



Minnesota Journal

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Funds follow students to schools, but may not stay there

Part one of two.

by Dana Schroeder

Reports under new state revenue reporting requirements for school districts suggest the difficulty of doing what many school reformers have long pushed for—sending the revenues to the schools where the students who have “earned” those revenues attend.

The issue takes on particular importance for schools with low-income students that get extra state money to help educate those students. It also is key to giving school sites more power in making their own budget decisions, an idea gaining strength in St. Paul and in other districts around

the country. (See accompanying story on page 5.)

A 1999 state law requires that general school revenues—including the per pupil amount raised through state aids and property taxes, operating referendum revenues, compensatory revenues (state money sent to schools whose students qualify for free or reduced-price lunches), funds for limited English proficiency (LEP) programs and certain state basic skills funds—must now initially be allocated by districts to the school sites where the students earning those revenues

attend. But it is merely a reporting requirement. The law does not require that the funds—with the exception of most compensatory and LEP funds—be spent at those schools. Districts are free to remove the rest of the funds from any school site and use them at another site or to pay for “districtwide” expenses as they see fit.

But the law also requires that—for the first time—districts report on those reallocations. So the public can see firsthand not only how much money is originally “earned” by school sites, but how districts

then reallocate money among schools and for various districtwide expenses from those school sites.

The reporting is broad, though, and requires only the reporting of the moving around of revenues. Districts do not have to report on how the reallocated revenues are spent.

The *Minnesota Journal* undertook a detailed analysis of these first revenue allocation reports for the Minneapolis and St. Paul school districts. Detailed charts for each school site in the two districts are included in this issue of the *Journal*. The reports cover the

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Hennepin finds trends to celebrate, others to watch

by Gary L. Cunningham and Lisa Thornquist

Hennepin County, like the rest of the region and nation, is booming. Employment is up, average wages are increasing and welfare enrollment is down. Crime rates have plummeted. Homeownership is at an all-time high, inflation is at an all-time low and property taxes are flat. The news is good, but underneath the good news, there is also reason for concern.

Two new reports look in depth at a variety of indicators of Hennepin County's well-being and at some key trends and change drivers affecting the county: *1999 Hennepin County Indicators of Commu-*

nity Sustainability, published jointly by Hennepin County and the United Way of Minneapolis; and a policy paper, *Hennepin County Change Drivers/Trend Analysis*, prepared by the County's Office of Planning and Development. These reports are intended to provide the public and policymakers with information regarding current conditions and trends as a tool to shape policies and establish priorities.

Some highlights from the reports:

Housing. A significant drop in the

Twin Cities' rental vacancy rate over the past 10 years, from six percent in 1990 to 1.6 percent in the first quarter of 1999, indicates that the demand for rental units has far outstripped the supply. Average rents in the Twin Cities increased five percent in 1998, while average wages increased by only 2.5 percent.

For rental housing at the low end of the market, most experts agree that vacancies are virtually nonexistent. The conditions in the rental housing market are reflected in the signifi-

cant increase in the numbers of people using homeless shelters. Women and children accounted for a disproportionate share of this increase. Statewide, the numbers of people in shelters increased by 127 percent from 1990 to 1998.

Between 1990 and 1999, the number of people in Hennepin County shelters has more than doubled, from 1,241 to 2,735 people. In the last year alone, Hennepin County homeless shelter usage increased by 22 percent.

Poverty. Participation by K-12 stu-

Continued on page 2

The 2001 Budget: Time for real meat on ‘Big Plan’

While we struggle through the last few weeks of the 2000 legislative session, the Ventura administration would be wise to start thinking ahead already. The next six months present a great opportunity for the Governor: preparing a proposed budget for the 2001 legislature. In Minnesota, the governor's midterm budget is the clearest way to present a set of priorities to the Legislature and the public. A booming economy and overflowing state coffers could be used for major reforms and forward-thinking investment. The same prosperity can also lead to complacency, presenting a big barrier to making serious changes.

David Kidwell, dean of the University of Minnesota's Carlson School of Management, has drawn some long overdue attention to the long-term risks facing Minnesota's currently booming economy. While things look good now, there are some blinking lights on Minnesota's economic dashboard. Developing the 2001 budget presents a great opportunity to engage in a dialogue about how to position the state for the future. Next year may be our best opportunity to point the direction for the future of the state: "Preparing Minnesota for the new economy without leaving anyone behind."

Of course, the 2001 legislative session is the last thing anybody wants to discuss in the closing weeks of the 2000 session. Yet, the next six months could be a critical opportunity to put together an agenda and build public support for a plan to

Viewpoint

by Lyle Wray

position Minnesota for the future. The Governor is at his best when he is rallying the public behind an issue. The next six months present a chance to put some real meat on his "Big Plan" and to move a clear set of proposals his administration has been discussing over the past year.

While there is an endless number of worthy causes for public support, here is a list based in part on some recent Citizens League studies (most of which are available in full on the net at www.citizensleague.net).

High-technology policy for the new economy. Kidwell's speech has brought some attention to this issue. Let's not miss the opportunity. The high-tech community is advancing some proposals and we need to move on the Citizens League recommendations for the Northstar Research Coalition and a strong virtual university presence.

At the same time, preparing Minnesota for the future requires that we take advantage of our current prosperity to tackle some major long-term problems. Some other strong ideas include:

Right start for all Minnesota's children. Programs that take care of early childhood are prudent investments that save money down the road. The Ventura Administration should look at the "best in class" programs for healthy starts for babies and children across the

country and propose sensible investments to move forward. Healthy baby programs, wider access to Head Start and pre-kindergarten programs are all key to long-term success, particularly for disadvantaged youngsters. Support to struggling parents is another very sound investment. We should be innovative in how we fund programs, with an emphasis on parent choice of programs and partnerships with the private sector and community-based organizations.

Higher standards and real graduation from K-12. For some groups in our core cities, barely half of ninth graders finish the 12th grade in four years. Even many who do finish school, based on social promotion, find themselves unprepared for the work world. We need to act aggressively to improve outcomes for students and there is no time to waste. RAND, in looking at youth at risk suggests strong investments in parent support and in direct incentives for schools and students to beat the current grim graduation rates.

Lifelong learning for a future workforce. We need to fundamentally rethink education and training. Oregon has shown the way by rethinking education in K-14 terms, instead of just K-12. We need to recognize that a family living-wage job requires at least two years of post-high school training or education. Anything less opens us to

long-term subsidies of housing, childcare and more. The Georgia Hope model of a two-year tuition free ride to public higher education for students with a B average in high school is a very promising start. While we may have good financial aid programs, we need to send a strong and simple message to students and parents that higher education is attainable. Better career guidance with such great innovations as www.iseek.org can help us avoid losing the non-college bound students at a frightening rate.

Smart training to make work pay. A recent study by the Educational Testing Service highlights the most promising way to help people transition from welfare to work: make work pay by giving people the skills they need to get meaningful jobs. The study found that up to two-thirds of welfare recipients could boost their earnings by as much as \$10,000 a year with a semester of targeted education or training. This kind of approach—thinking in terms of investments instead of subsidies—represents the new way we need to tackle human services issues in the years ahead.

Minnesotans need to react strongly to seize the moment and position us for the future. The Governor has a golden opportunity in the 2001 budget to provide bold leadership to take his Big Plan and turn it into a big reality for the state.

Lyle Wray is executive director of the Citizens League.

Economy. The labor shortage stands out as one of the most challenging issues facing our community. Between 2000 and 2010, the projected job growth for Hennepin County is slightly higher than the projected growth in the working-age population (ages 24 to 64). But after 2010, the number of people in the working-age group begins to drop significantly. While the labor shortage creates opportunities for many residents who have had difficulty finding jobs, it impedes employers from having the ability to expand their businesses and compete.

A report by the Milken Institute

ranked the top 315 metro areas in the U.S. in four measures of the high-tech economy. The Minneapolis-St. Paul area ranked 32nd among the 315 metro areas in terms of its high-tech real output and concentration of high-tech industries. It ranked 85th in terms of its "location quotient," which compares the value of its high-tech output as a share of total output to the national average. The Minneapolis-St. Paul area ranked 22nd out of the 315 metro areas in terms of its percentage of national real output, but ranked 133rd in its relative output growth between 1990 and 1998, falling behind the U.S.

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Trends

Continued from page 2

average. Overall, the Twin Cities was ranked slightly below the nation as a whole in terms of its relative technology advantage.

Health care. The wholesale price of prescription drugs in Minnesota has increased significantly, rising 16.8 percent between 1997 and 1998. Cost increases have resulted in higher health insurance premiums and co-payments. The high cost of prescription drugs is contributing to an increase in uninsured individuals who cannot afford private health coverage.

The number of uninsured visits to Hennepin County Medical Center emergency rooms increased by 17 percent in 1998 and continues to rise, after remaining stable for a number of years. Approximately \$6.2 million dollars of free care was provided by the Hennepin County Medical Center to individuals residing outside of Hennepin County in 1999. Estimates indicate the Medical Center provided a total of \$31 million in uncompensated care for residents and non-residents in 1999.

A 1997 survey by the Hennepin County Community Health Department estimated that 8.6 percent of the county's adult population was uninsured. Health insurance coverage for low-income

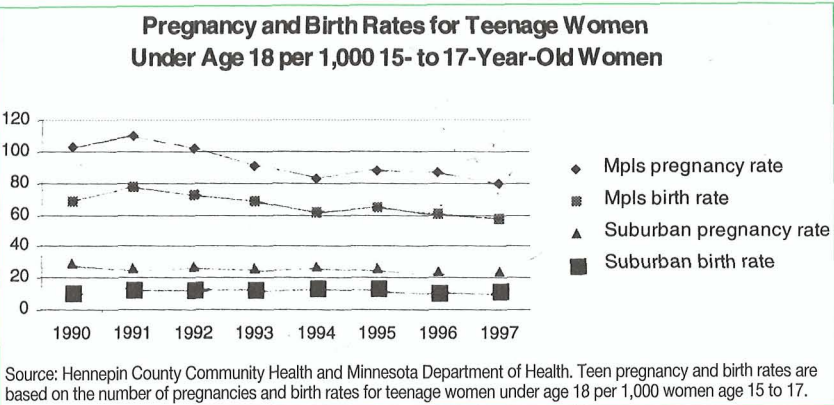
people (less than \$15,000/year) increased slightly from 1993-94 through 1995-96, while coverage for people with higher incomes (over \$25,000/year) declined slightly in the same period. A more recent national study by The Commonwealth Fund found that one-third of full-time workers with incomes less than \$35,000 per year was uninsured at some time in the past year.

Family Structure. Nationally, the divorce rate rose during the '70s, '80s and '90s and finally stabilized in 1997. The birth rate to unmarried women has increased from 29.4 per 1,000 unmarried women in 1980 to 43.8 in 1990 and 45.1 in 1995. In Minnesota, the number of single-parent families is projected to continue to grow for the foreseeable future, but the rate of growth is expected to slow by 2020.

Teenage pregnancy and birth rates have dropped in Hennepin County over the past six years, after reaching their highest levels in 1991. (See accompanying chart.) The decline in pregnancy and birth rates has been more dramatic in Minneapolis, which in 1997 still had a teen birth rate nearly five times higher than suburban Hennepin County.

The heads of households of 40 percent of Minnesota's MFIP (welfare) families and 47 percent of Hennepin County's MFIP families started as teenaged parents. If the teen birth rate continues to decrease and the rate of growth of single-parent families declines, as expected, the number of public assistance applicants could continue to fall (depending on the state of the economy).

The number of children in Hennepin County reported to be vic-



tims of child abuse or neglect rose dramatically between 1990 and 1993, from 5,115 allegations in 1990 to 10,736 allegations in 1993. The number of substantiated child abuse cases rose during this period, as well, from 2,072 to 3,542. Since 1993, the number of substantiated cases has continued to increase, peaking in 1997 at 3,721 and declining in 1998 to 3,290 cases.

The number of children in substitute care increased between 1987 and 1994, which mirrors the increase in the number of children found to be abused and neglected. But in 1995, the number of children in substitute placements decreased for the first time in more than a decade. This decline has continued.

Measuring progress. Many of the indicators and trends highlighted here are moving in the right direction. A few demonstrate that not all boats are rising with the tide. In addition, it's clear that several indicators bear watching.

Analysis of changes that drive trends in Hennepin County is meant to help formulate a point of view about the future, not to predict it. Given the significant changes in some of our old signposts (inflation, labor, crime and housing), old models of linear thinking and analysis are only one part of the equation in the new knowledge-

based economy, where the world has become more complex, interdependent, discontinuous and unpredictable.

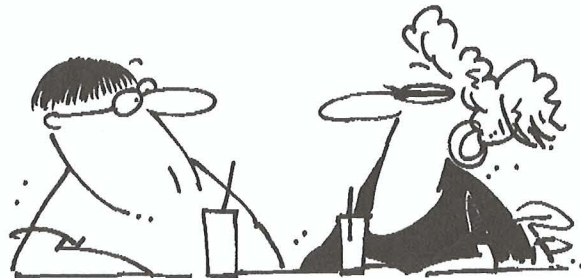
However, it is important for us to keep an eye on the rear-view mirror as a means of measuring our progress and evaluating the impact of public-policy choices.

Gary L. Cunningham is director and Lisa Thornquist, Ph.D., is a principal planning analyst for the Office of Planning and Development for Hennepin County. Copies of 1999 Hennepin County Indicators of Community Sustainability and Hennepin County Change Drivers/Trend Analysis are available by calling 612-348-4466 or online at www.co.hennepin.mn.us/opd/him.

Editor's Note: Because of space constraints, there will be no "On Balance" roundup of editorial opinions this month.

Clarification

An astute reader noted that a paragraph in the March 14 *Minnesota Journal* story "Teacher salary raises bring program cuts" was unclear as to how the recent Legislative Auditor's report on school finance had made an adjustment for inflation in order to compare teacher salaries between 1989 and 1999. The Auditor's report adjusted 1989 salaries to 1999 dollars in order to make the comparisons. So the 1989 salary of \$27,334 mentioned in the article had already been converted to 1999 dollars before it was compared with two possible 1999 salaries of \$33,469 (22 percent increase over the inflation-adjusted 1989 salary) and \$41,686 (53 percent increase over the inflation-adjusted 1989 salary).



"...I need an inexpensive place to live...I need a better job with benefits...and I'm getting older. I guess you could say I'm trendy!"

Services needed now to help move people to jobs

Most discussions of transportation policy in the Twin Cities focus on the challenges faced by the car-owning majority of our region's residents. Should we pursue transit strategies that get commuters out of their cars or should we build wider freeways to make it easier for them to get where they want to go?

Some residents of our region, however, don't have the luxury of worrying about long ramp meter waits or congested freeways. Those who lack reliable transportation face the more basic challenge of getting around for purposes of work, education and recreation. A recent series of Citizens League Mind-Opener breakfast meetings examined this sometimes overlooked area of transportation policy.

Getting from 'Welfare to Work'
In our lush regional economy, transportation stands as a conspicuous barrier to employment. Individuals trying to move from welfare to work, in particular, face major transportation challenges in participating in employment services, arranging for day care, taking part in training and, of course, getting to work.

Clarence Shallbetter, a researcher at the Metropolitan Council, has been examining the transportation needs of individuals moving from welfare to work in the context of developing a regional plan for increasing access to work opportunities. His work to date points out some critical gaps in the existing transit system, while also suggesting some possible opportunities for improvement.

Shallbetter told the Citizens League on March 21 that about half the individuals who participate in the Minnesota Family Investment Plan (MFIP), the state's welfare program for families with children, live in areas that are "somewhat concentrated." These areas include north Minneapolis, the area south of downtown Minneapolis and a ring of neighborhoods around downtown Saint Paul. "All of the others are highly scattered throughout the suburbs and the remainder of [Minneapolis and Saint Paul]," Shallbetter said.

While many entry-level jobs are located in the downtowns of Minneapolis and Saint Paul, the

by Dave Chadwick

majority of our region's jobs are widely dispersed. Major areas of concentration include the I-494 corridor in Bloomington and Richfield and southwestern and northwestern Hennepin County. "Hennepin County is really the job base of this region, both the suburban areas and Minneapolis," Shallbetter observed.

Individuals living in the center cities and working downtown are

*"For the most part, the population we're talking about has got to move now—in the near term."
—Metropolitan Council researcher Clarence Shallbetter*

well served by existing transit. "The question is what do you do when those two downtowns don't generate enough jobs—and they don't—to satisfy this entire population," Shallbetter said. Job seekers living in the center cities need access to suburban job centers and suburban residents need greater access to job sites around the region. Unfortunately, existing transit service fails to connect many job seekers with employment opportunities within the confines of a reasonable commute.

Shallbetter's research suggests a range of policy responses, starting with maintaining existing regular route transit service for those individuals who can find work close to home. Extending and improving regular service to some of the closer suburban job concentrations is another promising approach. Transit planners should also consider small-group service to targeted areas and carpool arrangements for scattered suburban locations. Finally, more should be done to improve information and brokerage services to make service more efficient.

One central challenge, however, is acting quickly enough to help the people who need jobs right away. "For the most part, the population we're talking about has got to move now—in the near term," noted Shallbetter. "They've got 2 1/2 years left on their eligibility for the receipt of federal and state welfare assistance." Large-scale infrastructure changes and projects might make sense down the road,

but they will not do much for the immediate needs of low-income job seekers, he said.

United Way promoting self-sufficiency
As a major funder of social services, United Way of Minneapolis has first-hand experience helping people overcome barriers to self-sufficiency. After years of hearing about transportation problems from their partner agencies, United Way decid-

ed in 1998 to examine the issue as one of their basic service responsibilities. Drawing on the public, private and nonprofit sectors, the agency assembled a committee of individuals with extensive experience in the transportation of both people and goods.

Their conclusion? "No car equals no self-sufficiency," summarized Ken Wilcox, chair of the committee, speaking to the League on March 28. "Over and over again, this group came to the conclusion that if you don't have a car, and you have some problems in your life, they are going to be vastly harder to cope with." A lack of reliable, convenient transportation limits individuals in both the use of social services and the everyday activities that many of us take for granted.

At the same time, their research also identified an extensive amount of previously undocumented "specialty transportation" that falls between private automobiles and large vehicle public systems. This category includes volunteer drivers, agency-funded taxi service, school buses and vans owned by a range of community-based organizations.

Unfortunately, these specialty services operate largely independent of each other and with little coordination. "Often we heard that people didn't even know that some of these specialty transportation services were available," Wilcox noted, "or agencies didn't know how to access some of the assets that were available from other agencies."

Based on their research, United Way has decided to devote additional resources to two priority areas: expanding access to private cars for program clients and developing the specialty transportation system. Last year the agency funded five pilot projects to look at ways to improve the coordination of vehicles and schedules among partner agencies. An additional million dollars have been set aside for continued work over the next two years.

DARTS: Expanding role in suburbs
Dakota Area Resources and Transportation for Seniors (DARTS) was established in 1974 to provide services and transportation to seniors in what was then a very rural part of the metropolitan area. Almost from the beginning, the agency has also been involved in providing transportation and other services to people with disabilities.

In recent years, DARTS has further expanded its mission in the fast-growing suburban region. According to Executive Director Dick Graham, who was to speak to the League's April 4 breakfast, the agency had developed a "unique position in the community" after 25 years of service, making it a natural provider of specialty transportation service for a range of needs.

As part of their expanded mission, DARTS is undertaking a number of projects to eliminate transportation as a barrier to work. The agency currently leads the Dakota County Welfare to Work Transportation Collaborative, housing a staff person and providing leadership to the region's efforts. DARTS has conducted pilot projects to provide transportation service, including suburb-to-suburb service to get people to jobs and demonstrate "reverse-commute" strategies. DARTS is also working with United Way to provide logistical and technical support to specialty transportation services in Minneapolis. "With one foot in social services delivery and one foot in transit, we're in a unique position to offer some help," noted Graham.

Dave Chadwick is a research associate at the Citizens League.

Schools

Continued from page 1

1999-2000 school year and were at the state on Jan. 30. While the numbers are to be viewed as a first round, since this is the first year districts have undertaken the reporting, they show some interesting trends—and some differences in the reallocation practices between Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Initial allocation
Table 1 analyzes the initial revenue allocations to each of the 113 school sites and programs in Minneapolis. Table 1A analyzes the same information for 127 school sites and programs in St. Paul.

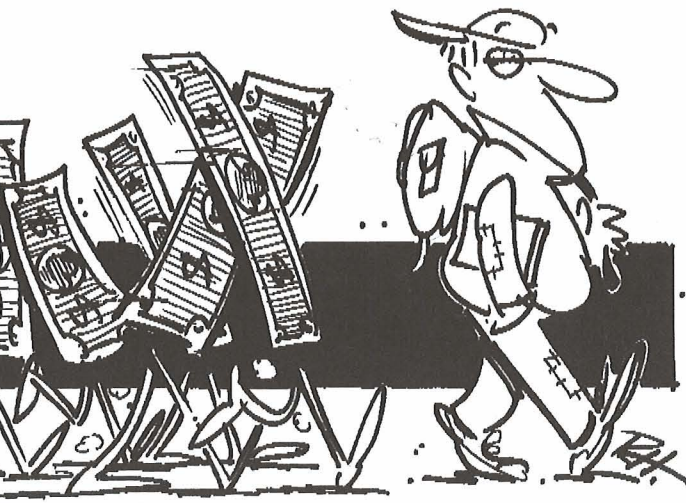
As the tables show, the initial allocation of general revenues totals \$329.0 million in Minneapolis and \$271.8 million in St. Paul. The allocations among the sites vary widely (as does enrollment). The highest allocation in Minneapolis is \$11.3 million to Roosevelt High School and in St. Paul \$12.6 million to Harding High School. Both these schools received high amounts of compensatory revenue, state funds allocated to schools based on the number and concentration of low-income students

who qualify for free and reduced-price lunches—\$1.6 million to Harding and nearly \$2 million to Roosevelt.

The variance is considerably less compared on a per pupil basis. (Technically, the comparison uses Adjusted Marginal Cost Pupil Units, or AMCPUs, which are weighted differently for students in different grades. See explanation in footnote to Table 1.) The per pupil-unit initial allocation is \$5,169 in St. Paul and \$5,936 in Minneapolis.

Part of the reason for the higher per pupil-unit revenues in Minneapolis is its extra local referendum revenue, which St. Paul does not have. Minneapolis also receives more state compensatory revenue—\$58.2 million in Minneapolis, compared to \$47.6 million in St. Paul.

In both districts compensatory revenue makes up nearly 18 percent of the total initial revenue allocation to school sites. The percentage of each site's initial revenue allocation made up of compensatory revenue varies widely in both districts, as Tables 1 and 1A show.



"Wherever thou goest?"

Reallocation
Minneapolis reports much more reallocating of funds away from the original sites than does St. Paul. St. Paul does more reallocating of funds among school sites (\$8.6 million) than Minneapolis (\$5.4 million). But that pales in comparison to the net of \$175.6 million that Minneapolis reallocates from school sites for districtwide purposes. St. Paul, meanwhile, reallocates

only \$17.9 million for districtwide purposes.

Some of these districtwide funds clearly come back to the school sites (to pay principals' salaries, for example). But the report suggests that Minneapolis—at least for now—keeps much more control of spending at the district level, while St. Paul is preparing for the school-based budgeting it intends to implement during the 2000-01 school year.

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Milwaukee, St. Paul schools to get spending authority

by Ted Kolderie

Milwaukee is moving decisively this spring to allocate revenue by school and to give its schools the authority to decide how that revenue is spent. Late in February the new school board voted to put 95 percent of the operating money under the control of the schools, with the school then "buying back" certain services from central district administration.

This is major. Milwaukee is a big district. With over 100,000 students, it is bigger than Minneapolis and Saint Paul combined.

The schools' decisions this spring will also include decisions about how to deal with a \$32 million shortfall in revenue, caused by a failure of the (old) board in 1998 to levy the full amount authorized by law.

Revenue is allocated by school, much as it is under the 1999 state law in Minnesota: a basic per-pupil amount, weighted for non-English-speaking pupils and with a weighting for poverty that runs through a categorical program for class-size reduction in schools with high concentrations of kids eligible for the free or

reduced-price lunch program.

"The bad news," says Superintendent Spencer Korte, "is that there is less money to do anything with. The good news is that our schools have much more say about what they do with their money." Korte was a principal in the district and was appointed superintendent by the new board a year ago.

In Milwaukee, as elsewhere, middle-class schools have fought the allocation of revenue to schools, weighted for poverty. Under the old system of lobbying for revenues, these schools have gotten larger budgets for their special programs.

Seattle had a similar experience when it tried to introduce its "weighted student formula": raising revenues to schools in low-income areas, as it dropped its cross-district busing program. Protests from the magnet schools forced the board to a new allocation, in which only half the total revenue passes through the weighted-student formula.

Saint Paul is likely to encounter the problem as it introduces school-based budgeting this coming school year. Saint Paul has gone to the Legislature, and to the courts, arguing it needs more money to meet the needs of its high-cost, low-income students. The question is whether it will follow the same principle now as it allocates money among its own schools.

Minnesota law intends for more money to be spent in the schools that low-income kids attend. The formula is deliberately tilted in their direction. State law requires that the so-called "compensatory revenues" remain at the schools where the kids eligible for free and reduced-price lunch are enrolled. But the general authority left with school boards to reallocate and expend as they wish means that the question remains whether a district like St. Paul will, in fact, treat its own low-income schools as it asks the state to treat the district. That's what's at issue in the budgeting round now under way, both in Saint Paul and in Milwaukee.

Ted Kolderie is contributing editor of the Minnesota Journal.

26 47 \$1,315,433 8 \$1,318 47 23.4% SOURCE FOR ALL TABLES: Minnesota Dept. of Children, Families & Learning

	1999-00 total AMCPU*	Total initial allocation** to each school	Rank by initial alloc.	Total initial allocation per AMCPU*	Rank by initial alloc. per AMCPU	Compensa- tory Revenues#	Rank by Compem. Rev.	Comp. Rev. per AMCPU	Rank by Compem. Rev. per AMCPU	Comp. Rev. as % of initial allocation		1999-00 total AMCPU*	Total initial allocation** to each school	Rank by initial alloc.	Total initial allocation per AMCPU*	Rank by initial alloc. per AMCPU	Compensa- tory Revenues#	Rank by Compem. Rev.	Comp. Rev. per AMCPU	Rank by Compem. Rev. per AMCPU	Comp. Rev. as % of initial allocation
St. Paul School Sites (127 sites)											St. Paul School Sites (127 sites)										
TOTAL	\$52,577.76	\$271,774,824		\$5,169		\$47,586,854		\$905		17.5%											
Elementary Schools											Senior Highs										
ADAMS MAGNET EL.	662.66	\$2,970,953	39	\$4,483	107	\$132,293	70	\$200	110	4.5%	ARLINGTON LRN.YR. PRG.	39.98	\$172,027	96	\$4,303	109	\$8,566	111	\$214	107	5.0%
AMERICAN INDIAN/ MOUNDS PK											ARLINGTON SR.	1,748.11	\$8,927,033	5	\$5,107	77	\$1,533,155	4	\$877	78	17.2%
AMES EL.	368.27	\$2,141,248	53	\$5,814	38	\$605,389	33	\$1,844	30	28.3%	CENTRAL SR.	2,678.10	\$11,556,222	2	\$4,315	108	\$540,746	36	\$202	109	4.7%
BATTLE CREEK MAGNET EL.	555.44	\$2,049,281	34	\$5,157	52	\$610,795	31	\$1,838	23	29.9%	COMO PARK SR.	1,926.12	\$9,877,094	3	\$5,128	75	\$1,537,419	3	\$798	84	15.6%
BENJ. E. MAYS MAGNET	578.31	\$3,072,011	35	\$5,312	69	\$664,245	29	\$1,149	60	19.6%	HARDING SR.	2,586.21	\$12,639,408	1	\$4,887	87	\$1,578,154	1	\$610	89	12.5%
BRIDGE VIEW SP. ED.	113.33	\$558,032	76	\$4,924	85	\$99,751	75	\$890	77	17.9%	HIGHLAND PARK SR.	1,636.03	\$7,552,783	6	\$4,617	99	\$863,408	30	\$405	99	8.8%
CAPITOL HILL MAGNET	1,088.49	\$4,516,020	19	\$4,149	113	\$53,755	87	\$49	117	1.2%	HUMBOLDT SR.	1,255.81	\$6,562,143	7	\$5,225	70	\$1,143,699	12	\$911	74	17.4%
CHELSEA HEIGHTS MAG.	674.77	\$3,097,239	33	\$4,590	101	\$267,137	54	\$396	101	8.6%	JOHNSON SR.	1,914.76	\$9,328,519	4	\$4,872	88	\$1,223,456	11	\$639	88	13.1%
CHEROKEE HEIGHTS MAG.	592.67	\$3,572,353	26	\$6,028	29	\$953,730	15	\$1,609	34	26.7%	Special Programs										
COMO PARK EL.	800.49	\$4,840,252	15	\$6,047	28	\$1,352,817	6	\$1,690	27	27.9%	A. G. A. P. E.	129.99	\$744,324	70	\$5,726	44	\$167,889	66	\$1,292	51	22.6%
CROSSROADS MONTESSORI	118.16	\$634,223	72	\$5,367	66	\$138,308	69	\$1,171	57	21.8%	A.L.C. COM. SCHOOL	196.79	\$802,951	69	\$4,080	119	\$2,322	119	\$12	120	0.3%
DAYTONS BLUFF EL.	514.16	\$3,356,783	28	\$6,529	16	\$1,106,695	13	\$2,152	12	33.0%	A.L.C. CREATIVE ARTS	136.52	\$567,756	73	\$4,159	112	\$17,741	104	\$130	112	3.1%
DOWNTOWN KINDERGARTEN	13.92	\$64,274	116	\$4,617	98	\$8,261	113	\$593	92	12.9%	A.L.C. EVENING H.S.	36.28	\$146,524	107	\$4,039	120	\$1,256	120	\$35	119	0.9%
EAST CONSOLIDATED EL.	777.98	\$5,036,300	13	\$6,474	17	\$1,570,388	2	\$2,019	14	31.2%	A.L.C. FACE TO FACE	7.98	\$31,953	123	\$4,004	123	\$0	122	\$0	122	0.0%
EASTERN HEIGHTS EL.	532.71	\$2,743,941	41	\$5,153	72	\$503,742	40	\$946	69	18.4%	A.L.C. HUBB PROGRAM	42.73	\$192,994	94	\$4,517	105	\$15,989	106	\$374	105	8.3%
EASTSIDE WRKPLCE KODGN	23.10	\$93,166	113	\$4,033	121	\$152	121	\$7	121	0.2%	A.L.C. LEAP	193.09	\$1,043,701	68	\$5,405	62	\$175,883	64	\$911	73	16.9%
EXPO/HARRIET BISHOP CTR	725.94	\$3,583,242	25	\$4,936	84	\$433,237	45	\$597	91	12.1%	ADULT DIPLOMA PROG.	0.05	\$200	126	\$4,000	126	\$0	122	\$0	122	0.0%
FARNSWORTH EL.	571.92	\$3,043,350	36	\$5,321	68	\$536,178	38	\$938	71	17.6%	ALC FRESH START	100.00	\$511,745	78	\$5,117	76	\$94,414	77	\$944	70	18.4%
FOUR SEASONS EL.	330.20	\$1,781,650	64	\$5,396	65	\$381,994	49	\$1,157	59	21.4%	ALC GATEWAY	39.71	\$162,062	100	\$4,081	118	\$3,046	118	\$77	116	1.9%
FRANKLIN MAGNET EL.	395.46	\$2,491,566	46	\$6,300	20	\$735,512	24	\$1,860	21	29.5%	ARLINGTON HOUSE SP ED	6.84	\$51,141	120	\$7,477	9	\$22,842	100	\$3,339	9	44.7%
FRENCH IMMERSION/HLAND.	57.15	\$235,791	88	\$4,126	115	\$5,672	115	\$99	113	2.4%	BOOTH BROWN HOUSE	6.06	\$47,186	122	\$7,786	8	\$22,842	101	\$3,769	8	48.4%
FROST LAKE MAGNET EL.	557.52	\$3,008,900	38	\$5,397	64	\$498,783	42	\$896	75	16.6%	BOYS TOWN TOWN	77.87	\$446,026	80	\$5,728	40	\$127,915	72	\$1,643	31	28.7%
GALTIER MAGNET EL.	360.84	\$2,014,625	56	\$5,583	49	\$503,514	41	\$1,395	44	25.0%	BUSH MEMORIAL	13.66	\$128,033	109	\$9,373	4	\$73,094	81	\$5,351	4	57.1%
GROVELAND PARK EL.	534.60	\$2,464,265	47	\$4,610	100	\$215,438	58	\$403	100	8.7%	E D DAYTONS BLUFF	9.99	\$61,701	118	\$6,176	22	\$21,700	102	\$2,172	11	35.2%
HANCOCK/HAMLIN MAG.	579.26	\$3,231,929	30	\$5,579	51	\$691,922	27	\$1,194	55	21.4%	EARLY CHILD. INTERVENTION	22.86	\$91,533	114	\$4,004	125	\$0	122	\$0	122	0.0%
HAYDEN HEIGHTS EL.	628.06	\$3,477,457	27	\$5,537	54	\$728,393	25	\$1,160	58	20.9%	EARLY ED. EXPO/H. BISHOP	37.89	\$171,397	97	\$4,524	104	\$19,682	103	\$519	95	11.5%
HIGHLAND PARK EL.	253.29	\$1,386,802	66	\$5,475	58	\$315,410	51	\$1,245	53	22.9%	EARLY ED.HIGHWOOD HILLS	29.02	\$159,485	101	\$5,496	56	\$43,286	93	\$1,492	40	27.1%
HIGHWOOD HILLS EL.	477.58	\$2,451,672	48	\$5,134	73	\$441,764	43	\$925	72	18.0%	EARLY EDUCATION-HILL	41.26	\$233,469	89	\$5,658	46	\$68,260	84	\$1,654	29	29.2%
HILL. MONTESSORI	499.38	\$2,312,319	50	\$4,630	97	\$183,459	63	\$367	106	7.9%	EARLY ED-RIVERVIEW	10.54	\$50,769	121	\$4,817	89	\$8,566	112	\$813	83	16.9%
HOMECROFT EL.	197.23	\$1,077,638	67	\$5,464	59	\$209,171	60	\$1,061	67	19.4%	EARLY EDUCATION-RONDO	118.73	\$562,776	75	\$4,740	92	\$87,371	79	\$736	87	15.5%
JACKSON MAGNET EL.	459.49	\$2,731,576	42	\$5,945	32	\$699,256	26	\$1,522	39	25.6%	EARLY ED-WHELOCK	68.67	\$335,721	83	\$4,889	86	\$60,760	85	\$885	76	18.1%
LCD ALLDAY BILINGUAL											ECSE INCLUSION	40.04	\$164,290	99	\$4,103	116	\$3,122	117	\$78	115	1.9%
KG/HOMECROFT	21.21	\$187,948	95	\$8,861	6	\$85,658	80	\$4,039	7	45.6%	EISENMENGER/BATTLE CRK	26.44	\$147,579	106	\$5,582	50	\$41,116	94	\$1,555	37	27.9%
LINWOOD A+ MAGNET EL.	359.16	\$1,815,529	62	\$5,055	80	\$300,144	53	\$836	80	16.5%	EISENMENGER/										
LONGFELLOW MAGNET EL.	566.17	\$3,138,642	31	\$5,544	53	\$739,091	23	\$1,305	50	23.5%	EL DORADO/E CON	37.53	\$215,026	92	\$5,729	42	\$60,531	86	\$1,613	33	28.2%
MANN EL.	391.29	\$1,818,433	61	\$4,647	95	\$154,488	68	\$368	102	8.5%	EISENMENGER/HANCOCK	39.13	\$230,357	90	\$5,887	36	\$71,952	82	\$1,839	22	31.2%
MAXFIELD MAGNET EL.	535.12	\$3,129,999	32	\$5,849	37	\$892,742	18	\$1,695	28	28.5%	EISENMENGER/MAXFIELD	29.37	\$168,378	98	\$5,733	41	\$50,252	88	\$1,711	26	29.8%
MISSISSIPPI MAGNET EL.	560.87	\$3,032,937	37	\$5,408	61	\$583,842	34	\$1,041	68	19.3%	EISENMENGER/RONDO	26.00	\$153,801	105	\$5,915	34	\$49,110	89	\$1,889	19	31.9%
MONROE COMMUNITY	745.57	\$4,025,149	22	\$5,399	63	\$844,164	21	\$1,132	61	21.0%	EISENMENGER/WEBSTER	27.84	\$155,500	102	\$5,585	48	\$43,400	92	\$1,559	36	27.9%
MUSEUM MAGNET	379.57	\$1,931,496	57	\$5,089	78	\$308,633	52	\$813	82	16.0%	EL. AUTISTIC/BATTLE CRK EL.	21.18	\$101,528	112	\$4,794	90	\$12,868	109	\$608	90	12.7%
NEW ARRIVALS EL.	100.13	\$521,430	77	\$5,208	71	\$118,778	73	\$1,186	56	22.8%	EL. TARGETED SERVICES	727.78	\$2,990,469	40	\$4,027	122	\$0	122	\$0	122	0.0%
NOKOMIS MONTESSORI/MG	458.09	\$2,170,000	51	\$4,737	93	\$193,015	61	\$421	97	8.9%	FCAS/DAY TREATMENT	28.42	\$120,989	111	\$4,257	110	\$5,139	116	\$181	111	4.2%
NORTH END EL.	856.61	\$5,117,209	12	\$5,967	31	\$1,372,005	5	\$1,600	35	26.8%	FISCAL HOST	4.74	\$271,374	87	\$57,252	1	\$252,288	55	\$53,225	1	93.0%
PARKWAY EL.	720.99	\$4,366,522	21	\$6,056	26	\$1,243,252	10	\$1,724	25	28.5%	FOCUS BEYOND	400.44	\$1,636,285	65	\$4,086	117	\$14,314	107	\$36	118	0.9%
PHALEN LAKE EL.	727.77	\$4,557,392	16	\$6,262	21	\$1,296,093	9	\$1,781	24	28.4%	HOME/HOSPITAL INSTR.	2.86	\$27,461	124	\$9,602	12	\$15,989	105	\$5,591	3	58.2%
PROSPERITY HEIGHTS EL.	357.84	\$2,164,115	52	\$6,048	27	\$583,118	35	\$1,630	32	26.9%	JUV. HORIZONS (WILDER)	8.35	\$74,550	115	\$8,928	5	\$41,116	96	\$4,924	5	55.2%
RANDOLPH HEIGHTS EL.	399.45	\$1,880,886	59	\$4,709	94	\$227,773	57	\$570	93	12.1%	JUV. SERVICE CENTER	65.60	\$445,227	82	\$6,787	14	\$171,315	65	\$2,612	10	38.5%
RIVERVIEW MAGNET EL.	312.64	\$1,784,116	63	\$5,707	45	\$414,849	46	\$1,327	46	23.3%	LEAD ALC	38.60	\$154,558	104	\$4,004	124	\$0	122	\$0	122	0.0%
ROOSEVELT MAGNET EL.	515.38	\$3,301,497	29	\$6,406	18	\$977,638	14	\$1,897	18	29.6%	RES. STONT/OUT OF STATE	29.92	\$126,877	110	\$4,241	111	\$6,167	114	\$206	108	4.9%
SATURUN RIVER FRONT ACAD.	629.02	\$3,642,537	24	\$5,791	39	\$935,837	16	\$1,488	41	25.7%	RIVERSIDE SP. ED. PROG.	12.20	\$62,606	117	\$5,132	7	\$13,705	108	\$1,123	65	21.9%
SHERIDAN EL.	338.64	\$1,860,695	60	\$5,495	57	\$381,576	50	\$1,127	64	20.5%	ST JOSEPH HOSPITAL	2.76	\$23,342	125	\$8,457	7	\$11,421	110	\$4,138	6	48.9%
ST. ANTHONY PARK EL.	544.75	\$2,524,757	45	\$4,635	96	\$213,915	59	\$393	103	8.5%	ST. PAUL A.L.C.	1,063.33	\$4,401,411	20	\$4,139	114	\$104,731	74	\$98	114	2.4%
WEBSTER MAGNET EL.	1,085.94	\$5,417,683	11	\$4,989	83	\$883,148	19	\$813	81	16.3%	ST. PAUL OPEN SCH.	521.64	\$2,645,220	44	\$5,071	79	\$437,729	44	\$839	79	16.5%
WORLD CULTURES & LANG/MINDS PRK	355.41	\$2,055,574	54	\$5,784	40	\$504,656	39	\$1,420	43	24.6%	TESOL-AMES	37.27	\$220,835	91	\$5,925	33	\$47,968	90	\$1,287	52	21.7%
											TESOL-BATTLE CREEK	24.42	\$154,593	103	\$6,331	19	\$37,689	97	\$1,543	38	24.4%
											TESOL-BENJ E MAYS	82.25	\$565,380	74	\$6,874	13	\$159,894	67	\$1,944	17	28.3%
											TESOL-EAST CONSOLIDATED	64.13	\$445,242	81	\$6,943	11	\$127,915	71	\$1,995	15	28.7%
											TESOL-FROST LAKE	35.80	\$213,774	93	\$5,971	30	\$46,826	91	\$1,308	49	

SOURCE FOR ALL TABLES: Minnesota Dept. of Children, Families & Learning

TABLE 2: REVENUE REALLOCATION TO OR FROM OTHER SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND FOR DISTRICTWIDE PURPOSES IN MINNEAPOLIS, 1999-2000 SCHOOL YEAR

Minneapolis School Sites (113 Sites)	Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	Total reallocation at each site	Rank+ of total realloc.	Total realloc. per AMCPU*	Rank of total realloc. per AMCPU	Total realloc. for each \$ of Compen-satory Rev.#
TOTAL	\$125,706	(\$175,821,644)		(\$3,166)		(\$3,02)
Gain	\$2,509,300	\$1,597,094				
Loss	(\$5,388,594)	(\$177,093,032)				
Elementary Schools						
ANDERSEN EL.	(\$61,248)	(\$1,315,493)	(56)	(\$3,329)	(31)	(\$1,59)
ANDERSEN OPEN EL.	\$30,695	(\$2,546,541)	(22)	(\$3,271)	(30)	(\$1,87)
ARMATAGE EL.	\$31,262	(\$1,540,744)	(51)	(\$3,263)	(29)	(\$5,43)
AUDUBON EL.	\$135,076	(\$177,506)	(79)	(\$3,066)	(28)	(\$6,77)
BANCROFT EL.	(\$26,485)	(\$1,716,472)	(37)	(\$3,350)	(27)	(\$2,17)
BARTON OPEN EL.	\$55,099	(\$1,998,030)	(34)	(\$3,297)	(26)	(\$26,08)
BENJAMIN BANNER EL.	(\$7,662)	(\$2,033,525)	(38)	(\$3,258)	(25)	(\$1,54)
BETHUNE EL.	\$29,891	(\$2,041,187)	(84)	(\$3,287)	(24)	(\$1,78)
BOTTINEAU	(\$332,914)	(\$2,310,277)	(84)	(\$3,190)	(23)	(\$2,12)
BROADWAY EL.	\$2,980	(\$2,535,768)	(23)	(\$3,421)	(22)	(\$1,85)
BROOKSIDE EL.	(\$24,431)	(\$922,843)	(68)	(\$3,260)	(21)	(\$3,30)
BRYN MAWR EL.	(\$13,574)	(\$1,667,169)	(40)	(\$3,303)	(20)	(\$1,90)
BURROUGHS EL.	\$19,107	(\$1,652,116)	(46)	(\$3,292)	(19)	(\$7,97)
CHILDRENS ACADEMY N.	(\$47,627)	(\$276,600)	(88)	(\$3,211)	(18)	(\$1,27)
COOPER EL.	(\$90,193)	(\$652,671)	(69)	(\$3,341)	(17)	(\$1,69)
DOWLING EL.	\$4,020	(\$1,275,074)	(57)	(\$3,351)	(16)	(\$7,52)
DOWNTOWN OPEN	\$1,095,129	(\$463,627)	(80)	(\$3,275)	(15)	(\$3,53)
EDISON PPL	(\$70,376)	(\$1,730,795)	(14)	(\$3,215)	(14)	(\$1,21)
ERICKSON EL.	(\$224,985)	(\$1,710,135)	(41)	(\$3,324)	(13)	(\$3,36)
FIELD EL.	(\$121,503)	(\$1,371,148)	(53)	(\$3,374)	(12)	(\$3,46)
FOUR WINDS EL.	(\$27,273)	(\$1,677,958)	(45)	(\$3,424)	(11)	(\$5,80)
FULTON EL.	(\$227,904)	(\$1,965,392)	(32)	(\$3,343)	(10)	(\$1,82)
GREEN CENTRAL PARK	(\$46,917)	(\$1,686,671)	(30)	(\$3,355)	(9)	(\$2,79)
HALE EL.	(\$176,808)	(\$2,085,156)	(36)	(\$3,297)	(8)	(\$1,63)
HALL EL.	(\$27,840)	(\$1,631,036)	(55)	(\$3,339)	(7)	(\$7,98)
HAMILTON EL.	\$23,742	(\$1,758,876)	(43)	(\$3,358)	(6)	(\$1,63)
HOLLAND EL.	\$1,939	(\$957,069)	(67)	(\$3,258)	(5)	(\$1,91)
HOWE EL.	(\$33,911)	(\$1,240,269)	(59)	(\$3,282)	(4)	(\$2,33)
JEFFERSON EL.	(\$103,294)	(\$940,578)	(70)	(\$3,243)	(3)	(\$2,03)
JENNY LIND EL.	(\$6,146)	(\$2,165,064)	(29)	(\$3,323)	(2)	(\$2,52)
KENYARDIN EL.	\$3,122	(\$2,112,289)	(31)	(\$3,327)	(1)	(\$1,98)
KENNY EL.	(\$205,168)	(\$1,105,952)	1	(\$3,286)	0	(\$2,51)
KENWOOD EL.	\$4,257	(\$1,594,399)	(47)	(\$3,349)	1	\$4,24
LONGFELLOW EL.	(\$160,048)	(\$1,554,695)	(42)	(\$3,405)	(40)	(\$3,36)
LORING EL.	(\$67,112)	(\$2,579,681)	(25)	(\$3,282)	(39)	(\$1,58)
LUCY CRAFT LANEY EL.	(\$43,891)	(\$953,413)	(66)	(\$3,123)	(38)	(\$2,07)
LYNDALE EL.	(\$46,397)	(\$1,113,461)	(50)	(\$3,312)	(37)	(\$3,15)
MARCY OPEN EL.	\$6,290	(\$1,222,320)	(49)	(\$3,355)	(36)	(\$1,57)
MARTIN LUTHER KING EL.	(\$154,861)	(\$1,572,922)	(32)	(\$3,313)	(35)	(\$1,61)
MCKNIGHT EEC	(\$8,561)	(\$331,635)	(82)	(\$3,241)	(34)	(\$8,17)
MILL CITY MONTESSORI	(\$188,420)	(\$199,045)	(21)	(\$3,351)	(29)	(\$1,70)
MORRIS PARK EL.	(\$1,133)	(\$2,558,465)	(21)	(\$3,248)	(28)	(\$3,25)
NORTH STAR EL.	(\$61,133)	(\$972,250)	(64)	(\$3,334)	(27)	(\$7,42)
NORTHEAST LEARNING CTR	(\$48,147)	(\$275,603)	(86)	(\$1,595)	(26)	(\$0,78)
NORTHROP EL.	\$954,520	(\$982,706)	(63)	(\$3,223)	(25)	(\$2,40)
PARK VIEW MONTESSORI EL.	(\$9,601)	(\$2,242,011)	(27)	(\$3,288)	(24)	(\$3,43)
PILLSBURY EL.	\$25,540	(\$1,577,422)	(48)	(\$3,267)	(23)	(\$1,60)
POWDERHORN EL.	\$17,499	(\$1,003,302)	(61)	(\$3,266)	(22)	(\$2,19)
PUTNAM EL.	\$63,849	(\$3,276,599)	(9)	(\$3,264)	(21)	(\$8,70)
RAMSEY FINE ARTS EL.	\$6,932	(\$97,417)	(99)	(\$3,214)	(20)	(\$2,46)
RIVER WEST DTP	\$0	(\$269,543)	(87)	(\$3,283)	(19)	(\$1,68)
RIVER WEST ECSE	\$0	(\$371,739)	(74)	(\$2,683)	(18)	(\$2,88)
SCHOOL OF EXTLEARNING EL	\$79,797	(\$2,502,402)	(24)	(\$3,327)	(17)	(\$7,65)
SEWARD EL.	(\$108,023)	(\$2,806,163)	(20)	(\$3,314)	(16)	(\$2,88)
SHERIDAN EL.	(\$90,688)	(\$1,452,319)	(54)	(\$3,288)	(15)	(\$2,06)
SHINGLE CREEK EL.	(\$7,085)	(\$113,937)	(97)	(\$3,253)	(14)	\$0
SPECIAL EL	\$0					
Middle Schools						
SULLIVAN EL.	(\$3,276,587)	(\$3,461)	(15)	(\$3,170)	(13)	(\$5,15)
TAITE EL.	(\$1,276,653)	(\$3,524)	(58)	(\$3,219)	(12)	(\$2,82)
WEBSTER OPEN EL.	(\$1,452,841)	(\$50,748)	(62)	(\$3,318)	(11)	(\$4,00)
WESTERN OPEN EL.	(\$2,648,468)	(\$187,717)	(18)	(\$3,351)	(10)	(\$2,09)
WEST CENTRAL EL ACADEMY	(\$985,164)	(\$2,424)	(39)	(\$3,261)	(9)	(\$3,64)
WHITTIER PARK EL.	(\$1,109,780)	(\$1,472,017)	(60)	(\$2,986)	(7)	(\$1,55)
WILDER EEC	(\$688,253)	(\$40,390)	(76)	(\$3,343)	(6)	(\$1,41)
WILLARD EL.	(\$1,896,117)	(\$35,566)	(35)	(\$3,302)	(5)	(\$2,75)
WINDOM OPEN EL.	(\$1,697,670)	(\$73,497)	(44)	(\$3,328)	(4)	(\$4,37)
Senior Highs						
EDISON SR.	(\$3,097,832)	\$28,614	(13)	(\$3,274)	(3)	(\$9,14)
ANWATN MIDDLE	(\$3,179,722)	\$7,993	(11)	(\$3,281)	(2)	(\$4,19)
BASIC SKILLS	(\$5,197,748)	(\$1,690)	(7)	(\$20,678)	(2)	(\$22,87)
CHRON MIDDLE	(\$824,778)	\$2,790	(72)	(\$945)	(7)	(\$0,67)
FOLWELL MIDDLE	(\$3,165,499)	(\$223,944)	(10)	(\$3,690)	(6)	(\$2,67)
FRANKLIN MIDDLE	(\$2,758,550)	(\$2,917,227)	(16)	(\$1,842)	(5)	N/A
NORTHEAST MIDDLE	(\$2,744,726)	(\$3,157,428)	(12)	(\$3,321)	(4)	(\$2,47)
OLSON MIDDLE	(\$2,784,653)	(\$107,550)	(17)	(\$3,321)	(3)	(\$2,72)
SANFORD MIDDLE	(\$2,342,237)	(\$358,122)	(19)	(\$3,422)	(2)	(\$2,65)
Special Programs						
ABBOTT N.W. HOSPITAL	(\$1,040)	(\$6,137,480)	(4)	(\$3,273)	(1)	(\$3,39)
BREAKING POINT	(\$653,314)	(\$538,977)	(6)	(\$3,231)	0	(\$3,19)
CONNECTION CENTER	(\$437,064)	(\$5,109,151)	(89)	(\$3,241)	1	(\$3,71)
DYNAMICS OF CHANGE	(\$167,884)	(\$131,277)	(95)	(\$2,995)	2	\$5,13
EARLY CHILDHOOD	\$0	\$0	3	\$0	3	\$0,00
ASSESSMENT/SPECIAL EDUCATION PLACE A.L.C.	(\$164,092)	(\$736,600)	(79)	(\$3,521)	(13)	(\$2,68)
EXTENDED DAY	(\$46,120)	(\$2,988,709)	(14)	(\$3,299)	(12)	N/A
HARRISON SEC SP ED	\$32,823	(\$224,635)	(90)	(\$3,146)	(11)	(\$1,79)
HENN CO. JUVENILE CNTR.	(\$82,513)	(\$170,116)	(83)	(\$3,844)	(10)	(\$1,62)
HOMEBOUND PROGRAM	(\$660)	(\$4,334)	(108)	(\$3,421)	(9)	#DIV/0!
MPLS. H.S. ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM	(\$21,888)	(\$65,801)	(100)	(\$3,552)	(8)	(\$41,88)
NEW VISTAS	(\$208,731)	(\$199,882)	(92)	(\$3,240)	(7)	(\$2,85)
PACE CENTER	\$50,545	(\$209,552)	(94)	(\$2,994)	(6)	(\$2,17)
PROJECT OFFSTREETS	\$0	(\$276,194)	(85)	(\$4,237)	(5)	N/A
RIVERSIDE-CHEMICAL	(\$17,173)	(\$18,218)	(105)	(\$3,343)	(4)	(\$1,02)
RIVERSIDE-MENTAL	(\$8,204)	(\$39,430)	(103)	(\$3,505)	(3)	(\$1,58)
SHELTERS	(\$4,268)	(\$4,128)	(109)	(\$3,250)	(2)	N/A
SHINERS HOSPITAL	(\$10,399)	(\$11,220)	(106)	(\$4,580)	(1)	(\$1,23)
ST. JOSEPH CHILDREN HOME	(\$3,091)	(\$202,497)	(91)	(\$3,299)	0	(\$1,30)
SULLIVAN HEARING IMPAIRED	(\$97,355)	(\$99,105)	(98)	(\$3,301)	1	(\$1,77)
TRANSITION PLUS SERVICES	\$301,062	(\$617,398)	(83)	(\$2,550)	2	(\$7,21)
TUITIONED OUT	\$0	\$0	3	\$0	3	\$0,00
UNIV. OF MINN. HOSPITALS	\$405	(\$18,541)	(104)	(\$3,259)	3	(\$0,90)
UNIVERSITY-DAY COMMUNITY	(\$2,032)	(\$56,688)	(102)	(\$3,319)	(2)	(\$10,53)
WORK OPPORTUNITY CENTER	\$43,870	(\$83,588)	(73)	(\$3,231)	(1)	(\$5,32)

*See footnotes to Table 1.

+Rank of positive gain or 0 is indicated by positive number; rank of loss is indicated by (negative) number, with (1) indicating the greatest loss.

#See footnotes to Table 1.

TABLE 2A: REVENUE REALLOCATION TO OR FROM OTHER SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND FOR DISTRICTWIDE PURPOSES IN ST. PAUL 1999-2000 SCHOOL YEAR

Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	Total realloc. at each site	Rank+ of total realloc.	Total realloc. per AMCPU*	Rank of total realloc. per AMCPU	Total realloc. for each \$ of Compensatory Rev.#
St. Paul School Sites (127 Sites)					
Total	\$0		(\$340)		(\$0.38)
Gain (or 0)	\$8,617,190		\$0		\$0
Loss	(\$8,617,190)		(\$17,868,199)		(\$17,868,199)
Elementary Schools					
ADAMS MAGNET EL.	(\$610,432)	(8)	(\$54,303)	(6)	(\$2.35)
AMERICAN INDIAN/MOUNDS PARK	(\$297,256)	(20)	(\$25,114)	(12)	(\$48.84)
AMES EL.	\$341,388	14	\$1,624	7	\$0.56
BATTLE CREEK MAGNET EL.	\$341,019	3	\$2,106	3	\$0.96
BENJ. E. MAYS MAGNET/RONDO	\$76,765	(25)	(\$14,921)	(26)	(\$1.08)
BRIDGE VIEW SP. ED.	(\$39,787)	(68)	(\$6,851)	(26)	(\$0.07)
CAPITOL HILL MAGNET/RONDO	(\$955,902)	(3)	(\$27,335)	(11)	(\$5.09)
CHELSEA HEIGHTS EL.	\$176,871	32	\$7,243	11	\$0.19
CHESTER HEIGHTS MAGNET EL.	(\$99,621)	(54)	(\$3,045)	(33)	(\$1.64)
COMO PARK EL.	\$393,780	13	\$8,762	(10)	\$2.85
COMO SPECIAL/HARTZELL	(\$157,057)	(33)	(\$9,912)	(22)	(\$0.33)
CROSSROADS MONTESSORI	\$2,762,175	2	\$4,071	8	n/a
DAYTONS BLUFF EL.	\$20,257	24	\$10,931	(60)	\$0.51
DOWNTOWN KINDERGARTEN	(\$17,065)	(76)	(\$4,001)	(60)	(\$0.26)
EAST CONSOLIDATED EL.	\$1,467,820	4	\$19,903	4	\$2.91
EASTERN HEIGHTS EL.	\$154,994	34	\$4,329	13	\$0.29
EASTSIDE WORKPLACE KIGN	\$34,863	(39)	\$872	20	\$0.04
EXP/HARRIET BISHOP CENTER	(\$590,473)	(6)	(\$23,164)	(15)	(\$5.25)
FARNSWORTH EL.	\$184,896	30	\$556	25	\$0.48
FOUR SEASONS EL.	\$411,323	12	\$610	25	\$0.56
FRANKLIN MAGNET EL.	\$200,674	29	\$251	36	\$35.38
FROST LAKE MAGNET EL.	\$444,106	40	\$66	41	\$0.07
GALTIER MAGNET EL.	\$310,292	15	\$571	28	\$0.88
GROVELAND PARK EL.	\$256,671	9	\$382	27	\$1.44
HANCOCK/HAMLIN MAGNET EL.	\$543,106	19	\$449	32	\$0.37
HAYDEN HEIGHTS EL.	\$230,686	23	\$583	26	\$0.72
HIGHLAND PARK EL.	\$217,210	26	\$3,801	14	\$1.18
HIGHWOOD HILLS EL.	\$249,186	22	\$447	33	\$1.19
HILL MONTESSORI	(\$244,479)	(13)	(\$2,468)	(66)	(\$16.57)
HOMECROFT EL.	\$885,050	5	\$1,656	17	\$1.27
JACKSON MAGNET EL.	\$306,875	17	\$488	31	\$3.58
LOD ALLDAY BILINGUAL KG/					
HOMECROFT	(\$187,948)	(49)	(\$742)	(60)	(\$0.63)
LINWOOD A+ MAGNET EL.	\$164,738	33	\$345	34	\$0.22
LONGFELLOW MAGNET EL.	\$200,000	25	\$1,115	19	\$26.63
MAIN EL.	\$307,896	16	\$670	23	\$0.34
MAXFIELD MAGNET EL.	\$293,561	18	\$13,841	6	\$0.50
MISSISSIPPI MAGNET EL.	\$755,270	6	\$2,103	15	\$0.89
MONROE COMMUNITY	\$137,657	38	\$243	37	\$0.27
MUSEUM MAGNET/RONDO	(\$379,867)	(12)	(\$2,283)	(37)	(\$0.57)
NEW ARRIVALS EL.	(\$130,895)	(39)	(\$575)	(64)	(\$0.46)
NOKOMIS MONTESSORI/MAGNET	(\$393,456)	(60)	(\$1,675)	(41)	(\$0.68)
NORTH END EL.	(\$63,321)	(61)	(\$14,935)	(41)	\$0.16
PARKWAY EL.	\$209,488	28	\$291	35	\$0.16
PHALEN LAKE EL.	(\$23,597)	(73)	(\$1,55)	(73)	(\$0.10)
PROSPERITY HEIGHTS EL.	\$215,353	30	\$539	30	\$0.95
RANDOLPH HEIGHTS EL.	\$255,295	21	\$817	22	\$0.62
RIVERVIEW MAGNET EL.	\$431,485	11	\$937	21	\$0.46
ROOSEVELT MAGNET EL.	\$570,266	8	\$1,684	16	\$2.67
SATURN RIVER FRONT ACADEMY EL.	\$570,266	8	(\$30,635)	(10)	(\$0.72)
SHERIDAN EL.	\$148,875	36	\$137	39	\$973.44
ST. ANTHONY PARK EL.	(\$19,764)	(75)	(\$116)	(77)	\$0.12
ST. WESTER MAGNET EL.	\$661,192	7	\$13,223,840	1	\$1.09
WORLD CULTURES & LANG/					
MINDS PRK	(\$509,658)	(9)	(\$31,941)	(9)	(\$6.21)
Middle Schools					
ALL YEAR ROUND/ARLINGTON	(\$320,225)	(37)	(\$15,119)	(19)	(\$2.42)
BATTLE CREEK MIDDLE	(\$302,511)	(18)	(\$17,245)	(17)	(\$1.05)
CLEVELAND QUALITY MIDDLE	(\$55,802)	(67)	(\$9,210)	(25)	(\$0.11)
EXPO FOR EXCELLENCE MIDDLE	(\$41,272)	31	\$6,901	12	\$6.15
HAZEL PARK MIDDLE SCHOOL	(\$376,715)	(14)	(\$23,385)	(14)	(\$1.15)
HIGHLAND PARK JP	(\$297,409)	(23)	(\$558,613)	(26)	(\$0.64)
HUMBOLDT MIDDLE	(\$245,137)	(24)	(\$337,441)	(34)	(\$1.07)
MURRAY JR.	(\$246,495)	(24)	(\$5,840)	(28)	(\$1.49)
RAMSEY JR.	(\$293,256)	(21)	(\$396,501)	(35)	(\$13.216)
WASHINGTON TECH MAG MIDDLE	(\$145,964)	(35)	(\$197,379)	(35)	(\$13.216)
Senior Hights					
ARLINGTON LEARNING YR. PROG.	(\$172,027)				
ARLINGTON SR.	\$85,353				
CENTRAL SR.	(\$107,471)				
COMO PARK SR.	(\$798,080)				
HARDING SR.	(\$1,180,425)				
HIGHLAND PARK SR.	(\$356,755)				
HUMBOLDT SR.	(\$307,728)				
JOHNSON SR.	(\$841,045)				
Special Programs					
A.G.A.P.E.	(\$34,929)				
A.L.C. COMMUNITY SCHOOL	(\$82,155)				
A.L.C. CREATIVE ARTS SCHOOL	(\$802,951)				
A.L.C. EVENING H.S.	(\$667,756)				
A.L.C. FUTURE TO FACE	(\$146,524)				
A.L.C. HUB PROGRAM	(\$31,953)				
A.L.C. LEAP	(\$192,994)				
A.L.C. LEAD	(\$1,043,701)				
A.L.C. LEAD START	(\$142,562)				
A.L.C. FRESH START	(\$162,062)				
ARLINGTON HOUSE SP ED	(\$3,969)				
BOOTH BROWN HOUSE	(\$5,086)				
BOYS TOTEM TOWN	(\$77,054)				
BUSH MEMORIAL	(\$11,383)				
E.D. DAYTONS BLUFF	(\$14,367)				
EARLY CHILDHOOD INTERVENTION	(\$65,182)				
EARLY ED. EXP/HARRIET BISHOP	(\$171,397)				
EARLY ED-HIGHWOOD HILLS	(\$159,485)				
EARLY EDUCATION-HILL	(\$233,469)				
EARLY EDUCATION-RIVERVIEW	(\$50,769)				
EARLY EDUCATION-RONDO	(\$151,540)				
EARLY EDUCATION-WHEELOCK	(\$82,374)				
ECSE INCLUSION	(\$5,279)				
EISENMEGER/BATTLE CREEK	(\$147,579)				
EISENMEGER/HANCOCK	(\$215,026)				
EISENMEGER/MAXFIELD	(\$230,357)				
EISENMEGER/RONDO	(\$168,378)				
EISENMEGER/WEBSTER	(\$332,270)				
EL. AUTISTIC PROG/BATTLE CREEK	(\$155,500)				
ELEMENTARY TARGETED SERV.	(\$101,528)				
FACS/DAY TREATMENT	(\$2,930,459)				
FOCUS	(\$34,552)				
FOCUS FORST	(\$114,234)				
HOME/HORIZONS (WILDER)	(\$4,080)				
JUVENILE SERVICE CENTER	(\$354,538)				
LEAD ALC	(\$154,558)				
RESIDENT STUDENT/OUT OF STATE	(\$55,988)				
RIVERSIDE SP. ED. PROGRAMS	(\$15,037)				
ST. JOSEPH HOSPITAL	(\$6,909)				
ST. PAUL ALC.	\$6,879,764				
ST. PAUL OPEN SCH.	(\$265,088)				
TESOL-AMES	(\$220,835)				
TESOL-BATTLE CREEK	(\$154,593)				
TESOL-BENJ E MAYS/RONDO	(\$665,380)				
TESOL-EAST CONSOLIDATED	(\$445,242)				
TESOL-FROST LAKE	(\$213,774)				
TESOL-HANCOCK/HAMLIN	(\$328,769)				
TESOL-HOMECROFT	(\$311,957)				
TESOL-MANN	(\$140,827)				
TESOL-MISSISSIPPI	\$446,963				
TESOL-SATURN/RIVER FRONT	(\$677,675)				
TUITIONED OUT	\$1,624,988				
UNITED HOSP ADOLESCENT PROG.	(\$5,619)				
Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$396,501)				
Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$197,379)				
Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$172,027)				
Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$117,189)				
Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$1,073,471)				
Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$798,080)				
Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$1,180,425)				
Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$356,755)				
Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$307,728)				
Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$841,045)				
Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$172,027)				
Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$117,189)				
Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$1,073,471)				
Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$798,080)				
Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$1,180,425)				
Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$356,755)				
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Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$307,728)				
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Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$798,080)				
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Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$307,728)				
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Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$1,073,471)				
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Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$841,045)				
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Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$117,189)				
Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$1,073,471)				
Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$798,080)				
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Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$307,728)				
Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$841,045)				
Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$172,027)				
Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$117,189)				
Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$1,073,471)				
Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$798,080)				
Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$1,180,425)				
Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$356,755)				
Reallocation (to) or from other school bldgs.	(\$307,728)				
Reallocation for districtwide purposes	(\$841,045)				

TABLE 3: ADJUSTED REVENUE ALLOCATION** TO MINNEAPOLIS SCHOOL SITES, 1999-2000 SCHOOL YEAR							
	Total adjusted revenue allocations to school sites	Total adjusted allocation per AMCPU*	Rank of total adjusted allocation per AMPCU		Total adjusted revenue allocations to school sites	Total adjusted allocation per AMCPU*	Rank of total adjusted allocation per AMPCU
Minneapolis School Sites (113 Sites)				SPECIAL ED - SPEECH ONLY	\$49,398	\$1,424	108
Totals	\$146,770,057	\$2,648		SULLIVAN EL.	\$2,075,659	\$2,242	83
Elementary Schools				TUTTLE EL.	\$1,211,661	\$3,055	47
ANDERSEN EL.	\$1,490,087	\$3,603	24	WAITE PARK EL.	\$1,118,573	\$2,468	73
ANDERSEN OPEN EL.	\$2,691,311	\$3,457	28	WEBSTER OPEN EL.	\$2,864,960	\$3,385	34
ARMATAGE EL.	\$1,110,781	\$2,401	79	WENONAH EL.	\$691,883	\$2,327	82
AUDUBON EL.	\$401,813	\$2,115	85	WEST CENTRAL EL			
BANCROFT EL.	\$1,765,091	\$3,221	40	ACADEMY	\$2,132,507	\$3,832	16
BARTON OPEN EL.	\$973,535	\$1,585	103	WHITTIER PARK EL.	\$1,621,341	\$4,362	9
BENJAMIN BANNEKER EL.	\$2,424,808	\$3,625	23	WILDER EEC	\$723,565	\$3,515	26
BETHUNE EL.	\$2,461,841	\$3,965	12	WILLARD EL.	\$1,650,391	\$2,874	50
BOTTINEAU	\$307,938	\$3,165	42	WINDOM OPEN EL.	\$1,278,201	\$2,505	70
BROADWAY EL.	\$2,339,774	\$3,156	44				
BROOKSIDE EL.	\$686,970	\$2,442	74	Middle Schools			
BRYN MAWR EL.	\$1,930,084	\$3,538	25	ANTHONY MIDDLE	\$1,778,118	\$1,897	95
BURROUGHS EL.	\$1,035,299	\$2,046	87	ANWATIN MIDDLE	\$2,354,333	\$2,435	76
CHILDRENS ACADEMY				BASIC SKILLS	\$2,279,474	\$1,440	106
NORTH	\$324,993	\$4,052	11	CHIRON MIDDLE	\$592,675	\$2,357	81
COOPER EL.	\$859,348	\$3,367	36	FOLWELL MIDDLE	\$2,907,849	\$2,978	48
DOWLING EL.	\$744,006	\$1,826	97	FRANKLIN MIDDLE	\$2,424,458	\$2,775	58
DOWNTOWN OPEN	\$334,482	\$2,383	80	NORTHEAST MIDDLE	\$2,494,803	\$2,702	62
EMERSON EL.	\$1,382,293	\$2,580	66	OLSON MIDDLE	\$2,500,548	\$2,871	51
ERICSSON EL.	\$1,075,593	\$2,415	78	SANFORD MIDDLE	\$2,223,154	\$2,817	57
FIELD EL.	\$1,062,256	\$2,168	84				
FOUR WINDS EL.	\$2,014,527	\$3,227	39	Senior Highs			
FULTON EL.	\$1,054,954	\$1,941	93	EDISON SR.	\$5,016,012	\$2,703	61
GREEN CENTRAL PARK	\$1,814,536	\$2,818	56	HENRY SR.	\$4,212,027	\$2,589	65
HALE EL.	\$1,169,422	\$2,087	86	NORTH SR.	\$3,683,577	\$2,437	75
HALL EL.	\$1,452,982	\$3,433	32	P.M. HIGH SCHOOL	\$1,361,796	\$8,302	3
HAMILTON EL.	\$1,805,120	\$3,446	29	ROOSEVELT SR.	\$5,091,016	\$2,716	60
HIAWATHA EL.	\$822,068	\$2,870	52	SOUTH SR.	\$3,686,590	\$1,619	102
HOLLAND EL.	\$1,298,366	\$3,441	31	SOUTHWEST SR.	\$3,477,749	\$1,822	98
HOWE EL.	\$718,786	\$2,774	59	WASHBURN SR.	\$2,973,958	\$1,738	100
JEFFERSON EL.	\$2,264,168	\$3,496	27				
JENNY LIND EL.	\$1,991,402	\$3,089	46	Special Programs			
KEEWAYDIN EL.	\$2,926,197	\$9,392	2	ABBOTT N.W. HOSPITAL	\$42,561	\$14,986	1
KENNY EL.	\$970,960	\$1,998	91	BREAKING POINT	\$287,702	\$1,444	105
KENWOOD EL.	\$1,258,031	\$2,434	77	CONNECTION CENTER	\$373,498	\$4,090	10
LINCOLN EL.	\$2,719,325	\$3,750	18	DYNAMICS OF CHANGE	\$87,695	\$2,021	88
LONGFELLOW EL	\$950,399	\$3,113	45	EARLY CHILDHOOD			
LORING EL.	\$1,210,506	\$2,560	67	ASSESSMENT/SPECIAL	\$272,197	\$4,732	6
LUCY CRAFT LANEY EL.	\$1,074,116	\$3,739	19	EDISON PPL	\$1,299,148	\$4,396	8
LYNDALE EL.	\$1,828,289	\$3,851	15	EDUCATION PLACE A.L.C.	\$526,127	\$2,515	69
MARCY OPEN EL.	\$1,399,177	\$2,016	89	EXTENDED DAY	\$1,291,007	\$1,425	107
MARTIN LUTHER KING EL.	\$347,408	\$3,395	33	HARRISON SEC SP ED	\$237,997	\$3,333	37
MCKNIGHT EEC	\$137,914	\$3,735	20	HENN. CO. JUVENILE CNTR.	\$144,332	\$3,262	38
MILL CITY MONTESSORI	\$203,699	\$1,744	99	HOMEBOUND PROGRAM	\$1,880	\$1,288	110
MORRIS PARK EL.	\$620,398	\$2,475	72	MPLS. H.S. ALTERNATIVE			
NORTH STAR EL.	\$2,840,971	\$3,721	21	PROGRAM	\$34,176	\$1,384	109
NORTHEAST				NEW VISTAS	\$165,177	\$2,678	63
LEARNING CENTER	\$7,016	\$488	111	PACE CENTER	\$168,079	\$3,165	43
NORTHROP EL.	\$541,609	\$1,857	96	PROJECT OFFSTREETS	\$30,908	\$474	112
NORTHSIDE COMMUNITY EL.	\$896,932	\$5,190	4	RIVERSIDE-CHEMICAL	\$25,225	\$4,628	7
PARK VIEW MONTESSORI EL	\$869,231	\$2,851	53	RIVERSIDE-MENTAL	\$38,732	\$3,443	30
PILLSBURY EL.	\$1,819,866	\$2,669	64	SHELTERS	\$1,850	\$1,457	104
POWDERHORN EL.	\$1,845,619	\$3,823	17	SHRINERS HOSPITAL	\$9,498	\$3,877	14
PUTNAM EL.	\$908,141	\$2,956	49	ST. JOSEPH CHILDREN HOME	\$242,944	\$3,958	13
RAMSEY FINE ARTS EL.	\$1,909,111	\$1,902	94	SULLIVAN HEARING IMPAIRED	\$101,427	\$3,379	35
RIVER WEST DTP	\$85,557	\$2,823	55	TRANSITION PLUS SERVICES	\$314,182	\$2,533	68
RIVER WEST ECSE	\$159,729	\$1,946	92	Tuitioned out	\$272,197	\$289	113
SCHOOL OF EXTENDED				UNIV. OF MINN. HOSPITALS	\$28,899	\$5,079	5
LEARNING EL	\$1,079,511	\$3,657	22	UNIVERSITY-DAY COMMUNITY	\$29,744	\$1,710	101
SEWARD EL.	\$1,511,111	\$2,009	90	WORK OPPORTUNITY CENTER	\$630,450	\$2,485	71
SHERIDAN EL.	\$2,299,165	\$2,836	54				
SHINGLE CREEK EL.	\$1,407,527	\$3,187	41				

Schools

Continued from page 5

The highest reallocation in Minneapolis—both in total dollars and per pupil-unit—tends to be from the senior high schools and the middle schools, although nearly every elementary school also lost revenues.

Two high schools are the biggest losers per pupil in St. Paul, but a number of elementary schools actually gained money combining among-school and districtwide reallocations. That was true of only one elementary school, Keswaydin, and one high school, P.M. High School (a district alternative program), in Minneapolis.

What’s left?
Table 3 shows that in Minneapolis, only \$146.8 million is left in the “adjusted allocation”—what’s left after the district reallocation of revenues—to school sites. That amounts to only 45 percent of the original allocation to sites of \$329.0 million.

The situation in St. Paul is very different, as Table 3A shows. In St. Paul \$253.9 million (or 93 percent) is left in the adjusted allocation to sites out of the original allocation of \$217.8 million.

On a per pupil-unit basis, the total adjusted allocation to school sites

Continued on page 11

TABLE 3A: ADJUSTED REVENUE ALLOCATION** TO ST. PAUL SCHOOL SITES, 1999-2000 SCHOOL YEAR							
	Total adjusted revenue allocations to school sites	Total adjusted allocation per AMCPU*	Rank of total adjusted allocation per AMPCU		Total adjusted revenue allocations to school sites	Total adjusted allocation per AMCPU*	Rank of total adjusted allocation per AMPCU
St. Paul School Sites (126 sites)							
TOTALS	\$253,906,625	\$4,829					
Elementary Schools				Senior Highs			
ADAMS MAGNET EL.	\$1,535,178	\$2,317	82	ARLINGTON LEARNING YR. PROGRAM	\$0	\$0	94
AMERICAN INDIAN/MOUNDS PARK	\$1,442,084	\$3,916	67	ARLINGTON SR.	\$8,895,197	\$5,088	50
AMES EL.	\$2,387,133	\$7,184	10	CENTRAL SR.	\$9,688,801	\$3,618	72
BATTLE CREEK MAGNET EL.	\$3,350,552	\$6,032	30	COMO PARK SR.	\$7,999,960	\$4,153	62
BENJ. E. MAYS MAGNET/RONDO	\$2,488,137	\$4,302	60	HARDING SR.	\$9,862,974	\$3,814	70
BRIDGE VIEW SP. ED.	\$464,451	\$4,098	66	HIGHLAND PARK SR.	\$6,713,673	\$4,104	65
CAPITOL HILL MAGNET/RONDO	\$2,267,678	\$2,083	85	HUMBOLDT SR.	\$5,838,348	\$4,649	56
CHELSEA HEIGHTS EL.	\$3,274,110	\$4,852	51	JOHNSON SR.	\$7,865,429	\$4,108	64
CHEROKEE HEIGHTS MAGNET EL.	\$3,408,600	\$5,751	36				
COMO PARK EL.	\$5,234,032	\$6,539	19	Special Programs			
COMO SPECIAL/HARTZELL	\$264,815	\$2,241	83	A. G. A. P. E.	\$662,169	\$5,094	48
CROSSROADS MONTESSORI	\$2,762,175	n/a	n/a	A.L.C. COMMUNITY SCHOOL	\$0	\$0	94
DAYTONS BLUFF EL.	\$3,577,040	\$6,957	12	A.L.C. CREATIVE ARTS SCHOOL	\$0	\$0	94
DOWNTOWN KINDERGARTEN	\$24,136	\$1,734	88	A.L.C. EVENING H.S.	\$0	\$0	94
EAST CONSOLIDATED EL	\$6,504,120	\$8,360	7	A.L.C. FACE TO FACE	\$0	\$0	94
EASTERN HEIGHTS EL.	\$2,898,935	\$5,442	44	A.L.C. HUBB PROGRAM	\$0	\$0	94
EASTSIDE WORKPLACE KDGN	\$128,029	\$5,542	42	A.L.C. LEAP	\$0	\$0	94
EXPO/HARRIET BISHOP CENTER	\$1,962,673	\$2,704	78	ADULT DIPLOMA PROGRAM	\$142,762	\$2,855,240	1
FARNSWORTH EL.	\$3,228,246	\$5,645	39	ALC FRESH START	\$0	\$0	94
FOUR SEASONS EL.	\$2,192,973	\$6,641	16	ALC GATEWAY	\$0	\$0	94
FRANKLIN MAGNET EL.	\$2,692,240	\$6,808	13	ARLINGTON HOUSE SP ED	\$45,280	\$6,620	17
FRENCH IMMERSION/HIGHLAND	\$269,631	\$4,718	54	BOOTH BROWN HOUSE	\$37,622	\$6,208	27
FROST LAKE MAGNET EL.	\$3,453,006	\$6,194	28	BOYS TOTEM TOWN	\$264,791	\$3,400	73
GALTIER MAGNET EL.	\$2,324,917	\$6,443	21	BUSH MEMORIAL	\$139,426	\$10,207	4
GROVELAND PARK EL.	\$2,720,936	\$5,090	49	E ED DAYTONS BLUFF	\$27,909	\$2,794	76
HANCOCK/HAMLINE MAGNET	\$3,753,375	\$6,480	20	EARLY CHILDHOOD INTERVENTION SERV	\$26,351	\$1,153	90
HAYDEN HEIGHTS EL.	\$3,708,143	\$5,904	33	EARLY ED. EXPO/HARRIET BISHOP	\$0	\$0	94
HIGHLAND PARK EL.	\$1,604,012	\$6,333	25	EARLY EDUCATION-HIGHWOOD HILLS	\$0	\$0	94
HIGHWOOD HILLS EL.	\$2,700,858	\$5,655	38	EARLY EDUCATION-HILL	\$0	\$0	94
HILL MONTESSORI	\$1,421,625	\$2,847	75	EARLY EDUCATION-RIVERVIEW	\$0	\$0	94
HOMECROFT EL.	\$1,962,688	\$9,951	5	EARLY EDUCATION-RONDO	\$206,345	\$1,738	87
JACKSON MAGNET EL.	\$3,038,451	\$6,613	18	EARLY EDUCATION-WHEELOCK	\$141,974	\$2,067	86
LCD ALLDAY BILINGUAL KG/HOMECROFT	\$0	\$0	94	ECSE INCLUSION	\$33,334	\$833	91
LINWOOD A+ MAGNET EL.	\$1,980,267	\$5,514	43	EISENMENGER/BATTLE CREEK	\$0	\$0	94
LONGFELLOW MAGNET EL.	\$3,358,642	\$5,932	32	EISENMENGER/EL DORADO/E CON	\$0	\$0	94
MANN EL.	\$2,126,329	\$5,434	45	EISENMENGER/HANCOCK	\$0	\$0	94
MAXFIELD MAGNET EL.	\$3,423,560	\$6,398	22	EISENMENGER/MAXFIELD	\$0	\$0	94
MISSISSIPPI MAGNET EL.	\$3,788,207	\$6,754	14	EISENMENGER/RONDO	\$75,548	\$2,906	74
MONROE COMMUNITY	\$4,162,806	\$5,583	41	EISENMENGER/WEBSTER	\$0	\$0	94
MUSEUM MAGNET/RONDO	\$1,038,025	\$2,735	77	EL. AUTISTIC PROG/BATTLE CREEK EL.	\$0	\$0	94
NEW ARRIVALS EL.	\$213,556	\$2,133	84	ELEMENTARY TARGETED SERVICES	\$0	\$0	94
NOKOMIS MONTESSORI/MAGNET	\$1,230,454	\$2,686	79	FCAS/DAY TREATMENT	\$39,720	\$1,398	89
NORTH END EL.	\$4,968,274	\$5,793	35	FISCAL HOST	\$2,688	\$5	93
PARKWAY EL.	\$4,576,010	\$6,347	24	FOCUS BEYOND	\$1,785,453	\$4,459	58
PHALEN LAKE EL.	\$4,501,890	\$6,186	29	HOME/HOSPITAL INSTRUCTION	\$17,865	\$6,247	26
PROSPERITY HEIGHTS EL.	\$2,379,468	\$6,650	15	JUVENILE HORIZONS (WILDER)	\$66,176	\$7,925	8
RANDOLPH HEIGHTS EL.	\$2,136,181	\$5,348	46	JUVENILE SERVICE CENTER	\$243,006	\$3,704	71
RIVERVIEW MAGNET EL.	\$2,215,601	\$7,087	11	LEAD ALC	\$0	\$0	94
ROOSEVELT MAGNET EL.	\$3,871,763	\$7,512	9	RESIDENT STUDENT/OUT OF STATE	\$18,687	\$625	92
SATURN RIVER FRONT ACADEMY EL.	\$2,934,862	\$4,666	55	RIVERSIDE SP. ED. PROGRAMS	\$77,643	\$6,364	23
SHERIDAN EL.	\$2,009,570	\$5,934	31	ST JOSEPH HOSPITAL	\$7,091	\$2,569	80
ST. ANTHONY PARK EL.	\$2,478,224	\$4,549	57	ST. PAUL A.L.C.	\$11,281,175	\$10,609	3
WEBSTER MAGNET EL.	\$6,078,875	\$5,598	40	ST. PAUL OPEN SCH.	\$2,021,717	\$3,876	68
WORLD CULTURES & LANG/MNDS PRK	\$856,827	\$2,411	81	TESOL-AMES	\$0	\$0	94
				TESOL-BATTLE CREEK	\$0	\$0	94
Middle Schools				TESOL-BENJ E MAYS/RONDO	\$0	\$0	94
ALL YEAR ROUND/ARLINGTON	\$0	\$0	94	TESOL-EAST CONSOLIDATED	\$0	\$0	94
BATTLE CREEK MIDDLE	\$5,687,435	\$4,827	52	TESOL-FROST LAKE	\$0	\$0	94
CLEVELAND QUALITY MIDDLE	\$2,596,257	\$5,678	37	TESOL-HANCOCK/HAMLINE	\$0	\$0	94
EXPO FOR EXCELLENCE MIDDLE	\$2,096,954	\$5,850	34	TESOL-HOMECROFT	\$0	\$0	94
HAZEL PARK MIDDLE SCHOOL ACAD.	\$5,022,380	\$4,258	61	TESOL-MANN	\$0	\$0	94
HIGHLAND PARK JR.	\$4,411,026	\$4,445	59	TESOL-MISSISSIPPI	\$0	\$0	94
HUMBOLDT MIDDLE	\$3,358,156	\$4,722	53	TESOL-SATURN/RIVER FRONT	\$0	\$0	94
MURRAY JR.	\$3,951,892	\$4,134	63	TUITIONED OUT	\$4,005,177	\$844,974	2
RAMSEY JR.	\$3,865,733	\$3,852	69	UNITED HOSP ADOLESCENT PROGRAM	\$38,263	\$8,919	6
WASHINGTON TECH MAGNET MIDDLE	\$5,269,868	\$5,282	47				
				*See footnotes to Table 1.			

*See footnotes to Table 1.

in Minneapolis amounts to only \$2,648 out of the original \$5,936. In St. Paul the adjusted allocation amounts to \$4,829 per pupil unit, compared with the original \$5,169.

Teacher salaries
The new law also requires districts to report teacher salaries and benefits by school site, as well as the salaries and benefits of other non-certified employees. Next month’s *Journal* will include tables analyzing those figures by school site for

Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Part two of the series will also discuss the impact of the new reporting law and how school boards, schools and parents might make use of the information.

Dana Schroeder is editor of the Minnesota Journal. She can be reached through the Citizens League office at 612-338-0791 or by e-mail at info@citizensleague.net.

State loses last community health-care service network

The last Community Integrated Service Network (CISN) in Minnesota is no longer. The Minnesota Legislature authorized CISNs in the early 1990s as part of the state's once-ambitious health reform initiatives. CISNs were envisioned as a new kind of managed-care company that would be smaller (no more than 50,000 enrollees) and more local (a majority of its board had to live in its service area) than HMOs.

Four CISNs were licensed by the state. One, Central Minnesota Group Health Plan, was an HMO that wanted to offer plans that included additional enrollee cost-sharing, which was not permitted then under HMO law. Last year, the plan was completely absorbed by HealthPartners. Two CISNs, New Pioneer Health Plan and Dakota Community Health Plan, were formed by Blue Cross Blue Shield of Minnesota as joint ventures with large medical groups in Willmar and Fargo-Moorhead, respectively. They were folded in 1998 because it was not efficient to operate such small health plans. The fourth was Preferred One, a Twin Cities managed-care company sponsored by the Fairview and North Memorial Hospitals. Last December, Preferred One converted its CISN license and became an HMO.—Allan Baumgarten.

Russ Ewald got into the giving business out of a small office down the hall from the Citizens League in the old Syndicate Building in 1968, handling the money put up by the community for grants after the riots in north Minneapolis.

He was an unusual foundation officer—then and later with the Minneapolis Foundation and the McKnight Foundation. He once handed the League a sizeable check, looked at the executive director and said, "Make something happen." —Ted Kolderie.

The argument is often made that Minnesota's high income-tax rates drive upper-income residents (particularly retirees) to move elsewhere. Expecting to confirm similar suspicions in their own state, officials in Maine (where the top income tax rate is 8.5 percent, compared to Minnesota's 8 percent) hired researchers at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government to

examine whether their income-tax rates were creating a disincentive to retire in the pine tree state. The results clearly contradict conventional wisdom. The study found little evidence that the tax structure discouraged people from retiring in Maine and concluded that the state's tax burden should not be shifted for the purpose of attracting more wealthy retirees.—Kris Lyndon Wilson.

"People do not always vote with their wallet," according to the *Times* of London (March 30). Britain's Labour Party Chancellor Gordon Brown recently proposed a national budget with hefty increases in health-care spending. The Tories, meanwhile, want tax cuts.

A *Times* poll found that people were more likely to think the proposed budget was bad for them personally, rather than good for them (49 to 26 percent). But they strongly believed the budget was good for the country rather than bad for it (48 to 27 percent).

The surprise: The widespread belief that the budget is better for the country than it is for people personally hasn't translated into declining support for the Labour Party. To the contrary, satisfaction with Blair, Brown and the Labour administration has risen dramatically in the past month.

"Voters seem content to stay with a party that raises the tax burden, as long as the revenues are spent on improving public services" such as health care, widely seen by Brits as the most important public issue facing them, the *Times* said. But the paper also cautioned that if the extra spending doesn't lead to better health care, "Mr. Blair must be well aware...that a crucial bond of trust will be broken."—Janet Dudrow.

Once again, people are saying how complicated the property tax is. It is, in a sense. But in its essentials it isn't. Essentially, everyone pays, every year, a certain proportion of his wealth toward the cost of running the government. What could be simpler?

Take Note

Spring policy blossoms pushing up like tulip petals.

Then, of course, the questions begin. Who is "everybody"? What does "pay" mean? What is that "certain proportion"? What "wealth" is taxed and what is not? What "government" gets revenue from this tax? What is "the cost" and how is that determined?

Think of it as ABC. In all taxes a rate (a), applied to a base (b), determines the revenue collected (c). Income and sales taxes peg the rate and float the collections (since the amounts you earn and spend vary). The property tax is different: the collection (the levy) is fixed, so (with the base/valuation also fixed in any one year), it's the rate that varies. It might be interesting some time to consider operating the income or sales tax as if it were the property tax: Peg the collections and float the rate.—T.K.

Gov. Jesse Ventura's proposal to use Minnesota's surplus federal welfare funds for housing is illustrative of the broader view that policymakers around the nation are taking as they continue to implement the 1996 federal welfare reform law. Many states are using federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds to support transportation, housing and other services that people need as they move from welfare to work.

In an unusual twist on that theme, Oklahoma Gov. Frank Keating has proposed using a portion of his state's federal welfare funding to promote marriage. Citing the federal law's stated goals of promoting two-

parent families and ending out-of-wedlock births, Keating has proposed allocating \$10 million to support research, publicity and services to promote marriage and reduce state's divorce rate. (The proposal comes in the context of Gov. Keating's Marriage Initiative, an ongoing project that appears to be one of the centerpieces of his policy agenda. Oklahoma currently has the second-highest divorce rate in the nation, with divorces outpacing marriages in some of the state's largest counties.)—Dave Chadwick.

Washington state decided in 1993 that "standards" were its strategy for improving student performance. But Washington was slow to attach the "consequences" needed to make standards work as an incentive. It wasn't until this year that the State Board of Education set the date after which a student who does not pass the four parts of an exam will not receive a diploma. The date set is 2008(!)—except the science part, which will be 2010.

The implementation date was set off, it is said, "until important technical issues could be sorted out." This may or may not be the real reason. A newsletter from the Partnership for Learning, a business group promoting the standards law, reports that "in 1999 just over 21 percent of all 10th-grade students met the standards in all four areas tested."—T.K.

"Take Note" contributors include Citizens League and Minnesota Journal staff members, Allan Baumgarten, a health-care policy and finance analyst and consultant, and Janet Dudrow, policy analyst at Dorsey and Whitney in Minneapolis.

Minnesota Journal
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PERIODICALS
POSTAGE PAID
AT MINNEAPOLIS
MINNESOTA



Citizens League Matters

April 11, 2000

News for Citizens League Members

Welcome

New and returning members

Humphrey Doermann
Debra Ehret
Arlen Erdahl
David & Nanette Grube
Danolda D. Marcos
Alfred F. Michael
Eugene Piccolo
Dudley M. Ruch
Amy Schmit
Patrik Svensson
Sally Tang
Gordon Voss

CITIZENS LEAGUE

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The Citizens League promotes the public interest in Minnesota by involving citizens in identifying and framing critical public policy choices, forging recommendations and advocating their adoption.

The Citizens League is an open membership organization. Suggested dues for membership are \$50 for individuals and \$75 for families. Please call 612-338-0791 for more information about membership.

Missed the Network?

Check out the League's web site for photos of the Network reception on March 16 featuring University President Mark Yudof.

www.citizensleague.net

League Board selects two new study topics

Two new League study committees will be organized soon as a result of action by the Board of Directors at its March 28 meeting.

An action agenda for the new economy

Over the last few years, the League has conducted a number of studies addressing Minnesota's place in the new global economy. Despite our currently lush economy, multiple warning signs suggest that our state is falling behind in high-technology industries. Past League studies have built a wide base of ideas ranging from fundamental philosophical changes to targeted investments in specific policies.

Based on the League's past work, the committee will develop a short list of new economy investments that policy makers should pursue to guarantee our state's long term prosperity.

The study is expected to take only a few months and will be completed sometime this summer.

If you are interested in serving on this committee please contact the League office.

High school completion rates

The second study will examine what schools can do to improve the alarmingly low high school completion rates for students in Minneapolis

and St. Paul public schools. According to the Department of Children, Families and Learning, only 44% of students in Minneapolis public schools graduate from high school in four years and only 56% of students in St. Paul do.

A small sub-committee of the Board will meet to develop a final charge to the committee. Sign-up for this committee will begin later this spring.

The Board selected these topics from a list compiled by the Program Selection Subcommittee. The subcommittee, chaired by Board members, **Laura Sether** and **Gary Cunningham**, considered a list of about 20 potential topics and recommended three to the full Board.

Future Themes

The subcommittee and the full Board also discussed several themes for future League work. These themes will be explored through articles in the Minnesota Journal, as topics for future Mind-Openers, and then considered as future study topics.

The themes to be explored include:

- Immigration;
- Housing;
- Health care;
- Citizen involvement;
- Arts/culture/sports;
- E-government/e-democracy;
- Role of faith communities in public policy;
- Government structure reform and intergovernmental relations.

Selecting a League study topic

When selecting study topics, the Citizens League Board of Directors asks three fundamental questions:

- What issues does the community most need to have addressed?
- On what issues can the League make the biggest difference?
- In terms of "maturity" of an issue, where on the bell curve is the issue located? The League typically selects topics that are ahead of the curve so that we can have solutions ready when the issue reaches its peak.

The Board also considers whether the topic is likely to be of interest to a broad range of League members, whether there are other organizations in the community that will or can take on the issue, and whether the problem is capable of being resolved by reason and fact.

MIND-OPENER POLICY FORUMS

Losing Ground or Saving Space? **Parks and natural areas in the Twin Cities**

The Twin Cities' reputation as a good place to live is due in part to the region's strong commitment to parks and open space. At the same time, the rapid growth of the metro area constantly creates new challenges to the protection of parks and wildlife habitat. What is our vision for open space? Where does the protection of open space fit in the larger growth management debate? What does "smart growth" mean for parks and open space? The region's rapid urbanization also raises new issues for the management of public land. How should we balance demand for recreational uses with ecological needs? Join us as we examine these questions.

Tuesday, April 18

DAVE ENGSTROM

Chair, Metropolitan Parks and Open Space Commission

Tuesday, April 25

AL SINGER

DNR Metro Greenways Program

Tuesday, May 2

NELSON FRENCH

Executive Director, Friends of the Minnesota Valley

Tuesday, May 9

REP. DENNIS OZMENT (R-Rosemount)

Chair, House Environment and Natural Resources Policy Cmte.

All meetings in this series will be held at the University Club, 420 Summit Ave., St. Paul, from 7:30 to 8:30 a.m. Cost for Mind-Opener meetings is \$10 for League members and \$15 for non-members. For more information, please call 612-338-0791. Audio tapes of Mind-Opener meetings are also available at a cost of \$8.

Major funding for Mind-Opener meetings is provided by the Target Foundation on behalf of Dayton's, Mervyn's California and Target stores.

Mark your calendars! The next Citizens League Network event will be

Monday, May 22, 2000

with special guest

John Wodele

Director of Communications for Governor Ventura
4:30 - 6:00 p.m., Downtown University Club, St. Paul.

League attracts foundation grant

The Murray and Agnes Seasingood Good Government Foundation of Cincinnati recently awarded the League \$10,000 to help five regional civic organizations develop more effective ways to involve citizens in public decisions.

The League's partners in the project include: **Focus St. Louis** (www.focus-stl.org); the **Cleveland Citizens League** (www.citizensleague.org); the **Citizens League of Central Oklahoma** (www.clco.org); and the Cincinnati-based **Citizens for Civic Renewal** (www.queencity.com).

For many years, the Citizens League has been the leader of a loose confederation of regional civic organizations (RCOs) from around the country. RCOs are all similar in that they work to bring citizens together to search for non-partisan solutions to public problems. But RCOs have never strategically worked together to plan a topic or process that could be piloted in different regions.

While often complimentary of the work being done by RCOs, large national foundations generally fund larger scale projects that are replicable in many areas. The Seasingood grant will enable the League and its partners to explore how we can work together to develop a substantial national grant request for programs that can be implemented by RCOs around the country.

The group will consider how to engage citizens in each of the five communities in studying the same topic and then evaluate the various problem-solving tools used.

More information about RCOs and a directory of organizations is available on the League's website at www.citizensleague.net.

Tracking a bill at the Legislature

With the 2000 legislative session wrapping up, League members might be interested in finding out the status of pending bills. Citizens can gather a great deal of information about a bill's status and content via the internet or by phone.

To track the status of a bill using the world wide web, go to **www.leg.state.mn.us**. From there you can select the "bill tracking option," which will allow you to search for a bill using the bill number, the name of the bill's sponsor or a key word or phrase regarding the subject of the bill. The site will pro-

duce a list of all the bills that meet your criteria. From this list you can view the full text of a bill, its current status, and in some cases, a summary prepared by House or Senate Research.

For those without access to the web, bills can be tracked by calling House Index at 651-296-6646 or Senate Index at 651-296-2887.

For state and local government information that extends beyond the Legislature, check out the North Star web site at **www.state.mn.us**.