TECHNOLOGY CHECK

Welcome! The webinar will begin shortly...

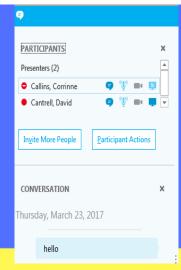
In the meantime, please take a couple minutes to prepare your technology for the session:



There is no call-in line for this webinar.

All audio will stream from your computer. Please check your speakers to ensure that the volume is turned up to a comfortable listening level.

Participants will not be able to speak during this webinar; however, we will take questions that participants submit in the chat box throughout the session.









Small, Rural School Achievement Grant

SRSA: What LEAs Need To Know in 2017

Dr. Lisa Ramirez

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Office of School Support
and Rural Programs

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Achievement Program

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Rural Education
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Mr. Robert Hitchcock Ms. Jean Marchowsky Ms. Patricia Randall Mr. Jacob Stern Ms. Bonny Long

REAP Program Officers



Ms. Bonny Long, Program Officer

Agenda

- Welcome & Introductions
- Webinar Procedures
- Every Student Succeeds Act
- Purpose of SRSA & RLIS Grants
- Use of Funds
- SRSA and RLIS Eligibility Criteria
 - Dual Eligibility & Hold Harmless
- FY 2017 SRSA Application Process
- FY 2017 Grant Timeline
- Final Questions



Webinar Procedures



- Use the chat feature to ask questions during the webinar.
- We will take up to five minutes at the end of each segment to answer questions.
- We will also take time at the end of the webinar to answer questions.
- Please email jean.marchowsky@ed.gov if you experience technical difficulties during the call.

Webinar Objectives

At the conclusion of this webinar, participants will understand:

- 1. The impact of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) on the Rural Education Achievement Program (REAP)
- 2. The purpose of REAP and the two formula grants offered:
 - Small, Rural School Achievement (SRSA) grant
 - Rural, Low-Income School (RLIS) grant
- 3. The eligibility criteria and uses of funds for SRSA and RLIS
- 4. How to complete an SRSA grant application





What is the purpose of the Rural Education Achievement Program (REAP)?

Mr. Jacob Stern, Program Officer

REAP Overview

NOTE: Unless otherwise noted, uses of "ESEA" throughout this slide deck refer to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) of 2015.



Title V, Part B, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) of 2015*, authorizes REAP, which comprises two formula grant programs:

- 1. Small, Rural School Achievement (SRSA) grant [ESEA, Title V, Part B, Subpart 1]
- 2. Rural, Low-Income School (RLIS) grant [ESEA, Title V, Part B, Subpart 2]

The purpose of these supplemental formula grant programs is to address the unique needs of rural school districts that frequently:

- 1. lack the personnel and resources needed to compete effectively for Federal competitive grants; and
- 2. receive formula grant allocations in amounts too small to be effective in meeting their intended purposes.

REAP Overview

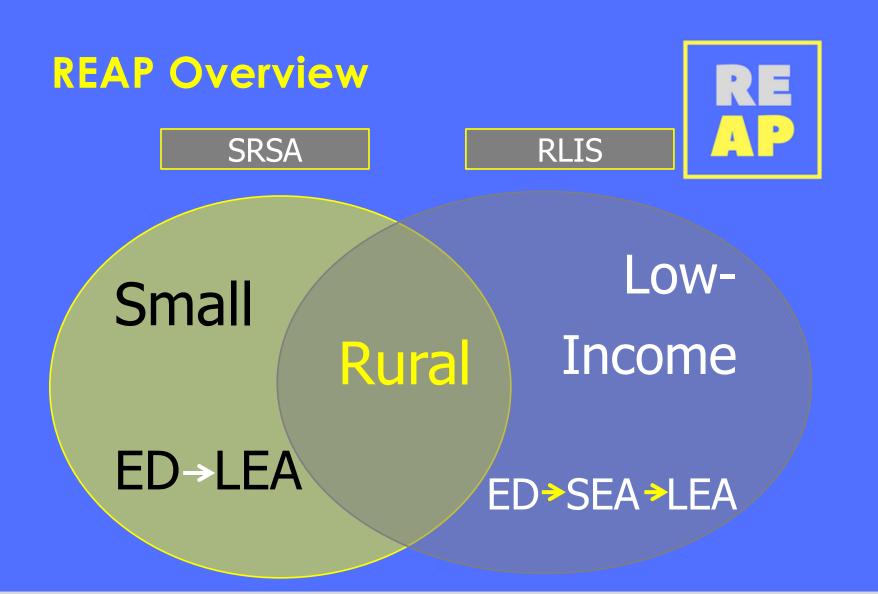


The **RLIS** grant targets rural LEAs that serve large numbers of low-income students.

• The Department makes awards to SEAs, who in turn make sub-grants to LEAs.

The **SRSA** grant provides funds to very small, rural LEAs.

 The Department awards these grants directly to eligible LEAs.



SRSA & RLIS Uses of Funds

programs. [ESEA, Title V, Part B, Section

5211(a) & (c)]

The following table shows the Title programs that SRSA and RLIS funds may be used to support.



SRSA [ESEA, Title V, Part B, Section 5212 (a)]	RLIS [ESEA, Title V, Part B, Section 5222 (a)]
Title I, Part A (Improving Basic Programs Operated by LEAs)	Title I, Part A (Improving Basic Programs Operated by LEAs)
Title II, Part A (Improving Teacher Quality State Grants)	Title II, Part A (Improving Teacher Quality State Grants)
Title III (Language Instruction for English Learners and Immigrant Students)	Title III (Language Instruction for English Learners and Immigrant Students)
Title IV, Part A (Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants)	Title IV, Part A (Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants)
Title IV, Part B (21st-Century Community Learning Centers)	Parental involvement activities
Under the alternative uses of funds authority , LEAs may consolidate any and all Title II-A and Title IV-A funding for allowable activities permissible under REAP-eligible Title	

Fund Use Scenario



School board members want to spend portions of an LEA's SRSA grant toward the following:

- A. Transportation rental for students and parents to attend a Science Night event at a middle school
- B. A professional development seminar for teachers
- C. Building a new gymnasium at an elementary school

Which of these activities are acceptable uses of SRSA and RLIS funds?

Answer: A & B

Poll Question: What are your LEA's funduse priorities in FY 2017?



- A. Educational technology
- B. English-Language learner support
- C. Teacher training and development
- D. Academic enrichment for all students
- E. Support for encouraging parental involvement in education
- F. Other



Questions?



Who is eligible for a REAP grant?

Ms. Corrinne Callins, Program Officer

SRSA vs. RLIS Eligibility Criteria

The following table compares the guidelines for RLIS and SRSA eligibility under ESEA. State education agencies provide eligibility data to the Department.



SRSA [ESEA, Title V, Part B, Section 5211 (b)]

The total number of students in average daily attendance (ADA) at all of the schools served by the LEA is *fewer than 600*

OR

Each county in which a school served by the LEA is located has a total population density of fewer than 10 persons per square mile.

2. All of the schools served by the LEA are designated with a school locale code of *41, 42, or 43,* as determined by the Secretary of Education.

RLIS [ESEA, Title V, Part B, Section 5221 (b)]

 Twenty percent or more of the children aged 5 to 17 served by the LEA must be from families with incomes below the poverty line.

2. All schools served by the LEA must have a locale code of *32, 33, 41, 42, or 43*, as determined by the Secretary of Education

OR

The secretary of education has determined, based on a demonstration by the LEA and concurrence of the SEA, that **the LEA is located in an area defined as rural by the state**.

NOTE: If an LEA is a member of an educational service agency (ESA) that does not receive SRSA funds, and the LEA meets SRSA requirement 1 and 2, the LEA is eligible to receive SRSA funds.

Dual Eligibility

Under ESEA, a local education agency may be eligible for both SRSA and RLIS grants if they meet the criteria for both. [ESEA, Title V, Part B, Section 5225]



Beginning FY2017

- LEAs can be eligible for both SRSA and RLIS and must choose one grant under which to receive funds in a given fiscal year. [ESEA, Title V, Part B, Section 5225 (a) & (b)]
- 2. Dual-eligible LEAs that choose to participate in RLIS may exercise the alternative use of funds authority, because they are eligible for the SRSA grant.
- All grantees wishing to use the alternative use of funds authority must notify SEAs by the date established by the SEAs.

NOTE: LEAs eligible only for RLIS cannot exercise the alternative use of funds authority.

Hold Harmless

ESEA establishes a hold harmless provision for LEAs. [ESEA, Title V, Part B, Subpart 1, Section 5212 (b) (4)]



Beginning FY2017

Any LEA that is no longer eligible for the SRSA grant as a result of changes to the locale code designations can opt to receive a reduced award in years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

If a "Hold Harmless" LEA is eligible for an RLIS grant, the LEA would need to choose between receiving an RLIS award for the upcoming school year, or receiving a reduced SRSA award.

Types of REAP Eligibility

The following table compares the types of eligibility for REAP.



SRSA eligible ONLY

 Apply for the SRSA grant in Grants.gov

Hold Harmless ONLY (SRSA)

 Apply for the SRSA grant in Grants.gov

Dual eligible, choosing **SRSA** grant

 Apply for the SRSA grant in Grants.gov

Dual eligible, choosing **RLIS** grant

 Apply for the RLIS grant with the state

RLIS eligible ONLY

 Apply for the RLIS grant with the state

SRSA Allocation Formula

[ESEA, Title V, Part B, Section 5212 (b) (2) (3)]

To project your LEA's SRSA supplemental allocation, you will need to know the LEA's <u>average daily attendance</u> (ADA) and the <u>amount of Title II-A and Title IV-A funding that the LEA received in FY2016</u>. With that information, complete the following formula:



Take the number of students in average daily attendance (ADA)	432
Subtract 50	432-50= 382
Multiply the total by \$100	382 X \$100= \$38,200
Add \$20,000 to the sum	38,200+20,000= \$58,200
If the total above is \$60,000, this amount is capped at \$60,000	-
From the amount above, subtract the sum of the allocations received by the district during the prior fiscal year under Title II-A and Title IV, Part A.	Title II-A allocations= \$12,500 58,200-12,500= \$45,700
This is your projected SRSA grant allocation for 2017:	\$45,700

NOTE: The projected amount may be ratably reduced or increased, depending on the amount appropriated by Congress for the program, and the number of eligible LEAs.



Questions?



What is the application process for the SRSA grant?

Mr. Eric Schulz, REAP Team Leader

SRSA Application Process

Application period: May 1, 2017- June 30, 2017



Application

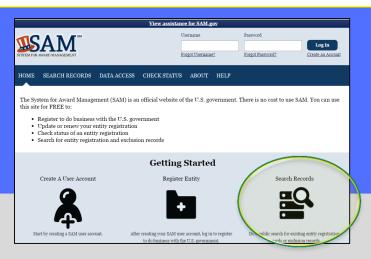
- Ensure DUNS is active in SAM and G5
 Register for a new DUNS
 Reactivate inactive DUNS
- Set up an account in Grants.gov(active DUNS required)
- 3. Complete and submit SRSA application in Grants.gov

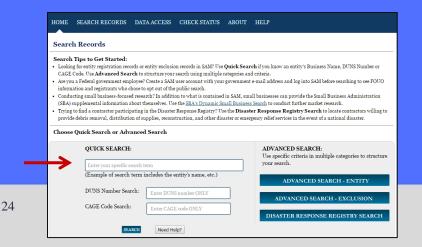
SRSA Application Process

DUNS registration



- Obtain a DUNS number from **DandB.com** (if you don't have one already)
- 2. Ensure that your LEA's DUNS number is active and registered in the System for Award Management (SAM)
 - Check status on SAM.gov
 - Contact SAM Service Desk (See "Resources" slide.)





SRSA Application Process

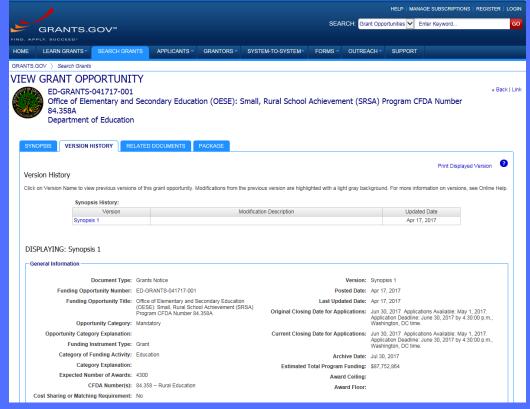
Grants.gov application



Information that you will need to complete the SRSA application:
Name of District: NCES ID:
Grantee DUNS number in G5:
TIN:
Address:
Telephone:
Email:
Authorizing Official:
Budget Officer:
GEPA statement:

SRSA Application Process SRSA Program Synopsis in Grants.gov





Complete SRSA Application In Grants.gov

The application package consists of the following forms:



- ☐ Application for Federal Assistance (SF 424)
- □ ED Budget Information Non-Construction Programs (ED Form 524)
- ☐ General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) Requirements
 - Section 427 (GEPA 427)
- ☐ Assurances for Non-Construction Programs (SF 424B)

All of the forms listed above must be filled out correctly in order for the SRSA application to be considered complete.

Application for Federal Assistance (SF 424)



Items of Note

- 1. All fields marked with an asterisk (*) must be completed.
- 2. Automatically populated:
 - Item 3: Date Received
 - Item 12: Funding Opportunity Number/Title
- 3. Item 4: Applicant Identifier
 - Enter the district's 7-digit NCES ID for
- 4. Item 9: Type of Applicant
 - Select "G. Independent School District". This is the only option you should select regardless of whether you are an eligible regional agency, charter, etc.
- 5. Item 18: Estimated Funding
 - Enter the number zero (0) in fields 18(a) and 18(b). SRSA grant funding levels are determined by the Department.

ED Budget Information Non-Construction Programs (ED Form 524)



Instructions

Populate this form with zeroes (0) and upload it as part of your SRSA application.

General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) Requirements - Section 427 (GEPA 427)



Instructions

 Include a short description (1-2 paragraphs; no longer than three pages) of how your LEA, when using SRSA grant funds, will ensure that students, teachers, and other beneficiaries with special needs will have equitable access to be able to participate in SRSA-funded activities.

NOTE: A general statement of the district's nondiscriminatory hiring policy is not sufficient; this statement should be targeted to your proposed SRSA fund use activity.

Sample Response: "We will use SRSA grant funds to purchase computers and laptops as part of our schoolwide technology upgrade. Because a significant portion of our students are from families where Spanish is the primary language spoken at home, we will provide user instructions for the computers both in Spanish and in English."

Assurances for Non-Construction Programs (SF 427)



Instructions

Sign and Date this form where indicated.

SRSA Application Scenario



A district has been identified as being eligible for the SRSA grant in FY2017. The district previously applied to the Department in FY2014 and has been receiving this grant since that time.

Does the district need to reapply now, in order to receive the FY2017 SRSA grant?

Answer: Yes. Beginning in FY2017, eligible districts must apply annually to receive the SRSA grant.



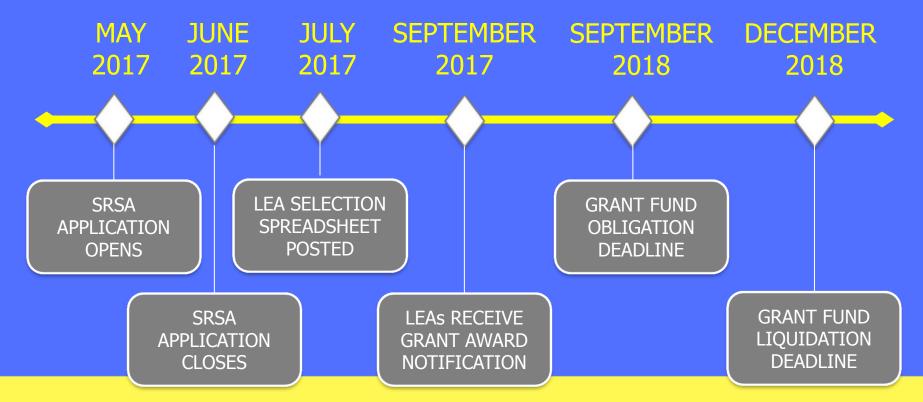
FY2017 Grant Timeline

Dr. David Cantrell, REAP Group Leader

FY 2017 Grant Timeline

Period of Availability: July 1, 2017-September 30, 2018





FY 2018 REAP Grant Timeline

Grant period of availability: July 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019



November 2017 (Tentative)

 ED posts eligibility spreadsheets and notifies LEAs of eligibility status

January-February, 2018

SRSA Application period

July 2018

• SRSA and RLIS grants are awarded

Resources for REAP Grantees



Grants.gov	SRSA application website	www.grants.gov 1-800-518-4726
G5	Site where LEAs access SRSA grant funds	www.g5.gov 1-888-336-8930
System for Award Management (SAM)	Required registration of DUNS number	www.sam.gov 1-866-606-8220
CDCA and DLIC allath:	lib conversable e e le	https://www.co.do.do.do.do.do.do.do.do.do.do.do.do.do
SRSA and RLIS eligibi	iity spreaasneets	https://www2ed.gov/programs /reapsrsa/eligibility.html
SRSA/RLIS Comparison Chart	Tool that shows similarities and differences between SRSA and RLIS	



Questions?