



## HB 108

Concurrent vocational education,  
training, and on-the-job trade  
experience programs for students  
enrolled in public secondary schools

**Sponsored by Rep. Ken McCarty**

Co-Sponsored by: Rep. Tuck, Rep. McKay, Rep. Johnson, Rep. Shaw,  
Rep. Thompson, Rep. LeBon, Rep. Cronk, Rep. Gillham, Rep. Kurka,  
Rep. Rasmussen, Rep. Vance and Rep. Kreiss-Tomkins

# Benefits of HB 108

- Gives high school students age 14 and up, concurrent enrollment opportunity for vocational education with industry-standard instruction and certification.
- Ensures that students receive the best training by requiring an industry standard master skill certification for instructors.
- Trade programs contracted with school districts must prove that their instruction meets agency accredited national or regional standards.
- Gives equal opportunity to all students who wish to participate.
- Will raise attendance and graduation rates and produce a stronger workforce with skilled experience and work ethic.

# HB 108 shares similar objectives and intent with the Alaska Work-Based Learning Guide

## Alaska DEED's Work-Based Learning Guide

- Developed in corroboration with leaders from school districts throughout the state
- WBL experience includes hours of supervised work-based learning on a job site that corresponds to the technical instruction a student receives in the school setting
- Meets the department's 2018 strategic planning goal to increase career technical and culturally relevant education to meet student and workforce needs



## Alaska Work-Based Learning Guide

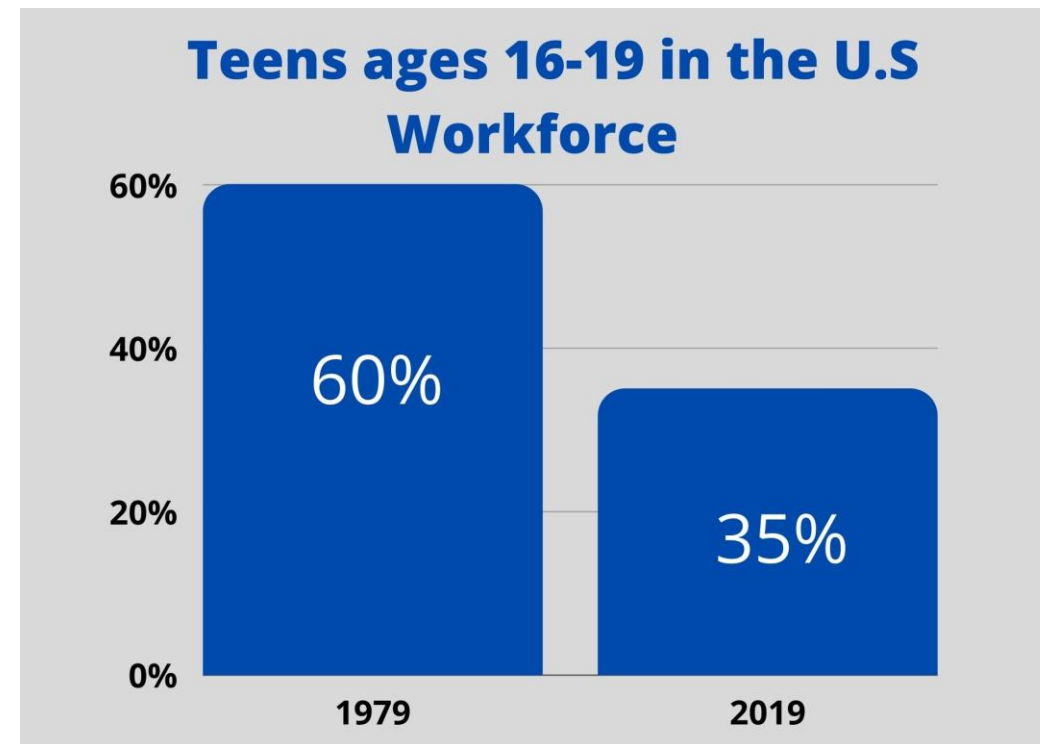
A Resource for School Districts and Employers

May 2020



# Youth & Workforce Engagement

- Less 0.5% of Alaska's Active Apprentices are under 18
- In 2019 only 35% of teens ages 16-19 were part of the U.S Workforce
- A 25% decrease in teen workers from the peak in 1979 when 60% of Teens ages 16-19 held down part-time jobs



Age at Registration	Number of Active Apprentices	Percentage of Total Apprentices
16	2	.10%
17	3	.16%
18	78	4.04%
Total Active Apprentices	1931	4.3%

# National Findings from Work-Based Learning Report and Analysis

- State approaches to work-based learning policies vary.
- Very few states commit to ensuring that every student can access a variety of work-based and vocational learning experiences.
- Very few states have developed explicit policies or programs to remove barriers to equitable access and success in work-based vocational learning.
- States commonly leverage federal funds focused on workforce supports to fund high school vocational and work-based learning.
- Currently, only seven states have comprehensive, state-wide communications infrastructure in place to ensure all stakeholders have access to information about secondary student vocational opportunities.
- Very few states have robust processes in place to ensure they are capturing the full breadth of work-based learning and vocational education in which students participate.
- [Working to learn and learning to work report overview-Pages 2-3](#)

# A national analysis of high school work-based learning (WBL) policies, performed by ASA and Bellwether Education Partners found gaps in the Alaska Work-Based Learning Guide

## Alaska Findings

Category	Criteria	Rating
Existence of WBL policy	WBL definition	Green
Content of WBL policies	WBL as part of HS graduation requirements	Yellow
	WBL eligibility	Green
	Equity of access	Yellow
	Addressing policy barriers	Yellow
WBL funding	Financial incentives	Red
	Dedicated federal funding	Red
	Dedicated state funding	Red
WBL support infrastructure	Statewide support infrastructure, intermediary, and/or public-private partnerships	Red
	WBL communications infrastructure	Yellow
WBL quality	Experience quality	Red
	Program quality	Red
WBL accountability	Data collection	Red
	Use of data to drive equity	Red
	Use of data to drive quality	Red

### The Good:

- The Alaska Department of Education and Early Development (DEED) has a clear definition of WBL.
- Alaska implements WBL at the district level through district-level CTE programming. Students can take CTE courses as electives to count toward the eight elective credits required for high school graduation.
- DEED has created a manual to support districts and WBL teacher-coordinators to implement programs and experiences.

### The Not-So-Good:

- There are very few structures in place to track data on WBL or vocational programs.
- Does not set clear expectations for vocational program outcomes.
- Does not hold programs or partners accountable for quality vocational training offerings.

# HB 108 Will Establish Work- Based Learning and Vocational Education Standards

- **Meets the WBL Support and Infrastructure Criteria with Sec. 14.35.110 Program Lists** a) The department shall provide to school districts and publish on the department's Internet website a list of concurrent vocational education, training, and on-the-job trade experience programs that the department contracts with to provide concurrent vocational education. (b) For each listed program, the department shall identify any geographic attendance restrictions, program availability, and the districts that may participate in the program.
- **Meets WBL Experience Quality Criteria with Sec. 14.35.125. Instructor Certification.** (a) A person may not instruct students in a concurrent vocational education, training, or on-the-job trade experience program unless the person possesses a valid instructor certificate and an industry- standard master skill certification or equivalent.
- **Meets WBL Program Quality Criteria with Sec. 14.35.105. Program Contracts.** (a) The department shall negotiate contracts with agencies providing industry-standard instruction and certifications to offer concurrent vocational education, training, and on-the-job trade experience programs for students enrolled in a public secondary school. (5) a statement that all instruction provided in the program meets industry standards for apprenticeship or journeyman or equivalent certification, based on agency accredited national, regional, or programmatic instruction standards; (6) an explanation of the method by which the program will credit a student for coursework that satisfies industry standards completed concurrently in a public secondary school.

Funding comes from the BSA, there are also additional grants and federal programs that support vocational education.

## Three federal laws incentivize state WBL programs ...

	Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act (Perkins V)	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)	Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)
<b>Primary goals</b>	Strengthen and expand secondary and postsecondary career and technical education (CTE) programming	Help job seekers access employment, education, training, and support services to succeed in the labor market	Provide all children significant opportunity to receive a fair, equitable, and high-quality education and to close educational achievement gaps
<b>WBL provisions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provides a new definition of WBL</li><li>• Allows Perkins funds to support WBL in CTE programs</li><li>• Requires states to describe how they will develop or expand WBL opportunities, including how they will communicate among stakeholders</li><li>• Encourages collaboration with employers to promote WBL</li><li>• Offers states the option to include WBL participation as a program quality indicator</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sets WBL as a required activity of Job Corps centers</li><li>• Allows federal vocational rehabilitation funds for training and services for employers to include working with employers to design WBL activities for students with disabilities</li><li>• Requires WBL as part of pre-employment services for individuals with disabilities</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Requires local education agency plans to describe support for WBL programs</li><li>• Provides professional development for teachers and administrators on WBL instruction</li><li>• Includes WBL as a possible indicator of career readiness for secondary schools</li></ul>



HIGHER EDUCATION:

*“ANY EDUCATION  
THAT AVAILS A  
CAREER”*





# Benefits of Vocational Training

7 benefits of Trade Skills and Vocational Education

# 7 Benefits of Trade and Vocational Education

Trade education specializes in degrees and certifications that get students out of the classroom and into the workforce faster. Trade education give students, 14 years of age or older, on-the-job training in a specialty skill.

## ***1. Start When You Want - At age 14 or older***

House Bill 108 avails students age 14 years or older to be able to start learning a trade of interest and earn high school credits with Industry Trained Instructors. Students ages 14-15 can start learning through textbooks and classroom studies. By age 16, students can start with some hands-on training.

## ***2. Small Classes and Like-Minded Peers***

When attending Industry Standard Trade / Career & Technical Education, it is easy for students to form a group of like-minded peers who are interested and supportive in the same things. Like the camaraderie of youth athletic programs, these trade education bonds will provide support that makes getting through school and networking to find a job much easier.



### ***3. Career Service Opportunities***

Trade education specializes in specific areas of skill and prides themselves on their ability to place their students in jobs right out of school.

### ***4. Save Some Cash***

Trade and workforce readiness costs far less and avails good incomes earlier in a student's life. Trades listed below are based on the average annual salaries:

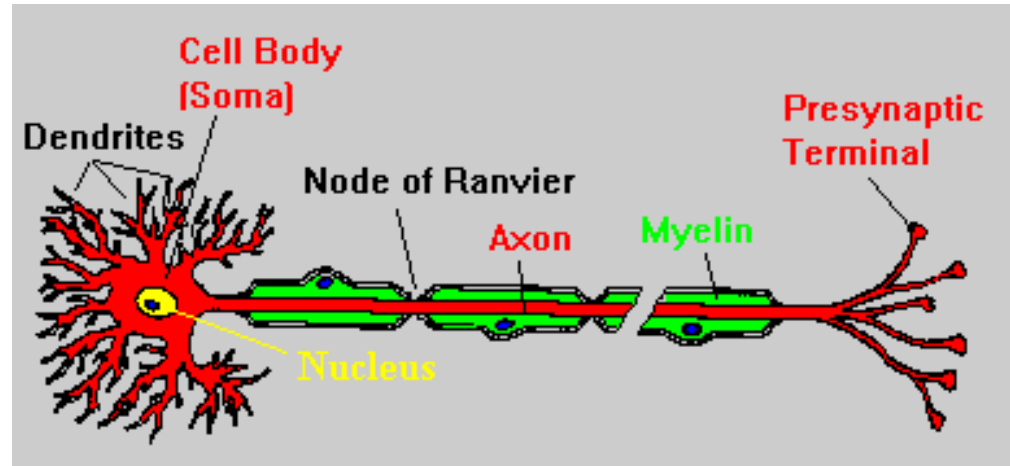
**Aviation - Aircraft Mechanic - \$59,510**  
**Aviation - Pilot - \$79,455**  
**CNA - \$45,000**  
**Chef - \$30,796**  
**Commercial Driver - \$77,220**  
**Computer Technician - \$33,315**  
**Construction - \$70,000**  
**Cosmetologist - \$25,000**  
**Dental Hygienist - \$114,790)**  
**Diagnostic Medical Sonographers - \$97,270**  
**Electrician - \$80,000**

**Marine Mechanic - \$46,696**  
**Massage Therapist - \$77,080**  
**Nurse - \$89,310**  
**Paralegal - \$56,360**  
**Pharmacy Technician - \$43,150**  
**Plumber - \$77,640**  
**Veterinarian Technician - \$45,984**  
**Welder - \$70,940**



## ***5. Hands-on Training***

Hands-on training is tactile learning which stimulates ALL receptor neurons to process, perceive, and produce.



## ***6. Job Placement***

Career and Technical Education leads to immediate job placement. Employers are looking for good candidates for their workforce and will be availing part-time jobs while in high school and full-time careers thereafter.

## ***7. Get Your Workforce Certification Faster***

The time it takes to earn a career certification could be two years or less. High School students are receptive candidates, which the process can take longer but the outcome is far greater. When you are looking to get the job of your dreams faster, it doesn't get better than this.



## HB 108 Gives Students A “Carrot with Merit”

- Master Level Instruction
- Industry-Standard Certifications
- Hours Can Accrue Towards State Licensing Requirements
- Real World Work Experience
- A Head Start For a Trade or Vocational Career

Join Rep.  
McCarty and  
The Bill Bear  
in  
Supporting  
HB 108

To view the video, Please visit  
[www.RepKenMcCarty.com](http://www.RepKenMcCarty.com)

