

Charter School 2025 Legislative Updates

The following public chapters directly name and/or impact charter schools.

1. Public Chapter [103](#)
 - Requires each LEA and public charter school governing body to adopt and implement a wireless communication device policy that prohibits student use of a wireless communication device during instructional time, subject to certain exceptions.
2. Public Chapter [165](#)
 - Requires at least one full-time employee at each school under the jurisdiction of an LEA or public charter school to annually receive training in seizure safety and first aid.
3. Public Chapter [219](#)
 - Prohibits the department of education from excluding from the calculation of a school letter grade (i) the data of any group of students within a school if the department collects, aggregates, and reports the data, and if the group of students has at least 20 valid test scores in math or English language arts for at least one grade band and (ii) data for the college and career readiness indicator if the school has at least 20 students in a graduating cohort.
4. Public Chapter [270](#)
 - Prohibits a local board of education or public charter school governing body from removing material from a library collection for the sole reason that the material is religious.
5. Public Chapter [275](#)
 - Authorizes the Tennessee Public Charter School Commission to promulgate rules that would allow an existing public charter school to replicate that public charter school in the same district.
 - Also allows, in certain circumstances, a public charter school sponsor to apply directly to the Commission to open a new public charter school.
 - Makes various changes to the state agencies responsible for performing certain functions in the Tennessee Public Charter Schools Act of 2002.
6. Public Chapter [276](#)
 - Allows a licensed childcare agency, as defined in T.C.A. § 71-3-501, or a public charter school to lease or purchase underutilized property or vacant property, as defined in T.C.A. § 49-13-104, from LEAs.
7. Public Chapter [296](#)
 - Increases the maximum number of consecutive days a substitute teacher may substitute for a regular teacher on leave without having to possess a teaching license from 20 to 30.
 - Requires local boards and public charter school governing bodies to adopt a policy regarding eligible employees' use of paid parental leave pursuant to certain restrictions.
8. Public Chapter [306](#)
 - Increases the minimum amount of physical activity required for students and establishes additional requirements regarding types of physical activity.
 - For Elementary: 40 minutes per school day
 - For Middle and High: 90 minutes per school week

- For more information on physical activity requirements, see the department's [Physical Activity Requirements Guidance](#).
9. Public Chapter [314](#)
- Makes various changes to the approval and notice requirements for nonsectarian, nonreligious Bible courses.
 - Clarifies that public charter schools are authorized to provide nonsectarian, nonreligious Bible courses in the same manner as local education agencies and further clarifies that a course for an academic study of the Bible that was approved by the department of education before July 1, 2025, is not required to be approved by the local board of education or the public charter school governing body.
10. Public Chapter [315](#)
- Changes present law concerning the frequency of fire drills in educational occupancies.
 - Requires full evacuation fire drills in educational occupancies where such occupancies constitute the major occupancy of a building to be conducted no more than once every 30 school days.
 - Requires that two fire drills requiring full evacuation in such educational occupancies, and no more than two such fire drills, be conducted during the first 30 full school days of the school year.
11. Public Chapter [328](#)
- Makes various changes to certain teacher licensure requirements, including emergency credentials criteria and creates a new limited occupational license.
12. Public Chapter [330](#)
- Requires each local board of education and public charter school governing body to develop and implement a policy to provide, on or with the report card of a kindergarten through eighth grade (K-8) student, the student's most recent score on the universal reading screener and the results of the most recently administered dyslexia screener pursuant to the Tennessee Literacy Success Act, if applicable.
13. Public Chapter [346](#)
- Authorizes a healthcare practitioner to prescribe and a pharmacist to dispense a prescribed bronchodilator rescue inhaler to an authorized entity for the purpose of administering to a person believed to be experiencing asthma symptoms or emergent respiratory distress.
 - Encourages LEAs and public charter schools to keep bronchodilator rescue inhalers in a minimum of two locations to be administered to students believed to be having asthma symptoms or in emergent respiratory distress.
14. Public Chapter [376](#)
- Expands the state board of education's power to subpoena the appearance of persons or the production of items the chair of the state board, or designee, considers material or relevant to an accountability hearing for a LEA operating a public school, or a public charter school, receiving a "D" or "F" letter grade.
15. Public Chapter [385](#)
- Requires LEAs and public charter schools that administer a state board of education approved universal reading screener in pre-K, to allow the pre-k teacher whose students were administered the universal reading screener to use either the results of the screener as an approved alternative

student growth model or the pre-k/kindergarten portfolio growth model to generate the teacher's individual growth score.

16. Public Chapter [388](#)

- Prohibits a county LEA or public charter school that is authorized to operate in a county LEA, from charging certain fees or tuition and classifying a student as "out- of-district" if the student (i) resides in the same county and (ii) transfers to a public charter school authorized to operate in the county LEA from another LEA located in the same county.

17. Public Chapter [456](#)

- Requires the state share of the TISA formula funds generated by student members of a public charter school to be disbursed directly to the public charter school unless the public charter school is authorized under the Tennessee Public Charter School Commission or by the Achievement School District.
- Revises the provision requiring the TISA guide to explain how a public charter school may dispute an alleged error in an allocation to its authorizer.
- Increases the frequency in which an LEA is required to adjust local payments to public charter schools based on changes in revenue, student membership, or student services.

18. Public Chapter [464](#)

- Establishes a progressive tiered intervention system for priority schools and sunsets the Achievement School District starting in the 2026-27 school year.

19. Public Chapter [476](#)

- Prohibits LEAs and public charter schools from purchasing, selling, or providing food or beverage items that contain Allura Red AC, also known as Red 40, beginning August 1, 2027.

20. Public Chapter [484](#)

- Authorizes LEAs and public charter schools, subject to director of schools' or director of public charter schools' discretion, to provide up to four days of the required 180 days of classroom instruction via hybrid learning in the event of dangerous or extreme weather conditions, or an emergency.

21. Public Chapter [518](#)

- Allows public charter schools to operate outside the geographic boundaries of the local education agency in which the public charter school is authorized to locate in its charter agreement in certain circumstances and under certain conditions.

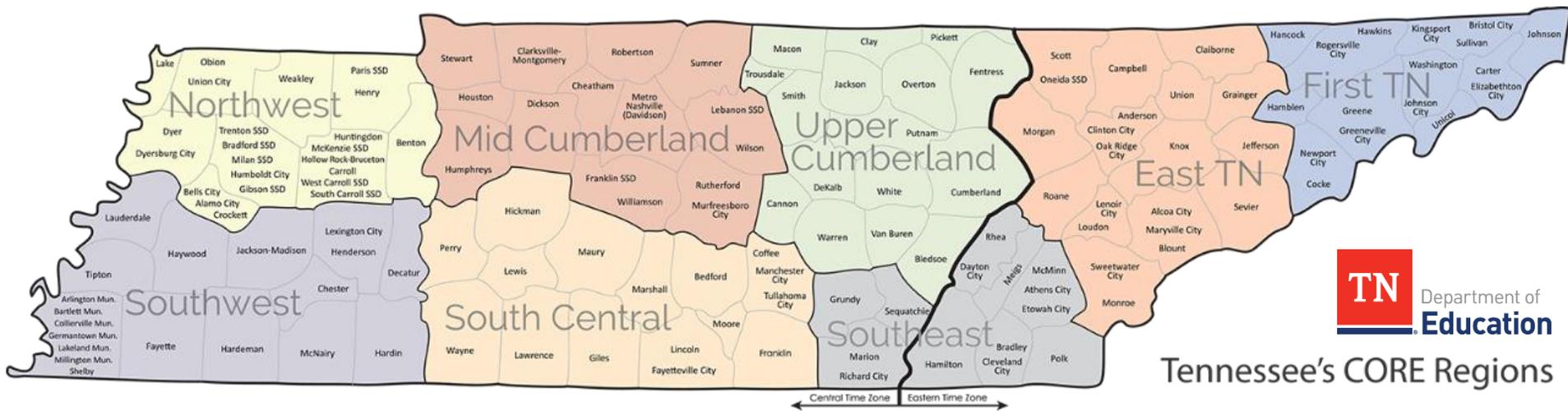
InformTN Timeline 2025-26

Key Dates for District and School Planning

Each year, districts and schools are required to conduct a needs assessment and develop an annual plan outlining goals and strategies to improve student outcomes. Strong district and school plans support the creation and implementation of a coherent theory of action for improving student performance. The timeline below outlines key dates for the 2025-26 annual planning window within InformTN.

Please note the timeline for resubmitting plans once feedback from reviewers is received. These windows are necessary to ensure the department can approve all plans by April 15, 2025.

Key Event	Date
District plans open in InformTN	Jan. 2, 2025
District Turnaround plans open in InformTN	Feb. 3, 2025
District plans due to TDOE	March 3, 2025
Resubmission of district plans to TDOE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Districts that receive feedback by March 17 will resubmit their plan for review by April 2. • Districts that receive feedback after March 17 will resubmit their LEA plan for review by April 9. 	
TDOE deadline to approve district plans	April 15, 2025
District Turnaround plans due	May 1, 2025
Consolidated Funding Application (CFA) due in ePlan	May 1, 2025
School plans open in InformTN	June 1, 2025
TDOE deadline to approve District Turnaround plans	June 1, 2025
TDOE deadline to approve Consolidated Funding Applications (CFA)	July 1, 2025
School plans with a federal designation due in InformTN	Aug. 1, 2025
LEA teams provide feedback on school plans with a federal designation	Aug. 2 – Sept. 1, 2025
LEA teams must approve all school plans with a federal designation	Sept. 2, 2025
School plans without a federal designation due in InformTN	Sept. 2, 2025
LEA teams provide feedback on school plans without a federal designation	Sept. 2 – Oct. 1, 2025
LEA teams must approve all school plans	Oct. 2, 2025



Tennessee's CORE Regions

NORTHWEST Tanika Lester	SOUTHWEST Tanika Lester	SOUTH CENTRAL Janice Fox	MID CUMBERLAND Janice Fox	UPPER CUMBERLAND Janice Fox	SOUTHEAST Jami Corwin	EAST TENNESSEE Jami Corwin	FIRST TENNESSEE Jami Corwin
(615) 918-1463	(615) 918-1463	(931) 303-4743	(931) 303-4743	(931) 303-4743	(423) 306-2425	(423) 306-2425	(423) 306-2425
Districts: Alamo City Bells City Benton County Bradford SSD Carroll County Crockett County Dyer County Dyersburg City Gibson County SSD Henry County Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD Humboldt SSD Huntington SSD Lake County McKenzie SSD Milan SSD Obion County Paris SSD South Carroll SSD Trenton SSD Union City Weakley County West Carroll SSD	Districts: Achievement Schools Arlington Bartlett Chester Collierville Decatur Fayette Germantown Hardeman Hardin Haywood Henderson Lakeland Lauderdale Lexington Jackson-Madison McNairy Millington Shelby Tipton University Schools WTSD	Districts: Bedford County Coffee County Fayetteville City Franklin County Giles County Hickman County Lawrence County Lewis County Lincoln County Manchester County Marshall County Maury County Moore County Perry County Tullahoma City Wayne County	Districts: Cheatham County Dickson County Franklin SSD Houston County Humphreys County Lebanon SSD Metro Nashville Montgomery County Murfreesboro City Robertson County Rutherford County Stewart County Sumner County TSB Williamson County Wilson County	Districts: Bledsoe County Cannon County Clay County Cumberland County DeKalb County Fentress County Jackson County Macon County Overton County Pickett County Putnam County Smith County Trousdale County Van Buren County Warren County White County York Institute	Districts: Athens City Bradley County Cleveland City Dayton City Etowah City Grundy County Hamilton County Marion County McMinn County Meigs County Polk County Rhea County Richard City Sequatchie County	Districts: Alcoa City Anderson County Blount County Campbell County Claiborne County Clinton City ETSD Grainger County Jefferson County Knox County Lenoir City Loudon County Maryville City Monroe County Morgan County Oak Ridge Oneida SSD Roane County Scott County Sevier County Sweetwater City Union County	Districts: Bristol City Carter County Coker County Elizabethton City Greene County Greeneville City Hamblen County Hancock County Hawkins County Johnson City Johnson County Kingsport City Newport City Rogersville City Sullivan County Unicoi County Washington County
WEST TENNESSEE 45 DISTRICTS		MIDDLE TENNESSEE 49 DISTRICTS			EAST TENNESSEE 53 DISTRICTS		

Charter Timeline of Legal Requirements

Deadline	Task	Reference
July 1	<u>Artificial Intelligence Report</u>	<u>T.C.A. § 49-13-118</u>
<p>T.C.A. § 49-13-118 states the governing body of a public charter school shall adopt a policy regarding the use of artificial intelligence by students, teachers, and staff for instructional and assignment purposes. The policy must be implemented in each public charter school no later than the 2024-25 school year. By July 1, each year the governing body shall report to the department of education of its compliance with this section. The report must include the adopted policy and describe how the governing body will enforce the policy in the upcoming school year.</p>		
August 1	<u>Projected Charter Office Budget</u>	<u>SBE Rule 0520-14-01-.05</u>
<p>SBE Rule 0520-14-01-.05 mandates authorizers to submit a projected charter school office budget for the upcoming school year to the state board of education by August 1. The state board of education shall post the budgets to its website by August 15.</p>		
August 31	<u>Charter Management Organization (CMO) Annual Financial Report</u>	<u>T.C.A. §49-13-127</u>
<p>T.C.A. § 49-13-127 requires each charter management organization (CMO) as defined in <u>T.C.A. §49-13-104</u> to file an annual financial report with the comptroller of the treasury that details transactions between the CMO and any charter school operated by the CMO in Tennessee.</p>		
September 1	<u>Fall Charter Agreement Amendment Letter of Intent</u>	<u>T.C.A. § 49-13-110(d)</u> <u>Charter Commission Rule 1185-01-01-.04</u>
<p>T.C.A. § 49-13-110(d) and Charter Commission Rule 1185-01-01-.04 requires each governing body of a public charter school that desires to materially modify any provision within its charter agreement to file an amendment petition letter of intent with the authorizer and the charter commission by September 1 of the school year preceding the school year in which the proposed amendment will take effect for any material modification. A non-exhaustive list of examples constituting material modifications can be found in Charter Commission Rule 1185-01-01-.04.</p>		
October 1	<u>Fall Charter Agreement Amendment Petition</u>	<u>T.C.A. § 49-13-110(d)</u> <u>Charter Commission Rule 1185-01-01-.04</u>
<p>T.C.A. § 49-13-110(d) and Charter Commission Rule 1185-01-01-.04 requires each governing body of the public charter school that submits an amendment petition letter of intent with the authorizer and the charter commission by September 1 to file an amendment petition application with the authorizer and the charter commission by October 1.</p>		

Deadline	Task	Reference
December 1	Annual Authorizer Fee Report	T.C.A. § 49-13-128(f)
T.C.A. § 49-13-128(f) requires each authorizer to annually report to the state board of education the total amount of authorizer fees collected in the previous school year, and the authorizing obligations fulfilled using the fee. The state board of education provides guidance on the completion of the report.		
December 3*	Letter of Intent for New Start Application	T.C.A. § 49-13-107(a)
T.C.A. § 49-13-10(a) states that 60 days before the application process begins, a prospective public charter school sponsor shall submit a letter of intent to the authorizer and charter commission of its plan to submit an application to operate a charter school. *The letter of intent is due 60 days before the application is due, so this date can fluctuate. The charter commission shall make letters of intent received available on its website no later than 10 days from the date it was received.		
January 1	Annual Authorizer Report and Waiver Report	T.C.A. § 49-13-120(c) SBE Rule 0520-14-02-.01(4)
T.C.A. § 49-13-120(c) mandates each authorizer submit an annual authorizer report, which includes all locally approved waivers, by January 1 of each year to the state board of education . Authorizers must report on all active waivers for all authorized charter schools, including the expiration date, within the annual authorizer report.		
January 1	Charter Agreement Renewal Performance Report (Year 9)	T.C.A. § 49-13-121(c)
T.C.A. § 49-13-121(c) mandates authorizers to submit a performance report that reflects the renewal evaluation of the public charter school to the charter school three months prior to the renewal application submission date.		
January 1	Charter School Interim Review (Year 5)	T.C.A. § 49-13-121(k)
T.C.A. § 49-13-121(k) mandates that authorizers conduct an interim review of a public charter school in the fifth year of the school's initial period of operation and in the fifth year following any renewal of a charter agreement. Authorizers must use guidelines established by the state board of education.		
January 15	Spring Charter Agreement Amendment Letter of Intent	T.C.A. § 49-13-110(d) Charter Commission Rule 1185-01-01-.04
T.C.A. § 49-13-110(d) and Charter Commission Rule 1185-01-01-.04 requires each governing body of the public charter school that desires to materially modify any provision within its charter agreement to file an amendment petition letter of intent with the authorizer and the charter commission by January 15 of the school year preceding the school year in which the proposed amendment will take effect for any material modification. A non-exhaustive list of examples constituting material modifications can be found in Charter Commission Rule 1185-01-01-.04.		
February 1**	New Start Application	T.C.A. § 49-13-107(b)
T.C.A. § 49-13-107(b) Requires that prospective charter school sponsor seeking to establish a public charter school shall prepare and file an application with the authorizer on or before February 1 of the year preceding the year in which the proposed public charter school plans to begin operation. The sponsor must use the application template developed by the state board of education. **The application is due on February 1 of each year unless it falls on a weekend or holiday. If that occurs, the application is due on the next business day. The authorizer must report each application received to the charter commission no later than 10 days from the date of receipt of the application.		

Deadline	Task	Reference
February 1	Charter Agreement Renewal Resolution	T.C.A. § 49-13-121(d)
T.C.A. § 49-13-121(d) mandates that the authorizer , to which a renewal application was submitted, rule by resolution on the approval or denial of the renewal application on or before February 1 of the year in which the charter agreement expires.		
February 14	<u>Spring Charter Agreement Amendment Petition</u>	T.C.A. § 49-13-110(d) Charter Commission Rule 1185-01-01-.04
T.C.A. § 49-13-110(d) and Charter Commission Rule 1185-01-01-.04 requires each governing body of the public charter school that submits an amendment petition letter of intent with the authorizer and the charter commission by September 1 to file an amendment petition application with the authorizer and the charter commission by February 14.		
April 1	<u>Charter Renewal Application</u>	T.C.A. § 49-13-121(a)
The governing body of a public charter school must submit a renewal application to its authorizer no later than April 1 of the year prior to the year in which its charter agreement expires. T.C.A. § 49-13-121 sets forth the procedures by which a renewal application may be submitted. The authorizer must report applications received to the charter commission no later than 10 days from the date of receipt.		
April 15	Enrollment Projections for New and Expanding Charter Schools	SBE Rule 0520-14-01-.03(f)(1)
Pursuant to SBE Rule 0520-14-01-.03(f)(1), the initial financial allocations for new public charter schools or public charter schools adding new grade(s) are funded based on the anticipated enrollment within the charter agreement unless the authorizer and public charter school mutually agree on a projection of enrollment not to exceed any enrollment maximums or caps set forth in the charter agreement. By April 15, each year, authorizers must verify with the department of education the projected enrollment counts of new and expanding public charter schools to be used for funding.		
May 1	<u>Underutilized or Vacant Property Report</u>	T.C.A. § 49-13-136(c)(2)
T.C.A. § 49-13-136(c)(2) mandates each authorizer to submit a <u>comprehensive listing of all underutilized or vacant properties</u> to the department of education and the comptroller of the treasury . Authorizers must also publish this information on their website.		
As soon as practical after June 30	<u>Annual Financial Audit</u>	T.C.A. § 49-13-127(b)(2)
T.C.A. §§ 49-13-127 (b)(2) requires the governing body of the public charter school to furnish an annual audit to the chartering authority, the commissioner and the comptroller of the treasury .		
30 days prior to the opening of the application window	Lottery Pre-Approval	T.C.A. § 49-13-113(d)(7)(A) <u>Enrollment & Lottery Guidance</u>
T.C.A. § 49-13-113 allows a public charter school that intends to conduct an enrollment lottery to submit a request to the department of education to review and approve the lottery process in lieu of obtaining certification from an independent accounting firm or law firm. The department of education requires submission of lottery processes at least 30 days prior to the opening of the application window.		

Deadline	Task	Reference
Within 30 days of completing the lottery	Lottery Certification	T.C.A. § 49-13-113(d) Enrollment & Lottery Guidance
T.C.A. § 49-13-113 requires each public charter school that conducts an enrollment lottery to verify the lottery was conducted in compliance with state statute. The public charter school shall provide certification by an independent accounting firm or by a law firm that each lottery conducted for enrollment purposes complied with the requirements of this section to the department of education within 30 days of completing the lottery.		
No Later than 10 Days After Decision	Approval or Denial of Charter Applications	T.C.A. § 49-13-108(g) T.C.A. § 49-13-121(i)
T.C.A. § 49-13-108(g) and T.C.A. § 49-13-121(i) mandate each authorizer to report the approval or denial of any charter school application to the department of education and the charter commission no later than 10 days after the decision. The authorizer must also provide a copy of the resolution with the decision and the reasons for the decision.		
No Later than 10 Days After Decision	Revocation of Charter Agreements	T.C.A. § 49-13-122(g)
T.C.A. § 49-13-122(g) mandates each authorizer to report its decision to revoke a charter agreement to the department of education and the commission no later than 10 days after the decision. The authorizer must also provide a copy of the resolution with the decision and the reasons for the decision.		
Within 30 Days of Request	Request for Student Information Sharing	T.C.A. § 49-13-132
T.C.A. § 49-13-132 mandates that authorizers provide, at no cost, student directory information requested by another authorizer or public charter school within its geographical boundaries within 30 days of receiving the request.		
30 Day Notice	Notification Regarding Possible Revocation	T.C.A. § 49-13-122(e)
T.C.A. § 49-13-122(e) mandates that authorizers notify a public charter school in writing of the possibility of revocation at least 30 days prior to the decision and include the reasons for the possible revocation.		
120 Day Notice	Notification of Grade Band Change	T.C.A. § 49-13-110(e)
T.C.A. § 49-13-110(e) mandates that if an LEA's local board of education changes the grade bands for its schools as defined in T.C.A. § 49-6-301, the board must notify each public charter school authorized by the LEA at least one hundred twenty (120) days before the changes are implemented. This allows the charter school to seek an amendment to its charter agreement.		
Prior to Implementation	Waiver Requests to the Commissioner of Education	T.C.A. § 49-13-111(p) SBE Rule 0520-14-02-.02
T.C.A. § 49-13-111(p) allows a public charter school to submit waivers to either the chartering authority or the commissioner of education . SBE Rule 0520-14-02-.02 sets forth the procedures for submitting requests to the commissioner of education. The commissioner of education shall notify the public charter school of its decision to approve or deny a waiver request within 30 days of receipt. Unless otherwise stated, all waivers granted by the commissioner shall be granted for one-year terms.		
Annually	Governing Board Training	T.C.A. § 49-13-111(o) SBE Rule 0520-14-01-.07
T.C.A. § 49-13-111(o) requires the governing body of a public charter school to participate in training annually and provide documentation of such training to the authorizer . SBE Rule 0520-14-01-.07 provides information on the approval of training courses and training course requirements. State Board Policy 6.112 provides the list of training courses approved for charter school governing body members.		

Public Charter School TISA and Additional Local Funding Updates

On May 15, 2025, HB 1163/SB 1019 was enacted as Chapter 456 of the Public Acts of 2025, introducing changes to the funding mechanisms for public charter schools and public charter school authorizers in Tennessee. This memo outlines key provisions in the new law and offers clarification on some additional charter funding topics.

Public Chapter 456 Updates

1. *TISA State Funding – Direct Payment*

- The Tennessee Department of Education (the department) is now mandated to disburse the state share of Tennessee Investment in Student Achievement (TISA) funds directly to public charter schools.
- For charter schools authorized by the Tennessee Public Charter School Commission or the Achievement School District, the department will allocate funds directly to the respective authorizer.
- A public charter school's generated TISA funds will be split between state and local funding responsibilities, based on the school's geographic Local Education Agency (LEA):
 - The state's share of funding will be calculated using the geographic LEA's state and local percentages for base and weighted funding, separately.
 - These same state percentages will then be applied to the charter school's base and weighted amounts to determine the portion the state will cover.
 - The state will fully fund the charter school's generated TISA direct funding allocations. As with LEA allocations, funding for postsecondary assessments will be withheld at the state level.
 - The remaining portion of the base and weighted funding not covered by the state will be the responsibility of the geographic LEA as the required local contribution.
- To account for the direct disbursement of the state share of TISA funds to public charter schools, the department will adjust district TISA payments by the amount disbursed to the charter schools.

2. *Local Funding Payments and Adjustments*

- The geographic LEA is responsible for providing payments to charter schools for the required local contribution of the school's generated TISA funds, the additional local per pupil funds, and current year enrollment adjustments. This includes average per-pupil state and local funds for new and expanding charter schools.
- LEAs are now required to adjust local payments to public charter schools at least five times per year—in October, December, February, April, and June—based on changes in revenue or student membership.

- The department will continue providing updated revenue and Average Daily Membership (ADM) data following the reporting deadlines of each of these months to inform these adjustments.

3. Reporting- Authorizers

- LEAs must include in their annual budgets the per-pupil amount of state and local funds to be passed through to public charter schools.
- All funds—federal, state, and local—generated or received by an LEA must be properly accounted for in the LEA's official financial records, including funds provided to public charter schools.
- Payments made by the state on behalf of an LEA to a public charter school must be recorded in the appropriate revenue and expenditure categories within the LEA's financial records. The department will continue to provide the information for these calculations to support districts in properly accounting for all revenues.

4. Reporting- Public Charter Schools

- All funds received by public charter schools must be expended in accordance with the school's submitted budget and must comply with applicable state and federal laws.

5. Dispute Resolution Procedures

- New procedures have been added to the TISA Guide to address charter school disputes regarding final funding allocations. The process is summarized below:
 - **Initial Review by Charter School:** Within 5 business days of receiving final TISA allocation information from the department, a public charter school may submit a written request to its authorizing LEA identifying any suspected errors. The department (tnedu.funding@tn.gov) should be copied on any correspondence for tracking purposes. Suspected errors may include:
 1. Allocation Calculation Error: A discrepancy due to an alleged error in the final allocation calculation process.
 2. Data Error between charter school and authorizing LEA: A substantive data reporting discrepancy or error in a reporting period due to an error between charter school inputs and the authorizing LEA's system.
 3. Data error between LEA system and state data: A substantive data reporting discrepancy or error in a reporting period due to an error between data submitted by the authorizing LEA and the state's system.
 - **LEA Review and Response:** The authorizing LEA must review the flagged issue(s) and respond in writing to the charter school within 5 business days of receipt. The response must be signed by the LEA's Director of Schools and must indicate whether the LEA agrees that an error occurred.

- **Escalation to the State:** If the LEA acknowledges a calculation or data error, it may submit an LEA appeal to the department. As with other LEA appeals, these must be submitted to department within 15 business days from the issuance of final allocations and should include:
 - The original charter school's dispute submission;
 - The LEA's written response; and
 - Relevant supporting documentation or evidence.
- **State Review and Resolution:** The department will issue a written decision within 10 business days of receiving the completed appeal. If a correction is warranted, the department will coordinate with the LEA and the charter school to make the adjustment promptly.

Other Updates & Clarification

1. *Charter Fast-Growth Funding*

- Public charter schools are entitled to a proportional share of any fast-growth funding received by their authorizing LEA.
- The charter school's share is determined by dividing its total TISA funding for base, weighted, and direct allocations by the LEA's total TISA funding for those same categories.
- The fast-growth calculation will be based on current-year data applied to the prior-year TISA formula. Virtual ADM will be excluded for both the charter school and LEA, where applicable.
- The department will calculate the charter share and include it in the LEA's final fast-growth calculation. The LEA is then responsible for distributing the appropriate portion to each charter school.

Timeline: June 2025 – July 2026

Date	Events
June 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY25 Charter True-Up Data Provided*
July 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final FY26 TISA Allocations Released • Final FY25 Fast-Growth Payment made to LEAs (if applicable) • FY25 Charter Fast-Growth Distributed by LEAs (if applicable)
August 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TISA Payment 1
September 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TISA Payment 2
October 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TISA Payment 3 • FY26 Charter True-Up Data Provided
November 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TISA Payment 4
December 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TISA Payment 5 • FY26 Charter True-Up Data Provided • TISA Outcomes Payment made to LEAs, Distributed to Charter Schools
January 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TISA Payment 6
February 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TISA Payment 7 • FY26 Charter True-Up Data Provided
March 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TISA Payment 8
April 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TISA Payment 9 • FY26 Charter True-Up Data Provided
May 2026	
June 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TISA Payment (75% of final payment) 10A • FY26 Charter True-Up Data Provided**
July 2026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TISA Final Payment (True-Up) 10B • Final FY27 TISA Allocations Released

* Per State Board of Education rule, final FY25 charter true-up data will be provided within 10 calendar days of the geographic LEA’s FY25 FER approval.

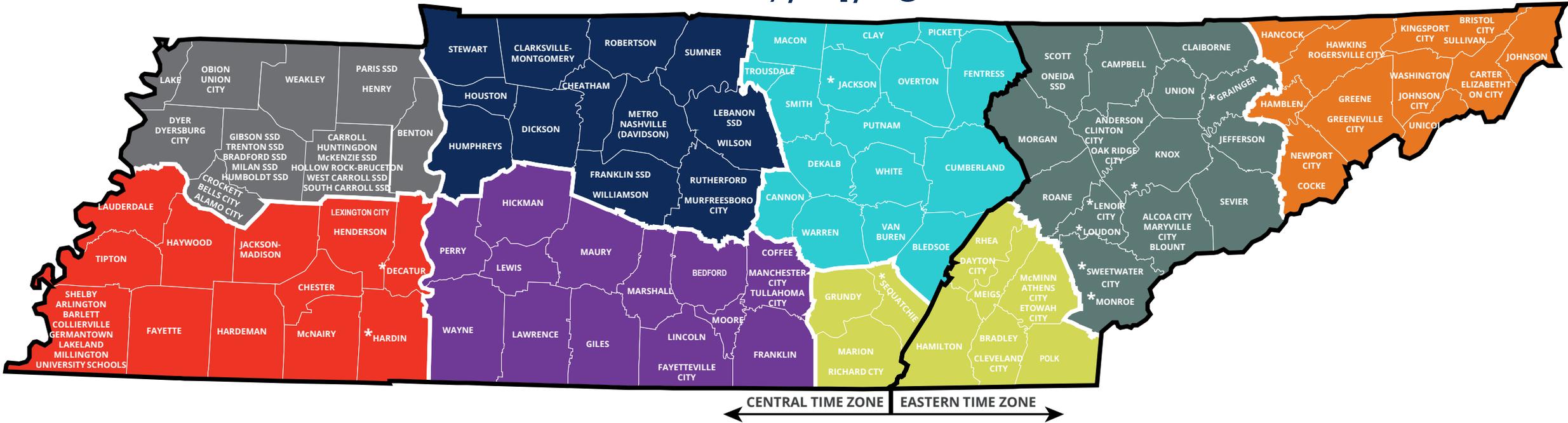
** Per State Board of Education rule, final FY26 charter true-up data will be provided within 10 calendar days of geographic LEA’s FY26 FER approval.

DTC Contact Information

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Regional Finance Consultant District Map

As of 7/14/25



Northwest	Southwest	Mid Cumberland	Upper Cumberland	South Central	Southeast	East TN	First TN
Cindy Smith	Meribeth Carpenter	Rob Mynhier	Joshua Dehnz	Bryan Clark	Taffe Bishop	Shelby Ownbey	Jill Lewis
Cindy.Smith@tn.gov	Meribeth.B.Carpenter@tn.gov	Robert.Mynhier@tn.gov	Joshua.Dehnz@tn.gov	Bryan.W.Clark@tn.gov	Taffe.Bishop@tn.gov	Shelby.Ownbey@tn.gov	Jill.Lewis@tn.gov

*District assigned to a finance consultant in a different CORE region.

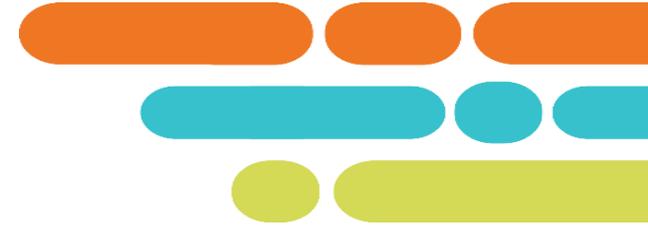
Regional Finance Consultant District Assignment

As of 7/14/2025

Northwest	Southwest	Mid Cumberland	Upper Cumberland	South Central	Southeast	East TN	First TN
Cindy Smith	Meribeth Carpenter	Rob Mynhier	Joshua Dehnz	Bryan Clark	Taffe Bishop	Shelby Ownbey	Jill Lewis
Cindy.Smith@tn.gov	Meribeth.B.Carpenter@tn.gov	Robert.Mynhier@tn.gov	Joshua.Dehnz@tn.gov	Bryan.W.Clark@tn.gov	Taffe.Bishop@tn.gov	Shelby.Ownbey@tn.gov	Jill.Lewis@tn.gov
Districts: Alamo City Bells City Benton County Bradford SSD Carroll County Crockett County Dyer County Dyersburg City Gibson County SSD Henry County Hollow Rock-Bruceton SSD Humboldt SSD Huntingdon SSD Lake County McKenzie SSD Milan SSD Obion County Paris SSD South Carroll SSD Trenton SSD Union City Weakley County West Carroll SSD	Districts: Achievement Schools Arlington SSD Bartlett SSD Chester County Collierville SSD Fayette County Germantown SSD Hardeman County Haywood County Henderson County Jackson-Madison County Lakeland SSD Lauderdale County Lexington City McNairy County Millington Shelby County Tipton County University Schools WTSD	Districts: Cheatham County Charter Schools Commission Dickson County Dept. of Children Services Dept. of Corrections Franklin SSD Houston County Humphreys County Lebanon SSD Metro-Nashville Montgomery County Murfreesboro City Robertson County Rutherford County Stewart County Sumner County TN School for Blind Williamson County Wilson County *Jackson County	Districts: Alvin York Institute Bledsoe County Cannon County Clay County Cumberland County DeKalb County Fentress County Macon County Overton County Pickett County Putnam County Smith County Trousdale County Van Buren County Warren County White County *Sequatchie County	Districts: Bedford County Coffee County Fayetteville City Franklin County Giles County Hickman County Lawrence County Lewis County Lincoln County Manchester City Marshall County Maury County Moore County Perry County Tullahoma City Wayne County *Decatur County *Hardin County	Districts: Athens City Bradley County Cleveland City Dayton City Etowah City Grundy County Hamilton County Marion County McMinn County Meigs County Polk County Rhea County Richard City *Lenoir City *Loudon County *Monroe County *Sweetwater City	Districts: Alcoa City Anderson County Blount County Campbell County Claiborne County Clinton City Jefferson County Knox County Maryville City Morgan County Oak Ridge Oneida SSD Roane County Scott County Sevier County TSDK Union County	Districts: Bristol City Carter County Cocke County Elizabethton City Greene County Greeneville City Hamblen County Hancock County Hawkins County Johnson City Johnson County Kingsport City Newport City Rogersville City Sullivan County Unicoi County Washington County *Grainger County

*Districts assigned to a finance consultant in a different CORE region.

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Which trainings for local education agencies (LEAs) are required by law?

While there are many important topics in which LEA personnel should be trained, this document only includes those trainings which are specifically mandated or encouraged by statute.

The following trainings are **mandatory** for LEAs under state law, or State Board of Education (SBE) rule or policy:

Topic	Legal Authority	Staff Included	Frequency	Training Link
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	29 C.F.R. § 1910.1030; SBE Rule 0520-01-13-.02; SBE Policy 5.300	All school personnel	Annually	
Adrenal Insufficiency	T.C.A. § 49-50-1603(b)(2)(A); SBE Rule 0520-01-13-.04	Personnel responsible for administering medication for the treatment of adrenal crisis.	Prior to being authorized to administer the medication for the treatment of adrenal crisis.	
Alternative Education (Two-Way Communication System)	T.C.A. § 49-6-3402; SBE Rule 0520-01-02-.09(10)(o)	Alternative schoolteachers and staff	LEA Discretion	
Asbestos Management	40 C.F.R. § 763.92	All maintenance and custodial staff (custodians, electricians, heating/air conditioning engineers, plumbers, etc.) who may work in a building containing asbestos.	Experienced Staff: LEA Discretion Newly Hired Staff: Within 60 Days of Hire	

Topic	Legal Authority	Staff Included	Frequency	Training Link
Automated External Defibrillator (AED) Use	T.C.A. § 49-2-122; T.C.A. § 49-6-3601; T.C.A. § 68-6-103; T.C.A. § 68-140-404	Members of the cardiac emergency response team, and teachers, administrators, or other school employees identified in the cardiac emergency response plan, and all employed and volunteer coaches.	Annually	
Bloodborne Pathogens	29 C.F.R. § 1910.1030; SBE Rule 0520-01-13-.03(4); SBE Policy 5.300	All employees	Annually	
Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	T.C.A. § 49-6-3601; T.C.A. § 68-6-103	All employed and volunteer coaches and athletic directors	Annually	
Child Abuse and Human Trafficking	T.C.A. § 37-1-408; T.C. A. § 49-6-1601	All school officials and employees working directly with students.	Annually	DCS Child Abuse Training Introduction to Human Trafficking for Tennessee Educators
Child Abuse Coordinator	T.C.A. § 49-6-1601	Child abuse coordinator and alternate child abuse coordinator	LEA Discretion	
Concealed Handguns	T.C.A. § 49-6-815	School personnel authorized by the LEA to carry a concealed handgun on school grounds.	Initial forty hours basic training in school policing as required by T.C.A. § 49-6-4217 when the authorization to carry a handgun on school grounds is issued; and A minimum of 40 hours annually of training specific to school policing that includes hands-on	

Topic	Legal Authority	Staff Included	Frequency	Training Link
			instruction with the authorizing law enforcement agency and that has been approved by the peace officer standards and training (POST) commission.	
Concussions	T.C.A. § 68-55-502	Athletic directors and school coaches (employed or volunteer)	Annually	TDH Resources and Trainings
Coordinated School Health (CSH)	SBE Policy 4.204	School administrators responsible for implementing the CSH program.	Annually	
Credit Recovery	SBE Policy 2.103	Credit recovery facilitators	LEA Discretion	
De-Escalation	T.C.A. § 49-6-819	All school personnel	Annually	De-Escalation Training
Diabetes	T.C.A. § 49-50-1602	School personnel, who volunteer to assist with the care of students with diabetes.	Annually	
English as a Second Language (ESL) Programs	SBE Rule 0520-01-19-.03	Teachers who provide direct or indirect ESL services.	Annually	
Evaluators	SBE Rule 0520-02-01-.16	Staff who conduct teacher evaluations and/or observations.	Annually	
Fire Alarm Activation Safety Procedure	T.C.A. § 49-6-807(e)	School staff and volunteers	Annually	
Glucagon Administration	T.C.A. § 49-50-1602; SBE Policy 4.205	School personnel who volunteer to administer	Annually	

Topic	Legal Authority	Staff Included	Frequency	Training Link
		glucagon		
Harassment, Intimidation, Discrimination, Bullying, and Cyber-bullying	T.C.A. § 49-6-4503	Teachers and school counselors	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of Civil Rights and Anti-Bullying Laws • Overview of Title VI • Overview of Title IX • Overview of Section 504
Heat Illness Prevention	T.C.A. § 49-6-3601	All employed and volunteer coaches who oversee or participate in outdoor training, practice, or competition	<p>Initial training is required 90 days after the start of the coach's employment or volunteer service.</p> <p>Annual training must be completed thereafter.</p> <p>Training must be approved by the Tennessee Department of Health.</p>	
Human Trafficking	T.C.A. § 49-6-3004(c)(1)	All school personnel working directly with students	Every three years	
Isolation and Restraint of Special Education Students	T.C.A. § 49-10-1304; SBE Rule 0520-01-09-.23(2)(c); and 0520-01-09-.23(4)(b)	LEA Discretion	LEA Discretion	
Public Charter School Annual Board Training Course	T.C.A. § 49-13-111	Charter School Governing Body	Annually Training must be approved by SBE.	
School Board Personnel	T.C.A. § 49-2-2001; T.C.A. § 49-2-202; SBE Rule 0520-01-02-.11	School Board Members	Annually Seven hours for all school board members, and an additional 14-hour orientation for	

Topic	Legal Authority	Staff Included	Frequency	Training Link
			newly elected members during first year in office. The training courses must be approved by the state board of education.	
School Resource Officers (SROs)	T.C.A. § 49-6-4217	School Resource Officers	Forty hours of basic training in school policing within twelve (12) months of assignment to a school. Every year thereafter, a minimum of 16) hours of training specific to school policing that has been approved by the POST commission.	
School Safety for Substitute Teachers	T.C.A. § 49-2-203(a)(14)	Substitute Teachers	Annually	
School Security Act	T.C.A. § 49-6-4212	School principals	LEA Discretion	
School Transportation Management	T.C.A. § 49-6-2116	Transportation supervisors	Upon being appointed and a minimum of four hours annually thereafter. Must include procedures concerning persons improperly on school buses pursuant to T.C.A. § 49-6-2008.	
School Safety Training Pursuant to Schools Against Violence in Education (SAVE) Act	T.C.A. § 49-6-805	All school personnel and students	Annually	

Topic	Legal Authority	Staff Included	Frequency	Training Link
Search of Lockers, Vehicles, and Other Property	Chapter 244 of the Public Acts of 2025	School administrators	Department of Education developed training must be completed prior to conducting a search.	Training Link Coming Soon!
Seizure (Administration of Glucagons & Anti-Seizure Medications)	T.C.A. § 49-50-1602(g); SBE Rule 0520-01-13-.03	School personnel who administer anti-seizure medications	Annually	
Seizure Safety & First Aid	Chapter 165 of the Public Acts of 2025	At least one full-time employee, other than the school nurse, at each school. The training required to assist in the administration of anti-seizure medications (T.C.A. § 49-50-1602(g)), satisfies this training if it also, includes training in seizure safety and first aid.	Annually	
Standards for School Nutrition Program Employees	42 U.S.C. § 1776(g)	School nutrition program employees	Annually	
Sudden Cardiac Arrest	T.C.A. § 49-6-3601; T.C.A. § 68-6-103	All employed and volunteer coaches and athletic directors	Annually	
Suicide Prevention	T.C.A. § 49-6-1901; T.C.A. § 49-6-3004	All school personnel	Annually Minimum of two hours for teachers and principals	
Teacher Code of Ethics	T.C.A. § 49-5-1007	Teachers	Annually	Teacher Code of Ethics Training
Threat Assessment Team	T.C.A. § 49-6-2701	LEA threat assessment team members	LEA Discretion	

Topic	Legal Authority	Staff Included	Frequency	Training Link
Title IX and Sexual Harassment	34 C.F.R. § 106.45	Title IX coordinators, investigators, and decision makers; All school personnel in LEA's discretion.	LEA Discretion	
Transportation of Special Education Students	45 C.F.R. 1303.72(d); SBE Rule 0520-01-09-.05(2)(e)(4)	Any person employed as a driver.	Prior to transporting any enrolled child and receives refresher training each year	

The following trainings are **encouraged** under state law:

Topic	Legal Authority	Staff Included	Frequency
Allergy Response – Management of Students with Life Threatening Food Allergies	T.C.A. § 49-50-1602(f)	School Personnel	LEA Discretion
Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) and Hyperactivity	T.C.A. § 49-1-215	Teachers	LEA Discretion
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	T.C.A. § 49-1-230	Teachers	LEA Discretion
AEDs	T.C.A. § 49-2-122	School bus drivers	LEA Discretion
Asthma	T.C.A. § 49-1-223	Teachers and athletic coaches	LEA Discretion
Behavioral and Emotional Disorders Prevention and Intervention Strategies	T.C.A. § 49-6-3004	Teachers, principals, and other school personnel, and, to the extent possible, school board members	Two in-service training days
Emergency First Aid	T.C.A. § 49-5-414	Teachers and other personnel who have expressed interest and volunteer school personnel	Up to 6 ½ hours annually
Physical Conditional and Use of Training Equipment	T.C.A. § 49-6-3601	All employed and volunteer coaches	Annually

The following trainings are **contingent** under state law or State Board of Education rule if certain factors are met:

Topic	Legal Authority	Staff Included	Frequency
Opioid Antagonist	T.C.A. § 49-50-1604; SBE Policy 4.205	School nurses and other school personnel (if the LEA maintains an opioid antagonist)	LEA Discretion
Student Drug Testing	T.C.A. § 49-6-4213	Principals and teachers (if the LEA adopts a drug testing policy)	LEA Discretion

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Required Signage for Tennessee Public School Campuses

Mandatory

The following signs are **mandatory** for local education agencies (LEAs) to display under state law, federal law, or State Board of Education rule or policy.

Sign/Topic	Legal Authority	Requirements	Location
Accessibility Accommodation	28 C.F.R. part 26, Appendix B, 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design Section 216	Signage that indicates accessible entrances, restrooms, and other facilities must be installed where applicable.	Where applicable.
Child Abuse Reporting	Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-6-304	Provide the toll-free telephone number (in bold print) operated by the Department of Children’s Services to receive reports of child abuse or neglect. It should be in a format and language that is clear, simple, and understandable to students. It must include instructions to students to call 911 for emergencies and provide directions for accessing the Department of Children’s Services website for more information on reporting abuse, neglect, and exploitation. The sign must be at least 8.5” x 11” or larger and be in large print.	Clearly visible, high-traffic location that is readily accessible to students. The sign must be placed at eye level to the students for easy viewing.
Fire Safety	Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-120-101	Clearly mark all exits and fire alarm pull stations.	Emergency exit routes and fire alarm locations.
No Smoking	Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-1805	Provide notice that smoking is prohibited on school property.	Clearly and conspicuously at all entrances to the school property.
School Bus Notice	Tenn Code Ann. § 49-6-2008(e)	Provide notice that no person shall enter onto school buses except students assigned to that bus or school, the staff of the	In a conspicuous place on each school bus.

Sign/Topic	Legal Authority	Requirements	Location
		school, parents of students, and other persons with lawful and valid business on the bus or school premises. Notice must include appropriate contact information in case of an issue on the school bus.	
School Zone	Tenn Code Ann. § 55-8-214	Inform drivers as to the dropping off or picking up of students at the approaching school zone. All regulatory and warning signs relating to the dropping off or picking up of students must comply with the manual on uniform traffic control devices (MUTCD).	In advance of the marked school zone.
Visitor Code of Conduct	Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-6-4003(d)(3)	Provide notice of the visitor code of conduct, along with a contact phone number for questions.	Prominently at each school entrance.
Weapons on School Property	Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-1309(d)	Display a 6" x 14" sign stating: FELONY. STATE LAW PRESCRIBES A MAXIMUM PENALTY OF SIX (6) YEARS IMPRISONMENT AND A FINE NOT TO EXCEED THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$3,000) FOR CARRYING WEAPONS ON SCHOOL PROPERTY.	Prominent locations about the school; including, but not limited to, sports arenas, gymnasiums, stadiums, and cafeterias.

The following signs are **mandatory** for LEAs to display to **employees** under state law, federal law, or State Board of Education rule or policy. A Spanish version must also be displayed if the LEA has Spanish-speaking employees. The current version of these signs are on the [Department of Labor & Workforce Development's Required Posters website](#).

Sign/ Topic	Legal Authority	Requirement	Location
Discrimination in Employment	Tennessee Human Rights Act, codified at Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 4-21-101-4-21-1004	Advise employees it is illegal to discriminate against any person based on race, color, creed, religion, sex, age disability, or national origin.	Prominent place where employees have access such as a break room or time-clock area.

Sign/ Topic	Legal Authority	Requirement	Location
Minimum Wage and Employee Rights Under the Fair Labor and Standards Act	29 C.F.R. § 516.4	Advise employees about their rights regarding minimum wage, overtime time, child labor laws, and other employment standards outlined in the Fair Labor Standards Act.	Prominent place where employees have access such as a break room or time-clock area.
Job Safety and Health: "It's the Law" Poster	Occupational Safety and Health Administration 29 U.S.C. § 657(c); 29 C.F.R. § 1903.2	Provides short description of employees' occupations rights and requirements of employers.	The OSHA poster must be displayed in a conspicuous place where employees can see it. Copies of the poster shall be at least 8 1/2 by 14 inches with at least 10-point type.
Employee Rights and Responsibilities Under the Family and Medical Leave Act	Wage and Hour Division 29 C.F.R. §§ 825.300,	Access to information regarding the Family and Medical Leave Act and procedures for filing complaints of violations of the Act.	The poster must be posted prominently where it can be readily seen by employees and applicants for employment.
Know Your Rights	Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs Executive Order 11246, as amended; Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; 38 U.S.C. 4212 of the Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as amended; 41 C.F.R. §§ 60-1.4; 60-741.5(a); 60-300.5(a)9	Summarizes the federal laws prohibiting job discrimination and explains how employees or applicants can file a complaint if they believe they have experienced discrimination and must be posted by federal contractors at their worksites.	Display copies of the "Know Your Rights" poster and Pay Transparency Nondiscrimination provision in conspicuous places available to employees, applicants for employment, and send to representatives of labor organizations with which there is a collective bargaining agreement.
Pay Transparency Nondiscrimination Provisions	41 C.F.R. § 60-1.35(c) 41 C.F.R. §§ 60-1.4; 60-741.5(a); 60-300.5(a)	Short description of employees right to pay transparency.	Post copies of the poster, supplement, and provision in conspicuous places available to

Sign/ Topic	Legal Authority	Requirement	Location
			employees, applicants for employment, and send to representatives of labor organizations with which there is a collective bargaining agreement.
Your Rights Under USERRA	Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA) 38 U.S.C. § 4334	Explains protections for service members' reemployment rights when returning from a period of service in the uniformed services, including those called up from the reserves or National Guard, and prohibits employer discrimination based on military service or obligation.	Employers may provide the notice by posting it where employee notices are customarily placed.

Recommended

The following signs are **recommended** for LEAs to display under state law, federal law, or State Board of Education rule or policy.

Sign/ Topic	Legal Authority	Recommendation	Location
School Safety Zones	Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-2-116	Mark school safety zones that extend 500 feet from school property or within the area bounded by a divided federal highway, whichever is less, and provide notice that the delivery or sale of a controlled substance or controlled substance analogue to a minor in the school safety zone may subject the offender to an enhanced punishment.	Visible manner on or near each school.

Sign/ Topic	Legal Authority	Recommendation	Location
Speed Limits on School Grounds and Parking Lots	Tenn. Code Ann. § 49-6-4218	Prohibit any person from driving at a rate of speed more than ten miles per hour.	School grounds and parking lots.

Free Access to Special Education Resources for All Districts



<https://www.specialedconnection.com/>

Online resource for guidance on special education policy and legal developments.



<https://tndoe-ds.lrp.com/login/index.php>

Online self-paced e-courses for educators on a variety of special education topics.

Charter State Agencies

In Tennessee, there are three state agencies that work with charter sponsors, operators, and authorizers. Each agency serves a different function but work collaboratively to provide support and oversight.



 <p>Charter School Rules and Policies</p>	<p>Supports charter schools and charter authorizers in the implementation of rules and policies</p>	<p>Sets rules and policies for K-12 public education, including charter schools and charter authorizers</p>	<p>Sets rules and policies for the charter school appeals processes</p>
 <p>Charter School Applications <i>(New Start, Amendment, Renewal)</i></p>	<p>Maintains record of charter authorizer decisions for charter school applications</p>	<p>Develops and publishes charter school applications</p>	<p>Appellate body responsible for hearing appeals of charter authorizer decisions on charter school applications; may also receive applications directly in specific instances outlined in law</p>
 <p>Charter School Authorizing</p>	<p>Does not authorize charter schools</p>	<p>Does not authorize charter schools</p>	<p>Can authorize charter schools upon appeal and in specific instances outlined in law</p>
 <p>Charter Oversight and Accountability</p>	<p>Monitors state reporting requirements for charter schools</p>	<p>Ensures the effective operation of charter authorizers and evaluates authorizer quality</p>	<p>Oversees and evaluates the charter schools it authorizes</p>

What is Diabetes?

Diabetes occurs when the body has trouble using sugar (glucose) for energy. The body needs insulin to help move sugar from the foods we eat into our cells. If sugar **cannot** get into the cells, it builds up in the blood and damages the body.

What is Type 1 Diabetes?

An autoimmune disease in which the body stops making insulin or makes very little insulin. Type 1 diabetes can't be prevented and must be treated with insulin every day. Family history is an important risk factor.

What Are the Stages of Type 1 Diabetes?

Type 1 diabetes develops in three stages.

- **Stage 1:** No symptoms are present, blood sugar is normal
- **Stage 2:** No symptoms are present, blood sugar is changing, and is difficult to regulate
- **Stage 3:** Symptoms appear, blood sugar is high, insulin dependence begins

What Are the Warning Signs of Type 1 Diabetes?

Frequent urination, increased thirst and dry mouth, increased appetite (feeling very hungry), sudden vision changes, drowsiness/tiredness, fruity odor on breath, unexplained weight loss.

The onset of symptoms can be sudden, especially in young children.

What is Screening for Type 1 Diabetes?

Screening for type 1 diabetes means getting tested before symptoms are present and might include a blood test that checks for markers called autoantibodies or a blood test that measures the level of sugar in the blood. Screening for autoantibodies can identify type 1 diabetes early (before insulin is required), and may be able to delay the onset of symptoms by starting care sooner.

What is Type 2 Diabetes?

A disease in which the body produces insulin, but either doesn't produce enough or can't use it effectively. This type is more common in adults, but more children and teens are developing diabetes than in the past. It's often linked to risk factors like being an unhealthy weight or being inactive, but certain ethnic backgrounds and family history may also increase risk.

What Can You do to Help Prevent Type 2 Diabetes?



Eat Healthy



Be Active



Control Weight

What is Prediabetes?

Before people develop type 2 diabetes, they almost always have prediabetes, where their blood glucose is higher than normal but not as high as if they had diabetes. Prediabetes can lead to type 2 diabetes. Your primary care provider can recommend steps that can often stop or slow down the progression of prediabetes.

Darkened skin patches (acanthosis nigricans) can be an early visible sign of prediabetes or type 2 diabetes, and recognizing it early could help delay or prevent progression of the disease.

What Are the Warning Signs of Type 2 Diabetes?

Frequent urination, increased thirst, increased appetite (feeling very hungry), exhaustion (very tired), blurry vision, cuts/bruises that are slow to heal, tingling/pain/numbness in the hands/feet.

What is Screening for Type 2 Diabetes?

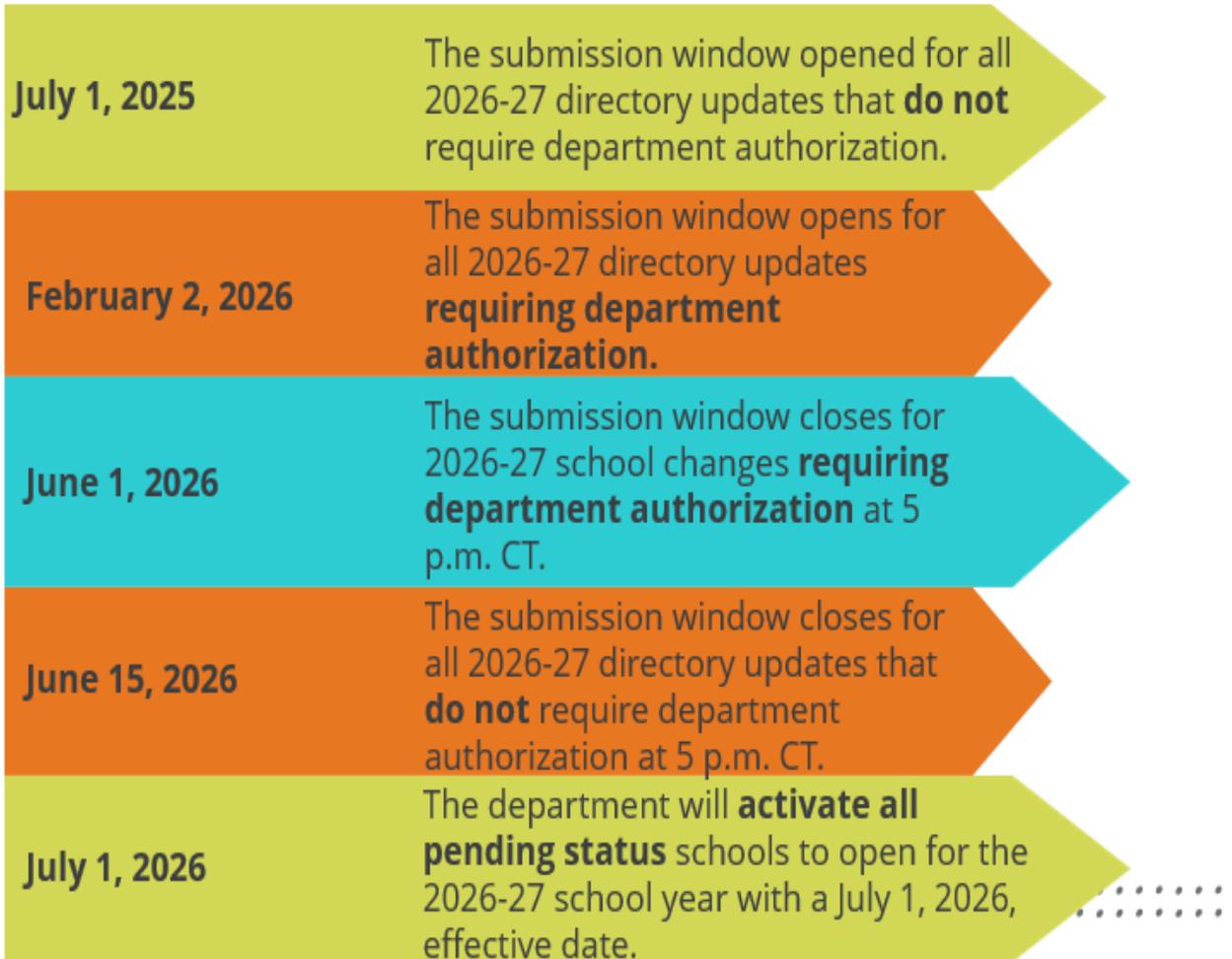
Type 2 diabetes screening often includes a blood test that measures the level of sugar in the blood. The same test can be used to check for prediabetes. Screening can detect prediabetes or diabetes earlier, before warning signs develop, and may reduce the risk of life-threatening complications and hospitalization.

What if my child has warning signs or tests positive?

Visit your child's primary care provider right away if your child displays warning signs. Ask if additional tests or screenings are appropriate based on warning signs or risk factors. If your child is diagnosed with diabetes, work with your child's primary care provider to develop a treatment plan. Early care can help prevent serious illness.

For more information: [diabetes.org](https://www.diabetes.org) • [breakthrough1d.org](https://www.breakthrough1d.org)

2026 School Directory Change Timeline



Tennessee Technical Assistance Network (TN-TAN)

provides school districts, administrators, educators, and families access to free high-quality training, resources, and supports designed to improve outcomes for students with disabilities, ages 3-22. See below for more information about our areas of support.

[TN-TAN website](#)

Intensive Behavior

TRIAD at Vanderbilt University Medical Center provides technical assistance for complex behavior support needs and associated training. Supports include direct instruction for staff on behavior assessment and intervention implementation, as well as ongoing coaching to help students engage within their least restrictive environments.

RTI²-A+RTI²-B

Tennessee Tiered Supports Center assists districts and schools as they build and implement an aligned student support system. The center provides training, coaching, and resources for building an aligned framework for tiered academic and behavioral supports.

Assistive Technology

The Assistive Technology Project (ATP) assists districts and staff in building capacity to provide assistive technology supports for students with disabilities. Supports include strategic action planning, professional development, direct coaching for staff, and access to AT equipment-lending libraries for assessment trials.

Autism

TRIAD at Vanderbilt University Medical Center provides training, consultation, and coaching services designed to support educators in their classrooms and develop school and system-wide supports to address needs specific to students with autism spectrum disorder (ASD).

Secondary Transition

Transition Tennessee provides a range of services to transition stakeholders to improve in-school and post-school outcomes for transition-aged students (14-22) with disabilities. Supports include tiered technical assistance for in-school transition stakeholders and resources and services specific to educator and family needs.

Family Engagement

The Arc Tennessee partners with schools and caregivers of students with disabilities. Family Engagement provides educator training and technical assistance to schools, integrates family supports into existing school networks and strategic plans, and connects families to available services and family-friendly special education resources in order to ensure a successful school experience.