

# Funding Structures to Support Personalized Learning

Across the nation, state and local education entities utilize various tactics to provide funding for personalized learning. These examples outline some of the more innovative approaches to accomplish this.

## MAXIMIZING MONEY AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

In Kentucky, school districts have taken [various approaches](#) to fund less traditional school programs and maximize local dollars. [Regional Education Cooperatives](#) can support districts who want to maximize their purchasing power. [Fayette County Public Schools](#) partnered with [Edunomics](#) to learn more about how they're spending money. [Allen County Schools](#) hired a grant writer who helped generate \$13.2 million in her first two years.

## CATEGORICAL/GRANT FUNDS

In Missouri, the state offers a [competency-based education grant program](#). Districts apply for grants to support local [competency-based education programming](#) to “offer students flexible opportunities to progress, demonstrate mastery, and earn course credit; provide individual learning options; assess proficiency based on attainment of critical knowledge and skills; and assess mastery through performance tasks.” The grant program was enacted in 2022 with the passage of [Senate Bill 681](#).

## STATE FUNDING FORMULA

In Utah, schools choose between [learner-validated](#) and attendance-validated funding models. Learner-validated funding exists for programs where students receive instruction through an online learning program, a blended learning program or a personalized, competency-based learning program. The local education agency (LEA) must adopt a learner-validated enrollment measurement and document student enrollment status based on this policy to use the learner-validated enrollment measure. The administrative rule outlines potential methods of measuring learner-validated enrollment that LEAs can use.

## FEDERAL DOLLARS

[States can leverage](#) Title I, Title II and Title IV dollars to support innovative approaches that provide more personalization to students. While there are restrictions on the amount states can set aside, a range of acceptable uses of funds can provide more personalized approaches to education. For example, states can use Title I, Part A funds to support students at schools identified for improvement to enroll in courses outside of the school and/or obtain postsecondary credit. As another example, three percent of Title II, Part A funds can be used to help schools create personalized learning environments.

