



# WHY FUNDING ILLINOIS FUTURE & FIX THE FORMULA COALITION DO NOT SUPPORT THE AMENDATORY VETO OF SB1

## VIOLATIONS OF OUR CORE PRINCIPLES

VETO LANGUAGE	RESULT
<p><b>1. Does not recognizes individual student needs</b></p> <p><i>Removed adjustments for inflation</i></p> <p><i>Added a ceiling to the regionalization</i></p>	<p>The amendatory veto does not account for the full cost of an adequate education, such as regional differences in wages or pension contributions. For example, the veto does not allow educator salaries to keep pace with inflation over time, which harms low-income and middle class communities.</p>
<p><b>2. Does not account for differences in local resources</b></p> <p><i>Changes to provisions for Tax Increment Financing (TIF) districts and Property Tax Extension Limitation Law capped districts</i></p>	<p>The veto makes PTELL and TIF districts look better funded by local property taxes than they actually are, which makes those districts less eligible for state aid. This harms low-income and middle-class communities.</p>
<p><b>3. Does not close funding gaps and keeps them closed</b></p> <p><i>Reintegrated the Normal Cost of CPS pension into the Pension Code</i></p> <p><i>Removed the Minimum Funding Level</i></p>	<p>Excluding CPS normal pension costs places CPS outside the formula and at risk in the future.</p> <p>The amendatory veto hurts the neediest students in districts if the state doesn't provide a minimum level of funding. It also weakens the state's commitment to education funding overall.</p>
<p><b>4. Does not provide a stable, sustainable system that gets all districts to adequacy over time.</b></p> <p><i>Removed from the Adequacy Target the accommodation for future employer normal pension cost shifts to school districts.</i></p> <p><i>Removed the considerations for CPS' unfunded liability.</i></p>	<p>Veto removes protection in case of pension cost shift. All districts become vulnerable to a normal pension cost shift and have to pay pensions out of local resources.</p> <p>Veto's adjustments to adequacy cheapens the state's commitment to funding public education overall.</p> <p>The veto does not account for the fact that Chicago Public Schools still pays legacy pensions and that those dollars cannot be spent twice, on both pensions and the classroom.</p>
<p><b>5. Districts lose money</b></p> <p><i>Cut \$200 million in existing block grant funding from Chicago Public School students</i></p> <p><i>Moved all school districts to a Per Pupil Hold Harmless after 2019-2020 school year</i></p>	<p>Cuts more than \$200 million from students in Chicago. CPS is the largest school districts in the state, serving an 85% low-income student population.</p> <p>Districts that lose enrollment will also lose existing dollars, starting in 2020, even if the district hasn't reached adequate funding.</p>

## SB1 CORE PRINCIPLES

-  **1. Recognizes individual student needs**
-  **4. Provides a stable, sustainable system that gets all districts to adequacy over time**
-  **2. Accounts for differences in local resources**
-  **5. No district loses money #norednumbers**
-  **3. Closes funding gaps & keeps them closed**

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