

Carl D. Perkins Act of 2006

A.K.A – Perkins IV

Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education
Act of 2006
P.L.109-270

“SEC. 2. PURPOSE.

“The purpose of this Act is to develop more fully the academic and career and technical skills of secondary education students and postsecondary education students who elect to enroll in career and technical education programs...”

Background

- ▶ President signed into law August 12, 2006
- ▶ Reauthorized through 2012 as Public Law 109–270
 - We are in our 4th year of continuing resolution
- ▶ Themes in Perkins IV:
 - Develop challenging academic and technical standards and related challenging, integrated instruction
 - A focus on high skill, high wage, or high demand occupations
 - Increase opportunities for individuals to keep America competitive
 - Promote partnerships (education, workforce boards, business, industry, etc)
 - Provide technical assistance and professional development
- ▶ Maine State Plan

Carl D Perkins IV Definitions

- ▶ **Section 2. PURPOSE.** “The purpose of this Act is to develop more fully the academic and career and technical skills of secondary education students and postsecondary education students who elect to enroll in career and technical education programs...” and it goes on to state how.
- ▶ **Section 3. (14) ELIGIBLE RECIPIENT.** “The term ‘eligible recipient’ means—S. 250—6:
 - (A) a local educational agency (including a public charter school that operates as a local educational agency), an area career and technical education school, an educational service agency, or a consortium, eligible to receive assistance under section 131; or
 - (B) an eligible institution or consortium of eligible institutions eligible to receive assistance under section 132”

Perkins IV Grant Budget Breakdown

- ▶ 85%—allocated to secondary and postsecondary eligible recipients
 - 8.5% reserve—10% of the 85% can be used for targeted initiatives
 - 76.5% allocated to eligible recipients by formula
 - 50% secondary
 - 50% postsecondary

- ▶ 10% for state leadership activities
 - 1% for Corrections
 - 9% for state leadership expenses
 - \$60,000–\$150,000 for nontraditional services

- ▶ 5% for administrative costs
 - Required dollar-for-dollar state administrative match

Secondary Level Formula

- ▶ The funds will be distributed to the local eligible recipients at the secondary level by the formula described in the Act:
 - 30% of the funds will be distributed to the 26 sites in proportion to the total numbers of young people ages 5 through 17 determined by the U.S. Census as living in the school districts of the sending schools of each site; and
 - 70% of the funds allocated among the sites in proportion to the total numbers of young people ages 5 through 17 determined by the U.S. Census as living in poverty in the school districts of the sending schools of each site.
- <http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/>

Postsecondary Level Formula

- ▶ The funds at the postsecondary level will be distributed to the 7 colleges by formula based on Pell Grant Awards, TANF recipients and U.S. Census data:
 - 60% – Pell Awards (reported by colleges)
 - 10% – Poverty Status (from U.S. Census)
 - 10% – TANF Recipients (from Maine Department of Health and Human Services)
 - 10% – Handicapped (from U.S. Census)
 - 10% – Minority (from U.S. Census)

State Board Responsibilities for CTE

Title 20–A: EDUCATION

Part 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 5: STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

§405. Powers and duties

- ▶ The state board shall have the following powers and duties. [1981, c. 693, §§5, 8 (NEW).]
 - **7. Federal career and technical education aid.** The state board shall administer any federal funds received for the benefit of career and technical education programs in the State. As the designated state agency authorized to administer federal funds, the board shall develop a state plan, approve the State's application for career and technical education funds and disburse federal money as authorized and required by applicable federal law. [1993, c. 349, §44 (AMD); 2003, c. 545, §4 (REV) .]

Maine State Grant Focus Points

- Program of Study process defined and required for funding
- Articulation requirements increased and strengthened
- Professional development emphasized
- No Child Left Behind (NCLB) performance indicators used for accountability measures
- Technical skills assessments required
- Mandatory program advisory responsibilities
- Common evaluation tool
- Exploratory Programs
- School review– staff contribution by participating Maine review schools
- Apprenticeship– increased collaboration with Maine Department of Labor (MDOL)

Perkins IV Application

- ▶ Annual application required
- ▶ Provide specific program improvements and how improvement activities meet state/local-adjusted performance levels established for core indicator
- ▶ Provide at least one CTE Program of Study
- ▶ Application submitted online in June

SEC. 122 – STATE PLAN

- ▶ Must be developed in consultation with the required stakeholders (17 groups specified as required)
- ▶ Public hearings must be held to allow public input
- ▶ 20 Required elements as part of the State Plan must be addressed
- ▶ State plan must be reviewed annually with revision submitted to OCTAE for approval

SEC. 134 – LOCAL PLAN

- ▶ *LOCAL PLAN REQUIRED.—Any eligible recipient desiring financial assistance under this part shall... submit a local plan to the eligible agency (MDOE). Such local plan shall cover the same period of time as the period of time applicable to the State plan submitted under section 122. (5 year plan with annual revisions)*
- ▶ *The eligible agency shall determine the requirements for local plans, except that each local plan shall include— (MDOE can add additional elements, but these MUST be included)*

SEC. 134 – LOCAL PLAN– Cont.

- ▶ Address section 135 – uses of funds
- ▶ Address how you will meet accountability measures
- ▶ Address the required elements of Perkins IV
 - not less than 1 programs of study
 - improve the academic and technical skills of students
 - provide students with strong experience in, and understanding of, all aspects of an industry
 - CTE students taught to the same coherent and rigorous content aligned with challenging academic standards as are taught to all other students
 - CTE students enroll in rigorous and challenging courses in core academic subjects
 - comprehensive professional development
 - how stakeholders (listed in Act) are involved in the development, implementation, and evaluation of career and technical education programs
 - provide quality CTE programs
 - process that will be used to evaluate and continuously improve CTE programs
 - adopt strategies to overcome barriers for special populations
 - provide programs that enable special populations to meet the accountability measures
 - provide activities to prepare special populations for high skill, high wage, or high demand occupations that will lead to self-sufficiency
 - describe how members of special populations will not be discriminated against
 - describe how funds will be used to promote preparation for non-traditional fields
 - describe how career guidance and academic counseling will be provided to CTE students
 - describe efforts to improve recruitment and retention of CTE teachers, faculty, and career and academic counsellors
 - describe the efforts to improve the transition to teaching from business and industry

What are the Basic Criteria for Expending the Funds?

- ▶ **Expenditures Must:**
 - Meet the purpose of the Act
 - Be necessary and reasonable
 - Follow the Federal Requirements for cost principles and audit

What Federal Regulations Apply to Perkins IV Funding?

- ▶ Perkins Career Technical Education Act of 2006
- ▶ EDGAR (Education Department General Administration Regulations)
- ▶ OMB Circulars (Office of Management and Budget)
 - 2 C.F.R Part 200 Uniform Grant Guidance
 - 34 C.F.R. Part 76 State Administered Programs
 - 34 C.F.R Part 81 The General Education Provisions Act (GEPA)

What Types of Costs can Generally be Considered Eligible?

- ▶ Administrative Costs (5%)
- ▶ Personnel Services (time distribution records and follow 3-year rule)
- ▶ Stipends
- ▶ Instructional Materials
- ▶ Travel – Professional Development for staff
- ▶ Instructional Equipment

What Types of Costs are NOT Eligible?

1. Student expenses or direct assistance to students *
2. Entertainment
3. Awards and memorabilia
4. Individual memberships
5. Membership with orgs. that lobby
6. College tuition, fees, books
7. Fines and penalties
9. Expenses that supplant
10. Audits, except single audit
11. Contributions and donations
12. Contingencies
13. Facilities
14. School Promotions
15. Alcohol
16. Fund raising

What are the Requirements for Uses of Perkins IV, Title I, Part C Funds?

1. Strengthen academic and career technical skills of students thru integration
2. Link CTE secondary and postsecondary programs (at least 1 program of study)
3. Provide students with strong experience and understanding in all aspects of an industry
4. Develop, improve, or expand use of technology
5. Professional development
6. Evaluate programs with emphasis on spec. pops.
7. Initiate, improve, expand and modernize quality programs
8. Provide activities, services and be of sufficient, size, scope and quality
9. Prepare spec. pops. for high skill, high wage, or high demand, occupations

Are Local Recipients Required to Budget and Expend Perkins Funds in all 9 Requirements?

- ▶ No.
- ▶ The 9 requirements are elements required in programs eligible for funding
 - If deficiencies exist, Perkins funds can address those deficiencies
 - If all 9 are already met, funding can be used in the *permissive* areas

Twenty Permissive Uses of Funds

1. Involve parents, business and labor in planning & operation
2. Career guidance & academic counseling
3. Business Partnerships – Work–related experience students & faculty
4. Programs for spec. pops.
5. CTE student organizations
6. Mentoring & support services
7. Upgrading equipment
8. Teacher prep. programs
9. Improving and developing new CTE courses including distance ed.
10. Assist transition to BA degree programs
11. Support entrepreneurship education
12. Initiatives for secondary students obtaining postsecondary credit to count towards an AA/AS or BA/BS degree
13. Support small CTE learning communities
14. Family & consumer sciences
15. Adult CTE programs
16. Job placement programs
17. Support Nontraditional activities
18. Automotive technologies
19. *Pooling funds –
Teacher prep,
data & accountability,
assessments
20. Support other CTE programs

May Federal Funds be Used to Support a Program Supported Last Year with Non-Federal Funds?

- ▶ **No. This would be supplanting**
 - Cannot use Federal Funds to pay for Services, Staff, Programs, or Materials that would otherwise be paid with State or Local Funds
 - Cannot use Federal Funds to pay for services for one population of students that you pay for other populations with State funds

When are Funds Considered Obligated?

Type of Cost

Obligation Occurs

Equipment & Supplies.....	Date of Purchase Order
Work of Employees.....	When Work is Done
Contracted Services.....	Date of Written Agreement
Utilities.....	When Used
Rental.....	When Used
Travel.....	When Travel is Taken
Conference Registration.....	When Fee is Paid

EDGAR says that a subgrantee of the state may not obligate funds until the later of:

- July 1st – the date the state may obligate funds, or
- The date that the subgrantee submits its application to the state in substantially approvable form

What Do Auditors Look At?

- ▶ Financial Statements & Expenditure Records
- ▶ Internal Controls
- ▶ Compliance with Laws and Regulations

What Do Auditors Look For?

1. Expenditures are documented & allowable
2. Compliance issues
 - a. Program offerings
 - b. Student participation
 - c. Assessment
3. Funds supplement and not supplant
4. Time distribution records
5. Procurement methods provide free & open competition & prevent conflict of interest
6. Obligations incurred in time frame
7. Expenditures are budgeted in approved activities
8. Required WRITTEN policies and procedures

What are the Rules on Perkins IV Equipment Purchase & Inventory in Maine?

- ▶ Equipment is defined as having a purchase price of \$1,000 or more and a useful life of one year or longer
- ▶ Minor Equipment is defined as equipment under \$1,000 and useful life of one year or longer
- ▶ Equipment and minor equipment shall be maintained in a trace inventory system
- ▶ Equipment will be labeled with Perkins, Grant Year, Program, and School

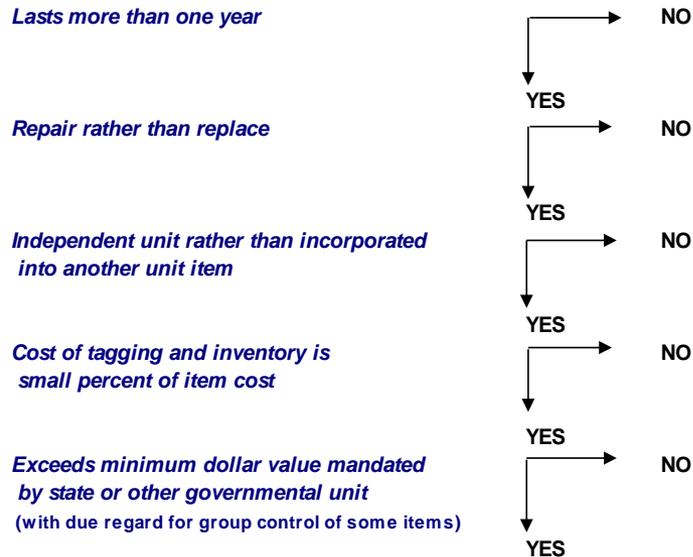
What is Included in Equipment Records?

- ▶ Description
- ▶ Manufacturer's serial number or other ID number
- ▶ Source, including the award number
- ▶ Acquisition date
- ▶ Percentage of Federal participation in equipment cost
- ▶ Location and condition, date information was recorded
- ▶ Unit acquisition cost
- ▶ Date of last physical inventory

CRITERIA FOR DISTINGUISHING SUPPLY ITEMS FROM EQUIPMENT ITEMS

CRITERIA FOR DISTINGUISHING SUPPLY ITEMS FROM EQUIPMENT ITEMS

At first "no", item is determined to be a supply, not equipment



EQUIPMENT**

** An equipment item is any instrument, machine, apparatus or set of articles that meets all of the following criteria:

- 1) It retains its original shape, appearance and character with use.
- 2) It does not lose its identity through fabrication or incorporation into a different or more complex unit or substance.
- 3) It is nonexpendable; that is, if the item is damaged or some of its parts are lost or worn out, it is more feasible to repair the item than to replace it with an entirely new unit.
- 4) Under normal conditions of use, including reasonable care and maintenance, it can be expected to serve its principal purpose for at least one year.

Scenario 1



- ▶ We are hosting a professional development activity at our school and would like to provide food.
- ▶ Would it be appropriate to use Perkins funds for this purpose?

Scenario 1 Answer

- ▶ No, Perkins funds may only be used for meals under very narrow conditions spelled out in the December 2014 OVAE FAQ.
<http://www2.ed.gov/policy/fund/guid/gposbul/gposbul.html>
- ▶ Using Federal Grant Funds to Pay for Food
- ▶ When a grantee is hosting a meeting, may the grantee use Federal grant funds to pay for food, beverages, or snacks?
- ▶ Generally, there is a very high burden of proof to show that paying for food and beverages with Federal funds is necessary to meet the goals and objectives of a Federal grant. When a grantee is hosting a meeting, the grantee should structure the agenda for the meeting so that there is time for participants to purchase their own food, beverages, and snacks. In addition, when planning a meeting, grantees may want to consider a location in which participants have easy access to food and beverages.
- ▶ While these determinations will be made on a case-by-case basis, and there may be some circumstances where the cost would be permissible, it is likely that those circumstances will be rare. Grantees, therefore, will have to make a compelling case that the unique circumstances they have identified would justify these costs as reasonable and necessary.

Scenario 2

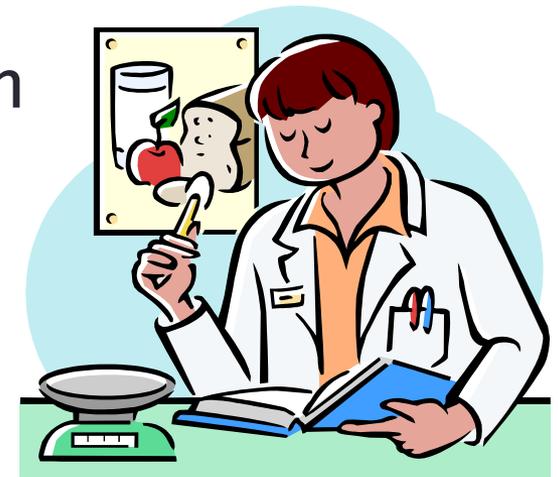


- ▶ We would like to pay for an economically disadvantaged student's uniform and CNA examination.

Would it be appropriate to use Perkins funds for this purpose?

Scenario 2 Answer

- ▶ Yes, as long as local funds are not being used for these items for other populations of students. Perkins funds may be used under the four very narrow conditions spelled out in the May 27, 1999 OVAE program memorandum 99-13
- ▶ Specifically, for this example, 'assistance only being provided to an individual to the extent that it is needed to address barriers to the individuals successful participation in career technical education'



Scenario 2 Answer cont.

- Sec 135 Local Uses of funds – Permissive (c)(16) to provide assistance to students who have participated in services and activities under this title in finding an appropriate job...
- ▶ Ensure that the supplement/not supplant requirements contained in General Provisions – section 311(a) of Perkins are not being violated.



Scenario 3

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

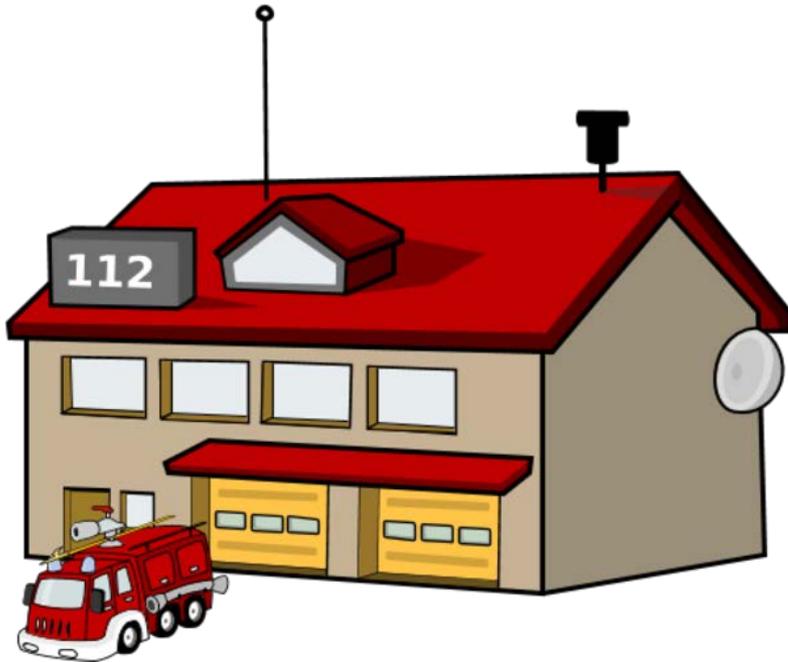
CLICK HERE TO BECOME
AN INDIVIDUAL MEMBER

- ▶ May we use Perkins funds to pay for an American Culinary Federation membership for our Culinary Arts teacher?

Scenario 3 Answer

- ▶ No,
Individual memberships are considered gifts of public funds.
- ▶ You may pay for an institutional membership for an organization. Institutional memberships are based on position and can be transferred to another person.

Scenario 4



- ▶ Our Fire Science program needs to expand classroom space with an addition to our building.

May we use Perkins funds to for the addition to the building?

Scenario 4 Answer

- ▶ No, capital expenditures for improvements to land, buildings, or equipment *which materially increase their value or useful life* are unallowable.



QUESTIONS?



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