

Title V, Part B: Rural and Low-Income Schools (RLIS)

Guidance on Allowable Uses of Funds

This program provides additional resources to assist rural districts in meeting state definitions for the New York State Accountability System. Grantees may use RLIS funds to carry out activities authorized under any of the following programs:

- **Title I, Part A** - Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Education Agencies
Example: A school district supplements its AIS Reading and Math Programs
- **Title II, Part A** - Supporting Effective Instruction
Example: A school district pays the stipend for a prospective teacher to work alongside an effective teacher, who is the teacher of record, for a full academic year.
- **Title III** - Language Instruction for English Learners and Immigrant Students
Example: A school district offers an afterschool enrichment program for English learners.
- **Title IV, Part A** - Student Support and Academic Enrichment
Example: A school district purchases a bully prevention program for all schools.
- **Parental Involvement Activities**
Example: A school district plans a back school night at a Title I, Part A schoolwide campus

The examples provided above are not inclusive; all allowable activities under these programs are allowable for RLIS. Information about the allowable uses of funds for each of the above programs is available on the NYSED [website](#) for ESSA Funded Programs under the Fiscal Info tab.

LEAs should ensure the activities funded by RLIS supplement, and do not supplant, other state or local funds that would otherwise be used to pay for the allowable activity. Supplanting is presumed if any of the following is true, according to federal fiscal guidance (2 CFR Part 200, Appendix XI):

- A district uses federal funds to provide services that are required under other federal, state, or local laws.
- A district uses federal funds to provide services that the district provided with non-federal funds in the prior year.
- A district uses federal funds to provide services that the district would otherwise provide without federal funds.

Note: A presumption of supplanting may be overcome if the district can demonstrate that it would not have provided the services absent the availability of these federal funds. For example, new STEAM professional development (PD) had been provided with state grant funds for middle school teachers, and the grant funds were not available for the coming year. Title IIA funds could be used for this PD, assuming no other presumption was violated, and the district would not otherwise have been able to provide the PD.