

It is important to note that the Governor's Revised Proposed Budget (October 16) is not the same as the Governor's Revised Executive Order Resource Allocation Plan, which the State is currently operating under due to the lack of a state budget. Additionally, the Revised Executive Order Resource Allocation has not been included in this analysis as it is meant to be a temporary funding plan, rather than a permanent solution, and it does not statutorily change Connecticut's school finance system.

Comparison Table of School Funding Proposals				
	Democratic Proposed Budget (September 15)¹	Public Act 17-1 (Republican budget vetoed by Governor Malloy on September 28)²	Governor Malloy's Revised Proposed Budget (October 16)³	S.B. 1502⁴ Budget Proposed by Bipartisan Legislative Leadership (October 25)^A
Foundation Amount	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$11,000 FY18 • \$12,570 FY19 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$9,638 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$12,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$11,525
Need Student Weights	<p>Low-income students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight: 25% • Identification Method: Federal Poverty Limit, determined by the U.S. Census American Community Survey <p>English Learners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight: 25% 	<p>Low-income students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight: 30% • Concentration weight: 5% • Concentration threshold: 75% • Identification method: Eligibility for free and reduced price lunch (FRPL) <p>English Learners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight: 15% 	<p>Low-income students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight: 30% • Identification Method: Federal Poverty Limit, determined by the U.S. Census American Community Survey <p>English Learners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight: 30% 	<p>Low-income students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight: 30% • Concentration weight: 5% • Concentration threshold: 75% • Identification Method: Eligibility for free and reduced price lunch (FRPL) <p>English Learners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight: 15%
State / Local Share Mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% Property Wealth Factor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined by Equalized Net Grand List per Capita • 30% Income Wealth Factor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined by Median Household Income • Statewide Guaranteed Wealth Level: 1.25 • Non-Alliance District Minimum Aid Ratio: 0% • Alliance District Minimum Aid Ratio: 10% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% Property Wealth Factor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined by Equalized Net Grand List per Capita • 30% Income Wealth Factor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined by Median Household Income • Statewide Guaranteed Wealth Level: 1.5 • Non-Alliance District Minimum Aid Ratio: 1% • Alliance District Minimum Aid Ratio: 10% • Provides an additional 3%-6% for communities that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% Property Wealth Factor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined by Equalized Net Grand List per Capita • 40% Income Wealth Factor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined by Median Household Income • Statewide Guaranteed Wealth Level: 1.3 • Non-Alliance District Minimum Aid Ratio: 0% • Alliance District Minimum Aid Ratio: 10% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% Property Wealth Factor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined by Equalized Net Grand List per Capita • 30% Income Wealth Factor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determined by Median Household Income • Statewide Guaranteed Wealth Level: 1.35 • Non-Alliance District Minimum Aid Ratio: 1% • Alliance District Minimum Aid Ratio: 10% • Provides an additional 3%-6% in the Base Aid Ratio for

^A S.B. 1502 implements the formula contained in this chart beginning in FY 2019. For the remainder of FY 2018, the bill reduces each non-Alliance District's grant by five percent, and holds Alliance Districts harmless from their FY 2017 grant amounts.

		<p>have a Public Investment Communities (PIC) index⁵ score over 300</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top 5 towns: Additional 6% • Next 5 towns: Additional 5% • Next 5 towns: Additional 4% • Remaining 4 towns: Additional 3% 		<p>communities that have a Public Investment Communities (PIC) index⁶ score over 300</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top 5 towns: Additional 6% • Next 5 towns: Additional 5% • Next 5 towns: Additional 4% • Remaining 4 towns: Additional 3%
Choice Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and regional boards of education – In formula • Charter Schools – Remain as separate line item • Magnet Schools – Remain as separate line item • RESCs – Remain as separate line item • Vo-ag – Remain as separate line item • CTHSS – Remain as separate line item 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and regional boards of education – In formula • Charter Schools – Remain as separate line item • Magnet Schools – Remain as separate line item • RESCs – Remain as separate line item • Vo-ag – Remain as separate line item • CTHSS – Remain as separate line item 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and regional boards of education – In formula • Charter Schools – Remain as separate line item • Magnet Schools – Remain as separate line item • RESCs – Remain as separate line item • Vo-ag – Remain as separate line item • CTHSS – Remain as separate line item 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and regional boards of education – In formula • Charter Schools – Remain as separate line item • Magnet Schools – Remain as separate line item • RESCs – Remain as separate line item • Vo-ag – Remain as separate line item • CTHSS – Remain as separate line item
Special Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special education funding appears to be included in the foundation amount of the ECS grant. • The Excess Cost grant is increased by \$7 million in FY18, and \$6.6 million in FY19, over FY17 allocations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special education is separated from main formula aid by reallocating approximately 22% of the current total ECS grant amount to a new Special Education Grant. • Excess Cost grant funds are transferred to the new Special Education Grant line item. • Special education funds are distributed to districts through a partial reimbursement system on a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special education funding appears to be included in the foundation amount of the ECS grant. • The Excess Cost grant is increased by \$4.4 million in both FY18 and FY19. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special education funding appears to be included in the foundation amount of the ECS grant. • The Excess Cost grant is increased by \$7 million in FY18, and \$6.6 million in FY19, over FY17 allocations.

		<p>scale of 2.5% to 52%, based on the Equalized Net Grand List per Capita of each town.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$9,999,448 is added to the Special Education Grant line item to meet federal maintenance of support requirements. 		
<p>Total Formula Cost Increase or Decrease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECS decrease of \$114 million in FY18 • ECS decrease of \$64 million in FY19 • Total increase, after phase-in: \$23 million (\$16.5 million in ECS funding and \$6.6 million in special education funding) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECS and special education funding increase of \$68 million in FY18 • ECS and special education funding increase of \$171 million in FY19 • ECS and special education funding Increase of \$688.7 million (\$678.7 million in ECS funding and \$10 million in special education funding) once fully implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECS decrease of \$114 million in FY18 • ECS decrease of \$64 million in FY19 • Total increase: \$53.4 million (\$49 million in ECS funding and \$4.4 million in special education funding)* <i>*Please note there does not appear to be a phase-in plan past FY19.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECS decrease of \$31.4 million in FY18 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formula not used in FY18 • Alliance Districts are held harmless in FY18 • All other districts reduced by 5% of their FY17 grant • ECS increase of \$30.9 million in FY19 over FY17, with a total increase of \$37.5 million including special education. • Total increase, after phase-in: \$387 million in FY28 and beyond (\$380 million in ECS funding and \$6.6 million in special education funding).

<p>Phase-in Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases in aid would be phased in at a rate of 20% per year, over five years. Decreases in aid for districts for which the formula calculates a reduction of over \$1,100 per pupil would be phased out over three years. Decreases in aid for districts for which the formula calculates a reduction under \$1,100 per pupil would be immediately implemented in FY18. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases in aid would be phased in at a rate of 5% in FY18, 15% in FY19, and 10% in subsequent years. Decreases in aid would be phased out at a rate of 0% (hold harmless) in FY18 and 10% per year in subsequent years. This formula would take 10 years to fully fund under this plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreases in aid for districts for which the formula calculates a reduction of over \$2,000 per pupil would be phased out at 33.3% in FY18 and 66.6% in FY19. Decreases in aid for districts for which the formula calculates a reduction of under \$2,000 per pupil would be immediately implemented in FY18. Alliance Districts that would see a loss of funding under the formula are held harmless at FY17 levels. Increases in aid would be phased in using the following schedule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5% of the increase in FY18 35% of the increase in FY19 Phase-in after FY19 not specified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formula scheduled to be implemented beginning in FY19 Increases in aid over FY17 would begin in FY19 and be phased in using the following schedule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1% of the formula increase in FY19 10.66% of the formula increase in FY20 – FY27 100% of the formula amount in FY28 and each fiscal year thereafter Decreases in aid compared to FY17 would begin in FY19 and be phased in using the following schedule: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25% of the formula decrease in FY19 8.33% of the decrease in FY20 – FY27 Alliance Districts that would see a loss of funding are held harmless in all fiscal years.
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¹ H.B. 7501 as amended by Senate Amendment A, June 2017 Special Session, Gen. Assembly. (Ct. 2017).

<https://www.cga.ct.gov/2017/amd/H/pdf/2017HB-07501-R00SA-AMD.pdf>

² Conn. Acts 17-1 (June Special Session) (vetoed).

³ Malloy, D. (2017). *Revised Budget Proposal for the FY 2018 – FY 2019 Biennium*. Hartford, CT: State of Connecticut, Office of the Governor. Available from <http://portal.ct.gov/-/media/Office-of-the-Governor/Press-Room/20171016-Gov-Malloy-October-Budget.pdf?la=en>.

⁴ S.B. 1502, June 2017 Special Session, Gen. Assembly. (Ct. 2017). <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2017/TOB/s/pdf/2017SB-01502-R00-SB.pdf>

⁵ The Public Investment Communities (PIC) index is calculated annually by the Office of Policy and Management; it measures the relative wealth and need of Connecticut's towns by ranking them in descending order by their cumulative point allocations based on: per capita income; adjusted equalized net grand list per capita; equalized mill rate; per capita aid to children receiving Temporary Family Assistance benefits; and unemployment rate. More information on the PIC index, including the cumulative points allocation for each town, can be found at <http://www.ct.gov/opm/cwp/view.asp?a=2985&q=383122>.

⁶ Ibid.