



Kansas's Use of CRRSA Child Care Funding

Fact Sheet | March 2021

Kansas received **\$89 million** in supplemental CCDBG funding from the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, passed in December 2020. This is in addition to **\$31 million** in supplemental CCDBG funding the state received in the CARES Act, passed in March 2020.

States were required to submit a plan for their use of CRRSA funds to the Department of Health and Human Services by February 26, 2021. On February 24, the state announced plans to allocate the funds for both short- and long-term needs, though final decisions on the uses of funds have not been determined and specific funding amounts were not provided.

Support for providers. Kansas will continue to offer provider sustainability grants to assist with operational costs and revenue losses. A portion of this funding must be used for staff payroll expenses. Providers operating in underserved areas may receive additional funding. Technical assistance will also be available to connect providers to business resources and other funding opportunities. The state will allocate funds to increase the capacity of licensed care by assisting with start-up fees for new providers, especially those serving underserved populations or areas where supply does not meet demand.

The state intends to offer incentives for subsidy-eligible providers to increase their capacity during non-traditional hours, including differential payment rates or other opportunities.

Kansas plans to distribute clear masks to providers to allow infants and toddlers to observe expressions and non-verbal cues. The state is also considering distributing one-time grants for equipment and supplies such as toys, books, technology, and playground equipment.

Support for families. Through the Hero Relief Program, the state will continue to provide direct child care services to essential workers and will expand the program to reach more families in need. Specifically, the state plans to increase income eligibility to 275% of the federal poverty line for essential workers and extend eligibility to 12 months instead of six, through September 2022. The state also intends to expand the program to government employees.

Kansas plans to allow differential payment rates for underserved populations based on identified needs of special populations, including infants and toddlers, to promote equity in access and affordability.

The state may launch a survey to better understand parents' preferences and utilization of child care programs to gain insight into the 'consumer decision-making process' and inform design of the system.

Support for the workforce. Scholarships will be offered to providers so that they can receive training for navigating care during the COVID-19 pandemic.

More information available [here](#), including how the [state spent its CARES Act funding in 2020](#).