

- What was taken into account:
  - Meaningful equity
  - Broad political palatability – it has to pass
  - Cost
- Foundation Amount: \$9,654
  - Set by looking at what the most successful states (according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress – NEAP; adjusted for variables that impact student outcomes by Urban Institute) spend to educate a child
  - Used the data from the 2013 National Public Education Financial Survey (adjusted for cost of living and inflation)
  - Removed special education expenditures
- Only children being educated within a towns borders are counted
- Weights:
  - Non-Need: \$9,654
  - Low-Income: 30% = \$12,550
  - Concentrated Low-Income: 10% = 13,516
  - English Learner: 10% = 10,619
  - Concentrated English Learner: 5% = \$11,102
- Property and income wealth measured at 50% each – current 90% property, 10% income
- Base aid ratio threshold factor
  - Current: 1.5
  - Governor: 1.24
  - This proposal: 1.395
- Minimum aid ration:
  - Current: 2%
  - Governor: 0%
  - This proposal: 1%
- The formula requires approximately \$320 million more
  - 6 year phase in
  - Approximately 17% per year
- High need towns receive additional funding at a higher rate than towns in general under the proposed formula
- 133 towns (79%) are projected to receive additional resources under this formula
- 100% of Priority School Districts are projected to receive additional resources under this formula
- Choice students
  - All public schools in Connecticut, including public schools of choice, will be funded using the same foundation amount and weights.
  - Home districts will no longer get tuition bills for students attending choice schools.
    - Instead, the state will retain an amount equal to 25% of the home town's formula local share for each student attending a choice school.
  - State pays the remainder of the cost for educating choice school students, based on the formula, to the Charter/Magnet/Vo-Ag/Open Choice school.
- Special Education Funding

125%

- A town's total student support grant will include an equalization aid component and a special education funding component.
- A district's special education grant will be based on the district's prior year spending and community need.
- The special education grant formula incentivizes districts to continue to manage their special education spending wisely.
- Only towns, not choice schools, will receive special education funding.