

Federal Education Funding Sources For Career Key	Purpose	Audience
<p>TITLE I, Part A Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies</p> <p>\$15.8 billion (2019)</p>	<p>The goal of this program is to provide financial assistance to LEAs and schools with high numbers or percentages of children from low-income households to help ensure all children meet state academic standards. Funds are allocated through 4 statutory formulas based primarily on census poverty records. Unless a participating school is operating a school-wide program (available to schools where children from low-income families make up at least 40% of enrollment), the school must focus services on children who are failing or most at risk of failing to meet state academic standards. A "proportionate share" of funds must be available to eligible children enrolled in private schools.</p>	<p>SEAs, LEAs, schools (public and private), students receive funding by formula involving poverty and population. Eligible schools enrolling >40% of children from low income families eligible to use funds for schoolwide programs. Eligible schools enrolling <40% or that decline school-wide programs can offer targeted assistance to individual students.</p>
<p>TITLE II, Part A Supporting Effective Instruction</p> <p>\$2.1 billion</p>	<p>The purpose of this program is to increase academic achievement by improving teacher and principal quality. This is done by increasing the number of highly qualified teachers, principals and assistant principals in classrooms/schools through professional development, support for new teachers and other like activities.</p>	<p>Main Audience: teachers, principals, and other "school leaders" Secondary Audience: all students benefit from highly qualified teachers and principals through increased academic achievement</p>
<p>TITLE III, Part A English Learners & Immigrant Ed</p> <p>\$737 million</p>	<p>The overarching purpose is to ensure that English learner (EL) students, including immigrant children and youth, attain English language proficiency and meet the same challenging state academic standards that other students are expected to meet.</p> <p>LEAs must use Title III funds to supplement state language instruction educational programs, designed to assist EL students' achievement goals. The state educational agency (SEA), LEAs, and schools are accountable for increasing the English proficiency and core academic content knowledge of EL students.</p>	<p>LEAs—which include school districts, county offices of education, and direct-funded charter schools—that enrolled one or more EL and/or immigrant students during the previous fiscal year are eligible. In the case of immigrant education funds, the LEA must also meet the enrollment criteria for eligible immigrant students.</p>
<p>TITLE IV, Part B 21st Century Community Learning Centers</p> <p>\$1.2 billion</p>	<p>This program supports the creation of community learning centers that provide academic enrichment opportunities during non-school hours for children, particularly students who attend high-poverty and low-performing schools. The program helps students meet state and local student standards in core academic subjects, such as reading and math; offers students a broad array of enrichment activities that can complement their regular academic programs; and offers literacy and other educational services to the families of participating children.</p>	<p>Students who are low performing in math & science, students who need tutoring, after school programs for students who need somewhere safe to go, after-school programs for EL students, Programs that promote parental involvement and family literacy, programs that provide assistance to delinquent students, Drug and violence prevention programs, Counseling programs, etc.</p>
<p>IDEA, Part C Special Education</p> <p>\$13.4 billion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them a free appropriate public education that emphasizes special education and related services designed to meet their unique needs and prepare them for further education, employment, independent living; To ensure that the rights of children with disabilities and parents of such children are protected; To assist States, localities, educational service agencies, and Federal agencies to provide for the education of all children with disabilities; To ensure that educators and parents have the necessary tools to improve educational results for children with disabilities by supporting system improvement activities; coordinated research and personnel preparation; coordinated technical assistance, dissemination, and support; and technology development and media services; To assess, and ensure the effectiveness of, efforts to educate children with disabilities. 	<p>The IDEA governs how states and public agencies provide early intervention, special education, and related services to more than 6.5 million eligible infants, toddlers, children, and youth with disabilities. Formula grants are awarded to states annually to support early-intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families, preschool children ages three through five, and special education for children and youth with disabilities. Formula grants for school-age children go to States and districts, which must follow a specific set of rules regarding the education of children with disabilities. Because IDEA is considered a civil rights law, education must be provided to students as detailed in the law regardless of the amount of federal funds received.</p>