

GENERAL GUIDANCE for FUNDING FDK PROGRAMS

Using State Grant FDK Funds	Using State Grant FDK Funds in Combination with Federal Title I Funds	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants for FDK are available to school corporations and charter schools that apply to IDOE for funds. • For the 2012-2013 school year the grant amount will be \$2,400 per student. • IDOE may not refuse to make a grant or reduce the award of a school corporation or a charter school based on its use of Title I funds to provide FDK. • No school corporation or charter school may receive more than \$2,400 per student. • The school corporation or charter school determines which schools and students are served through state grant funds. • If funding is insufficient to serve all students, general funds may be used to fully-fund the FDK program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School corporations and charter schools that do not use the state grant FDK funds may use Title I funds for FDK in accordance with the normal rules regarding eligibility and supplanting. • If state grant funds are sufficient to support FDK for all students, school corporations and charter schools that previously used Title I funds for FDK may redirect those funds to other allowable Title I services. • In general, Title I funds cannot be used to provide services to Title I-eligible students while those same services are provided to non-Title I students with state and local funds – including state grant FDK funds. • When state grant FDK funds are used in combination with federal Title I funds to provide FDK (i.e., second half of the day is not supported by state and local general fund dollars), one of two methods may be employed to demonstrate compliance with the federal supplement, not supplant provisions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The traditional “Title I-like” model; or 2) An alternate “Fair-Share” model. 	
	Title I–like Model	Fair-Share Model
	<p>If the school corporation or the charter school opts to use both state and federal funds to provide the FDK program, students participating through these funds <u>must be identified as educationally at-risk</u>. This model does not violate the Title I supplanting provision since, in essence, it requires that both funding sources operate “like” Title I. Through this model (the exclusion provision):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The corporation could use Title I funds in Title I schools to provide FDK for Title I-eligible students, i.e., those educationally at-risk, and use state grant FDK funds in non-Title I schools to provide FDK for “Title I-like” eligible students, i.e., those students who are educationally at-risk. • Students who are not educationally at-risk would not be eligible for FDK funded through the state grant or the federal Title I dollars. • State and local general fund dollars cannot be used for students ineligible for Title I without violating federal supplanting requirements. 	<p>If a school corporation decides not to operate a “Title I-like” program, it must distribute the state FDK grant money equally across schools and students. This model assumes that state funds are insufficient to fully fund the second half of the day. For a given FDK classroom, one half of the day would be supported by state and local general fund dollars, and the costs for <i>part</i> of the second half of the day would be supported by the state FDK grant. For Title I students, Title I funds theoretically could be used to support the residual (remaining) costs of the second half of the day. The following fair share calculation must be made on a <i>school-by-school</i> basis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Compute costs for second half-day (salary, fringe, other) 2) Subtract FDK grant money (per pupil amount times number of pupils) 3) Divide remainder by number of pupils. This is the residual per pupil cost for the second half of the day. 4) Multiply the Step 3 result by the number of Title I pupils. This is the amount of Title I money that could be used. <p>State and local general fund dollars cannot be used for students ineligible for Title I without violating federal supplanting requirements.</p>