

**Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) to Assist U.S. Department of Education (ED) Grantees  
to Appropriately Use Federal Funds for Food, Conferences, and Meetings<sup>1</sup>**  
August 2024

**Using Federal ED Grant (Discretionary and Formula) Funds for Food**

- 1. May a grantee use its U.S. Department of Education (ED) grant funds for food, beverages, or snacks at an event related to its grant?**

All grant expenditures, including those for food, beverages, or snacks, must be reasonable, necessary, allocable to the grant, and allowable. (Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance)*)

- Whether the cost represents a deviation from the recipient or grantee’s established written policies and procedures for incurring (2 CFR § 200.404).

Please note that, in addition to determining whether the costs are necessary and reasonable, State grantees also must determine whether the same costs are allowable under State law for the use of State funds. Under 2 CFR § 200.302(a), States are required to expend and account for Federal funds in accordance with State laws and procedures for expending and accounting for their own State funds. In other words, if State laws or procedures would not permit the use of State funds for conferences or meals, then State grantees may not use their Federal grant funds to pay those costs either.

**2. Are there examples of when food costs might be considered reasonable and necessary to the performance of a particular grant?**

The question of whether a food cost is reasonable and necessary to the performance of a grant will depend on the ED grant, including any program-specific rules or requirements that may apply to that grant, as well as the unique circumstances of the food cost. The following are some examples of situations when a food cost might be considered reasonable and necessary:

- Food costs at a family engagement event: For some ED programs, family engagement is a critical part of the purpose of the program or of the success of a project. In such a program, if a family meeting would occur during a typical mealtime, or if the grantee has evidence that attendance at the event would be affected by the absence of food or snacks, the grantee may be able to justify that is reasonable and necessary to provide light refreshments or meals to participants.
- Food costs for a working lunch at a day-long meeting: A grantee may find that one critical component of its grant activities is hosting an onsite day-long training for professionals working in a field that is a central focus of the grant. If the grantee is able to demonstrate that the lunchtime session is necessary to achieve the goals of the project, attendance at the lunchtime session is necessary to achieve full participation by attendees, and the business carried out at the lunchtime session could not be carried out at another reasonable time, the grantee may be able to justify that it is reasonable and necessary to provide meals or a snack to attendees.
- Light refreshments at a series of regular after-hours meetings: A grantee may find that an important part of its grant activities is hosting meetings after the traditional working day so that professionals from within the field but across different employers have an opportunity to collaborate on focused topics. If the grantee can demonstrate that the sessions have planned agendas that are central to the grant, that engaging this group of people is necessary Tw ( , and.002 Tw (i

time spent on grant activities and less time needed for breaks during the sessions, the grantee may be able to justify that is reasonable and necessary to provide light snacks to participants.

If an ED grantee has questions about a specific food cost, they should contact their ED program officer.

**3. What are examples of situations when costs for food would not be considered reasonable and necessary?**

There are some situations when food costs would not be considered reasonable and necessary to a grant or would otherwise be unallowable under the *Uniform Guidance* found at 2 CFR part 200.

- Food costs at networking sessions: In nearly all cases, using grant funds to osts would

Examples of technical information include, but are not limited to, the following, each of which must be related to implementing the program or project funded by the grant:

- Specific programmatic, administrative, or fiscal accountability requirements;
- Best practices in a particular field;
- Theoretical, empirical, or methodological advances in a particular field;
- Effective methods of training or professional development; and
- Effective grant management and accountability.

**6. What factors should a grantee consider when deciding whether to host a meeting or conference?**

Grantees should consider whether a face-to-face meeting or conference is the most effective or efficient way to achieve the desired result and whether there are alternatives, such as webinars or video conferences, that would be equally or similarly effective and more efficient in terms of time and costs than a face-to-face meeting. In addition, grantees should consider how the meeting or conference will be perceived by the public; for example, will the meeting or conference be perceived as a good use of taxpayer dollars?

**7. Are there conflict-of-interest rules that grantees should follow when selecting vendors, such as logistics contractors, to help with a meeting or conference?**

As specified in 2 CFR § 200.317, States and Indian Tribes<sup>3</sup> must comply with their own procurement policies and procedures, including any policies or procedures for ensuring that there are no conflicts of interest in the procurement process. In addition to its own policies and procedures, a State or Indian Tribe must also comply with the following procurement standards: 2 CFR §§ 200.321, 200.322, 200.323, and 200.327. If a State or Indian Tribe does not have its own procurement policies and procedures, it must follow the procurement standards in 2 CFR §§ 200.318 through 200.327.

Other grantees must follow procurement procedures that are consistent with their State, local, or Tribal laws and regulations, as appropriate, and that are also consistent with 2 CFR §§ 200.318 through 200.327, including the minimum requirements in 2 CFR § 200.318 related to conflict of interest rules.

The contents of this (insert type of publication; e.g., book, report, film) were developed under a grant from the Department of Education. However, those contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.

**Please note that if a grantee charges a fee for attendance at a particular meeting or conference paid for with Federal grant funds, any income generated must be treated as program income under 2 CFR § 200.307 or specific program regulations addressing program income.**

**9. When a grantee is hosting a meeting or conference, may the grantee use Federal grant funds to pay for food, beverages, or snacks?**

As detailed in questions #1-3 above, in general there is a need to substantiate with specificity the rationale for why paying for food and beverages with Department funds is necessary to meet the goals and objectives of a grant, but there may be circumstances when providing food or beverages at a conference is reasonable and necessary to achieve the purpose of the grant. Please see those questions for information about requirements and considerations related to food costs.

**10. May a grantee contract with a hotel under which Federal grant funds will be used to provide meals, snacks, and beverages as part of the cost for meeting rooms and other allowable conference-related costs?**

Federal grant funds may only be used for expenses that are reasonable and necessary. In planning a conference or meeting and negotiating with vendors for meeting space and other relevant goods and services, grantees may only pay for allowable costs. The fact that food and beverages are embedded in a contract for meeting space does not mean that the food and beverages are being provided at no cost to the grantee. Therefore, if the food and beverage cost is not an allowable cost, and a hotel vendor embeds food and beverage costs into a hotel contract for meeting space, the grantee should work with the hotel to have the food and beverage costs identified and removed from the contract, and have the price for the meeting space appropriately adjusted.

**11. What if a hotel or other venue provides “complimentary” beverages (e.g., coffee, tea) and there is no charge to the grantee hosting the meeting?**

The grantee has an obligation, under these circumstances, to confirm that the beverages are truly complimentary and will not be reflected as a charge to the grant in another area. For example, many hotels provide complimentary beverages to all guests who attend a meeting at their facility without reflecting the costs of those beverages in other items that their guests or, in this case, the grantee purchases. As noted above, it would not be acceptable for a vendor to embed the cost of beverages in other costs, such as meeting space, without those costs being separately allowable.

**12. May indirect cost funds be used to pay for food and beverages?**

No. The cost of food and beverages, which are related to meetings that are easily associated with a specific cost and grant objectives, are more appropriately treated as direct costs rather than indirect costs. As noted above, Federal grant funds cannot be used to pay for food and beverages unless doing so is reasonable and necessary.

**13. May**

Grantees may use Federal grant funds for travel expenses only to the extent such costs are reasonable

discussions could easily cross—or appear to cross—the thin line to prohibited lobbying activities. For example, a discussion about the challenges a grantee faces with respect to requirements governing matching funds could easily expand to a discussion about the need for more appropriated funds or legislative changes, which would constitute prohibited lobbying activities. Given that Congress frequently considers the reauthorization of ED programs, a grantee’s interactions with members of Congress on such topics could meet the definition of lobbying, which is prohibited. In that case, the costs associated with those interactions could not be supported with Federal funds.

**21. What are the consequences of using Federal grant funds on unallowable expenses?**

ED may seek to recover any Federal