



OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACCOUNTABILITY

**AN OVERVIEW OF K-12 CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND
INVESTMENT IN TENNESSEE AND OTHER STATES**



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Introduction

The Comptroller's Office of Research and Education Accountability was asked to conduct a review of K-12 school infrastructure in Tennessee. This legislative brief details the condition and needs of Tennessee's K-12 school facilities, accounts for current funding of K-12 school facilities, and assesses how other states provide capital funding to school districts for school construction and renovation.

Key Takeaways

Based on data collected annually by the Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR), the majority of K-12 facilities in Tennessee are in good or excellent condition, though approximately 57 percent of counties have a monetarily significant school infrastructure need in relation to other infrastructure needs. School infrastructure needs include new public schools and additions, school renovations, and systemwide improvements. As of 2022, the cost of school infrastructure needs statewide over the next five years totals about \$9.8 billion. The median^A cost per student is \$3,480. Needs vary by county, school system, and type of project. Building a new school and maintaining or upgrading schools in poor condition carry significant costs.

The bulk of capital spending on K-12 schools is paid from local revenues, including revenues from bonds and notes issued by local governments, adequate facilities taxes, and dedicated property taxes. There are also state resources available to support construction, maintenance, and improvements, but not to cover all such expenses.

States generally have three ways to assist in funding K-12 infrastructure needs: appropriations, financing assistance, and dedicated revenues. Tennessee leverages appropriations and financing assistance but does not specifically dedicate revenues to K-12 capital expenditures. More details on Tennessee's neighboring states can be found in the report.

Current State of K-12 Facilities in Tennessee

OREA's review of the conditions and needs of Tennessee's K-12 school facilities relies on the 2024 TACIR annual inventory of public infrastructure needs entitled *Building Tennessee's Tomorrow: Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs*. The inventory documents the condition of school facilities by county and school district as of 2022. The report also anticipates infrastructure needs for the next five years as reported by local district officials with titles including but not limited to deputy directors of planning, superintendents, chief operations officers, and construction managers.

As of 2022, most public school buildings are in good or excellent condition

TACIR uses the following rating scale for public facilities in their inventory, as represented in Exhibit 1:

Excellent: can be maintained in a "like new" condition and continually meet all building code and functional requirements with only minimal routine maintenance.

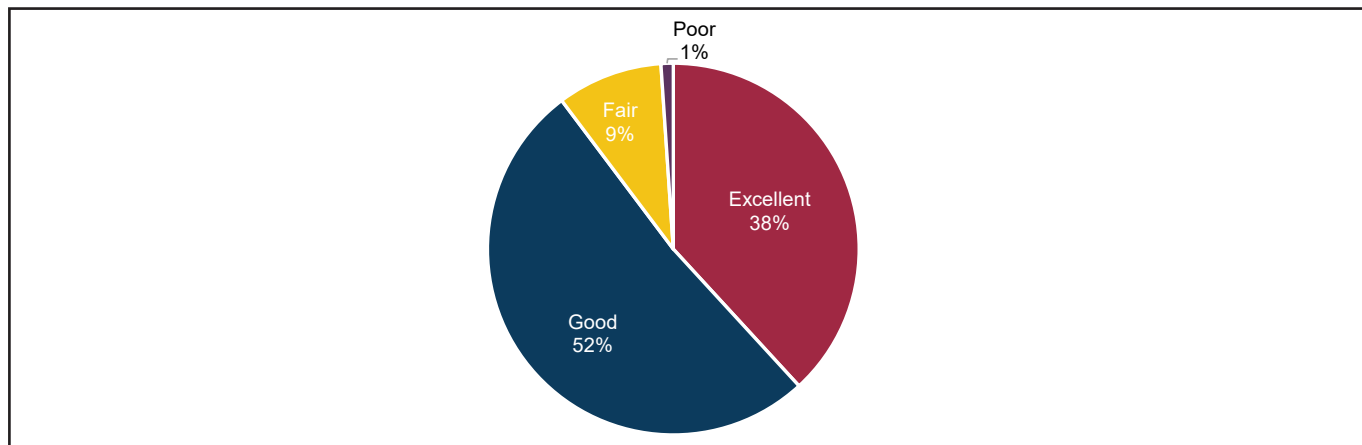
Good: does not meet the definition of "excellent," but the structural integrity is sound and the facility can meet building code and functional requirements with only routine or preventative maintenance or minor repairs that do not hinder its use.

Fair: structural integrity is sound, but the maintenance or repairs required to ensure that it meets building code or functional requirements hinder, but do not disrupt, the facility's use.

^A The median is the value at the midpoint of a dataset and is resistant to extreme values, as opposed to an average, which is the sum of all figures divided by the number of figures in the dataset. An average can be skewed by extremely high or low figures in the dataset.

Poor: repairs required to keep the structural integrity sound or to ensure that it meets building code or functional requirements are costly and disrupt, or in the case of an individual component may prevent, the facility's use.

Exhibit 1: Over half of Tennessee's existing K-12 inventory is in good condition, and over a third is in excellent condition



Note: Public charter school buildings are only included if they are owned by a public school district. Charter school buildings owned by a different entity, such as a charter management organization, are not included in the inventory.

Source: Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, *Building Tennessee's Tomorrow: Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs*, 2024.

Of the 1,687 school buildings reviewed in TACIR's annual inventory, local and district officials from across the state report that just over half are in good condition, with another 38 percent in excellent condition.^B There are 18 school buildings that comprise the 1 percent of buildings in poor condition. Eleven of those schools are in Metro Nashville Public Schools, while three are in Athens City Schools (in McMinn County). Four other school districts each have one school building in poor condition. See Appendix B for condition distribution by district.

For schools that are in fair or poor condition, TACIR (via reports from local and district officials) estimates the total cost to upgrade them to good or excellent condition is \$2.3 billion.

TACIR's inventory report includes 22 categories of public infrastructure need and is not limited to school infrastructure. School infrastructure needs comprise three of the 22 categories of public infrastructure need in Tennessee counties. As of 2022, 54 of Tennessee's 95 counties (57 percent) have at least one school infrastructure need in their top three categories as measured by cost. If at least one school infrastructure need is in the top three, OREA considered it a monetarily significant need. School infrastructure needs include new public schools and additions, school renovations, and systemwide improvements.^C

As of 2022, the statewide cost of school infrastructure needs over the next five years totals about \$9.8 billion

Since Tennessee funds school districts on a per-student basis (see more detail on page 7), the statewide total can be broken down by student.

The median infrastructure cost per student is \$3,480. The average infrastructure cost per student is \$6,557, ranging from \$7.61 to \$51,703 per student.

Median: a value at the midpoint of a dataset. Median values are resistant to extreme values.

Average: the average value in a dataset. Average values can be skewed by extremely high or low values.

^B School districts are not required to complete TACIR's inventory survey, so 1,687 is not the total number of schools in Tennessee. Rather, it is the number of school buildings for which there was a response to the TACIR inventory survey.

^C A systemwide improvement is related to primary and secondary public education but does not meet the definition of public school need. Examples include, but are not limited to, maintenance and transportation facilities.

The estimated statewide total for new schools and additions is \$4.1 billion

When assessing the landscape of new schools and additions, TACIR's infrastructure report categorizes projects via their stage of development in three ways:

Conceptual: identified as an infrastructure need with an estimated cost, but not yet in the process of being planned or designed.

Planning and design: development of a set of specific drawings or activities necessary to complete a project identified as an infrastructure need.

Construction: actual execution of a plan or design developed to complete or acquire a project identified as an infrastructure need.

Exhibit 2 shows the number of new school and addition projects in each stage of development as well as the total cost of those projects. The total estimated cost of new schools and additions across all project stages for the next five years is \$4.1 billion. Some counties have more projects than others in the conceptual phase, and only eight counties have conceptual project costs above the average.

Exhibit 2: New schools and additions by stage of development, statewide, as of 2022

Conceptual		Planning and design		Construction	
Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
214	\$ 2,065,425,000	120	\$ 1,581,868,000	56	\$ 415,579,090

Note: Numbers in the exhibit reflect the cost over the next five years.

Source: Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, *Building Tennessee's Tomorrow: Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs*, 2024.

Project costs vary significantly

The average total cost statewide for projects in the conceptual stage is over \$36 million, while the median cost is just over \$5 million. The average total cost statewide for all projects in the planning and design stage is nearly \$38 million, while the median cost approaches \$10 million. Similarly, the average total cost statewide for all projects in the construction stage is over \$17 million, while the median is slightly over \$5 million.

Construction costs have risen

The total need for new public schools and additions increased by \$454 million between 2023 and 2024, with new projects reaching up to \$70 million apiece. The increase in the cost associated with school renovations, new buildings, and other infrastructure needs persists despite being offset by \$151 million in completed schools and \$49 million in canceled school construction projects.

Market conditions contribute to increasing costs for school construction. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' New School Construction Price Index rose 54 percent between May 2014 and May 2024. TACIR reports that the average cost of a completed new school in Tennessee in 2012 was \$15 million, while the average cost in 2022 was \$51 million.

The estimated statewide total to renovate existing school buildings is \$5.7 billion

Existing school buildings also need renovations. The average district cost for renovations as of 2022 is over \$42 million and the median is nearly \$5.5 million, with a range of \$6,000 (West Carroll Special School District) to nearly \$3.4 billion (Davidson County). Tennessee's larger public school districts drive the statewide average renovation cost up. Costs can also be broken out on a per-student basis. The average cost for renovations by district is about \$3,107 per-pupil, and the median is \$1,865. Only four districts have renovation costs over \$10,000 per student, and three of those four have fewer than 1,000 students in the district. Small enrollment sizes can drive the cost per student up.

School buildings must comply with various federal and state facilities mandates, including those within the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), the Tennessee Petroleum Underground Storage Tanks Act, and the Tennessee Education Improvement Act of 1992. However, mandate compliance needs account for less than 1 percent of total reported public school infrastructure need.

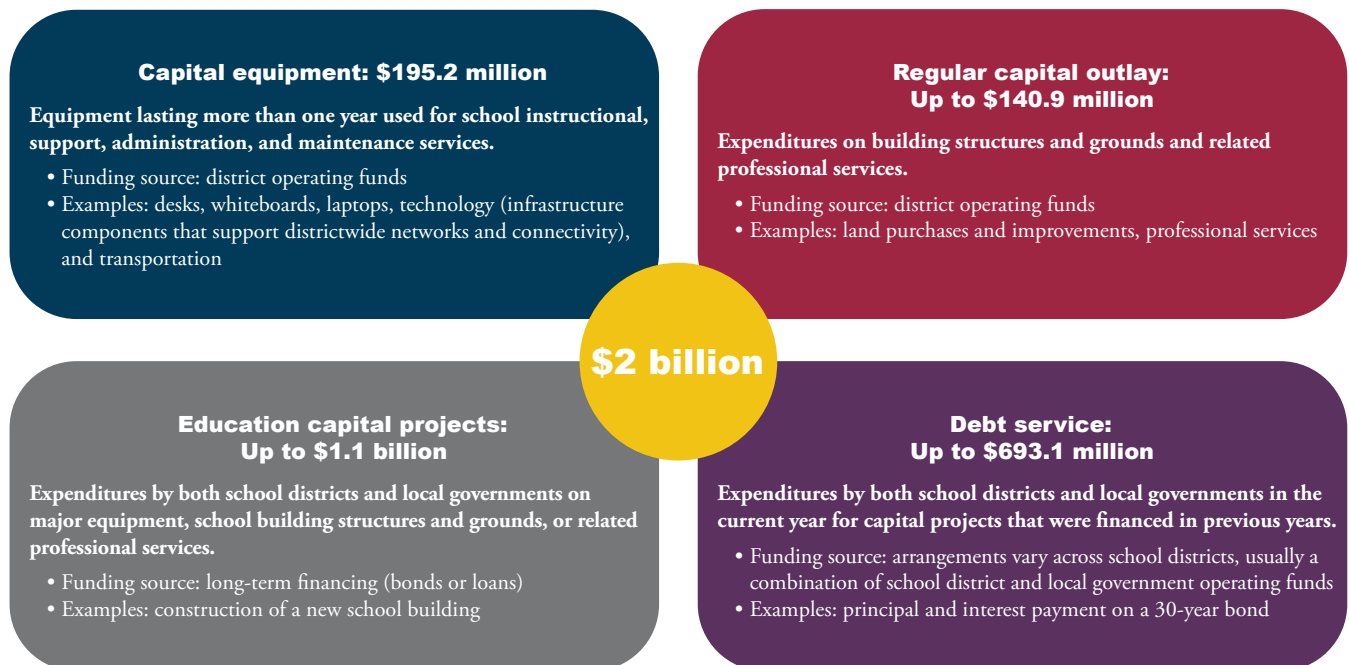
K-12 Capital Funding Structure

K-12 capital spending includes payments for assets with a useful life longer than one year. For school districts, capital spending encompasses the construction and renovation of what are traditionally understood as school facilities – school buildings themselves, including roofs, plumbing, heating and cooling systems, etc. Adjacent facilities such as playgrounds, parking lots, and athletic fields are also included in capital spending. Additionally, payments to purchase land, make site improvements, and cover professional services like architect fees fall under the capital spending umbrella.

Local revenues fund the majority of K-12 capital spending in Tennessee

The bulk of capital spending on K-12 schools is paid from local revenues, including revenues from bonds and notes issued by local governments, adequate facilities taxes, and dedicated property taxes. Most school districts cannot borrow money themselves, as they are not taxing authorities per state law, and must rely on their local funding body (county commissions and city councils) to issue debt. Special school districts, which do not have a direct local funding body, are an exception and may issue debt with the General Assembly’s approval.

In fiscal year 2019-20 alone, local spending for public school capital-related purposes totaled an estimated \$2 billion. Below is a brief summary of those expenditures by type.^D



For a detailed description of payment arrangements, see OREA’s 2022 report on [Capital Spending for Local School Districts](#).

^D Dollar amounts are estimates based on financial expenditure reports submitted to and compiled by TDOE, Comptroller’s Transparency and Accountability for Governments (TAG) financial reporting database, and district and local government financial audit reports.

Tennessee provides some funding for K-12 capital projects

The state supports K-12 capital investments in several ways, explained below, but does not entirely fund school building construction.

TISA

The Tennessee Investment in Student Achievement (TISA) funding formula is the primary source of state capital funding for K-12 infrastructure. TISA includes funding for capital-related projects in its base funding component.

Every K-12 public school student generates a base funding amount to cover primary education needs, such as teachers, principals, and associated capital needs. For the 2023-24 budget year, each student generated \$6,860. Each student generates \$7,075 for the 2024-25 budget year. It is important to note that school districts make most decisions about how to allocate TISA funds. Districts are not required to spend a certain amount – or any amount – of their base funding on capital-related projects.

Funding for charter school facilities exists within TISA's direct funding component. Whereas districts and the state split the coverage of base funding depending on localities' fiscal capacity, the state covers the entirety of direct funding components. For FY 2024-25, the General Assembly appropriated \$22 million for charter schools through TISA's direct funding component. Charter schools received even disbursements based on student enrollment, which equated to roughly \$500 per charter school student. Direct funding through TISA for charter schools replaced the Charter School Facilities Fund, which provided funding for charter schools outside of the state's previous K-12 funding formula, the Basic Education Program (BEP).

Enrollment growth may qualify districts for additional funding

There are two types of growth funds available to school districts that meet certain enrollment growth criteria. The first type, a fast-growth stipend, is available to districts with more than 1.25 percent growth in total TISA allocations (as generated by student enrollment) in a single school year.^E

An infrastructure stipend, the second type of funding, is available to districts with student enrollment growth that exceeds 2 percent every year for three consecutive years. Infrastructure stipends are only available if, after all fast-growth stipends have been disbursed, there is a remaining balance in the appropriation for the umbrella category of growth funding.

For both FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25, the General Assembly appropriated \$35 million in growth funds through TISA. Future appropriation amounts are subject to the General Assembly's discretion.

See Appendix C for a list of districts that qualified for fast growth stipends and the amount received. After fast growth stipends were disbursed, there were no remaining funds for infrastructure stipends.

The Tennessee General Assembly appropriated funding to improve school security

State funds totaling \$19 million from the former Safe Schools Grant were folded into the per-pupil base funding allocation in TISA. Districts and charter schools are authorized to use the TISA base funding for the same types of school safety needs and improvements for which they previously used the separate, recurring Safe Schools Grants, though they no longer have to explain how funds would be directed toward needs identified in security assessments.

^E Excluding virtual students.

During the 2023 legislative session, the General Assembly appropriated \$40 million to enhance school safety through one-time Public School Security Grants. Grants could be used for a variety of security needs, though districts were expected to use the one-time funds for their highest priority needs as identified in school security assessments. All districts that applied received funds, allocated based on districts' enrollment and disbursed as reimbursement for approved expenditures. The median grant disbursement was \$125,568 (ranging from \$6,977 to \$3.5 million) for school districts^F and \$15,204 for charter schools. See Appendix D for an accounting of grants by district and charter school.

School security needs such as inside locks on classroom doors, bullet- or entry-resistant film on glass panels of doors, camera systems, and security vestibules qualify as capital-related investments.

The Energy Efficient Schools Initiative provides low-interest loans and grants to districts

The General Assembly established the Energy Efficient Schools Initiative (EESI) in 2008 to provide low-interest loans and grants to local school districts for capital projects that improve energy efficiency. A technical advisory committee within a 12-member Energy Efficient Schools Council sets energy-efficient design and technology guidelines for schools, as well as guidelines for monitoring and verifying efficiencies achieved from capital projects that receive funding through the program.

Since its inception, the program has disbursed about \$162 million in loans.^G The loans come from a revolving loan fund, so as loans are repaid, the monies are then loaned again for other projects. There have been 112 distinct loans across 78 different school districts. Individual approved loan amounts range from \$110,000 to just over \$5 million. See Appendix E for a list of recipients and loan amounts.

Additionally, EESI has awarded over \$22.9 million in grants to districts. There have been 137 individual grants across 125 different school districts. Grant amounts range from \$750 to over \$2 million with a median of \$73,000. See Appendix F for a list of recipients and grant amounts.

The EESI program does not typically fund new school construction. Rather, loans and grants are made for improvements and renovations that contribute to longer-term cost savings via realized energy efficiencies. For example, new light bulbs purchased with program funds may reduce operating costs since they demand less energy.

Funding Mechanisms in Other States

States generally have three different ways to fund K-12 construction projects: appropriations, financing assistance, and dedicated revenues.

Appropriations

Through appropriations, states send aid to school districts to pay for up-front planning or construction costs or for payments on locally issued bonds. Tennessee appropriates funds via TISA allocations, direct charter funding, growth funding, and school security grants.

Financing assistance

Through financing assistance, states provide aid in the form of debt assistance or loans to districts. Debt assistance can be provided by a state or state entity by issuing bonds or by guaranteeing or offering credit enhancements to locally issued bonds. In these circumstances, the state requires full or partial repayment from districts. Tennessee's EESI program falls into this category.

^F Excluding Carroll County Schools and Schools for the Deaf and Blind, which have significantly smaller disbursements.

^G Numbers are up to date as of March 2024.

Exhibit 3: Prevalence of appropriations and financing assistance among states, excluding Tennessee

Type of assistance	Appropriations only	Financing assistance only	Both appropriations and financing assistance	Neither
Number of states	10	8	28	4

Source: Education Commission of the States, *50-State Comparison: K-12 School Construction Funding, 2023*.

Dedicated revenues

States may also dedicate certain revenues for K-12 capital-related projects. Examples include sales and use taxes, tax levies on the purchase of alcohol, nicotine products, and marijuana, as well as lottery proceeds and proceeds generated from state usage taxes on timber logging, oil and gas extraction, and public land sales. Tennessee does not dedicate state revenue sources specifically for school construction.

Dedicating state revenues for K-12 capital-related projects is less common nationally than appropriations and financing. According to the Education Commission of the States, 19 states dedicate revenues, two do not, and 30 have unspecified state policies regarding revenues for K-12 infrastructure. Five of Tennessee’s eight border states dedicate state revenue sources for school construction. Tennessee does not dedicate state revenue sources specifically for school construction.

Funding mechanisms used in Tennessee’s bordering states

OREA obtained information on K-12 capital funding mechanisms used in all eight of Tennessee’s border states from the Education Commission of the States. OREA’s review may not capture all state-level programs and funding sources for K-12 capital projects in these states.

Alabama uses financing assistance and dedicated revenues

Alabama uses a combination of financing assistance and dedicated revenues to support school construction. The state uses a portion of its sales and use tax revenues as pledged revenues for payments of bonds held by the Alabama Public School and College Authority.

Arkansas uses financing assistance and appropriations

In Arkansas, appropriations supply direct grant aid and are used to provide financing assistance to school districts in the form of debt reimbursement. To calculate the dollar amounts of state bond assistance, the state uses a formula that considers academic programs, enrollment levels and projections, type of public school, and design standards to determine costs per square foot. Formula results are then combined with an academic facilities wealth index to determine the state’s share of financial participation.

Georgia uses appropriations

Georgia uses appropriations to provide direct grant aid. School districts receive state capital outlay funds based on project costs and the amount of required local participation in funding approved projects. The required local participation percentage cannot exceed 20 percent and cannot be less than 8 percent. A local ability ratio, which is a school district’s local wealth factor multiplied by 20 percent, determines how much funding the state will provide. In districts with a lower value local wealth factor, the state pays a higher percentage of the total cost. Georgia also has a low-wealth capital outlay grant program that provides funding to school districts with sales tax revenues and per-unit property values in the bottom 25 percent statewide.

Kentucky uses appropriations and financing assistance

In Kentucky, the state issues direct grant aid through appropriations as determined by its capital outlay funding structure. School districts receive capital outlay funding based on their average daily attendance.

When the state's School Facilities Construction Commission issues bonds, they are prioritized based on districts' unmet need, which is defined as the total cost of new construction and major renovation needs less any available local revenue.^H

Mississippi uses financing assistance and dedicated revenues

Mississippi uses a combination of financing assistance and dedicated revenues. The state dedicates \$16 million from sales tax revenues for its Education Enhancement Fund. The funds are used for repairing, improving, and maintaining school facilities, for student transportation, and for debt service costs. These funds cannot be used for new school construction. Mississippi also issues no-interest loans to public school districts through its Educational Facilities Revolving Loan Fund Program to improve educational facilities.

Missouri uses financing assistance and dedicated revenues

Missouri uses both financing assistance and dedicated revenues to support school construction. Missouri's Health and Educational Facilities Authority can issue bonds and notes on behalf of school districts but rarely does. The authority operates the state's Direct Deposit Program, in which state aid already payable to school districts is transferred directly to a trustee to pay debt service on the district's bond obligations. Additionally, a portion of the state's gaming proceeds, not to exceed \$7 million per year, are transferred to the state's school bond fund.

North Carolina uses dedicated revenues

North Carolina sets aside a portion of state lottery revenues for K-12 capital projects. Per current North Carolina law, \$100 million of lottery revenues are annually deposited into the Public School Building Capital Fund. These funds are distributed to school districts based solely on student attendance and have a local matching requirement. Districts can use revenues from a half-cent local sales and use tax to meet the matching requirement.

A separate portion of lottery revenues are transferred to a needs-based public school capital fund. School districts with assessed property values below a specified threshold are eligible for needs-based capital grants from the fund.^I

Virginia uses appropriations, financing assistance, and dedicated revenues

Virginia deposits revenues from fines, fees, and forfeitures into its Literary Fund. The Literary Fund provides low-interest loans for school construction, grants under an interest rate subsidy program, debt service for technology-related purchases, and support for the state's share of teacher retirement benefits. Virginia also deposits a portion of casino gaming revenues in its School Construction Fund.

Appropriations support direct grant aid via the School Construction Grant Program and School Construction Assistance Program. The School Construction Grant Program awards funds by formula based on average daily membership and a local ability-to-pay measure. Districts can use these funds for nonrecurring costs that include construction, renovations, technology upgrades, and debt service programs. The School Construction Assistance Program offers competitive grants to districts with a documented need (e.g., poor building conditions) and a commitment to school construction projects, among other factors. The local ability-to-pay measure determines maximum award amounts for both programs.

^H The state also equalizes a 5 percent equivalent tax that districts may levy for school building funds.

^I The threshold for eligibility is \$40 billion of county market value, as determined by the North Carolina Department of Revenue's Assessed Real Estate Value measurement.

Appendix A: Legislative Request Letter

Mark White

State Representative
83rd Legislative District

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Nashville, TN 37243

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Toll Free: 1-800-449-8366 ext. 44513

Rep.Mark.White@capitol.tn.gov



House of Representatives State of Tennessee

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March 18, 2024

The Honorable Jason E. Mumpower
Comptroller of the Treasury
State Capitol
600 Dr. M.L.K. Jr Blvd
Nashville, TN 37243-9034

Dear Comptroller,

To ensure all students and educators have safe, well maintained, and secure buildings conducive to learning and achievement, as Chairman of the House Education Committee, I am requesting that the Office of Research and Education Accountability (OREA) in the office of the Comptroller of the Treasury conduct a review of K-12 Infrastructure.

I am hopeful that a study would include, but not necessarily be limited to:

1. The condition and needs of Tennessee K-12 school facilities.
2. Current funding of K-12 school facilities.
3. Assess how other states provide capital funding to LEAs for school construction/renovation; and,
4. Present the findings to the House and Senate Education and Finance Committee.

The Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (TACIR) has information that could be useful. See: [Building Tennessee's Tomorrow 2022-2027 \(tn.gov\)](https://www.tn.gov/building-tennessee-tomorrow-2022-2027).

I would request the study be completed and a report made by December 31, 2024. Thank you for your assistance with this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Mark White'.

Mark White
Chairman, House Education Committee

Appendix B: Overall Condition by County and School System

County	District	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Anderson	Anderson County	12	6	0	0
Anderson	Clinton	0	3	0	0
Anderson	Oak Ridge	1	6	0	0
Bedford	Bedford County	10	4	0	0
Benton	Benton County	3	4	1	0
Bledsoe	Bledsoe County	0	2	3	0
Blount	Blount County	12	9	0	0
Blount	Alcoa	1	2	1	0
Blount	Maryville	3	4	0	0
Bradley	Bradley County	6	8	3	0
Bradley	Cleveland	4	5	0	0
Campbell	Campbell County	7	5	1	0
Cannon	Cannon County	3	1	0	0
Carroll	Carroll County	0	1	0	0
Carroll	Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD	2	0	0	0
Carroll	Huntingdon SSD	1	3	0	0
Carroll	McKenzie SSD	0	3	0	0
Carroll	South Carroll SSD	0	1	0	0
Carroll	West Carroll SSD	1	2	0	0
Carter	Carter County	2	12	1	0
Carter	Elizabethton	0	5	0	0
Cheatham	Cheatham County	7	6	0	0
Chester	Chester County	2	4	0	0
Claiborne	Claiborne County	6	6	0	1
Clay	Clay County	1	3	0	0
Cocke	Cocke County	3	9	0	0
Cocke	Newport	0	1	0	0
Coffee	Coffee County	7	3	0	0
Coffee	Manchester	2	1	0	0
Coffee	Tullahoma	3	4	0	0
Crockett	Crockett County	5	0	0	0
Crockett	Alamo	0	1	0	0
Crockett	Bells	1	0	0	0
Cumberland	Cumberland County	3	9	0	0
Davidson	Davidson County	9	68	48	11
Decatur	Decatur County	2	2	0	0
DeKalb	DeKalb County	1	4	0	0
Dickson	Dickson County	5	11	0	0
Dyer	Dyer County	4	4	0	0
Dyer	Dyersburg	3	1	0	0
Fayette	Fayette County	1	6	0	0
Fentress	Fentress County	4	2	0	0

County	District	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Franklin	Franklin County	4	7	0	0
Gibson	Humboldt	0	3	0	0
Gibson	Milan SSD	1	1	1	0
Gibson	Trenton SSD	1	2	0	0
Gibson	Bradford SSD	0	2	0	0
Gibson	Gibson County SSD	4	5	0	0
Giles	Giles County	2	6	0	0
Grainger	Grainger County	1	7	0	0
Greene	Greene County	2	12	1	0
Greene	Greeneville	1	5	1	0
Grundy	Grundy County	1	6	0	0
Hamblen	Hamblen County	11	7	0	0
Hamilton	Hamilton County	28	37	4	0
Hancock	Hancock County	3	0	0	0
Hardeman	Hardeman County	0	9	0	0
Hardin	Hardin County	4	3	0	0
Hawkins	Hawkins County	6	10	0	0
Hawkins	Rogersville	1	0	0	0
Haywood	Haywood County	0	6	0	0
Henderson	Henderson County	2	7	0	0
Henderson	Lexington	1	1	0	0
Henry	Henry County	6	0	0	0
Henry	Paris SSD	2	1	0	0
Hickman	Hickman County	1	5	2	0
Houston	Houston County	1	4	0	0
Humphreys	Humphreys County	2	2	2	0
Jackson	Jackson County	2	2	0	0
Jefferson	Jefferson County	3	10	0	0
Johnson	Johnson County	3	3	0	0
Knox	Knox County	13	72	2	0
Lake	Lake County	1	0	2	0
Lauderdale	Lauderdale County	0	4	3	0
Lawrence	Lawrence County	4	9	0	0
Lewis	Lewis County	4	0	0	0
Lincoln	Lincoln County	4	1	1	0
Lincoln	Fayetteville	0	2	1	0
Loudon	Loudon County	2	7	0	0
Loudon	Lenoir City	3	0	0	0
McMinn	McMinn County	1	7	1	0
McMinn	Athens	0	2	0	3
McMinn	Etowah	0	1	0	0
McNairy	McNairy County	2	7	0	0
Macon	Macon County	2	6	0	0
Madison	Madison County	12	11	0	0
Marion	Marion County	5	1	4	0
Marion	Richard City SSD	0	1	0	0

County	District	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Marshall	Marshall County	5	4	1	0
Maury	Maury County	10	10	1	0
Meigs	Meigs County	3	1	0	0
Monroe	Monroe County	8	1	2	1
Monroe	Sweetwater	1	3	0	0
Montgomery	Montgomery County	22	16	2	0
Moore	Moore County	2	0	0	0
Morgan	Morgan County	3	3	2	0
Obion	Obion County	0	7	0	0
Obion	Union City	0	3	0	0
Overton	Overton County	4	4	0	0
Perry	Perry County	1	3	0	0
Pickett	Pickett County	1	1	0	0
Polk	Polk County	2	3	1	0
Putnam	Putnam County	10	10	0	0
Rhea	Rhea County	3	4	0	0
Rhea	Dayton	1	0	0	0
Roane	Roane County	12	4	1	0
Robertson	Robertson County	7	10	2	1
Rutherford	Rutherford County	30	19	1	0
Rutherford	Murfreesboro	8	5	0	0
Scott	Scott County	3	4	0	0
Scott	Oneida SSD	3	0	0	0
Sequatchie	Sequatchie County	2	1	0	0
Sevier	Sevier County	17	15	0	0
Shelby	Shelby County	47	72	45	0
Shelby	Arlington	4	0	0	0
Shelby	Bartlett	0	8	1	1
Shelby	Collierville	1	7	1	0
Shelby	Germantown	1	1	4	0
Shelby	Lakeland	1	1	0	0
Shelby	Millington	1	2	0	0
Smith	Smith County	8	0	1	0
Stewart	Stewart County	0	4	0	0
Sullivan	Sullivan County	5	7	3	0
Sullivan	Bristol	2	5	1	0
Sullivan	Kingsport	10	2	0	0
Sumner	Sumner County	23	26	1	0
Tipton	Tipton County	3	11	0	0
Trousdale	Hartsville-Trousdale	1	2	0	0
Unicoi	Unicoi County	1	5	0	0
Union	Union County	2	5	0	0
Van Buren	Van Buren County	2	0	0	0
Warren	Warren County	4	7	0	0
Washington	Washington County	6	8	0	0
Washington	Johnson City	10	1	0	0

County	District	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Wayne	Wayne County	1	7	0	0
Weakley	Weakley County	4	7	0	0
White	White County	6	2	0	0
Williamson	Williamson County	35	12	1	0
Williamson	Franklin SSD	6	2	0	0
Wilson	Wilson County	15	8	0	0
Wilson	Lebanon SSD	4	2	1	0

Source: Tennessee Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, *Building Tennessee's Tomorrow: Anticipating the State's Infrastructure Needs*, 2024.

Appendix C: TISA Growth Fund Allocations

School District	2024 Growth Allocation
Bartlett	\$ 308,166.21
Bedford County	\$ 2,876,044.35
Benton County	\$ 151,037.22
Bradford	\$ 105,310.83
Bradley County	\$ 651,300.74
Bristol	\$ 267,433.34
Cleveland	\$ 248,927.70
Collierville	\$ 1,868,478.53
Crockett County	\$ 53,080.84
Cumberland County	\$ 495,810.94
Davidson County	\$ 4,563,438.65
Dayton	\$ 253,443.21
DeKalb County	\$ 602,212.89
Elizabethton	\$ 165,075.25
Fentress County	\$ 66,704.01
Hamblen County	\$ 1,000,601.56
Hamilton County	\$ 1,756,894.28
Hollow Rock - Bruceton	\$ 7,650.62
Humboldt City Schools	\$ 138,630.66
Huntingdon Special School District	\$ 125,455.31
Lakeland	\$ 1,109,434.27
Lebanon	\$ 738,395.94
Lenoir City	\$ 474,409.21
Lewis County	\$ 681,110.48
Loudon County	\$ 614,211.21
Macon County	\$ 176,491.66
Madison County	\$ 855,046.79
Maryville	\$ 159,661.47
Memphis-Shelby County Schools	\$ 2,666.88
Milan	\$ 163,757.79
Monroe County	\$ 35,813.81
Murfreesboro	\$ 640,437.13
Oak Ridge	\$ 770,886.04
Paris	\$ 81,240.91
Putnam County	\$ 2,491,514.72
Rogersville	\$ 57,839.55
Rutherford County	\$ 6,864,089.06

School District	2024 Growth Allocation
Scott County	\$ 48,537.93
Sevier County	\$ 214,034.64
South Carroll	\$ 161,884.42
Sweetwater	\$ 107,735.13
Union City	\$ 786,487.86
Union County	\$ 782,636.71
Wilson County	\$ 1,275,979.27

Source: Tennessee Department of Education.

Appendix D: Public School Security Grant Allocations

School District	Allocation
Alamo City Schools	\$ 21,268.98
Alcoa City Schools	\$ 87,237.41
Alvin C. York Institute	\$ 19,832.48
Anderson County Schools	\$ 246,224.51
Arlington Community Schools	\$ 195,923.09
Athens City Schools	\$ 68,197.96
Bartlett City Schools	\$ 362,062.19
Bedford County Schools	\$ 363,025.46
Bells City School	\$ 14,408.45
Benton County Schools	\$ 84,632.63
Bledsoe County Schools	\$ 64,120.80
Blount County Schools	\$ 411,430.09
Bradford Special School District	\$ 23,791.50
Bradley County Schools	\$ 411,224.95
Bristol City Schools	\$ 161,989.52
Campbell County Schools	\$ 205,775.59
Cannon County Schools	\$ 72,005.90
Carroll County Schools	\$ 158.17
Carter County Schools	\$ 183,928.77
Cheatham County Schools	\$ 233,642.20
Chester County Schools	\$ 113,099.82
Claiborne County Schools	\$ 160,818.88
Clay County Schools	\$ 42,925.18
Cleveland City Schools	\$ 231,205.22
Clinton City Schools	\$ 38,604.44
Cocke County Schools	\$ 175,536.67
Coffee County Schools	\$ 174,479.37
Collierville City Schools	\$ 378,554.95
Crockett County Schools	\$ 80,129.38
Cumberland County Schools	\$ 282,868.89
Metro Nashville Public Schools	\$ 2,625,359.64
Dayton City School	\$ 32,562.25
Decatur County Schools	\$ 59,086.69
Dekalb County Schools	\$ 115,162.12
Dickson County Schools	\$ 321,264.42
Dyer County Schools	\$ 144,204.60
Dyersburg City Schools	\$ 100,794.11

School District	Allocation
Etowah City Schools	\$ 13,585.25
Fayette County Schools	\$ 121,932.62
Fayetteville City Schools	\$ 44,891.38
Fentress County Schools	\$ 87,166.37
Franklin County Schools	\$ 195,501.78
Franklin Special School District	\$ 126,289.17
Germantown City Schools	\$ 243,438.33
Gibson County Special School District	\$ 158,703.72
Giles County Schools	\$ 144,525.29
Grainger County Schools	\$ 122,288.02
Greene County Schools	\$ 243,636.68
Greeneville City Schools	\$ 118,515.00
Grundy County Schools	\$ 68,548.96
Hamblen County Schools	\$ 410,194.83
Hamilton County Schools	\$ 1,763,005.27
Hancock County Schools	\$ 36,910.13
Hardeman County Schools	\$ 128,263.90
Hardin County Schools	\$ 133,231.28
Hawkins County Schools	\$ 255,489.03
Haywood County Schools	\$ 102,776.75
Henderson County Schools	\$ 160,552.78
Henry County Schools	\$ 120,028.75
Hickman County Schools	\$ 124,846.74
Hollow Rock-Bruceton Schools	\$ 25,774.49
Houston County Schools	\$ 50,810.19
Humboldt City Schools	\$ 42,130.59
Humphreys County Schools	\$ 105,755.21
Huntingdon City Schools	\$ 52,404.81
Jackson County Schools	\$ 57,951.94
Jefferson County Schools	\$ 278,918.06
Johnson City Schools	\$ 320,998.22
Johnson County Schools	\$ 197,224.09
Kingsport City Schools	\$ 311,508.09
Knox County Schools	\$ 2,405,031.18
Lake County Schools	\$ 29,131.96
Lakeland City Schools	\$ 86,087.88
Lauderdale County Schools	\$ 133,012.08
Lawrence County Schools	\$ 277,029.78
Lebanon Special School District	\$ 167,719.42

School District	Allocation
Lewis County Schools	\$ 65,211.51
Lexington City Schools	\$ 33,892.23
Lincoln County Schools	\$ 158,564.98
Loudon County Schools	\$ 196,801.49
Macon County Schools	\$ 169,082.46
Jackson-Madison County Schools	\$ 485,824.75
Manchester City Schools	\$ 61,565.87
Marion County Schools	\$ 157,016.54
Marshall County Schools	\$ 220,478.54
Maryville City Schools	\$ 231,350.27
Maury County Schools	\$ 526,014.25
McKenzie Special School District	\$ 51,238.11
McMinn County Schools	\$ 204,416.51
McNairy County Schools	\$ 152,715.91
Meigs County Schools	\$ 69,834.70
Milan Special School District	\$ 77,534.51
Millington Municipal Schools	\$ 102,574.08
Monroe County Schools	\$ 201,132.21
Clarksville-Montgomery County Schools	\$ 1,571,263.68
Moore County Schools	\$ 35,312.85
Morgan County Schools	\$ 113,609.58
Murfreesboro City Schools	\$ 369,367.23
Newport City School	\$ 26,789.49
Oak Ridge City Schools	\$ 193,837.09
Obion County Schools	\$ 123,169.89
Oneida Special School District	\$ 55,513.06
Overton County Schools	\$ 123,141.32
Paris Special School District	\$ 61,990.25
Perry County Schools	\$ 41,764.01
Pickett County Schools	\$ 25,219.10
Polk County Schools	\$ 83,760.09
Putnam County Schools	\$ 476,072.72
Rhea County Schools	\$ 163,249.32
Richard City School	\$ 6,977.47
Roane County Schools	\$ 251,718.45
Robertson County Schools	\$ 462,824.05
Rogersville City School	\$ 25,409.80
Rutherford County Schools	\$ 2,067,876.04
Scott County Schools	\$ 98,340.77

School District	Allocation
Sevier County Schools	\$ 582,375.42
Memphis-Shelby County Schools	\$ 3,510,979.20
Smith County Schools	\$ 120,936.70
South Carroll County School	\$ 12,719.30
Stewart County Schools	\$ 79,176.33
Sullivan County Schools	\$ 335,359.46
Sumner County Schools	\$ 1,249,347.88
Sweetwater City Schools	\$ 58,268.71
Tennessee School for the Blind	\$ 4,574.04
Tennessee School for the Deaf	\$ 5,244.59
Tipton County Schools	\$ 406,511.21
Trenton Special School District	\$ 52,370.82
Trousdale County Schools	\$ 56,497.55
Tullahoma City Schools	\$ 145,208.66
Unicoi County Schools	\$ 85,595.60
Union City Schools	\$ 59,005.67
Union County Schools	\$ 240,181.29
Van Buren County Schools	\$ 30,279.16
Warren County Schools	\$ 259,252.29
Washington County Schools	\$ 335,172.42
Wayne County Schools	\$ 83,435.04
Weakley County Schools	\$ 158,626.55
West Carroll Special School District	\$ 32,384.88
West Tennessee School for the Deaf	\$ 1,019.25
White County Schools	\$ 153,079.80
Williamson County Schools	\$ 1,717,842.31
Wilson County Schools	\$ 828,965.59
School District Total:	\$ 37,920,212.20
Charter School	Allocation
Arrow Academy of Excellence	\$ 3,871.18
Aurora Collegiate Academy	\$ 13,347.04
Aventura Community School	\$ 4,346.08
Beacon College Preparatory	\$ 8,402.63
Believe Memphis Academy Charter School	\$ 12,521.49
Bluff City High School	\$ 19,734.92
Chattanooga Charter School of Excellence	\$ 15,989.99
Chattanooga Charter School of Excellence High	\$ 1,292.06
Chattanooga Charter School of Excellence Middle	\$ 7,200.29
Chattanooga Girls Leadership Academy	\$ 14,505.22

School District	Allocation
Chattanooga Preparatory School	\$ 15,212.37
Circles of Success Learning Academy	\$ 9,118.54
City University Girls Preparatory	\$ 3,417.90
City University School of Independence	\$ 531.27
City University School of Liberal Arts	\$ 9,118.96
Compass Community School, Berclair Campus	\$ 9,306.43
Compass Community School, Binghampton Campus	\$ 8,501.98
Compass Community School, Frayser Campus	\$ 8,439.19
Compass Community School, Hickory Hill Campus	\$ 10,572.68
Compass Community School, Midtown Campus	\$ 13,593.78
Compass Community School, Orange Mound Campus	\$ 8,202.09
Cornerstone Prep - Lester Campus	\$ 14,926.81
Cornerstone Prep - Denver Campus	\$ 24,578.67
Cornerstone Prep School	\$ 1,283.50
Crosstown High School	\$ 19,322.61
East End Preparatory School	\$ 30,792.42
Emerald Academy	\$ 18,231.34
Explore Community School	\$ 21,647.86
Fairley High School	\$ 16,444.19
Freedom Prep Elementary - Millbranch	\$ 21,670.62
Freedom Prep Elementary - Parkrose	\$ 22,380.30
Freedom Prep Middle - Brownlee	\$ 13,458.22
Freedom Preparatory Academy Flagship	\$ 32,014.60
Granville T. Woods Academy of Innovation Charter School	\$ 15,833.15
Hillcrest High School	\$ 16,968.77
Humes Preparatory Academy Middle School	\$ 7,876.44
Intrepid College Preparatory Charter School	\$ 35,335.87
Ivy Academy, Inc.	\$ 18,153.63
Ivy Academy's Skillern Elementary	\$ 2,732.11
Journey Coleman School	\$ 25,170.46
Journey East Academy (Aspire East Academy)	\$ 14,101.20
KA @ The Crossings	\$ 21,901.57
KIPP Academy Nashville	\$ 15,658.60
KIPP Academy Nashville Elementary School (Kirkpatrick Elementary)	\$ 13,655.28
KIPP Antioch College Prep Elementary	\$ 26,823.84
KIPP Antioch College Prep Middle	\$ 20,713.36
KIPP Memphis Collegiate Elementary	\$ 20,446.46
KIPP Memphis Collegiate High School	\$ 17,888.18
KIPP Memphis Collegiate Middle	\$ 8,360.80

School District	Allocation
KIPP Memphis Middle Academy	\$ 9,099.45
KIPP Nashville College Prep	\$ 13,680.11
KIPP Nashville College Prep Elementary	\$ 17,000.27
KIPP Nashville Collegiate High School	\$ 19,222.99
Kirby Middle School	\$ 15,717.99
LEAD Academy	\$ 19,387.08
LEAD Brick Church	\$ 9,257.68
LEAD Cameron	\$ 20,989.21
LEAD Neely's Bend	\$ 15,204.16
LEAD Southeast	\$ 33,737.92
Leadership Preparatory Charter School	\$ 17,197.36
Lester Prep	\$ 8,455.13
Libertas School of Memphis	\$ 16,234.92
Liberty Collegiate Academy	\$ 12,827.21
Martin Luther King Preparatory High School	\$ 21,433.07
Memphis Academy of Science Engineering Middle/High	\$ 23,847.74
Memphis Business Academy Elementary School	\$ 10,930.75
Memphis Business Academy Hickory Hill Elementary School	\$ 3,939.49
Memphis Business Academy Hickory Hill Middle School	\$ 2,089.99
Memphis Business Academy High School	\$ 20,706.14
Memphis Business Academy Middle	\$ 15,761.27
Memphis College Preparatory	\$ 10,735.96
Memphis Delta Preparatory	\$ 15,608.30
Memphis Grizzlies Preparatory Charter School	\$ 14,021.83
Memphis Merit Academy	\$ 11,886.84
Memphis Rise Academy	\$ 31,440.82
Memphis Scholars Caldwell-Guthrie	\$ 12,507.78
Memphis Scholars Florida Kansas	\$ 5,458.27
Memphis Scholars Raleigh-Egypt	\$ 2,983.70
Memphis School of Excellence	\$ 21,253.62
Memphis School of Excellence Cordova	\$ 11,990.53
Memphis School of Excellence Elementary	\$ 16,630.47
Memphis School of Excellence Elementary Cordova	\$ 12,475.73
Memphis STEM Academy	\$ 8,763.42
Montessori Elementary at Highland Park	\$ 9,196.96
Nashville Classical Inc.	\$ 21,634.52
Nashville Collegiate Prep	\$ 17,493.38
Nashville Prep	\$ 8,406.77
Perea Elementary School	\$ 10,859.00

School District	Allocation
Power Center Academy Elementary - Southeast	\$ 16,719.47
Power Center Academy Elementary School	\$ 29,385.85
Power Center Academy High School	\$ 28,367.32
Power Center Academy Middle	\$ 18,189.02
Power Center Academy Middle - Southeast	\$ 9,684.50
Promise Academy - Hollywood	\$ 11,654.26
Promise Academy - Spring Hill	\$ 14,407.59
Purpose Prep	\$ 16,070.71
RePublic High School	\$ 24,770.97
Rocketship Dream Community Prep (prior: Rocketship NSH3 Antioch)	\$ 14,022.50
Rocketship Nashville Northeast Elementary	\$ 20,550.81
Rocketship United	\$ 20,329.40
Smithson Craighead Academy	\$ 13,002.83
Soulsville Charter School	\$ 26,168.01
Southern Avenue Charter School of Academic Excellence Creative Arts	\$ 13,766.10
Star Academy	\$ 11,686.45
STEM Prep Academy	\$ 21,495.46
STEM Prep High School	\$ 21,674.00
Strive Collegiate Academy	\$ 11,570.19
Valor Flagship Academy	\$ 57,377.96
Valor Voyager Academy	\$ 20,579.16
Veritas College Preparatory	\$ 5,890.81
Vision Preparatory Charter School	\$ 16,065.19
Westside Middle School	\$ 13,825.41
Wooddale Middle School	\$ 20,067.81
Charter School Total:	\$ 1,762,986.56

Source: Tennessee Department of Education and Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security School Security and SRO Grant Report for Quarter 4.

Appendix E: EESI Loan Approvals and Disbursements

School District	Loan	Approved Amount	Disbursed (Loaned) Amount
Anderson County	1	\$ 564,691.00	\$ 564,691.00
	2	\$ 373,389.00	\$ 373,389.00
Bells	1	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 110,000.00
Benton County	1	\$ 1,957,000.00	\$ 1,957,000.00
Bledsoe County	1	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 500,000.00
Bradford SSD	1	\$ 230,000.00	\$ 230,000.00
Bristol	1	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 5,000,000.00
Campbell County	1	\$ 1,387,088.00	\$ 1,387,088.00
	2	\$ 1,415,457.00	\$ 1,415,457.00
	3	\$ 73,420.00	\$ 73,420.00
Cannon County	1	\$ 2,021,390.00	\$ 2,021,390.00
Cheatham County	1	\$ 5,002,361.00	\$ 5,002,361.00
Cleveland	1	\$ 312,203.00	\$ 312,203.00
	2	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 400,000.00
Clinton	1	\$ 111,870.00	\$ 111,870.00
	2	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00
Cocke County	1	\$ 2,875,135.00	\$ 2,875,135.00
Coffee County	1	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 500,000.00
Crockett County	1	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00
Cumberland County	1	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 500,000.00
	2	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00
	3	\$ 484,996.00	\$ 484,996.00
Dickson	1	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
	2	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
Dyersburg	1	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 500,000.00
	2	\$ 747,713.00	\$ 747,713.00
Fentress County	1	\$ 132,895.00	\$ 132,895.00
	2	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
Franklin County	1	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 500,000.00
	2	\$ 385,152.00	\$ 385,152.00
	3	\$ 2,508,981.00	\$ 2,508,981.00
Franklin SSD	1	\$ 1,511,646.00	\$ 1,511,646.00
Giles County	1	\$ 176,500.00	\$ 176,500.00
Grainger County	1	\$ 1,844,060.00	\$ 1,844,060.00
Greene County	1	\$ 807,000.00	\$ 807,000.00
Greeneville	1	\$ 4,965,747.15	\$ 4,965,747.15
Grundy County	1	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00
Hancock County	1	\$ 2,724,247.00	\$ 2,724,247.00
Hardeman County	1	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 500,000.00
Hardin County	1	\$ 1,319,142.00	\$ 1,319,142.00

School District	Loan	Approved Amount	Disbursed (Loaned) Amount
Hawkins County	1	\$ 740,278.00	\$ 740,278.00
	2	\$ 767,272.00	\$ 767,272.00
	3	\$ 230,000.00	\$ 230,000.00
	4	\$ 280,000.00	\$ 280,000.00
	5	\$ 4,966,890.00	\$ 4,966,890.00
Haywood County	1	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00
	2	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00
Hickman County	1	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00
	2	\$ 955,479.00	\$ 955,479.00
Houston County	1	\$ 642,459.00	\$ 642,459.00
Humphreys County	1	\$ 1,927,448.00	\$ 1,927,448.00
Huntingdon SSD	1	\$ 491,389.00	\$ 491,389.00
Jackson County	1	\$ 2,235,776.00	\$ 2,235,776.00
Jefferson County	1	\$ 2,479,018.00	\$ 2,479,018.00
	2	\$ 2,094,091.00	\$ 2,094,091.00
Johnson County	1	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 400,000.00
Kingsport	1	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 5,000,000.00
	2	\$ 2,976,123.00	\$ 2,976,123.00
Knox County	1	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 5,000,000.00
Lake County	1	\$ 1,684,563.00	\$ 1,684,563.00
Lawrence County	1	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00
Lebanon SSD	1	\$ 2,979,044.00	\$ 2,979,044.00
Lenoir City	1	\$ 4,849,434.00	\$ 4,849,434.00
Lexington	1	\$ 352,332.00	\$ 352,332.00
Macon County	1	\$ 2,216,408.00	\$ 2,216,408.00
	2	\$ 731,020.00	\$ 731,020.00
Manchester	1	\$ 610,502.00	\$ 610,502.00
Marshall County	1	\$ 2,972,357.00	\$ 2,972,357.00
Maryville	1	\$ 1,231,701.00	\$ 1,231,701.00
Maury County	1	\$ 2,945,088.00	\$ 2,945,088.00
	2	\$ 1,073,096.00	\$ 1,073,096.00
McMinn County	1	\$ 3,247,463.00	\$ 3,247,463.00
McNairy County	1	\$ 887,687.50	\$ 887,687.50
Milan SSD	1	\$ 1,997,513.00	\$ 1,997,513.00
Millington	1	\$ 897,474.00	\$ 897,474.00
Murfreesboro	1	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
	2	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
	3	\$ 2,140,000.00	\$ 2,140,000.00
Newport	1	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
	2	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 400,000.00
Oak Ridge	1	\$ 3,000,000.00	\$ 3,000,000.00
Obion County	1	\$ 3,752,585.00	\$ 3,752,585.00

School District	Loan	Approved Amount	Disbursed (Loaned) Amount
Oneida SSD	1	\$ 996,980.00	\$ 996,980.00
Overton County	1	\$ 2,925,917.00	\$ 2,925,917.00
Perry County	1	\$ 933,847.99	\$ 933,847.99
Putnam County	1	\$ 2,528,565.00	\$ 2,528,565.00
Rhea County	1	\$ 314,322.00	\$ 314,322.00
Roane County	1	\$ 600,000.00	\$ 600,000.00
	2	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 400,000.00
	3	\$ 3,701,243.00	\$ 3,701,243.00
Robertson County	1	\$ 388,350.00	\$ 388,350.00
Rogersville	1	\$ 301,000.00	\$ 301,000.00
Rutherford County	1	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 500,000.00
	2	\$ 1,096,035.00	\$ 1,096,035.00
	3	\$ 678,384.00	\$ 678,384.00
	4	\$ 2,137,047.00	\$ 2,137,047.00
	5	\$ 1,282,842.00	\$ 1,282,842.00
Sevier County	1	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
Smith County	1	\$ 3,163,100.00	\$ 3,163,100.00
Stewart County	1	\$ 460,000.00	\$ 460,000.00
	2	\$ 210,950.00	\$ 210,950.00
	3	\$ 1,171,026.00	\$ 1,171,026.00
Sullivan County	1	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 5,000,000.00
Trenton SSD	1	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 500,000.00
Trousdale County	1	\$ 1,342,896.00	\$ 1,342,896.00
Union City	1	\$ 1,121,060.00	\$ 1,121,060.00
	2	\$ 1,308,940.00	\$ 1,308,940.00
Washington County	1	\$ 2,327,735.00	\$ 2,327,735.00
Wayne County	1	\$ 840,066.00	\$ 840,066.00
Weakley County	1	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00
	2	\$ 1,619,741.00	\$ 1,619,741.00
West Carroll SSD	1	\$ 231,641.00	\$ 231,641.00

Source: Comptroller of the Treasury Office of State Government Finance.

Appendix F: EESI Grant Awards

School District	Energy Grant	School Uplift Grant	Emergency Grant	Total
Alamo	\$ 22,947.00			\$ 22,947.00
Alcoa	\$ 5,500.00			\$ 5,500.00
Anderson County	\$ 177,221.82			\$ 177,221.82
Athens				\$ -
Bedford County	\$ 203,376.02			\$ 203,376.02
Bells	\$ 18,526.00			\$ 18,526.00
Benton County	\$ 53,468.00			\$ 53,468.00
Bledsoe County	\$ 40,005.00	\$ 200,000.00		\$ 240,005.00
Blount County	\$ 268,597.25			\$ 268,597.25
Bradford	\$ 21,922.00			\$ 21,922.00
Bradley County	\$ 177,876.00			\$ 177,876.00
Bristol	\$ 86,340.00			\$ 86,340.00
Campbell County	\$ 152,621.00			\$ 152,621.00
Cannon County	\$ 58,400.00			\$ 58,400.00
Carroll County				\$ -
Carter County	\$ 31,875.00			\$ 31,875.00
Cheatham County	\$ 148,460.00			\$ 148,460.00
Chester County	\$ 32,013.18			\$ 32,013.18
Claiborne County	\$ 102,022.00			\$ 102,022.00
Clay County	\$ 33,160.00			\$ 33,160.00
Cleveland	\$ 126,022.00			\$ 126,022.00
Clinton	\$ 28,815.00			\$ 28,815.00
Cocke County	\$ 85,211.27			\$ 85,211.27
Coffee County	\$ 115,049.00			\$ 115,049.00
Crockett County	\$ 48,342.00			\$ 48,342.00
Cumberland County	\$ 159,455.00			\$ 159,455.00
Davidson County	\$ 2,063,530.00	\$ 315,000.00		\$ 2,378,530.00
Dayton				\$ -
DeKalb County	\$ 61,970.00			\$ 61,970.00
Decatur County	\$ 39,850.00			\$ 39,850.00
Dickson County	\$ 219,831.60			\$ 219,831.60
Dyer County	\$ 81,805.33			\$ 81,805.33
Dyersburg	\$ 71,957.00			\$ 71,957.00
Elizabethton	\$ 32,918.00			\$ 32,918.00
Etowah	\$ 750.00		\$ 315,000.00	\$ 315,750.00
Fayette County	\$ 16,321.00			\$ 16,321.00
Fayetteville				\$ -

School District	Energy Grant	School Uplift Grant	Emergency Grant	Total
Fentress County	\$ 61,887.52	\$ 215,000.00		\$ 276,887.52
Franklin	\$ 12,600.00			\$ 12,600.00
Franklin County	\$ 128,380.00			\$ 128,380.00
Gibson Co Sp Dist	\$ 88,532.00			\$ 88,532.00
Giles County	\$ 110,111.94			\$ 110,111.94
Grainger County	\$ 77,600.00			\$ 77,600.00
Greene County	\$ 30,352.00			\$ 30,352.00
Greeneville	\$ 51,974.65	\$ 315,000.00		\$ 366,974.65
Grundy County	\$ 59,557.35			\$ 59,557.35
Hollow Rock Bruceton SSD	\$ 21,900.00			\$ 21,900.00
Hamblen County	\$ 91,555.30			\$ 91,555.30
Hamilton County	\$ 884,330.00	\$ 215,000.00		\$1,099,330.00
Hancock County				\$ -
Hardeman County	\$ 90,412.00			\$ 90,412.00
Hardin County	\$ 75,255.00			\$ 75,255.00
Hawkins County	\$ 197,411.16			\$ 197,411.16
Haywood County	\$ 74,380.20			\$ 74,380.20
Henderson County	\$ 49,700.00			\$ 49,700.00
Henry County	\$ 71,250.60			\$ 71,250.60
Hickman County	\$ 84,272.91			\$ 84,272.91
Houston County	\$ 31,669.77			\$ 31,669.77
Humboldt		\$ 215,000.00		\$ 215,000.00
Humphreys County	\$ 76,354.65		\$ 500,000.00	\$ 576,354.65
Huntingdon	\$ 17,800.00			\$ 17,800.00
Jackson County	\$ 25,882.60			\$ 25,882.60
Jefferson County	\$ 161,225.00			\$ 161,225.00
Johnson City	\$ 190,200.00			\$ 190,200.00
Johnson County	\$ 33,841.28			\$ 33,841.28
Kingsport	\$ 140,000.00			\$ 140,000.00
Knox County	\$ 1,240,820.00			\$1,240,820.00
Lake County	\$ 26,050.00			\$ 26,050.00
Lauderdale County	\$ 26,250.00			\$ 26,250.00
Lawrence County	\$ 171,398.00			\$ 171,398.00
Lebanon	\$ 78,106.00			\$ 78,106.00
Lenoir City				\$ -
Lewis County	\$ 10,600.00			\$ 10,600.00
Lexington	\$ 23,408.00			\$ 23,408.00
Lincoln County	\$ 100,645.00			\$ 100,645.00

School District	Energy Grant	School Uplift Grant	Emergency Grant	Total
Loudon County				\$ -
Macon County	\$ 96,884.10			\$ 96,884.10
Madison County	\$ 285,480.00			\$ 285,480.00
Manchester	\$ 10,000.00			\$ 10,000.00
Marion County	\$ 75,725.00			\$ 75,725.00
Marshall County	\$ 115,509.00			\$ 115,509.00
Maryville	\$ 102,540.23			\$ 102,540.23
Maury County	\$ 115,310.00			\$ 115,310.00
McKenzie	\$ 39,708.00			\$ 39,708.00
McMinn County	\$ 125,780.00			\$ 125,780.00
McNairy County	\$ 31,900.00			\$ 31,900.00
Meigs County	\$ 40,181.00			\$ 40,181.00
Memphis	\$ 1,497,316.76			\$1,497,316.76
Milan	\$ 56,250.00			\$ 56,250.00
Monroe County	\$ 58,250.00	\$ 315,000.00		\$ 373,250.00
Montgomery County	\$ 467,088.52			\$ 467,088.52
Moore County	\$ 10,000.00			\$ 10,000.00
Morgan County	\$ 13,724.00			\$ 13,724.00
Murfreesboro	\$ 208,054.00			\$ 208,054.00
Newport	\$ 16,808.00			\$ 16,808.00
Oak Ridge	\$ 40,356.50			\$ 40,356.50
Obion County	\$ 87,157.00			\$ 87,157.00
Oneida	\$ 37,840.00			\$ 37,840.00
Overton County	\$ 17,140.00			\$ 17,140.00
Paris	\$ 24,550.00			\$ 24,550.00
Perry County	\$ 14,690.55			\$ 14,690.55
Pickett County	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 200,000.00		\$ 210,000.00
Polk County				\$ -
Putnam County	\$ 227,919.00			\$ 227,919.00
Rhea County	\$ 103,827.00			\$ 103,827.00
Richard City	\$ 9,000.00			\$ 9,000.00
Roane County	\$ 191,449.22			\$ 191,449.22
Robertson County	\$ 107,519.36			\$ 107,519.36
Rogersville	\$ 14,579.00			\$ 14,579.00
Rutherford County	\$ 1,207,790.52			\$1,207,790.52
Scott County	\$ 15,279.00			\$ 15,279.00
Sequatchie County	\$ 59,583.00			\$ 59,583.00
Sevier County	\$ 374,370.00		\$ 78,000.00	\$ 452,370.00

School District	Energy Grant	School Uplift Grant	Emergency Grant	Total
Shelby County	\$ 1,176,926.50			\$1,176,926.50
Smith County				\$ -
South Carroll	\$ 14,150.00			\$ 14,150.00
Stewart County	\$ 41,725.00			\$ 41,725.00
Sullivan County	\$ 302,471.00			\$ 302,471.00
Sumner County	\$ 550,638.39			\$ 550,638.39
Sweetwater	\$ 24,250.00			\$ 24,250.00
Tipton County	\$ 309,271.61			\$ 309,271.61
Trenton	\$ 40,375.00			\$ 40,375.00
Trousdale County	\$ 17,875.00			\$ 17,875.00
Tullahoma	\$ 73,000.00			\$ 73,000.00
Unicoi County	\$ 7,755.06			\$ 7,755.06
Union City				\$ -
Union County	\$ 89,402.00			\$ 89,402.00
Van Buren County	\$ 26,000.00	\$ 200,000.00		\$ 226,000.00
Warren County	\$ 169,065.00			\$ 169,065.00
Washington County	\$ 193,329.42			\$ 193,329.42
Wayne County	\$ 62,621.51			\$ 62,621.51
Weakley County	\$ 124,393.00			\$ 124,393.00
West Carroll Sp Dist	\$ 10,875.00			\$ 10,875.00
White County	\$ 99,299.26			\$ 99,299.26
Williamson County	\$ 789,781.33			\$ 789,781.33
Wilson County	\$ 392,319.00			\$ 392,319.00

Source: Energy Efficient Schools Initiative.

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