

Federal Education Formula Grant Programs Glossary

Improving Basic Programs (ESEA [Title I, Part A](#))

Provides grants to states to provide academic support and learning opportunities to help children meet state standards in core academic subjects, especially for districts serving more children from low-income backgrounds.

State Assessment Grants (ESEA, [Title I, Part B](#))

Provides grants to states and school districts to support development and administration of standards-based state academic assessments in reading or language arts, math, and science.

Migrant (ESEA, [Title I, Part C](#))

Provides grants to states to support high quality education programs for migratory children, to help migratory children meet challenging state academic standards regardless of which state's school they attend.

Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk (ESEA, [Title I, Part D](#))

Provides grants to states to improve educational services and provide education continuity for children and youth in state-run institutions for juveniles and in adult correctional institutions, so that they can make successful transitions to school or employment once they are released.

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (ESEA [Title II, Part A](#))

Provides grants to states to improve the quality and effectiveness of teachers, principals, and other school leaders, especially for students from low-income backgrounds and students of color.

English Language Acquisition State Grants (ESEA [Title III, Part A](#))

Provides grants to states to improve the education of English learners by helping them learn English and meet challenging state academic content and student academic achievement standards.

Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program (ESEA [Title IV, Part A](#))

Provides grants to states to increase the capacity of states, school districts, and schools to improve students' academic achievement, including by providing students with access to a well-rounded education, improving school conditions for student learning, and improving the use of technology.

Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers (ESEA [Title IV, Part B](#))

Provides grants to states to create and fund community learning centers that provide academic enrichment opportunities during non-school hours (e.g., after school or during the summer) for students — particularly those who attend high-poverty and low-performing schools; the program also offers literacy and other educational services to families of participating children.

Rural Education Achievement Program and Small, Rural School Achievement Program (ESEA, [Title V, Part B](#))

Provides grants for rural school districts for a broad range of initiatives aimed at improving student achievement that are authorized under other sections of the ESEA.

ESEA Indian Education State Grants (ESEA Title VI, Part A)

Provides grants to states to address the unique cultural, language, and academic needs of Native students, and ensure that all students meet challenging state academic standards.

ESEA Impact Aid Grants (ESEA Title VII)

Provides grants to school districts that have lost property tax revenue because of the presence of tax-exempt federal property, or that have experienced increased spending to support the needs of federally connected children, including children living on Native land.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

Three separate IDEA grants to states help ensure that students with disabilities are identified and receive early intervention services (birth through age 2), have access to preschool programs, and receive extra supports from kindergarten through high school.

Career and Technical Education (Perkins Career and Technical Education Act)

Provides grants to states to expand opportunities for students to explore and follow career and technical education programs and earn meaningful postsecondary credentials.