

Collaborative Initiative on Financing Professional Development in Education

Updated Federal Funding Guide

Professional development is increasingly recognized as critical to achieving the nation's education goals. President Bush, Secretary Paige, state and local policy makers, community leaders, professional educators and others have highlighted the role of professional development—including both pre- and in-service training—in enhancing the quality of teaching and raising student achievement. This increased attention to professional development is focused on ensuring that both the preparation and ongoing training opportunities for teachers, principals, and other educators provide them with the knowledge and skills they need to meet the challenges of today's classrooms.

Pre-service and in-service professional development activities are funded by a variety of sources—federal, state, and local public funding streams as well as private funding sources. While federal funding is only one piece of the funding puzzle, it is an important piece. Federal funding programs reflect national priorities for education, and currently issues of teacher quality and professional development rank high on the national agenda. President Bush's education blueprint, *No Child Left Behind (NCLB)*, enacted in January of 2002, provides guidelines for reform of several aspects of public education, including boosting teacher quality by holding states accountable for ensuring that all children are taught by effective teachers. The legislation increases overall resources available for education while consolidating a number of federal education programs, including some programs that provide funding for professional development, and giving states more flexibility over the use of these funds.

This federal funding guide is an update to the guide that was published by The Finance Project in June 2001. Some of the programs included in the 2001 catalog have been consolidated into block grants to states under the No Child Left Behind Act, and this update reflects those changes, as well as the FY02 and FY03 appropriations for all relevant programs. This guide identifies a variety of sources of federal funding for professional development. The federal government invests in numerous programs, administered through several departments and agencies, that can be used to support professional development in education. These funding streams vary in terms of size, eligibility, fund distribution, allowable activities, flexibility, and many others. As these funds are combined with other sources of funding for professional development at the state, university, district, and school levels, they exert an important influence on the professional development activities that actually take place.

As was true before the consolidation of programs under NCLB, the issue remains that it is impossible to determine exactly how much the federal government spends on professional development. Most federal programs that provide support for professional development in education support other purposes as well, so it is difficult to determine the precise portion of funding within these programs that actually goes toward professional development activities. For example, the Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration program, which is intended to stimulate school-wide change covering virtually all aspects of school operations, supports professional development activities as one of nine required activities. Its full dollar amount is listed in this guide although only a

portion of the funds support professional development. Similarly, while we include the full dollar amount for direct payment programs (such as federal loan programs), it is important to be aware that only a very limited amount of those funds are actually used by students that are preparing to be teachers.

Apart from the increased difficulty in tracking the type of activities certain dollars support, consolidation of programs has had an impact on who is eligible to apply, which activities can be supported, and how flexible the dollars are. Several programs, such as the Eisenhower Professional Development program and the Class Size Reduction Program, have been consolidated into the Title II Improving Teacher Quality State Grants program, giving states more flexibility in how they spend federal funds to support teachers. Although primarily designed to support professional development activities, it is critical to note that the program must also use its funds to support class size reduction initiatives. As a result, in this case, the consolidation of discretionary programs resulted in competition over funds between the goal of providing professional development for educators and the goal of reducing class size.

Most of the federal programs providing funding for professional development in education fall into three main types: formula (or block) grants, project (or discretionary) grants, and direct payments to individual students enrolled in higher education programs. In addition to these three types, this guide also includes two loan programs that can be used for professional development. As noted above, some of the discretionary grant programs that support professional development have been consolidated into large state block grants under NCLB, but most individual discretionary programs still remain. While these smaller programs continue to exist, they provide fewer available dollars for professional development than the large state block grants, such as Improving Teacher Quality State Grants, created by NCLB, and Title I.

Block grants distribute a fixed amount of funding to states or localities based on established formulas that vary from grant to grant, and these programs tend to include relatively large dollar amounts. Often, formulas are connected to population characteristics or demographics-- for example, the number of children under a certain age that live at or below a specified income level within the school district. Generally, federal block grants are appropriated to designated state agencies, such as state education agencies, that administer the funds. In education, state agencies pass the majority of block grant funding on to other public or private entities, primarily districts, through contracts or interagency agreements.

Discretionary grants related to professional development typically support more specific professional development purposes, such as the teaching of reading and writing, bilingual education, special education, technology training, or environmental education and training. Congress annually appropriates an overall fixed level of funding for each discretionary grant program; the grants are then typically awarded by the authorizing agency on the basis of competitive applications. Eligible applicants depend on the particular program but may include states, local education agencies, non-profit or private entities. There are also several discretionary grants that encourage or require collaborative efforts or partnerships, such as those between local school districts and private businesses or local organizations.

Under direct payment programs, the federal government provides financial assistance directly to individual beneficiaries who satisfy federal eligibility requirements. The largest

programs in this category (including the Federal Pell Grant Program, Federal Perkins Loan Cancellations, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, and Federal Work Study Program) provide payments to institutions of higher education for financial assistance to students. These programs are included in this guide because they can help finance the professional development of those preparing to be teachers.

We encourage users of this guide to think broadly about the professional development activities they are trying to fund and how they might fit into the array of relevant federal funding sources. Many federal programs, especially the block grants, have quite broad statements of purpose and can be used to fund a variety of services. Policy and program leaders should use this guide as a starting point for considering how federal funding can contribute to a financing strategy that supports their professional development goals.

Updated List of Federal Funding Sources Included in the *Catalog and Guide to Federal Funding for Professional Development in Education*

FY2003 Funding for Previously Existing Programs

<u>Program Name</u>	<u>FY03 Appropriation</u>
1. Advanced Placement Incentive Program	23.4 million
2. Arts in Education	33.8 million
3. Biological Response to Environmental Health Hazards	179.0 million*
4. Charter Schools	198.7 million
5. Civil Rights Training and Advisory Services	7.3 million
6. Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration	233.5 million
7. Education and Human Resources	1.0 billion*
8. Education for Homeless Children and Youth	54.6 million
9. Eisenhower Regional Mathematics and Science Education Consortia	14.9 million
10. Environmental Education and Training Program	N/A
11. Environmental Education Grants	N/A
12. Even Start—Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations	5.0 million*
13. Even Start—Migrant Education	7.0 million*
14. Even Start—State Educational Agencies	248.4 million
15. Federal Direct Loans	-433.2 million
16. Federal Family Education Loan Program	5.5 billion
17. Federal Pell Grant Program	11.4 billion
18. Federal Perkins Loan Cancellations	67.1 million
19. Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	760.0 million
20. Federal Work-Study Program	1.0 billion
21. Foreign Language Assistance	16.1 million
22. Freely Associated States—Education Grant Program	5.0 million*
23. Fund for the Improvement of Education	809.4 million
24. GEAR UP (Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs)	293.1 million
25. Higher Education—TRIO Staff Training Program	6.3 million*
26. Indian Child and Family Education	9.6 million*
27. Indian Education Grants to Local Educational Agencies	96.5 million
28. Indian Education—Professional Development Grant Program	N/A
29. Indian School Equalization Program	190.7 million*
30. Innovative Education Program Strategies	382.5 million
31. International Education Exchange	0.0 million*
32. International: Overseas Seminars Abroad, Bilateral Projects	2.2 million*

33. International: Overseas Group Projects Abroad	4.4 million*
34. James Madison Memorial Fellowship Program	1.0 million*
35. Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Grant Program	11.2 million
37. Language Resource Centers	4.3 million*
38. Learn and Serve America: Higher Education	10.8 million*
39. Learn and Serve America: School and Community Based Programs	32.3 million*
40. Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership	66.6 million
41. Magnet Schools Assistance	109.3 million
42. Migrant Education: Basic State Grant Program	395.4 million
43. NASA Opportunities for Visionary Academics (NOVA)	6.6 million*
44. National Institute for Literacy	6.5 million
45. National Vocational Education Research (renamed National Centers for Career and Technical Education)	4.5 million*
46. National Writing Project	16.9 million
47. Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology	62.1 million
48. Professional Development—Teacher Training	0.3 million*
49. Promotion of the Arts: Partnership Agreements	not separately identifiable
50. Promotion of the Arts—Grants to Organizations (and Individuals)	not separately identifiable
51. Promotion of the Humanities: Education Development and Demonstration	5.0 million*
52. Reading Excellence (renamed Reading First)	993.5 million
53. Regional Technology in Education Consortia	9.9 million
54. Research Infrastructure (Science Education Program)	not separately identifiable
55. Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities—National Programs	172.2 million*
56. Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities—State Grants	469.0 million
57. Special Education—Grants to States	8.9 billion
58. Special Education—Innovation to Improve Services and Results for Children with Disabilities	77.2 million
59. Special Education—Personnel Preparation to Improve Services and Results for Children with Disabilities	92.0 million
60. Special Education—State Program Improvement Grants for Children with Disabilities	51.4 million
61. Special Education—Technology and Media Services for Individuals with Disabilities	38.0 million
62. Star Schools	27.3 million
63. Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants	89.4 million
64. Teaching American History	99.4 million
65. Team Nutrition Grants (Team Nutrition Training Grants)	4.0 million
66. Technology Literacy Challenge Fund Grants (Educational Technology State Formula Grants)	696.0 million
67. Tech-Prep Education	107.3 million
68. Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	11.7 billion
69. Title I Program for Neglected and Delinquent Children	48.7 million

70. Transition to Teaching	41.7 million
71. TRIO – Educational Opportunity Centers	46.3 million*
72. TRIO – Student Support Services	259.9 million*
73. TRIO – Talent Search	140.8 million*
74. TRIO – Upward Bound	264.8 million*
75. Troops to Teachers	28.8 million
76. Unsolicited Grant Program	2.2 million*
77. Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States	1.2 billion
78. Women's Educational Equity Act Program	3.0 million

New Department of Education Programs

1. Alaska Native Education Equity	30.8 million
2. Education for Native Hawaiians	30.8 million
3. English Language Acquisition: State Formula Grant Program	685.5 million
4. Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	2.9 billion

Programs No Longer Funded

1. Bilingual Education—Comprehensive School Grants
2. Bilingual Education—Professional Development
3. Bilingual Education—Program Development and Implementation Grants
4. Bilingual Education—Program Enhancement Grants
5. Bilingual Education—Research Programs
6. Bilingual Education Support Services
7. Bilingual Education—System-wide Improvement Grants
8. Class Size Reduction
9. Eisenhower Professional Development—Federal Activities
10. Eisenhower Professional Development State Grants
11. Goals 2000: State and Local Education Systemic Improvement Grants
12. Immigrant Education
13. Migrant Education Coordination Program
14. Native Hawaiian Gifted and Talented
15. Native Hawaiian Special Education
16. Regional Technical Support and Professional Development Consortia
17. Technology Innovation Challenge Grants
18. Telecommunications Demonstration Project for Mathematics

*Estimated

Federal Budget Appropriations for Programs with the Potential to Fund Professional Development in Education (FY01- FY03)

(in millions of dollars)

CFDA #	Program Name	FY01	FY02	FY03
84.330	Advanced Placement Incentive Program	22.0	22.0	23.4
84.356	Alaska Native Education Equity		24.0	30.8
84.351	Arts in Education	28.0	30.0	33.8
93.113	Biological Response to Environmental Health Hazards	150.1	171.2	179.0*
84.282	Charter Schools	190.0	200.0	198.7
84.004	Civil Rights Training and Advisory Services	7.3	7.3	7.3
84.332	Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration (CSR D)	210.0	235.0	233.5
47.076	Education and Human Resources	873.9	965.0	1,000.0*
84.196	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	35.0	50.0	54.6
84.319	Eisenhower Regional Mathematics and Science Education Consortia	15.0	15.0	14.9
84.365	English Language Acquisition: State Formula Grant Program		665.0	685.5
66.950	Environmental Education and Training Program (EETP; Training Program)	1.6	1.8	N/A
66.951	Environmental Education Grants (EEG)	2.4	2.4	N/A
84.258	Even Start—Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations	5.0	5.0	5.0*
84.214	Even Start—Migrant Education	8.8	8.8	7.0*
84.213	Even Start—State Educational Agencies	250.0	250.0	248.4
84.268	Federal Direct Loans ¹	1,039.0	-731.3	-433.2
84.032	Federal Family Loan Program (FFEL or FFELP) ¹	3,068.3	3,781.2	5,540.5
84.063	Federal Pell Grant Program ¹	8756.0	10,314.0	11,364.6
84.037	Federal Perkins Loan Cancellations ¹	60.0	67.5	67.1
84.007	Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants ¹	691.0	725.0	760.0
84.033	Federal Work Study Program ¹	1,011.0	1,011.0	1,004.0
84.293	Foreign Language Assistance	14.0	14.0	16.1
84.256	Freely Associated States—Education Grant Program	5.0	5.0	5.0*
84.215	Fund for the Improvement of Education (FIE)	660.0	832.9	809.4
84.334	GEAR UP (Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for	295.0	285.0	293.1

	Undergraduate Programs)			
84.103	Higher Education—TRIO Staff Training Program (TRIO Staff Training)	6.2	5.8	6.3*
84.367	Improving Teacher Quality State Grants		2,850.0	2,935.0
15.043	Indian Child and Family Education (FACE)	7.1	7.7	9.6*
84.060	Indian Education Grants to Local Educational Agencies	92.8	97.1	96.5
84.168	Indian Education – Professional Development	23.3	23.3	N/A
15.042	Indian School Equalization Program (ISEP)	183.7	186.1	190.7*
84.298	Innovative Education Program Strategies	385.0	385.0	382.5
84.304	International Education Exchange	10.0	11.5	0.0*
84.018	International Overseas: Seminars Abroad, Bilateral Projects	1.7	2.0	2.2*
84.021	International Overseas: Group Projects Abroad	3.5	4.0	4.4*
85.500	James Madison Memorial Fellowship Program (James Madison Foundation)	0.96	1.0	1.0*
84.206	Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Grant Program	7.5	11.3	11.2
84.229	Language Resource Centers	3.2	5.0	4.3*
94.005	Learn and Serve America: Higher Education	9.7	11.8	10.8*
94.004	Learn and Serve America: School and Community Based Programs	30.3	35.5	32.3*
84.069	Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership (LEAP, formerly SSIG) ¹	55.0	67.0	66.6
84.165	Magnet Schools Assistance	110.0	110.0	109.3
84.011	Migrant Education: Basic State Grant Program		396.0	395.4
43.001	NASA Opportunity for Visionary Academics	6.2	6.2	6.6*
84.257	National Institute for Literacy (NIL)	6.5	6.6	6.5
84.051	National Vocational Education Research (renamed National Centers for Career and Technical Education)	4.5	4.5	4.5
84.299	National Writing Project	10.0	14.0	16.9
84.362	Education for Native Hawaiian		30.5	30.8
84.342	Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to use technology (Teacher training in technology)	125.0	62.5	62.1
19.419	Professional Development—	0.3	0.3	0.3*

	Teacher Training			
45.025	Promotion of the Arts: Partnership Agreements	27.0	27.5	Not separately identifiable
45.024	Promotion of the Arts—Grants to Organizations and Individuals	35.5	32.2	Not separately identifiable
45.162	Promotion of the Humanities: Education Development and Demonstration	5.3	5.1	5.0*
84.357	Reading First		900.0	993.5
84.302	Regional Technical Support and Prof. Dev. Consortia (Regional Technology in Education Consortia)	10.0	10.0	9.9
93.389	Research Infrastructure (Science Education Program)	14.9	Not separately identifiable	Not separately identifiable
84.184	Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities—National Programs	205.0	264.7	172.2*
84.186	Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities—State Grants	439.3	472.0	469.0
84.027	Special Education—Grants to States	6339.7	7528.5	8,883.1
84.324	Special Education—Innovation to Improve Services and Results for Children with Disabilities	77.4	78.4	77.2
84.325	Special Education--Personnel Preparation to Improve Services and Results for Children with Disabilities	82.0	90.0	92.0
84.323	Special Education—State Program Improvement Grants for Children with Disabilities	49.2	51.7	51.4
84.327	Special Education—Technology and Media Services for Individuals with Disabilities	38.7	37.7	38.0
84.203	Star Schools	59.3	27.5	27.3
84.336	Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants	98.0	90.0	89.4
NONE	Teaching American History	50.0	100.0	99.4
10.574	Team Nutrition Grants (Team Nutrition Training Grants)	4.8	4.0	4.0
84.318	Technology Literacy Challenge Fund Grants (Educational Technology State Formula Grants)	450.0	700.5	696.0
84.243	Tech-Prep Education	106.0	108.0	107.3
84.010	Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	8,762.7	10,350.0	11,684.3
84.013	Title I Program for Neglected and Delinquent Children	46.0	48.0	48.7
84.350	Transition to Teaching	31.0	35.0	41.7
84.066	TRIO — Educational Opportunity Centers	33.2	48.0	46.3*

84.042	TRIO — Student Support services	254.7	259.9	259.9*
84.044	TRIO — Talent Search	110.0	140.8	140.8*
84.047	TRIO — Upward Bound	251.2	264.8	264.8*
NONE	Troops to Teachers	0.0	18.0	28.8
91.001	Unsolicited Grant Program	1.9	2.1	2.2*
84.048	Vocational Education: Basic Grants to States	1,100.0	1,180.0	1,1952.2
84.083	Women's Educational Equity Act Program	3.0	3.0	3.0

Sources: FY 2001, FY 2002, and FY 2003 President's Budgets of the United States Government and the 2003 Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

The figures reported here are actual FY01, FY02, and FY03 appropriations as reported in the FY 2002 and 2003 budgets. Where the programs were not separately reported in the budget, the figures reported are actual FY01, FY02 and estimated FY03 obligations as reported in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

* Estimated

¹ These figures reflect expenditures for loan programs, as distinct from the face value of the loans (loan volume) or payments