

It is important to note that the Governor's Revised Proposed Budget 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 changes Connecticut's school finance system.

Comparison Table of School Funding Proposals

	Governor Malloy's Revised Proposed Budget¹ 9/8/17	House and Senate Republican Revised Proposed Budget^{2,3,4} 9/12/17	House Democrats Revised Proposed Budget^{5,6} 8/23/17
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"> • \$12,356
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: 100% • Identification method: Percent of town's population under the federal poverty threshold <p>English Learners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight: 30%
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% 	<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: 1.5 • Minimum Aid Ratio (Alliance Districts): 10% • Minimum Aid Ratio (Non-Alliance Districts): 0%
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
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 FY '17 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special education funding appears to be included in the foundation amount of the ECS grant. • \$17,489,871 is added to the Excess Cost grant in FY18 and \$17,066,793 in FY19.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special education funds are distributed to districts through a partial reimbursement system on a scale of 2.5% to 52%, based on the Equalized Net Grand List per Capita of each town. \$9,999,448 is added to the Special Education Grant line item to meet federal maintenance of support requirements. 	
Total Formula Cost Increase or Decrease	<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"> \$688.7 million (\$678.7 million in ECS funding and \$10 million in special education funding). Provides an additional 3%-6% for communities that have a Public Investment Communities (PIC) index⁷ score over 300 <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% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$825 million (\$808 million in ECS funding and \$17 million in special education funding).
Phase-in Plan	<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 whom the formula calculates a reduction of over \$1,100 per pupil would be phased-out over three years. Decreases in aid for districts for whom 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"> This formula would take approximately 58 years to fully fund under this plan if 1.72% was added yearly. If the proposed FY18 grant is less than the FY17 grant, the town will receive the proposed FY18 grant. If the proposed FY18 grant is greater than the FY17 grant, the town will receive the FY17 grant plus 1.72% of the difference between proposed FY18 grant and the FY17 grant.

¹ Malloy, D. P. (2017). *Connecticut Compromise 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/20170908-Gov-Malloys-Compromise-Budget.pdf?la=en>.

² Connecticut House Republicans. (2017). *House & Senate Republicans Release Revised No-Tax-Increase State Budget Proposal* [Press release]. Retrieved from <http://www.cthousegop.com/house-senate-republicans-release-revised-no-tax-increase-state-budget-proposal/>.

³ Connecticut Senate Republicans. (2017). *Senate Republican FY 2018/2019 Budget Summary – Updated June 7, 2017*. Retrieved from http://ctsenaterepublicans.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/SRO_BudgetSummary_June2017.pdf.

⁴ Connecticut Senate Republicans and Connecticut House Republicans. (2017). *Republican FY 2018 FY 2019 Biennial Budget Updated Post SEBAC Approval*. Retrieved from <http://ctsenaterepublicans.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Revised-Republican-Budget-Line-by-Line-September-2017.pdf>.

⁵ Connecticut House Democrats. (2017). *Revised Two-year State Budget Proposal*. Retrieved from http://www2.housedems.ct.gov/pubs/HD_budget_Aug_21.xlsx.

⁶ Connecticut House Democrats. (2017). *FY 18 Town Aid + ECS*. Retrieved from <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7AhQJyrj3zpdm05OTFjUE1GSFBSQ0FuY1pUb1NXU1NzdGhJ/view>.

⁷ 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>.