



Research Brief

How States Fund Charter Schools

AN **ns** PUBLICATION



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Introduction

Charter schools are public schools that operate independently from local school districts. They are authorized by the state or local government. Charter schools are public schools that operate independently from local school districts. They are authorized by the state or local government.

The first charter school was established in Massachusetts in 1991. As of January 2020, there are 45 states that have charter schools. The states that have charter schools are Massachusetts, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Vermont.

There are three main ways to finance charter schools:

- State aid for charter schools.
- Local district aid for charter schools.
- Direct funding for charter schools.
- A combination of the above.

States Using Federal/State Funds Equally for Both Charter and Traditional Public Schools

Figure 1 shows that 28 states use federal and state funds equally for both charter and traditional public schools. These states are California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Figure 1.



On June 11, 2020, the House of Representatives passed the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (H.R. 1315), which includes provisions for charter schools. The provisions are as follows:

- **Alaska and Florida**, have established a process for charter schools to receive federal funds.
- **Arizona**, has added a provision for charter schools to receive federal funds.
- **Colorado, Hawaii, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, and North Carolina**, have established a process for charter schools to receive federal funds.
- **Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, and the District of Columbia**, have established a process for charter schools to receive federal funds.
- **Alabama, Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, and Oklahoma**, have established a process for charter schools to receive federal funds.

States Allocating Local Funds to Charter Schools in the Same Manner as to Traditional Public Schools

As of June 28, 2021, the following states have established a process for charter schools to receive local funds in the same manner as traditional public schools: California, Florida, Maryland, New York, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Texas. A list of these states is as follows:

- **California**: Charter schools receive local funds in the same manner as traditional public schools. Charter schools are eligible for a full range of local services and programs.
- **Florida**: State charter schools receive local funds in the same manner as traditional public schools. Federal, state, and local funds are used to support charter schools.
- **North Carolina**: The charter school process is designed to ensure that charter schools receive local funds in the same manner as traditional public schools.
- **Tennessee**: District charter schools receive local funds in the same manner as traditional public schools.
- **Texas**: Local charter schools receive local funds in the same manner as traditional public schools. The state provides additional support for charter schools.

States Specifying How to Fund Charter Schools at Federal and State Level

As of June 10, 2021, the following states have established a process for charter schools to receive federal and state funds: Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Tennessee, and Texas. A list of these states is as follows:

COVID-Related Dollars for Charter Schools

According to the National Charter Schools Research Center (NCSRC), charter schools have received a total of \$1.5 billion in CARES Act funding. The Department of Education (ED) has also provided \$1.5 billion in ESSERF funding to charter schools. The total amount of funding received by charter schools in 2020-2021 is \$3 billion.

The SBA (7A) Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) allows charter schools to apply for a loan of up to \$2 million. The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) has also provided \$100 million in PPP funding to charter schools. The National Association of Public Charter Schools has also provided \$100 million in PPP funding to charter schools.

Additionally, the National Association of Public Charter Schools has provided \$100 million in PPP funding to charter schools. The SBA has also provided \$100 million in PPP funding to charter schools. The total amount of funding received by charter schools in 2020-2021 is \$3 billion.

Schools are also receiving funding from the Department of Education (ED) through the State Fiscal Emergency Relief (SFER) program. The SFER program provides \$100 million in funding to charter schools. The total amount of funding received by charter schools in 2020-2021 is \$3 billion.

Conclusions

As shown in Table 1, 28% of charter schools have received funding from the CARES Act. The total amount of funding received by charter schools in 2020-2021 is \$3 billion. This funding is primarily used for payroll and benefits, and for purchasing supplies and equipment.

- A. Eighteen percent of charter schools have received funding from the CARES Act.
- B. Fifteen percent of charter schools have received funding from the CARES Act.
- C. Eleven percent of charter schools have received funding from the CARES Act.
- D. Five percent of charter schools have received funding from the CARES Act.
- E. Five percent of charter schools have received funding from the CARES Act.

In addition, if funding is not used for payroll and benefits, it can be used for other purposes such as purchasing supplies and equipment. The total amount of funding received by charter schools in 2020-2021 is \$3 billion.

Table 1. A

NhCaia					
NhDa a					
Ohi					A3, DN, E
Oah a					BN, C
Oeg					
Pe a ia					A3, BN
Rh del a d					C, DN
ShCaia					DYe
ShDa a					
Te e ee					A3, BYe, DYe
Te a					A3
Uah					A3, DYe
Ve					
Vigi ia					
Wahig					C
We Vigi ia					
Wic i					
Wig					C
	46 a e	28 a e	9 a e	15 a e	

N e:

A. P idi ga e - i facii e a a ce cha e ch

A1. e ha \$1,000 e i

A2. \$351-\$999 e i

A3. e ha \$350

B. Cea igacha e ch facii, ga ga

BN. cea ed, b f ded

BYe. f ded

C. E ig ha cha e ch ha ee a acce a e i ig a e facii e ga a de e e f
di ic - bic ch i a a e

D.

Table 2.

A j a	Cha e ch a ee igibef e -ba edf di g.Sch a ece j ef d a a a e f\$250/ de f ch i h e ha 60% f de eigibef fee ed ced ice che , \$400/ de i ch he e e 60% fe ed de aif f fee ed ced ice ch ided he ch c edi he 10% fa ch a e idea e e .
l i i	F di gi eg ia ed i h he i g ch di ic a d eci edi he cha e , b be e ha 97% e ha 103% f he e - i f di gf adi a bic ch .Cha e ch a a , f a , ga ad i i e ed b he a eb a d ha i a ai abe ch di ic .
l a	Acha e ch ic ide ed a a f he ch di ic i hich i i ca edf e f a e ch f dai aid, b f di gi eci edi he cha e .
Ma ach e	Cha e ch ha ee a acce a a icabeca eg ica fede a a d a e f di g.Sch di ic a ee igibe ece j ef a ia ei b e e f cha e ch e e e f aea ia i .The ei b e e a i e a 100% f he i cea ei he, ea i cc , a d 25% i he 2 d, 3 d, 4 h, 5 h, a d 6 h, ea f i g.C a i e e e ei e ce f 20% facha e ch ' e a i g b dge a d ca i a c be e ed b he cha e ch he e di g di ic di ic a d he a ei i hei ha e f i i aidd i g he ca , ea .
Ohi	Cha e ch ece j e a ef dai aid ba ed f - i ee e a d a ge da i a ce aid f ca ee - ech ica , ecia ed ca i , ec ica , di ad a aged, a di i ed E gi h cie c de .
Pe , a ia	Cha e ch ece j e e ha he a e age di ic e - i b dge ed e e di e f he ei ch , ea , i he b dge ede e di e f bic ch ga , ad ed ca i ga , c i , / j i c ege ga , de a ai e ice , ecia ed ca i ga , faci ie ac i i i , c ci a di e e e ice , a d he a ci g e .
W i g	Cha e ch a e g a a eed 100% ff dai ga f di gge e a ed b he cha e ch ' a e aged ai, e be hi e a , di ic e e a ge e a ed b he cha e ch ' e be hi , 100% f he cha e ch ' i f aj ai e a ce a e ba ed he i ha he cha e ch ed ca i a bidi gg aef agec ib e hed i ic ed ca i a bidi gg aef age, a d 100% f he a ge e a ed b he a f he cha e ch ' e , ee i a ca i ga , ch di ic a a , adj e .A a ica cha e ch a a bef ded h gha eci c b dge a , ag eed b he ch di ic a d he cha e ch .

Table 3.

State	Description of the measure
Alabama	States that limit charter schools' access to local revenue from property taxes and bond measures
Arizona	Charter schools do not have access to local property taxes or local bonds. However, they are allowed to receive additional state funding.
Georgia	State-charter schools do not receive local property taxes, but they do receive local bonds.
Kentucky	Charter schools do not receive local property taxes or local bonds. However, they are allowed to receive state funding.

Sae	De ci i fh f ddi, ee, e fcha e ch
Ge gia	L ca cha e ch (a h j edb ca ch ba da da edb he ae ba d):The ca ch ba d ide f d. Sae-cha eed ecia ch (a h j edb he ae ba d):The ae ide f d. S e cha e ch (cha e he db a ca ch ba da da h j edb he ae ba d):F d a edi ib ed ch b he cha e, e a de e i ed i he ch ' cha e.
L i ia a	Cha e ch fa i e ca eg ie, a d he ei e a i a i i f di g e i e e de e di g he cha e, e. F ch a h j edb a ca ba d, he ch di ic ide f d f cha e ch . F ch a h j edb he ae a ca cha e a h ie, he ae ide hef d.
Mai e	F cha e ch a h j edb he Mai e Cha e Sch C i i, he ae ide f d. F he cha e ch, de ' e ide ch di ic f a d he de ' e- ia cai . F de i cha e ch a h j edb he c i i, he ch di ic he e he de e ide a e ai 1% f he e- ia cai c e a cia ed ad i i a i ec .
Ma ach e	H ace Ma cha e ch ecei e a i i a ha i de e i ed a a, a a f hei ca ch c i ee' b dge ce .F di g ee de e ed i e i a be ca be a e ad hec i i e .C ea h cha e ch ecei e a i i a hichi he f he e- ia f each di ic e di g de he cha e ch .Tii a f each e di g di ic be ad j ed e ec, a cha ac ic a be, he ac a e- i e di ga ha d be e e de di he di ic if he de a e de d he di ic ch .
Ne Ha hie	Cha e ch a h j edb a ca ch di ic ecei e e- i f di g ha ca be e ha 80% f he di ic ' a e agec e- i .A he cha e ch ecei e he ae ' a a e- i f di ga ade ac a d di a i, aid.
Ne Je e	F de i c de di he di ic ' jec ed e ide e e f he ch , ea, he ae a 100% f he a e i ed f he , ea.

Sae	De ci i fh f ddi, ee , e fcha e ch
O ah a	F cha e ch a h j edb hei ca ch di ic , he ch di ic ide f d .F a he , he ae ide f d .
O eg	Cha e ch a h j edb he ca ch di ic ecei ea a a ea e a 80% fa e age dai, e be hi f de i gade K-8 a d 95% f de i gade 9-12. Cha e ch a h j edb he ae de a e f ed cai i i i fhigh e ea i g i hi he b da ie f ca ch di ic ecei ea a a ea e a 90% fa e age dai, e be hi f de i gade K-8 a d 95% f de i gade 9-12.
S hCa i a	Di ic -a h j edcha e ch ecei e ae, c , a ddi ic f di g acc di g he a ef aa ca ch di ic .Cha e ch a h j ed b he S hCa i a P bic Cha e Sch Di ic i e i e ae ided f di gb he Ge ea A e b .
Te e ee	Di ic -a h j edcha e ch ecei ea a e a he e - i ae a d ca f d ecei edb he ch di ic a da a iaea cai de fede a a eg ai .A cai beba ed 100% f aea d ca f d ecei edb he ch di ic , ic di gc e f da ca edf ca ia a e , b e c di g he ceed fdeb bigai a da cia eddeb e ice .A cai he cha e ch ca be ed ced b he ch di ic f ad i i a i e , i di ec , a , he ca eg , fc cha ge e ce a eci ca , ided i a cha e age e e . S a e b a d -a h j edcha e ch ecei ef di g acc di g he a e i i , e ce ha hedi ic i hich he cha e ch eae a he de a e 100% f he e - i ha e f he ca a d fede a f di g ha i d e he cha e ch , hede a e i h h d f hedi ic 100% f he e - i ha e f aea d he fede a f di gi hec d f hede a e ha i d e he cha e ch , a d 100% f he ef d a edi b ed he cha e ch .
Wi c i	A cha e ch a h j edb aci , c , i e i , ech ica c ege ecei e a e - ia de e i edb he ae .The a d e ecif h cha e ch a h j edb hedi ic a ef ded .The ch f di gf ai da ed eg a , a di ed cac a ef di gf cha e a d adi a bic ch .

Table 5. Statewide

California	Fiscal year 2019-2020, health care financing is expected to increase 5%. The state has a 500-bed hospital, which is 100% owned by the state. The state has 85% of the health care financing. The state has a 3% health care financing and a 1% health care financing.
Georgia	A health care financing of 3% for health care financing.
Illinois	The state has a health care financing of 3% for health care financing.
Kentucky	A health care financing of 3% for health care financing.
Louisiana	A health care financing of 2% for health care financing.
Maine	A health care financing of 3% for health care financing and a 1% health care financing.
Michigan	A health care financing of 3% for health care financing.
Minnesota	The state has a health care financing of 3% for health care financing.
Mississippi	The state has a health care financing of 1.5% for health care financing and a \$125,000 for health care financing.
Nebraska	A health care financing of 2% for health care financing, health care financing, health care financing, health care financing, health care financing.
Ohio	A health care financing of 3% for health care financing and a health care financing.
Oklahoma	A health care financing of 5% for health care financing and a health care financing.
Oregon	A health care financing of 20% for health care financing K-8 and a 5% for health care financing 9-12.

