

Federal Programs

Title I is part of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act of 1965, and is the foundation of the federal commitment to closing the achievement gap between low-income and other students. The 1994 reauthorization of Title I shifted the program's emphasis from remedial education to helping all disadvantaged children reach rigorous state academic standards expected of all children. Title I funds may be used for instructional activities, parental involvement, and program improvement.

Title II provides grant funds to local school systems for teacher and principal training and recruiting.

Title III provides language instruction for limited English proficient and immigrant students.

Title VI Rural and Low-Income Schools (RLIS) is an initiative that provides grant funds to rural local school systems that serve concentrations of children from low-income families. Under the RLIS program, the US Department of education awards funds by formula to State Department of Educations to provide subgrants to eligible local school systems to support a range of authorized activities to support student achievement in order to meet the state's definition of adequate yearly progress.

Title VI (Race, Color and National Origin Discrimination) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 protects people from discrimination based on race, color or national origin in programs or activities that receive Federal financial assistance.

Title IX is a comprehensive federal law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in any federally funded education program or activity.

Title X is a grant awarded to local school systems on a competitive and yearly basis. The funds are to provide activities for, and services to, homeless children and youth including preschool-age children that enable these children and youth to enroll, attend, and succeed in school. Services can be before or after school tutoring, or supplemental instruction and enrichment activities.