

Financing Family & Early Childhood Education in Minnesota 1998-1999

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Introduction



The family and early childhood education finance division, which was established during the 1997 legislative session, allocates state funds for programs in the Office of Community Services within the Department of Children, Families and Learning. Most of the state funding in this division is directed to school districts, counties, and community action agencies. This publication will explain various state appropriations in the family and early childhood education finance division and will define relevant education finance terms.

Minnesota Education Finance Terms

State Paid Property Tax Credits

Property tax credits reduce the amount of property taxes paid. To make up for this reduction, the state pays the difference between what was levied in property taxes and what is actually received in property taxes to school districts and other taxing districts. Beginning in 1998-99, a new education homestead credit will be effective, reducing overall school levies.

Property Tax Levies

Property tax levies are usually determined as part of a formula that includes state aid. The largest share of the levy is part of the general education formula. In addition, the property tax levy is the major source of revenue for school building programs.

General Education Program - The general education program is the method by which school districts receive the majority of their financial support for K-12 education programs.

- A. **Basic Revenue and General Education Levy:** The basic general education formula establishes the minimum level of funding for school districts. General education aid is determined by subtracting the amount raised by the general education levy from the formula allowance times pupil units. Both the basic formula allowance and the general education levy are set each year in legislation.

<u>School Year</u>	<u>Formula Allowance</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u>
1995-96	3,205 (a)	34.2%
1996-97	3,505 (c)	40.8% (c)
1997-98	3,581	37.4%
1998-99	3,530 (d)	36.9%

- (a) The formula allowance for 1989-90 was originally set \$38 lower than this number. The formula for 1995-96 was originally set \$55 lower. The amount added to the formula in each of those years is all state aid and is not used to determine the equalizing factor.
- (b) For 1989-90, the tax rate is applied to gross tax capacity. For 1990-91 and after, it is applied to adjusted net tax capacity (ANTC).
- (c) The formula and tax rate for 1996-97 reflect the “roll-in” of a major portion of transportation funding and training experience funding into the general education formula. The formula increase of \$300 (\$3,205 to \$3,505) reflects that roll-in. The tax rate reflects the roll-in and also includes the property tax portion of the operating capital funding.
- (d) The formula allowance for 1998-99 reflects the “roll-out” of training and experience funding from the general education formula. The decrease of \$51 (\$3,581 to \$3,530) is the net result of the \$130 reduction for the roll-out of training and experience and a \$79 increase in the formula.

The general education formula is an “equalized” formula - the state pays in aid the difference between what is raised by the local levy and the formula allowance. The portion that is local levy can be determined by comparing a district's adjusted net tax capacity per pupil unit to the equalizing factor. The equalizing factor is determined by dividing the basic formula allowance by the tax capacity rate. For 1997-98, the equalizing factor calculation is: $\$3,581 / .374 = \$9,575$.

Pupil Weighting - A weighted count of pupils used to determine revenue in many formulas:

One Kindergarten Pupil	=	.53 pupil units
One Elementary Pupil (grade 1-6)	=	1.06 pupil units
One Secondary Pupil (grade 7-12)	=	1.3 pupil units

A Preschool Pupil with Disabilities is counted as a pupil unit for the ratio of hours of service to 825 with a minimum of .28 pupil unit and a maximum of one pupil unit.

Actual Pupil Units or Pupil Units in Weighted Average Daily Membership (WADM) is the total of the above weighted pupil unit categories for a school district

Pupil units in Average Daily Membership (ADM) is the total headcount of students in a school district.

Categorical Revenues - Additional resources for specific education programs. Examples of categorical revenues include:

- A. Targeted Needs Transportation
- B. Special Education
- C. Secondary Vocational
- D. Debt Service Equalization Aid

Market Value - The value assigned to property by an assessor. Referendum market value allows for certain types of property that have classification rates below one to have a lower market value than the value assigned by the assessor.

Property Tax Classification Rates - Percentages applied to the market value of property to arrive at the adjusted net tax capacity. For example, residential homestead property under \$72,000 has a class rate of 1 percent, the amount over \$72,000 has a class rate of 2 percent. Tax class rates will change for taxes payable in 1998, school year 1998-99 (when the 1 percent rate will apply to all values below \$75,000, and the rate will be 1.85 percent above \$75,000).

Adjusted Net Tax Capacity (ANTC) - The property value used for assessing most school taxes. ANTC is determined by equalizing differences in tax capacities by property type in different counties. This equalization process compares market values to actual sales and is intended to neutralize the effect of differing assessment practices. Also, the ANTC reflects the application of the classification rates to the market value of property.

Tax Capacity Rate - The rate of taxation for a specific program. Tax capacity rates are expressed as a percent of the adjusted net tax capacity. Many tax capacity rates are set in law.

UFARS (Uniform Financial Accounting and Reporting System) - A statewide accounting procedure that must be used by school districts to record financial transactions and report financial information to the State Department of Children, Families and Learning.

School Funds - A set of financial accounts to manage school operations.

A. Operating Funds

- i. General Fund - General operations of the school district including salaries and benefits, instructional materials, supplies and custodial operations
- ii. Food Service Fund - school lunch and breakfast programs
- iii. Community Service Fund - community service, early childhood family education, adult and recreation programs

B. Non-Operating Funds

- i. Building Construction Fund - bond proceeds used to pay for building construction
- ii. Debt Service - to pay principal and interest on building project bonds
- iii. Trust and Agency Fund

1997-98 School Year - A typical school year spans from September of 1997 through June of 1998.

State Fiscal Year 1998 - The state fiscal year begins July 1, 1997 and ends June 30, 1998.

Districts Off The Formula (Levy Equity) - In very high property value per pupil unit school districts, the amount raised by $36.9\% \times \text{ANTC}$ is a higher figure than pupil units $\times \$3,530$. These districts are referred to as being "off the formula." These districts receive no general education aid and the amount raised by the general education levy that exceeds the general education formula allowance time pupil units

replaces other categorical aids and credits. This provision is called levy equity. "Off the formula" districts must levy the required tax capacity rate unless that amount would exceed the general education revenue plus any categorical aids and credits.

Property Tax Timetable - Property taxes can be linked to various years. Read across them following columns to find the corresponding terms referring to property taxes and the percent of a calendar year's property taxes that are recognized as revenue in a particular school year (fiscal year):

ANTC - Property Value for Year of:	School Board Certifies Levy in Fall of	Property Taxes Payable in Calendar Year	School District Revenue for School Year
1991	1992	1993 --- 50.0%	1992-93
		--- 50.0%	1993-94
1992	1993	1994 --- 37.4%	1993-94
		--- 62.6%	1994-95
1993	1994	1995 --- 37.4%	1994-95
		--- 62.6%	1995-96
1994	1995	1996 --- 18.1%	1995-96
		--- 81.9%	1996-97
1995	1996	1997 --- 7.0%	1996-97
		--- 93.0%	1997-98
1996	1997	1998 --- 7.0%	1997-98
		--- 93.0%	1998-99
1997	1998	1999 --- 100%	1999-00

Determination of the Equalizing Factor - 1997-98

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{General Education Formula Allowance Per Actual Pupil Unit} &= \$3,530 \\
 \text{General Education Tax Capacity Rate} &= .369 \\
 \text{Equalizing Factor} &= \frac{\text{General Education Formula Allowance}}{\text{General Education Tax Capacity Rate}} \\
 &= \frac{\$3,530}{.369} \\
 &= \$9,566
 \end{aligned}$$

The equalizing factor defines the level at which the state equalizes the basic general education formula. For every 1% of tax capacity levied, the state guarantees the district will receive \$95.75 per actual pupil unit ($\$9,575 \times .01 = \95.75). When a school district's ANTC per actual pupil unit exceeds \$9,575, the

district will be off the basic formula. If a school district's ANTC is \$4,000 per actual pupil unit (41.8% of \$9,575), it would receive 41.8% of its basic general education revenue from the general education levy and 58.2% from state general education aid.

Formulas that are equalized at 100% of the equalizing factor are guaranteed to raise \$95.75 per actual pupil unit for each 1% of tax capacity levied.

A formula that is equalized at 50% of the equalizing factor is guaranteed to raise \$47.88 per actual pupil unit for each 1% of tax capacity levied ($.50 \times \$9,575 = \47.88). A formula that is equalized at 30% of the equalizing factor or 30% of the level of the basic formula is guaranteed to raise \$28.73 per actual pupil unit for each 1% of tax capacity levied ($.30 \times \$95.75 = \28.73).

Categorical
School District Funds



Adult Basic Education

Adult Basic Education (ABE) offers work force instruction, literacy tutoring, English proficiency for speakers or other languages, citizenship training, work readiness, corrections education and adult education for homeless people. ABE participants, must be over 16 years of age and not attending secondary or elementary education, to earn a high school diploma or equivalency certificate. Tuition and fees may not be charged to a learner for instruction. [124D.52, subd. 1-6]

Adult Basic Education Funding 1998-99

ABE Revenue = $[.65 \times \text{General Education Formula Allowance}] \times \text{program FTE}$

ABE Levy = $.13\% \times \text{Adjusted Net Tax Capacity (ANTC)}$

ABE State Aid = $\text{ABE Revenue} - \text{ABE Levy}$

Example Gopherville School District

Adjusted Net Tax Capacity (ANTC) = \$3,500,000

General Education Formula Allowance = \$3,530

Program FTE = 50

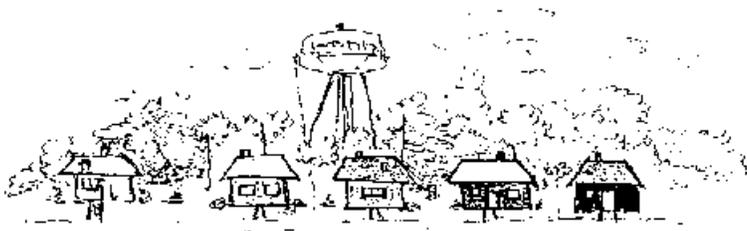
Total ABE Revenue = $[.65 \times \$3,530] \times 50$
= \$114,725

Total ABE Levy = $.13\% \times \$3,500,000$
= \$4,550

Total ABE State Aid = $\$114,725 - \$4,550$
= \$110,175

Minnesota school districts are also allocated federal adult education funds. The Gopherville school district example only exemplifies how *state* adult education dollars are distributed.

NOTE: Beginning in the 1999-2000 school year (FY 2000 or Pay 99), the ABE levy will be eliminated and replaced with an equal amount of state aid.



Adult Graduation Aid

The Adult Graduation Aid program is designed to attract and retain pupils, age 21 and over, into high school education programs and provide opportunities for them to earn high school diplomas. The Adult Graduation Aid program is offered at Area Learning Centers and admission to this program is free for up to two years or until the adult learner completes the required coursework. [124D.54]

Adult Graduation Aid Funding 1998-99

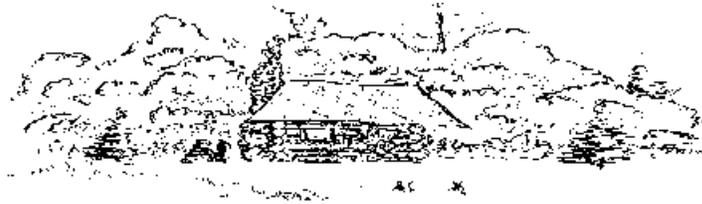
Adult Graduation Aid = $[.65 \times \text{General Education Formula Allowance}] \times \text{Average Daily Membership (ADM)} \times \text{Secondary Pupil Unit Weighting}$

Example

Gopherville School District

General Education Formula Allowance	=	\$3,530
Average Daily Membership	=	34
Secondary Pupil Unit Weighting	=	1.3
Total Adult Graduation Aid Revenue	=	$ [.65 \times \$3,530] \times 34 \times 1.3$
	=	$ \$2,295 \times 34 \times 1.3$
	=	\$101,417

If the state appropriation for Adult Graduation Aid is not adequate to fully fund the formula, the state aid formula allocation will be prorated among districts.



Adults with Disabilities

As a part of the Community Education program, districts may offer programs for adults with disabilities. The adults with disabilities program supports an array of activities such as: increasing public awareness of the roles of people with disabilities; classes specifically for adults with disabilities, outreach & marketing strategies to identify and encourage adults needing service; and services that meet consumer needs and enhance the role and contribution of people with disabilities in communities. [124D.19, subd 7 & 8, 124D.56]

Adults with Disabilities Program Funding 1998-99

- Adults with Disabilities Revenue: Districts may receive revenue equal to the the lesser of:
(a) \$60,000 or (b) the actual program expenditures.
- Adults with Disabilities State Aid: Districts may receive program aid equal to the lesser of:
(a) one half of the actual expenditures or (b)\$30,000.
- Adults with Disabilities Levy: Districts may levy up to the amount of state aid provided.

Example Gopherville School District

Adults with Disabilities program cost = \$50,000

Adults with Disabilities Program Revenue	=	\$50,000
Adults with Disabilities Program Aid	=	\$25,000
Adults with Disabilities Program Levy	=	\$25,000

A district may receive money from public and private sources to supplement revenue. Aid may not be reduced as a result of receiving additional funding from other sources.

Community Education

Community education programs are designed to provide the school district residents with the opportunity to utilize educational facilities and programs during non-school hours. Community Education programs may also be offered to K-12 students during the summer. Districts may charge fees for community education courses. In addition to the community education funding, districts are eligible for funding for early childhood family education programs. [124D.20. Subd. 1-10]

Community Education Funding 1998-99

Community Education Revenue is \$5.95 times the population of the district (per capita) or 1,335, whichever is greater.

A district is eligible for an additional \$1.00 per capita if it is implementing a youth development plan and youth service program.

A district must levy a tax capacity rate of 1.21% to be eligible for the full community education revenue.

Example Gopherville School District

Number of District Residents	=	7,000
Adjusted Net Tax Capacity (ANTC)	=	\$3,500,000
Community Education Revenue	=	\$5.95 per capita
Youth Service Revenue	=	\$1.00 per capita
Total Community Revenue	=	(Community Education Revenue + Youth Service) x the greater of: (a) the district population, or (b) 1,335.
	=	(\$5.95 + \$1.00) x 7,000
	=	\$6.95 x 7,000
	=	\$48,650
Total Community Education Levy	=	1.21% x ANTC
	=	.0121 x \$3,500,000
	=	\$42,350
Community Education Aid	=	Community Education Revenue - Community Education Levy
	=	\$48,650 - \$42,350
	=	\$6,300

NOTE: Beginning in the 1999-2000 school year (FY 2000 or Pay 1999), the community education levy will be reduced from 1.21% to .41% and replaced with an equal amount of state aid.



Early Childhood Family Education

A district that operates a community education program may offer early childhood family education as a part of community education program. Early childhood family education programs offer educational services to children between birth and kindergarten and to their families. The revenue for early childhood family education programs is \$101.25 times the number of children under age five in the school district or the minimum base of 150 children, whichever is greater. In FY 98, school districts that offer this program through community education will receive an additional \$10 of state aid, to be added to the \$101.25 per capita revenue formula allocation. [12D.135, subd 1-7]

Early Childhood Family Education Program Funding 1998-99

Early Childhood Family Education revenue equals:

\$101.25 x the greater of: (a) 150, or (b) number of children under age 5 in the district

Additional state aid equals:

\$10 x the greater of : (a) 150, or (b) number of children under age 5 in the district

Example

Gopherville School District

Number of children under age 5	=	376
Adjusted Net Tax Capacity	=	\$3,500,000
ECFE Tax Capacity Rate	=	.722%

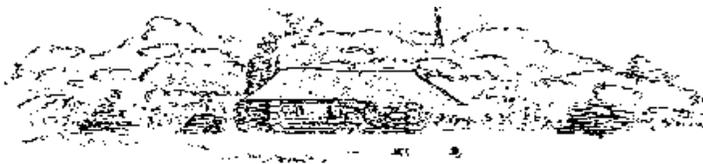
ECFE Revenue = \$101.25 x 376
= \$38,070

ECFE Levy = .722% x ANTC
= .00722 x \$3,500,000
= \$25,270

ECFE Aid = (ECFE revenue - ECFE levy) + (\$10 state aid x number of children under age 5 in the district or 150)
= (\$38,070 - \$25,270) + (\$10 x 376)
= \$12,800 + \$3,760
= \$16,560

A district may levy an additional \$1.60 per child under age 5 (or minimum of 150) for a parent education component including home visiting programs.

NOTE: Beginning in the 1999-2000 school year (FY 2000 or Pay 1999), the ECFE levy will be reduced from .722% to .45% of ANTC and replaced with an equal amount of state aid.



Learning Readiness

Districts may establish a Learning Readiness program for children ages 3.5 to 5 years. The purpose of this program is to enable children to prepare themselves to enter school with the necessary skills, behavior and family stability to be able to excel. [124D.15; 124D.16]

Learning Readiness Aid Program Funding 1998-99

Learning Readiness Aid = 50% of total aid x the ratio of the number of 4 year olds in the district to the number of 4 year olds in the state.

50% of total aid x the ratio of the number of pupils in the district from families eligible for free and reduced school lunch to the number of pupils in the state from families eligible for free and reduced school lunch.

Example Gopherville School District

Number of 4 year olds in the district = 109

Number of 4 year olds in the state = 71,000

Number of pupils in the district from families eligible for free & reduced lunches = 288

Number of pupils in the state from families eligible for free & reduced lunches = 213,000

Total State Aid = 10,316,000

Total L.R. Aid = [(109/71,000) x \$10,316,000 x 50%] + [(288/213,000) x \$10,316,000 x 50%]

= \$7,918 + \$6,974

= \$14,892

Extended Day/Disabled

Districts with a Community Education program may offer an Extended Day Program for children in kindergarten through grade 6 for the purposes of expanding learning opportunities. Districts are eligible for extended day revenue for the additional cost of providing services to children with disabilities or to children experiencing family or related problems of a temporary nature who participate in the extended day program. [124D.19, subd. 11, 124D.22]

Extended Day Revenue=	<u>Extended Day Program Funding 1997-98</u> approved additional cost of providing services to children with disabilities or children experiencing family or related problems of a temporary nature who participate in an extended day program.
Extended Day Levy =	extended day revenue x (a) the lesser of one; or (b) the ratio of the district's Adjusted Net Tax Capacity (ANTC) per pupil unit to \$3,700.
Extended Day Aid =	extended day revenue - extended day levy

Example Gopherville School District

Adjusted Net Tax Capacity (ANTC)	= \$21,000,000
Pupil Units	= 7,000
ANTC/Pupil Units	= \$21,000,000/7,000
	= 3,000
Equalizer	= \$3,700
Extended Day Levy Share	= 3,000/\$3,700
	= .8108
Extended Day Revenue	= \$29,000
Extended Day Levy	= \$29,000 x .8108
	= \$23,513
Extended Day Aid	= \$29,000 - \$23,513
	= \$5,487

Other Categorical Funds, 1998-99

1. ***GED Test Fee*** - A reimbursement of 60% of the costs of GED test fees but no more than \$20 per individual. [124D.55]

2. ***Health Screening Aid*** - Funding of \$25 per child for a developmental screening of children before they enter kindergarten is provided. [123.701]

3. ***Violence Prevention Grants*** - Violence prevention education grants are to develop and implement or continue a violence prevention program for students in kindergarten through grade 12 that can be integrated into the existing curriculum. Grant amounts may not exceed \$3 per actual pupil unit in the district in the prior year. [120B.23, subd. 1-4]

Other Non-Competitive,
Categorical Funds

Basic Sliding Fee Child Care (BSF)

Description State FY 99 allocation forBSF child care is \$50,751,000. BSF child care helps pay the child care costs of low income families who are not receiving MFIP-S child care assistance. [119B.03]
Federal Funds -- Yes
Grantees -- Counties
How the dollars are allocated There are two ways the state dollars are allocated: <i>Temporary Allocation of funds-</i> For the period from July 1, 1997 to December 31, 1998, each county must receive a minimum base equal to its original calendar year 1997 allocation. Any remaining funds must be allocated according to the following formula: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• two-thirds of the funds must be allocated in proportion to each county's original calendar year 1997 allocation for basic sliding fee to the total 1997 statewide BSF allocation.• one-third of the funds must be allocated in proportion to each county's reported waiting list to the total statewide waiting list. If there are funding increases within a calendar year, every county must receive an allocation at least equal and proportionate to its original allocation for the same time period. The remainder of the allocation must be recalculated to reflect the funding increase according to the temporary formula allocation outlined above and the statutory distribution formula listed below. <i>Allocation of Funds -</i> In every calendar year beginning January 1, each county is guaranteed funding equal to 90 percent of the allocation received in the preceding calendar year. From January 1, 1999 to December 31, 1999 each county's guaranteed floor must be equal to the original calendar 1998 allocation or its actual earnings, which ever is less. Any remaining BSF funds are allocated according to the following formula: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• one-third of the funds will be allocated in proportion to each county's total expenditures for the BSF program reported during the most recent calendar year to the statewide total BSF expenditures from the most recent calendar year.• one-third of the funds shall be allocated based on the number of children under age 13 in each county who are enrolled in general assistance medical care, medical assistance, and MinnesotaCare on December 31 from the preveious year.• one-third of the funds shall be allocated based on the number of children under age 13 who reside in the county from the previous year.

MFIP-S Child Care

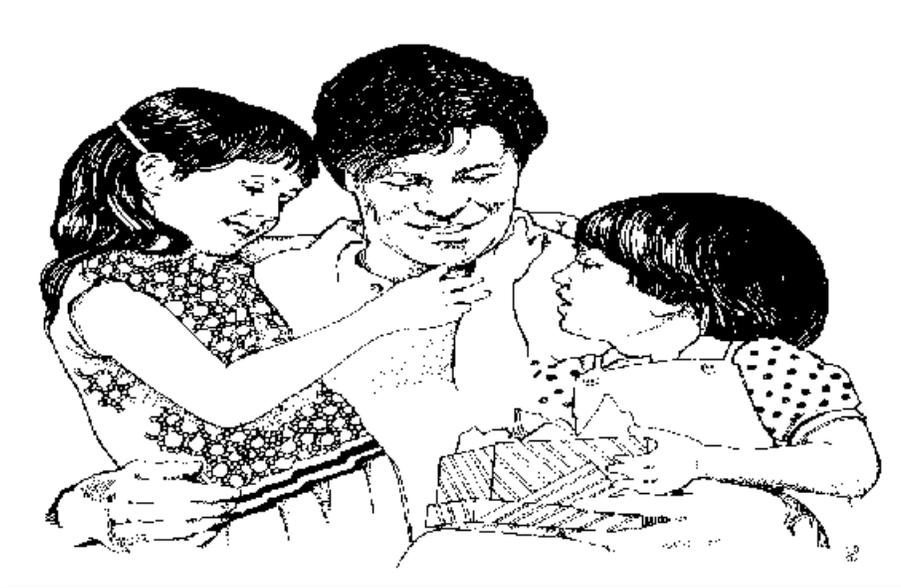
<p>Description</p> <p>State FY 99 allocation for MFIP-S child care is \$64,838,000. The MFIP-S child care program helps MFIP-S cash assistance families pay for child care. [119B.05]</p>
<p>Federal Funds -- Yes</p>
<p>Grantees -- Counties</p>
<p>How the dollars are allocated</p> <p>Reimbursement basis</p>

MN Economic Opportunity Grants (MEOG)

<p>Description</p> <p>State FY 99 allocation for MEOG is \$9,000,0000. MEOG funds provide assistance to community action agencies, Indian Reservation Governments and the Midwest Farmworker Employment and Training to help mitigate the effects of poverty by providing low-income citizens with opportunities to obtain skills, knowledge and motivation to become self-sufficient. [268.52]</p>
<p>Federal Funds -- yes/Community Service Block Grant (CSBG) funds are used cooperatively</p>
<p>Grantees -- Commununity Action Agencies (CAA), Indian Reservation Governments and the Midwest Farmworker Employment and Training</p>
<p>How the dollars are allocated</p> <p>MEOG funds are allocated annually. Total allocations for each entity are based on the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base funding amounts for CAA's and Indian Reservation Governments are determined by population. CAA's and Indian Reservation Governments with low-income populations up to 3,999, \$25,000; 4,000 to 23,999, \$50,000; and 24,000 and over, \$100,000. • All the remaining MEOG funding available after the base funding has been determined must be allocated to each agency and Indian reservations in proportion to the size of the poverty in the agencies' service area compared to the size of the population of the state. • Allocations of funds to the Midwest Farmworker Employment & Training may not exceed 3 percent of the total annual money available.

Head Start

<p>Description</p> <p>State FY 99 allocation is \$18,750,000. The Head Start Program is an anti-poverty program for preschool children from low-income families. This program is designed to meet the emotional, social, health, nutritional and psychological needs of low-income children and also promote economic self sufficiency of the parents. [268.912]</p>
<p>Federal Funds -- Yes. Head Start federal funds flow directly to grantees.</p>
<p>Grantees -- There are 34 Head Start grantees including: 23 community action agencies, and 3 single purpose agencies, 1 school district, and Indian Reservation Governments.</p>
<p>How the dollars are allocated</p> <p>Funding is allocated based on the grantees's share of federal Head Start funds and on the proportion of eligible children in the grantee service area who are not being currently served. Up to 11 percent of the funds may be appropriated annually for grants to local Head Start providers to provide funds for innovative programs designed to target Head Start resources to particular at risk-groups of children or to provide additional allowable services under Head Start Regulations. These funds are awarded on a competitive basis.</p>



Child Care Resource and Referral

Description

State FY 99 funding for this program is set aside in the child care development appropriation. The Child Care Resource and Referral Program connects families to quality, stable child care; recruits providers in targeted areas of need; assesses, coordinates and provide early childhood training to child care providers and centers in their area; and provides resources, information, and technical assistance to employer's, counties, and local communities to help build quality, stable child care options at the local level. [119B.221]

Federal Funds -- Yes

Grantees -- Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies

How the dollars are allocated

Funds are distributed to Resource and Referral Agencies by economic development regions based on the following factors:

- The number of children under 13 years of age needing child care in the service area;
- The geographic area served by the agency;
- The ratio of children under 13 years of age needing care to the number of licensed spaces in the service area;
- The number of licensed child care providers and extended day school age child care programs in the service area;
- other factors determined by the commissioner.



Family Service Collaboratives

<p>Description</p> <p>State FY 99 allocation is \$7,250,000. The Family Service Collaboratives program assists local communities to work with children and families, by creating an integrated local service delivery system for children and their families that coordinate service across agencies and is client centered. The system uses outcome based indicators to measure results for Minnesota's children and families [121.8355]</p>
<p>Federal Funds -- yes/ Local collaboratives have access to some federal funds.</p>
<p>Grantees -- Family service collaborative partners consist of a minimum of one school district, one county, one public health entity, and one community action agency. One of the collaborative partners acts as a fiscal agent for the collaborative.</p>
<p>How the dollars are allocated</p> <p>Collaboratives will submit an integrated local service directory plan to the Children's Cabinet for approval and funding.</p>

Part C (Formerly Part H)

<p>Description</p> <p>State FY 99 allocation is \$400. Part H Intragency Early Childhood Intervention Project is an interagency effort between the Minnesota Departments of Children, Families, and Learning, Health and Human Services. This program provides eligible young children with disabilities, from birth through age 2 and their families, with interagency services in their local communities developed through an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) process. [120.1701]</p>
<p>Federal Funds -- yes</p>
<p>Grantees -- State of Minnesota/Department of Children, Families and Learning</p>
<p>How the dollars are allocated</p> <p>State funds are allocated if federal funds are not sufficient.</p>

Hearing Impaired Adults

Description State FY 99 allocation is \$70,000. Hearing Impaired Adults state funds provide interpreters or note-takers services for adults with hearing impairments. [121.201]
Federal Funds -- No
Grantees -- Local school district adult education programs, adult technical college programs, and avocational educational programs sponsored by public/private community agencies.
How the dollars are allocated Reimbursement for services

Way To Grow

Description State FY 99 allocation is \$475,000. The Way to Grow program promotes the overall development and school readiness of children prebirth to age 6 by coordinating and improving access to community and neighborhood based services that support and assist all parents in meeting the health and developmental needs of their children at the earliest possible age. [121.835]
Federal Funds -- No
Grantees -- school districts, non-profit organizations, community action agencies, two or more governmental units organized under joint powers of agreement.
How the dollars are allocated Existing Way to Grow providers are allocated funds.

Food Shelf

Description State FY 99 allocation is \$1,250,000. The Food Shelf program provides funding to the Minnesota Food Shelf Association to distribute to qualifying food shelves. [268.55]
Federal Funds -- No
Grantees MN Food Shelf Association
How are the dollars allocated Funding is distributed to food shelf programs in proportion to the number of individuals served by each food shelf program.

Weatherization

Description State FY 99 allocation is zero. This program weatherizes individual dwellings units and improves the energy efficiency of furnaces for low-income persons. [268.837]
Federal Funds -- Yes
Grantees -- Community Action Agencies
How are the dollars allocated There is no formula allocation to distribute these funds in statute. However, DCFL is required by administrative rules to have a distribution formula. The distribution formula used by DCFL mimics the formula the federal weatherization plan which uses 1990 degree days and 1990 census data.

Energy Assistance

Description State FY 99 allocation is zero. The Energy Assistance Program provides funds to help low-income households meet the costs of home energy by paying a portion of their heating costs and providing energy conservation activities. [268.371]
Federal Funds -- Yes
Grantees -- Community Action Agencies
How the dollars are allocated Although there is no formula allocation in statute to distribute these funds, DCFL uses an allocation formula that mimics the federal allocation in the state's federal plan. Administrative funds are allocated using the state's last two years of households served and using local service territories as a percentage of the statewide total. Eighty percent of client heating assistance dollars are distributed to agencies based on their percentage of last years total to a statewide total of all heating assistance dollars spent. The remainder of heating assistance dollars are distributed on an as needed basis.

Liquid Petroleum (LP) Funds

Description State Liquid Petroleum funds are used to improve the energy efficiency of residential liquid propane gas heating equipment in low-income households and when necessary, provide weatherization services to those households. [239.785, subd. 6]
Federal Funds -- No
Grantees -- Weatherization Units in Community Action Agencies
How the dollars are allocated Although there is no formula allocation in statute to distribute these funds, DCFL still allocates these funds using an allocation formula. DCFL distributes the funds based on the number of Liquid Propane households served by the Energy Assistance Program (EAP) in the previous year. Each territory is provided with their percentage of the statewide total of all Liquid Propane households served with EAP.

Oil Program

Description Program funds are used to improve the energy efficiency of residential oil fired heating plants of low-income households and when necessary provide weatherization service to homes. [216B.241]
Federal Funds -- No
Grantees -- Weatherization units in Community Action Agencies.
How the dollars are allocated Although there is no formula allocation in statute to distribute these funds, DCFL still allocates these funds using a formula. DCFL distributes the funds based on the number of oil households served by Energy Assistance Program (EAP) in the previous year. Each service territory is provided with their percentage of the statewide total of all oil households served with EAP.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)

Description State FY 99 allocation is \$97,000. The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) creates mechanisms so that food can be provided to low-income Minnesotans. TEFAP state funding is a federal matching requirement. [268.55]
Federal Funds -- yes/food and funds
Grantee -- MN Food Bank Network
How the dollars are allocated State dollars provide a one-to-one administrative match to federal funds. Any remaining state funds go to buy food products.

Other Family and Early Childhood Education Funds

Alcohol Impaired Special Revenue Funds

State FY 99 special revenue allocation is \$200,000. Funds provide a match for two community collaborative projects for youth and children by regional organizations that are made up of a broad cross-section of public and private sector representatives to address specific community needs of children. A regional organization that receives a grant must provide a two to one match of non-state dollars. [171.29, subd. 2]

Children's Trust Fund

State FY 99 allocation is \$247,000. The Children's Trust Fund is designed to help prevent child abuse and provide education, resources to local prevention organizations. Private non-profit and public agencies may apply for competitive Children's Trust Fund grants. Federal Funds are also available. [119.10]

Transitional Housing

State FY 99 allocation is \$2,028,000. The Transitional Housing program provides homeless families and individuals a stable place to live and support services to learn self sufficiency skills. Housing and redevelopment authorities (HRAs), community action agencies (CAA), and other eligible non profit organizations may apply for these funds through a competitive request for proposal process. Although there is no allocation formula for transitional housing funds in statute, there is a requirement that at least one transitional housing programs be funded in the non- metropolitan area and at least two programs be funded in the seven-county metropolitan. Federal Funds have been sought over the years to be used cooperatively. [268.38]

Child Care Development Program (CCR&R)

State FY 98 allocation is \$1,865,000. Child Care Development funds services that improve the quality, availability and affordability of child care to Minnesota families. Each CCR&R program convenes a local proposal review advisory committee to review grants and make recommendations for funding. Funds are available for start-up, expansion and improvement of child care services; interim financing for new programs, program enrichment materials for children and provider training. [119B.21, subd.2]. Federal funds are also available for this program.

The total allocation of state general fund dollars among development regions is contingent on the following factors:

- the number of children under 13 years of age needing child care in the service area;
- the geographic area served by the agency;
- the ratio of children under 13 years of age needing child care to the number of licensed spaces in the service area.
- the number of licensed child care providers and extended day school age care programs in the service area; and
- other related factors determined by the commissioner

Lead Abatement Program

State FY 99 allocation is \$100,000. The Lead Abatement Program focuses on reducing the risk of toxic lead exposure. State funds for this program go to a non-profit organization, CLEARCorps, to provide a swab team services program to eligible organizations. [268.92].

Community Crime Prevention Grants

State FY 99 allocation is \$3,000,000. This program provides a variety of grant programs which focus on the reduction of violence and drug abuse. Federal funds are also available. [119A.25]

Abused Children Program

State FY 99 allocation is \$1,079,000. The Abused Children Program awards grants to programs which provide abused children's services. Public or private non profit agencies may apply for these funds. [119A.20, 119A.21]

After School Enrichment program

State FY 99 allocation is \$4,907,000. This program awards grants to selected neighborhoods and communities so that they may offer after-school programs for 9-13 year old children. Non profit community entities or local governments may apply. [119.31]

Male Responsibility

State FY 99 allocation is \$250,000. This program provides grants to parenting programs that collaborate with school districts to increase education, among you people and particularly males age 10 to 21, about parenting responsibilities and teen pregnancy prevention and crime. [126.84]

Family Visitation Facilities Program

State FY 99 government special revenue and general fund allocations for Family Visitation facilities are \$96,000 and \$200,000 respectively. Family Visitation Facilities provide a facility for a healthy environment for parents that separated or divorced and for parents of children in foster homes to visit with their children. Local non profits may apply for these funds to use existing facilities as family visitation centers. [256F.09]