

# Extended Time Revenue

Information compiled from the Minnesota School Finance Guides  
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Extended time revenue provides additional money to school districts participating in a State-Approved Alternative Program (SAAP). State-Approved Alternative Programs are delivered through Area Learning Centers (ALCs), Alternative Learning Programs (ALPs), targeted services activities, and through contract alternative schools. A pupil must voluntarily enroll in a SAAP.

An ALC must be established in cooperation with other districts (except that schools located in a first class city may be their own ALC), provide comprehensive services to secondary students, and each student attending an ALC must have a continual learning plan. ALCs may provide targeted services activities to at-risk elementary and middle school students.

An ALP may be operated primarily by one school district, may serve students from one school district, and each student must be at-risk of not succeeding.

Under current law, school districts are generally unable to count a student as more than 1.0 pupil in average daily membership (ADM) unless the student is participating in a State-Approved Alternative Program.

## Extended Time Revenue

A school district may count the hours that a student spends in a SAAP for additional funding. The hours are capped so that the additional time served cannot exceed 0.2 pupils in average daily membership. Extended time revenue for a school district equals each district's extended time pupil units times the statutory allowance of \$5,117. A charter school district operating an extended school year or school day receives revenue equal to 25 percent of the statewide average extended time revenue per pupil. Extended time revenue equals approximately \$60 million for FY 19.

School districts and charter schools must also reserve a portion of their compensatory revenue for extended time programming. For the 2018-2019 school year, this reserve equals 3.5 percent of the school's compensatory revenue, or about \$20 million statewide.

## Extended Time Expenditures

A school's extended time revenue must be spent on extended time programming including academic and learning skills, applied learning opportunities, trade and vocational skills, work-based learning opportunities, work experience, youth service to the community, transition services, and English language and literacy programs for children whose primary language is a language other than English.