

RLIS and SRSA Considerations for Dual Eligible LEAs

TOPIC	RLIS	SRSA
Alternative use of funds authority ¹	Dual-eligible LEAs may participate	All eligible LEAs may participate
Award disbursement	State Educational Agencies (SEAs) disburse RLIS funds to LEAs	U.S. Department of Education (ED) disburses SRSA funds to LEAs
Technical Assistance (TA)	SEAs provide TA to RLIS grantees	ED provided technical assistance to SRSA grantees
Applying for the grant	LEAs apply for RLIS funds according to their SEA's application procedures	LEAs apply for SRSA funds according to ED's application procedures.
Type of funding (competitive vs. formula)	SEAs may award RLIS funds competitively or according to a funding formula	ED awards SRSA funds according to a funding formula
Obligation period	27-months (e.g., for FY 2017 awards, the obligation period will be July 1, 2017 through September 30, 2019)	15-months (e.g., for FY 2017 awards, the obligation period will be July 1, 2017 through September 30, 2018)
Impact of other Federal funds on grant awards ²	LEA grant awards are based on the SEA's procedures for awarding RLIS funds; therefore, grants awarded under other Title programs may or may not impact the amount of an LEA's RLIS grant award.	LEA grant awards are reduced by the amount of Title II-A and Title IV-A funds the LEA received in the preceding fiscal year.
Funding limits	Federal statute does not set a limit on the amount of funds an LEA may receive each grant period.	The maximum amount of funds an LEA may receive, by statute, is \$60,000.
Uses of funds	Grant funds may be used to support any of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Title I, Part A (Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Education Agencies) activities; 2. Title II, Part A (Supporting Effective Instruction) activities; 3. Title III (Language Instruction for English Learners and Immigrant Students) activities; 4. Title IV, Part A (Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants) activities; and 5. Parental involvement activities. 	Grant funds may be used to support activities authorized under any of the following ESEA "Title" programs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Title I, Part A (Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Education Agencies); 2. Title II, Part A (Supporting Effective Instruction) activities; 3. Title III (Language Instruction for English Learners and Immigrant Students) activities; 4. Title IV, Part A (Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants) activities; and 5. Title IV, Part B (21st Century Community Learning Centers)

¹ The alternative use of funds authority provides flexibility to SRSA-eligible LEAs to use Title II, Part A and Title IV, Part A formula funds to support local activities under an array of Federal programs in order to assist them in addressing local academic needs more effectively. (See Section 5211(a) of the ESEA, as amended, for more information.) An SRSA-eligible LEA does not have to apply for SRSA funds in order to exercise the alternative use of funds authority. An LEA that is eligible for both SRSA and RLIS may exercise this authority even if the LEA chooses to participate in RLIS instead of SRSA. Regardless of which program the LEA chooses, the LEA must notify its SEA on an annual basis on or before the notification deadline established by the SEA of its intent to exercise the authority. LEAs should reach out to their SEA contact for more information about the SEA's reporting requirements deadline.

² SRSA grant amounts are based on a statutory formula that takes into account several factors, including the amount of funds an LEA received during the preceding fiscal year under the Title II, Part A program and the newly authorized Title IV, Part A (Student Support and Academic Enrichment program). The first awards for Title IV, Part A will be made with FY 2017 funds. Therefore, for purposes of calculating SRSA grant awards, the Department will not take into consideration Title IV, Part A funds until the FY 2018 grant cycle.