

The Education Budget for Fiscal Year 2009 was approved on March 11, 2009, and the American Recovery and Relief Act (ARRA) was signed on February 17, 2009. We have identified additional ARRA funding in this guide as separate **+ARRA** line items.

Education MarketView is MDR's on-demand sales and marketing tool that tracks state and federal grant opportunities and awards. ➔ indicates programs currently tracked in the **MarketView** database.

Any increase/decrease of 1% or less is considered NC (no change).

Adult Education and Family Literacy Act

Funding (In Millions)	
2008	\$567
2009	\$567
Increase/Decrease	NC

This program provides formula grants to states for adult basic and secondary education and English as a second language (ESL). Programs are designed to help adults achieve their GED and obtain basic skills needed to attain employment and functionally contribute to society. Programs also integrate literacy projects designed to provide childhood education for children and literacy training for parents.

<http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ovae/pi/AdultEd/index.html>

Charter Schools

Funding (In Millions)	
2008	\$211
2009	\$216
Increase/Decrease	2%

This program provides funding for the design and implementation of public charter schools. Increased emphasis is being placed on the success and accountability of these schools. Grants are provided on a competitive basis to states with charter school laws; states, in turn, make subgrants to authorized entities. Funds may be used for activities, such as purchasing equipment, materials, supplies, or dissemination of information about the charter school or the evaluation of their effectiveness.

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/charter/index.html>

Early Reading First

Funding (In Millions)	
2008	\$113
2009	\$113
Increase/Decrease	NC

This competitive grant program seeks to enhance reading readiness for children in high poverty areas and areas where a high number of students are not reading at grade level. It is aimed at 3- to 5-year-olds to help them prepare to learn to read.

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/earlyreading/index.html>

➔ Education Technology State Grant

Funding (In Millions)	
2008	\$268
2009	\$270
Increase/Decrease	1%
+ARRA	\$650

The primary goal of the Ed-Tech program is to improve student academic achievement through the use of technology in schools. It is also designed to assist students in crossing the digital divide by ensuring that every student is technologically literate by the end of eighth grade and to encourage the effective integration of technology with teacher training and curriculum development to establish successful research-based instructional methods. States may retain up to 5% of their allocations for state-level activities, and they must distribute one half of the remainder by formula to eligible local educational agencies and the other half competitively to eligible local entities.

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/edtech/index.html>

Federally Funded Education Programs

Enhanced Assessment Grants

Funding (In Millions)		This program provides support to assist the states in developing the assessments required under <i>No Child Left Behind</i> (NCLB) legislation. States may use their formula funds to pay the costs of the development of additional standards and assessments required by the law. They may also use the funds to administer the tests and other accountability measures.
2008	\$409	
2009	\$411	
Increase/Decrease	NC	

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/eag/index.html>

➔ Even Start Family Literacy

Funding (In Millions)		Even Start is an education program for the nation's low-income families that is designed to improve the academic achievement of young children and their parents, especially in the area of reading. Even Start offers promise for helping to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and low literacy in the nation by combining four core components which make up family literacy: early childhood education, adult literacy, parenting education, and interactive literacy activities between parents and their children.
2008	\$66	
2009	\$66	
Increase/Decrease	NC	

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/evenstartformula/index.html>

➔ Foreign Language Assistance

Funding (In Millions)		This program provides grants to establish, improve, or expand innovative foreign language programs for elementary and secondary school students. In awarding grants under this program, the Secretary of Education supports projects that: (1) show the promise of being continued beyond their project period and (2) demonstrate approaches that can be disseminated and duplicated by other districts.
2008	\$26	
2009	\$26	
Increase/Decrease	NC	

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/flapsea/index.html>

Head Start (Health and Human Services)

Funding (In Millions)		Head Start grantees are public agencies, school districts, or nonprofit groups. Head Start serves children ages 3 to 5 from low-income families. Early Head Start serves low-income pregnant women and families with toddlers or infants. The Head Start program provides an array of social and educational services designed to equip young children and their parents with the skills they need to better transition into and experience success in school.
2008	\$6,878	
2009	\$7,113	
Increase/Decrease	3%	
+AARA	\$1,000	

<http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc>

➔ Homeless Education Assistance Act (McKinney-Vento Act, Title X, Part C)

Funding (In Millions)		The McKinney-Vento program is designed to address the problems that homeless children and youth have faced in enrolling, attending, and succeeding in school. Eligible uses of the grant include tutoring, supplemental services, professional development, developmentally appropriate early childhood education programs, and school supplies.
2008	\$64	
2009	\$65	
Increase/Decrease	NC	
+AARA	\$70	

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/homeless/index.html>

Federally Funded Education Programs

Impact Aid

	Funding (In Millions)
2008	\$1,241
2009	\$1,266
Increase/Decrease	2%

The Impact Aid program provides payments to local districts that have a large number of pupils whose parents work on or who live on federal property, such as a military base. Funds offset the loss in local property taxes that usually are the major source for school funding. Funds are also available to help meet the added cost of educating those federally connected children with disabilities. Funds typically become part of a district's general fund account and are used for basic expenses, such as teacher salaries, books, and supplies. Private schools are not eligible to receive Impact Aid funds.

<http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/impactaid/index.html>

➔ Improving Teacher Quality

	Funding (In Millions)
2008	\$2,935
2009	\$2,948
Increase/Decrease	NC

The *No Child Left Behind Act of 2001* consolidated the Class-Size Reduction and Eisenhower Professional Development Programs into a single, flexible formula grant for improving teacher and principal quality. The money can be used for a variety of purposes, such as hiring teachers to limit class sizes, providing professional development, and funding initiatives to retain highly qualified teachers.

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/teacherqual/index.html>

➔ Language Acquisition State Grants (Formerly Bilingual Education Grant)

	Funding (In Millions)
2008	\$700
2009	\$730
Increase/Decrease	4%

The purpose of this formula program is to assist school districts in teaching English to Limited English Proficient (LEP) students and to help them meet the same challenging state standards required of all other students. Grant money may be used for services and activities, such as curriculum development, purchase of instructional materials, education software, tutoring and counseling, or to pay for personnel trained to provide services to Limited English Proficient students.

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/sfgp/nrgcomp.html>

➔ Literacy Through School Libraries

	Funding (In Millions)
2008	\$19
2009	\$19
Increase/Decrease	NC

This program helps districts improve reading achievement by providing students with increased access to up-to-date school library materials, well-equipped and technologically advanced school library media centers as well as professionally certified school library media specialists. Eligible use of funding includes school library media resources, such as books; advanced technology to enhance the information literacy, information retrieval, and critical-thinking skills of students; Internet links and other resource-sharing networks; and professional development for school library media specialists.

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/lsl/index.html>

Magnet Schools Assistance in Desegregating Districts

	Funding (In Millions)
2008	\$105
2009	\$105
Increase/Decrease	NC

These competitive funds are available to school districts that are under a court-ordered or federally mandated desegregation plan. Magnet programs are designed to support an enhanced curriculum and attract racially diverse student populations.

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/magnet/index.html>

Federally Funded Education Programs

➔ Mathematics and Science Partnerships

Funding (In Millions)		This program seeks to encourage states, institutions of higher learning, districts, and schools to form partnerships to improve student performance in math and science. Funds may be used in a variety of ways, such as professional development, summer workshops, and distance learning programs. http://www.ed.gov/programs/mathsci/index.html
2008	\$179	
2009	\$179	
Increase/Decrease	NC	

Migrant Education Program

Funding (In Millions)		Funds support high-quality education programs for migratory children and help ensure that migratory children who move among the states are not penalized in any manner by disparities among states in curriculum, graduation requirements, or state academic content and student academic achievement standards. http://www.ed.gov/programs/mep/index.html
2008	\$380	
2009	\$395	
Increase/Decrease	4%	

Parental Resource Centers

Funding (In Millions)		Parental Information and Resource Centers (PIRCs) help implement successful and effective parental involvement policies, programs, and activities that lead to improvements in student academic achievement and that strengthen partnerships among parents, teachers, principals, administrators, and other school personnel in meeting the education needs of children. Grant recipients are required to serve both rural and urban areas, use at least half their funds to serve areas with high concentrations of low-income children, and use at least 30% of the funds they receive for early childhood parent programs. http://www.ed.gov/programs/pirc/index.html
2008	\$39	
2009	\$39	
Increase/Decrease	NC	

➔ Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act

Funding (In Millions)		This program supports equal access by special populations at the secondary and postsecondary levels to vocational and technology education activities, plus related professional development activities for teachers, counselors, and corrections educators. States receive formula grant funds; school districts then receive subgrants. Funds may be used to develop, disseminate, and field test curriculum materials and promote partnerships with appropriate entities. http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ovae/index.html?src=oc
2008	\$1,161	
2009	\$1,161	
Increase/Decrease	NC	

Rural Education Initiative

Funding (In Millions)		The funding is available for two programs. The first provides flexible grants to small, rural districts and allows them the added freedom in spending money under a few major ESEA programs. If a district did not qualify, it would be eligible for a second initiative, which provides flexible grants to rural districts with at least 20% of the students living in poverty. http://www.ed.gov/nclb/freedom/local/reap.html
2008	\$172	
2009	\$173	
Increase/Decrease	1%	

Federally Funded Education Programs

➔ Safe and Drug-Free Schools

Funding (In Millions)	
2008	\$513
2009	\$515
Increase/Decrease	NC

This program consists of two major programs: State Grants for Drug and Violence Prevention Programs and National Programs. State Grants is a formula grant program that provides funds to states and local school districts for a broad range of community and school-based prevention and education programs. National Programs provides funds for discretionary grants that focus on drug and violence prevention issues. Any activity financed under the program must meet "principles of effectiveness," such as being based on scientifically conducted research.

<http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs/index.html>

School Counseling

Funding (In Millions)	
2008	\$49
2009	\$52
Increase/Decrease	6%

This program provides funding to local educational agencies (LEAs) to establish or expand elementary and secondary school counseling programs, with special consideration given to applicants that can demonstrate the greatest need for counseling services in the schools to be served, propose the most innovative and promising approaches, and show the greatest potential for replication and dissemination.

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/elseccounseling/index.html>

➔ School Improvement Grant

Funding (In Millions)	
2008	\$491
2009	\$546
Increase/Decrease	11%
+ARRA	\$3,000

Title I formula grants to state educational agencies (SEAs) assist schools identified for improvement, corrective action, and restructuring. Funds are used for the purpose of strengthening the capacity of states to carry out their program improvement responsibilities required under Title I by: (1) building state capacity to provide leadership in implementing effective school improvement strategies for local educational agencies (LEAs) and schools that have been identified for improvement, are in corrective action, or are in the restructuring process and (2) providing resources to LEAs to support school improvement activities, including the development and implementation of effective school improvement plans.

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/sif/index.html>

➔ Special Education IDEA (Grants to States)

Funding (In Millions)	
2008	\$11,757
2009	\$12,319
Increase/Decrease	5%
+ARRA	\$12,200

The Individuals with Disabilities Act was reauthorized in November 2004. This program provides financial assistance to states to help them meet the educational and developmental needs of over 6 million children, ages birth through 21. The law focuses on increased expectations, more coordination and involvement by parents and the regular classroom teacher, and more professional development for all involved in educating children with disabilities. The law also permits the integration of funds into Title I Schoolwide Programs. Special Education services apply to a vast array of disabilities, including those with severe disabilities, the emotionally challenged and the severely and profoundly mentally challenged. IDEA grant categories include those to states and preschools as well as grants for infants and toddlers.

<http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers/index.html?src=oc>

Federally Funded Education Programs

Striving Readers

Funding (In Millions)	
2008	\$35
2009	\$35
Increase/Decrease	NC

This program is aimed at improving the reading skills of middle school-aged and high school-aged students who are reading below grade level. Striving Readers supports the implementation and evaluation of research-based reading interventions for struggling middle and high school readers in Title I eligible schools that are at risk of not meeting or are not meeting adequate yearly progress (AYP) requirements under the *No Child Left Behind Act* or that have significant percentages or number of students reading below grade level or both.

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/strivingreaders/index.html>

➔ Title I

Funding (In Millions)	
2008	\$13,899
2009	\$14,492
Increase/Decrease	4%
+ARRA	\$10,000

This formula grant program is the largest of the Elementary and Secondary Education Programs and provides districts with extra resources to help improve instruction in high poverty schools and ensure that poor and minority children have the same opportunity as their peers to meet challenging state academic standards. The *No Child Left Behind Act of 2001* requires states to develop standards in reading and math and assessments linked to those standards for all students in Grades 3 to 8. Districts and schools must use Title I funds for activities that scientifically-based research suggests will be most effective in helping all students meet these standards.

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/index.html>

➔ 21st Century Community Learning Centers

Funding (In Millions)	
2008	\$1,081
2009	\$1,131
Increase/Decrease	5%

This program provides money for before- and after-school initiatives, weekend and summer programs that seek to advance student achievement. It allows grants not only to school districts but also directly to community-based organizations and other public or private entities, including faith-based groups, in rural and inner-city schools in nearly every state. Centers will provide opportunities for children and youth to participate in a variety of activities, including nutritional and health services and technology programs. Funds may be used for planning, implementing, or expanding learning activities and for other areas of instruction, enrichment, and recreation, including telecommunications and technology education. This is a competitive grant program that shifted from the federal government to the states under the *No Child Left Behind Act of 2001*.

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/21stcclc/index.html>

Note: Links to available web pages are for informational purposes only. Accuracy is not guaranteed by MDR.

The programs shown are those that MDR felt would be of the greatest interest to K-12 education marketers. It is not intended to be a comprehensive listing of all education programs.



Grow with us

Use MDR's **Education MarketView** to learn more about the federal, state, and private grants that are available or awarded to districts and schools. **MarketView** is the on-demand, continuously updated sales and marketing tool that includes a comprehensive federal, state, and private grant opportunity database to help you build sales and marketing strategies to win available funding and grant dollars.

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