



Kansas Legislative Research Department

Providing nonpartisan, objective research and fiscal analysis for the Kansas Legislature since 1934

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KANSAS FEDERAL FUNDING UPDATE

This memorandum provides an analysis of recent federal funding actions and their implications for the State of Kansas. It focuses on the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ([OBBBA: H.R.1](#)), the Rescissions Act of 2025 ([H.R.4](#)), and additional federal budgetary measures, including funding reductions potentially linked to the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE).

The memorandum identifies potential funding changes that may impact state-administered programs, including grant terminations, rescinded funds, and new appropriations.

All federal funding provisions discussed in this memorandum are subject to federal administrative decisions, implementation timelines, and potential judicial or regulatory actions.

The analysis found in the “Kansas Impact” sections is prepared by the Kansas Legislative Research Department (KLRD). State agencies provided information on select provisions; however, the interpretations and conclusions are those of KLRD and do not necessarily represent the views of those agencies.

One Big Beautiful Bill Act

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) was enacted on July 4, 2025. The OBBBA includes changes to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). The OBBBA also rescinds unobligated funds, which are funds previously approved by Congress but not yet committed to specific contracts or activities, that were authorized under the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022. Other provisions of the bill address federal health care programs, education, agriculture, energy, and public safety.

The OBBBA follows Executive Order [14154](#), titled *Unleashing American Energy*. This executive order directed federal agencies to prioritize boosting domestic energy production and minimizing regulatory obstacles. Various elements of the OBBBA support the executive order's objectives, such as redirecting IRA funds and modifying programs related to energy.

Food and Nutrition Programs

SNAP — Amending Thrifty Food Plan Adjustments

Section 10101 of the OBBBA amends the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to modify how the Thrifty Food Plan (TFP), which is used to determine benefit levels under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), may be updated.

This provision prohibits the Secretary of Agriculture from increasing the TFP through market basket reevaluations or updates, such as those based on revised dietary guidance or consumption, until at least October 1, 2027. Adjustments to the TFP must reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U).

Kansas impact. This provision limits future updates to the TFP to changes in inflation, as measured by the CPI-U. SNAP maximum benefits are updated each year based on the TFP cost in June, with changes taking effect on October 1. The TFP is a mathematical model based on food prices, nutrient content, dietary guidance, and typical consumption patterns.

As a result of this change, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) may no longer adjust the TFP to reflect improved nutrition science, evolving food choices, or updated dietary data. Consequently, SNAP benefits received by Kansas households may lag behind actual food costs over time.

SNAP — Amending ABAWD Work Requirements

Section 10102 of the OBBBA amends the exceptions for Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDs) under SNAP work requirements. Key changes include:

- Raising the age limit — Individuals ages 18 to 64 (previously to 54) are now subject to the ABAWD work requirements.
- Narrowing the dependent child exemption — ABAWDs are exempt only if they are responsible for a dependent child under the age of 14, reduced from the previous threshold of under 18 years.
- Adding a new exemption — Individuals identified as “Indians, Urban Indians, California Indians, and other Indians” who are eligible for services from the Indian Health Services (IHS) are exempt from the work requirement.
- State-specific waiver — Only Alaska and Hawaii may request a temporary waiver of these requirements through December 31, 2028, if the unemployment rate in those states is at least 1.5 times the national rate and they are making a good faith effort to implement work requirements.

Kansas impact. This provision will expand the number of Kansas SNAP recipients subject to work requirements by increasing the upper age limit from 54 to 64. It will also reduce the number of individuals exempt due to caregiving responsibilities by lowering the dependent child age threshold to under 14. Kansas does not currently exempt IHS-eligible individuals from ABAWD requirements, so the new IHS exemption may require the development of new administrative procedures.

SNAP — Changing Eligibility for Standard Utility Allowances

Section 10103 of the OBBBA changes how energy assistance payments is used to determine SNAP allotments. Under this provision, only include households that include elderly or disabled members can qualify for a Standard Utility Allowance (SUA) based on receiving energy assistance. Previously, any household receiving at least \$20 annually from LIHEAP was eligible to qualify.

Kansas impact. This provision means that currently eligible Kansas households receiving minimal energy assistance will no longer automatically qualify for the SUA unless they include an elderly or disabled member. Additional documentation may be requested to qualify for the SUA.

SNAP — Adding Restrictions on Internet Expenses

Section 10104 of the OBBBA amends Section 5(e)(6) of the Food and Nutrition Act (FNA) of 2008. This amendment prohibits the inclusion of any service fee when calculating the excess shelter expense deduction used to determine household SNAP allotments.

Kansas impact. This provision aligns with current Kansas law as Kansas does not allow you to include internet bills in the SUA or any shelter deduction. Internet is not listed as an allowable cost and must be paid out-of-pocket.

SNAP — Establishing State Cost-Sharing Requirements

Section 10105 of the OBBBA amends Section 4(a) of FNA to establish state cost-sharing requirements for SNAP benefit allotments, beginning FFY 2028.

Beginning in FFY 2028, the state share of SNAP benefit costs will be based on the state's SNAP payment error rate, which includes the following cost-sharing structure:

Payment Error Rate	State Share	Federal Share
Less than 6.0%	0.0%	100.0%
6.0% to less than 8.0%	5.0%	95.0%
8.0% to less than 10.0%	10.0%	90.0%
10.0% or greater	15.0%	85.0%

In FFY 2028, states may elect to use their payment error rate from FFY 2025 or FFY 2026 to determine their required cost share. Beginning in FFY 2029, the applicable rate will be based on the state's payment error rate from the three prior fiscal years.

Implementation of the cost-sharing requirement may be delayed for states with high error rates. The requirement is delayed by one year if a state's payment error rate multiplied by 1.5 equals or exceeds 20.0 percent in either of the following cases:

- FFY 2025 — Implementation delayed to FFY 2029; and
- FFY 2026 — Implementation delayed to FFY 2030.

Kansas impact. This provision may affect Kansas, depending on the state's SNAP payment error rate in the years used to calculate the required state match. The 2024 Kansas SNAP aggregate error rate was 9.98 percent, as published by USDA. The Kansas Department for Children and Families (DCF) estimates the first quarter of 2025 error rate to be 9.47 percent. Based on the 2024 rate, Kansas would have been required to contribute a 10.0 percent state match under the proposed framework, equivalent to approximately \$40.8 million in benefit allotments.

SNAP — Revising Administrative Cost Sharing

Section 10106 of the OBBBA increases the state share of SNAP administrative costs from 50.0 percent to 75.0 percent beginning in FFY 2027. States with very high error rates may have the cost-sharing requirement delayed by one year.

States may qualify for a delay if their error rate meets either of the following criteria:

- A fiscal year's payment error rate is equal to or greater than 20 percent when multiplied by 1.5; or
- A two year average of a state's payment error rate is equal to or greater than 20 percent when multiplied by 1.5.

Kansas impact. This provision changes the state's share of SNAP administrative costs. During the COVID-19 pandemic, administrative costs were reimbursed with 100 percent federal funds through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). With the new requirement, Kansas is estimated to incur approximately \$19.7 million in additional annual cost under the new requirement.

SNAP — Expiring the SNAP-Ed Program

Section 10107 of the OBBBA includes language that would allow the federal authorization for the National Education and Obesity Prevention Grant Program, also known as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Education (SNAP-Ed), to expire on December 1, 2025. SNAP-Ed is a federal grant program that provides nutrition education and obesity prevention among SNAP eligible individuals. The program is available in all U.S. states and territories and is delivered in partnership with state and local entities.

Kansas impact. This provision may affect the continuation of SNAP-Ed activities in Kansas beyond FFY 2025. In Kansas, SNAP-Ed is implemented by Kansas State University Research and Extension in partnership with DCF. Kansas receives a SNAP-Ed grant of approximately \$2.8 million. According to the Kansas SNAP-Ed 2024 Impact Report:

- 55,959 Kansans were reached through at least one intervention;
- 7,600 Kansans received nutrition education;
- 20,770 Kansans benefited from policy, systems, or environmental changes in their communities;
- 334 community partners collaborated with SNAP-Ed to support community health; and
- 48 multi-sector partnerships addressed health and nutrition at multiple levels of influence.

SNAP — Changing Eligibility Requirements

Section 10108 of the OBBBA limits SNAP eligibility to individuals who reside in the United States and meet one of the following criteria:

- U.S. citizens or U.S. nationals;
- Immigrants who have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence;
- Immigrants who have been granted the status of Cuban and Haitian entrant; or
- Individuals who are lawfully residing in the United States in accordance with the Compacts of Free Association between the U.S. and Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau.

Kansas impact. This provision narrows SNAP eligibility. Kansas currently follows federal SNAP eligibility guidelines. Under the enacted provision, certain groups that are currently eligible would become ineligible. These groups include refugees and asylees, trafficking and domestic violence survivors, humanitarian parolees, and individuals with undocumented or temporary visa status.

Additionally, this provision may reduce the number of students who qualify for direct certification for the National School Lunch Program. As a result, more families may need to

complete household economic surveys. If families that previously qualified through direct certification do not complete these surveys, school districts may report fewer students eligible for free or reduced-price meals, potentially impacting a school district's at-risk funding.

TEFAP — Extending Mandatory Funding

Section 10603 of the OBBBA amends Section 203D(d)(5) of the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (7 U.S.C. 7507(d)(5)) to extend mandatory annual funding of \$4.0 million through FFY 2031 for Farm to Food Bank Projects under TEFAP. These projects support the harvesting, processing, packaging, and transportation of donated agricultural commodities for distribution through emergency feeding organizations.

Kansas impact. This provision maintains federal support for food recovery and distribution initiatives, including those involving partnerships between agricultural producers and emergency food providers in Kansas.

Health Care Programs

Medicare/Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program — Prohibiting Implementation of Eligibility Rules

Sections 71101 and 71102 of the OBBBA prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from implementing, administering, or enforcing specified amendments made by two Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) final rules related to eligibility and enrollment. The moratorium is effective through September 30, 2034.

Section 71101. Applies to a [final rule](#) published on September 21, 2023 (88 Fed. Reg. 65230), titled “*Streamlining Medicaid; Medicare Savings Program Eligibility Determination and Enrollment.*” The section prohibits enforcement of specified regulatory changes affecting the Medicare Savings Program (MSP). It also appropriates \$1.0 million to the CMS Administrator in FY 2026 to carry out these provisions.

Section 71102. Applies to a [final rule](#) published on April 2, 2024 (89 Fed. Reg. 22780), titled “*Medicaid Program; Streamlining the Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program, and Basic Health Program Application, Eligibility Determination, Enrollment, and Renewal Processes.*” The section prohibits enforcement of specified changes affecting Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and the Basic Health Program (BHP).

Kansas impact. This provision may have minimal impact on Kansas. This rule was anticipated to increase coverage but balance that impact with decreased administrative costs/work. The delay in implementation will largely impact children enrolled in CHIP and remove a provision designed to streamline eligibility for seniors also enrolled in Medicare.

Additionally, this provision may reduce the number of students who qualify for direct certification for the National School Lunch Program. As a result, more families may need to complete household economic surveys. If families that previously qualified through direct certification do not complete these surveys, school districts may report fewer students eligible for free or reduced-price meals, potentially impacting a school district's at-risk funding.

Medicaid/CHIP — Requiring Address Verification

Section 71103 of the OBBBA requires states, by January 1, 2027, to implement a process to regularly obtain and act on updated address information for Medicaid and CHIP enrollees using reliable data sources such as returned mail with forwarding addresses, the National Change of Address database, and information from managed care entities.

Kansas impact. This provision may increase administrative costs, as states are not currently required to proactively update enrollee contact information.

Medicaid/CHIP — Preventing Duplicate Enrollment

Section 71103 of the OBBBA also requires the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to establish a system to prevent individuals from being enrolled in Medicaid in multiple states by October 1, 2029.

Kansas impact. This provision may increase administrative costs as states are not currently required to proactively update enrollee contact information.

Medicaid — Death Master File Checks for Enrollees and Providers

Section 71104 and 71105 of the OBBBA require states to check the Social Security Administration's (SSA) Death Master File at least quarterly, beginning January 1, 2027, for enrollees and January 1, 2028, for providers.

Kansas impact. This provision may minimally increase administrative costs for more frequent data pulls.

Medicaid — Recouping Federal Funds for Erroneous Payments

Section 71106 of the OBBBA narrows the scope of potential waivers of payment reductions related to certain erroneous excess payments under Medicaid, effective October 1, 2029, and modifies definitions to include payments where insufficient information is available to confirm eligibility.

Kansas impact. This provision may increase the amount of federal funds being recouped by CMS. The provision requires HHS to reduce federal financial participation to states for identified improper payment errors related to payments made for ineligible individuals and overpayments made for eligible individuals.

Medicaid — Increasing Frequency of Eligibility Determinations for Expansion Population

Section 71107 of the OBBBA requires states to conduct eligibility determinations for the Affordable Care Act's (ACA) Medicaid expansion population adults every six months, beginning January 1, 2027.

Kansas impact. This provision applies only to the expansion states and is expected to have no impact on Kansas.

Medicaid — Revised Home Equity Limit for Long-Term Care Services

Section 71108 of the OBBBA caps permissible home equity value at \$1.0 million for individuals seeking long-term care services, effective January 1, 2028; the cap replaces a limit that was adjusted annually and cannot be waived.

Kansas impact. This provision has no impact on Kansas.

Medicaid — Amended Definition of Qualified Alien

Section 71109 of the OBBBA restricts the definition of qualified immigrants for Medicaid or CHIP eligibility, effective October 1, 2026. Refugees, humanitarian parolees, asylum grantees, certain abused spouses and children, trafficking victims, and other noncitizens would no longer be considered qualified aliens.

Kansas impact. This provision has no impact on Kansas.

Eliminating the Expansion FMAP for Emergency Medicaid

Section 71110 of the OBBBA limits federal matching payments for Emergency Medicaid for individuals who would otherwise be eligible for expansion coverage except for immigration status, by applying the state's regular (base) Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) instead of the higher expansion FMAP starting October 1, 2026.

Kansas impact. This provision applies only to the expansion states and is expected to have no impact on Kansas.

Medicaid/Medicare — Prohibiting the Implementation of the Nursing Home Staffing Rule

Section 71111 of the OBBBA prohibits implementation of the May 2024 nursing home minimum staffing rule through September 30, 2034.

Kansas impact. This provision has no impact as implementation of the rule was already enjoined by a federal court.

Medicaid/CHIP — Limiting Retroactive Coverage

Section 71112 of the OBBBA limits retroactive Medicaid coverage to one month for expansion enrollees and two months for traditional enrollees and CHIP, effective January 1, 2027.

Kansas impact. This provision may have minimal savings for the state, as current policy allows 90 days of retroactive coverage.

Medicaid — Prohibiting Funds to Certain Abortion Providers

Section 71113 of the OBBBA prohibits the distribution of federal Medicaid funds to nonprofit organizations meeting specific criteria related to abortion services for one year.

Kansas impact. This provision has no impact on Kansas.

Medicaid — Sunsets Temporary FMAP for Expansion States

Section 71114 of the OBBBA sunsets the temporary 5.0 percentage-point FMAP increase under the American Rescue Plan for new expansion states beginning January 1, 2026 (not applicable if expansion began before that date).

Kansas impact. Since Kansas has not expanded Medicaid, Kansas is no longer eligible for the 5.0 percentage-point FMAP increase.

Medicaid — Implementing Moratorium on Provider Taxes

Section 71115 of the OBBBA implements a moratorium on new or increased provider taxes, thus holding the threshold at 0.0 percent for new taxes.

Kansas impact. This provision is not anticipated to impact current hospital provider assessments.

Medicaid — Restricting Provider Taxes for Expansion States

Section 71115 of the OBBBA restricts provider tax thresholds by gradually lowering the safe harbor limit for expansion states between FFY 2028 and FFY 2032.

Kansas impact. This provision is not anticipated to impact the current hospital provider assessments.

Medicaid — Revising the Payment Limit for State-Directed Payments

Section 71116 of the OBBBA directs HHS to limit state-directed payments to no more than the total published Medicare rate for expansion states and 110 percent for non-expansion states, phasing in reductions beginning January 1, 2028.

Kansas impact. This provision may reduce the amount of federal funding provided for state-directed payments.

Medicaid — Modifying Waiver of Uniform Tax Requirement for Provider Taxes

Section 71117 of the OBBBA modifies the criteria HHS must consider when determining whether provider taxes are generally redistributive, with a transition period up to three years.

Kansas impact. This provision is not anticipated to impact the current hospital provider assessments.

Medicaid — Modifies Budget Neutrality Requirements for 1115 Demonstration Projects

Section 71118 of the OBBBA specifies that the CMS Chief Actuary must certify that Section 1115 waiver projects will not increase federal spending, effective January 1, 2027.

Kansas impact. This provision is likely to have no impact on Kansas.

Medicaid — Establishing Work Requirements

Section 71119 of the OBBBA requires eligible adults ages 19 to 64 applying for or enrolled under the expanded Medicaid to complete 80 hours per month of work or community engagement, effective January 1, 2027.

Kansas impact. This provision applies only to the expansion states and is expected to have no impact on Kansas.

Medicaid — Implementing Cost-Sharing for Expansion Adults

Section 71120 of the OBBBA requires states to impose cost-sharing on adults enrolled under expanded Medicaid with incomes over 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), limited to \$35 per service or 5 percent of income, effective October 1, 2028.

Kansas impact. This provision applies only to the expansion states and is expected to have no impact on Kansas.

Medicaid — Adjusting Coverage Criteria for HCBS Waivers

Section 71121 of the OBBBA allows states to create 1915(c) Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS) waivers for individuals who do not require institutional-level care, with \$100.0 million allocated in FFY 2027.

Kansas impact. This provision creates an opportunity for federal funding to increase access to HCBS services in Kansas.

ACA Exchanges — Disallowing Premium Tax Credit for Certain Legal Aliens

Section 71302 of the OBBBA disallows premium tax credit eligibility for lawfully present aliens with incomes under 100 percent FPL who are ineligible for Medicaid due to immigration status, effective January 1, 2026.

Kansas impact. This provision is not expected to have an impact on the Kansas.

ACA Exchanges — Recapturing Excess Premium Tax Credits

Section 71305 of the OBBBA eliminates limitations on recapturing advance premium tax credits for individuals earning less than 400 percent FPL, effective January 1, 2026.

Kansas impact. This provision has no impact on Kansas.

Medicaid/CHIP — Establishing the Rural Health Transformation Program

Section 71401 of the OBBBA establishes a Rural Health Transformation Program that provides \$50.0 billion in formula grants to states (\$10.0 billion annually from FFY 2026 to FFY 2030). States are required to submit a transformation plan to access the federal funds and there is no requirement for states to match the grant funding.

Kansas impact. This provision makes additional funding available for the Kansas Department for Aging and Disability Services (KDADS) through grants and formula funding, including support for opioid treatment and rural behavioral health services.

Agriculture and Conservation

Urban and Community Forestry Program – Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 10201 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated supplemental funds authorized under the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) for the Urban and Community Forestry Program, which provided competitive grants through the U.S. Forest Service to support urban tree planting, reduce heat, improve climate resilience, and expand green space access.

Kansas impact. This provision's impact on Kansas depends on how much of the state's share was already obligated. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by the Kansas Forest Service.

Agriculture Conservation Easement Program — Modifying Funding

Section 10601 of the OBBBA increases mandatory funding for the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) from \$450.0 million annually through FFY 2031 to the following levels:

- \$625.0 million in FFY 2026;
- \$650.0 million in FFY 2027;
- \$675.0 million in FFY 2028; and
- \$700.0 million annually for FFY 2029 through FFY 2031.

The provision also rescinds unobligated balances of supplemental funding previously authorized under the IRA.

Kansas impact. This provision may expand federal grant opportunities for eligible Kansas entities, including land trusts and local governments, to apply ACEP grants.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program — Modifying Funding

Section 10601 of the OBBBA increases mandatory funding for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) from \$2.025 billion annually through FFY 2031 to the following levels:

- \$2.7 billion in FFY 2026;
- \$2.9 billion in FFY 2027; and
- \$3.3 billion annually for FFY 2028 through FFY 2031.

The provision also rescinds unobligated funds of supplemental funding previously authorized under the IRA.

Kansas impact. This provision may expand federal funding opportunities in Kansas for EQIP, which provides financial and technical assistance to agricultural producers, landowners, and operators of eligible lands to improve soil, water, and air quality. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by the Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) and Kansas State University (KSU).

Conservation Stewardship Program — Modifying Funding

Section 10601 of the OBBBA increases mandatory funding from the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) from \$1.0 billion annually through FFY 2031 to the following level:

- \$1.3 billion in FFY 2026;
- \$1.325 billion in FFY 2027;
- \$1.35 billion in FFY 2028; and
- \$1.375 billion annually for FFY 2029 through FFY 2031.

The provision also rescinds unobligated funds of supplemental funding previously authorized under the IRA.

Kansas impact. This provision may increase opportunities for Kansas producers to participate in the CSP, which offers financial and technical assistance to maintain and improve conservation practices and adopt new activities that benefit soil, water, air, and wildlife. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by relevant state agencies.

Regional Conservation Partnership Program — Modifying Funding

Section 10601 of the OBBBA increases mandatory funding the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) from \$300.0 million annually through FFY 2031 to the following levels:

- \$425.0 million in FFY 2026; and
- \$450.0 million annually for FFY 2027 through FFY 2031.

The provision also rescinds unobligated funds of supplemental funding authorized under the IRA.

Kansas impact. This provision may increase federal funding for regional conservation efforts in Kansas through the RCPP, which supports agricultural producers, tribes, and partners in implementing watershed-scale projects that address resource challenges and improve water, soil, and wildlife habitat quality.

Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program — Appropriating Funds

Section 10601 of the OBBBA appropriates up-front federal funding of \$70.0 million for the Voluntary Public Access and Habitat Incentive Program (VPA-HIP) for the period of FFY 2025 through FFY 2031.

VPA-HIP provides funding to state and tribal agencies to expand public access to private lands for recreational use and habitat conservation.

Kansas impact. This provision may assist Kansas in maintaining or expanding public access programs. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP).

Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention — Modifying Funding

Section 10601 of the OBBBA increases mandatory funding for the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations (WFPO) program from \$50.0 million annually to \$150.0 million annually for FFY 2026 and each fiscal year thereafter. WFPO provides funding and technical assistance to support watershed projects focused on flood prevention, water management, recreation, wildlife habitat, and water quality.

Kansas impact. This provision may increase opportunities for Kansas to improve water infrastructure and address regional conservation and flood mitigation needs. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by KDA.

Plant Pest and Disease Management and Disaster Prevention Program — Modifying Funding

Section 10606 of the OBBBA increases mandatory funding for the Plant Pest and Disease Management and Disaster Prevention Program from \$75.0 million annually to \$90.0 million annually, beginning in FFY 2026.

The program provides federal support for early detection, surveillance, and rapid response to plant pests and diseases that pose risks to agriculture and natural resources.

Kansas impact. This provision may assist Kansas in preventing the introduction and spread of harmful pests. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by relevant state agencies.

Specialty Crop Block Grant Program — Modifying Funding

Section 10606 of the OBBBA increases mandatory funding for the Specialty Crop Block Grant Program from \$85.0 million annually to \$100.0 million annually, beginning in FFY 2026. This program provides federal funding to support projects aimed at improving the market competitiveness of specialty crops.

Kansas impact. This provision may provide additional funding for Kansas specialty crop projects. KDA had previously awarded these funds to manage projects for marketing, education, research, and infrastructure. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by KDA.

Organic Certification Cost Share Program Funding — Modifying Funding

Section 10606 of the OBBBA provides mandatory funding of \$8.0 million through FFY 2031 for the Organic Certification Cost Share Program (OCCSP). The OCCSP helps organic producers and handlers offset certification costs. OCCSP currently reimburses up to 75.0 percent of certification costs, with a maximum reimbursement of \$750 per certification.

Kansas impact. This provision may help maintain access to cost-share assistance for organic producers and handlers in Kansas. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by KDA.

Animal Disease Prevention and Management — Modifying Funding

Section 10607 of the OBBBA increases mandatory funding for animal disease prevention and management from \$30 million annually to \$233 million annually for FFY 2026 through FFY 2030, and \$75 million annually thereafter. Funding supports efforts such as the National Animal Health Laboratory Network and the National Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Program.

Kansas impact. This provision may increase federal support for animal disease prevention efforts in Kansas. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by relevant state agencies.

Energy, Climate, and Environmental

Green and Resilient Retrofit Program — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 30002 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 30002 of the IRA allocated for the Green and Resilient Retrofit Program (GRRP). This program supports owners of multifamily housing leased through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) by funding energy and water efficiency improvements, climate resilience, and preservation.

Kansas impact. This provision may affect access to remaining GRRP funds in Kansas. According to HUD's records, Kansas recipients included:

- A \$750,000 Elements grant to American Community Developers for Green Park Apartments (Junction City);
- An \$8.8 million Leading Edge loan to Gateway Plaza 2023 LLC (Kansas City); and
- A \$4.4 million Comprehensive grant for Edwardsville Court (Edwardsville).

The potential impact of this provision may require further review by relevant state agencies and previous awardees.

Air Traffic Control Investments — Appropriating Funds

Section 40003 of the OBBBA appropriates more than \$12.0 billion for FFY 2025, available through FFY 2029, for the acquisition, construction, sustainment, and improvement of facilities and equipment necessary to improve or maintain aviation safety.

Kansas impact. This provision provides Department of Transportation (DOT) and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) funds to the state for air traffic control infrastructure and RADAR systems.

Alternative Fuel and Low-Emission Aviation Technology — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 40010 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 40007 of the IRA.

Kansas impact. This provision rescinds unobligated DOT/FAA funds previously authorized under Section 40007 of the IRA for aviation emission reduction projects that had not yet been obligated.

Public Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Fund — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 40011 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds from the CHIPS and Science Act of 2022 that were allocated to the Public Wireless Supply Chain Innovation Fund. The program is intended to support the development and adoption of open and interoperable wireless networks.

Kansas impact. This provision may limit future funding opportunities for Kansas applicants. Kansas did not receive awards in the first two funding rounds, and rescission may reduce funding availability for the third round. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by the Kansas Department of Commerce (KDOC).

Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act — Modifying Funding

Section 50102 of the OBBBA increases the cap on qualified revenue distributions under the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act (GOMESA) from \$500.0 million to \$650.0 million annually for FFY 2025 through FFY 2034. Beginning in FFY 2035, the cap returns to \$500.0 million annually through FFY 2055.

Under current law, qualified revenues from offshore oil and gas leases are distributed among Gulf states and their subdivisions (37.5 percent), the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) (12.5 percent), and the U.S. Treasury (50.0 percent).

Kansas impact. This provision may increase future funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which provides grants for parks, trails, and conservation efforts in Kansas and other states. The extent of this impact may depend on future LWCF allocations and may require further review by KDWP.

State-Based Energy Efficiency Training Grants — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 50402 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized by the IRA for State-Based Energy Efficiency Training Grants.

Kansas impact. This provision may affect funding for the Training for Residential Energy Contractors (TREC) Program, administered by the Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC), which provides training for energy auditors and HVAC workers. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by KCC.

Loan Program Office — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 50402 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under the IRA for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Loan Program Office (LPO). These funds were designated as loan guarantees for energy efficiency and clean energy projects.

Kansas impact. This provision may affect Kansas-based entities eligible for these loans. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by relevant state agencies, including the KCC.

Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 50402 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under the IRA for the Advanced Technology Vehicle Manufacturing program, which supports energy-efficient vehicle development.

Kansas impact. This provision's impact on Kansas depends on whether any state-linked manufacturers or facilities were planning to apply. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by relevant state agencies.

Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment Financing — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 50402 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under the IRA for the Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment Financing program, which supports projects to repurpose or replace legacy energy infrastructure.

Kansas impact. This provision's impact may require confirmation from KCC.

Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 50402 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under the IRA for the Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program. The program supports federally recognized tribes with loans or guarantees for energy projects.

Kansas impact. This provision's impact may require further review by the tribes in Kansas and state agencies that collaborate with tribal governments to determine the impact.

Transmission Facility Financing — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 50402 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under the IRA for loans to develop electric transmission facilities.

Kansas impact. This provision may have limited impact in Kansas, as no National Interest Electric Transmission Corridors (NIETCs) have been designated in the state to date. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by relevant state agencies.

Grants to Facilitate the Siting of Interstate Electricity Transmission Lines — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 50402 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under the IRA funds for grants to facilitate the siting of interstate electricity transmission lines. These grants were designated to support critical transmission projects by accelerating siting and permitting while supporting economic development efforts in communities impacted by transmission construction and operation.

Kansas impact. This provision may require further review by relevant state agencies.

Advanced Industrial Facilities Deployment Program — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 50402 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 50161 of the IRA, which provided grants, rebates, and cooperative agreements to industrial facilities for greenhouse gas emissions reductions.

Kansas impact. This provision may affect Kansas energy-intensive industries, such as petroleum refining and cement manufacturing, which could be eligible for the program. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE).

Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60001 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60101 of the IRA, which supported grants for purchasing electric heavy-duty vehicles.

Kansas impact. This provision may affect Kansas' access to federal funding for electric heavy-duty vehicles projects. As of November 2024, no Kansas-based projects were selected for this funding. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by KCC to determine whether pending applications or future funding rounds are affected.

Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60002 of the OBBBA repeals the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60103 of the IRA. This program supported grants to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in low-income communities.

Kansas impact. This provision may affect Kansas' participation in the Solar for All program, which is implemented through two coalition-led projects. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by the KCC or other relevant state agencies.

Diesel Emission Reduction Act Grants — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60003 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60104 of the IRA, which supported diesel emission reductions at goods movement facilities, with a focus on disadvantaged communities.

Kansas impact. This provision may have limited direct impact, as no Kansas-specific opportunities under this IRA section have been announced to date. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by KDHE and the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT).

Air Pollution Monitoring — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60004 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60105 of the IRA, which supported grants to enhance air quality monitoring in underserved communities.

Kansas impact. This provision may have limited direct impact, as Kansas was not listed among the grant recipients, the provision's impact may need to be confirmed with relevant state agencies.

Funding to Address Air Pollution at Schools — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60005 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60106 of the IRA, which provided grants to reduce air pollution at schools in low-income and disadvantaged communities.

Kansas impact. This provision may affect indirect benefits to Kansas schools through national programs. While no Kansas-based entities were listed as direct recipients, the nationwide activities of organizations such as the American Lung Association and the Go Green Initiative may have included Kansas schools. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by the Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE).

Low Emissions Electricity — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60006 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60107 of the IRA, which funded education, outreach, and technical assistance for low-emission electricity generation.

Kansas impact. This provision may have limited direct impact, as no grants appear to have had been issued by July 2025. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by relevant state agencies.

Section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act (Biofuels Testing and Investment) — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60007 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60108 of the IRA. These funds were intended to support activities under Section 211(o) of the Clean Air Act, including biofuels investment and testing of environmental impacts from fuels and additives.

Kansas impact. This provision may require further review by relevant state agencies.

American Innovation and Manufacturing Act — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60008 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60109 of the IRA, which supported implementation and compliance with the American Innovation and Manufacturing Act. This included funding for hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down efforts, compliance tools, and competitive grants.

Kansas impact. This provision may have limited direct impact to Kansas. Grants were awarded to five entities, none of which were based in the state. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by relevant state agencies.

Enforcement Technology and Public Information — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60009 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60110 of the IRA, which appropriated \$25.0 million to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to update the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) and related systems, including \$3.0 million for grants to states, tribes, and air pollution control agencies.

Kansas impact. This provision's impact is unclear, as it is not known if these grants were ever formally awarded. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by relevant state agencies.

Greenhouse Gas Corporate Reporting — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60010 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60111 of the IRA, which provided \$5.0 million to the EPA for administrative efforts to enhance transparency in corporate climate action commitments. The EPA issued a Request for Information in 2022, but as of July 2025, no awards have been announced.

Kansas impact. This provision may require further review by relevant state agencies.

Environmental Product Declaration Assistance — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60011 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60112 of the IRA, which allocated \$250.0 million for grants supporting Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) for construction materials.

Kansas impact. This provision may have limited direct impact, as none of the 38 recipients announced in 2024 were based in Kansas. The potential impact of the provision may require further review by relevant state agencies.

Methane Emissions and Waste Reduction Incentive Program — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60012 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds from subsections (a) and (b) of Section 60113 of the IRA, which provided \$1.6 billion for financial and technical assistance to reduce methane emissions from petroleum and natural gas systems.

Kansas impact. This provision may have limited direct impact, as Kansas was not among the recipients of the award. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by relevant state agencies.

Climate Pollution Reduction Grants — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60013 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60114 of the IRA, which funded the Climate Pollution Reduction Grants (CPRG) program.

Kansas impact. This provision may affect future funding opportunities under the CPRG program. Kansas was awarded a \$3.0 million planning grant through the KDHE. Additionally, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska and the Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation also received awards. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by relevant state agencies.

Environmental Protection Agency Permitting Reviews — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60014 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60115 of the IRA, which supported hiring and training new EPA staff to improve permitting processes.

Kansas impact. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by KDHE.

Low-Embodied Carbon Labeling — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60015 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60116 of the IRA, which allocated \$100.0 million for a program to label construction materials with lower embodied greenhouse gas emissions.

Kansas impact. This provision may limit future funding opportunities, as the EPA released a draft program in February 2024 but no grants or contracts had been issued before rescission. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by relevant state agencies.

Environmental and Climate Justice Block Grants — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60016 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60201 of the IRA, which allocated \$3.0 billion for environmental and climate justice grants.

Kansas impact. This provision resulted in the termination of a Environmental Justice Government-to-Government Program (EJG2G) grant awarded to KDHE. KDHE was awarded a \$1.0 million grant to implement environmental and public health strategies focused on climate

resilience and sustainable food systems in Cherokee, Labette, and Montgomery counties. KDHE collaborates with the Healthy Bourbon County Action Team (HBCAT) and Local Health Equity Action Teams (LHEATs) to promote climate adaptation through public education, community revitalization, and food equity initiatives.

Neighborhood Access and Equity Grant Program — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60019 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60501 of the IRA.

Kansas impact. This provision rescinds DOT funds from the state for access to trails and active transportation, especially in underprivileged communities, that have not yet been obligated from this grant.

Environmental Review Implementation Funds — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60023 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60505 of the IRA.

Kansas impact. This provision rescinds unobligated DOT funds previously authorized under Section 60505 of the IRA for environmental reviews of transportation projects that had not yet been obligated.

Low-Carbon Transportation Materials Grant Program — Rescinding Unobligated Balances

Section 60024 of the OBBBA rescinds unobligated funds originally authorized under Section 60506 of the IRA. The provision rescinds DOT/Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) funds from the state for emission reduction materials efforts that had not yet been obligated.

Kansas impact. This provision's impact on Kansas depends on the amount of the state's share that was already obligated. In November 2024, KDOT was awarded \$31.9 million under this program to modernize practices and focus on using materials like cement, concrete and asphalt that have lower levels of human-generated greenhouse gas emissions during production. The impact on Kansas depends on how much of the state's share was already obligated. The potential impact of this provision may require further review by KDOT.

Immigration and Public Safety

State Border Security Enforcement — Appropriating Funds

Section 90005 of the OBBBA appropriates \$10.0 billion to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), effective through FFY 2034, for grants to state and local governments for costs of actions taken on or after January 21, 2021, to improve border security.

Kansas impact. This provision is likely to have no direct impact on Kansas. As a non-border state, Kansas does not meet the eligibility criteria for federal reimbursement under this program. While the 2024 Kansas Legislature appropriated \$15.7 million to assist Texas's border efforts, these funds were neither spent on infrastructure nor enforcement activities within Kansas, and no Kansas-based deployments occurred.

State Homeland Security Grant Program (UAS Monitoring) — Appropriating Funds

Section 90005 of the OBBBA appropriates \$500.0 million, effective through FFY 2029, under the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP). These funds are designated to

enhance state, local, and tribal capabilities to detect, identify, track, or monitor threats from unmanned aircraft systems (UAS).

Kansas impact. This provision increases DHS and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) grant funds to Kansas for UAS monitoring. The Kansas Highway Patrol (KHP) is expected to serve as the pass-through agency for distributing these funds to other agencies.

State Homeland Security Grant Program (2026 World Cup) — Appropriating Funds

Section 90005 of the OBBBA appropriates \$625.0 million, effective through FFY 2029, for security costs related to the 2026 World Cup.

Kansas impact. This provision may provide federal funding to Kansas to support security activities related to the event. While the majority of these funds are expected to support security efforts in the official World Cup host cities, Kansas may receive some federal grant funding to support related security activities.

State Homeland Security Grant Program (2028 Olympics) — Appropriating Funds

Section 90005 of the OBBBA appropriates \$1.0 billion, effective through FFY 2029, for security costs related to the 2028 Olympics.

Kansas impact. This provision is likely to have no direct impact on Kansas. These funds are primarily intended to support security operations in and around Olympic host locations, particularly in Los Angeles, California. While Kansas is not expected to receive a direct allocation from this funding, the state could potentially benefit if it participates in related federal or interstate security efforts.

Operation Stonegarden — Appropriating Funds

Section 90005 of the OBBBA appropriates \$450.0 million, effective through FFY 2029, for Operation Stonegarden (OPSG). The OPSG program provides funding to enhance cooperation and coordination among state, local, tribal, territorial, and federal law enforcement agencies to jointly enhance security along the United States land and water borders.

Kansas impact. This provision increases DHS/FEMA grant funds to the state for Operation Stonegarden border security efforts, with the KHP serving as the pass-through agency for distributing funds to other agencies.

DHS Immigration and Enforcement Funding — Appropriating Funds

Section 100051 of the OBBBA appropriates over \$2 billion, effective through FFY 2029, to the DHS for various immigration-related activities. This funding primarily supports U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and may be used for:

- Hiring and training of CBP agents and support personnel;
- Transportation and removal of noncitizens, including certain unaccompanied alien children;
- Background checks, biometric screening, and DNA collection; and
- Technology and operational support for enforcement activities.

The section also provides funding to enhance state and local participation in DHS enforcement efforts, including:

- Combating criminal gangs and organizations;
- Addressing crime and public safety threats;
- Countering human smuggling and trafficking networks;
- Supporting federal immigration enforcement operations; and
- Reimbursing state and local entities for participation in these activities.

Kansas impact. This provision may provide Kansas with federal funding and reimbursements through participation of state and local agencies in immigration-related public safety and enforcement efforts. Increased funding under this provision could support Kansas law enforcement in addressing immigration-related crime, gang activity, and human trafficking.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) — Appropriating Funds

Section 100052 of the OBBBA appropriates \$29.9 billion for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), effective through FFY 2029. This funding will be used to expand participation in Section 287(g).

Kansas impact. This provision may lead to increased federal funding for Kansas agencies that have 287(g) agreements. As of August 18, 2025, a total of 15 law enforcement agencies in Kansas were participating in the 287(g) program, which includes:

- One state agency — the Kansas Bureau of Investigation; and
- Fourteen county sheriff's offices — Anderson, Cowley, Ellis, Finney, Franklin, Haskell, Jackson, Jewell, Reno, Rice, Rooks, Rush, Shawnee, and Wabaunsee counties.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers — Appropriating Funds

Section 100053 of the OBBBA appropriates \$750.0 million to DHS, effective through FFY 2029, for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC). Of this amount:

- At least \$285 million is allocated for training new federal law enforcement personnel and state and local law enforcement agencies that operate in support of DHS; and
- Up to \$465 million is designated for construction, maintenance, and equipment at FLETC facilities.

Kansas impact. This provision could have a limited impact on Kansas. While Kansas is not expected to receive direct funding, state and local law enforcement agencies that support DHS operations may be eligible to participate in FLETC training programs funded by this appropriation. Eligibility would depend on the extent of collaboration with DHS through joint operations, task forces, or related activities.

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance — Appropriating Funds

Section 100054 of the OBBBA appropriates \$3.3 billion to the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), effective through FFY 2029, for the following purposes:

- Expanded grants to state and local governments through Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) and Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) for initiatives related to violent crime, criminal enforcement, and immigration enforcement; and

- Compensation to states for the incarceration of criminal aliens.

Jurisdictions that do not cooperate with federal immigration enforcement are ineligible to receive these funds.

Kansas impact. This provision could increase federal funding to Kansas JAG and COPS program and incarceration cost reimbursements. However, use of funds requires compliance with federal immigration enforcement requirements.

BIDEN Reimbursement Fund — Establishing New Fund

Section 100055 of the OBBBA establishes the Bridging Immigration-related Deficits Experienced Nationwide (BIDEN) Reimbursement Fund and appropriates \$3.5 billion, effective through FFY 2028, for grants to state and local governments for expenses on or after January 20, 2021. These funds can be used for expenses relating to “aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States or have committed a crime,” and for investigations into “gang or other criminal activity.”

Kansas impact. This provision does not restrict eligibility based on geography or border status but requires that grant recipients have qualifying documented expenses under specified categories, including apprehending aliens who have committed crimes, gang and criminal investigations, prosecution, detention, and related support services. The U.S. Attorney General is directed to distribute funds to multiple states, indicating that Kansas may be eligible to receive grants if it incurs eligible expenses and applies for funding. Actual funding will depend on the U.S. Attorney General's grant process and Kansas' submission of qualifying expenses.

Rescissions Act of 2025

The Rescissions Act of 2025 was enacted on July 24, 2025. The Rescissions Act rescinds \$9.4 billion in unobligated funds from several federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB).

U.S. Agency for International Development Funding Terminated

The majority of rescinded funds target USAID's foreign assistance accounts, which include the following:

- \$2.5 billion from Development Assistance;
- \$800.0 million from Migration and Refugee Assistance;
- \$500.0 million from Global Health Programs;
- \$496.0 million from International Disaster Assistance;
- \$460.0 million from Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia Assistance;
- \$125.0 million from USAID Operating Expenses; and
- \$57.0 million from Transition Initiatives.

These rescissions followed a 90-day suspension of all U.S. foreign development assistance programs ordered by Executive Order [14169](#), titled *Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid*, for reviewing foreign aid programs.

Kansas Impact

KSU administers USAID grants, including the Climate Resilient Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab (CRSIIL). This cooperative agreement, valued at approximately \$50 million over five years, focuses on climate-resilient agriculture in Feed the Future target countries.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting Federal Funding Terminated

The Rescissions Act rescinds \$1.1 billion in appropriations funding to CPB for FFY 2026 and FFY 2027. Additionally, the Senate Appropriations Committee's FFY 2026 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education bill proposed eliminating CPB's annual appropriation grant beginning in FFY 2026. These actions effectively end federal funding for CPB starting in FFY 2026.

On August 1, 2025, CPB announced it would begin winding down operations. CPB provides federal funding to over 1,500 local public media stations, including all NPR and PBS member outlets.

Kansas Impact

In FFY 2024, Kansas public media stations were awarded approximately \$4.0 million in CPB Community Service Grants, including about \$3.0 million in Television Community Service Grants, \$989,000 in Radio Community Service Grants, and \$43,000 in System Support Grants. These grants support local news, educational programming, and emergency broadcasting infrastructure.

Other Federal Funding Changes

This section summarizes federal funding changes outside the primary provisions of the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) and the Rescissions Act of 2025. Some reductions may be related to DOGE. DOGE was established by Executive Order [14158](#), titled *Establishing and Implementing the President's 'Department of Government Efficiency'*, to advise federal agencies on cost-reduction strategies.

DOGE has identified various funding reductions affecting federally supported, state-administered programs in Kansas. These reductions are preliminary and subject to further review and revision.

\$37.9 Million Estimated Cut — Health and Mental Health Grants

KDHE and KDADS experienced a combined reduction of approximately \$37.9 million in federal grants administered by HHS, primarily through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), which are listed among HHS' terminated grants.

These reductions resulted from the termination or expiration of multiple grants, most through departmental authority, and included grants with canceled unliquidated obligations, meaning committed federal funds that were never fully spent or drawn down before the grants were discontinued. These grants supported programs related to immunizations, infectious disease response, mental health services, and substance use treatment. In the case of SAMHSA, the terminations involved only supplemental funding provided through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA).

According to KDHE, four CDC-administered grants were terminated effective March 24, 2025. As a result, KDHE reported the elimination of 56 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions, including 29 in immunizations, 11 in the state laboratory, 8 in epidemiology, 7 in local public health, and 1 in administration.

Immunization and Vaccines for Children — \$15.0 Million Estimated Reduction

KDHE received multiple CDC awards through the Immunization and Vaccines for Children program to support vaccine distribution and disease prevention. Termination and reductions to these awards have decreased available resources for immunization activities.

COVID-19 Health Disparities Initiative — \$6.1 Million Estimated Reduction

CDC funding through the National Initiative to Address COVID-19 Health Disparities supported KDHE efforts in high-risk and underserved communities. The grant was terminated effective March 24, 2025.

2019 Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity for Prevention and Control for Emerging Infectious Diseases (ELC) — \$7.9 Million Estimated Reduction

KDHE received grants under CDC's Epidemiology and Laboratory Capacity (ELC) program to enhance disease surveillance, laboratory infrastructure, and public health data systems. This federal program was terminated as of March 2025.

Community Health Workers for COVID Response and Resilient Communities (CCR) — \$379,692 Estimated Reduction

CDC funding through the Community Health Workers (CHW) for COVID Response and Resilient Communities initiative supported KDHE efforts to scale up CHW activities in communities hardest hit by COVID-19 and among high-risk populations. The grant was terminated effective March 24, 2025.

Mental Health Block Grants — \$6.5 Million Estimated Reduction

KDADS received mental health block grants through SAMHSA, including both COVID-19 supplemental and ARPA supplemental funds, to support services for individuals with serious mental illness or emotional disturbance. These reductions included the termination of two ARPA-funded grants, totaling \$4.2 million and \$323,860, respectively. Additionally, a COVID-19 supplemental Mental Health Block Grant totaling \$1.9 million expired naturally on March 14, 2025, in accordance with the original terms of the award.

Substance Use Block Grant — \$2.1 Million Estimated Reduction

SAMHSA awarded funding to KDADS under the Substance Use Block Grant program, including supplemental ARPA funding, to support prevention and treatment services. This award was reduced as of March 2025. The terminated grant accounted for an estimated \$2.1 million and was terminated on March 24, 2025.

\$517,875 Estimated Cut — National Institutes of Health Grants

According to HHS' list of terminated grants, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has withdrawn \$517,875 in funding to two University of Kansas institutions. These amounts represent canceled unliquidated obligations. Verification from the University is necessary to confirm these terminations.

The University of Kansas Center for Research in Lawrence incurred a cut of \$143,853 from its Maximizing Access to Research Careers (MARC) program grant, which supports biomedical research training and was recently terminated.

The University of Kansas Medical Center in Kansas City incurred a cut of \$374,022 from a grant focused on improving maternal viral suppression and retention in prevention of mother-to-child transmission programs in Kenya. These cuts reduce resources for research and training activities at both locations.

\$8.23 Million Estimated Cut — Digital Equity Act Grant

The KDOC has experienced the termination of the State Digital Equity Planning and Capacity Grant, which initially been awarded \$8.2 million by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The grant was designed to support digital inclusion efforts in Kansas, with a focus on broadband adoption, digital skills development, and device distribution for 153,000 Kansans impacted by infrastructure, affordability, and digital literacy challenges.

The grant was cut by \$8.2 million, resulting in the loss of resources for the planned digital inclusion initiatives. This cut will affect efforts to expand broadband access and digital skills training, which may limit the ability of underserved communities to access remote education, workforce development, and other digital services.

\$1.06 Million Estimated Cut — Unemployment Insurance Integrity Grant

The KDOL incurred a \$1.1 million cut from its Unemployment Insurance Integrity and Fraud Prevention Grant. The grant was originally awarded \$1.7 million by the U.S. Department of Labor. The grant supports identity verification, fraud prevention, and overpayment recovery efforts within the state's unemployment insurance system. The reduction took effect June 5, 2025.

Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program Termination

The Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program was terminated by FEMA. The cancellation applies to both pending applications and awards not yet obligated. The BRIC program supports states, tribes, and local communities in hazard mitigation projects.

In Kansas, 14 projects submitted through the Build Kansas Fund, which provides state matching dollars for federal infrastructure grants, were directly affected by the termination of the BRIC program. The canceled projects included storm shelters, tornado warning systems, water systems, electric grid improvements, and hospital generators. The jurisdictions affected are:

- The cities of:
 - Chapman;
 - Clay Center;
 - Coffeyville;
 - Hays (2 projects);
 - Leavenworth (2 projects);
 - McFarland;
 - Ozawkie (2 projects);
 - Russell;
 - Trego County; and
 - The Nemaha-Marshall Electric Cooperative (2 projects).

The projects requested a combined \$174.0 million in BRIC funding, with the state restoring \$51.9 million in matching funds. Local governments and utilities planned to contribute \$141.7 million, bringing the total value of the projects to \$367.1 million.

AmeriCorps Program

The AmeriCorps program is currently facing proposed federal budget cuts, staffing layoffs, and potential program closures. These federal changes are the subject of ongoing litigation, and their final implementation remains uncertain. However, Kansas was not a party to the lawsuit challenging these cuts, making the likelihood of restoring funds more uncertain for the state.

For State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2025–2026, the Kansas State Board of Education has approved 14 AmeriCorps subgrantees through the Kansas Volunteer Commission (KVC), which is housed within KSDE. However, subgrants from KSDE for AmeriCorps programs are subject to change annually based on applications and available federal funding. At this time, it is unclear whether Kansas will receive funding from AmeriCorps for these approved programs or how much funding will be allocated.

America's Service Commissions has estimated a potential loss of approximately \$4.5 million in federal AmeriCorps funding for Kansas, along with an estimated 375 AmeriCorps members. These impacts would affect programs in communities including Derby, Emporia, Eudora, Hays, Kansas City, Lawrence, Manhattan, Overland Park, Riley, Topeka, and Wichita.

Grain Belt Express Project — LPO Loan Guarantee Termination

In July 2025, DOE terminated a conditional commitment for a loan guarantee with Grain Belt Express LLC, which was for up to \$4.9 billion for Phase 1 of the Grain Belt Express Transmission Project. The decision was made after DOE determined that necessary financial conditions could not be met, and no federal funds were disbursed.

The loan guarantee, initially announced in November 2024, included \$4.4 billion in principal and \$470.0 million in capitalized interest, and was issued through the DOE Loan Programs Office under Title 17 Clean Energy Financing Program. This program is part of the broader Investing in America initiative but was not funded by the Inflation Reduction Act.

Phase 1 involves construction of a 542-mile high-voltage direct current (HVDC) transmission line from Ford County, Kansas, to Callaway County, Missouri, including converter stations, optical regeneration facilities, a 36-mile AC line (the Tiger Connector), and a short AC tie to the Saddle Substation.

Following the termination, Grain Belt Express LLC stated it will move forward with private financing.