Title I Funds

- Attendance programs

- Improving parent involvement: Title I funds can be used to enhance parent involvement.

- Providing services for children with disabilities: Title I funds can provide services that are required by law for children with disabilities.

- Title I funds can also be used to promote academic excellence and enhance educational opportunities and equity for children and families.

Title II Funds

- Developing programs and activities to help teachers teach children with disabilities, including English learners

- Increasing student academic achievement

- Providing low-income and minority students with greater access to effective educators

Title III Funds

- Family engagement: Increase parent, family, and community engagement in programs that serve English learners

- Supplemental language instruction: Provide supplemental language instructional education services, including bilingual education (Bilingual Extension) or in English to Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) services to ELLs

- Instructional programs: Assist teachers, principals, and other school leaders, state and LEAs to develop and enhance their capacity to provide effective instructional programs

- Community services: Offer comprehensive community services to assist parents of immigrant children and youth

Title IV Funds

- Well-rounded education: Provide access to a well-rounded education for all students

- Effective use of technology: Improve the use of technology to improve academic outcomes and digital literacy

- Personalized learning: Support personalized learning experiences supported by technology

ESSER Funds

- According to data from the Department of Education, not a single state has managed to spend all of its allocated funding for the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund, which was first created by the CARES Act of 2020 and bolstered by two subsequent allocations, including the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) enacted in the first months of President Joe Biden's administration.