Charter Schools and Title I, Part A

What is a Charter School?

• Charter schools are non-religious, tuition-free public schools that are open to all students.
• They operate under a chartering contract and can be independent, single school sites or belong to a network of larger charter schools operated by an organization or board.
• Charter schools operate as part of a Local Education Agency (LEA).
• Charter schools are offered more flexibility with regard to instructional delivery and curriculum than traditional public schools, however, this comes with great accountability by their governing boards from year to year. (Source: Charter and ESSA)
• Charter schools are public schools!

What do Federal Charter School funds represent?

• Funds are meant to provide support to states with a growing charter school sector.
• The majority of funding (90%) goes to a one-time start up support to new charter schools.
  o Startup funding includes purchasing items like: desks, chairs, text books, computers, etc...
• Schools older than 5 years are no longer eligible for those start-up funds.

How can Title I, Part A serve charter schools?

• Funding for charter schools through Title I, Part A can be used in similar ways to traditional public schools.
• Supplemental Services, not Supplant.
• All Title I support is mean to enhance instruction, not replace it.

Contact

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Supplemental Services Include

Schoolwide:

• Creativity with positions for interventionists in the areas of Reading or Math.
• Saturday School, to reinforce learning and increase student achievement.
• After school programs to support what is being taught in the classroom daily.
• Supplemental reading or math programs to build on core instruction.

Resources:

Charter and ESSA
Charter Funding Explained
Title I Funding/Charters
Text of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (as

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