Perkins V Special Populations – listed as a purpose of the law...

- increasing the employment opportunities for populations who are chronically unemployed or underemployed, including individuals with disabilities, individuals from economically disadvantaged families, out-of-workforce individuals, youth who are in, or have aged out of, the foster care system, and homeless individuals.

Includes:

1. Individuals with Disabilities (both cognitive and physical)
2. Individuals from Economically Disadvantaged Families – including low income youth and adults
3. Individuals Preparing for Nontraditional Fields
4. Single parents, including pregnant and parenting teens
5. Out of Workforce Individuals
6. Individuals with disabilities both cognitive and physical
7. English Learners
8. Homeless individuals
9. Youth who are in, or have aged out of, the foster care system
10. Youth with a parent who is a member of the armed forces and is on active duty

Who is an Out of Workforce Individual?

An individual who is a displaced homemaker, as defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102); or

An individual who-

- has worked primarily without remuneration to care for a home and family, and for that reason has diminished marketable skills; or
- is a parent whose youngest dependent child will become ineligible to receive assistance under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) not later than 2 years after the date on which the parent applies for assistance under such title; and
- is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment.
Who is an English Learner?

- a secondary school student who is an English learner, as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary School Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801); or
- an adult or an out-of-school youth who has limited ability in speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language and—
  - whose native language is a language other than English; or
  - who lives in a family environment in which a language other than English is the dominant language.

Universal Design for Learning —

The term ‘universal design for learning’ means a scientifically valid framework for guiding educational practice that—

- provides flexibility in the ways information is presented, in the ways students respond or demonstrate knowledge and skills, and in the ways students are engaged; and
- reduces barriers in instruction, provides appropriate accommodations, supports, and challenges, and maintains high achievement expectations for all students, including students with disabilities and students who are limited English proficient.” (From HEA)

CTE Concentrator —

The term ‘CTE concentrator’ means—

- at the secondary school level, a student served by an eligible recipient who has completed at least 2 courses in a single career and technical education program or program of study; and—
- at the postsecondary level, a student enrolled in an eligible recipient who has—
  - earned at least 12 credits within a career and technical education program or program of study; or
  - completed such a program if the program encompasses fewer than 12 credits or the equivalent in total.