

FEDERAL EDUCATION BUDGET 2002

FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCE	FUNDING AMOUNTS*
TITLE I GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATION AGENCIES - Provide supplemental programs to enable educationally disadvantaged children, particularly those attending schools in high-poverty areas, to learn the core subjects and meet high standards.	\$10,350,000,000
SAFE & DRUG FREE SCHOOLS STATE GRANTS - Programs are designed to more effectively provide students with research-based drug and violence prevention programs and to implement strategies to improve school safety.	\$472,017,000
EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY STATE GRANTS - These funds would flow by formula to States, and within States, funds would be targeted to rural and high-poverty schools. Districts would use their funds for such activities as the purchase of hardware and software (including networking connections), training teachers to integrate technology into the curriculum, and filtering Internet connections to protect children from obscene and inappropriate material.	\$700,500,000
SPECIAL EDUCATION STATE GRANTS - Federal funds are combined with state and local funds to provide children with disabilities free and appropriate public education, including special education and related services. Funds are used for salaries of teachers and other personnel, education materials, related services such as special transportation or occupational therapy that allow children with disabilities to access education services, and other education related costs.	\$7,528,533,000
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION STATE GRANTS - Vocational Education programs develop the academic, vocational, and technical skills of students in high schools and community colleges. The 1998 Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act helps States achieve this goal by using funds for the integration of academic and vocational instruction; student attainment of challenging academic, vocational, and technical standards; and development of stronger linkages between education and employers. The Act also greatly increases accountability for results: State and local recipients use program funds to track and measure the educational and workplace outcomes for participating students.	\$1,180,000,000
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION - TECH-PREP EDUCATION - The budget also includes level funding for Tech-Prep Education, which provides State formula grants for programs that link secondary and postsecondary vocational and academic instruction to prepare individuals for high-tech careers. Tech-Prep programs emphasize the development of (and teacher training in) applied instructional methods for academic classes; more successful entry into postsecondary education; and an increased emphasis on academics, especially math, science, and technology.	\$108,000,000
STATE GRANTS FOR INCARCERATED YOUTH -This program provides formula grants to State correctional agencies to assist and encourage incarcerated youth to acquire functional literacy, life, and job skills through postsecondary education, employment counseling, and related services. States use funds to improve academic and vocational achievement; increase participation in job placement programs; lower recidivism rates; and increase job retention among youth offenders.	\$17,000,000
21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS - Provides opportunities for academic enrichment including tutorial services to help students, particularly students who attend low-performing schools, to meet State and local student academic achievement standards in core academic subjects, such as reading and mathematics.	\$1,000,000,000
STATE GRANTS TO IMPROVE TEACHER QUALITY - This streamlined program of performance-based grants would provide sufficient flexibility for States and LEAs to strengthen the skills and knowledge of their teachers and administrators and build a high-quality teaching force. In exchange for this flexibility, States and LEAs would be required to ensure that program funds are used for professional development that is (1) grounded in scientifically based research, (2) tied to State or local standards, (3) of sufficient intensity and duration to affect teaching performance, and (4) directly related to the subjects taught. In addition, States would be held accountable for ensuring that all children are taught by effective teachers and for improving student achievement.	\$285,000,000

**Total amounts include funding for US Territories and others not listed in state funding matrix (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Virgin Islands, Palau, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Indian Tribe Set Aside, and others)*