columbus	493	874	57%	\$ 16,249	\$ 16,249	100%	\$ 19
Comanche County	300	287	48%	\$ 6,609	\$ 6,609	100%	\$ 23
Concordia	333	1,070	52%	\$ 18,854	\$ 18,854	100%	\$ 18
Conway Springs	356	398	27%	\$ 7,157	\$ 7,157	100%	\$ 18
Copeland	476	97	60%	\$ 1,272	\$ 1,272	100%	\$ 13
Crest	479	232	51%	\$ 4,734	\$ 4,734	100%	\$ 20
Cunningham	332	181	37%	\$ 3,586	\$ 3,586	100%	\$ 20
De Soto	232	7,016	11%	\$ 88,099	\$ 18,645	21%	\$ 3
Deerfield	216	185	73%	\$ 2,191	\$ 2,191	100%	\$ 12
Derby	260	6,931	44%	\$ 103,705	\$ 103,705	100%	\$ 15
Dexter	471	238	51%	\$ 3,803	\$ 3,803	100%	\$ 16
Dighton	482	224	45%	\$ 3,277	\$ 3,277	100%	\$ 15
Dodge City	443	6,772	80%	\$ 94,683	\$ 94,683	100%	\$ 14
Doniphan West Schools	111	293	30%	\$ 5,367	\$ 5,367	100%	\$ 18
Douglass Public Schools	396	616	36%	\$ 12,317	\$ 12,317	100%	\$ 20
Durham-Hillsboro-Lehigh	410	551	39%	\$ 15,393	\$ 9,318	61%	\$ 17
Easton	449	625	26%	\$ 15,368	\$ 15,368	100%	\$ 25
El Dorado	490	1,823	58%	\$ 26,613	\$ 26,613	100%	\$ 15
Elk Valley	283	112	78%	\$ 4,467	\$ 4,467	100%	\$ 40
Elkhart	218	398	42%	\$ 4,595	\$ 4,595	100%	\$ 12
Ellinwood Public Schools	355	414	46%	\$ 8,584	\$ 8,584	100%	\$ 21
Ellis	388	376	33%	\$ 6,862	\$ 6,862	100%	\$ 18
Ell-Saline	307	463	30%	\$ 7,643	\$ 7,643	100%	\$ 17
Ellsworth	327	574	30%	\$ 10,389	\$ 10,389	100%	\$ 18
Emporia	253	4,187	58%	\$ 72,449	\$ 2,862	4%	\$ 1
Erie-Galesburg	101	427	54%	\$ 10,908	\$ 10,908	100%	\$ 26
Eudora	491	1,642	28%	\$ 34,291	\$ 34,291	100%	\$ 21

ESSER I SPED

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER I SPED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER I SPED EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Eureka	389	587	61%	\$ 9,890	\$ 9,890	100%	\$ 17
Fairfield	310	265	58%	\$ 5,499	\$ 5,499	100%	\$ 21
Flinthills	492	269	51%	\$ 5,625	\$ 5,625	100%	\$ 21
Fort Scott	234	1,737	58%	\$ 29,612	\$ 29,612	100%	\$ 17
Fowler	225	124	42%	\$ 1,860	\$ 1,860	100%	\$ 15
Fredonia	484	618	51%	\$ 9,065	\$ 9,065	100%	\$ 15
Frontenac Public Schools	249	932	38%	\$ 16,164	\$ 16,164	100%	\$ 17
Fort Larned	495	820	50%	\$ 17,473	\$ 17,473	100%	\$ 21
Fort Leavenworth	207	1,424	8%	\$ 21,103	\$ 21,103	100%	\$ 15
Galena	499	769	60%	\$ 14,331	\$ 14,331	100%	\$ 19
Garden City	457	6,921	67%	\$ 94,143	\$ 29,143	31%	\$ 4
Gardner Edgerton	231	5,687	31%	\$ 100,748	\$ 50,748	50%	\$ 9
Garnett	365	923	50%	\$ 14,715	\$ 14,715	100%	\$ 16
Geary County Schools	475	7,206	50%	\$ 137,751	\$ 57,161	41%	\$ 8
Girard	248	976	42%	\$ 17,829	\$ 17,829	100%	\$ 18
Goddard	265	5,856	22%	\$ 96,685	\$ 96,685	100%	\$ 17
Goessel	411	284	27%	\$ 7,891	\$ 5,503	70%	\$ 19
Golden Plains	316	168	76%	\$ 5,610	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Goodland	352	882	46%	\$ 17,516	\$ 8,469	48%	\$ 10
Graham County	281	388	57%	\$ 4,943	\$ 4,943	100%	\$ 13
Great Bend	428	2,827	65%	\$ 39,375	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Greeley County Schools	200	239	53%	\$ 2,887	\$ 2,887	100%	\$ 12
Grinnell Public Schools	291	69	48%	\$ 2,192	\$ 2,192	100%	\$ 32
Halstead	440	778	41%	\$ 10,696	\$ 9,437	88%	\$ 12
Hamilton	390	56	77%	\$ 2,224	\$ 2,224	100%	\$ 40
Haven Public Schools	312	690	40%	\$ 14,556	\$ 1,245	9%	\$ 2
Haviland	474	100	43%	\$ 2,286	\$ 2,286	100%	\$ 23
Hays	489	3,081	38%	\$ 54,624	\$ 54,624	100%	\$ 18
Haysville	261	5,573	53%	\$ 94,516	\$ 56,516	60%	\$ 10
Healy Public Schools	468	42	74%	\$ 1,566	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Herington	487	419	62%	\$ 7,173	\$ 7,173	100%	\$ 17
Hesston	460	814	26%	\$ 11,151	\$ 11,151	100%	\$ 14
Hiawatha	415	938	48%	\$ 18,614	\$ 18,614	100%	\$ 20
Hodgeman County Schools	227	295	38%	\$ 3,926	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Hoisington	431	723	58%	\$ 13,034	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Holcomb	363	910	53%	\$ 9,997	\$ 9,997	100%	\$ 11
Holton	336	985	37%	\$ 15,135	\$ 15,135	100%	\$ 15
Hoxie Community Schools	412	427	37%	\$ 5,551	\$ 5,551	100%	\$ 13
Hugoton Public Schools	210	997	62%	\$ 10,174	\$ 10,174	100%	\$ 10
Humboldt	258	550	36%	\$ 12,460	\$ 12,460	100%	\$ 23
Hutchinson Public Schools	308	4,071	67%	\$ 82,269	\$ 82,269	100%	\$ 20
Independence	446	1,898	65%	\$ 26,762	\$ 26,762	100%	\$ 14
Ingalls	477	233	36%	\$ 3,040	\$ 3,040	100%	\$ 13
Inman	448	392	24%	\$ 8,753	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Iola	257	1,104	56%	\$ 25,769	\$ 25,769	100%	\$ 23
Jayhawk	346	555	55%	\$ 14,108	\$ 14,108	100%	\$ 25

ESSER I SPED

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER I SPED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER I SPED EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Jefferson County North	339	433	32%	\$ 13,065	\$ 13,065	100%	\$ 30
Jefferson West	340	827	31%	\$ 24,333	\$ 24,333	100%	\$ 29
Kansas City	500	21,058	88%	\$ 230,874	\$ 103,298	45%	\$ 5
Kaw Valley	321	1,039	35%	\$ 30,988	\$ 30,988	100%	\$ 30
Kingman - Norwich	331	782	46%	\$ 18,428	\$ 18,428	100%	\$ 24
Kinsley-Offerle	347	276	50%	\$ 5,596	\$ 5,596	100%	\$ 20
Kiowa County	422	248	30%	\$ 5,310	\$ 5,310	100%	\$ 21
Kismet-Plains	483	592	75%	\$ 8,826	\$ 8,826	100%	\$ 15
Labette County	506	1,440	59%	\$ 26,407	\$ 26,407	100%	\$ 18
LaCrosse	395	272	46%	\$ 4,327	\$ 4,327	100%	\$ 16
Lakin	215	621	52%	\$ 6,786	\$ 6,786	100%	\$ 11
Lansing	469	2,549	29%	\$ 54,940	\$ 54,940	100%	\$ 22
Lawrence	497	9,992	31%	\$ 213,563	\$ 138,522	65%	\$ 14
Leavenworth	453	3,307	51%	\$ 57,813	\$ 21,847	38%	\$ 7
Lebo-Waverly	243	454	37%	\$ 10,311	\$ 10,311	100%	\$ 23
Leoti	467	395	49%	\$ 4,270	\$ 4,270	100%	\$ 11
LeRoy-Gridley	245	170	63%	\$ 3,899	\$ 3,899	100%	\$ 23
Lewis	502	106	62%	\$ 2,399	\$ 2,399	100%	\$ 23
Liberal	480	4,550	82%	\$ 47,074	\$ 6,223	13%	\$ 1
Lincoln	298	318	58%	\$ 7,636	\$ 7,636	100%	\$ 24
Little River	444	271	28%	\$ 5,696	\$ 5,696	100%	\$ 21
Logan	326	134	45%	\$ 2,962	\$ 2,962	100%	\$ 22
Louisburg	416	1,529	19%	\$ 21,875	\$ 21,875	100%	\$ 14
Lyndon	421	389	36%	\$ 10,203	\$ 10,203	100%	\$ 26
Lyons	405	738	71%	\$ 14,968	\$ 14,968	100%	\$ 20
Macksville	351	186	62%	\$ 4,598	\$ 4,598	100%	\$ 25
Madison-Virgil	386	220	46%	\$ 6,099	\$ 6,099	100%	\$ 28
Maize	266	7,114	22%	\$ 125,565	\$ 125,565	100%	\$ 18
Manhattan-Ogden	383	6,310	38%	\$ 143,959	\$ 143,959	100%	\$ 23
Marais Des Cygnes Valley	456	209	57%	\$ 5,102	\$ 5,102	100%	\$ 24
Marion-Florence	408	463	44%	\$ 12,882	\$ 12,882	100%	\$ 28
Marmaton Valley	256	236	45%	\$ 6,051	\$ 6,051	100%	\$ 26
Marysville	364	747	48%	\$ 13,440	\$ -	0%	\$ -
McLouth	342	450	43%	\$ 14,268	\$ 14,268	100%	\$ 32
McPherson	418	2,304	40%	\$ 51,561	\$ 45,920	89%	\$ 20
Meade	226	336	46%	\$ 5,299	\$ 5,299	100%	\$ 16
Mill Creek Valley	329	415	30%	\$ 8,067	\$ 8,067	100%	\$ 19
Minneola	219	247	57%	\$ 3,321	\$ 3,321	100%	\$ 13
Mission Valley	330	430	29%	\$ 13,098	\$ 13,098	100%	\$ 30
Montezuma	371	186	39%	\$ 2,274	\$ 2,274	100%	\$ 12
Morris County	417	757	51%	\$ 14,410	\$ 14,410	100%	\$ 19
Moscow Public Schools	209	131	62%	\$ 2,098	\$ 2,098	100%	\$ 16
Moundridge	423	408	35%	\$ 8,396	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Mulvane	263	1,735	40%	\$ 32,384	\$ 32,384	100%	\$ 19
Nemaha Central	115	609	27%	\$ 8,836	\$ 8,836	100%	\$ 15
Neodesha	461	690	60%	\$ 9,745	\$ 9,745	100%	\$ 14

ESSER I SPED

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER I SPED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER I SPED EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Ness City	303	280	46%	\$ 3,897	\$ 1,480	38%	\$ 5
Newton	373	3,115	52%	\$ 56,571	\$ 56,571	100%	\$ 18
Nickerson	309	1,031	51%	\$ 20,660	\$ 19,332	94%	\$ 19
North Jackson	335	305	41%	\$ 4,788	\$ 4,788	100%	\$ 16
North Lyon County	251	345	43%	\$ 7,796	\$ 7,796	100%	\$ 23
North Ottawa County	239	597	43%	\$ 10,396	\$ 10,396	100%	\$ 17
Northeast	246	433	71%	\$ 7,777	\$ 7,777	100%	\$ 18
Northern Valley	212	122	47%	\$ 3,121	\$ 3,121	100%	\$ 26
Norton Community Schools	211	620	42%	\$ 14,567	\$ 14,567	100%	\$ 24
Oakley	274	418	42%	\$ 7,163	\$ 7,163	100%	\$ 17
Oberlin	294	355	50%	\$ 5,532	\$ 5,532	100%	\$ 16
Olathe	233	28,448	25%	\$ 459,571	\$ 158,756	35%	\$ 6
Onaga-Havensville-Wheaton	322	294	51%	\$ 3,742	\$ 3,742	100%	\$ 13
Osage City	420	674	46%	\$ 15,914	\$ 15,914	100%	\$ 24
Osawatomie	367	1,027	61%	\$ 28,019	\$ 28,019	100%	\$ 27
Osborne County	392	289	52%	\$ 6,121	\$ 6,121	100%	\$ 21
Oskaloosa Public Schools	341	568	51%	\$ 19,016	\$ 19,016	100%	\$ 34
Oswego	504	433	63%	\$ 8,830	\$ 8,830	100%	\$ 20
Otis-Bison	403	214	37%	\$ 5,239	\$ 5,239	100%	\$ 24
Ottawa	290	2,184	52%	\$ 46,662	\$ 15,705	34%	\$ 7
Oxford	358	324	40%	\$ 8,327	\$ 8,327	100%	\$ 26
Palco	269	88	48%	\$ 1,921	\$ 1,921	100%	\$ 22
Paola	368	1,682	33%	\$ 38,018	\$ 38,018	100%	\$ 23
Paradise	399	100	64%	\$ 2,408	\$ 2,408	100%	\$ 24
Parsons	503	1,243	73%	\$ 21,522	\$ 21,522	100%	\$ 17
Pawnee Heights	496	134	59%	\$ 2,450	\$ 2,450	100%	\$ 18
Peabody-Burns	398	202	56%	\$ 6,081	\$ 6,081	100%	\$ 30
Perry Public Schools	343	728	35%	\$ 19,533	\$ 19,533	100%	\$ 27
Phillipsburg	325	580	38%	\$ 12,919	\$ 9,848	76%	\$ 17
Pike Valley	426	202	49%	\$ 3,370	\$ 3,370	100%	\$ 17
Piper-Kansas City	203	2,467	17%	\$ 39,065	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Pittsburg	250	3,138	61%	\$ 51,612	\$ 51,612	100%	\$ 16
Plainville	270	339	41%	\$ 7,352	\$ 7,352	100%	\$ 22
Pleasanton	344	337	54%	\$ 4,449	\$ 4,449	100%	\$ 13
Prairie Hills	113	1,056	34%	\$ 13,808	\$ 13,808	100%	\$ 13
Prairie View	362	810	45%	\$ 18,303	\$ 18,303	100%	\$ 23
Pratt	382	1,103	47%	\$ 23,563	\$ 23,563	100%	\$ 21
Pretty Prairie	311	291	40%	\$ 5,081	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Quinter Public Schools	293	305	29%	\$ 6,441	\$ 6,441	100%	\$ 21
Rawlins County	105	341	51%	\$ 5,713	\$ 5,713	100%	\$ 17
Remington-Whitewater	206	456	39%	\$ 9,494	\$ 9,494	100%	\$ 21
Renwick	267	1,776	16%	\$ 29,714	\$ 29,714	100%	\$ 17
Republic County	109	481	50%	\$ 8,677	\$ 8,677	100%	\$ 18
Riley County	378	646	28%	\$ 10,957	\$ 10,957	100%	\$ 17
Riverside	114	581	50%	\$ 11,486	\$ 11,486	100%	\$ 20
Riverton	404	659	51%	\$ 12,708	\$ 12,708	100%	\$ 19

ESSER I SPED

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER I SPED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER I SPED EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Rock Creek	323	1,161	23%	\$ 19,043	\$ 19,043	100%	\$ 16
Rock Hills	107	333	51%	\$ 5,939	\$ 5,939	100%	\$ 18
Rolla	217	110	55%	\$ 1,457	\$ 1,457	100%	\$ 13
Rose Hill Public Schools	394	1,493	28%	\$ 22,479	\$ 22,479	100%	\$ 15
Royal Valley	337	812	46%	\$ 12,230	\$ 12,230	100%	\$ 15
Rural Vista	481	259	51%	\$ 4,304	\$ 4,304	100%	\$ 17
Russell County	407	807	55%	\$ 15,816	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Salina	305	6,740	58%	\$ 133,154	\$ 133,154	100%	\$ 20
Santa Fe Trail	434	968	45%	\$ 23,681	\$ 23,681	100%	\$ 24
Satanta	507	247	68%	\$ 3,091	\$ 3,091	100%	\$ 13
Scott County	466	945	47%	\$ 10,044	\$ 10,044	100%	\$ 11
Seaman	345	3,736	35%	\$ 72,793	\$ 46,722	64%	\$ 13
Sedgwick Public Schools	439	464	38%	\$ 7,613	\$ 7,613	100%	\$ 16
Shawnee Heights	450	3,512	36%	\$ 57,452	\$ 51,604	90%	\$ 15
Shawnee Mission Public Schools	512	25,701	33%	\$ 297,669	\$ 297,669	100%	\$ 12
Silver Lake	372	675	16%	\$ 11,616	\$ 11,616	100%	\$ 17
Skyline Schools	438	338	31%	\$ 8,410	\$ 8,410	100%	\$ 25
Smith Center	237	398	45%	\$ 9,182	\$ 9,182	100%	\$ 23
Smoky Valley	400	715	19%	\$ 18,031	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Solomon	393	358	55%	\$ 5,746	\$ 5,746	100%	\$ 16
South Barber	255	205	49%	\$ 5,135	\$ 5,135	100%	\$ 25
South Brown County	430	465	59%	\$ 12,633	\$ 12,633	100%	\$ 27
South Haven	509	198	40%	\$ 5,253	\$ 5,253	100%	\$ 27
Southeast of Saline	306	646	21%	\$ 11,304	\$ 11,304	100%	\$ 17
Southern Cloud	334	156	68%	\$ 4,003	\$ 4,003	100%	\$ 26
Southern Lyon County	252	475	43%	\$ 9,193	\$ 9,193	100%	\$ 19
Spearville	381	315	24%	\$ 4,457	\$ 4,457	100%	\$ 14
Spring Hill	230	3,316	30%	\$ 62,070	\$ 62,070	100%	\$ 19
St. Francis Community Schools	297	269	51%	\$ 4,469	\$ 4,469	100%	\$ 17
St. John-Hudson	350	310	52%	\$ 6,821	\$ 6,821	100%	\$ 22
Stafford	349	261	50%	\$ 4,584	\$ 4,584	100%	\$ 18
Stanton County	452	429	60%	\$ 4,558	\$ 4,558	100%	\$ 11
Sterling	376	482	40%	\$ 9,278	\$ 9,278	100%	\$ 19
Stockton	271	332	49%	\$ 7,268	\$ 7,268	100%	\$ 22
Sublette	374	377	70%	\$ 4,688	\$ 4,688	100%	\$ 12
Sylvan Grove	299	232	48%	\$ 5,092	\$ 5,092	100%	\$ 22
Syracuse	494	534	68%	\$ 5,904	\$ 5,904	100%	\$ 11
Thunder Ridge Schools	110	179	57%	\$ 4,253	\$ 4,253	100%	\$ 24
Tonganoxie	464	1,848	25%	\$ 26,051	\$ 26,051	100%	\$ 14
Topeka Public Schools	501	12,039	77%	\$ 278,750	\$ 142,716	51%	\$ 12
Triplains	275	66	40%	\$ 2,140	\$ 1,461	68%	\$ 22
Troy Public Schools	429	310	26%	\$ 6,009	\$ 6,009	100%	\$ 19
Turner-Kansas City	202	3,767	71%	\$ 50,315	\$ 33,804	67%	\$ 9
Twin Valley	240	549	52%	\$ 9,375	\$ 9,375	100%	\$ 17
Udall	463	334	46%	\$ 6,225	\$ 6,225	100%	\$ 19
Ulysses	214	1,522	64%	\$ 16,542	\$ 16,542	100%	\$ 11

ESSER I SPED

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER I SPED ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER I SPED EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Uniontown	235	450	61%	\$ 7,608	\$ 7,608	100%	\$ 17
Valley Center Public Schools	262	2,955	38%	\$ 50,181	\$ 50,181	100%	\$ 17
Valley Falls	338	380	36%	\$ 9,935	\$ 9,935	100%	\$ 26
Valley Heights	498	389	52%	\$ 6,871	\$ 6,871	100%	\$ 18
Vermillion	380	554	28%	\$ 6,007	\$ 6,007	100%	\$ 11
Victoria	432	273	30%	\$ 4,779	\$ 4,779	100%	\$ 18
Waconda	272	293	42%	\$ 6,790	\$ 6,790	100%	\$ 23
Wakeeney	208	357	37%	\$ 8,121	\$ 8,121	100%	\$ 23
Wallace County Schools	241	209	37%	\$ 2,475	\$ 2,475	100%	\$ 12
Wamego	320	1,526	26%	\$ 29,504	\$ 29,504	100%	\$ 19
Washington County Schools	108	365	53%	\$ 5,511	\$ 5,511	100%	\$ 15
Wellington	353	1,435	53%	\$ 38,106	\$ 38,106	100%	\$ 27
Wellsville	289	724	29%	\$ 15,623	\$ 15,623	100%	\$ 22
Weskan	242	100	32%	\$ 1,752	\$ 1,752	100%	\$ 17
West Elk	282	366	58%	\$ 14,156	\$ 14,156	100%	\$ 39
West Franklin	287	591	48%	\$ 14,315	\$ 14,315	100%	\$ 24
Western Plains	106	106	63%	\$ 1,387	\$ 827	60%	\$ 8
Wheatland	292	103	57%	\$ 2,304	\$ 2,304	100%	\$ 22
Wichita	259	45,158	77%	\$ 766,078	\$ 766,078	100%	\$ 17
Winfield	465	2,091	51%	\$ 47,475	\$ 47,475	100%	\$ 23
Woodson	366	401	59%	\$ 9,725	\$ 9,725	100%	\$ 24
STATE TOTAL		451,579	46%	\$ 7,829,953	\$ 6,144,966	89%	\$ 14

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ESSER II

Note: Lag time - The period of time between the initial district expenditure and the draw down of federal funds needed to implement federal accounting processes (see Glossary for more details).

State Total

KANSAS	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER II ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER II EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
STATE TOTAL	451,579	46%	\$ 7,829,953	\$ 6,144,966	89%	\$ 14

District Total

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER II ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER II EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Abilene	435	1,386	47%	\$ 845,913	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Altoona-Midway	387	163	68%	\$ 172,964	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Andover	385	4,916	8%	\$ 1,474,843	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Argonia Public Schools	359	162	38%	\$ 87,101	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Arkansas City	470	2,674	68%	\$ 2,531,321	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Ashland	220	187	52%	\$ 142,682	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Atchison County Community Schools	377	449	38%	\$ 278,199	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Atchison Public Schools	409	1,587	58%	\$ 1,612,474	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Attica	511	163	54%	\$ 109,475	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Auburn-Washburn	437	5,920	30%	\$ 1,946,086	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Augusta	402	1,984	37%	\$ 975,501	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Baldwin City	348	1,267	27%	\$ 438,341	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Barber County North	254	430	47%	\$ 346,676	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Barnes	223	362	32%	\$ 249,932	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Basehor-Linwood	458	2,432	12%	\$ 729,150	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Baxter Springs	508	799	53%	\$ 868,582	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Belle Plaine	357	563	42%	\$ 264,146	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Beloit	273	753	43%	\$ 540,943	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Blue Valley	229	21,779	8%	\$ 6,535,801	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Blue Valley	384	208	26%	\$ 73,367	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Bluestem	205	478	43%	\$ 265,659	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Bonner Springs	204	2,528	45%	\$ 1,727,348	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Brewster	314	121	35%	\$ 58,546	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Bucklin	459	235	52%	\$ 163,882	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Buhler	313	2,216	35%	\$ 891,835	\$ 269,983	30%	\$ 122
Burlingame Public School	454	268	48%	\$ 218,946	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Burlington	244	781	41%	\$ 372,430	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Burrton	369	195	55%	\$ 165,045	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Caldwell	360	228	60%	\$ 202,116	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Caney Valley	436	725	43%	\$ 557,599	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Canton-Galva	419	295	39%	\$ 142,792	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Cedar Vale	285	136	56%	\$ 167,826	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Central	462	281	62%	\$ 292,862	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Central Heights	288	482	49%	\$ 343,315	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Central Plains	112	441	31%	\$ 264,965	\$ 21,800	8%	\$ 49

ESSER II

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER II ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER II EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Centre	397	152	13%	\$ 128,310	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Chanute Public Schools	413	1,685	60%	\$ 1,791,330	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Chaparral	361	736	63%	\$ 701,075	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Chapman	473	1,065	42%	\$ 551,938	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Chase County	284	344	38%	\$ 157,157	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Chase-Raymond	401	149	78%	\$ 197,729	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Chautauqua County Community	286	353	64%	\$ 404,121	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Cheney	268	765	26%	\$ 229,700	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Cherokee	247	448	65%	\$ 526,559	\$ 27,000	5%	\$ 60
Cherryvale	447	737	67%	\$ 1,124,622	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Chetopa-St. Paul	505	362	60%	\$ 391,108	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Cheylin	103	144	58%	\$ 162,758	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Cimmaron-Ensign	102	640	47%	\$ 277,404	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Circle	375	1,894	28%	\$ 717,550	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Clay Center	379	1,301	41%	\$ 737,901	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Clearwater	264	1,090	29%	\$ 428,843	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Clifton-Clyde	224	292	38%	\$ 180,416	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Coffeyville	445	1,659	77%	\$ 2,303,652	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Colby Public Schools	315	894	38%	\$ 418,446	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Columbus	493	874	57%	\$ 748,446	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Comanche County	300	287	48%	\$ 188,566	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Concordia	333	1,070	52%	\$ 692,476	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Conway Springs	356	398	27%	\$ 278,397	\$ 82,446	30%	\$ 207
Copeland	476	97	60%	\$ 60,625	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Crest	479	232	51%	\$ 150,050	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Cunningham	332	181	37%	\$ 77,193	\$ -	0%	\$ -
De Soto	232	7,016	11%	\$ 2,103,557	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Deerfield	216	185	73%	\$ 223,688	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Derby	260	6,931	44%	\$ 2,642,818	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Dexter	471	238	51%	\$ 142,705	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Dighton	482	224	45%	\$ 123,809	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Dodge City	443	6,772	80%	\$ 4,566,781	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Doniphan West Schools	111	293	30%	\$ 186,406	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Douglass Public Schools	396	616	36%	\$ 255,440	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Durham-Hillsboro-Lehigh	410	551	39%	\$ 254,615	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Easton	449	625	26%	\$ 187,652	\$ -	0%	\$ -
El Dorado	490	1,823	58%	\$ 1,500,447	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Elk Valley	283	112	78%	\$ 173,303	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Elkhart	218	398	42%	\$ 228,115	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Ellinwood Public Schools	355	414	46%	\$ 267,554	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Ellis	388	376	33%	\$ 186,836	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Ell-Saline	307	463	30%	\$ 187,379	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Ellsworth	327	574	30%	\$ 294,670	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Emporia	253	4,187	58%	\$ 2,757,581	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Erie-Galesburg	101	427	54%	\$ 601,062	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Eudora	491	1,642	28%	\$ 574,955	\$ 257,665	45%	\$ 157

ESSER II

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER II ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER II EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Eureka	389	587	61%	\$ 528,745	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Fairfield	310	265	58%	\$ 257,962	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Flinthills	492	269	51%	\$ 120,968	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Fort Scott	234	1,737	58%	\$ 1,815,622	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Fowler	225	124	42%	\$ 79,232	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Fredonia	484	618	51%	\$ 598,221	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Frontenac Public Schools	249	932	38%	\$ 414,589	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Fort Larned	495	820	50%	\$ 552,639	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Fort Leavenworth	207	1,424	8%	\$ 427,396	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Galena	499	769	60%	\$ 846,712	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Garden City	457	6,921	67%	\$ 5,430,672	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Gardner Edgerton	231	5,687	31%	\$ 1,705,280	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Garnett	365	923	50%	\$ 717,952	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Geary County Schools	475	7,206	50%	\$ 6,117,590	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Girard	248	976	42%	\$ 690,953	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Goddard	265	5,856	22%	\$ 1,755,749	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Goessel	411	284	27%	\$ 88,080	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Golden Plains	316	168	76%	\$ 185,920	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Goodland	352	882	46%	\$ 715,088	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Graham County	281	388	57%	\$ 263,016	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Great Bend	428	2,827	65%	\$ 2,657,407	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Greeley County Schools	200	239	53%	\$ 159,937	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Grinnell Public Schools	291	69	48%	\$ 48,209	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Halstead	440	778	41%	\$ 424,721	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Hamilton	390	56	77%	\$ 55,081	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Haven Public Schools	312	690	40%	\$ 494,609	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Haviland	474	100	43%	\$ 90,327	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Hays	489	3,081	38%	\$ 1,635,951	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Haysville	261	5,573	53%	\$ 2,208,324	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Healy Public Schools	468	42	74%	\$ 93,232	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Herington	487	419	62%	\$ 409,256	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Hesston	460	814	26%	\$ 247,762	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Hiawatha	415	938	48%	\$ 750,300	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Hodgeman County Schools	227	295	38%	\$ 137,553	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Hoisington	431	723	58%	\$ 532,374	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Holcomb	363	910	53%	\$ 566,054	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Holton	336	985	37%	\$ 558,548	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Hoxie Community Schools	412	427	37%	\$ 266,276	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Hugoton Public Schools	210	997	62%	\$ 717,181	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Humboldt	258	550	36%	\$ 419,308	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Hutchinson Public Schools	308	4,071	67%	\$ 3,778,947	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Independence	446	1,898	65%	\$ 2,749,717	\$ 148,946	5%	\$ 78
Ingalls	477	233	36%	\$ 83,381	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Inman	448	392	24%	\$ 142,524	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Iola	257	1,104	56%	\$ 1,350,095	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Jayhawk	346	555	55%	\$ 435,141	\$ -	0%	\$ -

ESSER II

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER II ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER II EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Jefferson County North	339	433	32%	\$ 138,217	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Jefferson West	340	827	31%	\$ 307,237	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Kansas City	500	21,058	88%	\$ 36,708,777	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Kaw Valley	321	1,039	35%	\$ 580,768	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Kingman - Norwich	331	782	46%	\$ 673,781	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Kinsley-Offerle	347	276	50%	\$ 211,956	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Kiowa County	422	248	30%	\$ 148,024	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Kismet-Plains	483	592	75%	\$ 589,038	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Labette County	506	1,440	59%	\$ 1,298,287	\$ -	0%	\$ -
LaCrosse	395	272	46%	\$ 223,604	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Lakin	215	621	52%	\$ 478,839	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Lansing	469	2,549	29%	\$ 777,812	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Lawrence	497	9,992	31%	\$ 6,039,481	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Leavenworth	453	3,307	51%	\$ 4,544,307	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Lebo-Waverly	243	454	37%	\$ 196,696	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Leoti	467	395	49%	\$ 260,823	\$ -	0%	\$ -
LeRoy-Gridley	245	170	63%	\$ 119,691	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Lewis	502	106	62%	\$ 74,591	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Liberal	480	4,550	82%	\$ 4,638,494	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Lincoln	298	318	58%	\$ 246,941	\$ 56,234	23%	\$ 177
Little River	444	271	28%	\$ 118,993	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Logan	326	134	45%	\$ 90,813	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Louisburg	416	1,529	19%	\$ 458,439	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Lyndon	421	389	36%	\$ 200,989	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Lyons	405	738	71%	\$ 757,981	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Macksville	351	186	62%	\$ 183,706	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Madison-Virgil	386	220	46%	\$ 204,001	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Maize	266	7,114	22%	\$ 2,134,675	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Manhattan-Ogden	383	6,310	38%	\$ 3,227,828	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Marais Des Cygnes Valley	456	209	57%	\$ 198,957	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Marion-Florence	408	463	44%	\$ 269,918	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Marmaton Valley	256	236	45%	\$ 220,083	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Marysville	364	747	48%	\$ 504,336	\$ -	0%	\$ -
McLouth	342	450	43%	\$ 226,807	\$ -	0%	\$ -
McPherson	418	2,304	40%	\$ 1,070,195	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Meade	226	336	46%	\$ 195,073	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Mill Creek Valley	329	415	30%	\$ 187,667	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Minneola	219	247	57%	\$ 160,709	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Mission Valley	330	430	29%	\$ 148,561	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Montezuma	371	186	39%	\$ 125,832	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Morris County	417	757	51%	\$ 524,573	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Moscow Public Schools	209	131	62%	\$ 88,010	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Moundridge	423	408	35%	\$ 143,822	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Mulvane	263	1,735	40%	\$ 781,646	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Nemaha Central	115	609	27%	\$ 209,954	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Neodesha	461	690	60%	\$ 598,392	\$ -	0%	\$ -

ESSER II

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER II ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER II EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Ness City	303	280	46%	\$ 161,161	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Newton	373	3,115	52%	\$ 2,288,606	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Nickerson	309	1,031	51%	\$ 723,530	\$ -	0%	\$ -
North Jackson	335	305	41%	\$ 195,499	\$ -	0%	\$ -
North Lyon County	251	345	43%	\$ 223,319	\$ -	0%	\$ -
North Ottawa County	239	597	43%	\$ 296,260	\$ 62,177	21%	\$ 104
Northeast	246	433	71%	\$ 582,331	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Northern Valley	212	122	47%	\$ 109,475	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Norton Community Schools	211	620	42%	\$ 439,659	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Oakley	274	418	42%	\$ 228,873	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Oberlin	294	355	50%	\$ 286,785	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Olathe	233	28,448	25%	\$ 8,542,416	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Onaga-Havensville-Wheaton	322	294	51%	\$ 150,992	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Osage City	420	674	46%	\$ 496,759	\$ 107,198	22%	\$ 159
Osawatomie	367	1,027	61%	\$ 954,345	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Osborne County	392	289	52%	\$ 211,044	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Oskaloosa Public Schools	341	568	51%	\$ 362,808	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Oswego	504	433	63%	\$ 373,104	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Otis-Bison	403	214	37%	\$ 226,663	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Ottawa	290	2,184	52%	\$ 1,569,755	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Oxford	358	324	40%	\$ 176,452	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Palco	269	88	48%	\$ 70,445	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Paola	368	1,682	33%	\$ 1,150,333	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Paradise	399	100	64%	\$ 144,332	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Parsons	503	1,243	73%	\$ 2,075,087	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Pawnee Heights	496	134	59%	\$ 66,364	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Peabody-Burns	398	202	56%	\$ 159,485	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Perry Public Schools	343	728	35%	\$ 324,882	\$ 241,318	74%	\$ 331
Phillipsburg	325	580	38%	\$ 317,916	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Pike Valley	426	202	49%	\$ 130,463	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Piper-Kansas City	203	2,467	17%	\$ 739,779	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Pittsburg	250	3,138	61%	\$ 3,123,210	\$ 300,000	10%	\$ 96
Plainville	270	339	41%	\$ 187,902	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Pleasanton	344	337	54%	\$ 304,430	\$ 115,000	38%	\$ 341
Prairie Hills	113	1,056	34%	\$ 508,605	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Prairie View	362	810	45%	\$ 504,926	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Pratt	382	1,103	47%	\$ 785,949	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Pretty Prairie	311	291	40%	\$ 146,619	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Quinter Public Schools	293	305	29%	\$ 153,397	\$ 124,667	81%	\$ 408
Rawlins County	105	341	51%	\$ 245,844	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Remington-Whitewater	206	456	39%	\$ 236,899	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Renwick	267	1,776	16%	\$ 533,006	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Republic County	109	481	50%	\$ 321,806	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Riley County	378	646	28%	\$ 259,994	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Riverside	114	581	50%	\$ 497,990	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Riverton	404	659	51%	\$ 481,549	\$ -	0%	\$ -

ESSER II

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER II ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER II EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Rock Creek	323	1,161	23%	\$ 348,713	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Rock Hills	107	333	51%	\$ 295,743	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Rolla	217	110	55%	\$ 119,342	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Rose Hill Public Schools	394	1,493	28%	\$ 518,328	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Royal Valley	337	812	46%	\$ 446,632	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Rural Vista	481	259	51%	\$ 241,102	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Russell County	407	807	55%	\$ 622,856	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Salina	305	6,740	58%	\$ 6,079,698	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Santa Fe Trail	434	968	45%	\$ 608,679	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Satanta	507	247	68%	\$ 247,910	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Scott County	466	945	47%	\$ 513,207	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Seaman	345	3,736	35%	\$ 1,214,581	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Sedgwick Public Schools	439	464	38%	\$ 171,220	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Shawnee Heights	450	3,512	36%	\$ 1,244,108	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Shawnee Mission Public Schools	512	25,701	33%	\$ 10,564,463	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Silver Lake	372	675	16%	\$ 202,623	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Skyline Schools	438	338	31%	\$ 129,990	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Smith Center	237	398	45%	\$ 292,151	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Smoky Valley	400	715	19%	\$ 282,861	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Solomon	393	358	55%	\$ 183,009	\$ -	0%	\$ -
South Barber	255	205	49%	\$ 153,565	\$ 153,565	100%	\$ 751
South Brown County	430	465	59%	\$ 593,626	\$ -	0%	\$ -
South Haven	509	198	40%	\$ 100,040	\$ 67,361	67%	\$ 340
Southeast of Saline	306	646	21%	\$ 193,760	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Southern Cloud	334	156	68%	\$ 169,647	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Southern Lyon County	252	475	43%	\$ 234,427	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Spearville	381	315	24%	\$ 94,388	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Spring Hill	230	3,316	30%	\$ 994,946	\$ -	0%	\$ -
St. Francis Community Schools	297	269	51%	\$ 195,888	\$ -	0%	\$ -
St. John-Hudson	350	310	52%	\$ 200,781	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Stafford	349	261	50%	\$ 227,394	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Stanton County	452	429	60%	\$ 358,777	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Sterling	376	482	40%	\$ 240,669	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Stockton	271	332	49%	\$ 243,127	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Sublette	374	377	70%	\$ 295,197	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Sylvan Grove	299	232	48%	\$ 182,405	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Syracuse	494	534	68%	\$ 569,287	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Thunder Ridge Schools	110	179	57%	\$ 190,163	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Tonganoxie	464	1,848	25%	\$ 627,330	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Topeka Public Schools	501	12,039	77%	\$ 18,755,972	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Triplains	275	66	40%	\$ 51,925	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Troy Public Schools	429	310	26%	\$ 123,350	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Turner-Kansas City	202	3,767	71%	\$ 4,211,442	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Twin Valley	240	549	52%	\$ 312,473	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Udall	463	334	46%	\$ 195,640	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Ulysses	214	1,522	64%	\$ 1,091,201	\$ -	0%	\$ -

ESSER II

DISTRICT NAME	USD	# OF STUDENTS IN 2020-2021	% OF POVERTY LEVEL	TOTAL ESSER II ALLOCATION	TOTAL ESSER II EXPENDITURE	% OF ALLOCATION SPENT	EXPENDITURE PER STUDENT
Uniontown	235	450	61%	\$ 418,063	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Valley Center Public Schools	262	2,955	38%	\$ 1,144,638	\$ 82,360	7%	\$ 28
Valley Falls	338	380	36%	\$ 134,927	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Valley Heights	498	389	52%	\$ 285,058	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Vermillion	380	554	28%	\$ 213,147	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Victoria	432	273	30%	\$ 81,744	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Waconda	272	293	42%	\$ 238,868	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Wakeeney	208	357	37%	\$ 216,571	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Wallace County Schools	241	209	37%	\$ 119,187	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Wamego	320	1,526	26%	\$ 573,379	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Washington County Schools	108	365	53%	\$ 259,823	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Wellington	353	1,435	53%	\$ 1,180,206	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Wellsville	289	724	29%	\$ 222,243	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Weskan	242	100	32%	\$ 36,765	\$ -	0%	\$ -
West Elk	282	366	58%	\$ 353,192	\$ -	0%	\$ -
West Franklin	287	591	48%	\$ 357,046	\$ 357,046	100%	\$ 605
Western Plains	106	106	63%	\$ 106,989	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Wheatland	292	103	57%	\$ 100,255	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Wichita	259	45,158	77%	\$ 75,503,105	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Winfield	465	2,091	51%	\$ 1,767,075	\$ -	0%	\$ -
Woodson	366	401	59%	\$ 440,172	\$ -	0%	\$ -
STATE TOTAL		451,579	46%	\$ 343,516,470	\$ 2,474,766	2%	\$ 5

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KANSAS STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

MISSION

To prepare Kansas students for lifelong success through rigorous, quality academic instruction, career training and character development according to each student's gifts and talents.

VISION

Kansas leads the world in the success of each student.

MOTTO

Kansans Can

SUCCESS DEFINED

A successful Kansas high school graduate has the

- Academic preparation,
- Cognitive preparation,
- Technical skills,
- Employability skills and
- Civic engagement

to be successful in postsecondary education, in the attainment of an industry recognized certification or in the workforce, without the need for remediation.

OUTCOMES

- Social-emotional growth measured locally
- Kindergarten readiness
- Individual Plan of Study focused on career interest
- High school graduation
- Postsecondary success

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DISTRICT 9

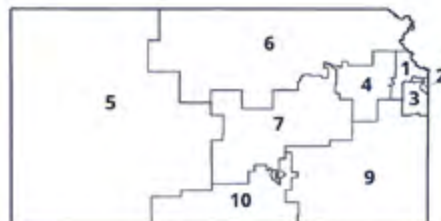


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April 21, 2021



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