

**Topical Heading**

Disadvantaged Persons

**Program Title**

# Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Education Agencies (Title I, Part A)

**Also Known as**Education for the Disadvantaged—Grants to Local Education Agencies; Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged; Title I *ESEA*; Title I LEA Grants**CFDA # (or ED #)**

84.010

**Administering Office**

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE)

**Who May Apply (by category)**

State Education Agencies (SEAs)

**Who May Apply (specifically)**

The U.S. Department of Education allocates all but 1 percent of appropriated funds to local education agencies (LEAs) through participating state education agencies (SEAs). The 1 percent is set aside for the secretary of the interior and the outlying areas (American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). The secretary of the interior makes subgrants to schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Education, while the outlying areas receive formula grants. In addition, from the amount for the outlying areas, \$5 million is reserved for competitive grants to the outlying areas and the freely associated states (see Territories and Freely Associated States Education Grant Program, # 84.256A, under the topical heading "School Improvement").

**Type of Assistance (by category)**

Formula Grants

**Appropriations**

Fiscal Year 2005	\$12,739,570,528
Fiscal Year 2006	\$12,713,125,290
Fiscal Year 2007	\$12,838,125,280

Note: Appropriations above do not include funds for Title I evaluation for which \$9.3 million was appropriated in FY 2007.

**Fiscal Year 2007 Awards Information**

*Note: The Department is not bound by any estimates in this notice.*

Number of New Awards Anticipated: 52

Average New Award: \$244,352,719

Range of New Awards: \$27,202,672–\$1,629,665,898

Note: Awards Information does not include the awards for the Bureau of Indian Education, the Census Bureau, or the outlying areas.

**Legislative Citation**

*Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA)*, as amended, Title I, Part A; 20 *U.S.C.* 6301–6339, 6571–6578

**Program Regulations**34 *CFR* 200**Program Description**

This program provides financial assistance to LEAs and schools with high numbers or high percentages of poor children to help ensure that all children meet challenging state academic standards. Federal funds are currently

allocated through four statutory formulas that are based primarily on census poverty estimates and the cost of education in each state. (1) Basic Grants provide funds to LEAs in which the number of children counted in the formula is at least 10 and exceeds 2 percent of an LEA's school-age population. (2) Concentration Grants flow to LEAs where the number of formula children exceeds 6,500 or 15 percent of the total school-age population. (3) Targeted Grants are based on the same data used for Basic and Concentration Grants except that the data are weighted so that LEAs with higher numbers or higher percentages of poor children receive more funds. Targeted Grants flow to LEAs where the number of schoolchildren counted in the formula (without application of the formula weights) is at least 10 and at least 5 percent of the LEA's school-age population. (4) Education Finance Incentive Grants (EFIGs) distribute funds to states based on factors that measure: (a) a state's effort to provide financial support for education compared to its relative wealth as measured by its per capita income and (b) the degree to which education expenditures among LEAs within the state are equalized. Once a state's EFIG allocation is determined, funds are allocated (using a weighted count formula that is similar to Targeted Grants) to LEAs in which the number of poor children is at least 10 and at least 5 percent of the LEA's school-age population.

LEAs target the Title I funds they receive to schools with the highest percentages of children from low-income families. Unless a participating school is operating a schoolwide program, the school must focus Title I services on children who are failing, or most at risk of failing, to meet state academic standards. Schools in which poor children make up at least 40 percent of enrollment are eligible to use Title I funds for schoolwide programs that serve all children in the school. LEAs also must use Title I funds to provide academic enrichment services to eligible children enrolled in private schools.

### **Types of Projects**

More than 50,000 public schools across the country use Title I funds to provide additional academic support and learning opportunities to help low-achieving children master challenging curricula and meet state standards in core academic subjects. For example, funds support extra instruction in reading and mathematics, as well as preschool, after-school, and summer programs to extend and reinforce the regular school curriculum for eligible children.

### **Education Level (by category)**

K-12, Pre-K

### **Subject Index**

Disadvantaged, Educationally Disadvantaged, High-Risk Students, Low Income, Poverty

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### **Links to Related Web Sites**

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