



# Charter Funding Policies in Each State

## Charter Funding

Charter schools may be funded differently than traditional public schools. Some states fund charter schools using a formula similar to the one used to fund traditional public schools, while others fund charter schools based on local district revenues or expenditures. Still others have a distinct formula.

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### **Alabama**

Funding for charter schools in Alabama is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded using a resource-based formula that determines the cost of delivering education based on the cost of the resources required to do so. For each student, charter schools receive state funding that reflects any additional funding generated by students in special needs categories. School districts may also share funding for gifted and talented programs and for career and technical education programs in accordance with rules adopted by the state department of education.

Charter schools in Alabama receive a share of local tax revenue. For each student, charter schools receive from the district(s) where their students reside the share of local tax revenue that would have been allocated for that student by the district(s) of residence, not to exceed the per-student value of \$10.00 per \$1,000 of taxable value in the district.

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### **Alaska**

Funding for charter schools in Alaska is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a student-based funding formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. They receive funding from the local school district through which they are authorized, which reflects any additional funding generated by students in special programs and need categories.

Charter schools in Alaska effectively receive a share of local tax revenue. Charter school funding in Alaska is calculated based on both the state and local funds attributable to students attending the charter school. This includes revenue generated by a municipality's required local property tax rates and any additional local property taxes imposed by the municipality.

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**Arizona**

Funding for charter schools in Arizona is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a student-based formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. Charter schools in Arizona receive additional funding for students in certain grade levels and English-language learners.

Charter schools in Arizona do not have access to revenue raised by local school districts, but they receive state funding that may be meant to replace local tax revenue.

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**Arkansas**

Funding for charter schools in Arkansas is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a student-based funding formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. Charter schools that were converted from traditional public schools are funded by their school district in the same way as traditional public schools in their district. Charter schools that had not previously existed as traditional public schools also receive funding from the state in an amount equal to what a traditional public school district would receive under the state's funding formula. This includes any additional funding generated by students in special programs and need categories.

Some charter schools in Arkansas receive a share of local tax revenue, while other charter schools receive state funding that may be meant to replace local funding. Charter schools that converted from being a traditional public school receive a share of tax revenue raised by local school districts. Charter schools that had not previously existed as traditional public schools do not receive a share of tax revenue raised by local school districts and instead receive state funding that may be meant to replace local funding.

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**California**

Funding for charter schools in California is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a student-based funding formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. They receive funding from either the state or the local school district where they are located, including any additional funding for students in special need categories. Some types of charter schools are also eligible to apply for program-specific allocations, such as those for career and technical education.

Charter schools in California receive a share of local tax revenue. Charter schools in California also receive payments from local school districts that account for charters' inability to raise local revenue. The amount of the payments is based on districts' per-student property tax revenue or their per-student formula allocation.

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**Colorado**

Funding for charter schools in Colorado is calculated based on local school district revenue.

Charter schools authorized by local school districts receive from those districts the per-student revenue for their authorizing district. Charter schools receive funding that reflects any additional funding generated by students in special programs and need categories. Charter schools authorized by the state authorizer are funded based on the characteristics of all state-authorized charter schools as a whole.

Some charter schools in Colorado receive a share of local tax revenue, while other charter schools receive state funding that may be meant to replace local funding. Charter schools authorized by local school districts receive both state funding and the funding raised through their districts' expected local contribution. Charter schools authorized by the state authorizer receive the full allocation from the state, including the funding that districts would have been expected to raise locally.

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**Connecticut**

Funding for some charter schools in Connecticut is calculated based on local school district expenditures, while funding for other charter schools is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Charter schools authorized by local school districts receive funding based on the per-student cost in the local school district in which the charter is located, with some types of expenditures excluded. In addition, the state board of education may approve a per-student grant to locally authorized charter schools not to exceed \$3,000 per student. Charter schools also receive funding for students with disabilities from the districts where their students reside. Charter schools authorized by the state, like traditional public schools, are funded through a student-based funding formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate.

Some charter schools in Connecticut receive a share of local tax revenue, while other charter schools do not. Charter schools authorized by local school districts receive a share of revenue raised in the school district in which they are located, in that they receive a share of district expenditures. This includes expenditures funded by local taxes, except those for land, capital construction, or debt service. Charter schools authorized by the state do not receive a share of revenue raised by local school districts.

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**Delaware**

Funding for charter schools in Delaware is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded using a resource-based funding formula that determines the cost of delivering education based on the cost of the resources required to do so. Charter schools in Delaware receive the same amount of funding for staff and for energy and other maintenance costs as traditional public schools. They also receive a share of the funding given to property-poor school districts in the amount that their students would have generated if enrolled in the district(s) where they reside. Charters are also eligible for competitive grant programs, such as those awarded to charters serving high concentrations of students from low-income households or English-language learners.

Charter schools in Delaware receive a share of local tax revenue. The Delaware State Department of Education calculates the local cost per student expended by each school district for each type of student in the previous year. Charter schools receive a share of local funding from their students' district(s) of residence based on these rates.

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**District of Columbia**

Funding for charter schools in the District of Columbia is calculated based on the same formula used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a student-based funding formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. This includes any additional funding generated by students in special programs and need categories. Charter schools receive funding directly from the government of the District of Columbia.

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**Florida**

Funding for charter schools in Florida is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a student-based formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. Charter school funding reflects any additional funding generated by students in special need categories. Charter schools receive the district's revenue per weighted student for each weighted student attributed to the charter.

Charter schools in Florida receive a share of local tax revenue. Charter schools are funded based on the revenue per weighted student count in their local school district, including state funding, revenue from both required and discretionary local property taxes, and lottery funding.

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**Georgia**

Funding for charter schools in Georgia is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. Their funding reflects any additional funding for students in special programs and need categories. Charter schools authorized by local school districts receive funding through the district where they are located, including funding allocated through the state funding formula, which includes state program-based allocations. Alternative charter schools, which serve students at risk of dropping out, are funded according to the same formula as local charter schools, subject to state appropriations. Charter schools authorized by the state receive funding allocated through the state funding formula and a proportional share of state program-based allocations directly from the state department of education.

Some charter schools in Georgia receive a share of local tax revenue, while other charter schools receive state funding that may be meant to replace local funding. Funding for charter schools authorized by local school districts includes the revenue from the district's expected local contribution from local tax revenue. State-authorized charter schools do not receive a share of local tax revenue but do receive a form of funding from the state department of education that may be meant to partially replace local funding.

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**Hawaii**

Funding for charter schools in Hawaii is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a student-based formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. Charter schools in Hawaii may choose to receive funding through the state's funding formula for traditional public schools, including additional funding for students in most special programs and need categories. Alternatively, charter schools may propose to receive funding through an alternate student-based funding formula.

Hawaii operates as a single, statewide school district and does not raise any local tax revenue.

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**Idaho**

Funding for charter schools in Idaho is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools in Idaho are funded through a resource-based funding formula that assumes different student-to-staff ratios for students in special programs and need categories. Charter schools are also eligible for program-specific allocations, such as grant funding for English-language learners. Charter schools also receive charter school facilities funding that is not available to public schools. Virtual charter schools are funded based on either students' actual hours of attendance or the percentage of coursework completed at the charter, whichever is more advantageous to the charter.

Charter schools in Idaho do not receive a share of local tax revenue.

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**Illinois**

Funding for charter schools in Illinois is calculated based on local school district expenditures.

Charter schools in Illinois receive funding based on the average per-student expense in the authorizing school district, in the case of locally authorized charter schools, or in the district(s) where charter students reside, in the case of state-authorized charter schools.

Charter schools in Illinois receive a share of local tax revenue. Charter schools authorized by local school districts receive both state and local funding from the district, while charters authorized by the state receive all funding directly from the state, including revenue raised by local school districts. For state-authorized charters, the state withholds a portion of state aid from the charter students' school district(s) of residence and transfers that amount to the charter school to account for its lack of access to local revenue.

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**Indiana**

Funding for charter schools in Indiana is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a student-based formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. Their funding reflects any additional funding generated by students in most special programs and need categories. Virtual charter schools are funded similarly but receive 85% of the base amount. In particular, charter schools that were converted from a traditional public school receive a proportionate share of state funding for students with disabilities and other program-specific allocations.

Charter schools in Indiana do not receive a share of local tax revenue.

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**Iowa**

Funding for charter schools in Iowa is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a student-based formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. Charter schools in Iowa receive the base cost per pupil plus a teacher leadership supplement for every student enrolled. Charter schools also receive additional funding for English-language learners and for students concurrently enrolled in high school and community college.

In addition, school districts must pay to a charter school the actual costs incurred in providing special education services that are attributable to charter students who reside in their district.

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**Kansas**

Funding for charter schools in Kansas is not subject to a specific calculation.

Kansas state law does not specify how charter schools should be funded. Charter schools are considered part of local school districts for funding purposes and the local school district may fund charters as it does any other schools within the district.

Charter schools in Kansas receive a share of local tax revenue.

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**Kentucky**

Funding for charter schools in Kentucky is not subject to a specific calculation.

Unlike traditional public schools, Kentucky does not provide a funding mechanism for charter schools. Charters in Kentucky have autonomy in how they receive and disburse funds and incur debt for school purposes.

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**Louisiana**

Funding for charter schools in Louisiana is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a hybrid formula that considers both the characteristics of students they educate and the cost of the resources required to deliver an education to these students. Funding reflects any additional monies for students in special needs categories. In addition, charter schools will receive a per-student share of any state program-based allocations, which are distributed on a per-student basis.

Charter schools in Louisiana do not have access to revenue raised by local school districts, but they receive state funding that may be meant to replace local tax revenue. The state provides charter schools with an amount based on revenue raised by local school districts from sales and use taxes, property taxes, and earnings from state lands, excluding any local revenue dedicated to capital outlay or debt service.

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**Maine**

Funding for charter schools in Maine is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a hybrid formula that considers both the characteristics of students they educate and the cost of the resources required to deliver an education to these students. Charter schools receive from the state a base funding amount per student, which varies depending on the cost of resources in their local district's geographic region. For each student, charter schools also receive state funding that reflects any additional funding generated by students in special programs and need categories.

Charter schools in Maine do not receive a share of local tax revenue.

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**Maryland**

Funding for charter schools in Maryland is calculated based on local school district expenditures.

Maryland state law requires that charter schools be funded at a rate commensurate with that of other schools in the district, based on local, state, and federal funding. Based on this requirement and guidance from the state board of education, local school districts are directed to fund charter schools within the district based on the district's total operating budget per student.

Charter schools in Maryland receive a share of local tax revenue. Charter schools are funded through a calculation that includes tax revenue raised by local school districts but excludes certain types of expenses, such as those for debt service and adult education.

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**Massachusetts** Funding for charter schools in Massachusetts is calculated based on a formula distinct from the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Massachusetts calculates per-student funding for charter schools through several components. Like traditional public schools, charter schools receive a per-student formula amount, calculated separately for each school district sending students to the charter based on the state's primary funding formula. This amount is then increased by a percentage that reflects the amount by which the sending district's actual spending exceeds its formula amount. Charter schools receive all funding directly from the state.

Charter schools in Massachusetts receive a share of local tax revenue. This is accomplished by withholding a portion of state aid from the charter students' school district(s) of residence and transferring that amount to the charter school.

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**Michigan** Funding for charter schools in Michigan is calculated based on a formula distinct from the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Charter schools in Michigan receive from the state either the base per-student funding equal to that of the district where the school is located or the state maximum charter school allocation, whichever is less. Virtual charter schools receive the base per-student funding equal to that of the district that authorized the school, or the state maximum, whichever is less. The maximum charter school allocation is equal to the minimum base amount. Charter schools also receive any additional funding generated by students in special need categories.

Charter schools in Michigan do not receive a share of local tax revenue.

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**Minnesota** Funding for charter schools in Minnesota is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a student-based funding formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. For each student, charter schools receive state funding that reflects any additional funding generated by students in certain need categories. Charter schools do not have access to all funding programs but do receive the per-student state average level of funding for some special programs, such as for gifted and talented programs and for schools in sparsely populated areas.

Charter schools in Minnesota do not receive a share of local tax revenue.

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**Mississippi**

Funding for charter schools in Mississippi is calculated based on local school district revenue.

Charter schools receive from the state a per-student amount equal to the state funding for each student in the school district in which the charter school is located. Charter schools also receive state funding that reflects any additional funding generated by students in special programs and need categories.

Charter schools in Mississippi receive a share of local tax revenue. For students attending a charter school located in the district where they reside, the district pays to the school a proportionate share of the school district's local property tax revenue, excluding levies for debt service or in support of vocational educational programs. For students attending a charter school outside of their district of residence, the state department of education withholds a portion of state aid from the district of residence and transfers that amount to the charter school to account for its lack of access to local revenue for those students.

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**Missouri**

Funding for charter schools in Missouri is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a student-based funding formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. For each student, charter schools receive state funding that is adjusted for regional costs in the district(s) where charter students reside and that reflects any additional funding generated by students in special programs and need categories.

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**Montana**

Montana does not have a law establishing charter schools.

The State Board of Public Education in Montana has established a process whereby school districts may apply to have one of their schools designated a charter. However, Montana has no state law pertaining to charter schools or charter school funding. Schools designated as a charter continue to be funded through the state and through their local school district in the same way as for traditional public schools.

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**Nebraska**

Nebraska does not have a law establishing charter schools.

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**Nevada**

Funding for charter schools in Nevada is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a student-based funding formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate.

Charter schools in Nevada receive a share of local tax revenue. Local property tax revenue is transferred to the state for the support of education statewide and distributed through the funding formula.

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**New Hampshire**

Funding for some charter schools in New Hampshire is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools, while funding for other charter schools is calculated based on local school district expenditures.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools authorized by the state are funded through a student-based funding formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. These charter schools receive funding from the state that reflects any additional funding generated by students in special need categories. Charter schools authorized by the local school districts receive funding equal to at least 80% of the per-student cost in their district. The New Hampshire Department of Education determines the per-student cost in each district based on district expenditures reported to the state.

Some charter schools in New Hampshire receive a share of local tax revenue, while other charter schools receive state funding that may be meant to replace local funding. Charter schools authorized by local school districts receive at least 80% of the per-student cost in the district, including revenue raised through local taxes. State-authorized charter schools do not receive a share of revenue raised by local school districts, but they do receive an additional per-student allocation (\$3,411 in FY2019 and every year after).

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**New Jersey**

Funding for charter schools in New Jersey is calculated based on local school district revenue.

Charter schools receive 90% of per-student revenue in their students' district(s) of residence through those districts. In addition, school districts will pay to the charter school the state special education funding that is attributable to charter students who reside in their district.

Charter schools in New Jersey receive a share of local tax revenue. Charter schools are funded based on local school district revenue, including revenue raised from local taxes.

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**New Mexico**

Funding for charter schools in New Mexico is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a student-based funding formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. For each student, charter schools receive state funding that reflects any additional funding generated by students in special programs and need categories.

Charter schools in New Mexico can receive a share of local tax revenue for capital outlay projects.

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**New York**

Funding for charter schools in New York is calculated based on local school district expenditures.

Charter schools receive a per-student amount from the district(s) where their students reside. Each charter student's residential district allocates an amount to the charter schools their students attend, that is based on what the district spent for general school operations (approved operating expenditures). New York uses the average of approved operating expenditures for the prior three years to determine annual increases in payment to charter schools. A district's approved operating expenditures reflect the day-to-day costs of operating the school and exclude capital outlay and debt service for building construction, transportation costs, and certain program-specific allocations. Charter schools also receive a supplemental amount for each student, as determined by the state legislature.

Charter schools in New York receive a share of local tax revenue and may receive state aid. Charter schools are funded based on local school district expenditure, including funding raised by local school districts. Charter schools in New York City (NYC) may also receive funding for facilities, unless the NYC Department of Education provides physical space for the schools.

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**North Carolina**

Funding for charter schools in North Carolina is calculated based on local school district revenues.

Charter schools receive from the state the average per-student formula amount in the school district where the charter is located. Charter schools also receive state funding that reflects any additional funding generated by students in some special need categories, including students with disabilities and English-language learners.

Charter schools in North Carolina receive a share of local tax revenue. Charter schools receive a per-student share of appropriations from county property taxes and any supplemental taxes levied on behalf of the school district.

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**North Dakota**

North Dakota does not have a law establishing charter schools.

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**Ohio**

Funding for charter schools in Ohio is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded by the state through a student-based formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. For each student, charter schools receive a unique base amount calculated using the same components as for traditional public schools (see "Base Amount"), with some modifications, and any additional funding generated by students in special programs and need categories.

Charter schools in Ohio do not have access to revenue raised by local school districts; however, the state provides charter schools with their entire formula allocation, replacing districts' expected local contributions with state dollars.

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**Oklahoma**

Funding for charter schools in Oklahoma is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded by the state through a student-based funding formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. For each student, charter schools receive state funding that reflects any additional funding generated by students in special programs and need categories.

Charter schools in Oklahoma do not receive a share of local tax revenue.

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**Oregon**

Funding for charter schools in Oregon is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a student-based funding formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. Charter schools authorized by a local school district receive from that district 80% of the district's weighted per-student funding for students in grades K-8 and 95% for students in grades 9-12. Charter schools that are authorized by the state board of education receive, from the school district where they are located, 90% of the district's weighted per-student funding for students in grades K-8 and 95% of the district's per-student funding for students in grades 9-12. As with traditional public schools, charter schools receive state funding that reflects any additional funding generated by students in special needs categories.

Some charter schools in Oregon may receive a share of local tax revenue, while other charter schools may not. Distribution of local tax revenue is left to individual districts, so charter schools in some districts may receive a share of local revenue.

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**Pennsylvania**

Funding for charter schools in Pennsylvania is calculated based on local school district expenditures.

Charter schools receive payments from the local school district(s) where their students reside, calculated based on the per-student expenditures in those districts. The per-student expenditure includes all general fund expenditures, excluding expenditures for special education; adult education; transportation; facilities acquisition, construction, or improvement; and other costs. For students with disabilities, the charter school receives the per-student payment, plus an additional amount based on the district's special education expenditure.

Charter schools in Pennsylvania receive a share of local tax revenue. Charter schools receive payments based on the per-student expenditures, including funding raised from local taxes.

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**Rhode Island** Funding for charter schools in Rhode Island is calculated based on local school district revenue.

Charter schools in Rhode Island receive funding based on the per-student cost in the local school district(s) where their students reside. Additional funding may be allocated to charter schools from the sending district if the charter school serves a higher share of students in some special need categories than does the district as a whole.

Charter schools in Rhode Island receive a share of local tax revenue from the district(s) where their students reside. The state department of education calculates a per-student local share for each district. A portion of local funding is retained by the sending district for fixed costs that do not follow the student to the school of choice.

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**South Carolina** Funding for some charter schools in South Carolina is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools, and funding for other charter schools is calculated based on a formula distinct from the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools authorized by local school districts receive funding based on the characteristics of the students they serve. For each student in the weighted student count, these schools receive from their authorizing school districts the total general fund revenue per weighted student in their authorizing school district. They also receive funding that reflects any additional funding generated by students in special programs and need categories, as the charter school's student count is weighted for these students. Charter schools that are authorized by the state or by an institution of higher learning are funded as directed by the state legislature.

Some charter schools in South Carolina receive a share of local tax revenue, while other charter schools do not. Charter schools authorized by a local school district receive a share of revenue raised by their local school district or by the county in which they are located. Charter schools authorized by another entity do not receive a share of local revenue.

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**South Dakota** South Dakota does not have a law establishing charter schools.

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**Tennessee** TISA includes direct funding for students enrolled in public charter schools, reflecting funding previously provided outside the state's funding formula through the Charter School Facilities Fund. These funds continue to support the facilities needs of public charter schools.

Funding for public charter schools is generated in the geographic LEA in which the school operates, and funding is transferred from the geographic LEA to the public charter schools. Charter schools do not receive direct TISA allocations.

Charter schools in Tennessee receive a share of local tax revenue. Charter schools receive the total per-student funding in the district, including tax revenue raised by local school districts.

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**Texas**

Funding for some charter schools in Texas is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools, while funding for other charter schools is not subject to a specific calculation.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools authorized by the state commissioner of education are funded by the state through a student-based formula that considers the characteristics of the students they educate. State-authorized charter schools receive state funding that reflects any additional funding generated by students in special programs and need categories. Charter schools authorized by local school districts operate as schools within the district, and funding for them is not subject to a specific calculation.

Some charter schools in Texas receive a share of local tax revenue, while others receive state funding that may be meant to replace local tax revenue. Charter schools authorized by local school districts are part of the authorizing district; they receive funding, including local tax revenue, in the same way as other schools within the district. State-authorized charter schools do not directly receive local tax revenue, but the state provides these charter schools with their entire formula amount, including what local school districts would be expected to contribute.

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**Utah**

Funding for charter schools in Utah is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded through a student-based funding formula that considers the characteristics of students they educate. Charter schools receive state funding that reflects any additional funding generated by students in special programs and need categories. Charter schools in Utah receive all funding directly from the state.

Charter schools in Utah receive a share of local tax revenue as well as state funding that may be meant to replace local funding. Local school districts are required to impose a local property tax levy for charter schools. In addition, the state provides the difference between the statewide average local revenue raised per student and what is raised by the local school district.

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**Vermont**

Vermont does not have a law establishing charter schools.

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**Virginia**

Funding for charter schools in Virginia is not subject to a specific calculation.

Virginia state law does not specify how charter schools should be funded. Charter schools are part of local school districts and should be funded by districts in accordance with an agreement reached between districts and their charter school(s). State law suggests that per-student funding for a charter school should be commensurate with the average per-student cost within its district and that charter schools should receive a proportionate share of program-specific allocations. However, the law does not require the district and charter to arrive at these terms.

Some charter schools in Virginia may receive a share of local tax revenue, while other charter schools may not. Charter schools receive funding, including local tax revenue, based on an agreement between the charter and the school district.

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**Washington**

Funding for charter schools in Washington is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded using a resource-based funding formula that determines the cost of delivering education based on the cost of the resources required to do so. Charter schools are funded using the same student to resource ratios as traditional public schools, including those used to generate additional funding for students in special need categories. Charter schools are also eligible for program-specific allocations, including those that provide additional funding students in special programs and need categories. Charter schools in Washington receive all funding directly from the state.

Charter schools in Washington do not receive a share of local tax revenue.

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**West Virginia**

Funding for charter schools in West Virginia is calculated based on a formula similar to the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools.

Like traditional public schools, charter schools are funded using a resource-based funding formula that determines the cost of delivering education based on the cost of the resources required to do so. For each student, charter schools receive 90% of the combined local share and state aid funding. Some modifications may be allowed for student transportation.

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**Wisconsin**

Funding for some charter schools in Wisconsin is calculated based on a formula distinct from the one used to calculate funding for traditional public schools, while funding for other charter schools is not subject to a specific calculation.

Charter schools authorized by local school districts are largely funded through their local school district in the same way that traditional public schools are. Independent charter schools—which are authorized by entities other than local school districts, such as institutions of higher education and eligible cities and counties (as authorized in state law)—receive a per-student amount set in state law. For the 2021-22 school year, the amount was set at \$9,201, and is estimated to be \$9,264 for the 2022-23 school year.

Some charter schools in Wisconsin receive a share of local tax revenue. Charter schools authorized by local school districts are funded through their local school district in the same way that traditional public schools are and receive a share of local tax revenue. Charter schools authorized by other entities, such as institutions of higher education and eligible cities and counties, do not.

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**Wyoming**

Funding for charter schools in Wyoming is not subject to a specific calculation.

Charter schools in Wyoming are part of the district where they are located, and they receive funding based on an agreement between the charter and the school district. However, state law does specify that discussions on such a funding agreement should begin under the assumption that charters will receive funding commensurate with that of other schools in the district.

Some charter schools in Wyoming may receive a share of local tax revenue, while other charter schools may not, depending on the agreement between the charter and the school district.



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