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K-12 Public Education Funding and Services

Education affects everything from economic development to the health of citizens. Therefore, it is not surprising that K-12 public education consumed 16% of state expenditures in fiscal year 2017-18 and a larger share of local government expenditures—an average of 65% for counties and 54% for those cities with school systems. Funding for these expenditures totaled \$10.2 billion,¹ including \$1.2 billion from the federal government, \$4.9 billion from the state, and \$4.1 billion from local governments. Approximately 95% of all state revenue school systems receive is provided through the Basic Education Program (BEP) formula, which funds a number of components to provide a basic level of state and required local matching funds for each of Tennessee’s 141 public school systems.²

The meaning of the word “basic” for purposes of the BEP is not defined in law but rather through a robust stakeholder-driven process laid out by the Education Improvement Act (EIA) of 1992, which replaced the process-focused regulations in prior law with an outcome-based system of accountability and consolidated a complex set of separate, categorical programs into this single funding stream. Since that time, the state has imposed few earmarks other than those necessary to ensure that appropriations to improve teachers’ salaries are actually used for that purpose,³ and local school boards have considerable flexibility in spending BEP funds. For this reason, the BEP formula is properly characterized as a funding formula, not a spending plan.

Although the changes made in 1992 resulted in substantial increases in state funding to support the BEP, meeting local needs and the requirements imposed by the state and federal governments often requires more resources than the BEP formula alone provides. Consequently, state and local funding in fiscal year 2017-18 totaled \$2.1 billion over and above what was required by the BEP formula, including a total of \$1.7 billion in local revenue. Even at that, Tennessee on average spends only 77% of the national average per student, and even school systems in counties with the largest tax bases fall below the average of the nation’s 10 top-spending states. To better understand why and how these additional funds are spent and where the BEP formula might be improved, the Commission directed staff to produce an interim report on K-12 public education services and funding as part of the Commission’s comprehensive study of the duties

¹ Excludes non-revenue receipts, which are receipts from sale of bonds, notes, lease proceeds, insurance recovery, and transfers.

² Excludes the Alvin C. York Institute, Tennessee School for the Blind, Tennessee School for the Deaf, and West Tennessee School for the Deaf because they don’t receive local revenue; also excludes the Achievement School District and the State Board of Education School District because they are funded by the school systems from which their students come.

³ Some other examples include education service and personnel requirements in state law that limit how funds calculated for nurses and school counselors may be spent and that require systems to provide each K-12 teacher with \$200 for classroom materials and supplies.

of cities and counties under state law and the funds the state provides to support them.

Federal and state requirements and local needs determine the K-12 education services school systems provide.

Tennessee’s constitution, Article II, Section 12, declares both the state’s intent and its responsibility for educating children:

The State of Tennessee recognizes the inherent value of education and encourages its support. The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance, support and eligibility standards of a system of free public schools.

To fulfill its constitutional obligations for public education, the General Assembly has passed a host of statutes comprising an entire title of Tennessee Code Annotated. These statutes, together with State Board of Education rules and regulations comprise state education laws with which school systems must comply and provide the minimum standards for the operation of public school systems. Through these laws, the state delegated considerable authority to operate schools to locally elected school boards and holds them accountable for their success. School systems must also comply with federal laws, each with its own set of complex regulations that school administrators must understand in order to deliver needed services to students and protect their rights and privacy.

Within this state and federal framework, the services each school system provides are driven locally by student needs and community expectations. There is no single blueprint for services that fits every school system and every child. For example, the services a school provides for students with special needs are determined by what is specified in these students’ individualized education programs, which differ for each student and sometimes from year to year. School systems may also decide to provide services beyond what is legally required to ensure the health and safety of students, such as employing or contracting with additional health and mental health professionals and school resource officers or providing meals for students to take home each weekend. And although school systems are not required to provide transportation services for their students, most school systems do.

Both state and local funding for K-12 education have increased over time and total more than what the BEP funding formula calculates.

The BEP formula began to be implemented in fiscal year 1992-93, with state revenue for public schools increasing from \$1.6 billion in that year to a total

Tennessee’s constitution, Article II, Section 12, declares both the state’s intent and its responsibility for educating children:

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of \$4.9 billion in fiscal year 2017-18. Spending equity has improved as the increase in state revenue made up for differences in local tax bases. Most of this improvement occurred as the formula was phased in and for a few years after it was first fully funded by the General Assembly in fiscal year 1997-98; it has been fully funded every year thereafter. Even after being fully funded, both state and local K-12 education revenue per student continued to increase to meet student needs and changing requirements. More recently, from 2013-14 to 2017-18, when adjusted for inflation, state revenue per student increased from \$4,767 to \$5,086, and local revenue per student increased from \$3,968 to \$4,264. This represented a total \$630.9 million increase in state revenue—with the largest increase occurring after enactment of the BEP Enhancement Act of 2016—and a \$554.6 million increase in local revenue.

In fiscal year 2017-18, total K-12 education funding calculated through the BEP formula, excluding base-level funding for school systems,⁴ was \$6.9 billion. Of this total, the state's share was \$4.5 billion, and the statewide required local match was \$2.4 billion. For each public school system, the required local match is determined by its county's fiscal capacity, which is based on each county's ability to raise revenue for education from local sources relative to other local governments. As noted by the Office of Research and Education Accountability in the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury, the BEP formula's use of fiscal capacity "is intended to put all counties on a level playing field, regardless of their size or relative wealth."

While the BEP funding formula establishes the minimum state and local contributions to K-12 education, both state and local governments allocate additional revenue to education outside of what is calculated using the formula's components. State allocations outside the BEP formula have included money for fast-growing school systems and money for salary equity (\$18 million and \$14.5 million respectively in fiscal year 2017-18). Other examples include \$51 million to help school systems acquire needed infrastructure to meet new online testing requirements in fiscal year 2013-14 and revenue used to fund services such as early childhood education, career and technical education, and special projects and programs to enhance educational opportunities. Some state allocations, though outside the BEP formula, are equalized as though they are inside the formula to ensure equity across school systems in counties with different tax bases.

Local revenue beyond the required local BEP match, as noted previously, was approximately \$1.7 billion statewide in fiscal year 2017-18. This includes matching funds for federal and other state programs, as well as funding for locally identified education needs—such as academic

⁴ This funding was \$30.7 million in fiscal year 2017-18; also see Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 49-3-307(a)(1)(A)(i).

enrichment, including field trips, and extracurricular activities, including athletics, band, and academic teams.

While data availability and other factors make dollar-to-dollar comparisons difficult, comparisons of BEP-funded to actual positions show that school systems often need to hire more staff than provided for by the formula; this requires additional revenue. A prominent example is teachers.⁵ In fiscal year 2017-18, the BEP funding formula generated a total of 65,554 instructional positions, but school systems employed a total of 76,967 instructional positions. To avoid incentivizing uneconomically small schools, BEP-generated positions are calculated at the school-system level using class-size requirements set in state law; however, school systems must meet those requirements at the school-building level. As a result, many school systems have to hire more teachers to meet class-size requirements. Additionally, some school systems hire more teachers to meet local expectations for smaller class sizes.

Another area where school systems use local revenue to provide additional services is on-site student health care. Statewide in fiscal year 2017-18, the BEP funding formula generated 354 nurse positions, but school systems employed 1,394 nurses. The formula provides funding for one nurse for every 3,000 students, with a minimum of one nurse for each school system. This ratio is in state law, unchanged since the Education Improvement Act was enacted in 1992.⁶

For other components, the BEP funding formula generates a number of positions that is closer to or even more than the number reported by school systems. For instance, the formula generated 1,779 librarian positions and 487 library educational assistants in fiscal year 2017-18, while school systems employed 1,567 librarians and 397 library educational assistants.

TACIR recommends a review of the BEP funding formula components.

Although the state’s education statutes that establish the requirements and goals of a public education don’t explicitly define “the minimum state responsibility or the meaning of ‘basic’ in the Basic Education Program,” this was done in part to give local boards greater autonomy to manage their school systems by removing earmarks on state funding and repealing 3,700 rules and regulations. Through the enactment of the Education Improvement Act of 1992—which created the BEP formula—the General Assembly also established a review committee of state and local officials and other stakeholders to review and make recommendations for needed

⁵ Some of the instructional positions above those generated by the BEP funding formula are funded by federal revenue—for example Title I.

⁶ Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 49-3-359(c)(1) and Public Chapter 535, Acts of 1992, Section 3.

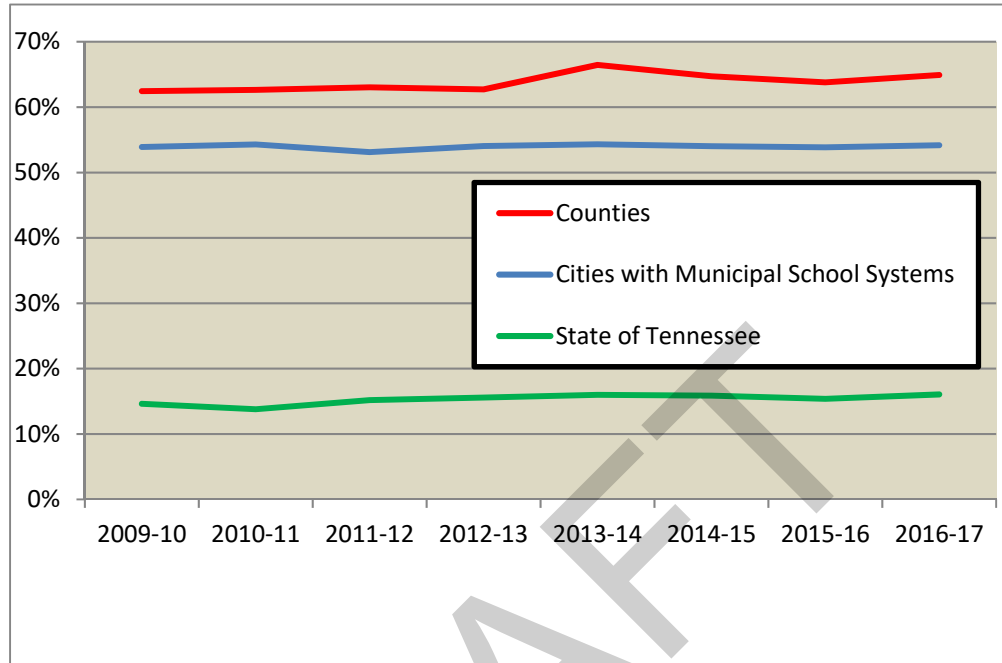
revisions to the BEP formula. As education needs and requirements have changed, some components have been added to the BEP funding formula, while other components have been enhanced. For example, teachers and translators for English Learners were added to the BEP formula beginning in 2001-02, and a component for Response to Instruction and Intervention services—a framework for teaching and learning “aimed at better supporting students’ individual learning needs,” which became a state requirement for school systems in 2014-15—was added beginning in 2018-19. Many of the changes in the BEP funding formula’s components were first recommended by the Basic Education Program Review Committee (BEPRC), a body of state and local officials and stakeholders established by the General Assembly in 1992 to make recommendations “on needed revisions, additions, and deletions to the formula.”

While many of the BEPRC’s recommendations have been implemented, others have not. Examples of those that have not include

- a further increase in instructional technology funding;
- increasing the state-share of instructional salaries to 75%;
- lowering ratios to generate more positions for nurses, technology coordinators, and school counselors;
- adding a component for professional development for teachers; and
- reducing class-size ratios for grades 7 to 12.

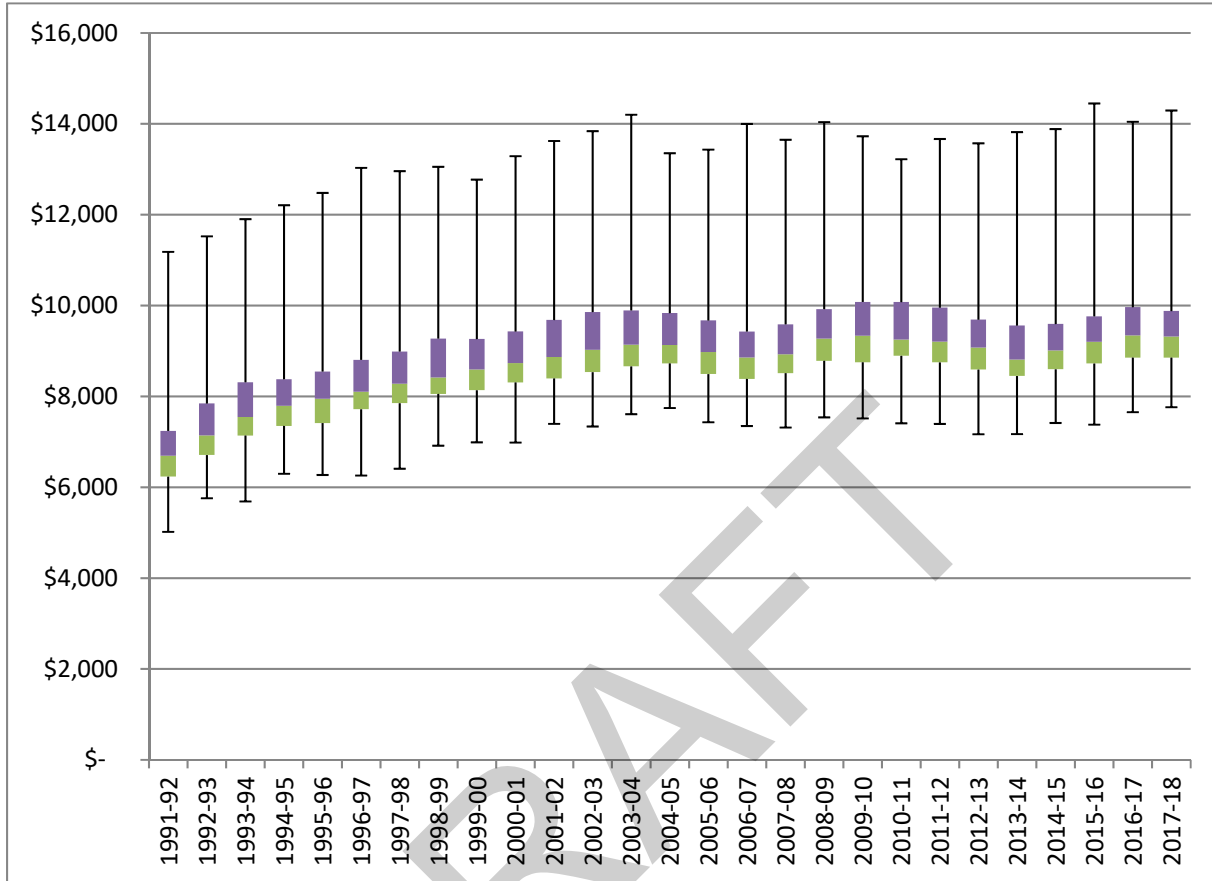
Given the ever evolving needs of communities in Tennessee and the likelihood that the BEP funding formula could better account for these needs, **the Commission recommends that a comprehensive review of the components be made by the BEPRC or other designated state and local officials and other stakeholders to ensure that the BEP funding formula supports a commonly accepted basic level of education for Tennessee students.**

Attachment A. K-12 Expenditures, Percent of Total Expenditures for Cities with Municipal School Systems, Counties, and the State of Tennessee, Fiscal Years 2009-10 to 2016-17.



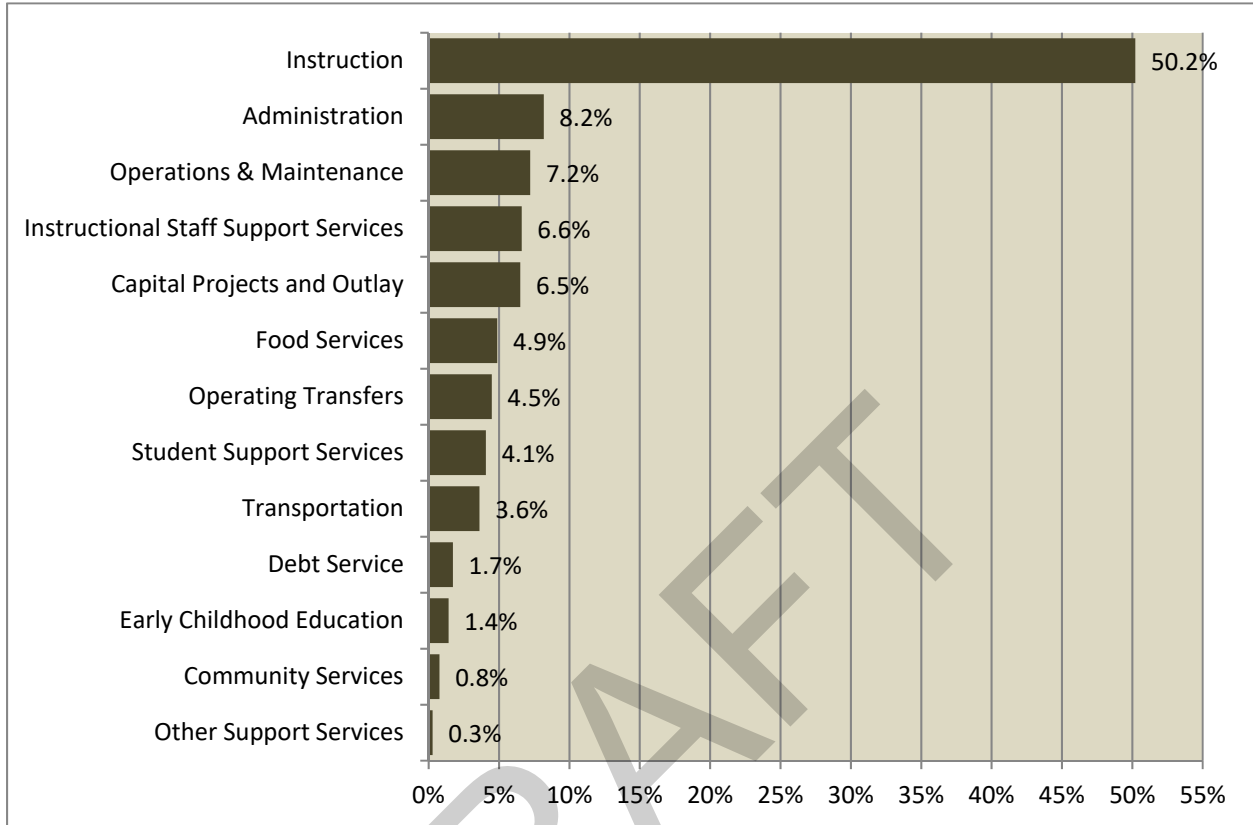
Source: Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury, Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, 2009-10 to 2016-17.

Attachment B. Inflation-Adjusted Expenditures per Student by Quartile, Fiscal Years 1991-92 to 2017-18.



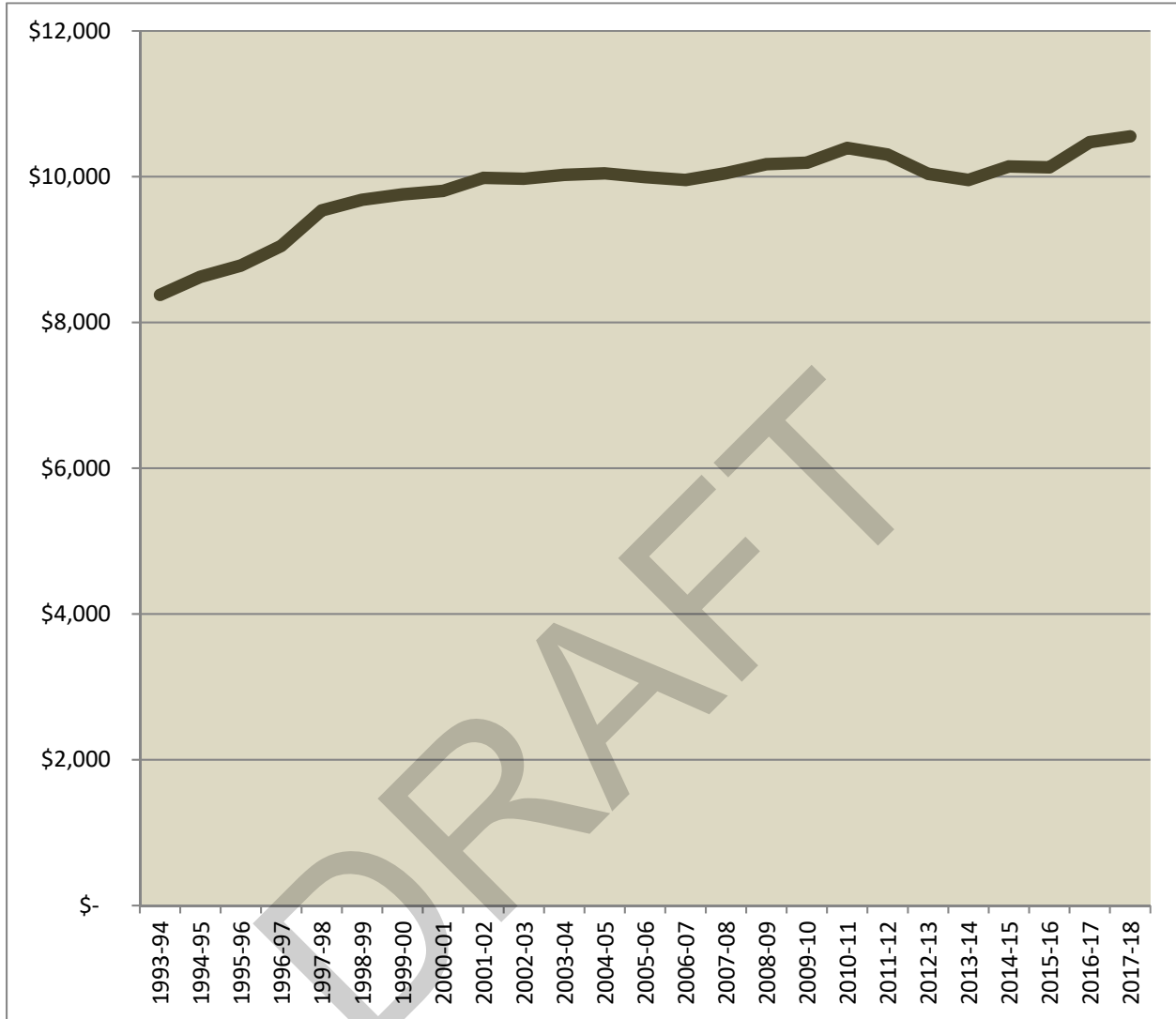
Source: Tennessee Department of Education, Annual Statistical Reports, 1992-2018.

Attachment C. Education Expenditures of School Systems in Tennessee, Fiscal Year 2017-18.



Source: Tennessee Department of Education, Annual Statistical Reports, 2018.

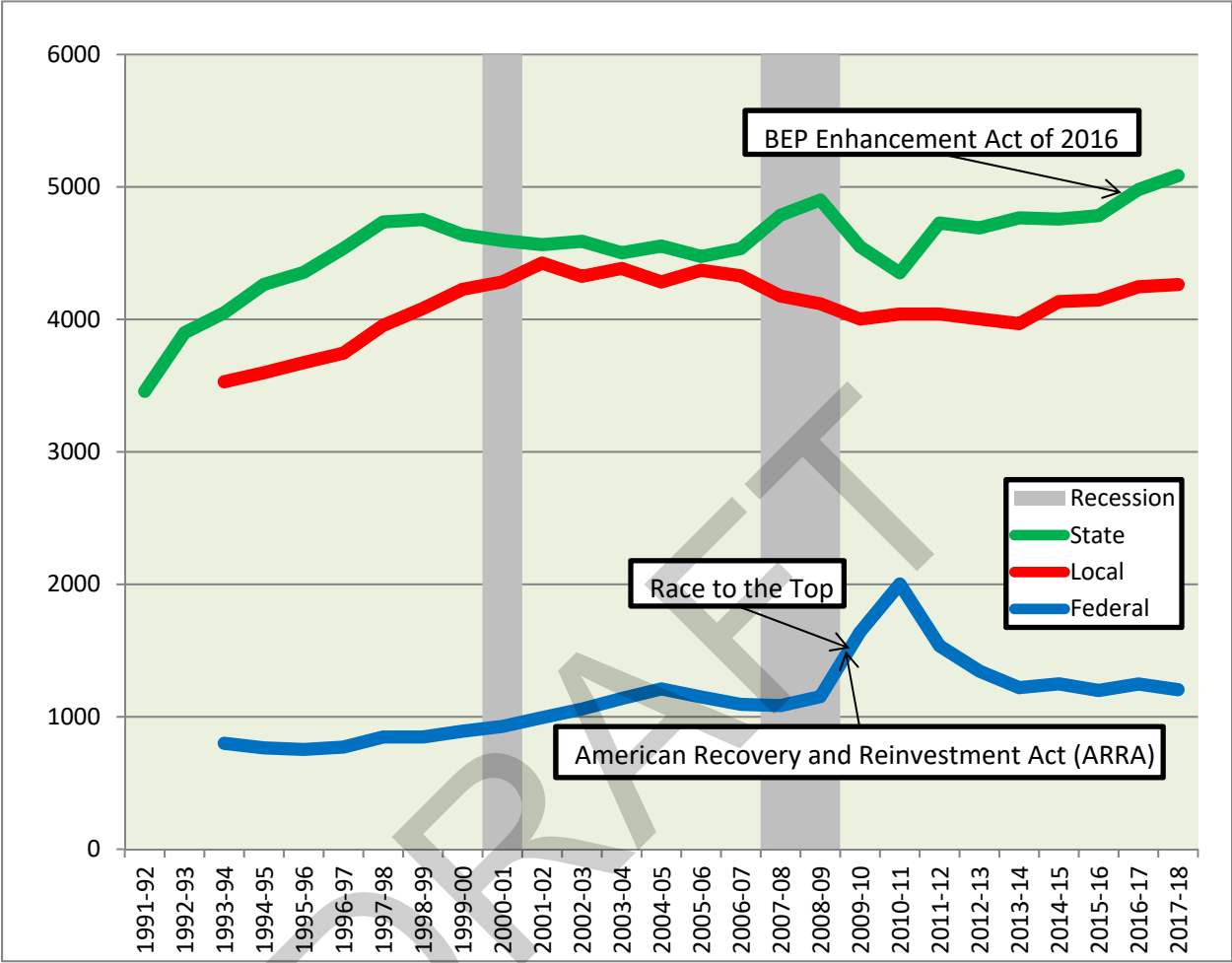
Attachment D. Inflation-Adjusted Total State, Local, and Federal K-12 Revenue per Student (ADM*), Tennessee, Fiscal Years 1993-94 to 2017-18.



*Average Daily Membership.

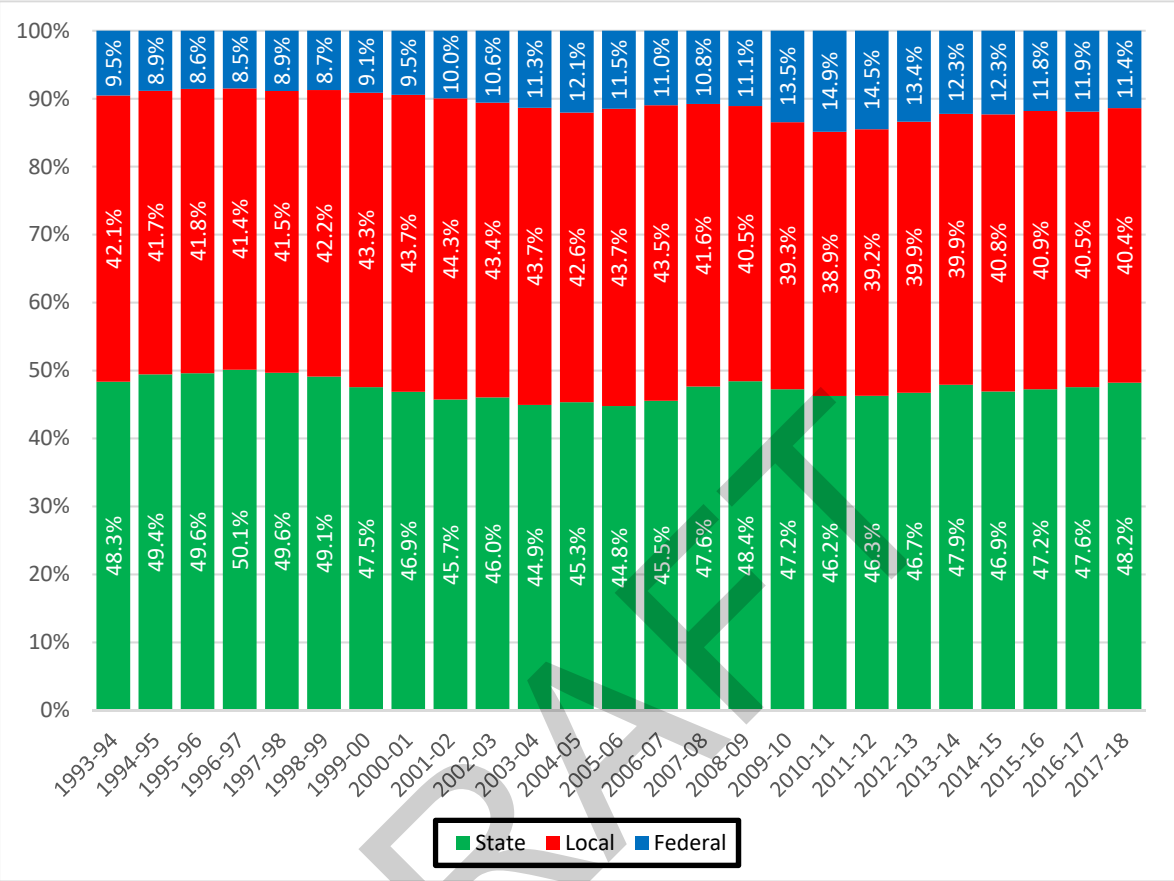
Source: Tennessee Department of Education, Annual Statistical Reports, 1994-2018.

Attachment E. Inflation-Adjusted Total State, Local, and Federal K-12 Revenue per Student (ADM), Tennessee, Fiscal Years 1991-92 to 2017-18.



Note: Shaded columns represent fiscal years that included an economic recession in the United States.
 Source: Tennessee Department of Education, Annual Statistical Reports, 1992-2018.

Attachment F. Percentage of Federal, State, and Local K-12 Education Revenue in Tennessee, Fiscal Year 2017-18.



Source: Tennessee Department of Education, Annual Statistical Reports, 1994-2018.

Attachment G. Percent of Total BEP Funded by the State and Local School Systems*

School Year	Total BEP	Total State	State Percent of Total	Local Share	Local Percent of Total
2018-19	\$7,137,831,000	\$4,687,753,000	65.67%	\$2,450,078,000	34.33%
2017-18	\$6,887,957,000	\$4,510,944,000	65.49%	\$2,377,013,000	34.51%
2016-17	\$6,653,929,000	\$4,349,973,000	65.37%	\$2,303,956,000	34.63%
2015-16	\$6,375,394,000	\$4,155,111,000	65.17%	\$2,220,283,000	34.83%
2014-15	\$6,163,873,000	\$4,017,219,000	65.17%	\$2,146,654,000	34.83%
2013-14	\$6,102,187,000	\$3,979,409,000	65.21%	\$2,122,778,000	34.79%
2012-13	\$5,854,692,000	\$3,826,174,000	65.35%	\$2,028,518,000	34.65%
2011-12	\$5,695,736,000	\$3,725,690,000	65.41%	\$1,970,046,000	34.59%
2010-11	\$5,633,723,000	\$3,680,524,000	65.33%	\$1,953,199,000	34.67%
2009-10	\$5,435,433,000	\$3,557,605,000	65.45%	\$1,877,828,000	34.55%

*Does not include stability funding.

Source: Tennessee Department of Education, Basic Education Program workbooks, Fiscal Years 2009-10 to 2018-19.

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Attachment H. State Laws on School System Services and Personnel

School System Services and Personnel	Required by State Law	Authorized but not Required by State Law
Central Office and General Administration		
Attendance supervisors	TCA 49-6-3006	
Director of schools	TCA 49-2-203	
Finance officer		not prohibited
Legal staff		TCA 49-2-203(b)(5): local school boards may employ legal counsel to advise or represent the board
Local school board	TCA 49-2-201	
System secretary		not prohibited
System-wide supervisor		not prohibited
Technology coordinator		not prohibited
Truancy intervention	TCA 49-6-3007 TCA 49-6-3009	
School Administrators and Staff		
Assistant principal		not prohibited
Principal	TCA 49-2-303 TCA 49-5-412	
School secretary		not prohibited
Teaching supervisor		TCA 49-2-304
Instructional Staff and Academic Programs		
Alternative schools and programs	TCA 49-6-3402: attendance required for students grades 7-12	TCA 49-6-3402: attendance permissible for students grades 1-6
Assessments	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-03-.03 Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-03-.06	
Before and after school programs		TCA 49-2-135 TCA 49-2-203(b)(11)
Curriculum and instruction	TCA 49-6-3004: must have 180 days of classroom instruction Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-03-.06: graduation requirements	
Curriculum and instruction (additional courses)		Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-03-.05(2)
Duty-free lunch period	TCA 49-3-359(b) Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-03-.03(5)	
Duty-free planning period	Tenn. R. & Regs. 0520-01-03-.03(4)	
Instructional Assistants (regular, special education, career and technical)		not prohibited
Instructional coaches		not prohibited
Pre-k		TCA 49-6-101

Attachment H. State Laws on School System Services and Personnel (continued)

School System Services and Personnel	Required by State Law	Authorized but not Required by State Law
Substitute teachers	TCA 49-5-701 TCA 49-5-709	
Teachers (regular, special education, career and technical)	TCA 49-1-104 TCA 49-2-203 TCA 49-5-403 Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-03-.03	
Teacher insurance	TCA 8-27-302 and TCA 8-27-304(e): teachers can be part of state insurance plan, or can be self-insured in the local plan is equal to or superior to the state plan--local plan is evaluated by the Department of Finance and Administration	
Teacher retirement and FICA	TCA 8-36-903	
Teacher salary	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-02-.02: salary schedules	
Academic and Other School Support Services and Personnel		
Family resource centers		TCA 49-2-115: may be established by district to coordinate state and community services
Food service	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-06-.03: must have facilities and equipment for the storage, preparation, and serving of food TCA 49-3-313: school lunch program TCA 49-6-2302: to the extent federal funds are available for free or reduced price meals, each school board shall establish a school lunch program in every school and a breakfast program in certain schools Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-01-.05: high schools may decline participation in the National School Lunch Program, but must still provide free and reduced priced meals to qualifying students	
Library staff	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-03-.07	
Nurses	TCA 49-3-359(c): district must use funds to directly employ or contract for a public school nurse or must advise TDOE of an alternative arrangement to meet student health needs	
Psychologists	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-03-.08: local boards of education must develop standards and policies for school psychological services	
Response to instruction and intervention	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-03-.03(7)(d) TCA 49-1-229	

Attachment H. State Laws on School System Services and Personnel (continued)

School System Services and Personnel	Required by State Law	Authorized but not Required by State Law
School counselors (previously called guidance counselors in the BEP)	TCA 49-6-303	
School safety	TCA 49-6-4302: schools must annually conduct a school security assessment	TCA 49-6-4302: school systems may contract or partner with local law enforcement agencies to provide officers to serve as school resource officers
Special education services	TCA 49-10-114: determined by a child's individualized education program (IEP) team	
Facilities and Maintenance		
Building manager		TCA 49-3-364
Custodians		not prohibited
School facilities	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-04-.01; Statewide building construction safety standards/fire marshal (68-120-101); International Building Code (IBC), 2012 edition; International Fuel Gas Code, 2012 edition; International Mechanical Code, 2012 edition; International Plumbing Code, 2012 edition; International Fire Code, 2012 edition; International Energy Conservation Code, 2012 edition; International Existing Building Code, 2012 edition; NFPA 101 Life Safety Code, 2012 edition; Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0780-02-14-.02; TCA 49-6-403	
Instructional Materials, Supplies, and Technology		
Instructional materials and supplies	TCA 49-3-359 TCA 49-6-2202 and TCA 49-6-2207: school boards must adopt textbooks and instructional materials from a list created by the state textbook and instructional materials quality commission	TCA 49-6-2207: school boards encouraged to make available for use by every student at least one textbook or instructional material in each subject at grade reading level in every grade
Instructional technology	TCA 49-6-1010: SBE requires one year of computer education Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-03-.07: library information center technology	
Internet service and connectivity	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-03-.07: library information center technology	
Transportation		
Transportation	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-09-.05: may be required for some special education students	TCA 49-6-2101: authorized but not required
Transportation supervisor	TCA 49-6-2116: required for school systems that provide or contract for transportation services	

Attachment H. State Laws on School System Services and Personnel (continued)

School System Services and Personnel	Required by State Law	Authorized but not Required by State Law
Miscellaneous		
Background checks	TCA 49-5-413	
Extracurricular activities and athletics		Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-02-.08: interscholastic athletics
Feminine hygiene products		TCA 49-6-417: school systems may provide feminine hygiene products, at no charge, for student use only
Health and safety equipment	Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-03-.03: each public high school must have an automated external defibrillator device	
Immunizations	TCA 49-6-5001: proof of immunization given to admissions officer (see also Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-03-.08) TCA 49-6-5005: must provide parents and guardians with information on certain diseases and vaccinations	
Professional development	TCA 49-6-3004: five days of in-service education SBE Policy 5.502: educator licensure policy TCA 49-5-5703: principals and administrators to attend academy Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-02-.11: school board training	
Record keeping and reporting	TCA 49-6-3007: list of students--reports of attendance--enforcement of compulsory attendance--list of truant students (see also Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-02-.17) TCA 49-3-316: local fiscal accounting and reporting (see also Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0520-01-02-.13) TCA 49-1-613: annual school improvement plan	
Water testing for lead	TCA 49-2-133	

Attachment I. Comparison of BEP Generated Positions and Positions Reported in Annual Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 2017-18

School System Personnel	BEP Generated Positions*	BEP Unit Cost	Department of Education Annual Statistical Report (ASR) Reported Positions	Average Salary ASR
Assistant principal	662	\$46,225 salary for instructional personnel	1,947	not available
Custodians	4,834	\$24,800 salary	3,987	not available
Director of schools	95	\$110,700 salary	132	\$121,507
Food service	no specific component	not applicable	9,506	not available
Instructional personnel	65,554	\$46,225 salary for instructional personnel	76,967	\$53,654
Library staff	2,266 (librarians and assistants)	\$46,225 salary for instructional personnel	1,964 (librarians and assistants)	not available
Nurses	354	\$46,225 salary for instructional personnel	1,394	not available
Principal	1,650	\$46,225 salary for instructional personnel	1,767	\$88,338
Psychologists	396	\$46,225 salary for instructional personnel	514	not available
School counselors (previously called guidance counselors in the BEP)	2,264	\$46,225 salary for instructional personnel	2,374	not available
School facilities	capital outlay component calculates funding for positions but does not generate a specific number of positions	not applicable	1,886 maintenance and 144 operations positions (other than custodians)	not available
School safety	no specific component	not applicable	786	not available
School secretary	2,677	\$32,400 salary	6,284	not available
System secretary	1,118	\$41,400 salary	2,021	not available
Technology coordinator	293	\$46,225 salary for instructional personnel	not available	not available
Transportation	transportation component calculates funding for positions but does not generate a specific number of positions	not applicable	6,334	not available

*Federal, state, and local funds provide for additional positions outside the BEP formula.

Source: Source: Tennessee Department of Education, Annual Statistical Reports, 2018, and Basic Education Program workbook, Fiscal Year 2017-18.

Attachment J. BEP Review Committee Recommendations, 2004-2018

Year	BEP Review Committee Recommendation	Projected Cost	Implemented?
2011	12 Month Insurance Premiums	\$56,000,000	N
2012	12 Month Insurance Premiums	\$57,600,000	N
2013	12 Month Insurance Premiums	\$60,376,000	N
2014	12 Month Insurance Premiums	\$64,411,000	N
2015	12 Month Insurance Premiums	\$30,417,000	Y- BEP Enhancement Act of 2016

Year	BEP Review Committee Recommendation	Projected Cost	Implemented?
2004	Instructional Technology Funding Increase	No amount given	N
2005	Instructional Technology Funding Increase	No amount given	N
2006	Instructional Technology Funding Increase	No amount given	N
2007	Instructional Technology Funding Increase	No amount given	N
2008	Instructional Technology Funding Increase	No amount given	N
2009	Instructional Technology Funding Increase	No amount given	N
2010	Instructional Technology Funding Increase	No amount given	N
2011	Instructional Technology Funding Increase	No amount given	N
2012	Instructional Technology Funding Increase	No amount given	N
2013	Instructional Technology Funding Increase	No amount given	N
2014	Instructional Technology Funding Increase	No amount given	Y- \$51 Million Added by General Assembly
2015	Instructional Technology Funding Increase	Recommendation was to add an additional \$10 million	Y- BEP Enhancement Act increased the total state and local component from \$20 million to \$40 million
2016	Instructional Technology Funding Increase	\$10,327,000= state share of cost to increase from \$40 million to \$60 million	N
2017	Instructional Technology Funding Increase	\$12,163,000= state share of cost to increase from \$40 million to \$60 million	N

Year	BEP Review Committee Recommendation	Projected Cost	Implemented?
2004	Increase At-Risk Student Funding	No amount given	N
2005	Increase At-Risk Student Funding	\$34,000,000	N- Changed to a classroom component
2006	Increase At-Risk Student Funding	\$51,708,000	Y- 100% funding for at risk students

Attachment J. BEP Review Committee Recommendations, 2004-2018 (continued)

Year	BEP Review Committee Recommendation	Projected Cost	Implemented?
2007	Lower Assistant Principal Ratios	\$9,469,600	N
2008	Lower Assistant Principal Ratios	No amount given	N
2009	Lower Assistant Principal Ratios	No amount given	N
2010	Lower Assistant Principal Ratios	No amount given	N
2011	Lower Assistant Principal Ratios	\$9,018,000	N
2012	Lower Assistant Principal Ratios	\$9,352,000	N
2013	Lower Assistant Principal Ratios	\$7,216,000	N
2014	Lower Assistant Principal Ratios	\$11,739,000	N- Final year recommended

Year	BEP Review Committee Recommendation	Projected Cost	Implemented?
2005	Increase State Share of Instructional Salary Component	Eliminate CDF over time & reallocate to Instructional component	N
2006	Increase State Share of Instructional Salary Component	\$224,082,000 (to restore state share to 75%)	Y- State share increased to 70%
2007	Increase State Share of Instructional Salary Component	\$132,982,000	N
2008	Increase Pay for Teachers, Principals & Assistant Principals	No amount given- Approach Regional Average	N
2009	Increase Pay for Teachers, Principals & Assistant Principals	No amount given- Approach Regional Average	N
2010	Increase Pay for Teachers, Principals & Assistant Principals	No amount given- Approach Regional Average	N
2011	No recommendation	N/A	N
2012	No recommendation	N/A	N
2013	Increase Teacher Salary Component	\$264,372,000 for a \$5,000 component increase	N
2014	Increase Teacher Salary Component	No amount given	N
2015	Increase Teacher Salary Component	No amount given	Y- \$134 Million increase in Instructional Funding
2016	Increase Teacher Salary Component	No amount given	Y- \$100.4 Million increase in Teacher compensation

Attachment J. BEP Review Committee Recommendations, 2004-2018 (continued)

2017	Increase Teacher Salary Component	No amount given	Y- \$55 Million allocated to teacher salaries
2018	Increase Teacher Salary Component	No amount given	Y- \$71 Million increase to Instructional component. HB 959/ SB 776 didn't make it out of committee. HB 255 deferred
Year	BEP Review Committee Recommendation	Projected Cost	Implemented?
2004	Decrease English Language Learner Support Ratios (ELL teachers & translators)	No amount given	N
2005	Decrease English Language Learner Support Ratios (ELL teachers & translators)	\$32,900,000 if ADM is 24,732 \$53,000,000 if ADM is 35,000 at 1:20 ratio	N
2006	Decrease English Language Learner Support Ratios (ELL teachers & translators)	\$10,407,000 for 1:30 ratio; \$26,222,000 for 1:20 ratio	Y- Went to 1:30 Ratio
2007	Decrease English Language Learner Support Ratios (ELL teachers & translators)	\$16,665,000 for 1:20 Ratio	Y- Gradual phase in
2008	No Recommendation	N/A	
2009	No Recommendation	N/A	
2010	No Recommendation	N/A	
2011	Decrease English Language Learner Support Ratios (ELL teachers & translators)	\$25,989,000	Y- Gradual phase in
2012	No Recommendation	N/A	
2013	No Recommendation	N/A	
2014	No Recommendation	N/A	
2015	No Recommendation	N/A	
2016	Decrease English Language Learner Support Ratios (ELL teachers & translators)	\$16,923,000 to reach 1:20 Ratio from 1:25	Y- \$22.2 Million allocated to ELL funding; last year recommended. General Assembly passed bill that funds at 1:20 ratio.

Year	BEP Review Committee Recommendation	Projected Cost	Implemented?
2004	Professional Development for Teachers	1% rate of instructional salaries	N
2005	Professional Development for Teachers	1% rate of instructional salaries	N
2006	Professional Development for Teachers	\$16,560,000	N
2007	Professional Development for Teachers	\$21,053,000	N
2008	Professional Development for Teachers	1% rate of instructional salaries	N
2009	Professional Development for Teachers	1% rate of instructional salaries	N
2010	Professional Development for Teachers	1% rate of instructional salaries	N

Attachment J. BEP Review Committee Recommendations, 2004-2018 (continued)

2011	Professional Development for Teachers	\$27,227,000	N
2012	Professional Development for Teachers	\$24,613,000	N
2013	Professional Development for Teachers	\$22,062,000	N
2014	Professional Development for Teachers	\$25,576,000	N; Final year recommended

Year	BEP Review Committee Recommendation	Projected Cost	Implemented?
2004	Lower Nurse to Student Ratio & Remove BEP Spending mandate on Nurses	Fund at a 1:1500 Ratio	N
2005	Lower Nurse to Student Ratio & Remove BEP Spending mandate on Nurses	Fund at a 1:1500 Ratio	N
2006	Lower Nurse to Student Ratio & Remove BEP Spending mandate on Nurses	\$10,583,000	N
2007	Lower Nurse to Student Ratio	\$10,776,000	N
2008	Lower Nurse to Student Ratio	Fund at a 1:1500 Ratio	N
2009	Lower Nurse to Student Ratio	Fund at a 1:1500 Ratio	N
2010	Lower Nurse to Student Ratio	Fund at a 1:1500 Ratio	N
2011	Lower Nurse to Student Ratio	\$11,712,000	N
2012	Lower Nurse to Student Ratio	\$11,990,000 (+ \$67,000 Hold Harmless)	N
2013	Lower Nurse to Student Ratio	\$9,438,000	N
2014	Lower Nurse to Student Ratio	\$12,194,000	N
2015	No Recommendation	N/A	
2016	No Recommendation	N/A	
2017	Lower Nurse to Student Ratio	\$35,678,000	N
2018	Lower Nurse to Student Ratio	\$38,767,000	N- Rep. Hawk brought HB 653 (originated in 2016), didn't make it out of committee

Year	BEP Review Committee Recommendation	Projected Cost	Implemented?
2004	Lower Technology Coordinator Ratio	Fund at a rate of 1:2500; currently at 1:6400	N
2005	Lower Technology Coordinator Ratio	Fund at a rate of 1:2500; currently at 1:6400	N
2006	Lower Technology Coordinator Ratio	\$3,900,000 for 1:3000 ratio	N
2007	Lower Technology Coordinator Ratio	\$5,352,000 for 1:2500 ratio	N
2008	Lower Technology Coordinator Ratio	Fund at a rate of 1:2500; currently at 1:6400	N
2009	Lower Technology Coordinator Ratio	Fund at a rate of 1:2500; currently at 1:6400	N
2010	Lower Technology Coordinator Ratio	Fund at a rate of 1:2500; currently at 1:6400	N
2011	Lower Technology Coordinator Ratio	\$4,067,000 for 1:3200 ratio	N

Attachment J. BEP Review Committee Recommendations, 2004-2018 (continued)

2012	Lower Technology Coordinator Ratio	\$4,018,000 plus \$181,000 Hold Harmless	N
2013	Lower Technology Coordinator Ratio	\$2,960,000 for 1 per LEA	N
2014	Lower Technology Coordinator Ratio	\$5,268,000 for 1 per LEA	N; Final year recommended

Year	BEP Review Committee Recommendation	Projected Cost	Implemented?
2016	Response to Intervention and Instruction	\$28,220,000 for positions in BEP formula at 1:1000 ratio	N
2017	Response to Intervention and Instruction	\$35,072,000 for positions in BEP formula at a 1:1000 ratio	Y- RTI component added and \$13,334,000 allocated
2018	Response to Intervention and Instruction	No amount given	

Year	BEP Review Committee Recommendation	Projected Cost	Implemented?
2014	Lower Counselor to Student Ratio	\$57,497,000 for 1:250 ratio	N
2015	No Recommendation	N/A	
2016	Lower Counselor to Student Ratio	\$47,716,00 for a 1:250 ratio	N
2017	Lower Counselor to Student Ratio	\$56,518,000 for a 1:250 ratio	N
2018	Lower Counselor to Student Ratio	\$61,925,000 for a 1:250 ratio	N

Year	BEP Review Committee Recommendation	Projected Cost	Implemented?
2004	Reduce Instructional positions outside the BEP (based on reduced class size ratios)	No amount given, reduced class size ratios in grades K-6	N
2005	Reduce Instructional positions outside the BEP (based on reduced class size ratios)	No amount given, reduced class size ratios in grades K-6	N
2006	Reduce Instructional positions outside the BEP (based on reduced class size ratios)	Reduction in class size ratio grades K-12 by 1 student: \$54,133,000; by 2 students: \$114,215,000	N
2007	Reduce Instructional positions outside the BEP (based on reduced class size ratios)	Reduction in class size ratio grades 7-12 by 2 students: \$38,676,647 by 3 students: \$60,858,206	N , First year as an immediate priority
2008	Reduce Instructional positions outside the BEP (based on reduced class size ratios)	No amount given	N

Attachment J. BEP Review Committee Recommendations, 2004-2018 (continued)

2009	Reduce Instructional positions outside the BEP (based on reduced class size ratios)	Reduction in class size ratio grades 7-12 by 2 to 3 students, no amount given	N
2010	Reduce Instructional positions outside the BEP (based on reduced class size ratios)	Reduction in class size ratio grades 7-12 by 2 to 3 students, no amount given	N
2011	Reduce Instructional positions outside the BEP (based on reduced class size ratios)	Reduction in class size ratio grades 7-12 by 3 students: \$83,284,000	N
2012	Reduce Instructional positions outside the BEP (based on reduced class size ratios)	Reduction in class size ratio grades 7-12 by 3 students: \$85,024,000	N
2013	Reduce Instructional positions outside the BEP (based on reduced class size ratios)	Reduction in class size ratio grades 7-12 by 3 students: \$81,333,000	N
2014	Reduce Instructional positions outside the BEP (based on reduced class size ratios)	Reduction in class size ratio grades 7-12 by 3 students: \$87,928,000	N- Final Year recommended

Source: Basic Education Program Review Committee Annual Reports, 2004 to 2018.

DRAFT

Attachment K: Out of District Student Survey Results

Tennessee permits school systems to determine their own policy for admitting students that reside outside of the school system's geographical boundaries. In response to a request by the Commission during its September 2019 meeting, TACIR staff surveyed all 141 school systems in Tennessee regarding their policies for admitting out-of-district students.

System-based analysis:

- Of the 57 school systems that responded, 54 said that they have a policy that allows students who reside outside of the school system to attend their schools.
 - Of the 54 that have a policy that allows students who reside outside of the school system to attend their schools,
 - 37 do not charge any students tuition.
 - 6 school systems (15.4%) charge tuition for all out-of-system students.
 - 10 school systems charge some students tuition but not others. Of these 10 school systems,
 - 8 did not charge tuition to children of employees
 - 2 only charged tuition to students residing outside the county
 - 1 school system did not answer this question.
 - Of the 20 school systems with a method for calculating the amount tuition,
 - 10 school systems base the calculation on the local revenue per student
 - 4 school systems charge flat amounts
 - 4 school systems simply say the school board determines the amount
 - 2 school systems base the calculation on expenditure per student

Student-based analysis:

- Of the 304,896 students attending school systems represented in the survey,
 - 11,462 students (3.8%) were identified as out-of-district students
 - 1,466 students (0.5%) were identified as tuition-paying students