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3 MS. AMSTUTZ: Good morning. We are

going to go ahead and get started. From that 4

5 standpoint, good morning. My name is Leah Amstutz,

OHIO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PERKINS V STATE PLAN PUBLIC COMMENT

Piketon County Public Hearing

December 4, 2019

Moore, a Professional Reporter and Notary Public in

Moore, a Professional Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Ohio, at the Pike County Career Center, 175 Beaver Creek Road, Piketon, Ohio, on Wednesday, December 4, 2019, commencing at approximately 10:05 a.m., and concluding at approximately 11:02 a.m.

Higgins & Associates

4889 Sinclair Road, Suite 102 Columbus, OH 43229-5433 *614.985.DEPO (3376) *888.244.1211

Proceedings taken before me, Angela S

and I am the Director of the Office of Higher

7 Education at the Ohio Department of Education. And

we have here today with us Tony.

MR. LANDIS: I'm Tony Landis, Senior 9

10 Director, College & Career Access & Success at Ohio

11 Department of Higher Education.

And just wanted to say that we're 12

excited you are all here today to present this 13

plan. We bring you from our office, the 14

15 Chancellor, as well as all of the staff there. I

16 want to say that Perkins is one grant within the

state that gives us an opportunity between

18 secondary and post-secretary to really collaborate

on initiatives around technical education. And 19

program study is one of those mainstays within our

21 state, connections we have been able to make with

22 our secondary departments around credit transfer.

23 Just excited to be here, and we have

24 a few things to talk to you about.

25 MS. AMSTUTZ: Again, we are thankful MR. KORNACK: Robert Kornack,

Assistant Director of Trade and Industrial

3 Programs, Ohio Department of Education.

MS. GROFF: Amy Groff, Chillicothe

City School District.

6 MR. GOVE: Jeff Gove. Department of

Education, Higher Education Reporting and 7

Compliance. 8

MS. BRYANT: Theresa Bryant, program

10 analyst with the Department of Higher Ed.

MS. AMSTUTZ: Thank you, Everyone, 11

for being here. We do have a court reporter here 12

today. So with the acoustics in this room, I 13

thought this room was fitting for what we are 14

talking about today, career education, getting 15

16 right to the heart of building and trade programs.

17 The acoustics in this area is a little bit

18 challenging to a volume standpoint. As everyone --

as we get into the part of the agenda where each of 19

you have an opportunity to provide public 20

21 testimony, make sure we speak up so we can record

that from that standpoint. 22

23 And so just to give a little bit of

agenda, kind of what the morning will consist of, 24

first thing we will do, we will just provide a 25

1 short, kind of overview of the Perkins V Plan. We

2 won't dive really deep into it, just some

highlights from that standpoint. Then we will go

4 into the opportunity of why you are here to provide

5 public testimony. I do want to call everyone's

6 attention to the smart board.

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If you have not had an opportunity to access the draft plan of Ohio Perkins grant, you can go to the Ohio Education web page and find the page. In this gray box where my cursor is, is the draft of the state plan. And as well, if you leave here today and want to continue to provide more feedback on the plan, the survey is right underneath the link of the survey to the public comment period.

We also had that launched yesterday, the survey you had an opportunity to provide public comments through. We also have another public hearing scheduled on January 8th. And we will be in Stark County for that one, in the northern part of the state. You are more than welcome to attend that one as well.

23 From that standpoint, I do want to 24 thank Pike County Career Center for allowing us to 25 be here today, and hospitality they have shown us

this morning.

So just to share a little bit about

3 some of -- I think when we talk about the

4 educational system in the State of Ohio, as Tony

5 kind of alluded to, Perkins is really an

6 opportunity where we allow secondary education and

7 post-secondary to work very collaboratively. And I

8 think one of the greatest strengths happened in

9 Ohio over the last few years is when the Department

10 of Higher Education actually moved into the

11 building the Department of Ed is in. Now we can

12 just go between floors and the collaboration, I

13 think, is stronger than it's ever been.

14 This product of the Perkins plan has

15 been a collaborative effort. We have held meetings

16 where it's secondary and post-secondary departments

17 together. We do think it's so important in terms

18

of the career education students that are currently

19 in the secondary system as we transition them into

20 our post-secondary advanced training, if they

21 choose to go into that training, that kind of

22 thing.

23

I think, you know, when we dive into

24 the major themes of the Perkins legislation that

25 came from the federal government. When you look at 1 the site, this is sort of a summary, the one-pager

that is used a lot by our agency. And when we talk

3 about the strategic plan in the State of Ohio in

regards to the goals that have been set by our

state board of education and state superintendent,

6 and when you really look at what the vision that

the strategic plan for each child, the future, the

8 vision really comes back to the common goals for

9 career education already. And that is setting up

10 all students, specifically looking at each student, 11 transitioning them after graduation to something.

12 As we are looking at that transition into military,

13 post-secondary, the workforce. Setting them up for

14 success after graduation if they choose to enter

15 the workforce. That we have properly prepared them

16 for that transition, as well as additional or

17 advanced training. And so that's really what, you

18 know, is the core of what we do with career

19 technical education. And really is one of the core

20 themes that comes through the Perkins work.

The other thing is that a city is really a topic and core of secondary education in

23 the State of Ohio. And for anyone that has

24 attended any of the regional meetings up to this

25 point on the Perkins legislation, heard

1 presentations at any of the CTE conferences in the

State of Ohio, equity is a major theme of the new

3 Perkins legislation as well. And looking at how do

we get to this equitable access and engagement. We

really take it down to how does it look for each

6 student. And that concept was aligned with what

was set for the strategic plan in the State of

8 Ohio.

21

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9 And when you look at the strategies

10 that are identified in the CTE plan, Strategy 10 is

11 really the work that we do in career technical

12 education. And the strategy that our office and

13 higher department of education really works for.

14 That's setting up students for multiple ways to

15 transition into something after graduation.

16

Again, that transition can look

17 different for each student. Because we know each

18 student's career pathways look a little different.

19 And how do we do that and continue to use career

20 technical education as one of the vehicles to hit

21 Strategy 10 within the strategic plan of Ohio.

22 The other really important piece I

23 think that comes out of the strategic plan, as well

24 as post-secondary education is, you know, the first

25 bullet here is kind of talking about what the

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I will let Tony speak a little bit

more about the attainment goal for post-secondary. MR. LANDIS: So the attainment goals

for post-secondary in the state, 65 percent of

8 Ohioans ages 25 to 64 have post-secondary

9 credentials by 2025. And so when we say credentials we are talking about anything from

10 11 certificate, certification, licensure to degrees,

12 applied associate degrees, applied associate degree

13 or a bachelorette degree even on into Master's and 14

Ph.D. and beyond.

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And right now in the state, the thing about Perkins is some of our performance measures, and we will talk about some of those a little bit later. Is that on the post-secondary side, our measures are really focused on trying to make sure individuals within our state can obtain some type of credential. Because we know that helps us all out in the long-run as a state, as that strengthens our economic base and helps us in many ways attracting not only talent to our state,

1 expands the reporting for special population. And really all of that is aligned to ESA.

11

ESA has expanded the special populations in terms of additional subcategories of potential students in these areas. And so Perkins aligns with ESA and this whole idea of looking at how we have equitable access to all students. Once we have equitable access to those students, how we are engaging them, how we are enrolling them in the programs, and what is their performance.

11 And those facts really tie into the 12 next piece of the entire legislation, which is 13 quality. Maintaining that quality component of 14 career technical education. And the quality pieces 15 are kind of built off of the previous legislation 16 in Perkins IV and expanded, I think, to meet 17 today's workforce from that standpoint. 18

And that really -- when we talk about it, it really -- these two themes are interchangeable. If you think of secondary and post-secondary, it's for all career technical programs from that standpoint.

And if we dive down just a little bit more granular to what are the major takeaways of kind of these new themes with equity and quality

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but also attracting companies and businesses to our 10

state so we can continue to grow Ohio.

Right now, we are about 44 percent of that 65 percent. So it's a lot of work that still needs to take place. A lot of work that is taking place at many of our institutions to try to help individuals meet this goal.

As, you know, in our state right

now, the Governor has put out the tech cred, which is looking at opportunities for employers to train their employees. So those employees can be in a position to have more skills and also have a credential to go along in tow. And so programs like that are short-term certificate programs. Many of those things that we are trying to do

15 within the state now to hopefully get us to that 16 mark, even beyond, so we can be attractive as a 17 state to companies.

MS. AMSTUTZ: Thanks, Tony.

So as if you look at Perkins V, and dive into just a little more of the federal legislation, there are two real core themes you see integrated in the entire law itself. And the first one is equity. And it really dives into really looking at the disproportionality between our

subgroups and our special population. It even

1 within the legislation. The very first component,

which is probably the most significant new piece to

3 really impact career technical education in these, in relation to the work we do around Perkins, is

this idea that is articulated to the law, which is

that all local recipients of Perkins funds will 6

7 need to complete a comprehensive local needs

8 assessment. And just to let you know this is not

9 unique. If you look at any of the federal laws

10 on the state level -- or on the federal level that

11 have been re-authorized in past three or four 12 years, all of them in special education, all of

13 them have some type of local needs assessment or

14 some type of needs assessment that needs to be

15 completed. And what it is really getting to is

16 driven decision-making. How do we take a look at

17 what is the lay of the land in some core areas, and

18 diving into looking at where those gaps, which then 19 tie back to the equity conversation. We identify

20 the gaps through the local needs assessment, then

21 how do we tackle the gaps with federal dollars.

22 That's really, I think, the number, if you talk to 23

anyone within the technical career field, I think 24 they will tell you the local needs assessment is

25 the biggest change between Perkins IV and Perkins

1 V.

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The other piece is program equality.
In the past, the program equality was really on the
federal level just driven through one measure,
which was skill attainment. And Perkins V is

6 really an opportunity to make some decisions on how

7 to look at program equality from that standpoint.8 And based on the feedback we have received over the

9 past year and a half through the different meetings

11 indicator for phase learning from an equitable

12 standpoint. And we will talk a little bit more

13 about that in a few slides.14 And we talk

And we talk about the expanded populations, expanded subgroups, and then really targeted of being really intentional of how you are going to spend your Perkins funds related to closing gaps.

And then the last piece is really encouraging innovation. And it's really aligned to that 21st workforce. And again, through the local needs assessment, there is a requirement for local market data to be analyzed and looked at, as we are looking at the Perkins offered in a particular area, and determining if there's gaps in

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programming. So if we have business and industry,
and have a large population of jobs in healthcare,
and only one healthcare program, that's potentially
a market gap. Because we don't have a workforce to
fill some of those job openings. So I think that
the innovation piece is really coming into the
parts of the local needs assessment.
Just to give you an idea of how did
the plan get developed that you saw, that I

Just to give you an idea of how did 9 the plan get developed that you saw, that I 10 referenced, that was drafted and posted on the 11 Perkins V web page. Is that there is a pretty 12 extensive stakeholder engagement process in the 13 State of Ohio between the two agencies. We worked 14 collaboratively to truly develop the core pieces of 15 legislation through work groups from that 16 standpoint. And Perkins did require a broader set 17 of stakeholders to be engaged at the state level. 18 And that is also required at the local level 19 through the local needs assessment.

So just to give you an idea, we
started with the four boxes on top. We started
with four topical work groups, is what we called
them. And those four topical work groups aligned
to the areas of where we saw the greatest change in
the Perkins V legislation. So we had a group that

1 was really focusing on accountability and data, we

2 had a group that was looking at the local needs

3 assessment and application of local recipients, we

4 had another group that looked at how quality

5 programs of study, and then we had a group that

6 focused on equity. Those four topical work groups

7 were composed of individuals that represented the

8 career technical education, second and

9 post-secondary educational community.

10 We worked with the major career
11 technical organizations in the State of Ohio. They
12 submitted nominees that they wanted in terms of
13 representing their associations on these work
14 groups. And we held several meetings throughout -15 the equity work group actually started a year and a

16 half ago, and went all last year and into the

17 summer. And some of these other groups started in

18 the summer. That Perkins web page I took you to,19 if you want to review all of the minutes of all of

 ${\bf 20}\ \ \,$ those work group meetings, those minutes are there

21 so you can review the conversations and discussions

and decision points that occurred in those workgroup meetings.

23 group meetings.24 As

As problems got completed or decision points got completed within those four

topical work groups, those then went to an internal

2 working group between the Department of Higher

3 Education and the Department of Education, And we4 kind of vetted the concepts, and some of the

5 discussions we got out of those topical work

6 groups.

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7 Then we took everything to what we 8 called our stakeholder committee. Which was 9 required by the stakeholders by the law that we had 10 to engage in through this process. And there is 11 some individuals in this room that sat on that 12 committee. That's been a good piece. We have a 13 lot of broad conversations and discussions in that 14 group.

15 And so as we, you know, local needs 16 assessment was one of the very first things that 17 that stakeholder group reviewed. They had a 18 monthly meeting for several months that they took 19 one of those major themes and comprehensive work 20 group and presented information, discussions, 21 dialogue, and took suggestions back. And so the 22 plan that is now being presented, basically came 23 through this work in engagement through 24 stakeholders that started a year ago.

And again, like I said, we tried to

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be very transparent in the whole process. But you can review the minutes of all of those meetings on the website.

Any questions about stakeholder engagement?

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6 The other piece that we wanted to 7 share that when we dove into the plan, and there's 8 some questions in Section B that talk about the 9 collaborative agency efforts with workforce 10 development in the State of Ohio. If any of you 11 are familiar with the compliance plan, that's kind 12 of the federal legislation that really kind of 13 brings together all of the agencies that work and 14 workforce development. Whether that's through JFS, 15 Jobs and Family Services agency, the veterans 16 agency, it has a multiple prong approach in looking 17 at workforce development. And one of the key 18 pieces of the combined plan is to really start 19 looking at our workforce development programs and 20 looking at are there overlaps, where we can become 21 more efficient, is there things that we can share, 22 we can do a better job in terms of reaching more

different than northwestern Ohio. So what we do in
 northwestern Ohio might look a lot different than
 what we do in southeastern Ohio. So how do we
 ensure the flexibility and still meet the needs of

the workforce and the employers.

Again, it's really about investing in this idea of education, jobs and setting our students and our adults up to be successful, setting them up for the success and 21st century skills. Sorry.

So just to dive into the local needs

12 assessment a little bit as far as Perkins V 13 requirements, the needs assessment, like I said, is 14 really looking at the strength of CTE systems 15 within a local area, and identifying the weaknesses 16 as well. So what we are doing well at and where 17 are the gaps and potential weaknesses. And then 18 how do we begin to engage our stakeholders to 19 really make data-driven decision-making on what do 20 we need to do in ramping up strengths and then how 21 do we close the gaps in our weaknesses. 22 And when you take a look at the 23 local application, which is different from Perkins 24 IV, and Perkins IV our local recipients really

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plan to be part of the combined plan. Perkins V can be part of the combined plan. That would be in line with what the Kasich administration did. Under the Kasich administration, Perkins was part of the combined plan. So this is not a new piece of what we do with Perkins.

So the Governor, our newly elected

The one thing we want to share is

Governor made the choice that he wanted the Perkins

students, reaching more adults.

8 that the vision articulated in our draft plan of
9 Ohio where business, training and education are
10 aligned to meet the needs of employees,
11 individuals, and their communities, that is the
12 vision that the Governor's office has on workforce
13 development in the State of Ohio.

14 The whole goal is, like I said, 15 about coordinating efforts across all of these 16 entities to truly serve Ohio citizens to the 17 highest degree when we start looking at workforce 18 development. And how can we leverage technology 19 and data to create efficiencies and improve 20 services and outcomes. And also to really drive 21 this idea of how can we have local programs that 22 are going to meet some of these workforce needs in 23 different sectors within the State of Ohio. 24 Because Ohio has a very diverse landscape. Right 25 now we are down in southeastern Ohio, it's a lot

1 terms of their federal funds, from that standpoint.

provided us a plan of what they were going to do in

2 Where now, the application is really looking at

3 what's the result of your local needs assessment.

4 And when the stakeholders engage, where are you

5 putting your priorities and closing the gaps. And

6 what are your goals in setting the targets for

7 those identified areas, and then how do you take --

8 and then what strategies are you going to use to

9 close that gap, or increase that strength. And

10 that strategy then, again, has to have Perkins

11 funding aligned to it. So that's aligning funding

12 and strategies to basically identify and to close

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13 potential gaps to set a goal. That's a significant

14 change from what we have done in the past with the

15 Perkins legislation.

And like I said before, there are areas that are described in law what the comprehensive needs assessment has to cover. And that is student performance in relation to our Perkins indicators that we have to basically submit to the USDOE every three years. So every local recipient is held through those indicators as part of the data that's provided to the USDOE. We have targets that we have to basically hit on a yearly

25 basis. And we will talk a little bit about those

5 of 20 sheets Page 17 to 20 of 45 12/20/2019 12:29:16 PM

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1 targets in a couple of slides.

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Evaluation of program quality. We really dive into the quality of the program, and that's kind of twofold. That's looking at the quality of the program, but then also the alignment labor market data, and are we aligning to what the labor market is telling us within that region or within that local area.

9 Targets for CTE programs of study. 10 This is something that really in 2006, Perkins IV 11 really started to create this program of study. 12 And I think Ohio leads the nation in a lot of areas 13 within our program of study and development. 14 Because we have such a tight collaboration with 15 post-secondary, that we have been able to put a lot 16 of mechanisms in place, that students have the 17 ability to transition very seamless, if they choose 18 to, to go onto additional training. Whether that's 19 a one-year certificate program, a two-year 20 Associate's degree, or four-year degree. Those 21 opportunities are there for the students to get. 22

And then recruitment, retention and 23 teaching of faculty and staff, and then improving 24 access and equity. Those are the five areas the 25 competence local needs assessment really dives

into.

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but --

And if you go to that Perkins page, you will see the comprehensive local needs assessment draft guidebook, along with the application. That, again, has been a product of all of those work groups and all of the feedback that we have gotten. And in there is a seven-step process of how local recipients will complete this work. And from that standpoint, and this was all developed at that local needs assessment topical work group. I think we did five or six revisions of that guidebook. And it's really a product of that collaboration. And this was one of the biggest things our stakeholders told us we want to be actionable. We want to be able to walk through and know we have to complete this step, do this step. And so that's why it's a seven-step process.

So basically it walks through how to begin the process, how to engage stakeholders, and then once you engage them, discuss your findings and get that input into the local application.

I am not going through all of those background,

24 The other thing that has come out of 25 the whole conversation, where you are not going to 1 see this necessarily within the Perkins plan

2 itself, because the Perkins plan doesn't dive into

3 a lot of the operational details of some of the

4 core themes. But we wanted to share as part of the

work that we did with our data and accountability

6 topical work group, something the CTE secondary

educational community has requested over the last

8 several years is the opportunity to have some

9 ability to offer some exploratory CTE classes at

10 the tenth grade level. Because a lot of our

11 programs do start at the eleventh grade; so how can

12 we get tenth graders who maybe have full schedules,

13 and that kind of thing into some related type --

14 reporting type things. But we are providing -- we

15 are providing the schools now the ability that if

16 they want to offer some of those exploratory

17 classes, before they could only do it up through

18 the ninth grade, we are now allowing them to do it

19 up through the tenth grade.

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That is a piece of the conversation to know that we are offering this ability for schools to have more flexibility. And what they are doing in ninth and tenth grade programming aligns with the new data decisions around the

25 accountability of Perkins. That will expand our

22

1 population of students that we have within our data 2 sets.

3 As I talked, equity is a major theme

4 throughout the entire legislation. And just to let 5 you know what we have done up to this point and

6 what you guys will see in the plan, where we go

7 into some more detail is we actually just completed

8 six piloted equity labs. We have one more on

9 December 18th. I think 87 of 96 CTEs have signed

10 up to attend those equity labs. So post-secondary,

11 I know, is going to be having two equity labs yet

12 this week. Right?

13 MR. LANDIS: Tomorrow and Friday.

14 MS. AMSTUTZ: Yep. So we have 15 post-secondary and secondary have piloted some work 16 with some equity labs. And that's really been 17 looking at how do I analyze data, how do I identify 18 a gap, how do I do a root cause analysis, and then

19 how do I start planning based on that stuff. 20 We have also increased our secondary 21 staff. So we have hired someone in our office just 22 to work on equity initiatives because we understand 23 the importance of it. We also will be putting 24 together a tool kit of resources and continue to

25 build on some of the foundational things we found

25 1 in a lot of the root causes identified in these 1 community, and both secondary and post-secondary. 2 2 pilot labs. We also again will have webinars and Is whenever we can align systems, it's align 3 continue professional development through the span systems so that we are all coherent and moving in the same direction. And so we really looked at 4 of this legislation and building on all of the work 5 that we have started this year. So that's more where can we align systems. And so where it made 6 detailed within the plan. 6 sense and these data indicators be aligned to some 7 Then the last -- one of the pieces I of the framework that's in ESA, which is for all 8 8 also just want to visit a little bit about, as I students. Because these indicators really tie into 9 9 said before, with Perkins, which is a little graduation rates, academic performance, and then 10 different than ESA, we are held to a set of 10 when I talk to you a little bit about the quality 11 11 indicators that we have to report to the USDOE on program, we said workforce, work-based learning was 12 data. And that we have targets that we have to 12 an indicator that kind of came back through the 13 13 hit. If we don't hit those targets, then we have feedback we received. Because work-based learning 14 14 to go into improvement plan and that type of thing is equitable for all career technical education 15 from a compliance standpoint with our Perkins 15 pathways. We have 39 pathways in the State of 16 16 grant. Ohio, and some industries don't put a lot of 17 And so with the secondary side, I 17 emphasis on credentials from that standpoint. So 18 visited just a little bit and said that something 18 we heard the work-based learning was more equitable 19 different in Perkins V versus Perkins IV, in 19 and accessible from that standpoint. 20 20 Perkins IV, the legislation did not define And then also the post-program 21 21 concentrators. And concentrator is a student that placement. Which post-program placement is 22 22 basically -- through Perkins IV, was a student who following up with our students after six months of 23 took 50 percent of a career technical education 23 graduation to determine are they in the workforce, 24 24 program, and was enrolled in the next course. are they post-secondary, are they in the military. 25 25 So to simplify it, most of our And then they added a category for Perkins V for

26 programs are four courses. It's a student that had 1 completed two courses, and then enrolled in a third 3 course. So that student would be identified as a 4 concentrator on a local level. That student 5 then -- those students are who goes into our data 6 calculations. So if a student only took one CTE 7 course or only took two CTE courses, they wouldn't 8 go into our calculations under Perkins V for 9 anything that had to do with a concentrator. 10 So the states had the ability to 11 define concentrator definition on the state level 12 under Perkins IV. In Perkins V, the federal law 13 defines concentrator. So federal law says a 14 concentrator is a student that completed two 15 courses. So that's a significant difference 16 between the two laws from that standpoint. 17 So with this new definition of 18 concentrator, we are going to expect to have a 19 larger population of students fall into our data 20 and accountability matrix, from that standpoint. 21 So we have worked a lot with that 22 data accountability work group. One thing we heard 23 from that work group is alignment was very 24 important. And actually, that's a theme we have

heard over the last year and a half from the CTE

25

1 Peace Corps and those type of programs.

2 And then there is a non-track

3 indicator where it's identifying basically gender

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within a non-track program. So, for example, a

5 female student in a construction program. Because

that would be -- construction, majority is a 6

7 male-dominated field. So a female would be a

8 non-traditional gender in a non-traditional

9 program. And so that indicator we have in Perkins

V. We have it under Perkins V, and we have it in 10

11 Perkins V.

12 So I won't go into a lot of detail 13 on this data, because there is a lot of data there, 14 from that standpoint. Just to let you know, the 15 targets were aligned where we could simulate data,

16 we simulated data. Which the only one we were able

17 to simulate data on was, like, the science academic

18 measure. Everything else came from our ESA plan.

19 And then our technical skill

20 attainment, we were able to simulate data on it

21 from that standpoint. But that is a section -- is

22 there any questions?

> That's probably the most complicated section of the plan is the data component.

I will turn it over to Tony, and he

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24

1 will talk about the post-secondary data, from that 2 standpoint.

MR. LANDIS: So from the post-secondary side, it's very similar as what Leah was saying, if we don't meet particular measures, we have to go to performance improvement plan, and all of those things.

I know that within our Perkins plan a lot of this information is laid out so you can get deeper into and gain a better understanding on what the measures all entail, and who is all in the measures.

13 On the post-secondary side, we are 14 looking at a couple of entities that participate 15 within the Perkins program. For us, it's 22 out of 16 our 23 community colleges participate in Perkins. 17 As well as our Ohio technical centers, which are 18 our adult career centers, non-degree institutions 19 that operate in certificates and certifications. 20 There are 40 of those institutions out of 52 that 21 we have within the State of Ohio. So there are 22 certain requirements that an institution must be 23 able to meet in order to participate within the 24 Perkins program. So roughly we have about 62 25 institutions in all on the post-secondary side that

are participating.

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With the measures that we have, one, I already kind of alluded to, with our attainment goal, we are looking at post-program placement. Those students who are able to gain employment after they finish their program or continue their education on into maybe another post-secondary institution somewhere. As well as some of the others Leah mentioned, about the Peace Corps and service programs and the like.

The second one there is earned recognized post-secondary potential. Those are the individuals who complete the credentials and those credentials I laid out earlier in terms of certificate, certification, licensure, down to -all the way into the degrees they may obtain. And the last one is the non-track measure Leah just mentioned.

So we also have that responsibility on the post-secondary side to make sure that we can do what is necessary in order to kind of shift the culture, shift the mindset of how we look at occupations, and who should be in particular occupations.

For us, we took three years of trend

1 data from using the current Perkins V methodology

in order to take from the secondary -- or the

3 college side, as well as the OTC side, and combined

4 that in order to reach the baselines that we have.

And so we looked at that trend data, and as you can

see, for example, 2P1 is at 81 percent. Well, does 6

that mean that my institution, if I'm only at 70

8 percent have to hit 81 percent. No, it doesn't

9 mean your institution has to do that. But the

10 expectation is that your institution continues to

11 work to try to improve incrementally. And as you

12 can see, the various years from FY-2021 to FY-2024

13 that there's an incremental increase every year.

14 So as we got into trying to figure out how to set

15 our baseline targets, again, looking at that trend

16 data, we made sure we were looking at how often

17 institutions would more or less likely increase

over each year within their measurement. So really

19 that's kind of the gist of it.

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But again, I encourage you to look at the Perkins plan and go to our website, and that can fill in a lot of gaps if you have questions about that, or you can always contact us.

MS. AMSTUTZ: We did want to share that for the secondary side on the work-based

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1 learning this was kind of the categories that we

worked with the work group, identifying what would

3 qualify for work-based learning when we looked at

our secondary CTE students. So there is

traditional things we think about when we think 5

6 about job-based placement or internship, where

students are actually with the employer. It can be 7

8 paid or unpaid. And really the key to all six of

9 these categories that we really are looking at

10 students can do multiple of these categories, and

11 like the common themes of how the experience CTE

12 can be set up. And it's really coming down to the

13 educator, the student, and whether it is the

14 employer or a business mentor are involved in

15 putting together some type of training agreement

16 and plan that is going to really identify what the

17 student is going to learn in the experience. And

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what the teacher may need to fill in in terms of

19 competency mastery in the classroom, and what the

work-based learning opportunity is going to be able

21 to assist in terms of that skill development. And

22 then the key is, and this is aligned to the

23 graduation requirements for 2023, the idea is there

24 has to be positive evaluation -- evidence of

25 positive evaluation, which is done by the educator,

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1 as well as an employer or mentor that was involved 2 in that experience. And again, what our goal was if our students are doing work-based learning in 4 the Perkins realm of career technical education 5 that that would also fit a requirement if they need 6 to use that for graduation. So we were purposeful 7 in how we aligned and had conversations with the staff and the department of education that works 8 9 with work-based learning and the graduation 10 requirements so that we make sure we had that

11 alignment piece, from that standpoint. 12 Then there is the apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship, I think those are familiar with 13 14 everyone. Those are the opportunities for our 15 students to engage in those. This is where, as we 16 began to listen to the feedback from regional 17 meetings last year. There's challenges with 18 work-based learning, and there's barriers in terms 19 of transportation, not enough employers within a 20 particular area to be able to provide those 21 opportunities. So we really worked with that 22 community to think kind of outside of the box, what 23 are other ways those students can get the 24 work-based learning experience, but not the 25 traditional ones we think about all of the time in

terms of internship and apprenticeship. So one of the categories that we've provided is remote or virtual placement. Especially for our students that are in IT fields. A lot of that work is done remotely. And even in the workforce today, there is a lot of work done at home anymore. So that is a category where students can have a virtual placement. And the key is that the criteria are in place, that that training agreement, training plan, and the student has a set of competencies or skills that they are going to perform in that experience and that someone is monitoring that. And that's

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the key. The other thing, too, is that we know students are entrepreneurials. And some of our students own their own businesses, and some own really robust businesses. And so that's another opportunity we felt was a category we needed to provide in this work-based learning framework, is if a student has their own business, how can they use that to fulfill this requirement. And really, instead of having an employer, be part of that group that works with that individual, we basically said if someone is in the business industry, within

that area, they can be a mentor to that student and

1 help monitor that student as they work in that

business that they own. And it's important that

3 that student is taking and doing all of the

4 business-type financials that you would do as

entrepreneurial. Are they tracking their expenses,

6 are they tracking their income, profit and loss,

7 those type of things. And that's where we think a

8 business mentor can be a really valuable piece,

9 learning the skills and that type of thing.

Again, as long as there's that positive evidence of evaluation through that entrepreneurship program, there's an opportunity for students to have -- to be able to use hours in that type of experience.

And then the other two really came from our career technical education stakeholders community, and listening, because we know, for example, being here at Pike, they have a restaurant here. And so how can students, you know, through school-based enterprises also use that experience when they are actually open to the public and waiting on customers and running that restaurant as a full-fledged restaurant. We felt those opportunities should be able to count in the work-based piece. 36

school-based enterprise, working at a restaurant,

3 it can be, you know, a set of students have -- a

school has a greenhouse and students have a co-op,

5 they own so many flowers of that greenhouse and run

And so there is a category for

6 it like a business. There is a lot of different

7 ways school-based enterprises can be used.

The key is, and what we put through 9 the framework in the work, for the student to count

these hours, the teacher should not be providing

11 instruction during that time. So it's not where

12 the teacher is teaching. The student is

13 interacting with the community, a customer, and

14 they are doing this on their own, like they need to

15 do in a regular job site. And there's definitely

16 those opportunities that present themselves through

17 an entire year within the secondary arena.

18 And then a simulated work 19 environment is another key piece. Especially for 20 some of our programs that because of age 21 requirements, and students, like our fire and EMT

22 programs, you know, our fire students probably

23 aren't going to go to a job site, not going to get

24 a job at a local fire department. But they

25 definitely, as part of their program, do live burns

37 39 1 and they work closely with the local fire 1 At this point, I think our plan is 2 2 departments and those type of things. to transition to actually the public testimony 3 So we are saying that when that 3 component of the day. So I will turn it over to 4 simulated work environment, when those students are 4 Graham Wood, and he's going to facilitate that 5 doing that live burn with the local fire component. 6 6 department, that can count as part of the MR. WOOD: Thank you, Leah. 7 7 work-based learning experience. Again, the key is So essentially to ensure we can 8 that the teacher is not providing the direct 8 capture everything, I can take a speakers list, and 9 instruction of those experiences. 9 as people want to share, ask questions, give 10 Basically, these six categories are 10 comments, you can feel free to raise your hand, I 11 11 ways that students can accumulate those hours. Our will call on people. If there is more than one 12 requirements that we have drafted up to this point 12 person at a time, I will make sure we call on 13 folks. 13 is 250 hours of work-based learning. That aligns 14 14 with what is prescribed in law with graduation We will respond if it's something, 15 requirements for the 2023 class. In terms of if a 15 like, right now we have an answer to a question, if 16 16 student chooses to demonstrate that confidence it's something we can provide more context for. 17 mastery within the career readiness, component of 17 And if not, it's going to get recorded 18 18 that 2023 requirement, one of those components is word-for-word, we will take it back and make sure 19 19 250 hours of work-based learning. So again, that's that comment, that feedback is included and 20 20 where the other alignment comes in so that students responded to in the plan. 21 21 can potentially use that. At this point, anybody have anything 22 22 they would like to share in terms of the plan? And then the last piece of the plan 23 is basically the budget and financial section. 23 Yes. Go for it. 24 24 Just to let you know, the budget in those sections Before you speak, just your first 25 25 and last name. really represent largely the same as what we have 40 done through Perkins IV, from that standpoint. The 1 1 MR. GAMERTSFELDER: Thom most significant change that we've made on the Gamertsfelder, C-TEC, Licking County. First, I 3 financial side of things is last year, during the 3 would simply say that we very much appreciate Leah 4 transition -- I should say, it's this year is the 4 and Tony's leadership in Perkins V process, and know your leadership is very much appreciated. 5 transition plan year, but the transition plan was 5 6 6 approved last April, was the first time in Ohio the My first question is does the Ohio 7 two agencies are working together. And we have set 7 V, Perkins V have components that while in 8 aside reserved funds. This is the first time the 8 compliance with federal guidelines, go beyond 9 9 agencies have done that. So this year we have federal guidelines, federal requirements? Is there any aspect of the plan that is more strict than the 10 \$1.4 million that has been set aside in a reserve 10 11 11 federal guidelines? fund. And what the goal is once we get through 12 getting the plan done is we will have a competitive 12 MS. AMSTUTZ: I guess up to this 13 13 grant process for local recipients to submit grants point, based on all of the work that we've done and 14 around this idea of closing equity gaps in terms of 14 work we've done with the USDOE and advanced CTE, I 15 15 programs that would align to the in-demand jobs in would say there is alignment -- the alignment is 16 16 the State of Ohio, and that there is a strong there with what is expected with the law. I think 17 collaboration between the secondary and the 17 there is higher expectations in Perkins V law than 18 18 post-secondary institutions. And so again, that's what was in Perkins IV. And that's where you are 19 the newest component of our financial section is 19 seeing some of those core new themes. And those 20 20 the reserve funds. themes are what is within the law. 21 21 So that was a quick run-through of MR. LANDIS: To go along with that, the 80-some pages of the transition plan, from that 22 22 I think it -- we are definitely aligned to the 23 23 legislation. You know, the state could be a little standpoint, highlighting some of the core sections 24 and some of the more important changes as you look 24 more, could be as strict as they want to be, right. at Perkins V from Perkins IV. 25 25 And the legislation provides that level of

41 43 1 flexibility. But I think our approach, we are 1 MR. MILLIKEN: The virtual component 2 2 definitely aligned with legislation and we haven't with the -- that is -- but one of ours is created anything we believe is outside of that 3 transportation, getting -- ours is Buckeye Hills 4 goal. 4 and Rio Grande, and some of those kids have to get 5 MR. GAMERTSFELDER: One more up at 4:45 in the morning to try to get to school. 6 question. How is Ohio Perkins V flexible as in So that's a big deal. The virtual component for 7 means to address regional concerns and needs, what 7 the work is helpful, I will say that. 8 components in the plan, in your opinion, best allow 8 MR. WOOD: Thank you. 9 9 for and foster flexibility? MS. JONES: Crystal Jones. And I 10 MS. AMSTUTZ: I think how the 10 actually had the pleasure of being a part of the 11 11 conference local needs assessment and local stakeholders meeting. And I'm here to support the 12 application has been developed really is allowing 12 work being done by ODE. And they put in a lot of 13 13 all of the institutions to make choices that will time and make sure there is representation across 14 14 best serve that local area or region, in terms of the state to add into things. So I want to make 15 we have created a lot of flexibility, and not --15 that statement. 16 16 like Tony said, not being too restrictive, saying MR. WOOD: Yes. 17 you have to do this, this, and this. We are saying 17 MR. WARD: Jeremy Ward. One thing I 18 there is a couple core pieces of application in 18 will add, really as a middle school advocate, the 19 terms of, you know, application we want to close an 19 connective piece with being enforced up through 20 equity lab, we want to make sure we are aligned 20 tenth grade, we have been involved in a lot of 21 21 with the labor market, market piece. But outside discussions with our career center and locally of 22 of that, I think there is a lot of flexibility and 22 what we do when we introduce those courses as 23 choices in terms of the stakeholders, and how they 23 electives in middle school, as we do, and then they 24 24 want to utilize strategies and funds to really take a break in tenth grade before they actually 25 focus in on the local regional problem that came 25 have the opportunity. That, for us, I think is a 44 1 from, through the analysis of local needs 1 very important piece, for sure. assessment. And the local needs assessment allows 2 MR. WOOD: Well, we will be here if 3 for some of those areas to dive into what's your 3 anybody else would like to comment, if you think of 4 local and regional data type. 4 something. 5 MR. WOODS: Anyone else? 5 At this point, thank you for joining 6 Leah and/or Tony, if no one has 6 us today. 7 specific comments or questions, this was really the 7 8 opportunity we wanted to provide today for folks to 8 Thereupon, the proceeding concluded at 9 come in and provide specific reactions to the plan, 9 approximately 11:02 a.m. 10 components of the plan and anything along those 10 11 11 lines. So if nobody has anything to say, we don't 12 necessarily have anything more that we are planning 12 13 13 to present today. 14 The plan is available online, if you 14 15 15 would like to take some time to look at specific 16 sections. We will be here to take any public 16 17 comment for the rest of the morning and the 17 18 afternoon. But, I guess in terms of the specific 18 19 program we have, I believe that does it for today. 19 20 20 If anybody would like to share more 21 21 comments? 22 MR. HILEMAN: I'm just saying, she 22 23 23 mentioned about the cafeteria, I encourage everyone 24 to go down to the cafeteria. 24 25 25 MR. WOOD: Thank you.

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