

**NCLB Title VI Subpart 3
Rural Education Achievement
Program**

**Two (2) Definitions
Three (3) Programs**

REAP



- **Two Definitions:**

- Definition One**

- For REAP-Flex
 - For Small Rural Achievement Programs (SRSA)

- Definition Two**

- For Rural Low Income Schools

- **Three Programs:**

- REAP-FLEX**

- Combine Your Money
SMALL RURAL SCHOOLS PROGRAM (SRSA)
 - Collect money from the feds

- RURAL LOW INCOME SCHOOLS PROGRAM**

- Collect money from the state

SMALL RURAL SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT (SRSA)

DEFINITION

- National Center for Education Statistics Locale Code 7 or 8
- Enrollment under 600 students

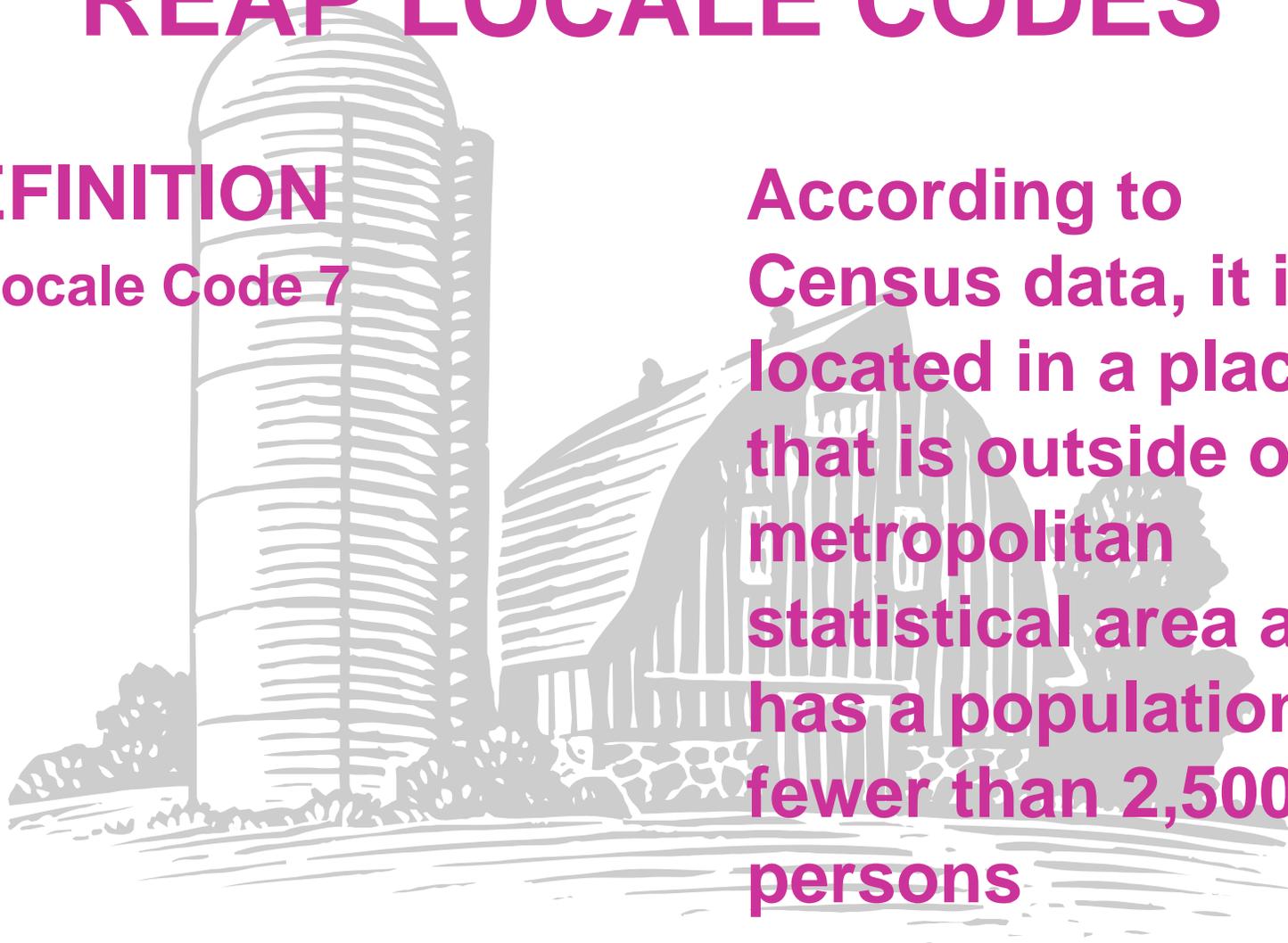


REAP LOCALE CODES

DEFINITION

- Locale Code 7

According to Census data, it is located in a place that is outside of a metropolitan statistical area and has a population of fewer than 2,500 persons

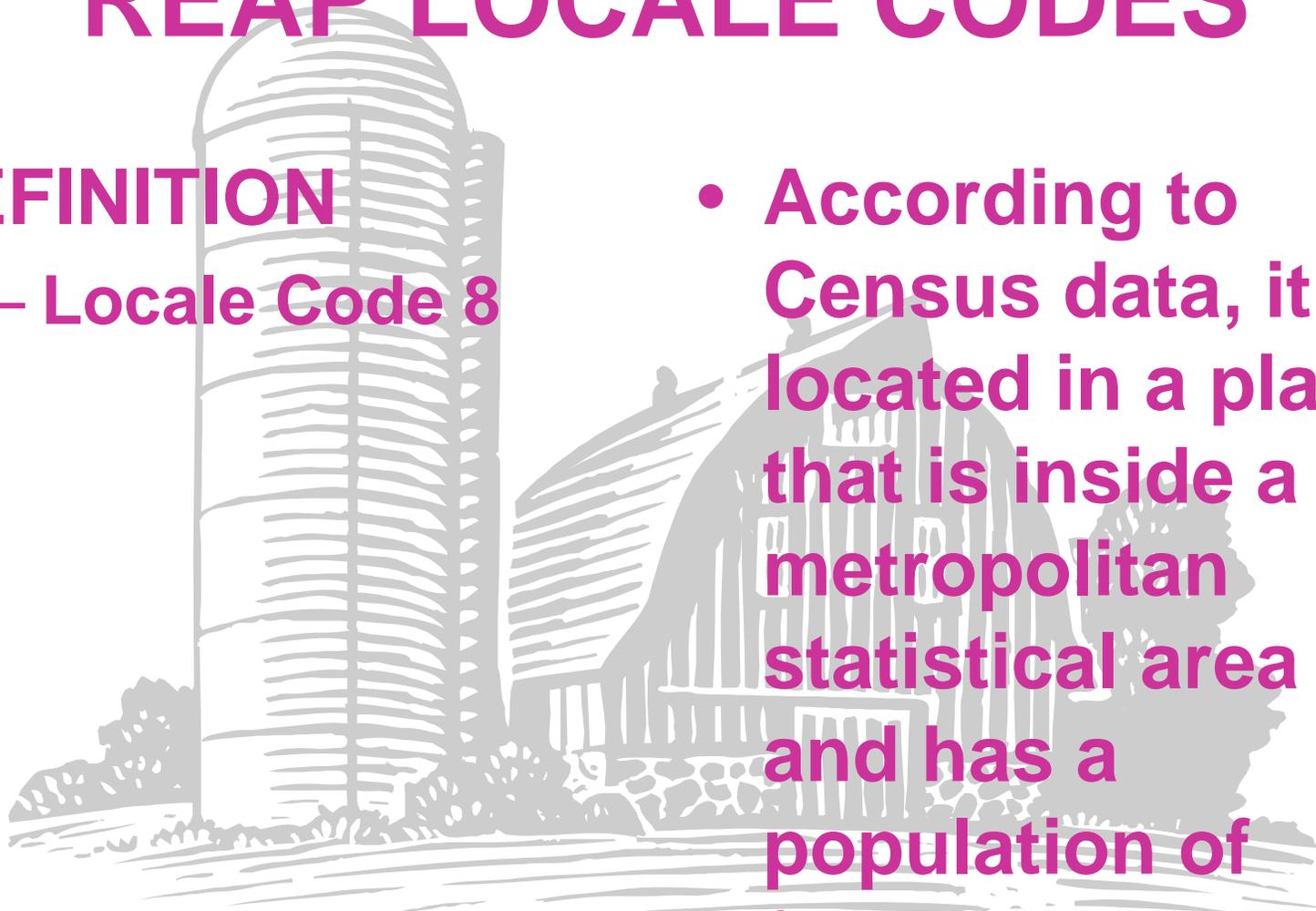


REAP LOCALE CODES

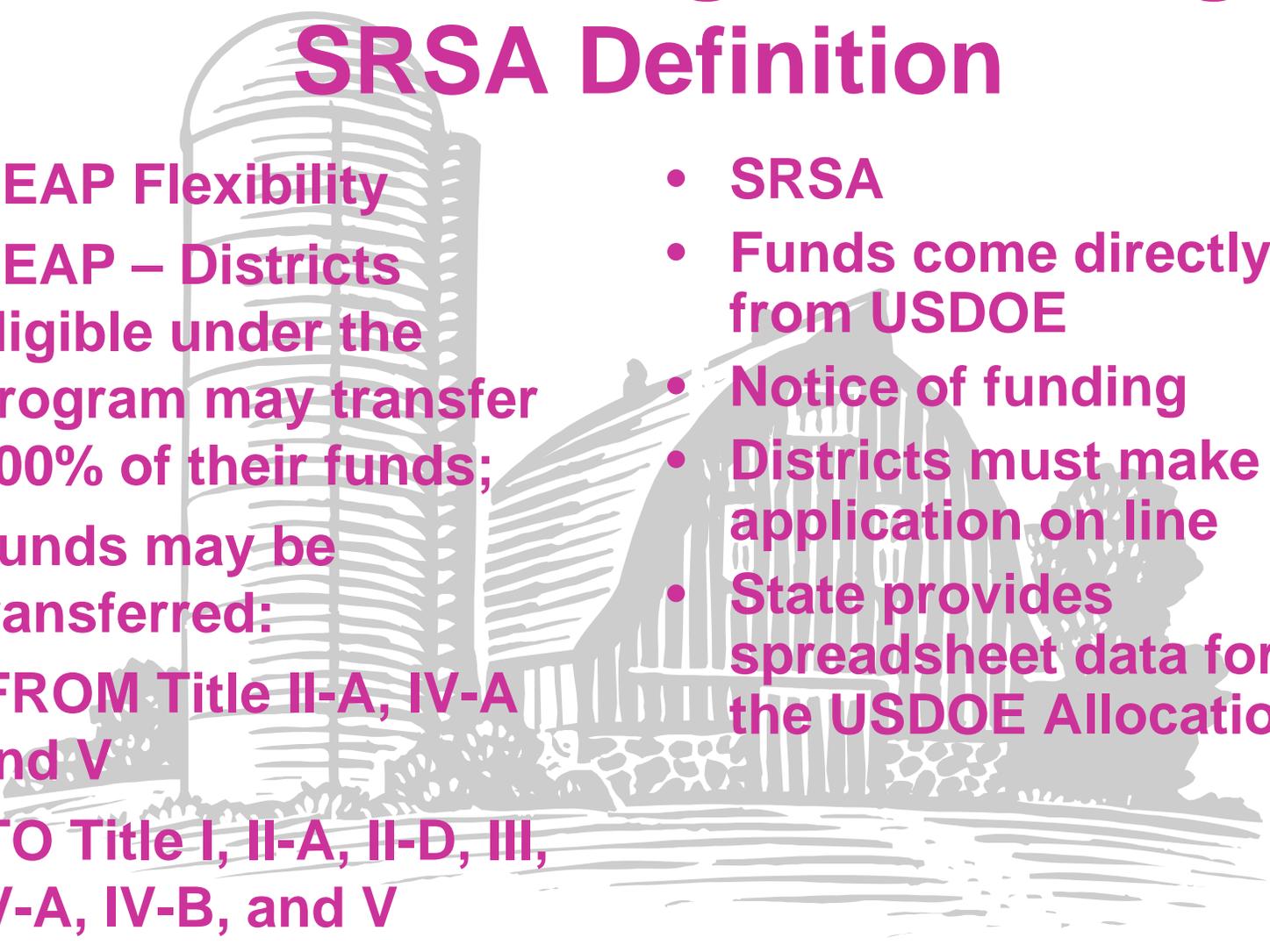
DEFINITION

– Locale Code 8

- According to Census data, it is located in a place that is inside a metropolitan statistical area and has a population of fewer than 2,500



Two REAP Programs Using SRSA Definition



- REAP Flexibility
- REAP – Districts eligible under the program may transfer 100% of their funds;
- Funds may be transferred:
- FROM Title II-A, IV-A and V
- TO Title I, II-A, II-D, III, IV-A, IV-B, and V
- SRSA
- Funds come directly from USDOE
- Notice of funding
- Districts must make application on line
- State provides spreadsheet data for the USDOE Allocation

Non-Public/Charter Schools

- Must meaningful consultation and funding for services for other schools' teachers and students take place?

- REAP FLEX

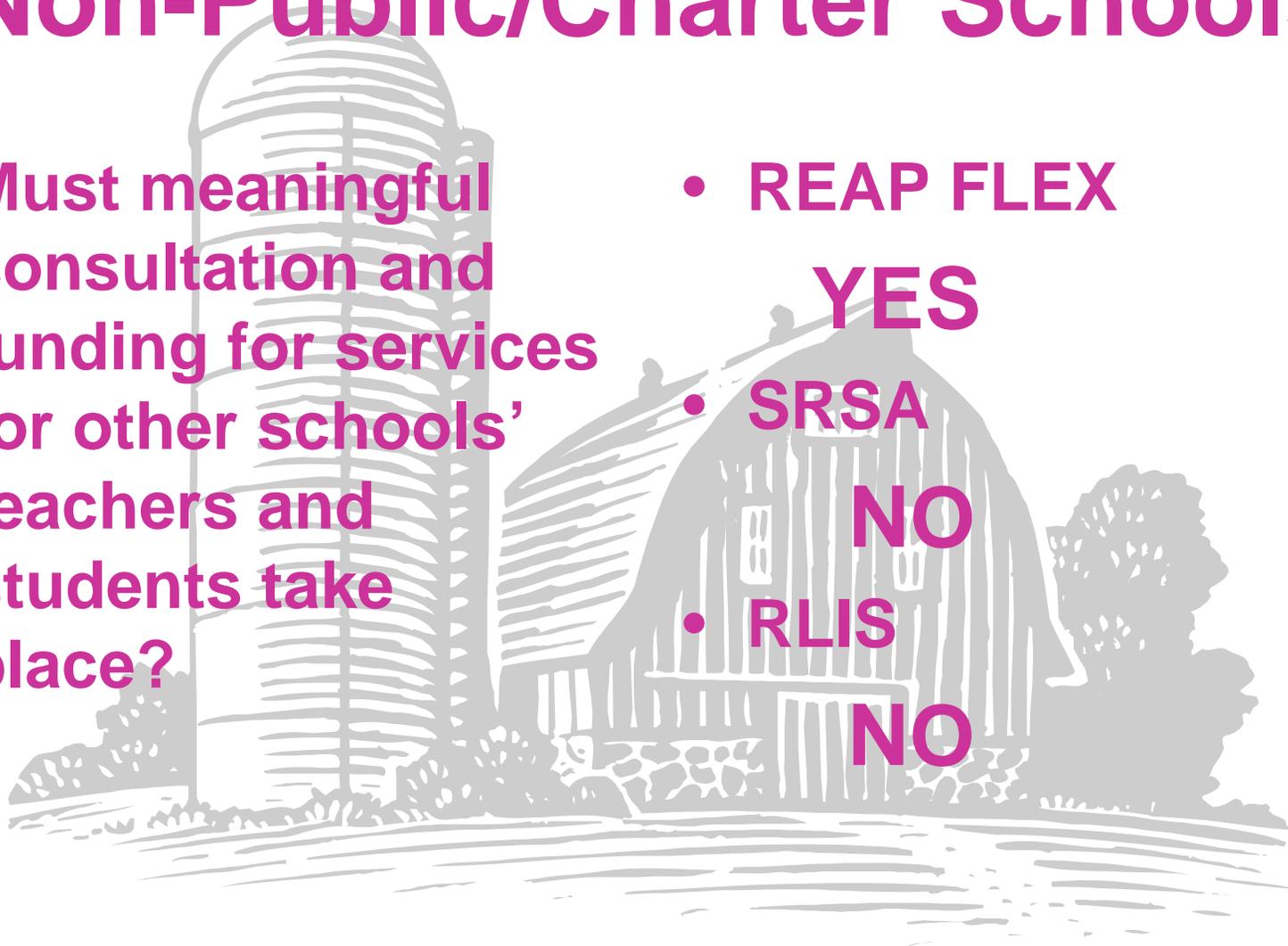
YES

- SRSA

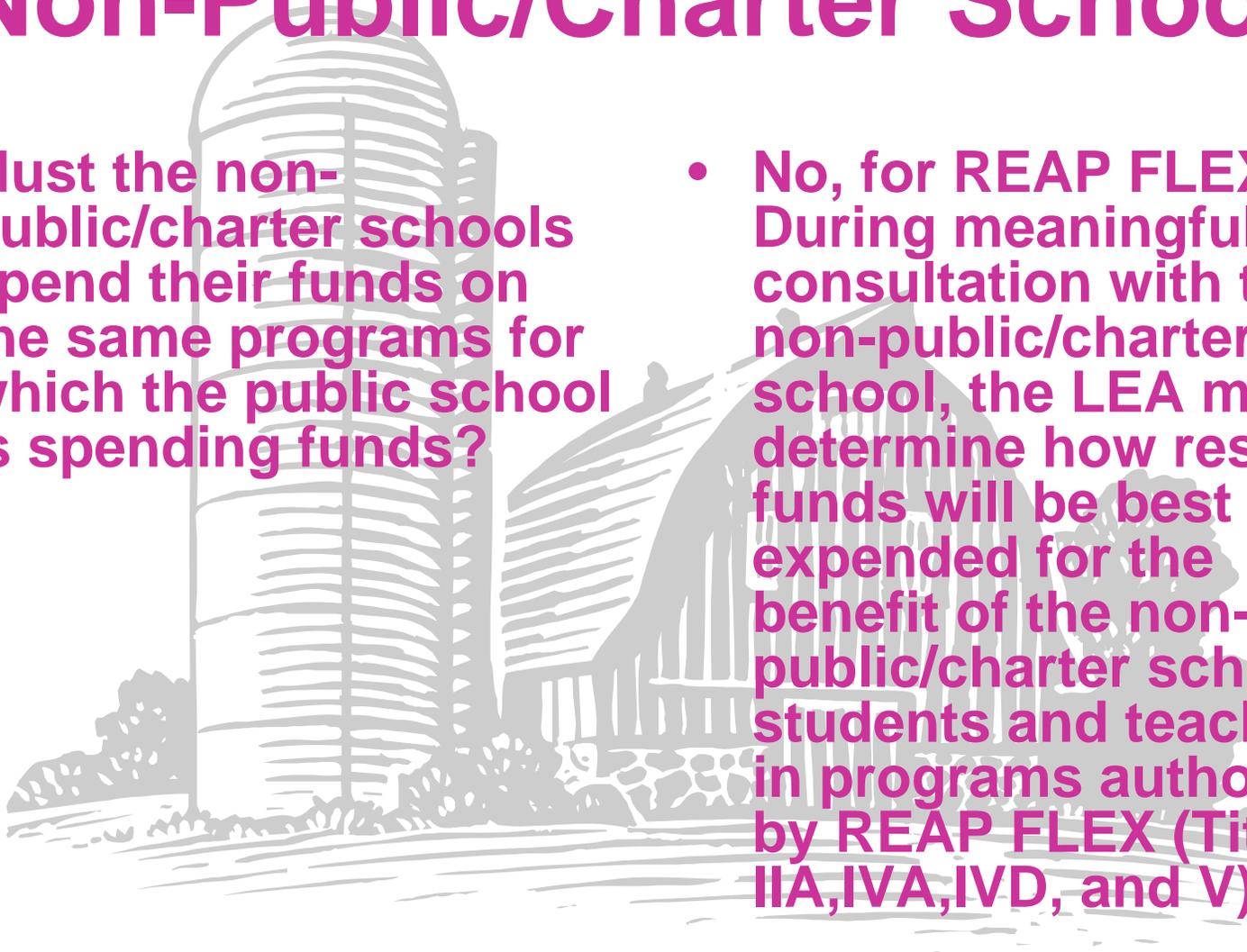
NO

- RLIS

NO



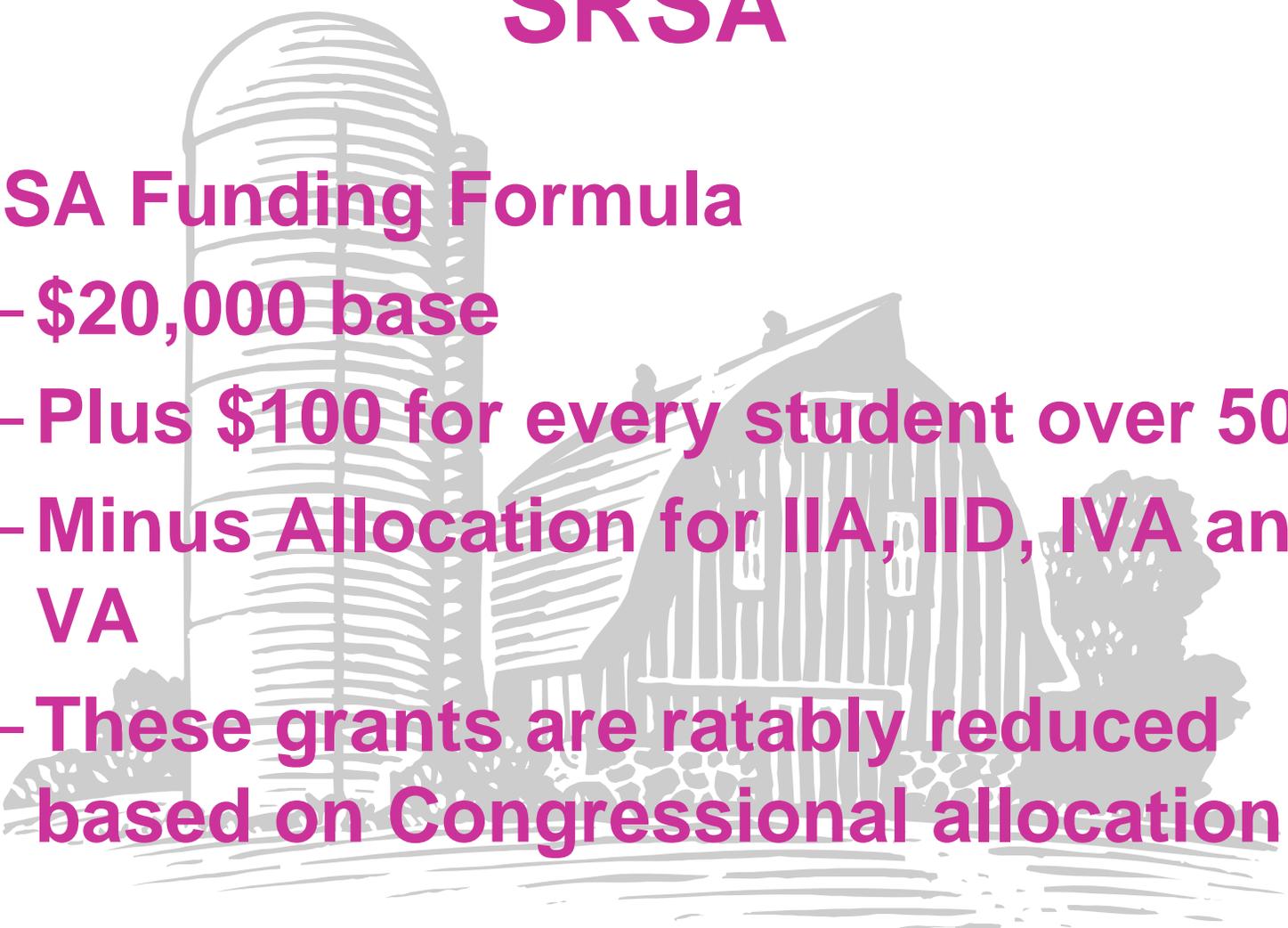
Non-Public/Charter Schools



Must the non-public/charter schools spend their funds on the same programs for which the public school is spending funds?

- **No, for REAP FLEX. During meaningful consultation with the non-public/charter school, the LEA must determine how reserved funds will be best expended for the benefit of the non-public/charter schools students and teachers in programs authorized by REAP FLEX (Titles IIA, IVA, IVD, and V).**

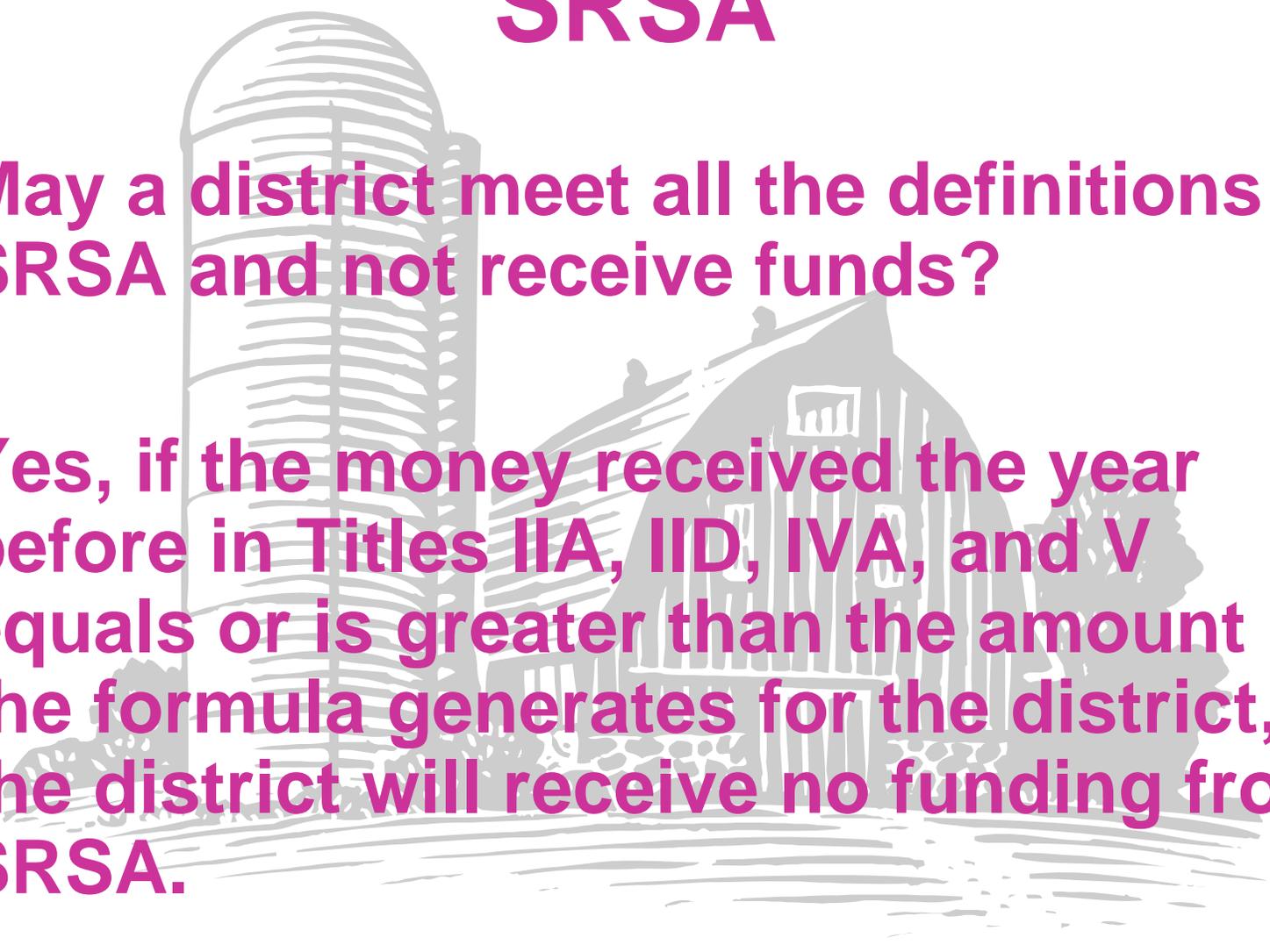
SRSA



SRSA Funding Formula

- \$20,000 base
- Plus \$100 for every student over 50
- Minus Allocation for IIA, IID, IVA and VA
- These grants are ratably reduced based on Congressional allocation

SRSA

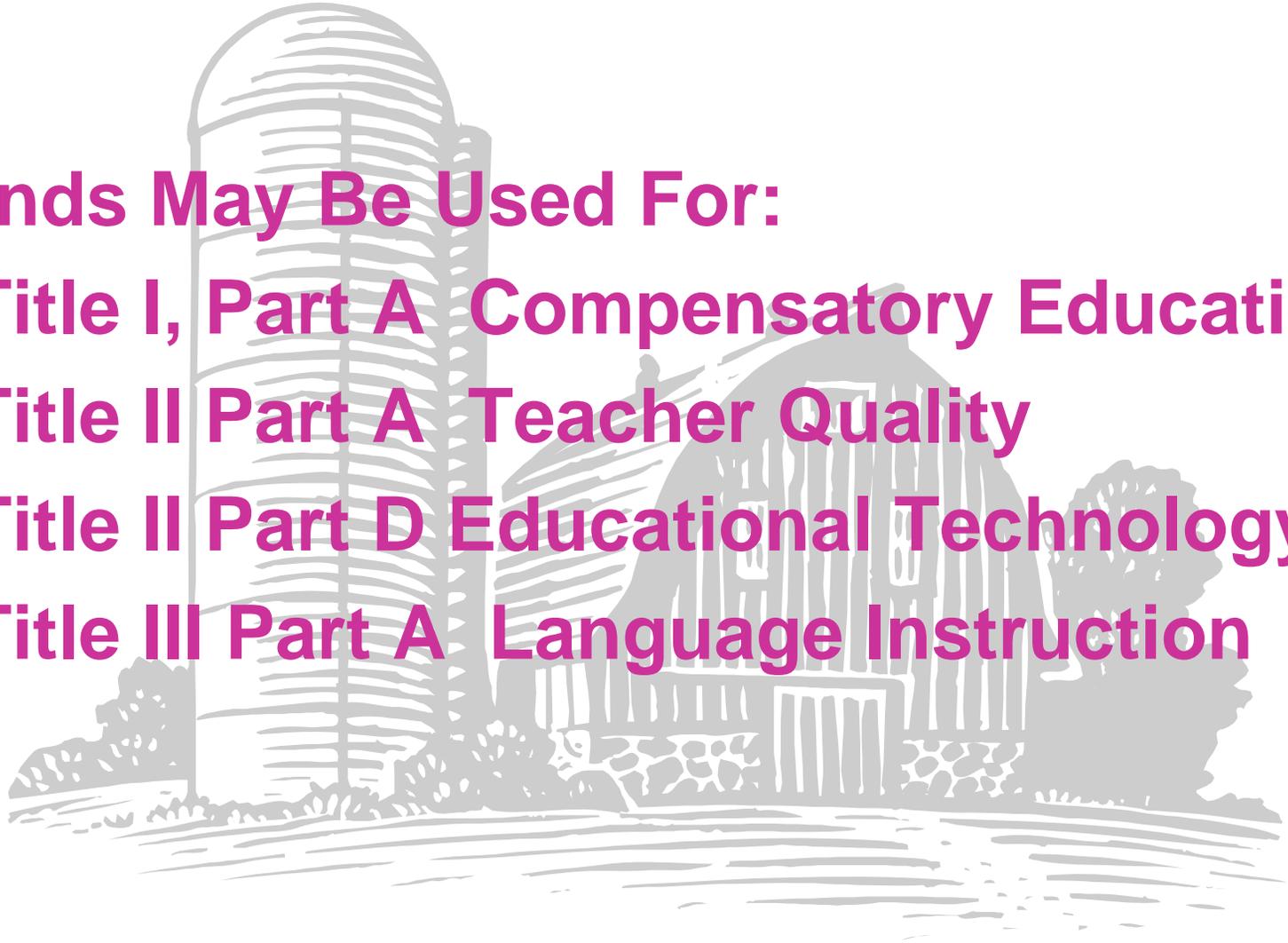


- **May a district meet all the definitions of SRSA and not receive funds?**
- **Yes, if the money received the year before in Titles IIA, IID, IVA, and V equals or is greater than the amount the formula generates for the district, the district will receive no funding from SRSA.**

SRSA

Funds May Be Used For:

- Title I, Part A Compensatory Education
- Title II Part A Teacher Quality
- Title II Part D Educational Technology
- Title III Part A Language Instruction



SRSA

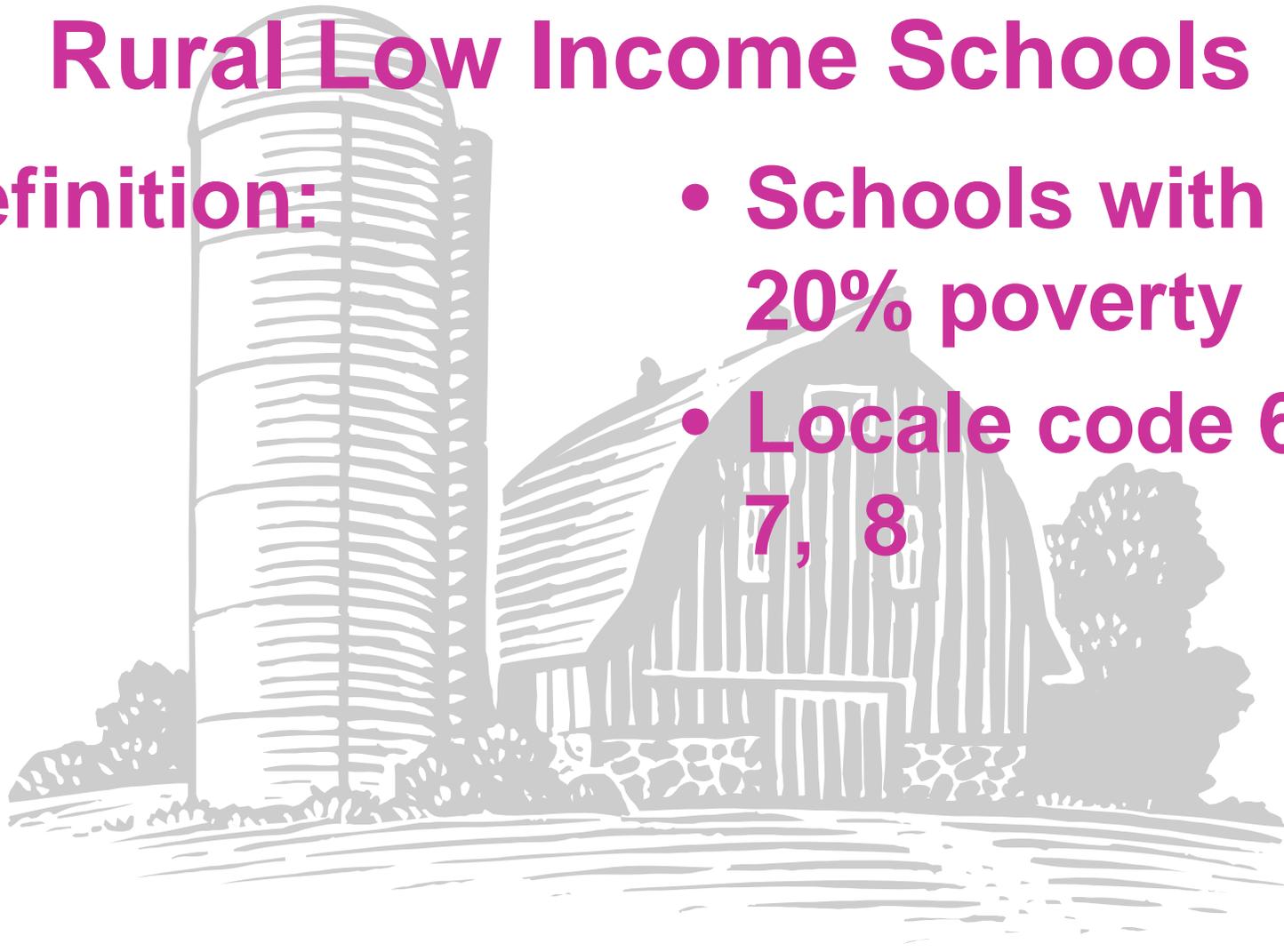
- **Title IV Part A Safe and Drug-Free Schools**
- **Title IV Part B 21st Century After school Programs**
- **Title V State Grants for Innovative Programs**
- **Note: These are the same programs authorized for “applicable funding” under REAP-FLEX**

RLIS

Rural Low Income Schools

Definition:

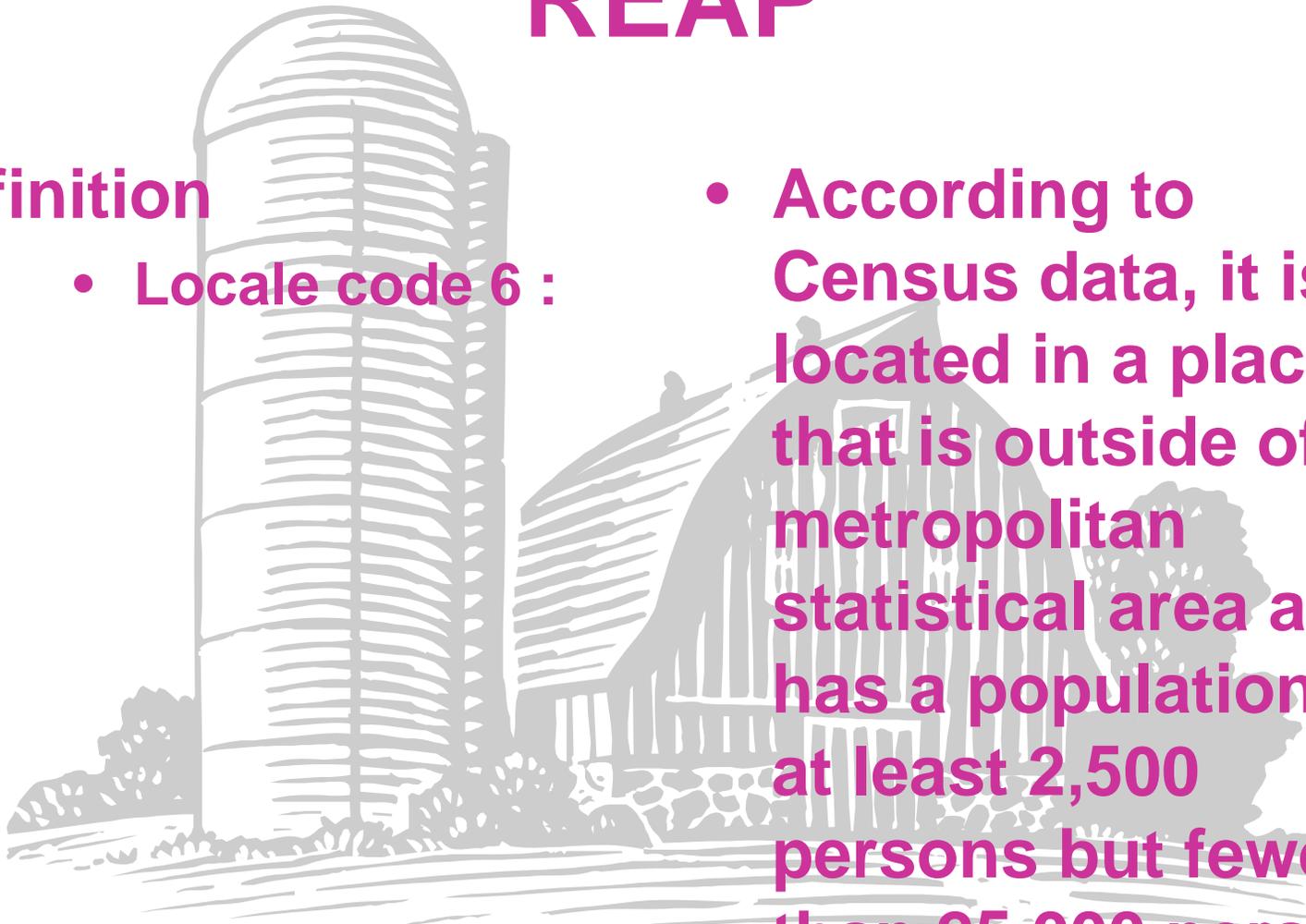
- Schools with 20% poverty
- Locale code 6, 7, 8



REAP

Definition

- Locale code 6 :
- According to Census data, it is located in a place that is outside of a metropolitan statistical area and has a population of at least 2,500 persons but fewer than 25,000 persons



RLIS

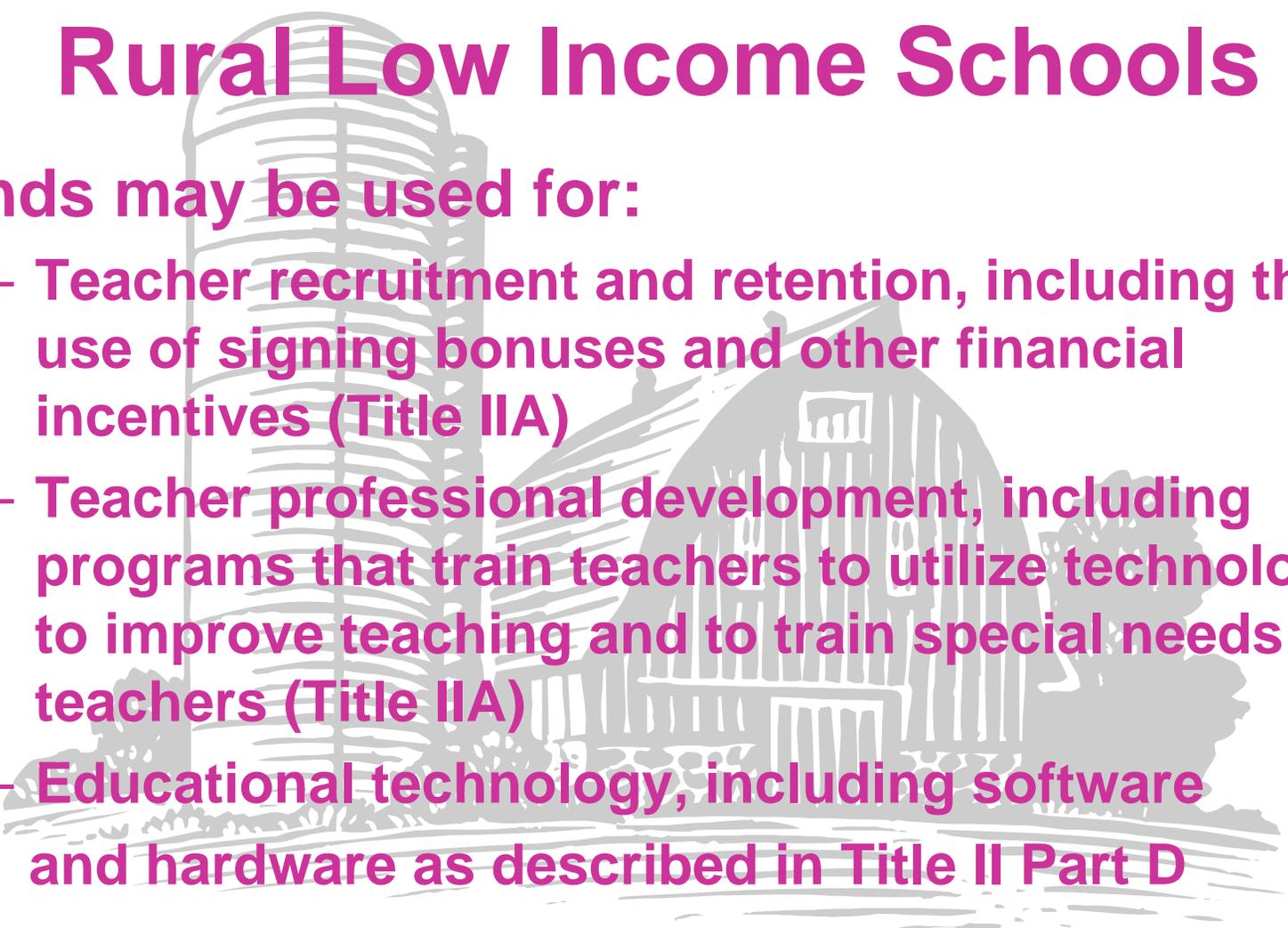
Rural Low Income Schools

Funds distributed to the state for allocation

- Allocation based on enrollment in RLIS schools
- Districts notified of their eligibility and allocation amount
- Districts make application to the state

RLIS

Rural Low Income Schools



Funds may be used for:

- Teacher recruitment and retention, including the use of signing bonuses and other financial incentives (Title IIA)
- Teacher professional development, including programs that train teachers to utilize technology to improve teaching and to train special needs teachers (Title IIA)
- Educational technology, including software and hardware as described in Title II Part D

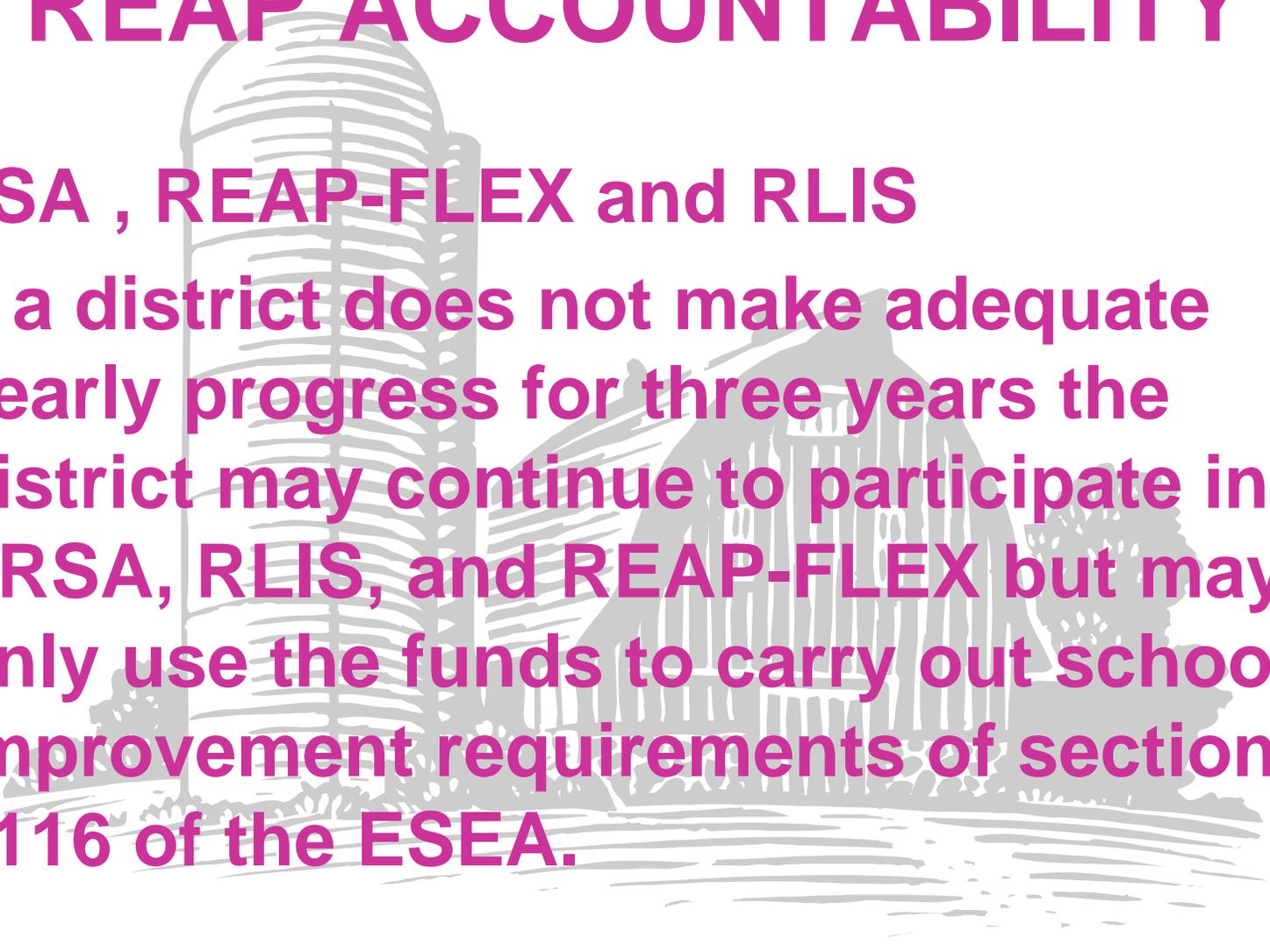
RLIS

Rural Low Income Schools

Funds may be used for:

- Parental involvement activities (Title IA and V)
- Activities authorized under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program (Title IVA)
- Activities authorized under Title I, Part A
- Activities authorized under Title III (Language instruction for LEP and immigrant students)

REAP ACCOUNTABILITY



SRSA , REAP-FLEX and RLIS

If a district does not make adequate yearly progress for three years the district may continue to participate in SRSA, RLIS, and REAP-FLEX but may only use the funds to carry out school improvement requirements of section 1116 of the ESEA.

REAP ACCOUNTABILITY (continued)

School Improvement Title I, Section 1116 activities include:

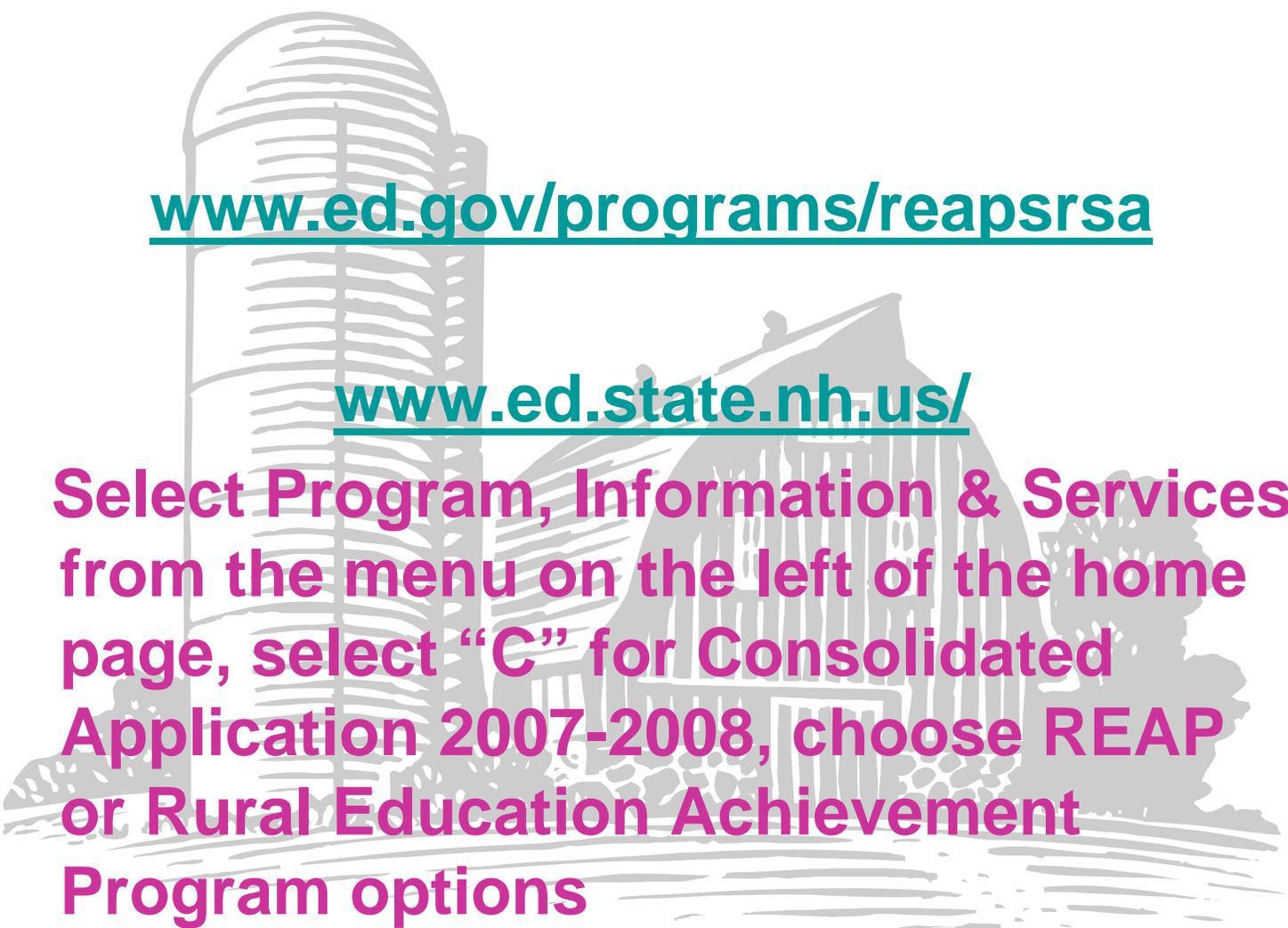
- **LEA must incorporate scientifically based learning in core academic subjects**
- **Identify actions that have the greatest likelihood of improving student achievement**
- **Address professional development needs of instructional staff**

REAP ACCOUNTABILITY

(continued)

- Include specific measurable objectives for each group of students identified in the disaggregated data
- Address fundamental teaching and learning needs in the schools and specific academic problems of low-achieving students
- Incorporate, as appropriate, activities before, after, and during the summer
- Incorporate strategies to promote effective parental involvement in the school.

REAP RESOURCES

A faint, stylized illustration in the background shows a tall, cylindrical silo on the left and a barn with a gabled roof on the right. The drawing uses simple lines and shading to represent the structures.

www.ed.gov/programs/reapsrsa

www.ed.state.nh.us/

Select Program, Information & Services from the menu on the left of the home page, select “C” for Consolidated Application 2007-2008, choose REAP or Rural Education Achievement Program options