

Title VI, Part B

Rural Education Achievement Program (REAP)



COLORADO
Department of Education

The Rural Education Achievement Program (REAP) is designed to help rural districts use Federal resources more effectively to improve instruction and academic achievement. REAP consists of two programs: Small, Rural School Achievement (SRSA) and Rural and Low-Income Schools (RLIS).

Program Requirements and Eligibility

Rural Low Income School (RLIS) eligibility requires that:

- 20 percent or more of children aged 5 to 17 served by the LEA are from families below the poverty line; and
- All schools in the LEA have a locale code of 6, 7, or 8 (assigned by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics [NCES]); and
- The LEA is NOT eligible to participate in the SRSA program.

Small Rural School Achievement (SRSA) eligibility requires that the LEA qualify as both "small" and "rural."

- To qualify as small, an LEA must:
 - Have an average daily attendance (ADA) fewer than 600 students, or
 - Serve only counties with a population density of fewer than 10 persons per square mile.
- To qualify as rural, an LEA must:
 - Serve only schools with an NCES school locale code of 7 or 8, or
 - Be located in an area defined *rural* by a government agency of the state.

Use of Funds

Title VI, Part B funds for both RLIS and SRSA can be used flexibly and in various ways to support any activities authorized under ESEA, including:

- Recruitment and retention of teachers, including use for signing bonuses and other incentives.
- Professional development for teachers, including programs that train teachers to utilize technology to improve instruction or work with students with special needs.
- Educational technology, including software and hardware (Title II, Part D).
- Parental involvement activities.
- Activities authorized under:
 - Safe and Drug-Free Schools Programs (Title IV, Part A).
 - Title I, Part A:
 - Improving basic programs operated by local educational agencies.
 - Activities for schools identified as priority or focus.
 - Title III Language Instruction for limited English proficient and immigrant youth.

Supplement, Not Supplant

- How are activities supplemental to basic program requirements and programs required by mandate or law?

Reasonable and Necessary

- Is this a reasonable and necessary expense?

Tools and Resources

US Department of Education

SRSA Eligibility Spreadsheets

www2.ed.gov/programs/reapsrsa/eligibility.html

RLIS Eligibility Spreadsheets

www2.ed.gov/programs/reaprlisp/eligible14/index.html

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

<http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/>

Navigating Resources for Rural Schools

<http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/ruraled/>



Monitoring and Evaluation

CDE does not monitor the use of Title VI, Part B, SRSA funds. SRSA funds are direct grants from the USDE to qualifying LEAs. RLIS funds are allocated through CDE and, as with other federal formula programs administered by CDE, are monitored to ensure that: (1) every child has a fair, equal, and significant opportunity to obtain a high-quality education; (2) programs comply with federal requirements that are most closely related to positive outcomes for students; and (3) taxpayer dollars are administered and used in accordance with how Congress and the United States Department of Education (USDE) intended.

Guiding Questions

- Are funds supporting activities related to the LEA's major improvement strategies?
- How will Title VI, Part B funds provide additional support to Title I schools that:
 - Are Focus or Priority?
 - Have Priority Improvement or Turnaround plan assignments?
- What are the intended outcomes of the proposed activities and do they align with title program purposes?

Where can I learn more?

- CDE Unit of Federal Programs – Title VI, Part B Overview: www.cde.state.co.us/fedprograms/ov/tvib
- USDE – Rural Education Achievement Program: <http://www2.ed.gov/nclb/freedom/local/reap.html>
- To view all CDE fact sheets, visit: www.cde.state.co.us/Communications/factsheetsandfaqs