

UNDERSTANDING

THE RURAL EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM (REAP)

GENERAL REAP INFORMATION

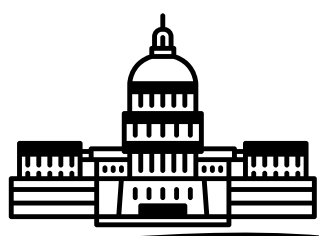
- REAP Informational Document ([here](#))
- REAP FAQ Webpage ([here](#))

WHAT IS REAP?

The REAP formula grant program is authorized in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) under Title V, Part B. REAP's flexible formula grants enable rural LEAs to participate more fully and effectively in many of the ESEA programs and allow them to provide better educational services to their students.

ALLOCATION:

Each year, REAP receives a Congressional allocation. This allocation is divided evenly between the SRSA and RLIS programs.



ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION:

REAP awards grants under two programs: the **Small, Rural School Achievement (SRSA)** and **Rural and Low-Income Schools (RLIS)** programs. The REAP team works with State Coordinators to collect eligibility data. LEAs can check their eligibility throughout the year on the REAP website using the Master Eligibility Spreadsheet (MES).

REAP ELIGIBILITY RESOURCES

- SRSA Eligibility and MES Access ([here](#))
- RLIS Eligibility and MES Access ([here](#))
- Considerations for Dual-Eligible LEAs ([here](#))

SMALL, RURAL SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT (SRSA)

RURAL AND LOW-INCOME SCHOOLS (RLIS)



RLIS GRANT FUNDS:

RLIS funds are awarded to State Educational Agencies (SEAs), who then make subgrants to eligible LEAs.

*Note: LEAs who are dual-eligible must choose which program to participate in.



SRSA GRANT FUNDS:

SRSA funds are awarded directly from the Department to the LEAs.

MANAGING SRSA FUNDS

- G6 Access Information ([here](#))
- Unique Entity Identification (UEI) and SAM.gov Support ([here](#))

HOW CAN REAP FUNDS BE USED?

Both SRSA and RLIS awards have a 27-month performance period during which the grantee may obligate the funds, followed by an additional 120 days to liquidate (or draw down) the funds. Allowable uses of REAP funds are informed by other Title programs. See the reverse side for a deeper dive into REAP funds.

REAP FUNDS RESOURCES

- Guide to Using REAP Funds ([here](#))
- Title V, part B of the ESEA ([here](#))

Scan the QR to access our REAP Resources page, which includes recordings of our REAP webinars, our informational document, and more.



Find out more!

EXAMINING

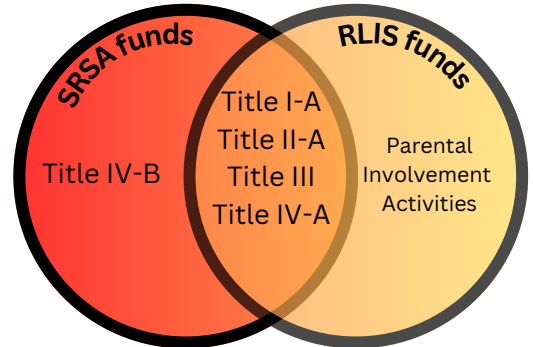
REAP USE OF FUNDS

In fiscal year (FY) 2024 REAP distributed nearly \$220,000,000.

These funds were split evenly between the SRSA and RLIS programs. Here we explore the distribution and use of those funds.

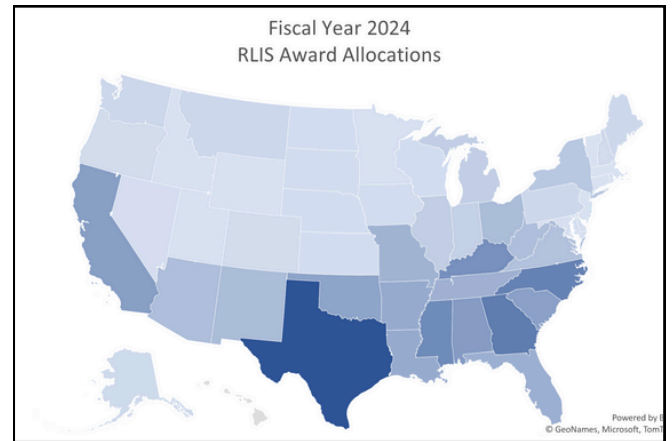
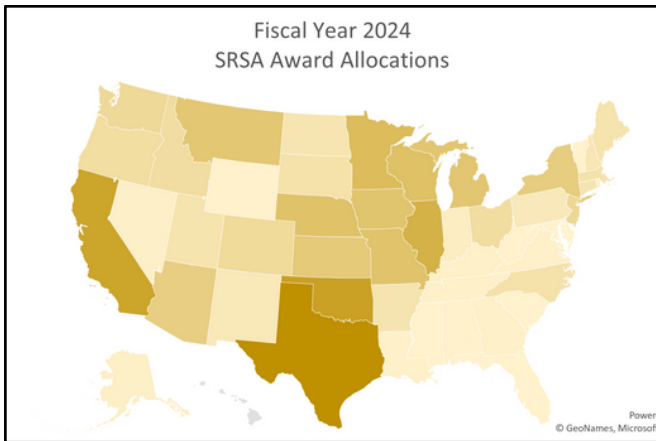
BACKGROUND- ALLOWABLE USES OF REAP FUNDS

REAP is designed to help rural LEAs use Federal resources more effectively to address their unique needs. REAP's flexible formula grants enable rural LEAs to participate more fully and effectively in many of the ESEA programs. Allowable uses of REAP funds are informed by other ESEA Title programs, as outlined in the graphic on the right.



WHERE DID REAP DOLLARS GO?

The SRSA and RLIS programs each granted approximately \$110,000,000. These maps represent the distribution of REAP awards by dollar amount within each program. Darker colors represent higher dollar amounts. Through this we can see that, generally, SRSA grants are larger in the Midwest and Western states, while RLIS funds are utilized more in the Southeast.



HOW DID LEAS INTEND TO USE THEIR SRSA FUNDS?

In FY24 the SRSA application changed to allow applicants the opportunity to share their intended use of SRSA funds via a checkbox. LEAs were allowed to choose more than one checkbox, and on average LEAs selected 4 intended uses of funds. The chart below represents the percent of LEAs within the final SRSA cohort who chose each intended use of fund, ranked from most popular to least popular.

