

## PERKINS GUIDANCE

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**TITLE:** FUNDING ACTIVITIES FOR SECONDARY STUDENTS  
**NUMBER:** PG-006  
**DATE:** July 1, 2020  
**PURPOSE:** Perkins Guidance-To Prohibit use of Perkins Postsecondary Funds to Benefit Secondary Students

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**Introduction:** The Perkins Act requires funding thresholds for various uses, including the formula used to distribute 85% of funds to local recipients. The Perkins State Plan then defines the split of funds between secondary and postsecondary. Awarding funds outside these parameters is a matter of non-compliance.

**Authority:** *Strengthening CTE for the 21st Century Act of 2018*  
**Title I Part A Sec. 112 (a)(1) Within State Allocation**  
Describes various set-aside categories including 85% to be awarded to local recipients.

***Perkins State Plan***

Authorizes 75% of basic grants be awarded to secondary and 25% to postsecondary.

**Secondary Career Centers:** Arkansas has a network of secondary area career and technical education centers (SCC) with many of them located on a college campus and serving both high school and college students. SCCs have a dedicated funding stream from state revenues with the college receiving a specified amount per FTE.

High school students enrolled at a SCC, whether on a college campus or not, are reported into AHEIS as "high school students" (not college level) and as "non-degree seeking." As a result, they are not included in the Perkins Accountability System and are not included in the cohort of concentrators. This means that high school students are not measured within postsecondary core indicators nor or they included in the postsecondary funding formula.

Perkins postsecondary funds may be spent on activities that occur in the SCCs to the extent that the activity is for an eligible use of funds, addresses core indicator performance, and serves postsecondary students. Expenses in a SCC that serves both college and high school students must be "allocable" based on proportionality of college students. Funds may not be used to recruit high school students into a SCC program unless it is for gender nontraditional students into a gender nontraditional program. Funds may not be used to address deficiencies that high school students may have in academic areas that will prepare them for postsecondary enrollment. Coursework that prepares students for college level work is considered development education which is precluded in Perkins law.

The recruitment of high school (grades 9-12) students into a gender nontraditional occupation is an eligible use of Perkins postsecondary funds. Activities include but are not limited to:

- Creating awareness of opportunities in nontraditional fields
- Summer camps
- Mentoring programs
- Recruitment (see guidance on advertising and recruitment campaigns for limitations)