



# Funded: English Language Learner Report

## Policies in Each State



## English Language Learner

Some states provide increased funding for English language learners. This report indicates which states consider English language learners when allocating state education funding, and if applicable, how they do so.

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<b>Alabama</b>	Alabama does not provide increased funding for English language learners.
<b>Alaska</b>	Alaska provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so through a program-based allocation for bilingual and bicultural education.
<b>Arizona</b>	Arizona provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.115 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
<b>Arkansas</b>	Arkansas provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so in the form of a flat allocation for each English language learner. This allocation equalled \$324 in FY2016.
<b>California</b>	California provides increased funding for English language learners (ELLs). It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.2 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
<b>Colorado</b>	Colorado provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so in three ways: by applying a multiplier of 1.12 to the base per-pupil amount for these students; by including these students in the count of students that generates additional funding for districts serving high concentrations of disadvantaged pupils; and through a program-based allocation.
<b>Connecticut</b>	Connecticut is not currently making use of its education funding formula and has not done so for several years. Though the formula has not been repealed or replaced, instead of calculating district's state education aid in accordance with that formula, the state legislature now awards each district a block grant. The grant amounts are specified in legislation.
<b>Delaware</b>	Delaware does not provide increased funding for English language learners.
<b>Florida</b>	Florida provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.118 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.

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<b>Georgia</b>	Georgia provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier of 2.5096 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
<b>Hawaii</b>	Hawaii provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
<b>Idaho</b>	Idaho provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so through two program-based allocations: one that is distributed automatically to districts based on the number of English language learners they serve, and one grant for which districts must apply.
<b>Illinois</b>	Illinois provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so through a reimbursement system, in which districts are partially reimbursed for the cost of providing services for bilingual education.
<b>Indiana</b>	Indiana provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so in the form of a flat allocation in the amount for each English language learner, which was \$175.86 in FY16.
<b>Iowa</b>	Iowa provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.22 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
<b>Kansas</b>	Kansas has suspended its student funding formula. School districts currently receive funding in the form of a block grant.
<b>Kentucky</b>	Kentucky provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.096 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
<b>Louisiana</b>	Louisiana provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.22 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
<b>Maine</b>	Maine provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier to the base per-pupil amount for these students. The precise multiplier used varies depending on the number of students in the district not proficient in English.
<b>Maryland</b>	Maryland provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier of 2.0 to the base per-pupil amount for these students and then adjusting the supplemental funding allocation for local wealth levels.
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Massachusetts provides increased funding for English language learners (ELLs). It provides districts with a higher per-pupil amount for ELLs in accordance with the assumption the education of ELLs is associated with above-average resource costs.

<b>Michigan</b>	Michigan provides increased funding for English language learners (ELLs). It does so through a reimbursement system, in which districts are partially reimbursed for the added cost of educating these students.
<b>Minnesota</b>	Minnesota provides increased funding for English language learners (ELLs). It does so in two forms: a flat allocation in the amount of \$700 for each ELL student, and a second allocation that varies based on the concentrations of these students in the district.
<b>Mississippi</b>	Mississippi does not provide increased funding for English language learners.
<b>Missouri</b>	Missouri provides increased funding for English language learners (ELLs). It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.6 to the base per-pupil amount for these students. However, increased funding is provided only for pupils above a certain prevalence threshold.
<b>Montana</b>	Montana does not provide increased funding for English language learners.
<b>Nebraska</b>	Nebraska provides increased funding for English language learners. It calculates the amount of supplemental funding to which each district is entitled using a multi-step formula; in brief, the state provides districts with a supplemental amount for each English language learner that is equal to approximately 25% of the statewide average general fund operating expenditures per student, with some adjustments.
<b>Nevada</b>	Nevada passed legislation authorizing a new funding formula in 2015, and the details of the formula are still to be determined. However, the legislation includes a specific intention to provide increased funding for students with limited English proficiency.
<b>New Hampshire</b>	New Hampshire provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so in the form of a flat allocation in the amount of \$697.77 for each student receiving English language instruction
<b>New Jersey</b>	New Jersey provides additional resources for English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.47 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
<b>New Mexico</b>	New Mexico provides additional resources for English language learners. It does so both by applying a multiplier of 1.5 to the base per-pupil amount for these students and through a program-specific allocation.
<b>New York</b>	New York provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so primarily in the form of supplemental per-pupil funding for districts in an amount that corresponds to the concentration of English language learners in the district.
<b>North Carolina</b>	North Carolina provides increased funding for English language learners (ELLs). It does so through the resource-based aspect of its formula by providing funding for ELL staff positions, and through the program-based aspect of its formula through a distribution based on the number and concentration of ELLs in the district.

<b>North Dakota</b>	North Dakota provides additional resources for English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier to the base per-pupil amount for these students. The multiplier used varies depending on the student's level of English proficiency.
<b>Ohio</b>	Ohio provides additional resources for English language learners. It does so in the form of a dollar allocation for each English language learner that varies depending on the student's education history.
<b>Oklahoma</b>	Oklahoma provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.25 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
<b>Oregon</b>	Oregon provides additional resources to English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.5 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	The state of Pennsylvania does not have a funding formula in use at this time.
<b>Rhode Island</b>	Rhode Island does not provide increased funding for English language learners.
<b>South Carolina</b>	South Carolina provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.2 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
<b>South Dakota</b>	South Dakota provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.25 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
<b>Tennessee</b>	Tennessee provides increased funding for English language learners (ELLs). It does so through its resource-based formula by specifying student-to-staff ratios for ELLs and providing funding for staff positions accordingly.
<b>Texas</b>	Texas provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.1 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
<b>Utah</b>	Utah does not provide increased funding for English language learners.
<b>Vermont</b>	Vermont provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so by applying a multiplier of 1.2 to the base per-pupil amount for these students.
<b>Virginia</b>	Virginia provides increased funding for English language learners (ELLs). It does so through the resource-based component of its formula by specifying student-to-staff ratios for ELLs and providing funding for staff positions accordingly.
<b>Washington</b>	Washington provides increased funding for English language learners (ELLs). It does so through its resource-based formula by specifying ratios of full-time-equivalent ELLs to hours of instructional time and providing funding for staff positions accordingly.

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**West Virginia** West Virginia provides increased funding for English language learners (ELLs). It does so in the form of an allocation for each ELL, in the amount of the state's total appropriation for this purpose divided by the prior-year ELL count.

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**Wisconsin** Wisconsin provides additional resources for English language learners (ELLs). It does so through a reimbursement system, in which districts are partially reimbursed for the cost of providing bilingual and bicultural education.

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**Wyoming** Wyoming provides increased funding for English language learners. It does so through a block grant that provides funding for additional pupil support staff to serve at-risk students, including English language learners.

For a complete list of primary sources, please see the appropriate state page at [funded.edbuild.org](http://funded.edbuild.org)

