

# Federal Funding and Requirements for K-12 Education in Tennessee

*Office of Research & Education Accountability*

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TENNESSEE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY



# Presentation overview

- Federal funding by program
- Requirements by program
- OREA's continued support and assistance

# The **five largest grant categories** of federal formula funds are:

- **Child Nutrition** (for school lunches, breakfasts, snacks, and milk)
- **Title I** (for disadvantaged students)
- **IDEA** (for students with disabilities)
- **Title IV** (for extended learning programs)
- **Title II** (supporting effective instruction)

# USDA Child Nutrition funds

	2023-24	
	Allocations	Expenditures
National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast, summer program, snacks	Not available for state fiscal years	<b>\$462,535,826.93</b>
State administrative	Not available for state fiscal years	Not available for state fiscal years
NSLP equipment	<b>\$692,829.16</b>	<b>\$490,566.73</b>
Fruit & Vegetable	Not available for state fiscal years	<b>\$4,270.094.00</b>

Source: Allocation data from USDOE, Grant Award Notifications; expenditure data from USDOE, G5 Accounting System

- School districts are reimbursed based on the **number of meals served** and at rates determined by whether the child paid full price or was eligible for free or reduced-price meals
- With the **State Administrative Expense** funds, TDOE employs full-time staff to administer school nutrition programs, including some who work regionally to support local school food authorities

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# Child Nutrition requirements

## National School Lunch Program (including lunch and afterschool snacks)

- Adherence to certain nutritional guidelines (e.g., ½ cup fruit, ¾ cup vegetables, etc.)
- Submission of various forms and reports to the USDA's Food and Nutrition Service
- Maintenance of records, including those pertaining to accounting, audits, law and safety compliance, etc.
- State matching shall not be less than 30% of funds received by the state from the National School Lunch Act beginning July 1, 1980

## School Breakfast Program

- Adherence to certain nutritional guidelines (e.g., 1 cup fruit, 1 cup grains, etc.)

## National School Lunch Equipment Assistance Grant

- States award funds to districts through competitive grants
- States may not use more than 5% of allocation for administrative costs associated with awarding grants

## Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

- Submission of quarterly reports and a final report
- May retain a portion of allocation for administrative costs

## State Administrative Expense Funds

- No additional requirements

## Summer Food Service Program

- No additional requirements

## Special Milk Program

- No additional requirements

# Title I (for disadvantaged K-12 students)

- Title I is the largest part of the federal Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 (ESSA).
- Title I includes **four** main subsections:
  - **Part A** – Additional funds to improve education outcomes for students from low-income families
  - **Part B** – State assessment grants
  - **Part C** – Education of migratory children
  - **Part D** – Prevention and intervention programs for children and youth who are neglected, delinquent, or at-risk

	2023-24	
	Allocations	Expenditures
Title I, Part A	\$346,346,343.00	\$337,774,369.60
Title I, Part B	\$7,365,828.00	\$7,319,957.97
Title I, Part C	\$1,361,023.00	\$1,337,093.60
Title I, Part D	\$234,050.00	\$234,050.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$355,307,244.00</b>	<b>\$346,665,471.17</b>

Source: Allocation data from USDOE, Grant Award Notifications; expenditure data from USDOE, G5 Accounting System

# Title I requirements

- State agencies and districts must meet maintenance of effort requirement (90% of what they spent the previous year)
- Districts must meet the supplement, not supplant requirement
- Districts must demonstrate comparability of services showing that resources are comparable between Title I schools and non-Title I schools
- States and districts must meet various planning and reporting requirements

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# Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

	2023-24	
	Allocations	Expenditures
<b>Part B (ages 3-21) subtotal</b>	<b>\$297,431,676</b>	<b>\$291,414,238.96</b>
Section 611 (ages 3-21) for all students with disabilities	\$289,801,888	\$284,062,152.05
Section 619 (ages 3-5) for preschool students with disabilities	\$7,629,788	\$7,352,086.91
<b>Part C (ages birth-5) subtotal [administered by TN DDA]</b>	<b>\$10,758,600</b>	<b>\$10,019,957.02</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$308,190,276</b>	<b>\$301,434,195.98</b>

Note: Tennessee participates in the IDEA Part C extension option, which offers federal grant funding to make services available to children ages three and older.

Source: Allocation data from USDOE, Grant Award Notifications; expenditure data from USDOE, G5 Accounting System

- Both IDEA and state law require:
  - an **individualized education program (IEP)** be prepared for each student with disabilities, setting academic goals and special education services and accommodations the school will provide; and
  - schools to educate students in the **least restrictive environment**, e.g., keeping students in regular classrooms whenever possible

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# IDEA Part B requirements

## Part B (ages 3 to 21)

- Individualized education program (IEP) for each student with disabilities
- Schools must educate students in their least restrictive environment
- Provide a free and appropriate education to all children with disabilities who have IEPs between ages 3-21
- State and local maintenance of effort
- Identification and screening of all children who may be eligible with information provided to parents
- Subrecipient monitoring and management
- Districts must meet the supplement, not supplant requirement
- Sharing funds with private schools
- Adherence to maximum allowance for administering the grant

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# IDEA Part C requirements

## Part C (ages birth to 5)

- Tennessee Department of Disability and Aging (DDA) administers the Tennessee Early Intervention System (TEIS)
- Subrecipient monitoring and management
- Districts must meet the supplement, not supplant requirement
- Federal requirements for early intervention systems include:
  - Operation of public awareness program
  - Operation of a comprehensive child find system
  - Each child receives, subject to parental consent, a comprehensive evaluation
  - Assurance that all eligible infants and toddlers are identified, located, and evaluated
  - Family-directed assessments of supports and services needed to support eligible children
  - Development and implementation of a family service plan
  - Establishment of State Interagency Coordinating Council, appointed by the Governor

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# Title IV

## (extended learning programs)

	2023-24	
	Allocations	Expenditures
Part A: Student supports	\$26,886,544.00	\$22,410,295.75
Part B: 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	\$25,672,375.00	\$24,606,657.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$52,558,919.00</b>	<b>\$47,016,953.31</b>

Source: Allocation data from USDOE, Grant Award Notifications; expenditure data from USDOE, G5 Accounting System

- Part A: Student Support and Academic Enrichment (SSAE) grants
  - **Student support and academic enrichment** including access to higher-level coursework, social and behavioral skills, and expanded learning opportunities outside of regular school hours
- Part B: 21<sup>st</sup> Century
  - Academic enrichment to reinforce and complement regular learning through **community learning centers** during non-school hours, especially for high-poverty and low-performing schools

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# Title IV requirements

## Parts A and B

- Districts required to provide equitable services to private school students, teachers, other educational personnel, and families
- States must submit plan describing how funds will be utilized and how certain requirements will be met
- States must submit report containing required data and information
- Districts must meet the supplement, not supplant requirement
- Monitor the activities of the district as necessary to ensure its use for authorized purposes, compliance with federal statutes and regulations, and achievement of goals

## Part B

- Districts must engage families in regular, two-way, and meaningful communication involving student academic learning, other school activities, and how to improve grant programming
- Districts must meet the supplement, not supplant requirement

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# Title II

## (supporting effective instruction)

	2023-24	
	Allocations	Expenditures
<b>Title II, Part A total</b>	<b>\$45,876,102,00</b>	<b>\$40,699,555.32</b>

Source: Allocation data from USDOE, Grant Award Notifications; expenditure data from USDOE, G5 Accounting System

- Title II, Part A, authorizes formula grants for improving teacher and principal quality. States may use the funds to assist districts in improving teacher and principal evaluation programs, reforming teacher and principal certification programs, and expanding alternative certification options
  - In the past, Tennessee school districts used Title II-A funds for professional development; recruiting, hiring, and retaining effective educators; class size reduction; and evaluation systems

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# Title II requirements

- States are required to submit program plans addressing program requirements specified in federal law
- Districts must provide training that is sustained (not stand-alone, one-day, or short-term workshops), intensive, collaborative, job-embedded, data-driven, and classroom-focused
- Funds must be used for professional development that is evidence-based (to the extent available)
- Districts must meet the supplement, not supplant requirement

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# Perkins V

## (for career and technical programs, or CTE)

	2023-24	
	Allocations	Expenditures
Perkins V total	\$30,614,176	\$29,289,779

Source: Allocation data from USDOE, Grant Award Notifications; expenditure data from USDOE, G5 Accounting System

- Perkins V funds provide supplemental resources to support the academic, career, and technical skills of secondary students who elect to enroll in career and technical education programs
- The state may use Perkins V funds to cover administrative costs, including developing its state plan, reviewing local applications, and monitoring and evaluating program effectiveness
- School districts may use Perkins funds to improve career and technical education programs, including modernizing, revising, expanding, or upgrading CTE programs

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# Perkins V requirements

- District monitoring and management
- Districts must meet the supplement, not supplant requirement
- TDOE must monitor programs of study as an element of funding justification and to ensure programs are of sufficient size, scope, and quality
- Submit a Consolidated Annual Report including a narrative performance report, financial status report, and performance data report
- At least 85 percent of funding should go to districts, with no more than 10 percent for state leadership activities and no more than 5 percent for state program administration

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# Title III

## (English language learners)

	2023-24	
	Allocations	Expenditures
Title III, Part A total	\$9,969,292.00	\$9,587,933.52

Source: Allocation data from USDOE, Grant Award Notifications; expenditure data from USDOE, G5 Accounting System

- Improves the education of English learners by helping them learn English and meet state standards
- Includes funding to assist teachers and administrators to provide effective strategies for English learners, including immigrant children
- Funding may also be used to promote parental, family, and community participation in appropriate language programs

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# Title III requirements

- Districts must conduct needs assessments and use results to decide how funds will be used
- Districts required to provide equitable services to private school students, teachers, other educational personnel, and families
- States must submit plan describing how funds will be utilized and how certain requirements will be met
- Districts must engage families in regular, two-way, and meaningful communication involving student academic learning, other school activities, and how to improve grant programming
- States and districts must evaluate the effectiveness of activities funded with federal education dollars
- Districts must meet the supplement, not supplant requirement
- Monitor the activities of the subrecipient as necessary to ensure its use for authorized purposes, compliance with federal statutes and regulations, and achievement of goals
- Identification of English learners through state screener

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# Title V

## (Rural and low-income schools)

	2023-24	
	Allocations	Expenditures
Title V, Part B: RLIS	\$4,052,736.00	\$3,950,607.08

Source: Allocation data from USDOE, Grant Award Notifications; expenditure data from USDOE, G5 Accounting System

- The Rural Education Initiative assists districts in using federal resources more effectively and consists of two programs: the **Small, Rural School Achievement (SRSA) program** and the **Rural and Low-income Schools (RLIS) program**.
- SRSA funds are given **directly to districts** for designated schools with small populations in lower-density areas. **TDOE does not administer the SRSA program.**
- To qualify for a RLIS grant, a district must meet requirements related to **low-income population** and **locale determination** determined by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).

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# Title V requirements

- As part of the state ESSA plan, states must submit to the USDOE descriptions of how funds will be utilized and how certain requirements will be met
- TDOE and districts must evaluate the effectiveness of activities funded through this title
- Districts must meet the supplement, not supplant requirement

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# Title IX

## (McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Grant Program)

	2023-24	
	Allocations	Expenditures
Title IX, Part A total	\$2,381,562.00	\$2,173,858.78

Source: Allocation data from USDOE, Grant Award Notifications; expenditure data from USDOE, G5 Accounting System

- Funding used for homeless students to have access to education and related services
- Districts may use funds to coordinate with other departments or groups to provide food, transportation, tutoring, professional development, and health services
- Funding also supports fees for obtaining necessary records to enroll homeless students in school

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# Title IX requirements

- Districts are required to designate local liaison who coordinates services to ensure that homeless children and youths enroll in school and have the opportunity to succeed academically
- Districts are required to have policies and procedures focusing on best interest, immediate enrollment, transportation, and dispute resolution
- Districts are required to submit the homeless immunization report annually to the state coordinator

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# Summary of FY 2023-24 federal funding for K-12 education in Tennessee

Federal programs	Allocations	Expenditures
USDA Child Nutrition	Not available	\$467,296,487.66
Title I (for disadvantaged students)	\$355,307,244.00	\$346,665,471.17
IDEA (individuals with disabilities)	\$308,190,276.00	\$301,434,195.98
Title IV (extended learning programs)	\$52,558,919.00	\$47,016,953.31
Title II (supporting effective instruction)	\$45,876,102.00	\$40,699,555.32
Perkins V (career and technical education, or CTE)	\$30,614,176.00	\$29,289,779.00
Title III (English language learners)	\$9,969,292.00	\$9,587,933.52
Title V (rural and low-income schools)	\$4,052,736.00	\$3,950,607.08
Title IX (McKinney-Vento homeless education grant program)	\$2,381,562.00	\$2,173,858.78
Federal funds received directly by districts	Not available	\$85,181,908.00
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>\$808,950,307.00</b>	<b>\$1,333,296,749.82</b>

Note: USDA Child Nutrition allocations and expenditures do not include figures unavailable due to federal fiscal year reporting.

Sources: (1) Allocation data from USDOE, Grant Award Notifications; expenditure data from USDOE, G5 Accounting System. (2) Direct federal funding data is from TDOE's 2023-24 Annual Statistical Report.

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