An Overview of Foundation Formulas

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Remember...

- The fiscal year 2025 Education Payment is \$1.88 billion
- Long-Term Weighted Average Daily Membership (LTWADM) is the weighted student count that drives funding to a district in a foundation formula
 - Pupil weight abbreviations:
 - FPL: Federal Poverty Level Students experiencing economic disadvantage
 - EL: English Learner students
 - SpEd: Special Education students
- The modeling presented today uses various weights to generate a funding amount under
 - either Current Law
 - or hypothetical consolidated districts

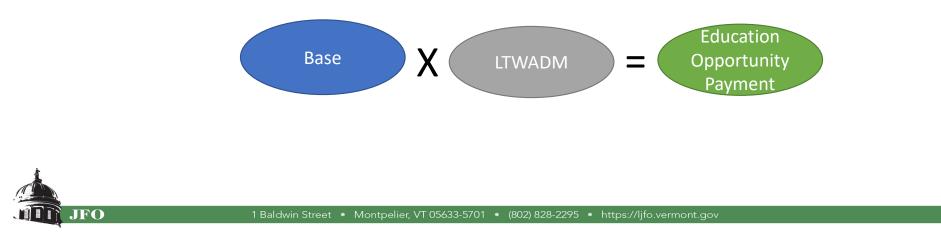


Overview of Foundation Formulas



Foundation Formula Funding Calculation

- Broadly, foundation formulas apply a calculated base and various weights, typically based on students' characteristics, to a student population to determine funding to a school or district
 - Foundation funding is calculated as follows:



Two models used throughout policy discussions

- Adjusted Evidence-based Approach
 - "assumes a different governance structure and operational practices than what is currently in place in the state. School and district adjustments are applied to the base amount to account differences between settings, including to address existing school sizes."
- Education Cost function modeling approach
 - "spending necessary to provide an adequate education, assuming Vermont's existing governance structure and scale."
- Because of these differences, "the base spending amounts are not directly comparable."



Overview of the Administration's Proposal



The Governor's Proposed Base

- Governor's base amount uses an adjusted Picus Odden Evidence Based (EB) Model
 - Picus Odden model: "link strategies and resources in high-performance schools to state school funding formulas...", and "relies on a school improvement model that allocates resources for educational strategies that... are linked to improvements in student learning"*
 - EB base amount is built off an identified set of resources (both personnel and non-personnel) in prototype schools
- Picus Odden most recent report: 2024
- Augenblick, Palaich and Associates (APA) adjusted this work



* Source: Allan Odden & Lawrence O. Picus, page 8, "An Evidence-Based Approach to Identifying an Adequate Education Spending Level in Vermont." (2024).

The Administration's "Adjusted EB Model" (1/31/25)

- Calculated base using adjusted EB model
- Weights
 - Continues Current Law weight categories (FPL, EL, EEE, and Sparsity) to be used in a foundation formula, with changes to some of the weights
 - Introduces a CTE weight and updates the Small School weight to a variable formula
- Other policies include:
 - SpEd maintained as an increased census block grant
 - Transportation reimbursed 100% (up from current law 50%)
 - Universal School Meals (USM) eliminated

Base + Weight Categories	Base and Weights Proposed by the Governor
Base	\$13,200
FPL	0.75
EL	1.50
EEE	-0.54
Grades 6-8	0.00
Grades 9-12	0.00
СТЕ	1.30
Small school, 1-450	Variable
Sparsity, <36 people per sq mile	0.15
Sparsity, 36 to <55 people per sq mile	0.12
Sparsity, 55 to <100 people per sq mile	0.07
Total LTWADM Generated	126,086
Total Funding Generated	<u>\$1,664,337,564</u>

Note: memo from the Agency of Education (AOE) regarding the model can be found at the following link:

https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2026/Workgroups/House%20Ways%20and%20Means/Bills/H.454/Education%20Finance/W~Zoie%20Saunders~Education%20Transformation%20Proposal%20-%20%20Foundation%20Formula%20Explained~1-31-2025.pdf



Overview of the As Passed by the House Foundation Formula



Underlying Assumptions

- Modeling performed by Drs. Kolbe and Baker using the Education Cost-Function method
- "Education Cost-Function base cost is spending necessary to provide an adequate education, assuming Vermont's existing governance structure and scale."



H.454 As Passed by the House

- Base and weights were calculated using education cost function modeling
- Weights:
 - April 3, 2025 Kolbe Baker memo
 - The H.454 implements Small School and Sparsity as grants**
 - Special Education weights are *not* included due to data privacy
- Other policies
 - Small School grant only applicable to a school "small by necessity", which for modeling purposes is a school within a sparse (<55 people) district
 - The policy definition of "small by necessity" has yet to be determined

Base + Weight Categories	H.454 As Passed by the House
Base	\$15,033
FPL	1.02
EL	1.39*
Grades 6-8	0
Grades 9-12	0
Small school,<100	**
Small school, 101-250	0
Sparsity, <36 people per sq mile	**
Sparsity, 36 to <55 people per sq mile	**
Sparsity, 55 to <100 people per sq mile	0
Total LTWADM Generated	122,955
Total Funding Generated***	<u>\$1,914,755,697</u>

*H.454 As Passed includes tiered EL weights; EL is modeled here using the single weight in the Kolbe & Baker memo due to data privacy. ***Total is as presented in House Ways and Means 4/8/25

Note: for further detail on the memo, please visit <u>https://ljfo.vermont.gov/assets/Subjects/H-454-As-recommended-by-House-Ways-and-Means-Draft-4-1/weighting-update-memo-to-JFO-revised-4 8 25.pdf</u>



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Overview of the Administration's "Enhanced EB" Foundation Formula



Administration's "Enhanced EB Model" (5/1/25)

- The "Enhanced EB" makes the following changes to the "Adjusted EB" model:
 - Weights
 - Maintains the FPL weight (Economically Disadvantaged)
 - Adds additional weights for grade levels
 - (Grades 6-8, 0.02; grades 9-12, 0.10)
 - Reduces the weight for EL, Career and Technical Education (CTE), and adjusts the school size weight to restrict eligibility
 - Eliminates sparsity weight
 - School size formula revised
- Other policies:
 - SpEd would be maintained as an increased census block grant
 - Transportation would be reimbursed 100% (up from current law 50%)
 - Essential Early Education (EEE) categorical aid eliminated

Table 1: Summary of Enhanced EB Base and Weights

Pres	¢44.000
Base	\$14,683
Weights	
Economically Disadvantaged	0.75
English Learners (EL)	1.40
College and Career Readiness, Grades	
6-8	0.02
College and Career Readiness,	
Grades- 9-12	0.10
CTE Centers	1.00
School Size	
Less than 100 students	0.21
100-249 students	Gradually decrease weight from 0.21 to 0.0
	using this formula:
	(-0.0021*enrollment) + 0.4158
250 students and above	No size adjustment



Note: the memo from AOE that corresponds with this table and regarding the model can be found at the following link: https://legislature.vermont.gov/Documents/2026/Workgroups/Senate%20Education/Bills/H.454/Witness%20Documents/H.454~Zoie%20Saunders~Enhanced%20Evidence%20Based%20Model~5-1-2025.pdf

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Overview of the As Recommended by Senate Education Foundation Formula



Underlying Assumptions

- The modeling uses fiscal year 2025 data and Current Law districts
- Models were built to hold the total education payment at the fiscal year 2025 level
 - In fiscal year 2025, the education payment was \$1.88 billion



As Recommended by Senate Education

- Maintains APA's weights from the "Enhanced EB Model" with the following changes:
 - FPL increased to 1.02 weight
 - No CTE weight
 - Small school weight is restricted to schools with fewer than 100 pupils in a district with <u>sparsity <55</u>
 - Returns the Small school weight to a flat rate (i.e., not a variable formula)
 - Grade weights maintained
- Modeled to generate a base that holds the Education Payment level with fiscal year 2025 (\$1.88 billion).
 - Weights are applied to current law districts

Base + Weight Categories	APA weights but increased FPL, applied to Current law districts, with CTE and variable small schools weight removed
Base	\$14,870
FPL	1.02
EL	1.40
EEE	0.00
Grades 6-8	0.02
Grades 9-12	0.10
Small school,<100	0.21
Small school, 101-250	0.00
Sparsity, <36 people per sq mile	0.00
Sparsity, 36 to <55 people per sq mile	0.00
Sparsity, 55 to <100 people per sq mile	0.00
СТЕ	0.00
Total LTWADM Generated	126,433
Total Funding Generated	<u>\$1,880,056,694</u>



Considerations

- These estimates only reflect how different base and weight decisions would affect funding under their proposals
 - Other policy considerations that are integral to the implementation of these proposals are not fully discussed here
- Different district configurations would result in different estimates
- These tables only consider the Education Opportunity Payment
- These tables do not include supplemental district spending or categorical aid
 - Supplemental district spending would likely have impacts on the Education Fund and property tax rates



Questions?

