

## K-12 and Special Education Funding

### Special Education Funding

Filters:

October 2021

#### Funding mechanisms

- **Flat weight:** A single weight or dollar amount allocated by the state for students or districts that qualify based on certain factors or student needs. Allocations determined by flat weights do not vary based on specific program needs or student characteristics. For example, a state may provide a fixed dollar amount for each student whose family qualifies as low income to help fund additional programs to support the needs of those students.
- **Multiple student weights:** More than one weight or dollar amount is allocated by the state based on certain factors or student needs. States vary the amount allocated based on student need. For example, some states vary funding for students learning English as a second language, allocating more funds to students who are less fluent in English.
- **Census-based:** The state allocates funds to each district based on an assumed level of enrollment, regardless of the district's actual demographics. This type of funding can be used in foundation formula model funding and resource allocation model funding.
- **Resource-based allocation:** All districts receive a minimum base amount of resources. Resources could be staffing, services or programs, and are often based on a ratio of staffing to students.
- **Reimbursement system:** Districts submit receipts of eligible expenditures to the state, and the state reimburses districts for all or a portion of those expenditures.
- **High-cost services funding:** This type of funding is often coupled with other funding distribution methods, and funds can be distributed as grants or reimbursements. For example, a district may be responsible for the cost of special education services up to a certain threshold, but if costs exceed that threshold, a state may provide additional funding to the district.
- **Categorical grant:** The state distributes funds based on student characteristics or program needs to districts that demonstrate eligibility and/or a need for funding. For example, a state may provide a funding supplement for a small or isolated school district, based on that designation alone.
- **Hybrid:** The state distributes funds using two or more funding mechanisms. For example, a state may provide additional funding for students from low-income backgrounds using two funding streams, like a flat weight and a categorical grant.

50-State Comparisons on each data point are [here](#).

STATE	Special Education Funding Mechanism	Special Education Program Name	Special Education Amount (Dollar amount or weight)	Is there a Cap or Minimum threshold in place?	Special Education Funding Description	Source
Alabama	Hybrid - census-based and high-cost services funding	Foundation Program and Catastrophic Trust Fund for Special Education	Census-based funding - the adjustment for special education reflects 5% ADM with an additional weight of 1.5. High-cost services - grants are awarded upon application.	Yes, census-based cap of 5% ADM.	The Foundation Program adjusts ADM assuming 5% of students are special education students and uses an additional weight of 1.5 for these students. There is a separate Catastrophic Trust Fund for Special Education that awards additional funds for high-cost services upon application.	Ala. Admin. Code 290-2-1-.01 Ala. Code § 16-39-30
Alaska	Multiple student weights	State Aid to Public Schools	An additional weight of 0.2 is applied to all schools' ADM (combined funding for special education, gifted and talented, and ELL services). An additional weight of 12 is applied to students requiring intensive services.	No	Districts receive a flat funding factor of 0.2 ADM to cover special education, gifted and talented, and ELL services. For students who receive intensive services, districts receive an additional weight of 12.	AK ST § 14.17.410, § 14.17.420

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Arizona	Hybrid - census-based and multiple student weights	Base Support Level	Grade weights (combined funding for special education, bilingual, career exploration, and gifted and talented services): K-8 student count - additional weight of 0.158 9-12 student count - additional weight of 0.268  Additional weights ranging from 0.003 to 6.947 are applied as determined by student disability characteristics.	No	Districts receive a flat funding factor of 0.158 for K-8 or 0.268 for 9-12 to cover special education, bilingual, career exploration, and gifted and talented services. Additional special education weights ranging from 0.003 to 6.947 are also applied to eligible students based on the category of disability.	A.R.S. § 15-901 A.R.S. § 15-943
Arkansas	High-cost services funding	Special Education High-Cost Occurrence	100% of the amount above \$15,000 up to \$65,000 and 80% of the amount above \$65,000. No individual high-cost occurrence shall be eligible for reimbursement of more than \$100,000 per year.	Yes, minimum threshold	Funded by line item. Districts qualify for funding for any student who needs more than \$15,000 worth of services, after Medicaid, federal IDEA Part B funding, and available third-party funding is applied. The maximum amount of reimbursement a district/charter can receive is 100% of the amount above \$15,000 up to \$65,000 and 80% of the amount above \$65,000. No individual high-cost occurrence shall be eligible for reimbursement of more than \$100,000 per year.	Ark. Code Ann. § 6-20-2305 Ark. Admin. Code 005.18.24-24.05 through 005.18.24-24.07
California	Census-based	Special Education Funding Formula	\$715 per unit of ADM (2021-22)	No	Districts receive \$715 per unit of ADM for school year 2021-22. For the following school years, the amount is adjusted for inflation.	CA EDUC § 56836.146
Colorado	Hybrid - multiple student weights and high-cost services funding		Student weights: \$1250 for each student with disabilities (Tier A) and an additional \$2,629 for each student with specific disabilities (Tier B).  High-cost services: \$4m statutory appropriation.	Yes, for high-cost services. Minimum threshold is determined annually by an appointed committee. Current minimum thresholds: \$40,000 for out of district placements, \$25,000 for in-district placements.	Administrative units receive \$1250 for each student with disabilities (Tier A) and a statutory maximum of \$6000 per student for students with specific disabilities (Tier B) as set by the department of education and dependent upon legislative appropriation. For school year 2020-21, per student funding for Tier B students was \$2,629.  Statute specifies a \$4m appropriation designated for reimbursing administrative units for high-cost special education services.	Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 22-20-114, § 22-20-114.5  Special Education Fiscal Advisory Committee, 2021 Legislative Report

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Connecticut	High-cost services funding	State Aid for Special Education	\$140m legislative appropriation (2021-22)	Yes, minimum threshold	Districts qualify for reimbursement for amounts above the minimum threshold, which is 4.5 times the district's average per pupil expenditure for the previous year. Reimbursements are prorated depending on the total amount appropriated by the legislature.	Conn. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 10-76g H.B. 6689
Delaware	Resource-based allocation	State Appropriations	Adjusted resource units based on grade levels and intensity of services required.	No	Resource units for special education are determined by the number of pupils as follows for school year 2021-22: K-3 Basic Special Education - 12.2 4-12 Basic Special Education - 8.4 PK-12 Intensive Special Education - 6 (30% state share) PK-12 Complex Special Education - 2.6 (100% state share)	Del. Code Ann. tit. 14, § 1703
District of Columbia	Multiple student weights	Supplement to foundation level funding	Level 1: 0.97 additional weight Level 2: 1.2 additional weight Level 3: 1.97 additional weight Level 4: 3.49 additional weight (2021-22)	No	Weight categories are determined by the number of hours of specialized services required per week. Funding levels are subject to appropriation.	D.C. Code Ann. § 38-2905
Florida	Multiple student weights	Florida Education Finance Program, Exceptional Student Education Guaranteed Allocation	Support Level IV: 2.648 additional weight Support Level V: 4.34 additional weight	No	The Commissioner of Education determines the criteria for the weighted cost factors, and the annual General Appropriations Act establishes weights.	Fla. Stat. Ann. § 1003.01 and § 1011.62 S.B. 2500
Georgia	Multiple student weights	Quality Basic Education	Category 1 - additional weight of 1.4118 Category 2 - additional weight of 1.8402 Category 3 - additional weight of 2.6188 Category 4 - additional weight of 4.8710 Category 5 - additional weight of 1.4737	No	Five categories based on individual disabilities.	Ga. Code Ann. § 20-2-161
Hawaii	Hybrid - categorical grant and flat weight	Weighted Student Formula	\$66,000 for each school and 0.1 additional per pupil weight	Yes, per pupil weights begin with the fifth student	Each school receives a base funding amount of \$66,000. An additional weight of 0.1 is applied for each student with disabilities beginning with the fifth student.	Hawaii State Department of Education

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Idaho	Hybrid - census-based and resource-based allocation	Exceptional Education Support	Combined funding for students with disabilities and gifted and talented students. For K-6 students, districts receive additional resource-based allocations based on 6% of enrollment. For grades 7-12, the calculation is based on 5.5% of enrollment.	No	Districts receive special education funding at a rate of 6.0% of a district's total K-6 enrollment and 5.5% of a district's total 7-12 enrollment for additional support units. The percentage of a district's total enrollment eligible for exceptional child funding is divided by the exceptional child support unit divisor of 14.5 to determine the number of exceptional child support units generated by the district.	Idaho Code Ann. § 33-1002 Idaho Admin. Code r. 08.02.01.400
Illinois	Hybrid - census-based and resource-based allocation	Evidence-Based Funding	Cost factors for special education based on staff-to-student ratios as applied to ADM: Special education teacher: 141:1 Instructional assistant: 141:1 Psychologist: 1000:1	No	Districts receive additional cost factors for special education based on staff-to-student ratios as applied to ADM: Special education teacher: 141:1 Instructional assistant: 141:1 Psychologist: 1000:1	
Indiana	Multiple student weights	Special Education Grants	\$9,614 for severe disabilities (nonduplicated) \$2,415 for mild/moderate disabilities (nonduplicated) \$500 for communication disorders (duplicated)	No	Districts receive per pupil amounts for two disability categories: \$9,614 for severe disabilities and \$2,415 for mild/moderate disabilities. An additional \$500 is applied to pupils who also have communication disorders.	Ind. Code Ann. § 20-43-7-6
Iowa	Multiple student weights	Special Education Weighting	Level 1: additional weight of 0.8 Level 2: additional weight of 1.2 Level 3: additional weight of 3.4	No	Weights designate three categories of special education services: regular classroom, full-time separate placement, and severe or multiple disabilities.	Iowa Code Ann. § 256B.9
Kansas	Reimbursement System	Special education state aid	The Kansas State Department of Education calculates excess costs and the statutory state aid amount according to the following formula: 1.) Calculate total special education expenditures; 2.) Calculate excess costs (the total expenditures minus per-pupil cost of regular education minus federal special education aid minus Medicaid reimbursements minus state hospital administrative costs); 3.) Calculate the statutory aid amount (excess cost figure multiplied by 92 percent of total state excess costs).	No	The state covers "excess costs" to supplement Federal allocations	Kan. Stat. Ann. § 72-3422

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Kentucky	Multiple student weights	Support Education Excellence in Kentucky	The state has three weights for exceptional children of 2.35, 1.17, and 0.24.	No	The different weights are for three different categories of exceptional students: low incidence (severe), moderate incidence, and high incidence.	Kentucky Dept. of Education and School Funding Task Force
Louisiana	Flat weight	Minimum Foundation Program	Additional weight of 1.50	No	Students with disabilities who have an Individualized Education Program plan developed by the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education are provided a weight of 150%	SCR 2 (2021 legislative session) La. Const. Ann. art. VIII, § 13
Maine	Hybrid - multiple student weights and high-cost services funding	Essential Programs and Services	Additional weight of 1.50 or .38 depending on if the school administrative unit is above or below threshold special education percentage.	Yes. The special education count may not increase more than 0.5% in any given year or 1.0% in any given 3-year period	Additional weight of 1.50 for each special education student up to the school administrative unit threshold of 15% of the student body. Additional weight of .38 for each special education students above the 15% threshold.	Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 20-A, § 15681-A
Maryland	Flat weight	The Blueprint for Maryland's Future	Additional weight of 0.86 in fiscal year 2022.	No	The special education per pupil amount is schedule to increase from an additional weight of 0.86 in fiscal year 2022 up to 1.46 in fiscal year 2033.	Md. Code Ann., Educ. § 5-225
Massachusetts	Hybrid - census-based and high-cost services funding	Ch. 70 Aid Special Education Reimbursement Program	Census - The base foundation provides \$28,149 per in-district special education student and \$31,641 for tuitioned-out special education student (2021-2022 budget). These costs are shared by the state and district. High-cost services - Instructional and transportation costs reimbursed at 75% of approved costs for students with costs above \$45,793 in fiscal year 2020 and indexed for inflation afterwards.	Yes, census-based cap of 4% or 1%.	Foundation budget assumes in-school special education enrollment of 4% of the total foundation enrollment and tuitioned-out special education enrollment 1% of the total foundation enrollment.	2021-2022 Final Budget Chapter 24 Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 70, § 2 Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 70, § 3 Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 71B, § 5A

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Michigan	Reimbursement system	Foundation Grant	State reimburses districts for 28.6138% of total approved costs of special education and 70.4165% of total approved costs of special education transportation. For 2020-2021, the state approved increased reimbursement costs estimated at 2.0%. The state reimburses 100% of the total approved costs for certain special education students (see description).	Yes, reimbursement cap. Reimbursements are not to exceed 75% of the total approved costs of operating special education programs and services approved by the department.	The state reimburses districts for approved special education costs. There is a separate reimbursement rate for general and transportation costs. The state reimburses 100% of the costs for pupils who are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- assigned to a district or intermediate district through the community placement program</li> <li>- residents of institutions operated by the department of health and human service</li> <li>- former residents of department of community health institutions for the developmentally disabled,</li> <li>- in a department-approved on-grounds educational program longer than 180 days, or</li> <li>- in a district by a parent for the purpose of seeking a suitable home.</li> </ul>	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 388.1651c Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 388.1651f Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 388.1653a Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 388.1652
Minnesota	Hybrid - reimbursement system, multiple student weights and high-cost services funding	Special Education Aid Special Education Excess Cost Aid	A portion of prior year spending or formula funding. See description for more details.	Yes. The greater of: a) 56 percent of the district's nonfederal special education expenditures plus 100 percent of its special education transportation costs plus its current year tuition adjustment b) or the sum of its 2016 special education revenue adjusted for changes in enrollment and adjusted by 4.6 percent per year since 2016, plus \$220 times its average daily membership.	Reimbursement and multiple student weights - Funding is the least of: a) 62% of the district's formula special education expenditures for the prior fiscal year. b) 50% of the district's nonfederal special education expenditures for the prior year. c) 56% of the product of a formula that incorporates average daily membership for the entire district and student counts for different disability categories. Each disability category has a different dollar weight.  High-cost services - Funding is the greater of: a) 56% of the difference between the district's unreimbursed nonfederal special education expenditures and a portion of prior year formula allowance and general revenue. b) 62% of the difference between the district's unreimbursed old formula special education expenditures and portion of prior year formula allowance and general revenue.	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 125A.75 Minn. Stat. Ann. § 125A.76 Minn. Stat. Ann. § 125A.79

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Mississippi	Hybrid - resource-based allocation and high-cost services funding	Mississippi Adequate Education Program (MAEP) Add-On Program	Based on the adequate education program salary schedule for each approved program based on the type of certificate and number of years' teaching experience held by each approved teacher plus the employer's rate for Social Security and State Retirement.	No	The Basic Mississippi Adequate Education Program (MAEP) formula, provides the necessary funding for the Add-On Programs which includes Special Education.	Miss. Code. Ann. § 37-151-7 Miss. Code. Ann. § 37-151-81
Missouri	Flat weight	School Foundation Program	Additional weight of 0.75 for districts above special education threshold.	Yes, minimum threshold that is calculated by dividing the special education pupil count of every district above the bottom five percent and below the top five percent of average daily attendance by the total average daily attendance of all districts;	Flat weight for all students with disabilities, if the count exceeds the special education threshold.	Mo. Ann. Stat. § 163.011
Montana	Hybrid - census-based, reimbursement system, and high-cost services funding	Special Education Instructional and Related Services Block Grants	Formula-based. See description for more details.	No	The superintendent of public instruction shall determine the total special education payment to a school district using the following formula: (i) 52.5% through instructional block grants; (ii) 17.5% through related services block grants; (iii) 25% to reimbursement of local districts; and (iv) 5% to special education cooperatives and joint boards for administration and travel. Block grant payments to districts are calculated using the district's overall average number belonging (ANB) which is a census-based method. Districts are eligible to receive at least a 40% reimbursement for high cost services in excess of the available grants and required local match.	Mont. Code Ann. § 20-9-321
Nebraska	Reimbursement System	Reimbursement for special education programs and support services	The State Department of Education shall reimburse each school district in the following school fiscal year a pro rata amount determined by the department for special education and support services.	Yes	The total allowable reimbursable cost cannot exceed a percentage of the school's approved total allowable reimbursable cost for all special education programs and support services. The State Board of Education establishes the percentage, which cannot exceed the difference of 10% minus the percentage of the appropriations for special education approved by the Legislature.	Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 79-1142

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Nevada	Multiple student weights	State Special Education Services	Multiplier determined by the state (not in statute or state budget).	No	The state must determine a statewide multiplier for pupils with disabilities. For districts in which enrollment of students with disabilities is more than 13 percent of total pupil enrollment, the school district will receive one-half of the statewide multiplier for each additional pupil.	Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 387.122
New Hampshire	Hybrid - Flat weight and high-cost services funding	Adequate Education Aid	Flat weight - Additional dollar amount of \$1,995.21 (2020-2021) and \$2,037.11 (2021-2022). High-cost services funding - the state pays 80% of costs for students whose costs exceed 3.5 times the average expenditure per pupil and 100% of the costs for students whose costs exceed 10 times the state average expenditure per pupil.	No	The state set an additional dollar amount in 2015 that is adjusted every biennium by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers in the Northeast Region.	N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 198:40-a N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 198:40-d N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 186-C:18 New Hampshire Dept. of Education
New Jersey	Hybrid - census-based and high-cost services funding	School Funding Reform Act	Census-based - According to the 2020 Education Adequacy Report, the classification rate for general special education was 15.40% and the average excess cost was \$18,612. High-cost services - States covers 90% of cost above \$40,000 for in-district placement and 75% of cost above \$55,000 for private placement.	Yes, census-based cap and minimum threshold for high-cost services funding.	Census-based - Special education formula equals $(RE \times SEACR \times AEC \times \frac{1}{3}) \times GCA$ where RE is the resident enrollment of the school district or county vocational school district; SEACR is the State average classification rate for general special education services pupils; AEC is the excess cost for general special education services pupils; and GCA is the geographic cost adjustment as developed by the commissioner. High-cost services - States covers 90% of cost above \$40,000 for in-district placement and 75% of cost above \$55,000 for private placement.	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 18A:7F-55 Educational Adequacy Report 2020
New Mexico	Multiple student weights	State Equalization Gaurantee - Special Education Program Units	Additional weight of 0.7 for class A and B programs, an additional 1.0 for class C programs, and additional 2.0 for class D programs.	No	Multiple weight system where students are classified into class A (minimum amount of special education), class B (moderate), class C (extensive) and class D (maximum).	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 22-8-21
New York	Hybrid - flat weight and high-cost services funding	Foundation Aid and Public high cost excess aid	Flat weight - Additional weight of 1.41 High-cost services funding - The aid per pupil equals the allowed expenditure times the aid ratio $(1 - (0.51 * \text{combined wealth ratio}))$ with a 0.25 minimum).	Yes, high-cost services threshold of \$10,000 or four times the district's 2019-2020 approved operating expenditure.	New York has a flat weight for students with a disability and high-cost services funding. High cost services High cost expenditures for students with disabilities must exceed the lesser of \$10,000 or four times district 2019-20 approved operating expenditure.	N.Y. Educ. Law § 3602 New York State Education Department State Aid Handbook (2021-2022)



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North Carolina	Hybrid - flat weight and census-based	Funds for Children with Dsiabilities	School districts receive the lesser of the following: - For FY 2021-2022, \$4,549.88 per eligible student or 12.75% of the 2021-2022 allocated ADM amount received by the district - For FY 2022-2023, \$4,549.88 per eligible student or 13% of the 2022-2023 allocated ADM amount recieved by the district	No	Districts receive the lesser amount of a flat per student dollar amount or a specified percentage of their total average daily membership allotment amount for the year.	S.B. 105, Sec. 7.1 (2021 Legislative Session)
North Dakota	Flat weight	Weighted average daily membership	Additional weight of .082	No	Additional flat weight provided to support the provision of special education services.	N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 15.1-27-03.1
Ohio	Multiple student weights	Special education program costs	Category 1 (speech or language disability): Additional weight of .2435 Category 2 (specific learning dsiability or developmental disability):Additional weight of .6179 Category 3 (hearing disability or severe beahvior disability): Additional weight of 1.4845 Category 4 (vision impaired or ther health impairment): Additional weight of 1.9812 Category 5 (orthopedic disability or multiple disabilities): Additional weight of 2.6830 Category 6 (Autism, traumatic brain injuries, both visually and hearing impaired): Additional weight of 3.9554	No	Students are assigned to six different categories based on their specific disabilities.	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3317.013

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Oklahoma	Multiple student weights	Weighted membership for calculation of Foundation Aid	The state assigns the following additional weights for specific disabilities. Visual Impairment: Additional weight of 3.8 Specific Learning Disability: Additional weight of .4 Deafness or Hearing Impairment: Additional weight of 2.9 Intellectual Disability: Additional weight of 1.3 Emotional Disturbance: Additional weight of 2.5 Multiple Disabilities: Additional weight of 2.4 Orthopedic Impairment: Additional weight of 1.2 Speech or Language Impairment: Additional weight of .05 Special Education Summer Program: Additional weight of 1.2 Autism: Additional weight of 2.4 Traumatic Brain Injury: Additional weight of 2.4 Other Health Impairment: Additional weight of 1.2	No	Students are assigned to 12 different categories based on their specific disabilities.	Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 70, § 18-201
Oregon	Hybrid - flat weight and high-cost services funding	Distribution formulas for State School Fund to school districts; High Cost Disabilities Account	Additional weight of 1.0 for each student in the average daily membership eligible for special education. High Cost Disabilities: The state provides eligible districts with grants equal to the approved costs incurred by the district minus \$30,000.	Yes. Funds may not exceed 11 percent of the district's average daily membership without approval from the Oregon department of education.	High Cost Disabilities Account: the Oregon department of education distributes funds to districts if the district has a resident student for whom the approved costs of providing special education services exceeds \$30,000. The state also funds special education through their foundation formula, providing an additional weight for every special education student counted in their ADM.	Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 327.013 Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 327.348
Pennsylvania	Multiple student weights	Special education payments to school districts	Three categories based on student costs: Category 1: < \$25,000/year Category 2: \$25,000 - \$49,999/year Category 3: \$50,000 and up/year The weighted special education student headcount for each district: Category 1: Additional weight of 1.51 Category 2: Additional weight of 3.77 Category 3: Additional weight of 7.46	No	Multiple students weights based on cost.	24 Pa. Stat. Ann. § 25-2509.5

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Rhode Island	Hybrid - reimbursement system and high-cost services funding	Categorical programs; Special Education fund -- Allocatins to communities	The state provides reimbursements, which are capped at 110% of the state median for special education pupils receiving the same services. Categorical for very high cost students.	Yes. Funds may not exceed 110% of the state median for special education pupils receiving the same services.	The state's "core foundation amount" is intended to cover a portion of special education expenses for districts. The state provides a reimbursement for excess costs which are deemed to be "extraordinary," meaning the costs exceed five times the core foundation amount. Reimbursement capped at 110% of the state median for special education pupils receiving the same services. Categorical for very high cost students.	16 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 16-7-20 16 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 16-7-2-6 16 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 16-24-6
South Carolina	Multiple student weights	Pupil Weightings	Provides additional weighting per pupil ranging from 1.0 to 2.57:  Students who are "trainable mentally handicapped" : Additional weight of 2.04 Students who are "speech handicapped": Additional weight of 1.90 Students who are "homebound": Additional weight of 1.0 Students who are "emotionally handicapped: Additional weight of 2.04 Students who are "educable mentally handicapped": Additional weight of 1.74 Students with learning disabilities: Additional weight of 1.74 Students who are "visually and/or hearing handicapped": Additional weight of 2.57 Students who are "orthopedically handicapped": Additional weight of 2.04 Students with Autism: Additional weight of 2.57	No	Provides additional funding via student weights, which are assigned to different categories based on disability.	Note: While pupil weightings are outline in statute (S.C. Code Ann. § 59-20-40), the most recent weightings used to determine funding levels are set by the state department of education's annual report. <a href="#">Fiscal Year 2020-2021 Funding Manual</a>

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South Dakota	Hybrid - multiple student weights and census-based	Special Assistance and Related Services	<p>Additional dollar amounts ranging from \$6,299.65 to \$33,124.35.</p> <p>"Level one disability," a mild disability; assume 10% of ADM times \$6,299.65.  "Level two disability," cognitive disability or emotional disorder; times \$15,006.72.  "Level three disability," hearing impairment, deafness, visual impairment, deaf-blindness, orthopedic impairment, or traumatic brain injury; times \$19,654.66.  "Level four disability," autism; times \$15,774.72.  "Level five disability," multiple disabilities; times \$33,124.35.  "Level six disability," prolonged assistance; times \$8,459.26.</p>	No	Provides additional funding based on individual disability, which is assigned to one of six categories. "Level one disability" incorporates a census-based mechanism as it applies the supplementary allocation amount to 10% of the district's average daily membership, which encompasses the general education student count.	<p>S.D. Codified Laws § 13-37-35.1</p> <p>S.D. Codified Laws § 13-37-36.3</p>
Tennessee	Resource-based allocation	Basic Education Program calculation: Special Education Components	<p>Funding sufficiently cover the following teacher to student ratios:  Teachers: 10 options based on disability and severity  Supervisors: 750:1  Assessment Personnel: 600:1  Assistants: 60:1  Materials: \$36.50  Equipment: \$17.25  Travel: \$17.25</p>	Yes. Minimum threshold.	Resource allocation model where teachers, assistants, and supervisors are allocated based on the number of students with disabilities.	<p>Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-3-307</p> <p>Tenn. Comp. R. &amp; Regs. 0520-01-09-.09</p> <p>Basic Education Program Blue Book FY 2021</p>
Texas	Multiple student weights	Student-Based Allotments: Special Education	<p>Additional weights range from 1.1 to 5.0</p> <p>Mainstream instructional arrangement: Additional weight of 1.15  Homebound: Additional weight of 5.0  Hospital class: Additional weight of 3.0  Speech therapy: Additional weight of 5.0  Resource room: Additional weight of 3.0  Self-contained, mild and moderate, regular campus: Additional weight of 3.0  Self-contained, severe, regular campus: Additional weight of 3.0  Off home campus: Additional weight of 2.7  Nonpublic day school: Additional weight of 1.7  Vocational adjustment class: Additional weight of 2.3</p>	No	Different student weights are based on where the student receive special education services.	Tex. Educ. Code Ann. § 48.102

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Utah	Multiple student weights	Minimum School Program - Weighted Pupil Units	District weight based on five year average and an additional growth factor weight of 1.53	Yes. Cap on growth factor.	Funds awarded based on foundation weighted pupil unit (5-year average) and growth factor. The special education add-on cannot fall below the foundation. The growth factor uses single student weight of 1.53 for each student with a disability.	Utah Code Ann. § 53F-2-307
Vermont	Hybrid - census-based and categorical grant	Census grant (starting 2022-2023)	The amount of the census grant will be the average amount received for fiscal years 2018-2020 for special education adjusted by the BEA's implicit price deflator divided by overall membership.	Yes, minimum threshold and cap. The state cannot reduce financial support for special education below the amount of the preceding fiscal year and the a census-based cap.	Vermont has transitioned from a resource-based allocation and reimbursement model to a census-based model starting in the 2022-2023 school year using a categorical grant outside the primary funding model.	Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 16, § 2961 34 C.F.R. § 300.163
Virginia	Resource-based allocation	Special Education Instruction Payments	A per-student special education add on amount is determined by calculating the number of teachers and aides necessary to meet the special education program standards in each school.	No	The state provides funding based on the number of FTE teachers and aids necessary to meet the special education program standards in each school. The amount of funded positions varies by district.	Va. Code Ann. § 22.1-253.13:2 (D) 2021 VA H.B. 1800 Ch. 552
Washington	Multiple student weights	Appropriations for special education programs	An additional weight of 1.0075 for students receiving special education services for more than eighty percent of the school day. An additional weight of .995 for students receiving special education services for less than eighty percent of the school day.	Yes. Cap on enrollment percentage, which may not exceed 13.5%.	Multiple weights system based on percentage of hours students receive special education services during the school day.	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 28A.150.390
West Virginia	High-cost services funding	High-Cost Expenditures	The reimbursement amount is calculated on the basis of FTE hours per teacher, therapist, and bus driver involved in delivering services.	No	Subject to appropriations, districts are eligible to apply for reimbursements above \$37,920 per student in FY 2021.	Note: Information on West Virginia's funding for special education services comes from the West Virginia Department of Education (source 1; source 2)

STATE	Special Education Funding Mechanism	Special Education Program Name	Special Education Amount (Dollar amount or weight)	Is there a Cap or Minimum threshold in place?	Special Education Funding Description	Source
Wisconsin	Hybrid - reimbursement System and high-cost services funding	Special Education and Schol-Age Parents Aid; Additional Special Education Aid	Special Education and SAP Aid: Subject to appropriations. For 2020-2021, excess costs were reimbursed at a rate of 28.18%. Additional Special Education Aid: Subject to appropriations, the state may reimburse an amount equal to 90% of the cost exceeding \$30,000; if the appropriation is insufficient to cover the full amount of payments requested, the state department of education must prorate reimbursement amounts.	No	Special Education SAP Aid: Districts receive a partial reimbursement for specified excess costs associated with providing special education services. Reimbursement rates are subject to state appropriations, meaning that when state appropriations do not cover total excess costs, reimbursement payments are prorated as a percentage of the claim. During 2020-2021, excess costs were reimbursed at a rate of 28.18%. Additional Special Education Aid: Districts receive increased reimbursement if they incur more than \$30,000 in costs of providing special education.	Wis. Stat. Ann. § 115.76 Wis. Stat. Ann. § 115.881
Wyoming	Reimbursement System	Amount within foundation program formula for special education programs and services	The amount provided for special education shall be equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the amount actually expended by the district during the previous school year for special education programs and services.	Yes. Statewide total reimbursements are capped based on the total reimbursement amount made during the 2018-2019 school year.	The state provides a total reimbursement for special education funding, capped at 2018-2019 levels.	Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 21-13-321 Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 21-13-309
Total answers	Hybrid: 20 Multiple weights: 16 Reimbursement: 4 Flat weight: 4 High-cost services: 3 Resource-based: 3 Census-based: 1			No: 31 Yes: 20		