



UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

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HUMAN RESOURCES
DIVISION

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The Honorable John J. Niehenke
Acting Assistant Secretary
(Domestic Finance)
Department of the Treasury
Washington, DC 20220



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Dear Mr. Niehenke:

Subject: Data on the Largest Federal Grant Programs Used
to Distribute Funds to State and Local Governments
by Formula in Fiscal Year 1984 (GAO/HRD-85-99)

In discussions with Deputy Assistant Secretary Robert Rafuse and his staff, we have agreed to provide information on the largest state and local formula grant programs for your use in responding to the fiscal studies provision in the Local Government Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98-185). This provision requires the Treasury to undertake a series of studies on a variety of intergovernmental finance issues, including the mathematical forms and data used in formula grants. Enclosed is information on the 23 largest formula grant programs to states and localities, as identified in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA). For fiscal year 1984, these programs allocated \$73.5 billion, or 75 percent of all grants to states and localities that year.

We identified 38 separate and distinct formulas that were used to allocate funds to state and local governments under these 23 grant programs. We then sent our initial interpretation of the algebraic forms for these formulas to the responsible agency officials. They were asked to revise them and provide a written narrative description of the formulas. The enclosed information is based on their responses and our subsequent analyses of these responses. Enclosure I details our scope and methodology and Enclosure II is a glossary of abbreviations used in the study.

Enclosure III lists the 38 formula programs and Enclosure IV describes the formulas. The formula descriptions include the statutory citations of the allocation and matching provisions for

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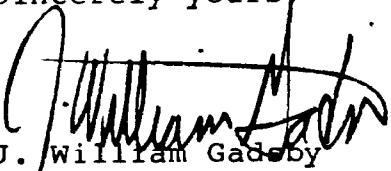
each formula (where applicable), a description of program purposes, the narrative and algebraic descriptions of the formula, the data elements and the data sources, and any applicable matching provisions.

Enclosure V summarizes the information on the 38 cases in matrix form to facilitate cross-program comparisons of specific features of the 38 formulas. This includes the types and amounts of dollars set aside before or after the formulas are used to allocate funds, the presence of various constraints on the allocation formulas, such as minimum and maximum provisions, hold harmless provisions, etc.

The material provided was collected in conjunction with a broader GAO survey on the structure and design of formula grants. Additional information on over 100 more formula grants is being developed for eventual publication as a catalog and will be provided to your office when it becomes available. This information is being collected to support a future planned GAO study, whose objective is to establish analytical criteria for designing and analyzing grant formulas. It also provides information needed by congressional staff to carry out their oversight responsibilities.

If you have any questions or wish to discuss the enclosed materials, please contact Jerry Fastrup, Economist, Human Resources Division, at 275-5853.

Sincerely yours,



J. William Gadsby
Associate Director

Enclosures-5

**DATA ON
THE LARGEST FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS
USED TO DISTRIBUTE FUNDS TO STATE AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENTS BY FORMULA
IN FISCAL YEAR 1984**

prepared by the
U.S. General Accounting Office

ENCLOSURES

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SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

Selection of Cases for Analysis

The enclosed material describes the 38 formulas used in the largest grant programs for state and local governments. These formulas are used to allocate 75 percent of the \$98 billion distributed to states and localities in fiscal year 1984. This material is a subset of information from a larger ongoing GAO review that will catalog about 140 formula grants. The completed catalog of all formula grants will be available by Spring, 1986. The catalog will serve as a basis for our planned assignment on the development of an analytical framework for designing and analyzing formula grants. It will also be useful to congressional staffs in the conduct of their oversight responsibilities.

Our survey was initially based on formula grants as identified by the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA), prepared by the General Services Administration. The CFDA defines "formula grants" as

"Allocations of money to States or their subdivisions in accordance with a distribution formula prescribed by law or administrative regulation, for activities of a continuing nature not confined to a specific project."

This definition excludes formulas used for a specific period of time or for specific projects, such as construction grants. We felt it was important to capture those project grants that use formulas. Therefore we chose to define formula grants based on Public Law 98-169, which mandates the CFDA staff to collect certain information on formulas. There, a formula is defined as

". . . any prescribed method employing objective data or statistical estimates for making individual determinations among recipients of Federal funds, either in terms of eligibility or actual funding allocations, that can be written in the form of either (A) a closed mathematical statement; or (B) an iterative procedure or algorithm which can be written as a computer program; and from which the results can be objectively replicated . . ."

In selecting programs for analysis, we initially used the CFDA classification method of a grant program as the basic unit of analysis.¹ In doing so, we identified the 23 largest formula

¹ For its catalog, the CFDA staff assigns an unique number to each federal department or agency that administers a program as well as to the program itself. For example, "10.550" represents the Department of Agriculture's (10) food distribution program (550).

grant programs providing assistance to state and local governments for our review. However we found a number of anomalies and had to revise the CFDA classification scheme. For example, we found one case where a single program was divided among two CFDA classification numbers: 14.219 and 14.228. We combined them into 14.219 (Community Development Block Grant: Small Cities Program). In a number of cases, we found several separate and distinct programs reported under a single CFDA number. In these cases, we separated them and appended identifying letters, e.g., 10.550A and 10.550B. As a result, for the 23 CFDA programs, we actually identified 38 formula grants. These 38 formula grants form the basis of the enclosed material.

Collection of Information

Based on information available from the Catalog and with the assistance of a contractor, Federal Funds Information for States, we provided agencies with our initial interpretation of their formulas. We asked agency officials to revise the algebraic expressions we had prepared and to provide a written narrative description of the formula.² We also used a questionnaire survey to identify formula characteristics. Our questionnaires were directed to "formula contact" persons, as identified in an earlier survey by the CFDA staff. We used fiscal year 1984 as the baseline for our analysis; since our survey work began in October 1984, 1985 data were not uniformly available. However, we have provided the fiscal year 1985 formula in Enclosure IV if substantial changes had occurred since fiscal year 1984.

Data Limitations

Because of a number of inconsistencies in their responses to a series of questions in our survey or incomplete responses, most of the questionnaires required extensive followup with agency officials. This resulted in GAO having to modify a number of the initial responses provided. Because of the time pressures faced by the Treasury to complete its statutorily mandated report, we have not obtained comments on the enclosed materials from agency officials. This process will occur, however, before the entire GAO catalog is completed. In addition, some agency officials provided us with information on actual implementation practices used to allocate funds while others provided only statutory allocation provisions. We have confirmed the legal

² The algebraic expressions reported in Enclosure IV cannot be used to simulate actual allocations due to the variety of ways in which constraints are implemented.

citations the agencies have given us for the formulas. However, the formula narratives and algebraic expressions reflect the information provided by the agencies. They do not represent GAO's legal interpretation. We did not verify whether agencies in fact used the processes given us. For example, we did not attempt to simulate funding distributions using the formulas provided by the agencies.

ABBREVIATIONS

AFDC Aid to Families with Dependent Children

BEA Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce

BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor

CFDA Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

CFR Code of Federal Regulations

CPI Consumer Price Index

DOE Department of Energy

DOL Department of Labor

DOT Department of Transportation

ED Department of Education

EDA Economic Development Administration, Department of
Commerce

EPA Environmental Protection Agency

ETA Employment and Training Administration, Department of
Labor

FAA Federal Aviation Administration

FR Federal Register

HHS Department of Health and Human Services

HUD Department of Housing and Urban Development

NOAA National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,
Department of Commerce

UIS Federal Unemployment Insurance Service, Department of
Labor

USDA Department of Agriculture

VA Veterans Administration

LIST OF THE 38 CASES IN GAO STUDY OF THE LARGEST FORMULA GRANTS

<u>CFDA No.</u>	<u>Program Name</u>
1. 10.550A	Food Distribution: Child Nutrition
2. 10.550B	Food Distribution: Elderly Feeding
3. 10.555	National School Lunch Program
4. 10.557A	Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children/WIC
5. 10.557B	Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children: Administrative Costs
6. 13.600	Head Start
7. 13.667	Social Services Block Grant
8. 13.714	Medicaid
9. 13.808	Aid to Families With Dependent Children
10. 13.818	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant
11. 14.218	Community Development Block Grant: Entitlement Grants
12. 14.219	Community Development Block Grant: Small Cities Program (HUD and State Administered)
13. 17.207	Employment Service Administration
14. 17.225	Unemployment Insurance: State Administration
15. 17.250A	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A: Basic Program
16. 17.250B	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B: Summer Youth
17. 20.106A	Airport Improvement Program: Primary Airport Apportionments

LIST OF CASES (Continued)

<u>CFDA No.</u>	<u>Program Name</u>
18. 20.106B	Airport Improvement Program: State Apportionments
19. 20.205A	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate System Construction
20. 20.205B	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate 4R Program
21. 20.205C	Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System
22. 20.205D	Highway Planning and Construction: Rural Secondary System
23. 20.205E	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban System
24. 20.205F	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban Transportation Planning
25. 20.205G	Highway Planning and Construction: Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation
26. 20.205H	Highway Planning and Construction: Highway Safety Programs
27. 20.205I	Highway Planning and Construction: Hazard Elimination
28. 20.205J	Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings
29. 20.205K	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate Highway Substitution
30. 20.507A	Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants: Large Urban Areas
31. 20.507B	Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants: Small Urban Areas
32. 21.300	General Revenue Sharing

LIST OF CASES (Continued)

<u>CFDA No.</u>	<u>Program Name</u>
33. 66.418	Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment Works
34. 84.010	Educationally Deprived Children: Local Educational Agencies
35. 84.027A	Education of the Handicapped: Basic State Grant
36. 84.027B	Education of the Handicapped: Preschool Incentive
37. 84.048	Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States
38. 84.126	Rehabilitation Services: Basic Support

DETAILS OF THE LARGEST FORMULA GRANTS

Based on the responses received from agency officials and from the staff of the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, we prepared a brief description of the 38 formulas included in our survey. The format for these descriptions is as follows:

BUDGET FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

The budget functional classification code used by the Office of Management and Budget is indicated in the upper right hand corner of the first page of each formula description. The code is from the last three digits of the budget account identification number (described below in the "Financial Information" section).

PROGRAM NAME AND CFDA NUMBER

The program name and the identifying number assigned by the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) staff is indicated on the first line. The CFDA numbering scheme was slightly modified to allow for cases where more than one formula program was reported under a single CFDA number. In such cases, we added a lettered suffix to the CFDA identification number (e.g., 10.550A and 10.550B).

FEDERAL AGENCY

The federal department or agency responsible for program administration is indicated.

GOVERNING AUTHORITY

The public law, U.S. Code citation, the regulatory citation in the Code of Federal Regulations, and the administrative guidances issued by the agency are provided, as applicable. The citations identify the eligibility, allocation and matching provisions used in the program. The funding authorization expiration date for the program was provided by agency officials.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Program objectives identified in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance are provided. Some were modified by GAO based on discussions with agency officials.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The budget account identification number and obligation figures are provided for fiscal years 1983-85, based on information from the CFDA staff. Program officials occasionally provided updated information. These figures give a rough idea of the size of the program. Occasionally we used authorization figures in cases where funds allocated differed substantially from obligated amounts.

FORMULA NARRATIVE

Based on information provided by program officials, we have developed a narrative description of how funds are allocated. We first identified the recipients of funds, considering the District of Columbia as a state, unless its allocations were determined in a separate manner. Information regarding territories is provided when it was made available by program officials. We then described any amounts set-aside from the basic appropriation for administrative costs, territories, etc. before allocations to recipients are made. Also described are any set-asides that occur after allocations are made. We then describe the allocation process. The description attempts to provide a conceptual understanding of the process and not a detailed step-by-step explanation. As a result, the narrative description cannot be used to simulate distributions. Oftentimes actual allocation steps are quite complex. Finally, a description of the constraints on a formula or its data elements are described. For example, a program may have a maximum or minimum amount a recipient can receive, or may require the initial allocation of a fixed amount of dollars based on the number of recipients before the formula is used to allocate the remainder of the funds.

FORMULA

The algebraic formula expresses the share each recipient will receive or the share the federal government will pay under a program. It must be read in conjunction with the narrative description because it does not identify constraints that apply. The algebraic formula only expresses the share and does not describe the actual process used to allocate funds; as a result, it cannot be used to calculate actual funding allocations. Most agencies use a more detailed process in the allocation of funds.

DEFINITIONS

This section defines the factors used in the algebraic formula.

DATA SOURCES

The sources of the data factors described in the "Definitions" section are provided, along with a qualitative assessment of what we believe that data element attempts to measure (e.g., need, unit cost of production, etc.). The age of the data sources used is based on allocations made for fiscal year 1984, unless otherwise indicated. If no date is shown, prior year or most currently available data sources (e.g., quarterly) are used.

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

The federal share of any required matching of state and/or local funds is described in this section.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

Indicates the presence or absence of a requirement that a state or local government must maintain a specified level of contributions from their own revenue sources. For example, a local government spending \$1 million in education programs may not supplant those program dollars with federal funds they may receive.

COMMENTS

This section describes any unusual characteristics of a program or its interrelationship with other programs.

Food Distribution: Child Nutrition (10.550A)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, Public Law 74-320, Section 32 (7 USC §612c); see also National School Lunch Act as amended, Public Law 79-396, as amended (42 USC §1751 et seq.). Allocation provisions for Child Nutrition are found in 42 USC §1755. Funding authorization is indefinite.

Code of Federal Regulations: Allocation provisions are in 7 CFR 250.4 (b) and 48 FR 32841.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To improve the diets of school and preschool children and to increase the market for domestically produced foods acquired under surplus removal or price support operations.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 12-3539-0-1-605

Obligations: (Basic Entitlement) FY 83 \$476,117,000; FY 84 \$456,675,000; FY 85 est \$489,600,000

(Bonus Commodities) FY 83 \$391,100,000; FY 84 \$439,900,000; FY 85 est \$439,900,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE State allocations are open-ended entitlements of surplus federal commodities, the value of which is based on a statutory payment rate (11.5 cents per meal in FY 1984) multiplied by the number of meals served to children under the following programs: School Lunch (10.555), Child Care (10.558) and Summer Food (10.559). States receive payment in surplus federal commodities or cash in lieu of commodities. However states may not receive more than 25 percent of their entitlements in cash (with certain exceptions). The 11.5 cents reimbursement rate is statutorily determined and is updated annually based on a statutorily required, USDA-constructed food cost index. States also receive additional, or "bonus," commodities above their entitlement amount. These bonus commodities are distributed on a discretionary basis by USDA.

Food Distribution: Child Nutrition (10.550A), Continued

FORMULA STATE GRANT = \$.115 * MEALS

DEFINITIONS MEALS = meals served that meet federal nutrition standards

DATA SOURCES	<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
	Meals served that meet federal nutrition standards.	Food and Nutrition Service quarterly program reports submitted by states on FNS Forms 10 and 44.	Volume of services provided.
	U.S. cost index for food used in schools and institutions.	BLS, Producer Price Index, (as adjusted by FNS on an annual basis).	Food costs.

12 **MATCHING REQUIREMENTS** None.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT No.

COMMENTS None.

Food Distribution: Elderly Feeding (10.550B)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, Public Law 74-320, Section 32 as amended (7 USC §612c); see also Public Law 95-478, Section 311 (42 USC §3030a) as amended. Allocation and reimbursement provisions are found in 42 USC, §3030(a). Funding is authorized through September 30, 1987.

Code of Federal Regulations: Allocation provisions are in 7 CFR 250.4(b) and 48 FR 55303.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To improve the diets of the elderly, needy persons in charitable institutions, and other individuals in need of food assistance; and to increase the market for domestically produced foods acquired under surplus removal or price support operations.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 12-3503-0-1-605

Obligations: FY 83 \$107,052,000; FY 84 \$117,903,000; FY 85 est. \$120,800,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE States share surplus federal commodities, the value of which is based on a statutorily prescribed payment rate (56.5 cents in FY 1984) multiplied by the number of meals served that meet federal nutrition standards. However, if sufficient dollars are not available to fund this rate, states receive a prorated share of the appropriation. States may elect to receive cash in lieu of commodity foods. The statutorily set reimbursement rate is adjusted annually based on a consumer price index for food away from home for urban dwellers.

FORMULA STATE GRANT = \$.5650 * MEALS

DEFINITIONS MEALS = meals that meet federal nutrition standards served to elderly recipients

Food Distribution: Elderly Feeding (10.550B), Continued

DATA SOURCES

Data Element

Source

Measures

Meals that meet federal nutrition standards to elderly recipients.

HHS, Administration on Aging (unpublished); quarterly.

Volume of services provided.

Cost index used for food served to elderly.

BLS, Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, Food Away From Home Series. (annual).

Food costs.

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

None.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

No.

COMMENTS

None.

National School Lunch Program (10.555)

FEDERAL AGENCY

Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service

GOVERNING AUTHORITY

Public Laws or Acts: National School Lunch Act of 1946, as amended; Public Law 89-642 as amended (42 USC §§1751-1764). Provisions for Federal reimbursement to states are found in 42 USC §1753. Funding authorization is indefinite.

Code of Federal Regulations: 7 CFR 210.4 covers allocation provisions.
Administrative Rule: 48 FR 31058 covers reimbursement provisions.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

To assist States, through cash grants, in making the school lunch program available to school children.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Account Identification: 12-3539-0-1-605

Obligations: FY 83 \$2,353,852,000; FY 84 \$2,540,600,000; and FY 85 est \$2,674,268,000. (Not including value of commodities.)

FORMULA NARRATIVE

Payments are made to states which, in turn, reimburse local school districts.

Three federal reimbursement rates are established: a "basic" rate for all lunches served, a second rate for reduced price lunches and a third for free lunches. In school year 1983-1984, the federal basic rate was 11.5 cents per lunch. An additional 68.75 cents reduces the price of lunches served to children whose family incomes are above 130 and at or below 185 percent of the poverty level. For those children whose family incomes are at or below 130 percent of the poverty level, free lunches are served and the federal reimbursement is an additional \$1.0875 per lunch above the basic rate. Federal payments are computed by multiplying the reimbursement rates by the number of lunches served in each category. The payment rates are updated annually based on the consumer price index, food away from home series.

National School Lunch Program (10.555), Continued

ENCLOSURE IV

FORMULA NARRATIVE (CONT.) In addition, if at least 60 percent of the lunches served in a school district are to children who are at or below 185 percent of the poverty level, these districts receive an additional 2 cents on top of their basic 11.5 cents per lunch reimbursement.

FORMULA FEDERAL REIMBURSEMENT RATE = \$0.1150 per meal if a child's family income is above 185 percent of the poverty level (subsidized)
 \$0.8025 per meal if a child's family income is above 130 but at or below 185 percent of the poverty level (reduced-price)
 \$1.2025 per meal if a child's family income is at or below 130 percent of the poverty level (free)

$$\text{STATE GRANT} = (.115 * L) + (.8025 * R) + (1.2025 * F)$$

16 **DEFINITIONS**
 L = number of subsidized lunches served
 R = number of reduced-price lunches served
 F = number of free lunches served

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Number of lunches served.	Food and Nutrition Service FNS Form 10 unpublished, updated annually.	Volume of services provided.
U.S. cost index for food.	BLS, Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers: Food Away from Home Series, (annual average).	Food costs
Poverty.	OMB, official poverty guidelines (updated annually).	Child's ability-to-pay.
Per capita income.	BEA, "Survey of Current Business," (annual).	State's fiscal capacity.

ENCLOSURE IV

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

States are required to provide a 30 percent match applied to the basic (\$.115) federal reimbursement amount (\$.115 * total number of lunches served in all three categories) for the 1981 school year. However, if a state is below the national per capita income level, its matching rate is proportionally reduced according to the following formula:

State Matching Rate = (PCI/USPCI) * 30 percent; where PCI = per capita money income.

**MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT
REQUIREMENT**

None.

COMMENTS

The school lunch program is often considered to be comprised of three components--a cash payment, an entitlement to surplus commodities (or a cash payment in lieu of commodities) and a "bonus" commodity, which is distributed based on agency discretion. The method of participation for latter two components is described in 10.550A.

USDA actually computes the state grant according to the following formula:

State Grant = (.115 * TL) + (.6875 * R) + (1.0875 * F); where TL = L + R + F (or total number of lunches served).

The two formulas are algebraically equivalent. The law specifies a "basic" rate of 11.5 cents reimbursement for all lunches and the "additional" reimbursement rate for reduced-price and free lunches. The formula above expresses the "total" reimbursement rate for each of the three classes of lunches served.

Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children/WIC (10.557A)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: Child Nutrition Act of 1966, Public Law 89-642, Section 17 as amended (42 USC §§1771-1786). Allocation authorizations are found in 42 USC §1786. Funding authorization expires September 30, 1985.

Code of Federal Regulations: 7 CFR 246.14 discusses distribution of funds.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To supply at no cost supplemental nutritious foods and nutrition education as an adjunct to good health care to low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, infants, and children up to the age of five identified to be at nutritional risk, with respect to their physical and mental health by reason of inadequate nutrition or health care, or both.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 12-3510-0-1-605

Obligations: FY 83 \$941,755,000; FY 84 \$1,130,259,000; and FY 85 est \$1,155,621,000 (these figures reflect only food costs; administrative costs are in 10.557B)

FORMULA NARRATIVE Allocations are made to states, Indian tribes and territories after 20 percent of the appropriation is set-aside for state program administration (see 10.557B for allocation of these funds). Allotments are based on two formulas. The first is a "stability" formula, which is an amount equal to the prior year's allocations, adjusted for inflation in food costs. The second is an "equity" formula, which is based on an estimate of children at nutritional risk (measured by poverty, low birth weight and infant mortality rates).

Funds are allotted under the stability formula first. If there are any remaining funds, they are allocated in proportion to the dollar shortfall between their allotment under the equity formula and their stability allotment (recipients who have no shortfall do not receive any additional funding). No recipient can receive funding increases greater than 15 percent of its stability allocation.

FORMULA

Stability Formula

(FY 1984) STATE SHARE = (COST * CASELOAD)/SUM OF NUMERATOR

(FY 1985) STATE SHARE = (GRANT * INFL)/SUM OF NUMERATOR

Equity Formula

STATE SHARE = (WICPOP/WICPOP TOT) * (.80 + .05 * IMR + .15 * LWBR)

where

WICPOP = 1.25 * BIRTH * POV

DEFINITIONS

COST = projected U.S. annual food cost, per recipient
CASELOAD = state caseload for the month of September, 1983

GRANT = annualized 4th quarter grant received by a state in prior fiscal year

INFL = U.S. inflation allowance for a "WIC Food Basket"

BIRTH = total births in state

POV = number of children in families below 185% of the poverty level in a state

IMR = infant mortality rate, expressed as a percent of the U.S. rate

LWBR = low weight birth rate in state, expressed as a percent of the U.S. rate

WICPOP TOT = national total of WICPOP

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Inflation allowance for a "WIC Food Basket."	USDA, Economic Research Service (unpublished quarterly estimates).	Food costs.
Number of children below 185 percent of poverty level.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics," PC80-1-C1 (1983).	Surrogate for potential number of children born at nutritional risk.

Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children/WIC (10.557A), Continued

ENCLOSURE IV

DATA SOURCES (CONT.)	Data Element	Source	Measures
	Number of births.	National Center for Health Statistics, "Monthly Vital Statistics Report," (three year average).	Surrogate for potential number of children born at nutritional risk.
	Infant mortality rate.	National Center for Health Statistics, "Monthly Vital Statistics Report," (three year average).	Surrogate for potential number of children born at nutritional risk.
	Low birth weight rate.	National Center for Health Statistics, "Monthly Vital Statistics Report," (three year average).	Extent of food and nutrition deficiency; surrogate for food cost.
MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	None.		
MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT	No.		
COMMENTS	In FY 1984, about 98 percent of funding was distributed via the stability formula and 2 percent via the equity formula.		

ENCLOSURE IV

Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children: Administrative Costs (10.557B)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: Child Nutrition Act of 1966, Public Law 89-642, Section 17 as amended (42 USC §§1771-1786). Allocation provisions are found in 42 USC §1786. Funding authorization expires September 30, 1985.

Code of Federal Regulations: 7 CFR 246.14.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To provide for the cost of administering the WIC supplemental food program.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 12-3510-0-1-605

Obligations: FY 83 \$235,439,000; FY 84 \$282,564,900; and FY 85 \$288,906,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE An amount equal to 20 percent of the total funds allotted for the WIC program is set aside for program administration. Each recipient's grant is a fixed percentage of its food allotment as described in 10.557A. The percentage is equal to the ratio of administrative-to-food allotments in a previous period, not to exceed 21 percent. Exceptions to the 21 percent maximum are made in hardship cases. In addition, each recipient's percentage cannot fall below their previous year's percentage.

FORMULA STATE SHARE = RATE * GRANT

Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children: Administrative Costs (10.557B), Continued

DEFINITIONS

RATE = ratio of administrative-to-food costs in a prior period
GRANT = final amount allocated for food grants under WIC (see 10.557A)

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Ratio of administrative-to-food grant costs in a prior period.	USDA, Food and Nutrition Service (annual, unpublished).	

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

None.

**MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT
REQUIREMENT**

No.

COMMENTS

None.

Head Start (13.600)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: Public Law 97-35, Title VI, Subtitle A, Chapter 8, as amended by Public Law 98-558 (42 USC §9831 et seq.). Allocation provisions are found in 42 USC §9835. Matching provisions are found in 42 USC §9853(b). Funding is authorized through September 30, 1986.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To provide comprehensive health, educational, nutritional, social and other services primarily to preschool economically disadvantaged children, including Indian children on federally-recognized reservations and children of migratory workers, and their families; and to involve parents in activities with their children that will attain overall social competence.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 75-1636-0-1-506

Obligations: FY 83 \$912,000,000; FY 84 \$967,750,000 and FY 85 \$1,046,459,000.

FORMULA NARRATIVE Grantees are initially selected via federal agency discretion and may include non-profit organizations. State or local governments may or may not be recipients of funding. Funds are allocated among states by formula. Thirteen percent of each year's appropriation is set aside for discretionary purposes, Indian tribes, territories, migrants, training and technical assistance and services to the handicapped. The balance is allocated based on state-wide data as follows: two-thirds is based on a state's share of the number of children (aged birth through 5) in families below the poverty line and one-third is based on a state's share of the number of AFDC children. A hold harmless provision insures state allotments do not fall below their FY 1981 allocation.

FORMULA STATE SHARE = $2/3 * (POP05/POP05TOT) + 1/3 * (AFDC/AFDCTOT)$

DEFINITIONS

POP05 = number of children in a state, age birth through 5, in families with incomes below the poverty line
 POP05TOT = total number of children in all states, age birth to 5, in families with incomes below the poverty line
 AFDC = number of children receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children in a state
 AFDCTOT = total number of children receiving AFDC in all states

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Number of children, age birth through 5, in a family below the poverty line.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Detailed Population Characteristics," PC80-1-A1-A (1984).	Economically disadvantaged pre-school children.
Number of children under age 19 receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children.	SSA Form 3637, "Statistical Report on Recipients Under Public Assistance Programs," (unpublished, updated quarterly).	--

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Grantees are required to provide 20 percent of the total cost of the program, although this may be waived (as in the case of grantees serving migrants). Matching shares may be in cash or in-kind fairly evaluated.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

Yes.

COMMENTS

None.

Social Services Block Grant (13.667)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: Public Law 97-35, Title XXII, Subtitle C (42 USC §1397 et seq.). Allocation provisions are found at 42 USC §1397b. Funding authorization is indefinite.

Code of Federal Regulations: 45 CFR, Part 96, Subpart G

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To enable each State as far as practicable to furnish services directed at goals that include: achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency or economic self-support, preventing or remedying child and adult abuse and neglect, and preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care. Funds are used for day care, social services and training. There are no requirements that these programs must serve the poor.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 75-1634-0-1-506

Obligations: FY 83 \$2,675,000,000; FY 84 \$2,700,000,000; and FY 85 est \$2,700,000,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE Allocations are made to states and territories. An amount is set aside from the total appropriation for Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands and the Northern Mariannas based on the same proportion they received in FY 1981. The remainder is allotted in proportion to each state's share of the national population.

FORMULA STATE SHARE = POP/POPTOT

DEFINITIONS POP = state population
POPTOT = national population

ENCLOSURE IV

ENCLOSURE IV

ENCLOSURE IV

ENCLOSURE IV

Social Services Block Grant (13.667), Continued

DATA SOURCES

Data Element

Source

Measures

Population.

Census Bureau, "Population Estimates and Projections, July 1, 1981," P-25 Series, No. 913.

Surrogate for the number of people in need of social services.

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

None.

**MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT
REQUIREMENT**

No.

COMMENTS

None.

Medicaid (13.714)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Health and Human Services, Health Care Financing Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: Public Law 89-97, Title XIX, as amended (42 USC §§1396-1396i). Formula reimbursement provisions are found at 42 USC §§1396d(b) and 1301(a)(8)B). Temporary funding reduction that was in effect for FY 1984 is found at 42 USC §1396(b)(s)(1)(A)(iii). Funding authorization is indefinite.

Code of Federal Regulations: Reimbursement provisions are in 42 CFR 433.10.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To provide financial assistance to States for payments of medical assistance on behalf of cash assistance recipients and, in certain States, on behalf of other medically needy, who, except for income and resources, would be eligible for cash assistance.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 75-0512-0-1-551

Obligations: FY 83 \$17,924,483,000; FY 84 \$19,169,071,000; and FY 85 est \$21,727,657,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE States are reimbursed on a sliding scale for qualified medical expenditures. The reimbursement rate for the territories and Puerto Rico is 50 percent. Per capita income squared is used to compute a reimbursement rate at which the federal government will reimburse medical assistance expenditures. Each state's rate is computed separately and remains in effect for two years. The minimum federal share is 50 percent; the maximum is 83 percent. The program is an open-ended entitlement.

A temporary funding reduction of 4.5 percent for FY 1984 was levied across the board for each state's reimbursement rate. However states had the opportunity to moderate the reduction by up to 3 percent for any quarter if they had (1) an unemployment rate 150 percent of the national average (1 percent); (2) a HCFA-approved hospital cost containment program (1 percent); or (3) sufficient fraud and abuse recoveries (1 percent). Further, states could recoup any losses in 1985, to the extent that their program expenditures increased less than the medical CPI.

 Medicaid (13.714), Continued

FORMULA

$$\text{FEDERAL SHARE} = 1 - [.45 * (\text{PCI} / \text{PCIUS})^2]$$

DEFINITIONS

PCI = three-year average of a state's per capita personal income
 PCIUS = three-year average of U.S. per capita personal income

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Per capita income.	BEA, "Survey of Current Business," (August, 1982).	Fiscal capacity and people in poverty.

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MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

The formula itself is a matching rate. Federal share ranges from 50 to 83 percent of medical assistance costs. Matching rates for administration vary depending on the particular activities. Rates of 100 percent, 90 percent, 75 percent and 50 percent are used.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

No.

COMMENTS

The matching rate is constant for a two year period. It is published in the fall of the year before it is to become effective.

Aid to Families With Dependent Children (13.808)

FEDERAL AGENCY

Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY

Social Security Act, Title IV, Part A, as amended (42 USC §601 et seq.). Formula provisions are found at 42 USC §603 and §1396d(b). Funding authorization is indefinite.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

To provide the federal financial share to states for cash assistance to families with dependent children; temporary emergency assistance to families with children; assistance to repatriated U.S. nationals; emergency welfare preparedness; and in Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, to aid the aged, blind, permanently and totally disabled.

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Account Identification: 75-0412-0-1-609

Obligations: FY 83 \$7,834,821,000; FY 84 \$8,284,973,000; and FY 85 est \$8,328,459,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE

States are reimbursed for eligible expenditures at variable rates under one of two formulas. The "regular" formula reimburses states for five-sixths of the average payment per recipient, up to \$18 per month, and at a rate which varies between 50 and 65 percent, depending on the state's per capita income for payments between \$19 and \$32. As a result, the "regular" formula does not reimburse benefits beyond \$24.10 per recipient per month.

The "alternate" formula is the same as that used for Medicaid (13.714). If the Medicaid formula is more generous, states may opt to use that formula. All states used the alternate formula during FY 1984.

Aid to Families With Dependent Children (13.808), Continued

FORMULA

Regular

(if benefits are equal to or less than \$18 per recipient)

$$\text{FEDERAL SHARE} = 5/6 * \text{BENEFIT} * \text{RECIP}$$

(if benefits are greater than \$18 per recipient and less than or equal to \$32 per recipient)

$$\text{FEDERAL SHARE} = (5/6 * \$18 * \text{RECIP}) + [1 - .5 * (\text{PCI}/\text{USPCI})^2] * (\text{BENEFIT} - \$18) * \text{RECIP}$$

Alternate see "Medicaid" (13.714)

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DEFINITIONS

- BENEFIT = average monthly benefit provided by state, per recipient
- RECIP = number of recipients in a state
- PCI = average per capita income in a state
- USPCI = average per capita income in the nation

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Number of AFDC recipients in a state.	Social Security Administration, Office of Family Assistance, Form SSA-3637 (quarterly, unpublished).	Need.
Per capita income.	BEA, "Survey of Current Business," August, 1982.	State's fiscal capacity and people in poverty.

Aid to Families With Dependent Children (13.808), Continued

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

The formula itself is a matching rate. Federal share ranges from 50 to 83 percent of the costs of aid to families or individuals.

**MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT
REQUIREMENT**

No.

COMMENTS

The major difference between the "regular" and "alternate" formulas is that the regular formula provides a maximum by not matching benefits beyond \$24.10 per recipient, per month while the alternate formula is an open-ended reimbursement, limited only by a state's benefit and eligibility standards.

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant (13.818)

FEDERAL AGENCY

Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY

Public Laws or Acts: The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Public Law 97-35 Title XXVI (42 USC §§8621-8629). See also Public Law 98-558, Title VI. Allocation provisions are found in 42 USC §8623, as amended by Public Law 98-558, Title VI, Section 604. Funding is authorized through September 30, 1986.

Code of Federal Regulations: 45 CFR Part 96, subpart H.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

To make funds available to States and other jurisdictions to assist eligible low-income households to meet the cost of home energy.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Account Identification: 75-0420-0-1-609

Obligations: FY 83 \$1,972,711,000; FY 84 est \$2,072,704,000; and FY 85 \$2,097,704,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE

Allocations are made to states, territories and Indian tribes. About \$2 million is set aside for Federal administrative costs and territories receive .14 percent of the total appropriation (which is based on the amount they received in FY 1981). The remainder is allocated among states based on each state's share of total heating and cooling costs of low income households in the nation. Tribal allocations are taken out of each state's allotment and are based on their share of eligible households in that state. There are two hold-harmless provisions. One is based on a fixed dollar amount. The other is based on a percentage share. States in FY 1985 are guaranteed to receive not less than they did in FY 1984. In FY 1986, no state will lose more than about 5 percent of their prior year allocation. In addition, if appropriations reach \$2.25 billion and if any state receives less than 1 percent of the total allocation, they will receive the percentage share they would have received if the allocation were based on \$2.14 billion (the amount authorized, though not appropriated, for FY 1985).

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant (13.818), Continued

FORMULA
(FY 1985)

$$\text{STATE SHARE} = (\text{EXPEND} * \text{POOR}) / \text{SUM OF} (\text{EXPEND} * \text{POOR})$$

DEFINITIONS

EXPEND = heating and cooling costs of low income households in each state
 POOR = number of low income households, defined as the number of households with the greater of (1) incomes under 150 percent of poverty, or (2) 60 percent of a state's median income

DATA SOURCES
(FY 1985)

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Heating and cooling costs of low income households.	DOE, "State Energy Data Report: Consumption Estimates, 1960-82," 1982 (DOE/EIA-0214(82)); and DOE State Energy Price System (unpublished 1982 data); and DOE, "Residential Energy Consumption Survey: Regression Analysis of Energy Consumption by End Use," 1983 (DOE/EIA-0431(83)).	Energy costs per low income household.
Households with incomes below 150 percent of poverty line.	Census Bureau, "Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Users Guide, Part B Glossary."	Number of low-income households in need of home energy assistance.
State median income.	Census Bureau, "Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Users Guide, Part B Glossary," as adjusted by DOE.	Number of low-income households in need of home energy assistance.

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

None.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

No.

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant (13.818), Continued

COMMENTS

None.

Community Development Block Grant: Entitlement Grants (14.218)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Public Law 93-383 Title I, as amended (42 USC §§5301-5320). Allocation provision found at 42 USC §5306(a), (b) and (c). Funding is authorized through September 30, 1986.

Code of Federal Regulations: 24 CFR 570.4 (1984)

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To develop viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income in large urban areas.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 86-0162-0-1-451

Allocations: FY 83 \$2,379,650,000 (Does not include supplemental appropriation of over \$770 million under the "Jobs Bill"); FY 84 \$2,379,860,000; and FY 85 \$2,388,050,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE Appropriations are divided, 70 percent for large urban jurisdictions and 30 percent for small jurisdictions. The formula for small jurisdictions is described in 14.219. Allocations for the 70 percent "pot" are made only to urban jurisdictions (metropolitan cities and urban counties). An urban jurisdiction's allotment is based on one of two formulas, whichever gives a larger allotment.

The first formula is based on each urban jurisdiction's percentage share, based on three weighted factors: urban population, based on metropolitan statistical areas (25 percent), urban population below the poverty level (50 percent) and the number of housing units in each jurisdiction with 1.01 persons or more per room (25 percent).

The second formula is also based on each jurisdiction's share of three weighted factors: urban population in poverty (30 percent), the number of pre-1940 housing units in a jurisdiction (50 percent), and a jurisdiction's lag in population growth (20 percent). "Growth lag" is defined as the lag in an urban jurisdiction's population growth between 1960 and 1980 in relation to the average growth of all jurisdictions in that period.

 Community Development Block Grant: Entitlement Grants (14.218), Continued

FORMULA NARRATIVE (CONT.) Allocations are ratably reduced to conform to appropriations. If an urban jurisdiction loses sufficient population to the point it loses its eligibility for the entitlement program, its eligibility is continued for a two-year period rather than being terminated immediately.

FORMULA Allocations are based on the greater of:

Formula A

$$\text{LOCALITY'S SHARE} = .25 * (\text{URBPOP} / \text{URBPOPTOT}) + .50 * (\text{URBPOV} / \text{URBPOVTOT}) + .25 * (\text{CROWD} / \text{CROWDTOT})$$

Formula B

$$\text{LOCALITY'S SHARE} = .30 * (\text{URBPOV} / \text{URBPOVTOT}) + .50 * (\text{AGE} / \text{AGETOT}) + .20 * (\text{LAG} / \text{LAGAVG})$$

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DEFINITIONS

- URBPOP = a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) jurisdiction's 1980 population
- URBPOPTOT = total population of all MSAs
- URBPOV = an MSA jurisdiction's population below the poverty level
- URBPOVTOT = total poverty population in all MSAs
- CROWD = number of housing units in an MSA with 1.01 persons or more per room
- CROWDTOT = total number of housing units in all MSAs with 1.01 persons or more per room
- AGE = number of year-round housing units in an MSA built before 1940
- AGETOT = total number of year-round housing units in all MSAs built before 1940
- LAG = lag in population growth in an MSA between 1960 and 1980
- LAGAVG = the average population growth for all MSAs between 1960 and 1980

Community Development Block Grant: Entitlement Grants (14.218), Continued

DATA SOURCES	<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
	Urban population.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	Need.
	Urban population below the poverty level.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	Need.
	Housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room in urban areas.	Census Bureau, 1980 Census of Population and Housing," (1983).	Need.
	Housing units built before 1940 in urban areas.	Census Bureau, 1980 Census of Population and Housing," (1983)	Need.
	Lag in population growth.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Vol. I, General Population Characteristics" (1960 and 1980).	Need.
MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	None.		
MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT	No.		
COMMENTS	None.		

Community Development Block Grant: Small Cities Program (HUD- and State-Administered) (14.219)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, Title I, as amended; Public Law 93-383 (42 USC §§5301-5320). Allocation provisions are found at 42 USC §5306(d). Funding is authorized through September 30, 1986.

Code of Federal Regulations: 24 CFR 570, Subpart F.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES The primary objective of this program is the development of viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income in non-urban areas.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 86-0162-0-1-451

Obligations: FY 83 \$1,019,850,000 (does not include a supplemental appropriation of over \$220 million under the "Jobs Bill"); FY 84 \$1,019,940,000; and FY 85 \$1,023,450,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE Allocations are made to states for areas outside of metropolitan statistical areas, e.g., those areas not automatically entitled to received funds under 14.218. Funds are awarded to non-urban localities on a discretionary basis.

A state's allotment is based on one of two formulas, whichever gives a larger allotment. The first formula is based on each state's percentage share of the total of three weighted factors: non-urban population (25 percent), non-urban population below the poverty level (50 percent) and the number of housing units in non-urban areas with 1.01 persons or more per room (25 percent).

The second formula is also based on each state's share of three weighted factors: non-urban population in poverty (30 percent), the number of pre-1940 housing units in non-urban areas in a state (50 percent), and non-urban population (20 percent).

FORMULA

Allocations are based on the greater of:

Formula A

$$\text{STATE SHARE} = .25 * (\text{RURPOP} / \text{RURPOPTOT}) + .50 (\text{RURPOV} / \text{RURPOVTOT}) + .25 * (\text{CROWD} / \text{CROWDTOT})$$

Formula B

$$\text{STATE SHARE} = .20 * (\text{RURPOP} / \text{RURPOPTOT}) + .30 * (\text{RURPOV} / \text{RURPOVTOT}) + .50 * (\text{AGE} / \text{AGETOT})$$

DEFINITIONS

- RURPOP = rural, or non-urban, population in a state
- RURPOPTOT = non-urban population in all states
- RURPOV = number of people below poverty level in non-urban areas in a state
- RURPOVTOT = total number of people below poverty level in non-urban areas in all states
- CROWD = number of housing units in non-urban areas in a state with 1.01 persons or more per room
- CROWDTOT = total number of housing units in non-urban areas in all states with 1.01 persons or more per room
- AGE = number of year-round housing units in non-urban areas in a state built before 1940
- AGETOT = number of year-round housing units in non-urban areas in all states built before 1940

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Non-urban population.	Census Bureau, "Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	Need.
Non-urban population below the poverty level.	Census Bureau, "Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	Need.

Community Development Block Grant: Small Cities Program (HUD- and State-Administered) (14.219), Continued

DATA SOURCES

Data Element

Source

Measures

Housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room in non-urban areas.

Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population and Housing," (1983).

Need.

Housing units built before 1940 in non-urban areas.

Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population and Housing," (1983).

Need.

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

None.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

No.

COMMENTS

The Small Cities program can be administered by the state government if it chooses to do so, or by HUD. State-administered and HUD-administered programs are administratively treated as two separate programs by the CFDA (which codes them as 14.219 and 14.228). In either case, once funds are allocated among states, they are awarded to localities on a discretionary basis (however, some states use their own formulas to allocate funds to local areas).

Employment Service Administration (17.207)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, Public Law 73-30, Section 6. See also Public Law 97-300, Title V, Section 501c. Allocation provisions are found at 29 USC §49e. Funding authorization is indefinite.

Code of Federal Regulations: Allocation provisions are detailed in 20 CFR 652.4.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To provide for state agencies whose goal is to place persons in employment by providing a variety of placement-related services to job seekers and to employers seeking qualified individuals to fill job openings.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 16-0179-0-1-504

Obligations: FY 83 \$654,414,000; FY 84 est. \$740,392,000; and FY 85 est. \$740,392,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE Allocations are made to states and territories. The Secretary may reserve up to 3 percent of total appropriations for discretionary use. Allocations to Guam and the Virgin Islands are based on the percent share of their FY 1983 allotments. Remaining allocations are based on each state's share of two weighted factors: two-thirds is based on civilian labor force and one-third on the number of unemployed. No state may receive less than 0.28 percent of the total available, nor less than 90 percent of its previous year's relative share.

FORMULA STATE SHARE = $(2/3 * LABOR/LABORTOT) + (1/3 * UN/UNTOT)$

Employment Service Administration (17.207), Continued

DEFINITIONS

LABOR = state civilian labor force
LABORTOT = total civilian labor force in U.S.
UN = number of unemployed in a state
UNTOT = number of unemployed in U.S.

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Civilian labor force.	BLS, "Current Employment Statistics," 12-month average for 1983.	Volume of employment services needed.
Number of unemployed.	BLS, "Unemployment in State and Local Areas," 12-month average for 1983.	Volume of employment services needed.

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MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

None.

**MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT
REQUIREMENT**

No.

COMMENTS

Funding shifted in 1984 from a fiscal year basis to a July 1 - June 30 program year to be consistent with the Job Training Partnership Act programs (17.250).

Unemployment Insurance: State Administration (17.225)

FEDERAL AGENCY

Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY

Public Laws or Act: The Social Security Act of 1935, Public Law 74-271, Title III, Section 302 as amended. Allocation provisions are found at 42 USC §502. Funding authorization is indefinite.

Code of Federal Regulations: 20 CFR 601.1

Administrative Rule: Allocation provisions are in "FY 85 State Agency Resource Planning Targets-UI" Field Memo. No. 93-84, May 1984. Matching provisions for contingency workload costs and administrative costs are in the "FY 84 Contingency Funding Guideline," Field Memorandum No 33-84, January, 1984.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

To administer a program of unemployment insurance for eligible workers through Federal and State cooperation; to administer payment of worker adjustment assistance.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Account Identification: 16-0179-0-1-603, 20-8042-0-7-999

Obligations: FY 83 \$1,702,067,000; FY 84 est. \$1,536,349,000; and FY 85 est. \$1,549,100,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE

Allotments to states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are based on a forecast of the cost of administering the program in three categories: (1) professional staff costs, (2) administrative, staff and technical services costs, and (3) non-personal cost (e.g., rent, utilities, etc.). Before allocations are made, about \$100 million is set aside for postage costs and computer automation.

Professional staff costs are computed by multiplying (1) the previous year's salary for a professional staff year (adjusted for increases based on each state's wage scale for state workers) by (2) the number of staff years required to meet projected workloads. (Staff year requirements are based on periodic state-by-state surveys that determine the amount of time needed to perform various employment service functions.) The resulting number of professional staff years per state cannot fall by more than 15 percent in four functional activities from year to year).

 Unemployment Insurance: State Administration (17.225), Continued

Administrative, staff and technical services (AS&T) staff costs are computed by multiplying (1) the previous year's salary for an AS&T staff year (adjusted for state wage scale changes) by (2) the AS&T staff year forecast. (The AS&T staff year forecast is arrived at by multiplying the current year's professional staff year forecast by the previous year's ratio of AS&T-to-professional staff years).

Non-personal costs are calculated by multiplying the previous year's non-personal services costs per staff year (adjusted for inflation based on projections in the President's annual budget submission) by the forecasted total staff year requirement (professional and AS&T staffs). States are guaranteed they will not receive less than 95 percent of their prior year non-personal costs.

States may receive additional contingency funding, depending on actual caseload experience.

FORMULA

$$\text{STATE SHARE} = (\text{STAFF1} * \text{SAL1}) + (\text{STAFF2} * \text{SAL2}) + [(\text{STAFF1} + \text{STAFF2}) * \text{NPS}]$$

DEFINITIONS

STAFF1 = number of forecasted professional staff years in a state

STAFF2 = number of administrative and technical services (ATS) staff years in a state

SAL1 = professional staff salary levels in each state

SAL2 = administrative and technical staff salary levels in each state.

NPS = prior year costs for non-personal services (e.g., rent, utilities, etc.) per staff year, adjusted for inflation

Unemployment Insurance: State Administration (17.225), Continued

ENCLOSURE IV

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DATA SOURCES	Data Element	Source	Measures
	Staff year:		
	° Number of minutes needed to process units of work.	ETA/UIS, unpublished agency data based on surveys of state agencies, 1979-83.	Projected workload.
	° Workload forecasts.	ETA/UIS, unpublished forecasts based on state workload reports (Forms ETAS-159, ETAS-130, ETAS-207), January, 1983.	
	° Minutes per staff year.	ETA/UIS, unpublished agency worksheet, UI-1, March 1983.	
	Salaries.	ETA/UIS, staff estimate; computed annually based on each state government's salary scales.	Costs per staff year.
	Cost estimate for non-personal services.	ETA/UIS, based on prior year allocation, adjusted for inflation based on President's budget submission.	
MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	None.		
MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT	None.		
COMMENTS	Variations exist between states for minutes per staff year, salaries and minutes per unit--which also vary across functional activities.		

ENCLOSURE IV

Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A: Basic Program (17.250A)

FEDERAL AGENCY

Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY

Public Laws or Acts: Job Training Partnership Act, Titles I and II-A, as amended Sections 101-184, 201-205, P.L. 97-300, as amended (29 USC §§1501-1592, 1601-1605). Allocation provisions are found at 29 USC §1601. This program has indefinite funding authorization.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

To provide job training and related assistance to economically disadvantaged individuals, and others who face significant employment barriers. The ultimate goal of the Act is to move trainees into permanent, self-sustaining employment.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Account Identification: 16-0174-0-1-504

Obligations: FY83 \$2,180,672,000; FY84 (transition period to program year (PY)) \$1,414,613,000; PY84 \$1,886,151,000; PY85 est. \$1,886,151,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE

Allocations are made to states and territories. Suballocations are made to "service delivery areas" within each state. Not more than \$5 million of the appropriation is set aside for territories. The remaining funds are allotted to states under the following formula: (1) one-third in proportion to the number of unemployed in "areas of substantial unemployment" (ASU). An ASU is the largest area of a state with an unemployment rate equal to or in excess of 6.5 percent; (2) one-third in proportion to the number of "excess" unemployed. The "excess" unemployed are the number of people unemployed in excess of 4.5 percent, in a state or in areas of substantial unemployment within a state; and (3) one-third in proportion to the number of low income persons.

There are two constraints: (1) each state's share of the allotment must be at least one-quarter of one percent of the funds available, and (2) at least 90 percent of its previous year's allotment percentage.

The Governor will allot 78 percent of the state's grant to service delivery areas under the same three-part formula, without constraints, using substate data.

Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A: Basic Program (17.250A), Continued

FORMULA NARRATIVE (CONT.) The remaining 22 percent can be used as follows: 8 percent for education coordination grants, (2) 6 percent for incentive grants to service delivery areas, (3) 3 percent for training programs for older workers, (4) 5 percent for other training programs, administrative and auditing costs, and funding the state's Job Training Coordination Council.

"Service delivery areas" are voluntary associations of local government authorities who are responsible for the program at the local level. An association is designated for at least a two year period.

FORMULA STATE SHARE = $1/3 * (ASU/ASUTOT) + 1/3 * (EXC/EXCTOT) + 1/3 * (POOR/POORTOT)$

DEFINITIONS

ASU = number of unemployed in "areas of substantial unemployment" (areas at or over 6.5 percent unemployment) in the state

ASUTOT = number of unemployed in "areas of substantial unemployment" in the nation

EXC = number of unemployed over 4.5 percent in a state or in "areas of substantial unemployment" in a state

EXCTOT = national number of unemployed over 4.5 percent in states or in "areas of substantial unemployment"

POOR = number of low income people in a state, in 1979

POORTOT = number of low income people in the nation, in 1979

DATA SOURCES

Data Element
Number of unemployed.

Source
BLS, "Employment and Unemployment in Areas Potentially Eligible Under JTPA as Areas of Substantial Unemployment, July 1983 - June 1984," BLS Fiche, BLS/LAUS/AR-84-03.

Measures
Economically disadvantaged and others facing significant barriers to employment.

 Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A: Basic Program (17.250A), Continued

DATA SOURCES (Cont.)	<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
	Number of low income persons.	Census Bureau, special tabulation based on 1980 Census of 1979 income.	Economically disadvantaged persons.
MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	The 8 percent for education coordination grants must be matched by states on a dollar-for-dollar basis.		
MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT	Yes.		
COMMENTS	<p>The 1984 appropriation included two allotments--one for current funding, the second for first-time forward-funding.</p> <p>States may change the boundaries of their designated ASUs annually in order to maximize the number of unemployed in areas of substantial unemployment within the state.</p> <p>The statute stipulates the use of "economically disadvantaged" people as a data element, which is defined as the number of people with income (net of transfer payments, such as welfare) below the higher of: (1) the OMB poverty guidelines, or (2) 70 percent of the BLS lower living standard. However, this cannot be compiled based on existing data sources. Therefore the formula uses "low income persons," as developed by the Census Bureau, as a substitute data element.</p>		

Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B: Summer Youth (17.250B)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: Job Training Partnership Act, Titles I and II-B, P.L. 97-300, as amended (29 USC §§1501-1592, 1631-1634). Allocation provisions are found at 29 USC §1631. See also 29 USC §§1601, 1602. This program has indefinite funding authorization.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To provide a summer youth employment and training program for economically disadvantaged youths, and youths who face significant employment barriers.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 16-0174-0-1-504

Obligations: FY83 \$824,549,000; FY84 \$824,549,000; FY85 \$824,549,000.

FORMULA NARRATIVE Allocations are made to states and territories and are in turn allocated among "service delivery areas" within a state. Territories receive the same percentage share of funds as they received prior to the creation of JTPA. The remaining funds are allocated under the same formula used to allocate JTPA Title II-A funds (CFDA 17.250A) with the exception that all, rather than 78 percent, of the funds must be allocated to service delivery areas.

FORMULA STATE SHARE = $1/3 * (ASU/ASUTOT) + 1/3 * (EXC/EXCTOT) + 1/3 * (POOR/POORTOT)$

DEFINITIONS

ASU = number of unemployed in "areas of substantial unemployment" (areas at or over 6.5 percent unemployment) in the state

ASUTOT = number of unemployed in the nation in "areas of substantial unemployment"

EXC = number of unemployed over 4.5 percent in a state or in "areas of substantial unemployment" in a state

EXCTOT = national number of unemployed over 4.5 percent in states or in "areas of substantial unemployment"

POOR = number of low income people in a state, in 1979

POORTOT = number of low income people in the nation, in 1979

 Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B: Summer Youth (17.250B), Continued

DATA SOURCES	<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
	Number of unemployed.	BLS, "Employment and Unemployment in Areas Potentially Eligible Under JTPA as Areas of Substantial Unemployment, July 1983 - June 1984," BLS Fiche, BLS/LAUS/AR-84-03.	Economically disadvantaged youths facing significant barriers to employment.
	Number of low income persons.	Census Bureau, special tabulation based on 1980 Census of 1979 income.	Economically disadvantaged youths.
MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	None.		
MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT	Yes.		
COMMENTS	<p>The 1984 appropriation included two allotments--one for current funding, the second for first-time forward-funding.</p> <p>The statute stipulates the use of "economically disadvantaged" people as a data element, which is defined as the number of people with income (net of transfer payments, such as welfare) below the higher of: (1) the OMB poverty guidelines, or (2) 70 percent of the BLS lower living standard. However, this cannot be compiled based on existing data sources. Therefore the formula uses "low income persons," as developed by the Census Bureau, as a substitute data element.</p>		

Airport Improvement Program: Primary Airport Apportionments (20.106A)

FEDERAL AGENCY

Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY

Public Laws or Acts: Airport and Airway Improvement Act (AAIA) of 1982, Public Law 97-248, Section 507 as amended. Allocation provisions are at 49 USC, §2206. Matching provisions are at 49 USC §2209. Funding is authorized through September 30, 1987.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

To assist sponsors, owners or operators of public-use airports in the development of a nationwide system of airports adequate to meet the needs of civil aeronautics.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Account Identification: 69-8106-0-7-402

Obligations:	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>
Entitlements	\$361,000,000	\$399,000,000	\$354,000,000
Discretionary	93,000,000	80,000,000	undetermined

FORMULA NARRATIVE

Airport improvement funds are divided into three "pots" for allocation: (1) up to 50 percent for "primary airports"--those commercial service airports that emplane at least .01 percent of total enplaned passengers at commercial service airports; (2) 12 percent is allotted to states and territories (allocation is described in 20.106B); and (3) the remainder is allotted via agency discretion.

Entitlement apportionments to primary airports are based on the number of airline passengers served in the preceding calendar year. Specifically, entitlements are computed by applying a cost per passenger of \$6 to the first 50,000 passengers enplaned; \$4 for the next 50,000; \$2 for the next 400,000; and \$0.50 for each additional passenger.

Entitlement apportionments under this formula are scheduled to be increased by 10 percent for FY 1984, 20 percent for FY 1985, 25 percent for FY 1986, and 30 percent for FY 1987--however total apportionments may not exceed 50 percent of the total funds authorized for the airport improvement program in any fiscal year. In addition, no recipient receives less than \$200,000 or more than \$12,500,000 for

FORMULA NARRATIVE (CONT.) any fiscal year. A separate provision in the law makes supplemental funds available for Alaskan airports.

FORMULA AIRPORT GRANT = 1.10 * [(\$6 * ENP1) + (\$4 * ENP2) + (\$2 * ENP3) + (\$.50 * ENP4)]

DEFINITIONS

ENP1 = number of passengers enplaned (0 - 50,000)
 ENP2 = number of passengers enplaned (50,001 - 100,000)
 ENP3 = number of passengers enplaned (100,001 - 500,000)
 ENP4 = number of passengers enplaned in excess of 500,000

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Number of passengers enplaned.	FAA, unpublished data collected for prior calendar year.	Volume of services provided.

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MATCHING REQUIREMENTS The federal matching percentage varies between airports which enplane more than .25 percent of the U.S. total and those which enplane fewer than .25 percent. The federal share also varies for different activities as shown in the following schedule:

<u>Qualifying Activities</u>	<u>Matching rate for airports with more than .25 percent of total U.S. passengers</u>	<u>Matching rate for airports with less than .25 percent of total U.S. passengers</u>
Airport development	75 percent	90 percent
Terminal development	50 percent	50 percent
Implementation of noise compatibility programs	80 percent	80 percent
Master planning	75 percent	90 percent
Noise compatibility planning	75 percent	90 percent

Airport Improvement Program: Primary Airport Apportionments (20.106A), Continued

**MATCHING REQUIREMENTS
(CONT.)**

The above matching schedule is increased by the smaller of 25 percent, or 50 percent of the ratio of a state's public land to total land and water area, in "public land" states. Public land states are those in which federally-owned land equals or exceeds 5 percent of total land and water area.

**MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT
REQUIREMENT**

None.

COMMENTS

None.

Airport Improvement Program: State Apportionments (20.106B)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: Airport and Airway Improvement Act (AAIA) of 1982, Public Law 97-248, Section 507 as amended. Allocation provisions are at 49 USC, §2206. Matching provisions are at 49 USC §2209. Funding is authorized through September 30, 1987.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To assist sponsors, owners or operators of public-use airports in the development of a nationwide system of airports adequate to meet the needs of civil aeronautics.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 69-8106-0-7-402

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Obligations:	<u>FY 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>
Entitlements	\$146,000,000	\$ 94,000,000	\$ 95,000,000
Discretionary	191,000,000	222,000,000	undetermined

FORMULA NARRATIVE Airport improvement funds are divided into three "pots" for allocation: (1) up to 50 percent for "primary airports" (allocation is described in 20.106A); (2) 12 percent is allotted to states and territories; and (3) the remainder is allotted via agency discretion.

Of the amount distributed to states and territories, 1 percent of the total is set aside for territories and the remainder is allocated among states as follows: 50 percent based on each state's proportionate share of population and 50 percent on each state's proportionate share of total area (including both land and water).

FORMULA STATE SHARE = .50*(POP/POPTOT) + .50*(AREA/AREATOT)

 Airport Improvement Program: State Apportionments (20.106B), Continued

DEFINITIONS

POP = state population
 POP/OT = national population
 AREA = state area (including water surfaces)
 AREA/OT = national area (including water surfaces)

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Population.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	Proxy for airport improvement needs.
Land area.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	Proxy for airport improvements not related to population.

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MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

The federal match for activities funded by state apportionments is 90 percent, except for "public land" states. "Public land" states are those states where federal lands exceed 5 percent of total area. In these states, the federal share is increased by the smaller of 25 percent, or 50 percent of the ratio of the area of the state's public lands to its total area.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

None.

COMMENTS

None.

Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate System Construction (20.205A)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY 23 USC §101 et seq., as revised by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424. Allocation provisions are in 23 USC §§104(b)(5)(A), 118 and 119. Matching provisions are in 23 USC §120(c). Funding is authorized through September 30, 1990.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To assist state highway agencies in the development of an integrated, interconnected network of highways by constructing the Interstate Highway System.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 20-8102-0-7-401
Authorizations: (this program is forward funded; e.g., apportionments of FY 84 authorizations were certified for FY 83); FY 84 \$4,000,000,000; FY 85 \$4,000,000,000; FY 86 \$4,000,000,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE Funds are apportioned among states for the completion of the Interstate Highway System. Before apportionment, three set-asides are deducted. (1) A set-aside of up to 3.75 percent is deducted for administrative costs and federally sponsored research. (2) Up to 0.5 percent of remaining authorized funds is deducted to finance urban transportation planning activities. (3) A set-aside of \$300 million is withheld for discretionary awards. After apportionment, 1.5 percent of a state's allocation is set aside for highway planning and research.

The apportionment factors represent each state's share of the estimated cost to complete the system. The Federal Highway Administration updates these factors every two years and transmits them to the Congress for legislative approval. The factors are based on state engineers' estimates, project-by-project, using unit costs for materials and workforce that will be needed to complete plan specifications. No state receives less than 0.5 percent of funds being apportioned, even if its Interstate miles have already been completed.

Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate System Construction (20.205A), Continued

FORMULA

STATE SHARE = COST/COSTTOT

DEFINITIONS

COST = estimated cost to complete interstate highway system in a state
 COSTTOT = estimated cost to complete interstate highway system in the nation

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
State cost to complete their portion of the interstate highway system.	DOT, based on estimates submitted by states. Estimates must be approved by Congress before apportionment occurs.	Total project cost.

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Federal share is 90 percent, however the federal share is increased up to 95 percent in any state containing unappropriated and unreserved public lands and non-taxable Indian lands that exceed 5 percent of a state's total area.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

None.

COMMENTS

The urban transportation planning set-aside in this program is combined with set-asides in four other programs (Interstate 4R (20.205B), Primary System (20.205C), Rural Secondary System (20.205D), and Urban System (20.205E)) and allocated via a separate formula (see Urban Transportation Planning 20.205F).

The \$300 million discretionary fund is restricted first to high cost projects which directly contribute to the completion of an interstate segment which is not yet open to traffic, and second to projects of high cost in relation to a state's apportionment.

This program and eight others (described in 20.205B, 20.205C, 20.205D, 20.205E, 20.205G, 20.205I, 20.205J and 20.205K) are funded by the Highway Trust Fund. States are guaranteed that their percentage share of funding in total under these programs is at least 85 percent of their estimated percentage share of highway user taxes paid into the Trust Fund. Ten states were authorized an additional \$424 million in funding under this provision in FY 1984.

Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate 4R Program (20.205B)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY 23 USC §101 et seq., as revised by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424. Allocation provisions are in 23 USC §104(b)(5)(B). Set-aside provisions are found at 23 USC §§104(a), 104(f)(1), and 307(c). Matching requirements are found at 23 USC §120(c). Funding is authorized through September 30, 1987.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To assist state highway agencies in the development of an integrated, interconnected network of highways by resurfacing, restoring, rehabilitating and reconstructing the Interstate Highway System.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 20-8102-0-7-401

Authorizations (this program is forward funded; e.g., apportionments of FY 84 authorizations were certified for FY 83); FY 84 \$1,950,000,000; FY 85 \$2,400,000,000; FY 86 2,800,000,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE Before the formula is used to distribute funds to states and Puerto Rico, two set-asides are deducted. A set-aside of up to 3.75 percent is deducted for administrative costs and federally sponsored research. Up to 0.5 percent of remaining authorized funds is deducted to finance urban transportation planning activities. After allocations are made to states, 1.5 percent of each state's allocation is set aside for highway planning and research.

The remainder is apportioned among states as follows: 55 percent based on each state's proportionate share of interstate lane miles completed and open for traffic and 45 percent based on each state's proportionate share of vehicle miles traveled on interstate routes in a calendar year. No state receives less than 0.5 percent of the amount apportioned.

FORMULA STATE SHARE = .55*(LANE/LANETOT) + .45*(VEHIC/VEHICTOT)

Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate 4R Program (20.205B), Continued

DEFINITIONS

LANE = lane-miles: number of lanes built on interstate routes (excluding certain toll roads) in a state, multiplied by the length of the section in miles
 LANETOT = lane-miles: number of lanes built on interstate routes in all states (again, excluding certain toll roads), multiplied by the length of the section in miles
 VEHIC = miles travelled by vehicles on interstate routes in a state
 VEHICTOT = miles travelled by vehicles on interstate routes in the nation

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Lane miles of interstate routes completed and in operation.	DOT, "Highway Performance Monitoring System," (1980) Data collected from states on an annual basis (unpublished).	Size of the interstate highways.
Miles travelled by vehicles on interstate system.	DOT, "Highway Performance Monitoring System," (1980) Data collected from states on an annual basis (unpublished).	Use of interstate highways.

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

The federal share is 90 percent; however, the federal share is increased up to 95 percent in any state containing unappropriated and unreserved public lands and nontaxable Indian lands that exceed 5 percent of a state's total land and water area.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

None.

COMMENTS

The urban transportation planning set-aside in this program is combined with set-asides in four other programs [Interstate System Construction (20.205A), Primary System (20.205C), Rural Secondary System (20.205D), and Urban System (20.205E)] and is allocated via a separate formula (see Urban Transportation Planning 20.205F).

COMMENTS (CONT.)

This program and eight others (described in 20.205A, 20.205C, 20.205D, 20.205E, 20.205G, 20.205I, 20.205J and 20.205K) are funded by the Highway Trust Fund. States are guaranteed that their percentage share of funding in total under these programs is at least 85 percent of their estimated percentage share of highway user taxes paid into the Trust Fund. Ten states were authorized an additional \$424 million in funding under this provision in FY 1984.

Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System (20.205C)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY 23 USC §101 et seq., as revised by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424. Allocation provisions are in 23 USC §104(b)(1) and P.L. 97-424, section 108. Set-aside provisions are found at 23 USC §§104(a), 104(f)(1) and 307(c). Matching provisions are in 23 USC 120. Funding is authorized through September 30, 1986.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To assist state highway agencies to build or improve primary sytem roads and streets. Also provides for the improvement of some highways in Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 20-8102-0-7-401

Authorizations: FY 83 \$3,766,826,858; FY 84 \$2,144,314,088; FY 85 \$2,351,093,397

FORMULA NARRATIVE

Before funds are apportioned to states and territories, two set-asides are deducted. A set-aside of up to 3.75 percent is deducted for administrative costs and federally sponsored research. Up to 0.5 percent of remaining authorized funds net of administrative costs is deducted to finance urban transportation planning activities. After funds are allocated, an additional 1.5 percent of each state's allotment is set-aside for highway planning and research.

States are initially apportioned an amount of funds that is the higher of the amounts derived from two formulas. The first formula allots 2/9 of funds in proportion to land area, 2/9 in proportion to rural population, 2/9 in proportion to rural and intercity mail route miles and 3/9 in proportion to urban population. States (except the District of Columbia) are guaranteed an 0.5 percent minimum amount under the first formula. The second formula allots funds 1/2 in proportion to rural population and 1/2 in proportion to urban population.

FORMULA NARRATIVE (CONT.)

Each state's initial allotment is then proportionately reduced so that formula allotments sum to the amount authorized. A state's adjusted formula allotment cannot be less than: (1) the lower amount produced by either formula, and (2) 0.5 percent of the total amount being apportioned. Also, the territories, as a group, are subject to the 0.5 percent minimum. Additional funds are authorized in order to ensure these minimums are met. Forty percent of state formula allotments must be spent on 4R-type projects (resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction) on existing highways on the Interstate System.

FORMULA

Formula A

$$\text{STATE SHARE} = 2/9 * (\text{AREA}/\text{AREATOT}) + 2/9 * (\text{RURPOP}/\text{RURPOPTOT}) + 2/9 * (\text{MAIL}/\text{MAILTOT}) + 3/9 * (\text{URBPOP}/\text{URBPOPTOT})$$

Formula B

$$\text{STATE SHARE} = .50 * (\text{RURPOP}/\text{RURPOPTOT}) + .50 * (\text{URBPOP}/\text{URBPOPTOT})$$

DEFINITIONS

- AREA = state area
- AREATOT = national area
- URBPOP = urban population in a state (areas of 5,000 population or more)
- URBPOPTOT = national urban population (areas of 5,000 population or more)
- RURPOP = population in a state outside urban areas
- RURPOPTOT = national population outside urban areas.
- MAIL = mileage of rural delivery and intercity mail routes where service is performed by motor vehicles, for a state
- MAILTOT = mileage of rural delivery and intercity mail routes where service is performed by motor vehicles, for the nation

Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System (20.205C), Continued

DATA SOURCES	Data Element	Source	Measures
	Area (including inland waters).	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	?
	Population.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Poulation, Number of Inhabitants," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	?
	Rural delivery and inter-city mail delivery route mileage.	U.S. Postal Service, annual certification of mileage as of December 31, 1982 (unpublished).	?
MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Federal share is 75 percent for Primary System projects and 90 percent for 4R-type projects on the Interstate System. However, the federal share is increased up to 95 percent in any state containing any public domain lands and nontaxable Indian lands, based on percent of total area.		
MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT	None.		
COMMENTS	The urban transporation planning set-aside in this program is combined with set-asides in four other programs [Interstate System Construction (20.205A), Interstate 4R (20.205B), Rural Secondary System (20.205D), and Urban System (20.205E)] and is allocated via a separate formula (see Urban Transportation Planning 20.205F).		

Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System (20.205C), Continued

COMMENTS (CONT.)

This program and eight others (described in 20.205A, 20.205B, 20.205D, 20.205E, 20.205G, 20.205I, 20.205J and 20.205K) are funded by the Highway Trust Fund. States are guaranteed that their percentage share of funding in total under these programs is at least 85 percent of their estimated percentage share of highway user taxes paid into the Trust Fund. Ten states were authorized an additional \$424 million in funding under this provision in FY 1984.

Highway Planning and Construction: Rural Secondary System (20.205D)

FEDERAL AGENCY

Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY

23 USC §101 et seq., as revised by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424. Allocation provisions are in 23 USC §104(b)(2). Set-aside provisions are found at 23 USC §§104(a), 104(f) and 307(c). Matching requirements are in 23 USC 120. Funding is authorized through September 30, 1986.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

To assist state highway agencies in the development of an integrated, interconnected network of highways by building or improving secondary state and local roads and streets.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Account Information: 20-8102-0-7-401

Authorizations: FY 83 \$1,300,000,000; FY 84 \$650,000,000; FY 85 \$650,000,000.

FORMULA NARRATIVE

Before funds are apportioned among states, two set-asides are deducted. A set-aside of up to 3.75 percent is deducted for administrative costs and federally sponsored research. Up to 0.5 percent of remaining authorized funds is deducted to finance urban transportation planning activities. After allocations are made, 1.5 percent of a state's allotment is set aside for highway planning and research.

Apportionments are based on three factors: One-third of the funds are allotted in proportion to each state's area, one-third in proportion to rural population, and one-third in proportion to rural and intercity mail delivery route miles. No state receives less than 0.5 percent of the funds being apportioned. The District of Columbia does not receive funding under this program. Forty percent of state formula allotments must be spent on 4R-type projects (resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation and reconstruction) on existing highways.

Highway Planning and Construction: Rural Secondary System (20.205D), Continued

FORMULA

$$\text{STATE SHARE} = 1/3 * (\text{AREA} / \text{AREATOT}) + 1/3 * (\text{RURPOP} / \text{RURPOPTOT}) + 1/3 * (\text{MAIL} / \text{MAILTOT})$$

DEFINITIONS

- AREA = state area
- AREATOT = national area
- RURPOP = population in a state outside urban areas
- RURPOPTOT = national population outside urban areas
- MAIL = mileage of rural delivery and intercity mail routes where service is performed by motor vehicles, for a state
- MAILTOT = mileage of rural delivery and intercity mail routes where service is performed by motor vehicles, for the nation

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Area (including inland waters).	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	?
Population.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	?
Rural delivery and intercity mail delivery route mileage.	U.S. Postal Service, annual certification of mileage as of December 31, 1982 (unpublished).	?

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Federal share is 75 percent of the cost of a project; however, the federal share is increased up to 95 percent in any state containing any public domain lands and nontaxable Indian lands, based on percent of total area.

Highway Planning and Construction: Rural Secondary System (20.205D), Continued

**MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT
REQUIREMENT**

None.

COMMENTS

The urban transportation planning set-aside in this program is combined with set-asides in four other programs [Interstate System Construction (20.205A), Interstate 4R (20.205B), Primary System (20.205C), and Urban System (20.205E)] and is allocated via a separate formula (see Urban Transportation Planning 20.205F).

The rural population data could be updated by applying 1980 rural percentages to annual population estimates from the Census Bureau.

This program and eight others (described in 20.205A, 20.205B, 20.205C, 20.205E, 20.205G, 20.205I, 20.205J and 20.205K) are funded by the Highway Trust Fund. States are guaranteed that their percentage share of funding in total under these programs is at least 85 percent of their estimated percentage share of highway user taxes paid into the Trust Fund. Ten states were authorized an additional \$424 million in funding under this provision in FY 1984.

Highway Planning and Construction: Urban System (20.205E)

FEDERAL AGENCY

Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY

23 USC §101 et seq., as revised by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424. Allocation provisions are in 23 USC §104 (b)(6) and 23 USC §150. Set-aside provisions are found at 23 USC §§104(a), 104(f) and 307(c). Matching requirements are in 23 USC §120. Funding is authorized through September 30, 1986.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

To assist local officials, with the concurrence of state highway agencies, in the development of integrated, interconnected network of highways by building or improving local urban system roads and streets. Urban system funds may also be used for purchases of transit buses and rapid rail cars and construction, reconstruction and improvement of fixed rail facilities.

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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Account Identification: 20-8102-0-7-401.

Authorizations: FY 83 \$1,600,000,000; FY 84 \$800,000,000; FY 85 \$800,000,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE

Funds are apportioned among states after two set-asides are deducted. A set-aside of up to 3.75 percent is deducted for administrative costs and federally sponsored research. Up to 0.5 percent of remaining funds is deducted to finance urban transportation planning activities. After funds are allocated, 1.5 percent of each state's allotment is set aside for highway planning and research.

The remaining funds are allotted to state areas in proportion to their urban population (areas of 5,000 or more). No state receives less than 0.5 percent of the funds being distributed through the formula.

Within states, funds are divided into two "pots". One "pot" is for urbanized areas of 200,000 and more population. They receive funds in proportion to their

FORMULA NARRATIVE (CONT.) share of the state's urbanized population in areas of 200,000 or more. Remaining funds are allotted to the state government for projects in any urban area.

FORMULA

Interstate Allocations

$$\text{STATE AREA SHARE} = \text{URBPOP} / \text{URBPOPTOT}$$

Intrastate Allocations

$$\text{LOCAL SHARE} = \text{UZA} / \text{UZAPOP}$$

$$\text{STATE SHARE} = (\text{URBPOP} - \text{UZAPOP}) / \text{URBPOPTOT}$$

DEFINITIONS

URBPOP = state population in areas of 5,000 or more population
 URBPOPTOT = national population in areas of 5,000 or more population
 UZA = population in an urbanized area of 200,000 or more
 UZAPOP = state population in urbanized areas of 200,000 or more

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DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Population.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	?

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Federal share is 75 percent of the cost of a project; however, the federal share is increased up to 95 percent in any state containing any public domain lands and nontaxable Indian lands, based on percent of total area.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

None.

Highway Planning and Construction: Urban System (20.205E), Continued

COMMENTS

The urban transportation planning set-aside in this program is combined with set-asides in four other programs [Interstate System Construction (20.205A), Interstate 4R (20.205B), Primary System (20.205C), and Rural Secondary System (20.205D)] and is allocated via a separate formula (see Urban Transportation Planning 20,205F).

The urban population data could be updated by applying 1980 urban percentages to annual population estimates from the Census Bureau.

This program and eight others (described in 20.205A, 20.205B, 20.205C, 20.205D, 20.205G, 20.205I, 20.205J and 20.205K) are funded by the Highway Trust Fund. States are guaranteed that their percentage share of funding in total under these programs is at least 85 percent of their estimated percentage share of highway user taxes paid into the Trust Fund. Ten states were authorized an additional \$424 million in funding under this provision in FY 1984.

Highway Planning and Construction: Urban Transportation Planning (20.205F)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY 23 USC §101 et seq., as revised by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424. Allocation provisions are in 23 USC §104(f). Funding is authorized through September 30, 1986.

Code of Federal Regulations: Matching requirements are in 23 CFR 450.304.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To assist state and local officials in the development of an integrated, interconnected network of highways by developing transportation plans and programs for urban areas of 50,000 population or more.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 20-8102-0-7-401

Authorizations (set aside from 5 other programs, as described below) FY 83 \$45,325,000; FY 84 \$49,252,500; FY 85 \$52,222,500

FORMULA NARRATIVE Allocations are made to states. Financing for this program is based on a set-aside of up to 0.5 percent of the amounts authorized for five other highway aid programs [Interstate System Construction (20.205A), Interstate 4R (20.205B), Primary System (20.205C), Rural Secondary System (20.205D), and Urban System (20.205E)].

Allocation is based on each state's proportionate share of total urbanized population (areas of 50,000 population or more). No state receives less than 0.5 percent of the funds being allocated. States allocate funds to Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) in urbanized areas, using a state-created formula that must consider such factors as population, status of planning, and metropolitan area transportation needs. States may retain and use the funds if no MPOs exist in their state.

FORMULA STATE SHARE = UPOP/UPOPTOT

Highway Planning and Construction: Urban Transportation Planning (20.205F), Continued

DEFINITIONS

UPOP = urbanized population (areas with population of 50,000 or more) in a state
UPOPTOT = urbanized population in the nation

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Population.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	Proxy for the cost of transportation planning.

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Federal share is 80 percent.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

None.

COMMENTS

None.

Highway Planning and Construction: Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation (20.205G)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY 23 USC §101 et seq., as revised by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424. Allocation provisions are in 23 USC §144 (e). Set-aside provisions are found at 23 USC §§104(a) and 144(g). Matching provision is in 23 USC §144(f). Funding is authorized through September 30, 1986.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To assist state highway agencies in the development of an integrated, interconnected network of highways by replacing and rehabilitating deficient or obsolete bridges.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 20-8102-0-7-401
Authorizations: FY 83 \$1,600,000,000; FY 84 \$1,650,000,000; FY 85 \$1,750,000,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE Funds are apportioned among states. To be eligible, bridges must meet the Federal Highway Administration's criteria for either replacement or rehabilitation. A set-aside of up to 3.75 of authorized funds is deducted for administrative costs and federally sponsored research. \$200 million must be set aside in each of fiscal years 1982 through 1986 for restricted discretionary awards.

Remaining funds are apportioned among states in proportion to each state's share of the estimated total cost of replacing and rehabilitating eligible bridges (both on and off the Federal aid system). Projected total costs are calculated on a state-by-state basis by multiplying the cost per square foot by the number of square feet of eligible bridges in each of four categories: (1) Federal-aid system bridges eligible for replacement, (2) Federal-aid system bridges eligible for rehabilitation, (3) off-system bridges eligible for replacement, and (4) off-system bridges eligible for rehabilitation.

FORMULA NARRATIVE (CONT.)

No state receives less than 0.25 percent or more than 10 percent of funds apportioned by the formula. After funds are allocated among states, 1.5 percent of each state's funds are set aside for their use in highway planning and research. Of the remaining, 65 percent must be used for bridges on the Federal aid system and not less than 15 percent for off-system bridges. The remaining 20 percent may be used for bridges either on or off the Federal aid system.

FORMULA

$$\text{STATE SHARE} = (\text{COST1} \times \text{SQFT1} + \text{COST2} \times \text{SQFT2} + \text{COST3} \times \text{SQFT3} + \text{COST4} \times \text{SQFT4}) / \text{SUM OF NUMERATOR}$$

DEFINITIONS

- COST1 = a state's cost, per square foot, to replace a Federal-aid system bridge
- SQFT1 = square footage of Federal-aid system bridges eligible for replacement in a state
- COST2 = a state's cost, per square foot, to replace an off-system bridge
- SQFT2 = square footage of off-system bridges eligible for replacement in a state
- COST3 = a state's cost, per square foot, to rehabilitate a Federal-aid system bridge
- SQFT3 = square footage of Federal-aid system bridges eligible for rehabilitation in a state
- COST4 = a state's cost, per square foot, to rehabilitate an off-system bridge
- SQFT4 = square footage of off-system bridges eligible for rehabilitation in a state

Highway Planning and Construction: Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation (20.205G), Continued

DATA SOURCES

Data Element

Source

Measures

Square footage of deficient bridges.

FHWA, agency-maintained inventory (unpublished); required to be updated annually.

Amount of bridge replacement and rehabilitation needed.

Cost per square foot to replace or rehabilitate deficient bridges.

FHWA, estimated state-by-state unit construction cost for each of four categories of bridges.

Cost of replacing and/or rehabilitating deficient bridges.

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Federal share is 80 percent.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

None.

COMMENTS

The \$200 million discretionary fund is restricted to replacement and rehabilitation projects costing over \$10 million. It may be used for projects costing less than \$10 million if such project is at least twice the amount of a state's allotted funds.

This program and eight others (described in 20.205A, 20.205B, 20.205C, 20.205D, 20.205E, 20.205I, 20.205J and 20.205K) are funded by the Highway Trust Fund. States are guaranteed that their percentage share of funding in total under these programs is at least 85 percent of their estimated percentage share of highway user taxes paid into the Trust Fund. Ten states were authorized an additional \$424 million in funding under this provision in FY 1984.

Highway Planning and Construction: Highway Safety Programs (20.205H)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY 23 USC §101 et seq., as revised by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424. Allocation and set-aside provisions are found in 23 USC §402 (c). The matching requirement is found in 23 USC §120 by reference in §402(d). Funding authorization expires on September 30, 1986.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To assist state highway agencies to foster safe highway design and improve highway safety to reduce accidents. Also provides for the improvement of highway safety in Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands and roads under the jurisdiction of Indian tribes.

76 **FINANCIAL INFORMATION** Account Identification: 20-8102-0-7-401
Authorizations: FY 84 \$10,000,000; FY 85 \$10,000,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE Funds are apportioned to states, territories, and the Secretary of the Interior on the behalf of Indian tribes. A set-aside of up to 5 percent is deducted for administrative costs. Remaining funds are allotted 75 percent based on each state's proportionate share of population and 25 percent in proportion to a state's share of total miles of "public road." A public road must be under the jurisdiction of and maintained by a public authority and open to public travel. Each state certifies the number of miles of public roads annually and the Secretary of the Interior certifies it for Indian reservations. No state receives less than 0.5 percent of the funds apportioned by formula. The Secretary of the Interior (treated by law as a "state") receives not less than 0.5 percent, 95 percent of which is to be expended by Indian tribes.

Highway Planning and Construction: Highway Safety Programs (20.205H), Continued

ENCLOSURE IV

FORMULA

$$\text{STATE SHARE} = .75 * (\text{POP} / \text{POPTOT}) + .25 * (\text{ROAD} / \text{ROADTOT})$$

DEFINITIONS

POP = state population
 POPTOT = national population
 ROAD = miles of public road open to public travel in a state
 ROADTOT = miles of public road open to public travel in the nation

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Population.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	Proxy for the cost of providing highway safety.
Miles of public road.	State highway agencies, special tabulations certified annually by the Governor (data used is as of December 31, 1982).	Proxy for the cost of providing highway safety.

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MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Federal share is 75 percent of the cost of a project; however, the federal share is increased up to 95 percent in any state containing any public domain lands and nontaxable Indian lands, based on percent of total area.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

None.

COMMENTS

The Federal Highway Administration and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration share responsibilities for highway safety.

ENCLOSURE IV

Highway Planning and Construction: Hazard Elimination (20.205I)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY 23 USC §101 et seq., as revised by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424. Allocation and set-aside provisions are in 23 USC §152(e). Matching requirements are in 23 USC §152(d). Funding is authorized through September 30, 1986.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To correct high hazard locations, eliminate roadside obstacles, improve signs and pavement markings, and install traffic controls and warning devices at high accident locations.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 20-8102-0-7-401
 Authorizations: FY 83 \$400,000,000; FY 84 \$200,000,000; FY 85 \$200,000,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE Funds are apportioned to states and territories. A set-aside of up to 5 percent is deducted for administrative costs. Remaining funds are allotted 75 percent based on each state's proportionate share of the national population and 25 percent in proportion to a state's share of total miles of "public road." A public road must be under the jurisdiction of and maintained by a public authority and open to public travel. Each state certifies the number of miles of public road in their states annually. No state or territory receives less than 0.5 percent of the funds apportioned by the formula.

FORMULA STATE SHARE = $.75*(POP/POPTOT) + .25*(ROAD/ROADTOT)$

Highway Planning and Construction: Hazard Elimination (20.205I), Continued

ENCLOSURE IV

DEFINITIONS

POP = state population
POPTOT = national population
ROAD = miles of public road open to public travel in a state
ROADTOT = miles of public road open to public travel in the nation

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Population.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	Proxy for the cost of hazard elimination.
Miles of public road.	State Highway Agencies, special tabulations certified annually by the Governor (data used is as of December 31, 1982).	Proxy for the cost of hazard elimination.

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MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Federal share is 90 percent of the cost of a project.

**MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT
REQUIREMENT**

None.

COMMENTS

This program and eight others (described in 20.205A, 20.205B, 20.205C, 20.205D, 20.205E, 20.205G, 20.205J and 20.205K) are funded by the Highway Trust Fund. States are guaranteed that their percentage share of funding in total under these programs is at least 85 percent of their estimated percentage share of highway user taxes paid into the Trust Fund. Ten states were authorized an additional \$424 million in funding under this provision in FY 1984.

ENCLOSURE IV

Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings (20.205J)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY 23 USC §101 et seq., and the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424. Allocation and matching provisions are found at 23 USC §130 and in Public Law 97-424, Title I, Section 151 and Title II, Section 205 (23 USC §130 note). Set-aside provision is found at 23 USC §130 note. Funding is authorized through September 30, 1986.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To assist state highway agencies in the development of an integrated, interconnected network of highways by eliminating the hazards of rail-highway crossings.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 20-8102-0-7-401.
 Authorizations: FY 83 \$190,000,000; FY 84 \$190,000,000; FY 85 \$190,000,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE Funds are apportioned among states. Up to 3.75 percent is set aside for administrative costs and federally sponsored research. The remaining funds are allotted one-half in proportion to each state's share of the total number of rail-highway crossings, one-quarter in proportion to each state's share of the total urban population (as defined in the Urban System formula, 20.205E), and one-twelfth each in proportion to each state's share of: area, rural population, and intercity and rural mail delivery route miles (as defined in the Rural Secondary formula, 20.205D).

FORMULA

$$\text{STATE SHARE} = 6/12 * (\text{CROSS}/\text{CROSSTOT}) + 3/12 * (\text{URBPOP}/\text{URBPOPTOT}) +$$

$$1/12 * (\text{AREA}/\text{AREATOT}) + 1/12 * (\text{RURPOP}/\text{RURPOPTOT}) +$$

$$1/12 * (\text{MAIL}/\text{MAILTOT})$$

Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings (20.205J), Continued

DEFINITIONS

CROSS = number of rail-highway crossings in a state
 CROSSTOT = number of rail-highway crossings in the nation
 URBPOP = urban population in a state (areas of 5,000 population or more)
 URBPOPTOT = national urban population (areas of 5,000 population or more)
 AREA = state area
 AREATOT = national area
 RURPOP = population in a state outside urban areas
 RURPOPTOT = national population outside urban areas
 MAIL = mileage of rural delivery and intercity mail routes where service is performed by motor vehicles, for a state
 MAILTOT = mileage of rural delivery and intercity mail routes where service is performed by motor vehicles, for the nation

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Rail-highway crossings.	Federal Railroad Administration, Office of Safety, special tabulation of rail-highway crossings from the National Rail-Highway Crossing Inventory (May 1983).	Potential number of hazardous crossings.
Population.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	?
Area (including inland waters).	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Number of Inhabitants," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	?

Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings (20.205J), Continued

DATA SOURCES (CONT.)	<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
	Rural delivery and inter-city mail delivery route mileage.	U.S. Postal Service, annual certification of mileage as of December 31, 1982 (unpublished).	?
MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	Federal share is 90 percent of the cost of a project.		
MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT	None.		
COMMENTS	This program and eight others (described in 20.205A, 20.205B, 20.205C, 20.205D, 20.205E, 20.205G, 20.205I and 20.205K) are funded by the Highway Trust Fund. States are guaranteed that their percentage share of funding in total under these programs is at least 85 percent of their estimated percentage share of highway user taxes paid into the Trust Fund. Ten states were authorized an additional \$424 million in funding under this provision in FY 1984.		

Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate Highway Substitution (20.205K)

FEDERAL AGENCY

Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY

23 USC 101 et seq., and the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424. The allocation provision is in 23 USC §103(e)(4). Matching requirements are found in 23 USC §103(e)(4). Funding is authorized through September 30, 1986.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

To assist state highway agencies in the development of an integrated, interconnected network of highways by funding substitute highway projects in place of withdrawn portions of the Interstate Highway System.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Account Identification: 20-8102-0-7-401.

Authorizations: FY 83 \$257,000,000; FY 84 \$700,000,000 (\$525 million (75%) was apportioned, \$175 million (25%) was allocated); FY 85 \$700,000,000 (\$525 million was apportioned, \$175 million was allocated)

FORMULA NARRATIVE

Funds are apportioned among 20 states and the District of Columbia. Substitute highway projects are projects that will be constructed in lieu of portions of the previously planned Interstate Highway System. State and local governments cooperated in selecting portions of the planned interstate to be withdrawn and proposed an alternative program that would serve the same 34 areas (known as "withdrawal areas"). Requests to withdraw planned portions of the Interstate and the proposed alternatives had to be approved by the Department of Transportation by September 30, 1983. States are entitled to receive the amount of funds equal to that which would have been necessary to complete portions of the Interstate System they withdrew. States were also allowed to split this amount between substitute highway and substitute mass transportation projects, in cooperation with local officials. (The substitute mass transportation projects were funded separately from the highway projects.)

FORMULA NARRATIVE (CONT.)

A set-aside of up to 3.75 percent of total funds authorized each year for substitute highway projects is deducted for administrative costs. 75 percent of the remaining funds are allotted to states in proportion to the remaining cost of completing highway segments withdrawn from the interstate construction program. The other 25 percent is set aside for discretionary grants which, in recent years, the Congress has earmarked for particular projects eligible for funding in the substitute program. The Federal Highway Administration has updated the cost to complete withdrawn portions using construction cost indexes and transmitted the updated figures and apportionment factors to the Congress for legislative approval.

FORMULA

$$\text{STATE SHARE} = \text{COST}/\text{COSTTOT}$$

DEFINITIONS

COST = an amount of funds equivalent to the remaining estimated cost of completing a specified segment of the Interstate System which was withdrawn from construction.

COSTTOT = an amount of funds equivalent to the remaining estimated cost of completing specified segments of the Interstate System around the country which were withdrawn from construction.

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DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Estimated cost of completing withdrawn portion of the Interstate.	DOT, unpublished estimates submitted to Congress for its approval.	Project costs.

Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate Highway Substitution (20.205K), Continued

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Federal share is 85 percent, except for projects for traffice control signaliza-
tion, where the federal share may amount to 100 percent.

**MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT
REQUIREMENT**

None.

COMMENTS

This program and eight others (described in 20.205A, 20.205B, 20.205C, 20.205D,
20.205E, 20.205G, 20.205I and 20.205J) are funded by the Highway Trust Fund.
States are guaranteed that their percentage share of funding in total under these
programs is at least 85 percent of their estimated percentage share of highway
user taxes paid into the Trust Fund. Ten states were authorized an additional
\$424 million in funding under this provision in FY 1984.

Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants: Large Urban Areas (20.507A)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, Public Law 88-365, as revised by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424 (49 USC §1604). Allocation and matching provisions are at 49 USC §1607(a). Funding is authorized through September 30, 1986.

Administrative Rule: UMTA Circular 9030.1, "Section 9 Formula Grant Application Instructions," June 27, 1983.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To assist in financing the acquisition, construction, planning, and improvement of facilities and equipment for use by operation or lease or otherwise in mass transportation service, and the payment of operating expenses to improve or to continue such service by operation, lease, contract or otherwise.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 69-1119-0-1-401; 69-8013-0-7-401

Obligations: FY 83 \$543,300,000 (section 9A transition); FY 84 \$1,722,900,000; and FY 85 est \$2,127,500,000.

FORMULA NARRATIVE Appropriations for mass transit are divided into three separate "pots" for further allocation. One pot is for large urban areas with 200,000 or more population (88.43 percent of the total appropriation). The second pot is for small urban areas with at least 50,000 population (8.64 percent). The third pot is for non-urban areas (2.93 percent). The formula for large urban areas follows. The formula for small urban areas is in 20.507B and for non-urban areas, in 20.509.

Allocations are made to large urban areas. 33.29 percent of the funds are distributed for rail transit service and the remaining 66.71 percent for bus service.

Rail Allotments. 95.61 percent of the rail funds are allotted by two factors: (1) fixed guideway vehicles miles, on which revenues are earned (60 percent), and (2) the total miles of track over which service is provided (40 percent). The remaining 4.39 percent of rail funds are set asides that are allotted through an

Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants: Large Urban Areas (20.507A), Continued

FORMULA NARRATIVE (CONT.)

incentive formula that allocates funds in proportion to passenger miles squared and in inverse proportion to operating costs. In addition, a minimum of .75 percent of total rail funds will be allocated to urban areas with a commuter rail and a population of 750,000 or more.

Bus Allotments. 90.8 percent of bus funds are allotted by three factors: (1) the number of bus miles travelled during which revenues were earned (50 percent); (2) population (25 percent); and (3) population weighted by population per square mile (25 percent). This formula allots 73.39 percent of available funds to places with 1 million or more population. The remaining 26.61 percent is allotted to places from 200,000 up to 1 million population. The remaining 9.2 percent of the bus allotment are set asides that are allocated by an incentive formula that distributes funds in proportion to passenger miles squared and in inverse proportion to operating costs.

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FORMULA

Rail Formula (33.29 percent of total to be allocated)

$$\text{RAIL SHARE 1} = (.6 * \text{VEHIC1} + .4 * \text{SIZE}) / \text{SUM OF NUMERATOR} \\ (95.61\%)$$

$$\text{RAIL SHARE 2} = [\text{PASS1} * (\text{PASS1} / \text{COSTS1})] / \text{SUM OF NUMERATOR} \\ (4.39\%)$$

Bus Formula (66.71 percent of total to be allocated)

$$\text{BUS SHARE 1} = [.5 * \text{VEHIC2} + .25 * \text{URBPOP} + .25 * (\text{URBPOP} * (\text{URBPOP} / \text{AREA}))] / \text{SUM OF} \\ \text{NUMERATOR} \\ (90.8\%)$$

$$\text{BUS SHARE 2} = [\text{PASS2} * (\text{PASS2} / \text{COSTS2})] / \text{SUM OF NUMERATOR} \\ (9.2\%)$$

Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants: Large Urban Areas (20.507A), Continued

ENCLOSURE IV

DEFINITIONS (CONT.)

- VEHIC1 = fixed guideway vehicle miles travelled with passengers aboard
- SIZE = fixed guideway route miles
- PASS1 = fixed guideway passenger miles travelled
- COST1 = rail operating costs
- VEHIC2 = bus vehicle miles travelled with passengers aboard
- URBPOP = urban area population
- AREA = square miles in an urban area
- PASS2 = bus passenger miles travelled
- COST2 = bus operating costs

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Rail and bus vehicle miles over which revenues are earned.	UMTA, "National Urban Mass Transportation Statistics, Section 15 Annual Report, 1982," Chapter 4 (Dec. 1983).	Level of services provided.
Rail route miles.	UMTA, "National Urban Mass Transportation Statistics, Section 15 Annual Report, 1982," Chapter 4 (Dec. 1983).	Size of rail transit facility.
Rail and bus passenger miles.	UMTA, "National Urban Mass Transportation Statistics, Section 15 Annual Report, 1982," Chapter 4 (Dec. 1983).	Level of services provided.
Rail and bus operating costs.	UMTA, "National Urban Mass Transportation Statistics, Section 15 Annual Report, 1982," Chapter 4 (Dec. 1983).	Cost of transit services.
Population.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of the Population," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	Surrogate for size of bus transit facility.

ENCLOSURE IV

Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants: Large Urban Areas (20.507A), Continued

DATA SOURCES (CONT.)

Data Element

Source

Measures

Land area.

Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of the Population," PC80-1-A1 (1982).

?

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

The federal match for planning and/or capital assistance will not exceed 80 percent of net project costs. The federal match for operating assistance will not exceed 50 percent of net project costs.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

None.

⁶⁸**COMMENTS**

None.

Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants: Small Urban Areas (20.507B)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964; Public Law 88-365, as revised by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424 (49 USC §1604). Allocation and matching provisions are at 49 USC §1607(a). Funding is authorized through September 30, 1986.

Administrative Rule: UMTA Circular 9030.1, "Section 9 Formula Grant Application Instructions", June 27, 1983.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To assist in financing the acquisition, construction, planning, and improvement of facilities and equipment for use by operation or lease or otherwise in mass transportation service, and the payment of operating expenses to improve or to continue such service by operation, lease, contract or otherwise in small urban areas.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 69-1119-0-1-401; 69-8013-0-7-401

Obligations: FY 83 \$29,500,000 (section 9A transition); FY 84 \$74,000,000; FY 85 est \$123,400,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE Appropriations for mass transit are divided into three separate "pots" for further allocation. One pot is for large urban areas with 200,000 or more population (88.43 percent of the total appropriation). The second pot is for small urban areas with at least 50,000 population (8.64 percent). The third pot is for non-urban areas (2.93 percent). The formula for large urban areas is described in 20.507A; the formula for small urban areas follows. The formula for non-urban areas is in 20.509.

Allocations are made to local areas with at least 50,000 but not more than 200,000 population as follows: each locality's proportionate share based on the population of all eligible localities (50 percent) and each locality's proportionate share of population weighted by density—population per square mile (50 percent).

Urban Mass Transportation Capital and Operating Assistance Formula Grants: Small Urban Areas (20.507B), Continued

ENCLOSURE IV

FORMULA

LOCALITY'S SHARE = $.50 * (POP / POPTOT) + .50 * (POP * (POP / AREA)) / \text{SUM OF NUMERATOR}$

DEFINITIONS

POP = population of small urban area (from 50,000 up to 200,000)
 POPTOT = population of all small urban areas
 AREA = square miles in a small urban area

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Population of small urban areas.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of the Population," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	Surrogate for size of transit facility.
Land area in square miles.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of the Population," PC80-1-A1 (1982).	?

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MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

The federal match for planning and/or capital assistance is not to exceed 80 percent of project costs. The federal match for operating assistance is not to exceed 50 percent of project costs.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

None.

COMMENTS

None.

ENCLOSURE IV

General Revenue Sharing (21.300)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of the Treasury, Office of Revenue Sharing

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: The Revenue Sharing Act, 31 USC §§6701-6724. Allocation provisions are found at 31 USC §§6705-6713. Statutory entitlements are authorized through September 30, 1986.

Code of Federal Regulations: Allocation provisions are in 31 CFR 51.0-51.32.

Administrative Rule: 50 FR 3455-3466.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To provide financial assistance to general purpose local governments.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 20-8111-0-7-851

Obligations: FY 83 \$4,566,700,000; FY 84 \$4,566,700,000; and FY 85 est \$4,566,700,000.

FORMULA NARRATIVE The formula distributes funds to local governments through a four-tiered process.

TIER 1: Allocations are made to state areas on the basis of a three-factor or five-factor formula, whichever is greater. The three-factor formula is based on population, state and local tax revenues as a percent of resident income, and per capita income. The five-factor formula includes two additional factors: state income taxes collected and urban population.

TIER 2: County area allocations are made from the state area allocation based on the three factor formula using population, local tax revenues and per capita income. If any county area is allocated an amount which, on a per capita basis, exceeds 145 percent of the per capita entitlement for the state, then its allocation is reduced to the 145 percent level and the remaining amount is shared proportionately by all remaining unconstrained areas in the state. Similarly, if any county area is allocated less than 20 percent of the average per capita entitlement for the state, its allocation is increased to the 20 percent level and the remaining deficit is taken from all the remaining unconstrained county areas in the state.

General Revenue Sharing (21.300), Continued

FORMULA NARRATIVE (CONT.)

TIER 3: County area allocations are divided into two parts, based on population. The first part goes to any Indian tribes or Alaskan native villages based on their share of county population. The second is subdivided, based on the proportion of taxes collected, among the county government, all municipalities in the county area and all townships in the county area. If an allocation for any unit of government, other than Indian tribes or Alaskan native villages, is less than \$200 or any unit of local government waives its entitlement, those funds are added to the allocation of the county government.

TIER 4: The two "pots" for municipalities and townships are divided among the individual municipalities and townships based on the three factor formula using population, tax revenues and per capita income. If a unit of government, other than a county government, receives more than 145 percent of statewide allocations (on a per capita basis), it is adjusted to the 145 percent. If a unit receives lower than 20 percent, its allocation is raised to the lower of either the 20 percent level or 50 percent of its adjusted taxes and transfers. Then, if any unit receives more than 50 percent of its adjusted taxes and transfers, its allocation is reduced to that level and the excess is given to the county government. Also if the county government has been allocated more than 50 percent of its adjusted taxes and transfers, its allocation is reduced to that level and the excess is allocated among units of general local government in the rest of the state, on a pro rata basis.

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FORMULA

State area allocations are made on the basis of either a 3-factor or a 5-factor formula, whichever is greater. Allocations to units of local governments within a state are made on the basis of the 3-factor formula using data applicable to local governments.

3-FACTOR FORMULA

$$\text{STATE SHARE} = \text{POP} * (\text{PCIUS/PCI}) * (\text{TAXES/INCOME}) / \text{SUM OF NUMERATOR}$$

General Revenue Sharing (21.300), Continued

FORMULA (CONT.)

5-FACTOR FORMULA

(NOTE: fractional weights are rounded)

$$\text{STATE SHARE} = .22(\text{POP}/\text{POPTOT}) + .22(\text{URB}/\text{URBTOT}) + .22[\text{POP}*(\text{PCIUS}/\text{PCI})/\text{SUM OF NUMERATOR}] + .17[\text{TAXES}*(\text{TAXES}/\text{INCOME})/\text{SUM OF NUMERATOR}] + .17(\text{YTAX}/\text{YTAXTOT})$$

DEFINITIONS

- POP = state population
- POPTOT = U.S. population
- PCI = per capita income of a state
- PCIUS = national per capita income
- TAXES = tax revenues from state and local governments in a state
- INCOME = aggregate personal income of state residents
- URB = total urban population in state
- URBTOT = total urban population in nation
- YTAX = income tax collection of state
- YTAXTOT = total state income taxes collected in the nation

DATA SOURCES
(for FY 1985)

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Population, state-level.	Census Bureau, "Current Population Reports," Series P-25, No. 944, as of July 1, 1982.	Public service needs.
Population, urbanized and substate.	Census Bureau, "1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of the Population," PC80-1-A1.	Needs and cost of public services.
Per capita income.	Census Bureau, "Current Population Report, Local Population Estimates," Series P-26, 1981 (updated biannually).	Fiscal capacity and needs related to poverty.

General Revenue Sharing (21.300), Continued

DATA SOURCES (CONT.)	<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
	State individual income tax.	Census Bureau, "Quarterly Summary of State and Local Tax Revenue," Oct.-Dec. 1982.	--
	Federal income tax liability.	IRS, "Statistics of Income," 1981 estimates.	--
	State and local taxes.	Census Bureau, "Government Finances, 1981-82," (GF-82, No. 5).	Effort to meet needs from own revenue sources.
	Aggregate personal income	BEA, "Personal Income by States and Regions for Selected Years," <u>Survey of Current Business</u> , Vol. 63, No. 4 (Aug. 1983).	Fiscal capacity.
	Adjusted taxes, sub-state.	Office of Revenue Sharing and Census, unpublished surveys.	Effort to meet public service needs from own revenue sources.
MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	None.		
MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT	None.		
COMMENTS	None.		

Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment Works (66.418)

FEDERAL AGENCY Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), as amended, Public Law 92-500; see also Public Laws 95-217 and 97-117 (33 USC §1251 et seq.). The allocation provisions are found at 33 USC §1285. Matching provisions are found at 33 USC §1282. Funding is authorized through September 30, 1985.

Code of Federal Regulations: Matching provisions are in 40 CFR 35.2010 and 35.2152.

Administrative Rule: "Construction Grants 1985 (CG-85)" 430/9-84-004 (July 1984), and 49 FR 37847.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To assist and serve as an incentive for construction of municipal wastewater treatment works which are required to meet state and federal water quality standards.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 68-0103-0-1-304

Obligations: FY 83 \$3,737,439,500; FY 84 \$3,640,300,000; and FY 85 est \$2,200,000,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE Allocations to states are based on four components: (1) the state's share of the costs of building treatment and intercept facilities to meet its 1980 population (50 percent); (2) the cost of building treatment facilities and interceptors for the 2000 population (25 percent); (3) the cost of building all types of facilities for the 2000 population (12.5 percent); and (4) the estimated population in the year 2000 (12.5 percent).

There are three constraints on the formula: (1) No state shall receive less than 0.5 percent of total dollars appropriated in any year; (2) the percent share based on the 1980 estimate must be greater than or equal to 80 percent of the percentage share calculated in the 1976 estimates; and (3) combined, territories may not receive an amount in excess of .33 of 1 percent of total allocations.

FORMULA NARRATIVE (CONT.)

There are four statutory set asides from each state's allotment: (1) The Administrator may reserve an amount not to exceed 4 percent of a state's allotment or \$400,000 (whichever is greater) to provide construction management assistance grants to the state; (2) The Administrator may also set aside an amount not to exceed 1 percent of its allocation or \$100,000 (whichever is greater) for water quality management planning; (3) A minimum of 4 percent (but not more than 7 percent) of each state's allotment must be used for innovative technologies or alternative processes; and (4) A maximum of 4 percent must be set aside for small communities (of 3,500 or less).

FORMULA

$$\text{STATE SHARE} = .50 * (\text{COST80} / \text{COST80TOT}) + .25 * (\text{COST2000} / \text{COST2000TOT}) \\ + .125 * (\text{NEED2000} / \text{NEED2000TOT}) + .125 * (\text{POP2000} / \text{POP2000TOT})$$

DEFINITIONS

- COST80 = cost of building treatment facilities and interceptors necessary to serve the 1980 population
- COST80TOT = national cost of building treatment facilities and interceptors necessary to serve the 1980 population
- COST2000 = cost of building treatment facilities and interceptors in the state for the estimated population in the year 2000
- COST2000TOT = cost of building treatment facilities and interceptors in the nation for the estimated population in the year 2000
- NEED2000 = cost of building all types of facilities (including treatment facilities and interceptors) in the state for the estimated population in the year 2000
- NEED2000TOT = cost of building all types of facilities (including treatment facilities and interceptors) in the nation for the estimated population in the year 2000
- POP2000 = state population in 2000
- POP2000TOT = national population in 2000

 Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment Works (66.418), Continued

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Cost of building treatment facilities and interceptors in the year 2000.	EPA, Needs Survey Report to the Congress for the Year 2000 Population (February 10, 1977).	Total costs.
Cost of building all types of facilities for the year 2000.	EPA, Needs Survey Report to the Congress for the Year 2000 Population (February 10, 1977).	Total costs.
Cost of building treatment facilities and interceptors in 1980.	EPA, Needs Survey Report to the Congress for the 1980 Population (February 10, 1981).	Total costs.
Cost of building all types of facilities in 1980.	EPA, Needs Survey Report to the Congress for the 1980 Population (February 10, 1981).	Total costs.
Population.	Projection based on Census Bureau, "Estimate of the July 1, 1976 Population," Series P-25, No. 644.	Need for wastewater treatment plants.

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

For grant assistance awarded before October 1, 1984, the federal grant to communities may be up to 75 percent of eligible project costs. For new grants awarded after September 30, 1984, the federal grant to communities may be up to 55 percent of eligible project costs. The set asides for small communities must meet these same requirements. However there are no matching requirements for the management assistance grants or the water quality management planning grants. The federal match for the innovative technologies set-aside was up to 85 percent in FY 1984 and before; 75 percent for those grants made after FY 1984.

Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment Works (66.418), Continued

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT	None.
COMMENTS	None.

Educationally Deprived Children: Local Educational Agencies (84.010)

ENCLOSURE IV

FEDERAL AGENCY

Department of Education, Office of Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education

GOVERNING AUTHORITY

Public Laws or Acts: Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981, Public Law 97-35, Title V, Subtitle D, Chapter I as amended by Public Law 98-211 (20 USC §§3801-3808). Allocation provisions found at 20 USC §2711. Funding is authorized through September 30, 1987.

Code of Federal Regulations: 34 CFR 200.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

To provide financial assistance to local educational agencies (LEA) to meet the special needs of educationally deprived children.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Account Identification: 91-0900-0-1-501

Obligations: FY 83 \$2,727,587,568; FY 84 \$2,991,070,556; and FY 85 est \$3,034,519,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE

Funding authorizations are divided into two "pots." Separate formulas are used to allocate funds to the same county areas: a state formula and a county formula. Local education agencies (LEAs) apply to the state education agency (SEA) for funding of proposed projects. Projects are funded from the two allotments established for the county area in which the LEA is located.

The state area formula allocates one-half of the increase in authorizations since FY 1979 (about 13 percent of the total FY 1984 authorization). The state allotment is then allocated to county areas via the county formula. The remaining funds (about 87 percent of the total FY 1984 authorizations) are allotted directly to county areas nationwide via the county formula.

Both formulas allocate funds in proportion to the number of educationally deprived children and 40 percent of the average per pupil expenditure in the state. The state formula defines educationally deprived children as children aged 5 to 17 in families below 50 percent of the median national income for 4-person families. These data were collected in the 1975 survey of income and education (SIE). The

ENCLOSURE IV

Educationally Deprived Children: Local Educational Agencies (84.010), Continued

ENCLOSURE IV

county formula defines "educationally deprived children" as children aged 5 to 17 who are (a) in families with incomes below the poverty level, based on the 1980 census, or (b) in families above the poverty level receiving AFDC payments, or (c) in foster homes supported with public funds, or (d) in local institutions for neglected or delinquent children which are not federally- or state-operated.

In both the state and county formulas, the state per pupil educational expenditures is defined as spending from all sources (federal, state and local) with the following constraint: if state per pupil expenditures is less the 80 percent of the U.S. average per pupil expenditure it is raised to this level. Similarly, if state per pupil expenditure is more than 120 percent of the U.S. average it is reduced to this level. This constraint is applied to the county formula that allocates funds directly to all county areas nationwide. It also applies to the state formula but does not apply to the county formula that allocates the state funds to county areas within the state. In addition, county allotments are adjusted to insure that no county area allocation is less than 85 percent of the previous year's allotment.

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FORMULA

State Formula

$$\text{STATE SHARE} = (\text{POV1} * .4 * \text{EDEXP}) / \text{SUM OF NUMERATOR}$$

County Formula

$$\text{COUNTY SHARE} = [(\text{POV2} + \text{AFDC} + \text{FOSTER} + \text{OTHER}) * .4 * \text{EDEXP}] / \text{SUM OF NUMERATOR}$$

DEFINITIONS

- POV1 = number of children, aged 5-17, in families in a state below 50 percent of the median national income for 4-person family (from the 1975 survey of income and education)
- POV2 = number of children, aged 5-17, in families below the poverty level (from the 1980 census), in a county
- EDEXP = state's average per pupil expenditure

ENCLOSURE IV

Educationally Deprived Children: Local Educational Agencies (84.010), Continued

DEFINITIONS (CONT.)

- AFDC = number of children in families receiving AFDC payments, who are above the poverty level (for a non-farm family of four, updated by the consumer price index), in a county
- FOSTER = number of children in foster homes supported with public funds, in a county
- OTHER = number of children in institutions for the neglected and delinquent which are not federally- or state-operated, in a county

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Children in families below 50 percent of the median national income for a family of four.	Census Bureau, "Survey of Income and Education," (1975).	Educationally deprived children.
Children in families below the poverty level.	Census Bureau, special tabulation of 1980 Census of Population data.	Educationally deprived children.
Average per pupil expenditure.	Dept. of Education, "Average Daily Attendance, Current Expenditures and Exclusions for P.L. 89-10 Purposes," (1982).	Educational costs.
Children in families receiving AFDC payments who have incomes above the poverty level.	HHS, "Annual Statistical Report on Children in Foster Homes and Children in Families Receiving AFDC Payments in Excess of the Poverty Income Level," (1982), and BLS, Consumer Price Index (1983) which is used to update the poverty income level.	Educationally deprived children.

Educationally Deprived Children: Local Educational Agencies (84.010), Continued

DATA SOURCES	<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
	Children in foster homes supported with public funds.	HHS, "Annual Statistical Report on Children in Foster Homes," (1983).	Educationally deprived children.
	Children in institutions for neglected and delinquent children which are not federally- or state-operated.	ED, "Annual Survey of Children in Institutions for Neglected and Delinquent Children or Children in Adult Correctional Institutions," (1983).	Educationally deprived children.
MATCHING REQUIREMENTS	None.		
MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT	Yes.		
COMMENTS	None.		

Education of the Handicapped: Basic State Grant (84.027A)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Education, Office of Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI, Part B, Public Law 91-230, as amended; see also Public Law 94-142 and Public Law 98-199 (20 USC §§1401-1418). Allocation and matching provisions are found at 20 USC §1411. This program has indefinite legislative authorization.

Code of Federal Regulations: Allocation provisions are found in 34 CFR 300.701.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To provide grants to States to assist them in providing a free appropriate public education to all handicapped children.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 91-0300-0-1-501

Obligations: FY 83 \$1,017,900,000; FY 84 \$1,086,875,000; and FY 85 est \$1,135,145,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE Allocations are made to states, territories and Indians. Territories and the Department of the Interior each receive 1 percent of the appropriation. The remainder of the funds are allocated to the states based on each state's share of the total number of handicapped children in school in the U.S., ages 3-21. No state may claim more than 12 percent of children ages 5 to 17 as handicapped, nor may it count those children covered by section 121 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Further, no state will receive less than its 1977 allocation amount.

Five percent of each state's allotment, or \$300,000, whichever is greater, may be set aside for administrative costs.

FORMULA STATE SHARE = $HPOP3-21/HPOP3-21TOT$

Education of the Handicapped: Basic State Grant (84.027A), Continued

DEFINITIONS

HPOP3-21 = number of handicapped children in school in a state, ages 3-21
HPOP3-21TOT = number of handicapped children in school in the U.S., ages 3-21

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Handicapped children receiving special education and related services, ages 3-21.	ED, unpublished annual statistics collected from state education agencies.	Need.

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

None.

**MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT
REQUIREMENT**

Yes.

COMMENTS

Statute stipulates program funding per handicapped pupil is to equal 40 percent of national per pupil expenditures. However, appropriations have not been high enough for this provision to be met.

Education of the Handicapped: Preschool Incentive (84.027B)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Education, Office of Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: Education of the Handicapped Act, Title VI, Parts A and B, Public Law 91-230, as amended; see also Public Law 94-142 and Public Law 98-199 (20 USC §§1401-1420). Allocation provisions are found at 20 USC §1419. This program has indefinite legislative authorization.

Code of Federal Regulations: Allocation provisions are found in 34 CFR 301.6.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To provide grants to States to assist them in providing a free appropriate public education to all handicapped preschool children.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 91-0300-0-1-501

Obligations: FY 84 \$18,302,000; FY 84 \$26,300,000; and FY 85 est \$26,330,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE Allocations are made to states and territories. One percent of the total appropriation is set aside for territories. A state's allocation is determined by its proportion of the number of handicapped children in school, from birth to age 3.

FORMULA STATE SHARE = $HPOPO-3/HPOPO-3TOT$

DEFINITIONS HPOPO-3 = number of handicapped children, ages 0-3, in a state
HPOPO-3TOT = number of handicapped children, ages 0-3 in U.S.

Education of the Handicapped: Preschool Incentive (84.027B), Continued

DATA SOURCES

Data Element

Source

Measures

Handicapped children in school, ages birth to 3.

ED, unpublished annual statistics collected from state education agencies.

Need.

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

None.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

Yes.

COMMENTS

Statute stipulates that states will be funded at a maximum rate of \$300 per child, however appropriations have not been high enough for this provision to be met.

Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States (84.048)

ENCLOSURE IV

FEDERAL AGENCY

Department of Education, Office of Assistant Secretary for Vocational and Adult Education

GOVERNING AUTHORITY

Public Laws or Acts: Vocational Education Act of 1963, as amended by Title II of the Education Amendments of 1976, Public Law 94-482; see also Public Law 88-210 and Public Law 98-524 (20 USC §§2301-2461). Allocation provisions are found at 20 USC §§2302,2311 and 2312. This program is authorized for funding through September 30, 1989.

Code of Federal Regulations: Matching provisions are detailed in 34 CFR 400-302.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

To assist States in improving, planning and conducting vocational programs at the State and local level for persons of all ages who desire and need education and training for employment.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Account Identification: 91-0400-0-1-501

Obligations: FY 83 \$496,799,578; FY 84 est. \$557,961,728; and FY 85 est. \$566,687,588

FORMULA NARRATIVE

Up to 5 percent of total appropriation is set aside for national programs and up to one percent of the remaining funds is set aside for distribution to Indian tribes. Allocations are made to states and territories based on three population age groups, each of which are multiplied by a per capita income adjustment factor (also known as an "allotment ratio"), and then weighted as follows: (1) population aged 15-19 (50 percent); (2) population aged 20-24 (20 percent); and (3) population aged 25-65 (15 percent). The average of the three preceding factors is also added and given a 15 percent weight (however the net effect of this is a re-weighting of the three age group factors to 55 percent, 25 percent and 20 percent, respectively). The allotment ratio is subject to a minimum of 40 percent and a maximum of 60 percent (the allotment ratios for territories is set at 60 percent). Each state is guaranteed a hold harmless amount equal to its 1976 allocation, or a minimum allotment of \$200,000, whichever is greater.

ENCLOSURE IV

Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States (84.048), Continued

FORMULA

$$\begin{aligned} \text{STATE SHARE} = & .55 * [\text{POP15-19} * (1 - .5(\text{PCI}/\text{USPCI})) / \text{SUM OF NUMERATOR} + \\ & .25 * [\text{POP20-24} * (1 - .5(\text{PCI}/\text{USPCI})) / \text{SUM OF NUMERATOR} + \\ & .20 * [\text{POP25-65} * (1 - .5(\text{PCI}/\text{USPCI})) / \text{SUM OF NUMERATOR} \end{aligned}$$

DEFINITIONS

POP15-19 = state population, ages 15-19
 POP20-24 = state population, ages 20-24
 POP25-65 = state population, ages 25-65
 PCI = average per capita income of state
 USPCI = national average per capita income

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Population (ages 15-19, 20-24 and 25-65).	Census Bureau, "Age, Sex, Race and Spanish Origin of Population by Regions, Divisions and States," Series PC80-5-1-1 (1982).	Surrogate for the number of people in need of vocational education services.
Per capita income.	BEA, "Survey of Current Business," (3 year average of 1979, 1980 and 1981).	State's fiscal capacity.

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Federal funds pay 100 percent for regular benefit programs. Fifty percent for program improvement and supportive services for the handicapped, limited-English speakers and the disadvantaged; and for state and local administration. No match is required by territories.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

Yes.

COMMENTS

This program is related to four other vocational education programs: 84.049, 84.050, 84.052 and 84.121. For purposes of calculating the minimum state allocation, allotments for all five programs are combined. However, after states receive their allotments, they must track the programs separately.

States must set aside 57 percent of their grants for dedicated purposes (e.g., handicapped). As a result, states in FY 1985 will have control over 43 percent of these funds.

Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States (84.048), Continued

COMMENTS (CONT.)

This formula was amended in 1984 to: (1) revise the set-asides to 3.5 percent, (2) revise the hold harmless level to the FY 1984 allocation amount, and (3) phase in a 0.5 percent minimum for small states. These provisions took effect on July 1, 1985.

Rehabilitation Services: Basic Support (84.126)

FEDERAL AGENCY Department of Education, Office of Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

GOVERNING AUTHORITY Public Laws or Acts: Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Public Law 93-112 as amended; see also Public Laws 95-602 and 98-221 (29 USC §701 et seq.). Allocation provisions found at 29 USC §§707, 720, 730 and 731. Funding is authorized through September 30, 1986.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES To provide vocational rehabilitation services to persons with mental and/or physical handicaps. Priority service is focused on needs of those persons with the most severe disabilities.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION Account Identification: 91-0301-0-1-506
 Obligations: FY 83 \$943,900,000; FY 84 est \$1,037,800,000; FY 85 est \$1,100,000,000

FORMULA NARRATIVE Allocations are made to state rehabilitation agencies. Each state's basic allotment is an amount equal to their FY 1978 allocation (about 73 percent of the total amount allotted). The remainder of the funds are distributed based on two factors: (1) each state's share of population, multiplied by a per capita income adjustment factor (called an allotment percentage), and (2) population multiplied by the square of the allotment percentage. The allotment percentage cannot exceed 75 percent, nor be less than 33.3 percent. Each state is guaranteed a minimum of \$3 million, or 1/3 of 1 percent of the total appropriation, whichever is greater.

FORMULA STATE SHARE = $[\frac{.5 * (POP * (1 - .5(PCI/USPCI)))}{SUM OF NUMERATOR} + \frac{.5 * (POP * (1 - .5(PCI/USPCI))^2}{SUM OF NUMERATOR}]$

 Rehabilitation Services: Basic Support (84.126), Continued

DEFINITIONS

POP = state population
 PCI = a state's three-year average of per capita personal income
 USPCI = a three-year average of the national per capital personal income

DATA SOURCES

<u>Data Element</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Per capita personal income.	BEA, "Survey of Current Business," (1979, 1980, 1981).	State fiscal capacity
Population.	Census Bureau, "Population Estimates and Projections," Series P-25, No. 925 (February 1983).	People in need of vocational rehabilitative services.

MATCHING REQUIREMENT

Federal funds provide 80 percent of costs.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT REQUIREMENT

Yes.

COMMENTS

None.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LARGEST FORMULA GRANTS

The attached matrix details the characteristics of the 38 formula grants in this review which are based on responses we received to our questionnaire survey of agency officials. Following is a more detailed description of the data in the matrix columns, based on the text of the questionnaire. We did not ask agency officials to "simulate" or re-run their formulas to determine the effects of certain constraints. Therefore there are a number of cases where data were not available, such as in column "Y" where we asked the percent of total allocation used to satisfy a minimum allocation provision. Where data were not available, it is so stated. In cases where a response was not applicable, a dash ("-") is used.

BACKGROUND

- A. **Administering agency** -- Department or agency responsible for actual program administration.
- B. **Year of creation** -- In what year was the program originally authorized or created?
- C. **Authorization expiration date** -- The date of statutory authorization expiration for the program. (Some programs operate under a continuing resolution.) If "none" appears in the column, the program has indefinite legislative authorization.
- D. **Dollars distributed in fiscal year 1984** -- Total federal program dollar amount distributed through a program via a formula in fiscal year 1984. Differs from figures shown under the heading "FINANCIAL INFORMATION" in Enclosure IV.
- E. **Formula Type** -- Formulas were classified as "1,2,3 or 4," based on the method of funding or program uses as follows:
 - 1 -- Formula-based program with an open-ended (where appropriations are not a fixed amount) entitlement of funds to recipients who are automatically eligible to receive funds at some rate, for activities of a continuing nature. Funding is not confined to a specific project.
 - 2 -- Formula-based program with a closed-ended (where there is a fixed amount of appropriations) entitlement of funds. Eligibility or allocation for these funds is of a continuing nature and are not confined to a specific project.

- 3 -- Formula-based program for specific projects. Eligibility or allocation is for a fixed or known period, such as construction grants. It is a non-entitlement program and further consideration for funds requires a separate application process.
- 4 -- A non-entitlement program that is only partly based on formula. Eligibility or allocation is partially based on the discretion of program administrators.

FORMULA COMPONENTS

- F. **Presence of a need factor** -- Presence of a factor which quantifies or identifies need. For example, the number of consumers or recipients of program services, the number of water wells, road miles, etc.
- G. **Presence of a fiscal capacity factor** -- Presence of a factor which quantifies or identifies state and/or local government's potential ability to finance a portion of program costs from own-source revenues.
- H. **Presence of a measure of program activity level** -- Presence of a factor which quantifies or identifies state and/or local government's level of program activity. For example, lane-miles of road, airport traffic volume, etc.
- I. **Presence of a "cost of providing services" factor** -- Presence of a factor which quantifies or identifies the cost of providing services and is used as a component when determining eligibility for, or distributing funds. For example, a measure of the unit cost of services provided by a program or a surrogate measure, such as a cost-of-living index or weights used to impute differences in costs of services.

MATCHING PROVISIONS

- J. **Is there a match or reimbursement provision?** -- Does a program require or encourage a non-federal match of state or local funds or services as a condition of receiving funds, and/or provide a federal reimbursement (such as a cost-sharing arrangement) at some rate, of state or local costs. If such a provision exists, agencies indicated whether federal funds were provided on a cost reimbursement basis (where federal dollars could be claimed only after state or local expenditures had occurred).

- K. **Federal share of match** -- Federal share of match in percent terms; or range of federal match if a sliding scale exists.
- L. **Is there a "hard" match?** -- Are states/localities required to appropriate their own funds to meet their portion of the match requirements (as opposed to providing a "soft" non-cash match of in-kind contributions).
- M. **Approximate federal share of total costs** -- An estimate of the percentage share that federal spending constitutes of total federal, state and local expenditures in a program. This information was obtained only in cases where there was a federal match. It cannot be inferred that these programs without a federal match are 100 percent federally funded.
- N. **Is there a maintenance of effort provision?** -- Does a program have a maintenance of effort requirement whereby state and/or local government contributions may not dip below the amount spent in the program in some prior year or years (e.g., federal funds cannot be used to replace state/local funds).

SET-ASIDES

- O. **Are there set-asides before funds are allocated to recipients?** -- Is a certain amount of dollars or a certain percentage of dollars set-aside for restricted uses (such as agency discretionary uses, Indians, territories, administrative costs, incentive bonuses, etc.) before the formula is used to allocate funds among states?
- P. **How much?**
- Q. **Are there set-asides after funds are allocated to recipients?** -- Is a certain amount of dollars or a certain percentage of dollars set-aside for restricted uses (such as state discretionary uses, Indians, administrative costs, incentive bonuses, etc.) after the formula is used to allocate funds among states but before further allocations are made to substate recipients or used for specified program purposes.
- R. **How much?**

CONSTRAINTS: HOLD HARMLESS PROVISIONS

- S. **Is there a hold harmless provision?** -- Is there a provision whereby recipients are guaranteed a minimum dollar or percentage amount where the dollar or percentage amount is based on an allocation level that was received under a prior formula for that program. Also known as a "grandfather" provision. Also indicated is whether the provision is statutorily required or administratively determined.
- T. **What percent of the total allocation is used to satisfy the hold harmless provision?**
- U. **Has the percent of program funds distributed to satisfy the hold harmless provision declined in the past five years?**

CONSTRAINTS: MINIMUM ALLOCATIONS

- V. **Is there a minimum fixed dollar allotment?** -- Does the program guarantee a fixed dollar amount to each state prior to the allocation of dollars via the formula (e.g., each state receives \$50,000 before the formula is used to allocate remaining funds). Also indicated is whether the provision is statutorily required or is administratively determined.
- W. **What percent of the allocation is used to meet the fixed minimum allotment?**
- X. **Are other minimums present?** -- Are other minimums present in the formula, such as a floor on a data element (e.g., allocations based on state per pupil education expenditures, as long as they do not fall below 80 percent of the national average, in which case the data element is raised to the minimum or "floor"), or a minimum percentage amount, or a per capita dollar amount, etc.
- Y. **What percent of the allocation is used to meet these other minimums?**

CONSTRAINTS: MAXIMUM YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE

- Z. **Is there a maximum on the change in funding from year-to-year?** -- Does a program place constraints on the maximum change in allocations among states from year to year (e.g., allocations may not increase or decrease more than 10 percent of the previous year's allocation).
- AA. **What percent of the total funds distributed is affected?**

CONSTRAINTS: MAXIMUM ALLOCATIONS

BB. Is there a maximum allocation? -- Does a program have a maximum dollar limit for a state (e.g., allocations may not exceed \$1 million) or a maximum percentage share of the total amount to be allocated. Maximums can also be expressed as a cap on a data element or a per capita dollar amount.

CC. What percent of the total funds distributed is affected?

SUMMARY INFORMATION ON
THE LARGEST FORMULA GRANTS

BACKGROUND

CFDA No.	Program Name	A. Administering Agency	B. Year of Creation	C. Expiration Date	D. Dollars Distrib. In FY 1984	E. Type of Formula
1. 10.550A	Food Distribution: Child Nutrition	USDA	1974	none	\$456,675,000	1
2. 10.550B	Food Distribution: Elderly Feeding	USDA	1974	1987	\$117,903,000	2
3. 10.555	National School Lunch Program	USDA	1946	none	\$3,012,700,000	1
4. 10.557A	Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children/WIC	USDA	1972	1985	\$1,412,823,920	2
5. 10.557B	WIC Administrative Costs	USDA	1972	1985	\$282,564,800	2
6. 13.600	Head Start	HHS	1965	1986	\$841,942,500	2
7. 13.667	Social Services Block Grant	HHS	1981	none	\$2,700,000,000	2
8. 13.714	Medicaid	HHS	1965	none	\$19,600,000,000	1
9. 13.808	Aid to Families With Dependent Children	HHS	1935	none	\$7,700,000,000	1
10. 13.818	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant	HHS	1980	1986	\$2,097,704,000	2
11. 14.218	Community Development Block Grant: Entitlement Grants	HUD	1974	1986	\$2,379,860,000	2
12. 14.219	Community Development Block Grant: Small Cities Program	HUD	1974	1986	\$1,019,940,000	4
13. 17.207	Employment Service Administration	DOL	1933	none	\$740,398,000	2
14. 17.225	Unemployment Insurance: State Administration	DOL	1935	none	\$1,536,349,000	2

BACKGROUND (cont'd.)

CFDA No.	Program Name	A. Administering Agency	B. Year of Creation	C. Expiration Date	D. Dollars Distrib. In FY 1984	E. Type of Formula
15. 17.250A	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A: Basic Program	DOL	1983	none	\$1,886,151,000 <u>1/</u>	3
16. 17.250B	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B: Summer Youth	DOL	1983	none	\$824,549,000	3
17. 20.106A	Airport Improvement Program: Primary Airport Apportionments	DOT	1982	1987	\$399,000,000	2
18. 20.106B	Airport Improvement Program: State Apportionments	DOT	1982	1987	\$94,000,000	2
19. 20.205A	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate System Construction	DOT	1956	1990	\$3,640,200,000	2
20. 20.205B	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate 4R Program	DOT	1981	1987	\$2,364,120,000	2
21. 20.205C	Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System	DOT	1944	1986	\$2,112,919,088	2
22. 20.205D	Highway Planning and Construction: Rural Secondary System	DOT	1944	1986	\$640,282,500	2
23. 20.205E	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban System	DOT	1970	1986	\$788,040,000	2
24. 20.205F	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban Transportation Planning	DOT	1962	1986	\$49,252,500 <u>2/</u>	2
25. 20.205G	Highway Planning and Construction: Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation	DOT	1978	1986	\$1,428,500,000	2
26. 20.205H	Highway Planning and Construction: Highway Safety Programs	DOT	1973	1986	\$9,900,000	2
27. 20.205I	Highway Planning and Construction: Hazard Elimination	DOT	1973	1986	\$198,000,000	2

1/ Funding is for program year July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985.

2/ Funding is from set-asides required in five other programs.

BACKGROUND (cont'd.)

CFDA No.	Program Name	A. Administering Agency	B. Year of Creation	C. Expiration Date	D. Dollars Distrib. in FY 1984	E. Type of Formula
28. 20.205J	Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings	DOT	1973	1986	\$188,100,000	2
29. 20.205K	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate Highway Substitution	DOT	1982	1986	\$519,750,000	2
30. 20.507A	Urban Mass Transit Capital & Operating Assistance: Large Urban Areas	DOT	1982	1986	\$1,722,900,000	2
31. 20.507B	Urban Mass Transit Capital & Operating Assistance: Small Urban Areas	DOT	1982	1986	\$74,000,000	2
32. 21.300	General Revenue Sharing	TREASURY	1972	1986	\$4,566,700,000	2
33. 66.418	Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment Works	EPA	1948	1985	\$2,400,000,000	3
34. 84.010	Educationally Deprived Children: Local Educational Agencies	ED	1965	1987	\$2,969,346,071	2
35. 84.027A	Education of the Handicapped: Basic Grant	ED	1975	none	\$1,068,785,000	2
36. 84.027B	Education of the Handicapped: Preschool Incentive	ED	1975	none	\$26,300,000	2
37. 84.048	Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States	ED	1963	1989	\$557,961,728	2
38. 84.126	Rehabilitation Services: Basic Support	ED	1920	1986	\$1,037,800,000	2

FORMULA COMPONENTS

CFDA No.	Program Name
1. 10.550A	Food Distribution: Child Nutrition
2. 10.550B	Food Distribution: Elderly Feeding
3. 10.555	National School Lunch Program
4. 10.557A	Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children/WIC
5. 10.557B	WIC Administrative Costs
6. 13.600	Head Start
7. 13.667	Social Services Block Grant
8. 13.714	Medicaid
9. 13.808	Aid to Families With Dependent Children
10. 13.818	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant
11. 14.218	Community Development Block Grant: Entitlement Grants
12. 14.219	Community Development Block Grant: Small Cities Program
13. 17.207	Employment Service Administration
14. 17.225	Unemployment Insurance: State Administration

F. Need Factor	G. Fiscal Capacity Factor	H. Program Activity Level	I. Cost of Providing Services Factor
No	No	Yes	No
No	No	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	Yes
Yes	No	No	No
Yes	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Yes	No	No	No
Yes	No	No	No
Yes	No	No	No
Yes	No	No	No
No	No	Yes	Yes

FORMULA COMPONENTS (cont'd.)

CFDA No.	Program Name	F. Need Factor	G. Fiscal Capacity Factor	H. Program Activity Level	I. Cost of Providing Services Factor
15. 17.250A	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A: Basic Program	Yes	No	No	No
16. 17.250B	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B: Summer Youth	Yes	No	No	No
17. 20.106A	Airport Improvement Program: Primary Airport Apportionments	Yes	No	No	Yes
18. 20.106B	Airport Improvement Program: State Apportionments	Yes	No	No	No
19. 20.205A	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate System Construction	Yes	No	No	No
20. 20.205B	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate 4K Program	Yes	No	Yes	No
21. 20.205C	Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System	Yes	No	No	No
22. 20.205D	Highway Planning and Construction: Rural Secondary System	Yes	No	No	No
23. 20.205E	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban System	Yes	No	No	No
24. 20.205F	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban Transportation Planning	Yes	No	No	No
25. 20.205G	Highway Planning and Construction: Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation	Yes	No	No	Yes
26. 20.205H	Highway Planning and Construction: Highway Safety Programs	Yes	No	No	No
27. 20.205I	Highway Planning and Construction: Hazard Elimination	Yes	No	No	No

FORMULA COMPONENTS (cont'd.)

CFDA No.	Program Name	F. Need Factor	G. Fiscal Capacity Factor	H. Program Activity Level	I. Cost of Providing Services Factor
28. 20.205J	Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings	Yes	No	No	No
29. 20.205K	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate Highway Substitution	No	No	No	Yes
30. 20.507A	Urban Mass Transit Capital & Operating Assistance: Large Urban Areas	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
31. 20.507B	Urban Mass Transit Capital & Operating Assistance: Small Urban Areas	Yes	No	No	Yes
32. 21.500	General Revenue Sharing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
33. 66.41B	Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment Works	Yes	No	No	No
34. 84.010	Educationally Deprived Children--Local Education Agencies	Yes	No	No	Yes
35. 84.027A	Education of the Handicapped: Basic Grant	Yes	No	No	Yes
36. 84.027B	Education of the Handicapped: Preschool Incentive	Yes	No	No	No
37. 84.04B	Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States	Yes	Yes	No	No
38. 84.12b	Rehabilitation Services: Basic Support	Yes	Yes	No	No

MATCHING PROVISIONS

CFDA No.	Program Name
1. 10.550A	Food Distribution: Child Nutrition
2. 10.550B	Food Distribution: Elderly Feeding
3. 10.555	National School Lunch Program
4. 10.557A	Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children/WIC
5. 10.557B	WIC Administrative Costs
6. 13.600	Head Start
7. 13.667	Social Services Block Grant
8. 13.714	Medicaid
9. 13.808	Aid to Families With Dependent Children
10. 13.818	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant
11. 14.218	Community Development Block Grant: Entitlement Grants
12. 14.219	Community Development Block Grant: Small Cities Program
13. 17.207	Employment Service Administration
14. 17.225	Unemployment Insurance: State Administration

J. Is there a match or reimbursement?	K. Federal share (percent)	L. Is it a "hard" match?	M. Approximate federal share of total costs	N. Is there a "mainten. of effort" prov
No	-	-	-	No
No	-	-	-	No
Yes, cost reimburs.	at least 70%	Yes	94%	No
No	-	-	-	No
No	-	-	-	No
Yes, adv. payment	80%	No	80%	Yes
No	-	-	-	No
Yes <u>1/</u>	50-83%	Yes	55%	No
Yes, adv. payment	50-83%	Yes	54%	No
No	-	-	-	No
No	-	-	-	No
No	-	-	-	Yes
No	-	-	-	No
No	-	-	-	No

1/ Advance payment combined with cost reimbursement

2/ Reflects only portion of costs subject to federal reimbursement

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ENCLOSURE V

MATCHING PROVISIONS (cont'd.)

CFDA No.	Program Name	J. Is there a match or reimbursement?	K. Federal share (percent)	L. Is it a "hard" match?	M. Approximate federal share of total costs	N. Is there a "mainten. of effort" prov.?
15. 17.250A	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A: Basic Program	No	-	-	-	Yes
16. 17.250B	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B: Summer Youth	No	-	-	-	Yes
17. 20.106A	Airport Improvement Program: Primary Airport Apportionments	Yes	<u>1/</u>	Yes	80%	No
18. 20.106B	Airport Improvement Program: State Apportionments	Yes	90% <u>2/</u>	Yes	57%	No
19. 20.205A	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate System Construction	Yes, cost reimbursement	90% <u>2/</u>	Yes	<u>4/</u>	No
20. 20.205B	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate 4R Program	Yes, cost reimbursement	90% <u>2/</u>	Yes	<u>4/</u>	No
21. 20.205C	Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System	Yes, cost reimbursement	<u>3/</u>	Yes	<u>4/</u>	No
22. 20.205D	Highway Planning and Construction: Rural Secondary System	Yes, cost reimbursement	75% <u>2/</u>	Yes	<u>4/</u>	No
23. 20.205E	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban System	Yes, cost reimbursement	75% <u>2/</u>	Yes	<u>4/</u>	No
24. 20.205F	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban Transportation Planning	Yes, cost reimbursement	80%	Yes	<u>4/</u>	No
25. 20.205G	Highway Planning and Construction: Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation	Yes, cost reimbursement	80%	Yes	<u>4/</u>	No
26. 20.205H	Highway Planning and Construction: Highway Safety Programs	Yes, cost reimbursement	75% <u>2/</u>	Yes	<u>4/</u>	No
27. 20.205I	Highway Planning and Construction: Hazard Elimination	Yes, cost reimbursement	90%	Yes	<u>4/</u>	No

1/ If an airport enplanes > .25% of U.S. total passengers, then match = 50-75%; If it enplanes < .25% then match = 50-90%.

2/ Except in "public land states," where it is increased up to 95%.

4/ (see next page)

3/ 75% for primary system projects; 90% for 4R-type projects on the Interstate System.

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MATCHING PROVISIONS (cont'd.)

CFDA No.	Program Name
28. 20.205J	Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings
29. 20.205K	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate Highway Substitution
30. 20.507A	Urban Mass Transit Capital & Operating Assistance: Large Urban Areas
31. 20.507B	Urban Mass Transit Capital & Operating Assistance: Small Urban Areas
32. 21.300	General Revenue Sharing
33. 66.418	Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment Works
34. 84.010	Educationally Deprived Children: Local Educational Agencies
35. 84.027A	Education of the Handicapped: Basic Grant
36. 84.027B	Education of the Handicapped: Preschool Incentive
37. 84.048	Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States
38. 84.126	Rehabilitation Services: Basic Support

J. Is there a match or reimbursement?	K. Federal share (percent)	L. Is it a "hard" match?	M. Approximate federal share of total costs	N. Is there a "mainten. of effort" prov.?
Yes, cost reimbursement	90%	Yes	<u>4/</u>	No
Yes, cost reimbursement	85% <u>1/</u>	Yes	<u>4/</u>	No
Yes, cost reimbursement basis	<u>2/</u>	Yes	not available	No
Yes, cost reimbursement basis	<u>2/</u>	Yes	not available	No
No	-	-	-	No
Yes	<u>3/</u>	Yes	75%	No
No	-	-	-	Yes
No	-	-	-	Yes
No	none	-	-	Yes
Yes	50-100%	Yes	8%	Yes
Yes	80%	Yes	68%	Yes

1/ Traffic control signalization may be up to 100%.

2/ Planning and/or capital assistance is \leq 80%; operating assistance is \leq 50%.

3/ Before Oct. 1, 1984, up to 75%; after Sept. 30, 1984 up to 55%.

4/ States and localities received \$8.5 billion in federal aid from the Highway Trust Fund in calendar year 1983. This comprised 19 percent of total state-local expenditures for all roads (not just those eligible for federal aid). Comparable 1984 figures are not available.

CFDA No.	Program Name
1. 10.550A	Food Distribution: Child Nutrition
2. 10.550B	Food Distribution: Elderly Feeding
3. 10.555	National School Lunch Program
4. 10.557A	Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children/WIC
5. 10.557B	WIC Administrative Costs
6. 13.600	Head Start
7. 13.667	Social Services Block Grant
8. 13.714	Medicald
9. 13.808	Aid to Families With Dependent Children
10. 13.818	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant
11. 14.218	Community Development Block Grant: Entitlement Grants
12. 14.219	Community Development Block Grant: Small Cities Program
13. 17.207	Employment Service Administration
14. 17.225	Unemployment Insurance: State Administration

SET-ASIDES

O. Set-asides before allocation of funds	P. How much?	Q. Set-asides after allocation of funds	R. How much?
No	-	No	-
No	-	No	-
No	-	No	-
Yes; adminis. costs	20%	No	-
No	-	No	-
Yes; incentive bonuses, Indians, admin. & other	13%	No	-
Yes. territories	<u>1/</u>	No	-
No	-	No	-
No	-	No	-
Yes; territories, admin.	terr., 0.14%; admin., \$2 Mil	Yes; Indians	0.82%
No	-	No	-
No	-	No	-
Yes; agency discret. use	<u>2/</u>	No	-
Yes; contingency funding, computer, postage	0.6%	No	-

1/ Same as FY 1981 percentage share.

2/ Up to 3% of total appropriation.

SET-ASIDES (cont'd.)

CFDA No.	Program Name
15. 17.250A	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A: Basic Program
16. 17.250B	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B: Summer Youth
17. 20.106A	Airport Improvement Program: Primary Airport Apportionments
18. 20.106B	Airport Improvement Program: State Apportionments
19. 20.205A	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate System Construction
20. 20.205B	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate 4R Program
21. 20.205C	Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System
22. 20.205D	Highway Planning and Construction: Rural Secondary System
23. 20.205E	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban System
24. 20.205F	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban Transportation Planning
25. 20.205G	Highway Planning and Construction: Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation
26. 20.205H	Highway Planning and Construction: Highway Safety Programs
27. 20.205I	Highway Planning and Construction: Hazard Elimination

O. Set-asides before allocation of funds	P. How much?	Q. Set-asides after allocation of funds	R. How much?
Yes; for territories	\$5 million	Yes <u>1/</u>	22%
Yes; for territories	\$1.2 mil.	No	-
No	-	No	-
Yes; for territories	1%	No	-
Yes <u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	Yes, for highway planning and research	1.5%
Yes <u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u>	Yes, for highway planning and research	1.5%
Yes <u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u>	Yes, for highway planning and research	1.5%
Yes <u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u>	Yes, for highway planning and research	1.5%
No	-	No	-
Yes <u>6/</u>	< 3.75% \$200 Million	Yes, for highway planning and research	1.5%
Yes; for admin. costs	<5%	No	-
Yes; for administrative costs	<5%	No	-

1/ Incentive bonuses, administrative costs, and other purposes.
 2/ Administrative costs, agency discretionary use, urban transportation planning.
 3/ < 3.75%; \$300 million; < 0.5%.

4/ Administrative costs, urban transportation planning.
 5/ <3.75% and <0.5% respectively.
 6/ Administrative costs, agency discretion.

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SET-ASIDES (cont'd.)

CFDA No.	Program Name	O. Set-asides before allocation of funds	P. How much?	Q. Set-asides after allocation of funds	R. How much?
28. 20.205J	Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings	Yes; for administrative costs	\leq 3.75%	No	-
29. 20.205K	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate Highway Substitution	Yes <u>1/</u>	\leq 3.75%; 25%	No	-
30. 20.507A	Urban Mass Transit Capital & Operating Assistance: Large Urban Areas	No	-	Yes, for incentive bonuses	rail = 4.39% bus = 9.2%
31. 20.507B	Urban Mass Transit Capital & Operating Assistance: Small Urban Areas	No	-	No	-
32. 21.300	General Revenue Sharing	No	-	Yes, for Indians	<u>2/</u>
33. 66.418	Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment Works	No	-	Yes <u>3/</u>	up to 13%
34. 84.010	Educationally Deprived Children: Local Educational Agencies	No	-	No	-
35. 84.027A	Education of the Handicapped: Basic Grant	Yes <u>4/</u>	1% for each	Yes, for admin. costs	<u>5/</u>
36. 84.027B	Education of the Handicapped: Preschool Incentive	Yes; for territories	1%	No	-
37. 84.048	Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States	Yes; for agency discretionary use and Indians	<u>6/</u>	Yes, for a variety of purposes	57% for dedicated purposes
38. 84.126	Rehabilitation Services: Basic Support	No	-	No	-

1/ Administrative costs, agency discretion.

2/ Based on share of county population.

3/ There are 4 set-asides for: management, planning, innovation, and small communities.

4/ Territories and Indians.

5/ 5% of state allotment or \$300,000 (whichever is greater).

6/ Up to 5% set aside for agency discretionary use; up to 1% of the remaining funds is set aside for Indian tribes.

CONSTRAINTS: HOLD HARMLESS PROVISIONS (cont'd.)

CFDA No.	Program Name	S. Is there a hold harmless provision?	T. Percent of allocation used to satisfy hold harmless provision	U. Has hold harmless declined in past five years?
15. 17.250A	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A: Basic Program	No	-	-
16. 17.250B	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B: Summer Youth	No	-	-
17. 20.106A	Airport Improvement Program: Primary Airport Apportionments	No	-	-
18. 20.106B	Airport Improvement Program: State Apportionments	No	-	-
19. 20.205A	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate System Construction	No	-	-
20. 20.205B	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate 4R Program	No	-	-
21. 20.205C	Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System	No	-	-
22. 20.205D	Highway Planning and Construction: Rural Secondary System	No	-	-
23. 20.205E	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban System	No	-	-
24. 20.205F	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban Transportation Planning	No	-	-
25. 20.205G	Highway Planning and Construction: Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation	No	-	-
26. 20.205H	Highway Planning and Construction: Highway Safety Programs	No	-	-
27. 20.205I	Highway Planning and Construction: Hazard Elimination	No	-	-

CONSTRAINTS: HOLD HARMLESS PROVISIONS (cont'd.)

CFDA No.	Program Name
28. 20.205J	Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings
29. 20.205K	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate Highway Substitution
30. 20.507A	Urban Mass Transit Capital & Operating Assistance: Large Urban Areas
31. 20.507B	Urban Mass Transit Capital & Operating Assistance: Small Urban Areas
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33. 66.418	Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment Works
34. 84.010	Educationally Deprived Children: Local Educational Agencies
35. 84.027A	Education of the Handicapped: Basic Grant
36. 84.027B	Education of the Handicapped: Preschool Incentive
37. 84.048	Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States
38. 84.126	Rehabilitation Services: Basic Support

S. Is there a hold harmless provision?	T. Percent of allocation used to satisfy hold harmless provision	U. Has hold harmless declined in past five years?
No	-	-
No	-	-
No	-	-
No	-	-
No	-	-
No	-	-
Yes, based on statute	0%	Yes
No	-	-
Yes, based on statute	75%	No
Yes, based on statute	75%	No

CONSTRAINTS: HOLD HARMLESS PROVISIONS

CFDA No.	Program Name
1. 10.550A	Food Distribution: Child Nutrition
2. 10.550B	Food Distribution: Elderly Feeding
3. 10.555	National School Lunch Program
4. 10.557A	Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children/WIC
5. 10.557B	WIC Administrative Costs
6. 13.600	Head Start
7. 13.667	Social Services Block Grant
8. 13.714	Medicaid
9. 13.808	Aid to Families With Dependent Children
10. 13.818	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant
11. 14.218	Community Development Block Grant: Entitlement Grants
12. 14.219	Community Development Block Grant: Small Cities Program
13. 17.207	Employment Service Administration
14. 17.225	Unemployment Insurance: State Administration

S. Is there a hold harmless provision?	T. Percent of allocation used to satisfy hold harmless provision	U. Has hold harmless declined in past five years?
No	-	-
No	-	-
No	-	-
Yes, based on admin. procedures	98%	No
No	-	-
Yes, based on statute	85%	Yes
No	-	-
No	-	-
No	-	-
Yes, based on statute	12%	No
No	-	-
No	-	-
No	-	-
No	-	-

CONSTRAINTS: MINIMUM ALLOCATIONS

CFDA No.	Program Name
1. 10.550A	Food Distribution: Child Nutrition
2. 10.550B	Food Distribution: Elderly Feeding
3. 10.555	National School Lunch Program
4. 10.557A	Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children/WIC
5. 10.557B	WIC Administrative Costs
6. 13.600	Head Start
7. 13.667	Social Services Block Grant
8. 13.714	Medicaid
9. 13.808	Aid to Families With Dependent Children
10. 13.818	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant
11. 14.218	Community Development Block Grant: Entitlement Grants
12. 14.219	Community Development Block Grant: Small Cities Program
13. 17.207	Employment Service Administration
14. 17.225	Unemployment Insurance: State Administration

V. Is there a minimum fixed dollar allotment?	W. Percent of allocation used to meet fixed minimum allotment	X. Other minimum present?	Y. Percent of allocation used to meet other minimums
No	-	No	-
No	-	No	-
No	-	No	-
No	-	No	-
No	-	Yes, % share	81%
No	-	No	-
No	-	No	-
No	-	Yes, % share	93%
No	-	Yes, % share	not available
Yes, based on statute	not available	No	-
No	-	No	-
No	-	No	-
No	-	Yes, % share	0.3%
No	-	Yes, floor on 4 data elements	not available

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ENCLOSURE V

ENCLOSURE V

CONSTRAINTS: MINIMUM ALLOCATIONS (cont'd.)

CFDA No.	Program Name	V. Is there a minimum fixed dollar allotment?	W. Percent of allocation used to meet fixed minimum allotment	X. Other minimum present?	Y. Percent of allocation used to meet other minimums
15. 17.250A	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A: Basic Program	No	-	Yes, % share	1.5%
16. 17.250B	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B: Summer Youth	No	-	Yes, % share	1.5%
17. 20.106A	Airport Improvement Program: Primary Airport Apportionments	Yes, statute	0%	No	-
18. 20.106B	Airport Improvement Program: State Apportionments	No	-	No	-
19. 20.205A	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate System Construction	No	-	Yes, % share	6.0%
20. 20.205B	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate 4R Program	No	-	Yes, % share	1.6%
21. 20.205C	Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System	No	-	Yes, % share; other	2.1%
22. 20.205D	Highway Planning and Construction: Rural Secondary System	No	-	Yes, % share	1.1%
23. 20.205E	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban System	No	-	Yes, % share	3.3%
24. 20.205F	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban Transportation Planning	No	-	Yes, % share	4.3%
25. 20.205G	Highway Planning and Construction: Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation	No	-	Yes, % share	not available
26. 20.205H	Highway Planning and Construction: Highway Safety Programs	No	-	Yes, % share	not available
27. 20.205I	Highway Planning and Construction: Hazard Elimination	No	-	Yes, % share	3.5%

CONSTRAINTS: MINIMUM ALLOCATIONS (cont'd.)

CFDA No.	Program Name	V. Is there a minimum fixed dollar allotment?	W. Percent of allocation used to meet fixed minimum allotment	X. Other minimum present?	Y. Percent of allocation used to meet other minimums
28. 20.205J	Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings	No	-	No	-
29. 20.205K	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate Highway Substitution	No	-	No	-
30. 20.507A	Urban Mass Transit Capital & Operating Assistance: Large Urban Areas	No	-	Yes, % share	0.07%
31. 20.507B	Urban Mass Transit Capital & Operating Assistance: Small Urban Areas	No	-	No	-
32. 21.300	General Revenue Sharing	No	-	Yes <u>1/</u>	not available
33. 66.418	Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment Works	No	-	Yes, % share	5.3%
34. 84.010	Educationally Deprived Children: Local Educational Agencies	No	-	Yes	not available
35. 84.027A	Education of the Handicapped: Basic Grant	No	-	No	-
36. 84.027B	Education of the Handicapped: Preschool Incentive	No	-	No	-
37. 84.048	Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States	Yes, based on statute	0.38%	Yes <u>2/</u>	not available
38. 84.126	Rehabilitation Services: Basic Support	Yes, based on statute	2%	Yes <u>3/</u>	not available

1/ Certain data elements may be held constant under disaster and economic dislocation provisions.

2/ Floor on a data element.

3/ Percent share and floor on a data element.

CONSTRAINTS: MAXIMUM YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE

CFDA No.	Program Name	Z. Is there a maximum on the amount of year-to-year change?	AA. Percent of distribution affected
1. 10.550A	Food Distribution: Child Nutrition	No	-
2. 10.550B	Food Distribution: Elderly Feeding	No	-
3. 10.555	National School Lunch Program	No	-
4. 10.557A	Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children/WIC	Yes, limits Increases	less than 1%
5. 10.557B	WIC Administrative Costs	No	-
6. 13.600	Head Start	No	-
7. 13.667	Social Services Block Grant	No	-
8. 13.714	Medicaid	No	-
9. 13.808	Aid to Families With Dependent Children	No	-
10. 13.818	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant	No	-
11. 14.218	Community Development Block Grant: Entitlement Grants	No	-
12. 14.219	Community Development Block Grant: Small Cities Program	No	-
13. 17.207	Employment Service Administration	Yes, limits decreases	5.3%
14. 17.225	Unemployment Insurance: State Administration	Yes, limits decreases	1%

CONSTRAINTS: MAXIMUM YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE (cont'd.)

QFA No.	Program Name
15. 17.250A	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A: Basic Program
16. 17.250B	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B: Summer Youth
17. 20.106A	Airport Improvement Program: Primary Airport Apportionments
18. 20.106B	Airport Improvement Program: State Apportionments
19. 20.205A	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate System Construction
20. 20.205B	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate 4R Program
21. 20.205C	Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System
22. 20.205D	Highway Planning and Construction: Rural Secondary System
23. 20.205E	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban System
24. 20.205F	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban Transportation Planning
25. 20.205G	Highway Planning and Construction: Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation
26. 20.205H	Highway Planning and Construction: Highway Safety Programs
27. 20.205I	Highway Planning and Construction: Hazard Elimination

Z. Is there a maximum on the amount of year-to-year change?	AA. Percent of distribution affected
Yes, limits decreases	not available
Yes, limits decreases	not available
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-

CFDA No.	Program Name
28. 20.205J	Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings
29. 20.205K	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate Highway Substitution
30. 20.507A	Urban Mass Transit Capital & Operating Assistance: Large Urban Areas
31. 20.507B	Urban Mass Transit Capital & Operating Assistance: Small Urban Areas
32. 21.300	General Revenue Sharing
33. 66.418	Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment Works
34. 84.010	Educationally Deprived Children: Local Educational Agencies
35. 84.027A	Education of the Handicapped: Basic Grant
36. 84.027B	Education of the Handicapped: Preschool Incentive
37. 84.048	Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States
38. 84.126	Rehabilitation Services: Basic Support

CONSTRAINTS: MAXIMUM YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE (cont'd.)

Z. Is there a maximum on the amount of year-to-year change?	AA. Percent of distribution affected
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-
Yes, limits decreases	0.06%
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-

CONSTRAINTS: MAXIMUM ALLOCATIONS

CFDA No.	Program Name	BB. Is there a maximum allocation?	CC. Percent of distribution affected
1. 10.550A	Food Distribution: Child Nutrition	No	-
2. 10.550B	Food Distribution: Elderly Feeding	No	-
3. 10.555	National School Lunch Program	Yes, per capita dollar amount	not available
4. 10.557A	Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children/WIC	No	-
5. 10.557B	WIC Administrative Costs	Yes, percentage share	not available
6. 13.600	Head Start	No	-
7. 13.667	Social Services Block Grant	No	-
8. 13.714	Medicaid	Yes, percentage share	0%
9. 13.808	Aid to Families With Dependent Children	Yes <u>1/</u>	0%
10. 13.818	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Block Grant	No	-
11. 14.218	Community Development Block Grant: Entitlement Grants	No	-
12. 14.219	Community Development Block Grant: Small Cities Program	No	-
13. 17.207	Employment Service Administration	No	-
14. 17.225	Unemployment Insurance: State Administration	No	-

1/ In the regular formula, it is a per capita amount; in the alternate formula, it is a percentage share.

CONSTRAINTS: MAXIMUM ALLOCATIONS (cont'd.)

CFDA No.	Program Name
15. 17.250A	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-A: Basic Program
16. 17.250B	Job Training Partnership Act, Title II-B: Summer Youth
17. 20.106A	Airport Improvement Program: Primary Airport Apportionments
18. 20.106B	Airport Improvement Program: State Apportionments
19. 20.205A	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate System Construction
20. 20.205B	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate 4R Program
21. 20.205C	Highway Planning and Construction: Primary System
22. 20.205D	Highway Planning and Construction: Rural Secondary System
23. 20.205E	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban System
24. 20.205F	Highway Planning and Construction: Urban Transportation Planning
25. 20.205G	Highway Planning and Construction: Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation
26. 20.205H	Highway Planning and Construction: Highway Safety Programs
27. 20.205I	Highway Planning and Construction: Hazard Elimination

BB. Is there a maximum allocation?	CC. Percent of distribution affected
No	-
No	-
Yes, fixed dollar amount	0%
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-
Yes, percentage share	not available
No	-
No	-

CFDA No.	Program Name
28. 20.205J	Highway Planning and Construction: Rail-Highway Crossings
29. 20.205K	Highway Planning and Construction: Interstate Highway Substitution
30. 20.507A	Urban Mass Transit Capital & Operating Assistance: Large Urban Areas
31. 20.507B	Urban Mass Transit Capital & Operating Assistance: Small Urban Areas
32. 21.300	General Revenue Sharing
33. 66.418	Construction Grants for Wastewater Treatment Works
34. 84.010	Educationally Deprived Children: Local Educational Agencies
35. 84.027A	Education of the Handicapped: Basic Grant
36. 84.027B	Education of the Handicapped: Preschool Incentive
37. 84.048	Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States
38. 84.126	Rehabilitation Services: Basic Support

CONSTRAINTS: MAXIMUM ALLOCATIONS (cont'd.)

BB. Is there a maximum allocation?	CC. Percent of distribution affected
No	-
No	-
No	-
No	-
Yes, per capita amount	not available
No	-
Yes, cap on a data element	not available
Yes, cap on a data element	not available
Yes, per capita amount	0%
Yes, cap on a data element	not available
Yes, cap on a data element	not available