



Funded: Expected Local Share Report

Policies in Each State



Expected Local Share

In most states, the education funding formula includes an expectation that the local school district will contribute some portion of the amount needed to fund education in that district. This expected local contribution is subtracted from the total amount calculated by the state to be necessary to educate the students within the district to determine how much state education funding the district will receive. (This is the case regardless of whether the locality actually raises the expected amount in education taxes.) The amount of the expected local contribution varies from district to district, and states base their expectations on several different factors. This report describes how each state sets its expectations for districts' local contributions to education funding.

Alabama

Alabama expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based on its property values: each district is expected to contribute \$10.00 for every thousand dollars of assessed local property wealth for the purpose of funding its schools.

Alaska

Alaska expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based on its property values: each district is expected to contribute \$2.60 for every thousand dollars of assessed local property wealth for the purposes of funding its schools.

Arizona

Arizona expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on its property values and a tax rate that varies depending on the grade levels it serves.

Arkansas

Arkansas expects localities to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each locality is expected to raise for its education costs is based primarily on its property values: each one is expected to contribute \$25.00 for every thousand dollars of assessed local property wealth for the purpose of funding its school district, along with revenue from a variety of smaller funds.

California

California expects school districts to contribute a minimal amount of revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on that district's school funding history.

Colorado

Colorado expects school districts to contribute some revenue to the funding of public schools through the imposition of property taxes, but no specific amount is expected of each district.

Connecticut	Connecticut is not currently making use of its education funding formula and has not done so for several years. Connecticut has a primarily student-based funding formula. 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.
Delaware	Delaware expects school districts to contribute some revenue to the funding of public schools through the imposition of property taxes, but no specific amount is expected of each district.
Florida	Florida expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on a combination of its property values and a defined share of the amount calculated by the state to be necessary to educate Florida's students.
Georgia	Georgia expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based on its property values: each district is expected to contribute at least \$5.00 for every thousand dollars of assessed local property wealth (minus certain exempted property) for the purpose of funding its schools. The state calculates the total amount of funding necessary to educate students within a district and subtracts the expected local contribution and provides the difference in the form of state education aid. However, school districts in Georgia that choose to do so may raise more, though not less, money locally than the expected amount.
Hawaii	Hawaii is one, statewide school district; education revenue is collected by the state and distributed directly to schools.
Idaho	Idaho does not expect districts to contribute revenue to their public schools. However, school districts are permitted, with voter approval, to impose taxes to generate supplemental revenue for maintenance and operations, and the vast majority of districts in the state do so.
Illinois	Illinois expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on its property values and a tax rate that varies depending on the grade levels it serves.
Indiana	Indiana does not expect districts to contribute revenue to their public schools. However, school districts are permitted to impose taxes to generate supplemental revenue to support budgetary priorities such as capital improvement, transportation, racial balance, and educational quality.
Iowa	Iowa expects its school districts to raise revenue to support their public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on a combination of its property values and a defined share of the amount calculated by the state to be necessary to educate students within that district.

Kansas	Kansas has suspended its student funding formula. School districts currently receive funding in the form of a block grant.
Kentucky	Kentucky expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based on its property values: each district is expected to contribute \$3.00 for every thousand dollars of assessed local property wealth for the purpose of funding its schools.
Louisiana	Louisiana expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based on a combination of its property values and its other local tax bases, including its sales tax base.
Maine	Maine expects its municipalities to raise revenue to support their public schools. The amount each municipality is expected to raise is based either on its property values or on a share of the amount calculated by the state to be necessary to educate students within its local school district.
Maryland	Maryland expects school districts to contribute revenue to their public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on a combination of its property values and its residents' income.
Massachusetts	Massachusetts expects school districts to contribute revenue to their public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on a combination of its property values and its residents' income.
Michigan	Michigan expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based on its property values: each district is expected to contribute \$18.00 for every thousand dollars of assessed local property wealth (excluding the value of homesteads) for the purpose of funding its schools.
Minnesota	Minnesota expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based on its property values. Each district is expected to impose two property taxes: one designated for education costs, and one designated for facilities costs.
Mississippi	Mississippi expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based on its property values: each district is expected to contribute \$28.00 for every thousand dollars of assessed local property wealth (subject to different assessment ratios for different classes of property) for the purpose of funding its schools.

Missouri	Missouri expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based on its property values: each district is expected to contribute \$34.30 for every thousand dollars of property wealth, as assessed in the 2004-2005 school year, for the purpose of funding its schools.
Montana	Montana expects school districts to contribute revenue to their public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on a combination of its property values and a defined share of the amount calculated by the state to be necessary to educate its students.
Nebraska	Nebraska expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based on its property values: each district is expected to contribute \$10.00 for every thousand dollars of property wealth (subject to different assessment ratios for different classes of property) for the purpose of funding its schools.
Nevada	Nevada passed legislation authorizing a new funding formula in 2015, and the details of the formula are still to be determined.
New Hampshire	New Hampshire expects its school districts to raise revenue to support their public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on a combination of its property values and a defined share of the amount calculated by the state to be necessary to educate its students.
New Jersey	New Jersey expects school districts to contribute revenue to their public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on a combination of its property values and its residents' income.
New Mexico	New Mexico expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based on its property values: each district is expected to contribute \$0.50 for every thousand dollars of assessed local property wealth.
New York	New York expects school districts to contribute revenue to their public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on a combination of its property values and its residents' income.
North Carolina	North Carolina does not expect districts to contribute revenue to their public schools' instructional and operational expenses. However, all facilities expenses are the responsibility of county governments.
North Dakota	North Dakota expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based primarily on its property values: each district is expected to contribute \$60.00 for every thousand dollars of property wealth for the purpose of funding its schools.

Ohio	Ohio expects school districts to contribute revenue to their public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on a combination of its property values and its residents' income.
Oklahoma	Oklahoma expects both school districts and counties to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district or county is expected to raise for its education costs is based on its property values. The state authorizes, and in some cases expects, districts and counties to impose seven different taxes for its schools.
Oregon	Oregon expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based primarily on its assessed property values: each district is expected to contribute \$5.00 for every thousand dollars of assessed property wealth (a level that is usually lower than market valuation) for the purpose of funding its schools.
Pennsylvania	The state of Pennsylvania does not have a funding formula in use at this time.
Rhode Island	Rhode Island expects school districts to contribute revenue to their public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on a combination of its property values and its students' level of financial need.
South Carolina	South Carolina expects its school districts to raise revenue to support their public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on a combination of its property values and a defined share of the amount calculated by the state to be necessary to educate its students.
South Dakota	South Dakota expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based on its property values: for general education, each district is expected to contribute \$1.568 per \$1,000 of agricultural property, \$4.075 per \$1,000 of owner-occupied property, and \$8.727 per \$1,000 of non-agricultural property. For special education, each district is expected to contribute \$1.409 per \$1,000 of property wealth.
Tennessee	Tennessee expects school districts to contribute revenue to their public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on a combination of its property values and its residents' income, with rates set to satisfy a statewide expected local contribution share.
Texas	Texas expects school districts to contribute revenue to their public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on its property values, adjusted based on that district's school funding history.

Utah	Utah expects its school districts to raise revenue to support their public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on a combination of its property values and a defined share of the amount calculated by the state to be necessary to educate students within that district. The expected tax rate is calculated annually to satisfy a statewide expected local contribution. In FY2016, each district was expected to contribute \$1.736 for every thousand dollars of property wealth for the purpose of funding its schools.
Vermont	Vermont does not expect districts to contribute revenue to their public schools. Instead, education in the state is supported through a statewide education property tax, which was set at a rate of \$9.80 for every thousand dollars of property wealth. However, school districts are permitted to impose taxes to generate supplemental education revenue.
Virginia	Virginia expects school districts to contribute revenue to their public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise is based on a combination of its property values and its residents' income and economic activity, adjusted to satisfy a statewide expected local contribution.
Washington	Washington does not expect districts to contribute revenue to their public schools. However, school districts are permitted to impose taxes to generate supplemental revenue for maintenance and operations, debt service, capital projects, and transportation equipment.
West Virginia	West Virginia expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based on its property values: each district is expected to contribute \$1.94 per \$1,000 of tangible agricultural property, \$3.88 per \$1,000 of owner-occupied property and farms, and \$7.76 per \$1,000 of other real and personal property property. These rates are established annually by the legislature.
Wisconsin	Wisconsin expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based on its property values, in accordance with a multi-step calculation.
Wyoming	Wyoming expects school districts to contribute revenue to the funding of public schools. The amount each district is expected to raise for its education costs is based primarily on its property values: each district is required to contribute \$25.00 for every thousand dollars of property wealth for the purpose of funding its schools. Additionally, each county is required to impose a tax of \$6.00 per thousand dollars of property wealth, with the revenue to be pooled at the county level and then allocated to the districts within the county in proportion to their enrollment.

For a complete list of primary sources, please see the appropriate state page at funded.edbuild.org

