



## Narrative Information—DA 400

Division of the Budget

State of Kansas

Agency Pooled Money Investment Board

Program Agency Overview

### PROGRAM EXPLANATION:

The Pooled Money Investment Board (PMIB) and its authority are established under the State Moneys Law, K.S.A. 75-4201 et. seq. The PMIB manages the investable state money available from the State General Fund and the hundreds of other individual state agency funds received by the State Treasurer's Office. The PMIB also provides investment management services for individual state agencies with statutorily authorized investment authority. The agencies are referred to as Special Funds and include the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) and the Health Care Stabilization Fund (HCSF). In addition, the PMIB administers the Kansas Municipal Investment Pool (MIP), a state program providing local municipal entities with an investment alternative for their idle funds. For investment and cash flow management purposes, MIP moneys are combined with investable state moneys to create the Pooled Money Investment Portfolio (PMIP). Under state statutes, investments are allowed in Kansas bank CDs (no more than 15% of the portfolio, per investment policy), U.S. Treasury securities, U.S. governmental agency securities, high-grade commercial paper, high-grade corporate bonds, and overnight repurchase agreements. Investments are restricted to a maximum maturity of four years. Investments in commercial paper must have a rating of A1/P1 or higher and may not exceed 270 days in maturity. Investments in corporate bonds must be rated AA-/Aa3 or higher and may not exceed two years in maturity (with the exception of HCSF which are allowable up to 10 years). The combined investment in commercial paper and corporate bonds may not exceed 60% of the portfolio. The combined value of all these portfolios was approximately \$10.4 billion on 6/30/2023, \$9.5 billion on 6/30/2022, \$7.9 billion on 6/30/2021, and \$6.1 billion on 6/30/2020. (Please note, the June 2020 through June 2022 combined values include CARES & ARPA Funds: 6/30/2022 \$1.329 billion; 6/30/2021 \$922 million and 6/30/2020 \$1 billion.)

Kansas Municipal Investment Pool (MIP): Created pursuant to legislation passed during the 1992 Legislative Session. In December 1996, the Board revamped the existing MIP structure by eliminating the variable rate options, previously referred to as SMIP and IMIP, and introducing three new fixed rate investment alternatives. The new alternatives of 90, 180, or 365 days all offered a fixed interest rate for a specific maturity. This allowed the Board to more closely match its cash flows and virtually eliminate any exposure to liquidity risk. The MIP currently offers these fixed terms, as well as an overnight investment option. In November, 2000, the Board added a 30-day fixed rate option and allowed municipalities to pick their own maturity date between 30 and 179 days. In January 2016, the Board added two new fixed rate options, a 550 day and a 730 day; and allowed municipalities to pick their own maturity date between 30 and 725 days. MIP balances totaled approximately \$1.44 billion on 6/30/2023, \$1.36 billion on 6/30/2022, \$1.15 billion on 6/30/2021, and \$1.28 billion on 6/30/2020.

Special Funds: Funds that, by statute, have independent investment authority. These funds have specific statutes and independent investment policies that govern the type of investments allowed, maximum holding percentages by asset type, and maximum maturities. Special Funds totaled approximately \$711.9 million on 6/30/23, of which KDOT held \$424.9 million and HCSF held \$287.1 million.

Pooled Money Investment Portfolio Fee Fund: Created by the 1996 Legislature in K.S.A. 75-4234. The statute allows for an administrative fee to be netted from investment earnings on the PMIP. An administrative fee up to 10 basis points is assessed on the amortized cost of state moneys and up to 25 basis points on moneys deposited in the MIP. The current fee on MIP deposits is 15 basis points. For fiscal year 2023, \$8.53 million in administrative fees were transferred from the PMIP Fee Fund to the State General Fund.

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Loan Programs: The PMIB supports various Linked Deposit lending programs. The Linked Deposit programs are administered by the State Treasurer's Office. These programs provide qualified banks with low cost funding to support agricultural production and remediation, home construction and renovation, and not-for-profit adult care facility construction and renovation. Once the Treasurer's Office certifies a loan under a specific linked deposit program, the PMIB will place funds with the participating bank in the amount of the loan at a rate which is 2% below the market rate. (The market rate is defined in K.S.A. 75-4237 and amendments thereto.) As interest rates began to drop to historically low levels (beginning in late-2008), a bill (HB 2331) was introduced (and ultimately became law) during the 2009 Legislative session setting a minimum interest rate (floor) of 0.50% at which money would be placed with banks participating in any of these linked deposit loan programs. Interest payments on all outstanding linked deposit loans is collected on January 1 and July 1 of each year. The interest rate resets on the first business day in January and July of each year. Linked deposits for agricultural production loans are limited to \$55 million and \$5 million for agricultural remediation. The combination of home construction/renovation loans and not-for-profit adult care facility construction/renovation loans are limited to \$60 million. (There are additional statutory requirements for the adult care facility loans.) Two (2) additional loan programs during the 2021 Legislative Session; 1) City Utility Low-Interest Loan Program and 2) Kansas Economic Recovery Loan Program. The PMIB is also authorized to lend money to various state agencies as directed by statute.

During the 2011 legislative session, a bill (SB 77) was introduced and ultimately became law. Specifically, Section 8 (f) 1-5 allow the Secretary of the Kansas Department of Labor (KDOL) to borrow money from the PMIB to fund debt obligations to the federal government that may have been, or continue to be, incurred by the employment security fund. The line of credit (LOC) so extended shall be at an interest rate not to exceed 2%; and shall remain in effect for a period of three years from the date of the first loan requested. ***The PMIB may reauthorize this line of credit following the initial three-year period if deemed mutually beneficial by the Board and the Secretary of Labor.*** The outstanding balances of such loans in the aggregate shall not exceed the PMIB's statutory loan limit as described in K.S.A. 2010 Supp. 75-4209(d), and amendments thereto. The PMIB, Secretary of Labor, and State Treasurer shall coordinate as needed to make the appropriate transfers and payment of moneys.

During the 2012 legislative session, K.S.A. 79-2005 became law. This statute allows for counties across Kansas to receive loans from the PMIB in the event a taxpayer (within the county) appeals to the court of tax appeals (pursuant to the provisions in K.S.A. 79-1609 and amendments thereto) or pays taxes under protest related to one property whereby the assessed valuation of such property exceeds 5% of the total county assessed valuation of all property located within such county and the taxpayer receives a refund of such taxes paid under protest or a refund made pursuant to the provisions of K.S.A. 79-1609, and amendments thereto, the county treasurer may request the PMIB to make a loan to such county. The PMIB is authorized and directed to loan to such county sufficient funds to enable the county to refund such taxes to the taxpayer. Each loan shall bear interest at a rate equal to the net earnings rate of the pooled money investment portfolio at the time of the making of such loan. The total aggregate amount of loans under this program shall not exceed \$50,000,000. Any such loan authorized pursuant to this subsection shall be repaid within four years. The county shall make not more than four equal annual tax levies at the time fixed for the certification of tax levies to the county clerk following the making of such loan sufficient to pay such loan within the time period required under such loan. During the 2013 legislative session, K.S.A 79-2005 was amended to allow (in addition to the county treasurer), the governing body of any taxing subdivision within a county to request a loan from the PMIB. During the 2021 legislative session the Kansas Legislature passed and the Governor signed into law the City Utility Low-Interest Loan Program (CULILP). The Kansas State Treasurer's Office administrators the loan program, which allowed Cities to borrow funds related to extraordinary utility expenses incurred as a result of the historically cold weather during February, 2021.

As of 6/30/23, the balance of linked deposits placed in Kansas banks was approximately \$15.4 million; statutory loans to agencies as of 6/30/23 were \$0; the balance of the CULILP was approximately \$41.8 million; the balance on KDOL LOC was \$0; and the loan balance to local taxing districts was approximately \$5.8 million.

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State Bank Account Depositories: The State Moneys Law and other specific statutes provide that accounts for deposit of state and special moneys must be placed with banks approved by the Pooled Money Investment Board. The Board approves depositories of state fee agency, custodial and other miscellaneous agency accounts. Large fee agency accounts are awarded on a competitive bid basis. These agencies work directly with Procurement and Contracts (formerly the Division of Purchasing). A Financial Services Negotiating Committee (FSNC) is formed to review all bids and present a formal recommendation to the Board for review and approval. All other accounts are generally awarded to the bank of the agency's choice. The Board further has the responsibility for determining frequency of remittances into the state treasury, if remittances are less frequent than daily.

Expanded Investment Authority: K.S.A. 12-1677(b) allows Kansas cities, counties, and school districts to apply for expanded investment authority, if they have a written investment policy which has first been approved by their governing body. The statute permits public entities with expanded investment authority to invest in Federal agency securities, in addition to the investments permitted under K.S.A. 12-1675, and to extend investment maturities up to a maximum of four years. The PMIB is responsible for reviewing and approving applications for expanded investment authority, as well as, conducting an annual review of those entities with expanded investment authority. SB 39, passed during the 2009 Legislative Session, amended K.S.A. 12-1677(b) to make school districts eligible to apply for expanded investment authority, and added new reporting requirements for all entities with expanded investment authority. During the 2014 Legislative session, SB 422 / HB 2312 amended K.S.A. 12-1675 (effective July 1, 2014); adding Federal Agency securities (excluding mortgage-backed securities) to the asset mix of Kansas Bank CD's, Repurchase Agreements, U.S. Treasury instruments, and the Municipal Investment Pool (in addition to the investments allowed by K.S.A. 12-1675). The maximum maturity for any authorized investment (as defined in K.S.A. 12-1675) remains unchanged at two (2) years. Thus, the only difference between K.S.A. 12-1677(b) and K.S.A. 12-1675 is the ability to extend investment maturities up to a maximum of four (4) years. As a reminder, attaining "expanded powers" status does not allow any entity to bypass the basic public funds investment process of offering any available funds to their local financial institutions as outlined in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 12-1675.

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### **STATUTORY HISTORY:**

The PMIB was created by the 1974 Legislature and came into being on January 13, 1975, assuming all powers, duties, and functions of the then-abolished State Board of Treasury Examiners. The organization, primary functions and duties of the Board may be found under the State Moneys Law, K.S.A. 75-4201 et. seq. During the 1992 Legislative Session, SB 480 increased the membership of the Board from three to five members; four were appointed by the Governor and the fifth, the State Treasurer, served as the chairperson of the Board as defined by the statute. SB 476, Session Laws of 1996, further changed the composition of the Board. The membership increased to six, comprised of four gubernatorial and two statutory appointments. Both the State Treasurer and the State Securities Commissioner were members per statute. Additionally, the Governor was responsible for appointing the Chairman. The State Securities Commissioner served as a non-voting member. As part of the 1997 Legislative Session, the membership was reduced to five with the passage of SB 282, which eliminated the non-voting member position occupied by the State Securities Commissioner. No additional structural changes have been made to the Board since then.

SB 480 made sweeping changes to the State Moneys Law in 1992. Investment authority was broadened to include investments in U.S. government securities (U.S. Treasury and Federal agency instruments). High grade commercial paper was added during the 1996 Legislative Session via SB 476. Later in fiscal year 1996 (6/3/96), the Board combined the investment portfolios of the MIP with the PMIP in order to more effectively manage and closely match cash flow needs, thereby reducing liquidity risk. In 2008, SB 472 further broadened PMIB's investment authority by adding high grade corporate bonds as permitted investments.

PMIB's placement of investments with banks also changed with the passage of SB 480. Kansas banks were offered two investment options: apportioned or competitively bid. Approximately one-half of the investable state moneys were prorated to Kansas banks on the basis of equity capital in the apportioned option. Interest rates paid on the apportioned offering reflected yields on U.S. Treasury securities with a similar maturity. The remaining investable state moneys were offered to Kansas banks on a competitive bid basis, at interest rates based on U.S. Treasury and Federal agency securities of similar terms. During the 1997 legislative session, SB 132 eliminated the apportionment process. Funds offered to Kansas banks were then available at interest rates based upon current market conditions.

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### **PROPOSED BUDGET YEAR OPERATIONS:**

Operations for FY-2024 (update) and FY-2025 (new) will include the functions of managing and accounting for the pool of state moneys, the Municipal Investment Pool, and the Health Care Stabilization Fund, as well as, providing investment advice and transaction execution for KDOT. The PMIB also serves as the administrator for the Municipal Investment Pool. Other operations include designating various state bank depositories, administering the Kansas Bank CD program, Linked-Deposit programs, and statutory loans. The PMIB is also responsible for conducting an annual review of public entities with expanded investment authority.

### **CASH FLOW TRENDS AND (SHORT-TERM) INTEREST RATE OUTLOOK:**

Forecasting interest income will be challenging (over this Budget Cycle). The Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) began a tightening cycle (in March 2022) to tame the highest level of inflation in 40 years. Yields on short-term fixed-income securities are particularly sensitive to increases in the FED's short-term Benchmark Target Rate (Fed Funds Target Rate) and have reacted accordingly. The amount of available investable state funds has continued to increase and, at the same time, short-term interest rates have increased to levels not seen since before the "Financial Crisis" of 2008-2009. For some perspective, over the past three (3) fiscal years PMIP assets have risen from an average balance of approximately \$5.06 billion in FY-2021, \$6.816 billion in FY-2022, to \$8.18 billion for FY-2023. During that same period, deposits in the Municipal Investment Pool (MIP) average balance has increased from \$1.01 billion in FY-2021, \$1.14 billion in FY-2022 to \$1.44 billion in FY-2023. Investable state IDLE funds (PMIP less MIP less KDOT ADB) over the same three (3) fiscal years continued to trend higher from an average balance of \$3.375 billion in FY-2021, increasing significantly to \$5.156 billion in FY-2022 to \$6.35 billion in FY-2023. At this time, our cash flow outlook for investable State monies over this budget period anticipates that balances will decrease slightly FY-2024. We expect overall balances to decline modestly in FY-2025 (versus FY-2024). With regard to the Municipal Investment Pool (MIP), we anticipate the average balance to decrease slightly in FY-2024, and then hold steady for FY-20245

The significant increase in inflationary pressures over the past couple of year (as defined by the overall Consumer Price Index), has prompted the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) to embark on its most aggressive "tightening cycle" since 1994. The Federal Reserve's short-term benchmark target rate is currently within a range of 5.25% to 5.50%. (Rising from a range of 1.50% - 1.75% at the beginning of FY-2023. The FED's most recent "Dot Plot" (6/14/2023) shows an implied Fed Funds Target Rate of 5.625% by the end of calendar year 2023; trending lower to 4.625% by the end of calendar year 2024. Fed Watchers and market participants alike, expect future moves by the FOMC to focus specifically on upcoming inflation reports, the magnitude/duration of any economic slowdown, and the strength of the labor market.

Given our outlook for a potential slight increase in the short term, followed by decreasing short-term interest rates combined with our expectation that overall investable balances be somewhat lower over this budget period, the overall interest income will likely trend lower compared to FY-2023. Details of the estimates will be outlined on page seven of this narrative, as well as, our Performance Based Budgeting Spreadsheet of "Key Performance Measures".

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### **MISSION STATEMENT & PRIMARY GOALS:**

*“The Pooled Money Investment Board aspires to be a premier financial services organization; serving both the citizens and the State through professionalism, integrity, and efficiency; simultaneously striving to maximize the return on those resources entrusted to our care while remaining steadfast to our primary objectives of safety and liquidity.”*

Effectively manage investable state moneys and MIP deposits of state and local governmental entities in accordance with KSA 75-4201 et. seq. and Board investment policies to meet stated investment objectives of ensuring safety of principal, providing sufficient liquidity to meet cash flow needs, and attaining a reasonable return on investments.

### **Objective:**

To ensure the safety of principal by minimizing credit risk and interest rate risk, and to provide the liquidity needed to meet reasonably anticipated cash needs, while also providing a reasonable return on invested funds, given existing market conditions.

### **Strategies:**

1. Continue to refine models of state cash flows in order to maximize investment portfolio effectiveness to meet liquidity needs and provide a market return.
2. Work closely with the State Treasurer’s Office and the Division of the Budget to optimize investment portfolio structure to meet projected state cash flows.
3. Maximize the existing level of resources to improve current services, which includes providing professional investment portfolio management, accounting services, MIP administration, and meeting statutory requirements.
4. Promote the MIP in order to increase local government entities’ awareness of the advantages of investing in the MIP, to include attending local and regional Kansas trade shows for MIP participants.

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### Performance Measures for Objective:

OUTPUTS	Estimate	Actual	*Updated*	*New*
	FY2023	FY2023	Estimate FY2024	Estimate FY2025
1. IDLE Funds Balance Invested (PMIP less MIP less KDOT ADB; <b>FY Average</b> )	\$5.500 billion	<b>\$6.389 billion</b>	\$6.300 billion	\$6.000 billion
2. MIP Deposits ( <b>FY Average</b> )	\$1.350 billion	<b>\$1.438 billion</b>	\$1.400 billion	\$1.400 billion
3. Total assets under management (includes PMIP, KDOT, HCSF and Special Funds; <b>FY Average</b> )	\$7.455 billion	<b>\$9.009 billion</b>	\$8.810 billion	\$8.460 billion
4. NET Interest earned on all funds (dollars expressed in millions)	\$125.0 million	<b>\$324.5 million</b>	\$400.0 million	\$350.0 million
5. PMIP Yield vs. Benchmark “A” ( <b>FY Average</b> )	+/-0.10%	<b>(0.112%)</b>	+/-0.20%	+/-0.15%
6. PMIP Yield vs. Benchmark “B” ( <b>FY Average</b> )	+/-0.10%	<b>(0.392%)</b>	+/-0.30%	+/-0.20%



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### Performance Measures Explanation (FY-2023 Actual versus FY-2023 Final Estimate):

- 1) Average IDLE Funds (PMIP less MIP less KDOT ADB) invested trended higher during FY-2023 as the State received increased revenue.
- 2) Deposits in the Municipal Investment Pool (MIP) surpassed expectations; averaging \$13.8 million above the estimate as the FED's current tightening cycle has allowed the PMIB to offer increased deposit rates to MIP participants.
- 3) The rise in State IDLE Funds plus the increase in MIP Deposits; contributed to an overall increase in total assets under management.
- 4) Interest Income (for all Funds) significantly exceeded expectations. This was due primarily to higher than forecast balances, as well as, significant increases in short-term interest rates. In March (2022), the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) began to increase its short-term Benchmark Rate (Fed Funds Target). Since March of 2022, the rate has increased from a range of 0.00% - 0.25% to 5.00% - 5.25% during June of 2023. At this point, it appears that the FOMC is reaching the end of the rate hike cycle with rate cuts expected during the next fiscal year. Interest income should continue to rise in the short term as the portfolio maturities are repriced higher and then decrease as short-term interest rates fall.
- 5) The PMIP underperformed its Benchmark "A" (S&P LGIP Index) by 11.2 basis points (-0.112%); due primarily to a longer maturity profile of the PMIP assets compared to Benchmark "A". This resulted in a slower repricing of assets compared to the Benchmark as rates increased. The PMIP underperformed Benchmark "B" (50/50 Blend of Federal Agency Discount Notes and High-Grade Commercial Paper) by 39.2 basis points (-0.392). This was also due to a longer maturity profile as well as a lower concentration of commercial paper compared to the Benchmark. The Board is using two (2) Benchmarks to provide a more accurate performance measurement.

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### Benchmark Index Defined and PMIB Rationale

The Pooled Money Investment Board has been using the S&P Rated GIP (Government Investment Pool) Index/General Purpose Taxable index as a benchmark for the Pooled Money Investment Portfolio (PMIP) since FY-2001 (July, 2000). The Board chose this benchmark after an extensive review of comparable short-term benchmarks. Primary considerations included asset composition, average duration, and credit risk thresholds. The S&P GIP Index series is comprised of three separate indices; S&P Rated GIP Index/All (“All”), S&P Rated GIP Index/Government (“Government”), and the S&P Rated GIP Index/ General Purpose Taxable (“Taxable”). The S&P “Government” is currently comprised of 12 (rated) Government Investment Pools (GIP) that only invest in U.S Government Securities. The S&P “Taxable” is currently comprised of 48 (rated) GIP’s that have much broader investment authority, which includes investments in commercial paper. The S&P Rated GIP Index/All is simply a combination of the 60 (rated) GIPs. The three S&P Rated GIP Indices each have different performance results. With regard to performance as defined by the monthly yield-to-maturity, the S&P “Government” is the lowest yielding; while the S&P Rated “Taxable” is the highest. The S&P GIP “All” is slightly (currently 3 to 5 basis points) below the “Taxable” index. Since the “Taxable” index includes commercial paper, the Board decided it would more closely correlate with the PMIP.

**As of June 30, 2022, the Pooled Money Investment Portfolio (PMIP) average yield for FY-2023 was 3.648% compared to an average yield on the S&P Rated GIP index of 3.76%.**

The Pooled Money Investment Board acknowledges the ongoing asset allocation variances of S&P Rated GIP Index/ General Purpose Taxable versus the PMIP. At its July 24, 2019 Board meeting, the Board asked the investment staff to run dual benchmarks during FY-2020 and review the results with the Board at the July, 2020 Board meeting. During the July 22, 2020 Board meeting, the Board decided to maintain the dual benchmarks. Utilizing a dual benchmark comparison is intended to provide a more accurate performance measurement as the asset composition of the PMIP fluctuates. It was further agreed that the additional benchmark would maintain an asset mix that more closely represents the characteristics of the PMIP; currently comprised of a 50%/50% blend of Federal Agency Discount Notes and high-grade (A1/P1) Commercial Paper and using a 60-day weighted average maturity (WAM). This information will also be included as a component of our Performance Based Budgeting Spreadsheet of “Key Performance Measures”. **Using the 50/50 blended benchmark (for FY-2023), the PMIP trailed the benchmark by approximately 39 basis points (-0.39%). The PMIP had an average rate 3.648% for the year versus the 50/50 Benchmark at 4.04%.** The PMIP’s WAM (72 days) was longer than the Benchmark WAM (60 days). Please note that the Federal Reserve has embarked on a very aggressive “tightening cycle” (beginning in March 2022); the result thus far has been a significant rise in interest rates across the yield curve, particularly in the short end. As the PMIP maintains a slightly longer WAM, it will initially lag comparable benchmark indices until the tightening cycle has reached its conclusion. In addition, the PMIP pool maintained a lower percentage of commercial paper than the 50/50 blended index. At June 30, 2023, commercial paper represented 16.2% of the portfolio. Commercial paper has a higher yield of all the other available investment classes.

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### EXPENDITURES: FINAL REVIEW of FY-2023 and JUSTIFICATION for FY-2024 and FY-2025 – Pooled Money Investment Board

#### Expenditure Overview:

The Final PMIB Budget for FY-2023 ended \$90,034 under the Final, Approved Budget initially submitted in September 2022.

The FY-2023: Final, Approved Budget was \$812,795; the actual FY-2022 PMIB expenditures totaled \$722,761 (Savings of \$90,034). I have detailed the Object Code variances below; the most significant variance occurred in the “Contractual Services” category. With regard to the PMIB, the Contractual Services category includes expenses budgeted for: Travel (Agency & Board Members), Legal Services, Bank Fees, as well as, Financial Technology Software applications. Accounting for nearly half of the variance in this Object Code were the sub-categories of Legal Fees (\$6,000 lower than expected) due to our “pay as you go” Legal Services MOU with the Department of Administration, The “Salaries” and “Employee Benefits” categories were the largest variance from the budget for 2023 (\$77,035 lower than budget. These were lower than budget due to vacancies in staff positions during the year, primarily in the Executive Director position.

<b><u>Object Code 100: Salaries and Employee Benefits</u></b>	FY-2023 (approved) - \$590,857	<b>FY-2023 (actual) - \$508,099</b>	<b>Variance: (\$82,758)</b>
<b><u>Object Code 200: Contractual Services</u></b>	FY-2023 (approved) - \$145,142	<b>FY-2023 (actual) - \$208,155</b>	<b>Variance: 63,013</b>
<b><u>Object Code 300: Commodities</u></b>	FY-2023 (approved) - \$6,140	<b>FY-2023 (actual) - \$3,047</b>	<b>Variance: (\$3,093)</b>
<b><u>Object Code 400: Capital Outlay</u></b>	<u>FY-2023 (approved) - \$70,656</u>	<b><u>FY-2023 (actual) - \$3,460</u></b>	<b><u>Variance: (\$67,196)</u></b>
<b>Total</b>	\$812,795	<b>\$722,761</b>	<b>*Savings* (\$90,034)</b>

The next few pages will detail the specific budget categories and any changes that have occurred since the September 2022 Budget Submission for FY-2024, as well as, our new budget request for FY-2025. Please direct any questions or concerns to Joel Oliver, Executive Director, Pooled Money Investment Board. (785) 296-7053 [smiller@pmib.ks.gov](mailto:smiller@pmib.ks.gov)

(As a reminder, any budget dollars not spent during a particular month, become part of our monthly statutory transfer to the State General Fund.)

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### Object Code 100: Salaries and Employee Benefits

Summary: Approved staffing for the PMIB is 5.0 FTE's. At the present time the PMIB is fully staffed.

**Current Fiscal Year 2024:** Amount initially requested for Salaries was \$434,002; amount initially requested for Employee Benefits was \$160,494. (Total: \$594,496)  
The updated amount request for Salaries is \$463,418; the updated amount requested for Employee Benefits is \$163,127. (Total: \$626,545)  
(The increase reflects the 5% salary increase. Employee Benefits are higher as well due to increased employer costs versus FY-2023 actual, for both KPERS contributions and FICA.)

**Allocated Budget Fiscal Year 2025:** The amount requested for Salaries is \$475,682; the amount requested for Employee Benefits is \$167,062. (Total: \$642,744)  
(The increase reflects increased employer costs for Group Health Insurance premiums as well as unfilled position for a portion of FY-2024.)

Please Note: As defined in K.S.A. 75-4221a, the PMIB **Board** consists of five (5) members: Four (4) are appointed by the Governor and the Kansas State Treasurer is a statutory member. The four appointed Board members are subject to Senate Confirmation and serve a four (4) year term. These Board member positions are considered to be *unclassified temporary*. Board members, except for the State Treasurer, are eligible for compensation of \$35.00 a meeting plus travel expenses. The Board currently has one open position.

(As a reminder, any budget dollars not spent during a particular month, become part of our monthly statutory transfer to the State General Fund.)

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### Object Code 200: Contractual Services

Summary: Major expenditures in this category include building rent costs for the PMIB Offices and storage space in the Landon State Office Building, IT and Legal fees, bank fees for investment-related transactions (US Bank), and fees for audit services.

**Current Fiscal Year 2024:** The amount initially requested was \$133,372. (\$132,572 + \$800 Hospitality)  
The updated amount requested is \$135,490. (\$134,690 + \$800 Hospitality)

For Budget purposes, this Object Code category previously included “computer software lease costs” for proprietary software products essential to the success of the PMIB. These products allow the PMIB to survey financial markets and execute investment transactions (Bloomberg Professional Service), as well as, perform investment accounting functions (Emphasys Treasury Desktop). At the request of the House General Government Committee and in working with the Department of Administration, Division of Accounts & Reports, the PMIB is now including these two items to the Capital Outlay Object Code category. FY-2023 also includes the cost of an (every two years) Performance Audit.

**Allocated Budget Fiscal Year 2025:** The amount requested is \$154,686. (\$153,886 + \$800 Hospitality)

A portion of the expenses included in this category relates to travel costs associated with continuing education and attendance at annual investment conferences. (I.E. Government Investment Officers Association, Government Finance Officers Association, etc.) The PMIB is continuing to include an allocation to these items. (Please keep in mind, any budget dollars not spent during a particular month, become part of our monthly statutory transfer to the State General Fund.) Additionally, please note that every two years, a statutory Performance Audit is required; FY-2025 includes this expense, FY-2024 does not.

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**Object Code 300: Commodities**

Summary: Expenditures represent office supplies and stationery.

**Current Fiscal Year 2024:** The amount initially requested was \$6,140.  
The updated amount requested is unchanged at \$6,140.

**Allocated Budget Fiscal Year 2025:** The amount requested is \$4,270.

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### Object Code 400: Capital Outlay

Summary: Expenditures are primarily technology-related; leasing costs for proprietary financial markets platform technology, leasing costs for proprietary investment accounting software, hardware replacement, annual license/assurance fees, and software purchases.

**Current Fiscal Year 2024:** The amount initially requested was \$71,455.  
The updated amount requested is \$73,455.

The increase is due primarily to an expected increase in the Bloomberg licensing fee.

For Budget purposes, this Object Code category now includes “computer software lease costs” for proprietary software products essential to the success of the PMIB. These products allow the PMIB to survey financial markets and execute investment transactions (Bloomberg Professional Service; \$51,200), as well as, perform investment accounting functions (Emphasys Treasury Desktop; \$11K). At the request of the House General Government Committee and in working with the Department of Administration, Division of Accounts & Reports, the PMIB moved these two items from the Contractual Services Object Code category to the Capital Outlay Object Code category.

As part of PMIB’s planned hardware replacement program, potential planned expenditures for FY-2024 include \$3,600 for three (3) outdated (out of warranty) CPU’s and \$600 for two (2) outdated (out of warranty) printers. Additionally, we have allocated \$3,855 for annual software licenses and assurance fees. (We have also budgeted \$400 for the potential replacement of one office chair.)

**Allocated Budget Fiscal Year 2025:** The amount requested is \$76,106. Detailed expenses include: the Bloomberg Professional Service (\$56K), Emphasys Treasury Desktop (\$11,500), and as part of PMIB’s planned hardware replacement program, potential planned expenditures for FY-2025 include \$3,600 for three (3) outdated (out of warranty) CPU’s and \$600 for two (2) outdated (out of warranty) Printers. Additionally, we have allocated \$3,855 for annual software licenses and assurance fees. (We have also budgeted \$400 for the potential replacement of one office chair.)

## Narrative Information—DA 400

Division of the Budget

State of Kansas

Agency Pooled Money Investment Board

Program Agency Overview

### EXPENDITURES: Executive Summary for FY-2024 and FY-2025 – Pooled Money Investment Board

<u>Object Code 100: Salaries and Employee Benefits</u>	FY-2024 (updated) - \$626,545	FY-2025 (new) - \$642,744
<u>Object Code 200: Contractual Services</u>	FY-2024 (updated) - \$135,490	FY-2025 (new) - \$154,686
<u>Object Code 300: Commodities</u>	FY-2024 (updated) - \$ 6,140	FY-2025 (new) - \$ 4,270
<u>Object Code 400: Capital Outlay</u>	<u>FY-2024 (updated) - \$ 73,455</u>	<u>FY-2025 (new) - \$ 76,100</u>
Total	\$841,630	\$877,800



**RECEIPT OF ESTIMATES -DA 405 - FY2024, FY2025**

DIVISION OF THE BUDGET

STATE OF KANSAS

AGENCY: Pooled Money Investment Board

AGENCY NUMBER: 67100

**2319 - Pooled Money Investment Portfolio Fee Fund**

The PMIB is a completely fee funded State agency. Administrative fees are charged for portfolio management services (specific portfolios are listed below). Fees are based on the average balance of the portfolios. Per K.S.A. 75-4235, fees not necessary for reimbursement of administrative expenses are transferred monthly to the State general fund.

	FY2021 Actual	FY2022 Actual	FY2023 Actual	FY2024 Projected	FY2025 Projected
State Idle Fund Fees	2,569,737	4,016,637	6,813,934	6,300,000	6,000,000
MIP Fees	768,061	970,974	2,159,911	2,100,000	2,100,000
Healthcare Stabilization Fund Fees	305,467	316,200	296,379	285,000	305,000
KDOT Fee	87,099	100,636	92,957	82,500	77,500
Other	0	29,841	24,805	0	0
Total Revenue	3,730,363	5,434,288	9,387,986	8,767,500	8,482,500
Transfer to State General Fund	(3,225,000)	(4,225,000)	(8,525,000)	(7,925,870)	(7,604,700)
Net Revenue	505,363	1,209,288	862,986	841,630	877,800