

ATTACHMENT A

YOUTH POLICY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

The following terms and definitions were provided in Workforce Services Directive (WSD) 17-07, Youth Program Requirements.

Attending School - An individual is enrolled in secondary or post-secondary school. These include, but are not limited to: traditional K-12 public and private, and alternative (e.g., continuation, magnet, and charter) schools.

Not Attending School - An individual who is not attending a secondary or post-secondary school. In addition, individuals enrolled in the following programs would be considered an out-of-school youth for eligibility purposes:

- WIOA Title II Adult Education, YouthBuild, Job Corps, high school equivalency program, or dropout re-engagement programs.
 - A youth attending a high school equivalency program funded by the public K12 school system who is classified by the school system as still enrolled in school are the exception; the youth would be considered an In-school-youth (Title 20 CFR Section 681.230).
- Non-credit bearing post-secondary classes only (TEGL 21-16).
- A charter school program that provides instruction exclusively in partnership with WIOA, federally-funded YouthBuild programs, federal Job Corps training or instruction, California Conservation Corps, or a state certified local conservation corps (in alignment with EC Section 47612.1).

Post-secondary School - California community colleges and accredited public and private universities. (EC Section 66010)

Offender - An adult or juvenile subject to any stage of the criminal justice process or an adult or juvenile who requires assistance in overcoming artificial barriers to employment resulting from a record of arrest or convictions or for whom services under WIOA may be beneficial (WIOA Section 3[38]).

School - Any secondary or post-secondary school (Title 20 CFR Section 681.230). These include, but are not limited to, traditional K-12 public schools and private schools (e.g., continuation, magnet, charter, and home).

School Dropout - An individual who is no longer attending any school and who has not received a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent. (WIOA 3[54]) Per TEGL 8-15, this term does not include individuals who dropped out of post-secondary school.

Secondary School - A nonprofit institutional day or resident school, including a public secondary charter school, that provides secondary education, as determined under state law, except that the term does not include any education beyond grade 12.

Additional terms that could be added for service provider convenience

Basic Skills Deficient - An individual who is unable to compute or solve problems, or read, write, or speak English, at a level necessary to function on the job, in the individual's family, or in society.

Disability - A physical, sensory, or mental impairment, which substantially limits one or more major life activities per the American Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12102) and has record of such impairment or is regarded as having such impairment.

English Language Learner - An individual who has limited ability in reading, writing, speaking, or comprehending the English language, and: (A) Whose native language is a language other than English. WIOA Sect. 3(21) and WIOA Sect 203(6)

Foster Care Youth - An individual who is (A) in foster care or has aged out of the foster care system, or who has attained 16 years of age and left foster care for kinship guardianship or adoption, (B) a child eligible for assistance under Section 477 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 677), or (C) an individual who is an out of home placement.

Homeless – As defined by section 725(2) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act, the term homeless, homeless individual or homeless person, includes: An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and includes:

- Children and youth who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or awaiting foster care placement;
- Children and youth who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings;
- Children and youth who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
- Migratory children who qualify homeless because the children are living in circumstances described in items 1-3 above.

Low-income individual - As defined by WIOA Section 3(36) and Section 129(a)(2) means a youth who:

- receives, or in the past 6 months has received, or is a member of a family that is receiving or in the past 6 months has received:
 - assistance through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);

- the program of block grants to States for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program (TANF) under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.);
- the Supplemental Security Income program (SSI) established under title XVI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.); or
- State or local income-based public assistance;
- is in a family with total family income that does not exceed the higher of
 - the poverty line; or
 - 70% of the lower living standard income level (LLSIL);
- is a homeless individual, a homeless child or youth;
- receives or is eligible to receive a free or reduced-price lunch;
- is a foster child on behalf of whom state or local government payments are made;
- is an individual with a disability whose own income meets the income requirement of clause, but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet this requirement; or
- is an individual living in a high poverty area.

Out-of-Home Placement - Out-of-home care encompasses the placements and services provided to children and families when the children must be removed from their homes because of child safety concerns, as a result of serious parent-child conflict, or to treat serious physical or behavioral health conditions which cannot be addressed within the family.

Pregnant or Parenting – A female who is under 25 years of age and pregnant, or a youth (male or female) who is providing custodial or non-custodial care for one or more dependents under age 18. [DOL TEG, 21-16]

Runaway Youth – A person under 18 years of age who absents himself or herself from home or place of legal residence without the permission of his or her family.