CALIFORNIA WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD
ADMINISTRATIVE (EXECUTIVE) COMMITTEE
MEETING NOTICE

Thursday, October 18, 2012
9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

California Department of Rehabilitation
721 Capitol Mall, Room 169
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 324-3425

Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor

Tim Rainey
Executive Director

AGENDA

Teleconference is available for members and the public to participate in this meeting.

Call-in toll-free number (Verizon): 1-866-748-2780 (US)
Attendee access code: 613 254 1

1. **Welcome and Opening Remarks**

2. **Action:**

   a) Approve September 25, 2012 Executive Committee Meeting Summary
   b) Approve designation of Vice Chairs for Special Committees
   c) Approve the creation of an ad hoc committee to develop a state level apprenticeship initiative

3. **Discussion:**

   a) California Workforce Investment Board Executive Committee
      - Role, Vision and Strategy
   b) Full State Board agenda
   c) Executive Committee Meeting Calendar

4. **Public Comment**
5. **Other Business**
6. **Adjourn**

Meeting conclusion time is an estimate; meeting may end earlier subject to completion of agenda items and/or approved motion to adjourn. In order for the State Board to provide an opportunity for interested parties to speak at the public meetings, public comment may be limited. Written comments provided to the Committee must be made available to the public, in compliance with the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, §11125.1, with copies available in sufficient supply. Individuals who require accommodations for their disabilities (including interpreters and alternate formats) are requested to contact the California Workforce Investment Board staff at (916) 324-3425 at least ten days prior to the meeting. TTY line: (916) 324-6523. Please visit the California Workforce Investment Board website at http://www.cwib.ca.gov or contact Daniel Patterson for additional information. Meeting materials for the public will be available at the meeting location.

Item 1. Welcome and Opening Remarks

Item 2. Action:

a) **Approve September 25, 2012 Executive Committee Meeting Summary**

b) **Approve designation of Vice Chairs for Special Committees**

c) **Approve the creation of an ad hoc committee to develop a state level apprenticeship initiative**

Administrative / Executive Committee
Meeting Summary
September 25, 2012

Members Present:

Marty Morgenstern, Agency Secretary
Michael Rossi, Chair
Tim Rainey, Executive Director
John Brauer
Bill Camp
Cindy Chavez
Pam Harris
Ro Khanna
Bob Redlo
Richard Rosenberg
Richard Rubin
Jeremy Smith
Carol Zabin

Members Absent:

Van Ton-Quinlivan

Staff Present:

Douglas Sale, Chief of Operations
Daniel Patterson, staff to the State Board
Luis D. Bermúdez, staff to the State Board
Michael Dowdy, staff to the State Board
Natasha San Nicolas, staff to the State Board

Public Present:

John Delmatier, Proteus Inc.

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1. Welcome and Introductions

Michael Rossi, Marty Morgenstern welcomed the group. Tim Rainey gave an overview of the work of the committee and how it relates to the California Workforce Investment Board and its other committees.

2. Administration of the Oath of Office to New Administrative / Executive Members

Mr. Morgenstern administered the Oath of Office to the new Administrative / Executive Committee members.

3. Discussion

Tim Rainey gave a presentation explaining the Governor's Strategic Plan, including vision, strategy, and goals.

4. Actions

All action items were approved en bloc, with few clarifying questions and/or comments.

5. Public Comment

There was no public comment.

6. Other Business

There was no other business. The meeting adjourned.

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RECOMMENDATION:
Approve the appointments of the Vice Chairs to the Special Committees and refer the item to the State Board for final approval during its next meeting.

ISSUE:
The Standing and Special Committees of the State Board have vacancies that require the appointment of Vice Chairs to these committees.

BACKGROUND:
In August, 2012 Governor Brown reconstituted the State Board by appointing new members from the private and public sector. During its first meeting, the Administrative\Executive Committee approved the appointment of Chairs for each of the special and standing committees. Those Chairs have nominated vice-chairs for the Executive Committee's endorsement and the State Board's approval.

The following State Board members are nominated by the Chair of each committee to be appointed as vice chair.

- **Issues and Policy Committee,** Bill Camp, Chair
  Abby Snay, Vice Chair

- **Green Collar Jobs Council,** Carol Zabin, Chair
  Larry Frank, Vice Chair

- **Manufacturing Council,** Ro Khanna, Chair
  Pamela Kan, Vice Chair

- **The Health Workforce Development Council,**
  The Chair and Vice Chair positions are unaffected by the appointments of new members and remain as follows:

  Bob Redlo, Chair
  Chad Silva, Vice Chair

Recommendation:
Approve the Vice Chair nominations and forward the recommendation for the State Board's action at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Executive Committee approve the formation of an ad hoc committee to explore a wide range of apprenticeship activities and develop recommendations for the Governor's consideration.

ISSUE:

What actions should the State Board initiate to develop a statewide apprenticeship training program in furtherance of its goals and objectives outlined in California's Strategic Workforce Development Plan?

BACKGROUND:

California's Strategic Workforce Development Plan calls out two overarching goals for the workforce system:

- aligning the state's workforce institutions and programs around the needs of regional growth sectors; and

- increasing the number of Californians, including those from underrepresented demographic groups, who are able to access and succeed in postsecondary education and training programs.

In order to fully assess the statewide need and form viable recommendations for the State Board and Governor's consideration, an ad hoc committee should be formed. The purpose of the ad-hoc committee will be to explore a wide range of apprenticeship activities consistent with the State Board's goals and objectives and make recommendations to the Governor through the Executive Committee, on behalf of the State Board, for the Governor's consideration of a statewide apprenticeship initiative in his 2013-14 proposed budget and State of the State address.

The membership of the ad hoc committee will represent a broad coalition of local and state representatives engaged in the development and implementation of successful apprenticeship training models. Due to time constraints, it is also recommended that this ad hoc committee report to the Executive Committee and provide updates to the full State Board during their regularly scheduled quarterly meetings.

Recommendation:
Approve the formation of the ad hoc committee to formulate recommendations to develop an apprenticeship training initiative.

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White Paper on Apprenticeship in California

I. Introduction

The current economic downturn has caused high levels of unemployment in all sectors of California's economy. In recent months, however, the state's labor market has shown signs of recovery. California's unemployment rate was 10.6% in August 2012, down from 11.9% in August of the previous year.[1] In the past year, California has added 298,000 private-sector jobs – more than New York, New Jersey, Florida and Nevada combined. Getting workers back on the job is critical to moving the state's economy and communities in the right direction, yet increased employment is not sufficient to build a sustainable economy in the 21st century. A sustainable economy must be based on middle-class career pathways that are tied to industry sectors that will be growing and globally competitive, including pathways in the green sector. Career pathway must include the highest quality of training possible that is aligned with the needs of industry and labor market realities, and thus ensuring that citizens and institutions have a strong likelihood of employment as a result of their investment of time, energy, and resources.

Apprenticeship is a time-tested, on-the-job, training and education delivery system and is an essential component of California's economic growth. Apprenticeship training is uniquely designed to bring frontline workers, who are often unemployed or displaced, into secure high-skill jobs with strong wage progression. Apprenticeship programs in California are developed and conducted by program sponsors including individual employers, employer associations, or a jointly-sponsored labor/management association. Local Education Agencies (LEAs) individually contract with program sponsors providing educational leadership in the provision of Related and Supplemental Instruction (RSI; also known as Montoya funds). Importantly, apprentices

earn wages and benefits while they learn in a combination of RSI and extensive industry-based and paid on-the-job training (OJT) to advance their career.

Apprenticeship programs are rigorous and often rely on pre-apprenticeship training that is aligned with their program needs to ensure applicants have the necessary soft skills as well as a solid education background. Many apprenticeship programs offer pre-apprenticeship classes that help prepare candidates to meet apprenticeship requirements. There are also pre-apprenticeship instructional programs that provide students with an introduction to multiple trades to help identify interests and aptitudes.[2]

The apprenticeship model is once again being seen as a critical component of economic development and international competitiveness policy. For example, Germany credits both the nation's low youth unemployment rate and its success as an exporting nation to its strong apprenticeship system.[3] It is also a key tenet of the California Workforce Investment Board's (State Board) strategic plan, which calls for:

> "a state strategy based on ongoing skills attainment focused on regional growth industry sectors and clusters. By braiding education, training, and employment services together to support these sectors, we can both effectively address employers' needs for a high quality, appropriately skilled workforce and support workers needs for well-paid, steady work. This strategy draws on lessons from the traditional apprenticeship model – providing workers maximum employment outcomes through mobility among multiple employers within an industry sector or cluster." ("Shared Strategy for a Shared Prosperity: California's Strategic Workforce Development Plan: 2012-2017," State Board, Labor and Workforce Development Agency)

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II. Apprenticeship Historical Background in California

State-certified apprenticeship programs in California began with the passage of the Shelly-Malone Apprenticeship Labor Standards Act of 1939 (Act at Labor Code Sections 3070 *et seq*. and Education Code Section 8150 *et seq*.). Under the Act, state and local school boards, known as LEAs are responsible for the delivery of RSI upon agreement with the program sponsors; however, off-campus instruction is permitted. Appropriations to support RSI were initiated in 1970 under the Montoya Act.

In his 1979 State of the State message, Governor Jerry Brown proposed CWETA, the California Worksite Education and Training Act, authored by State Senator Bill Greene and enacted into law September 29, 1979 (SB 132 - Chapter 1181). Greene subsequently authored legislation to extend the CWETA program from the sunset date of September 30, 1982 to December 31, 1984 (SB 1008, Chapter 718). CWETA was allocated $25 million for three years through its enabling legislation and an additional $10 million for state fiscal year 1982-83 to provide job training that would better meet industry's needs to fill jobs that remained vacant even during times of high unemployment [4]

CWETA embodied new concepts in job training that represented a unique blending of old-style apprenticeship with retraining for new, often highly technical jobs. It was a marked departure from traditional job training programs which taught basic, entry-level job skills, then left participants to their own devices to find permanent employment. CWETA located employers with specific skill shortages, often in service and high technology sectors of the economy and established on-site training programs to meet employer needs. Trainees were employer-paid while in training on the job and usually supplemented their worksite training with coordinated off-site classroom instruction on their own time. The program thus accomplished three goals: It met employer's needs for skilled personnel in demand and growth occupations, it provided training and employment for the unemployed, and it gave an opportunity to upgrade skills to those whose current skills were in danger of becoming obsolete.

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The CWETA concept was endorsed and expansion of the program encouraged in the Report of the California Commission on Industrial Innovation. This Commission had been charged with making recommendations to implement a long-range strategy for industrial revitalization and technological growth and innovation. The Commission's 50 recommendations focused on 2 broad areas: (1) public policy support and economic incentives for technological growth and development; and (2) education and occupational training designed to provide workers and those entering the workforce with knowledge and technical skills necessary to compete in the technological market. Commissioner Don Vial asserted in the Report: "The key to effective training in the 1980's is for industry to define its needs. The mutual reinforcement of public and private capital is best served through employment-based training, as in apprenticeships and CWETA-type programs." CWETA focused on areas where there were labor shortages, including farming, electronics, and nursing.[5]

Other "CWETA-type programs" endorsed by the Commission included AB 3461, authored by Assemblyman Patrick Johnson and AB 3154, which were later enacted and known as the Employment Training Panel (ETP) and Special Employment Training Fund (SET), respectively. During the years of 1984 to 1993, ETP funded apprenticeship, albeit with restrictions. In March 2012, the ETP approved an Apprenticeship Training Pilot Program to supplement RSI using its SET.

Also during his first administration, Governor Brown proposed a "New Initiatives in Apprenticeship" program and established an Office of Appropriate Technology as well as the Commission on Industrial Innovation. [6]

III. The Current State of Apprenticeship in California

There are some 850 apprentice-able occupations in California across a variety of industry sectors, including construction and healthcare. At present, about 54,000 apprentices are in

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training through more than 200 Division of Apprenticeship Standards (DAS)-approved programs.

Primary oversight of RSI and all other aspects of apprenticeship training is by the DAS in the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR). In particular, DAS approves apprenticeship program standards and curriculum for RSI. The California Apprenticeship Council sets policy for DAS. For example, the Council oversees Minimum Industry Training Criteria (MITC) and recently voted to add green components for all crafts.

Montoya Funds are appropriated annually under the State Budget Act. The appropriations are made to the California Department of Education (CDE) and the California Community College Chancellor's Office (CCCCO). The funds are then disbursed to high school districts, Regional Occupational Centers, and community college districts. The level of RSI appropriations has dropped in recent fiscal years. For example, in FY 2008-2009, the appropriation to CDE was approximately $19.5 million and in FY 2011-12 it was approximately $15.5 million. In addition, The July 2009 Budget Act, ABX4 1, made substantial cuts to most community college categorical programs including apprenticeship, which received nearly a 50% cut for RSI funding ($14.6 million, to $7.2 million). Apprenticeship funding was also placed under the flexibility provision of the Education Trailer Bill, ABX4 2, which provides community college districts with the authority to move funds from apprenticeship to other categorical programs, and locked-in apprenticeship funding at the 2008-2009 district allocation level for the fiscal years covering 2009-2013. Consequently, according to DAS, there is a statewide short-fall in RSI funding of approximately $10 million.

IV. New Legislation to Encourage Apprenticeship Alignment

In 2011 Governor Brown signed AB 554, which requires the State Board and Local Workforce Investment Boards (LWIBs) to ensure that WIA training funds are targeted to apprentice-able occupations and pre-apprenticeship programs; and that they are coordinated with DAS-approved apprenticeship programs.

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V. Issues and Roadblocks Impacting California Apprenticeship

- **Traditional Funding:** The amount of funding available to support current registered apprenticeship programs in California is well below the current and future demand. This funding gap is occurring at precisely the time when the state needs stronger career pathway and industry-certified training to provide certainty regarding the availability of labor supply. For example, RSI funds have been cut by 50% within the community colleges and can be legally transferred (flexed) to meet the needs of other college categorically funded programs. Since apprenticeship funding has been significantly reduced, there are no resources available to support the recovery of the construction industry, or to support new apprenticeship programs in manufacturing, energy, or allied health. The RSI funding distributed through the CDE has decreased from a high in 2007-2008 of $18.99 million to the current level of $15.69 million.[7] This reduction coincided with a downturn in the economy, resulting in fewer apprentices in the Building Trades. As the economy recovers, existing funding will not support current apprenticeship programs fully, much less enable funding for additional programs.

  New Funding: In March of 2012 the ETP began funding apprenticeship training through an Apprentice Training Pilot Program as a way to supplement RSI funds. The Pilot funds RSI at the rate of $13 per hour and is capped at 144 hours per individual apprentice. Only DAS-approved apprenticeship programs are eligible to apply. Apprenticeship training may stand alone, or be combined with pre-apprenticeship and journeyman training.[8]. During the six months of the pilot, demand for funding has overwhelmingly out-stripped supply. ETP estimates that $7 million will be available for the 2012-13 Fiscal Year while demand for such funding is already at least double that amount. ETP apprenticeship training is funding from its SET fund, which was established to fund employers who do not face out-of-state competition, typically in the construction and healthcare industry. Unemployment law limits SET funding to 15% of total ETP funds, and the Apprenticeship Pilot is limited to 10%

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of total ETP funds. This leaves just 5% for healthcare training and training in other sectors that cannot qualify under the out-of-state completion provision.

New efforts to increase energy efficiency and support clean technology may also provide additional workforce training funds that could be targeted to apprenticeship programs. Examples include the California Energy Commission's (CEC) Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Transportation Technology Program (AB 118), efforts by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to increase the use of alternative energy, the California High Speed Rail build-out, auction revenue from AB 32's cap-and-trade auction, and revenue from Proposition 39 on the November ballot if it were to pass.

- **Coordination:** A number of private and public organizations are involved with supporting apprenticeship programs in California, including employers, labor unions, community colleges, adult education, the state DAS, State Board and LWIBs, and the ETP. Coordinating efforts and resources among these various groups at both the state and local level is difficult and often inadequate. For example, there is currently no formal forum, such as an interagency working group, for state-level partners to discuss apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship issues and policy.

  Additionally, coordination between educational institutions, pre-apprenticeship training programs and apprenticeship programs is often insufficient, leading to inefficient use of financial and human capital. There currently exists no single point of contact for an employer interested in creating a new apprenticeship program or finding supplemental funding, nor does there exist an adequate information portal for sharing best practices and resources.

Apprenticeship Representation: Currently, the majority of DAS-registered apprenticeship programs (36%) are in the construction industry, followed by a significant number in manufacturing, machine tooling, automotive, barber and cosmetology, firefighters, and public safety, with a much smaller

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representation in health care and a wide variety of other occupations.[9] These programs provide world-class training and should be seen as the model from which to expand into other industry sectors. The percent of active apprentices represented by women stood at only 6.5% in June 2011, while the percent represented by minorities was 50.4%.[10]

- **Research, Education & Public Awareness:** Making the case for apprenticeship with business, teachers, students and the general public requires new research into the return on investment (ROI) for society as well as a heightened public awareness of the promise of apprenticeship for personal career advancement and economic recovery. California is in need of additional skilled workers, but currently lacks a robust "capacity building" process to develop student skills in the K12 educational system. The emphasis over the past 20 years on college preparation and standardized testing has impacted Career Technical Education (CTE) offerings dramatically. CTE courses are rigorous and teach core academic skills through applied, hands on learning. Students should be exposed to career opportunities at an earlier age and provided access to CTE courses at the high school level that can lead to post-secondary educational training at community colleges and/or apprenticeship programs. This will ensure that the pipeline of new workers is primed and ready for existing and new industries to hire in the future.

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VI Policy Recommendations

California's workforce system and apprenticeship programs must be responsive to the needs of existing employers and be an enticement for companies to relocate or expand in our state. Historically, apprenticeship programs have been a central part of California economic vitality, relying not only on employer and worker contributions for their success but also on public support. Unfortunately, the current state budget situation has eroded financial support for apprenticeship and thrown into question the extent to which apprenticeships may rely on traditional RSI funding in future years. Because of this predicament, the following recommendations focus on actions requiring no new traditional funding and on actions to explore and secure new funding streams.

Actions Requiring No New Traditional Funding

- Coordinate Resources for Greater Impact using State Board Coordinating Body
    - Create an Ad Hoc Committee: Many of the recommendations included in this White Paper fall within the purview of the State Board and its committees. The "Learn-and-Earn" model is already a central part of the State Board's Strategic Workforce Development Plan: 2012-17.[11] The State Board should create an Ad Hoc Committee on Apprenticeship (AHCA) to develop recommendations for a state level apprenticeship initiative. The AHCA should include representation from the Green Collar Jobs Council, the Health Workforce Development Council, the Advanced Manufacturing Committee, the Issues and Policy Committee and the Executive Committee. Membership should include representation from GO-Biz, DAS, ETP, CCCCO, CDE, OSHPD, CEC, and non-governmental organizations, such as the California Labor Federation, the California State Building and Construction Trades Council, and the California Manufacturers and Technology Association.
    - Support Action Items in the Strategic Plan around Apprenticeship; The AHCA should take the lead on supporting the actions of Objective 6, which is to

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"expand availability of and participation in "Learn-and-Earn' models such as apprenticeship, where students and workers can build skills while working." These include:

- "Creating credit-bearing linkages between approved apprenticeship programs, community colleges, and adult education;
- Developing a campaign to promote the value of approved apprenticeship and 'Learn-and-Earn' models of training, and increase investments in these models;
- Expand formal apprenticeship programs in key regional priority sectors and occupations;
- Implement AB 554 that requires the State Board and LWIBs to ensure that WIA training funds targeted to apprentice-able occupations, including pre-apprenticeships, are coordinated with DAS-approved apprenticeship programs.
- Increase the number of high school students, including those from underrepresented demographic groups, who graduate prepared for postsecondary education and/or a career."

- Support Meaningful Pre-apprenticeship: The AHCA should support meaningful pre-apprenticeships through alignment of WIA resources with the Community College system as well as the K12 system, including Regional Occupational Centers and Programs (ROCPs). This should include implementation of AB 554 and creating credit-bearing linkages between apprenticeship programs and community colleges, as well as discussion of ways to provide incentives for local Community Colleges to give credit for Apprentice RSI. Under AB 554, the State Board will work with LWIBs to ensure that WIA training funds targeted to apprentice-able occupations, including pre-apprenticeships, are coordinated with DAS approved apprenticeship and community college programs. Additionally, LWIBs should be encouraged to support apprenticeship and pre-

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apprenticeship; to seek ways to braid funding sources and to support prior learning assessment.

- Promote Discussion of Expansion of Apprenticeship: The AHCA should discuss policy changes to support expansion of apprenticeship to key regional industry sectors such as advanced manufacturing, green technology, healthcare, and logistics. Additionally, AHCA should discuss efforts to increase access to apprenticeship programs by women, veterans, and those recently incarcerated. The State Board should encourage LWIBs to share best practices and ideas regarding expansion.
- Share Best Practices and Information via Web Portal. Use a commercial technology, such as Socrata that is used by the Department of Labor, for LWIBs and partners to share best practices and information.[12]

- Research and Public Awareness Campaign
  - Document the Benefit of Apprenticeship. Ask the Labor Market Information Division to research and document how apprenticeship and community college education lead to employment, the ROI of apprenticeship for business, workers and government, and the best models of apprenticeship leading to job placement.
  - Data Sharing between Colleges and DIR. Develop a system for Community Colleges to get data back from DIR on apprenticeship movement along steps as well as when they earn their journeyman card. This will allow Community Colleges to receive credit for the attainment of third party credentials and wage gains.
  - Engage in a Comprehensive Public Awareness Campaign. The state's commitment to the apprenticeship model should be highlighted by the Governor. The business and education communities need to know that California is re-investing in the apprenticeship model. The AHCA should work closely with GO-Biz to educate employers about the value of apprenticeship programs for their business model and investment decisions. The K12

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community should be part of a capacity a "Capacity Building" process to ensure CTE and ROCP feed into, and align with, community colleges and apprenticeship programs. Career exploration at the 6-8th grade level, as well as CTE in high schools, are critical and should be supported by a public awareness campaign.

Actions to Explore and Secure Alternative Funding

- Employment Training Panel Apprenticeship Funding
  - Make Apprenticeship a Permanent Component of ETP. ETP should make the Apprenticeship Training Pilot Program, which was began in March 2012, a permanent part of ETP's funding program.
  - Increase ETP's Ability to Fund Apprenticeship. Request the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to introduce legislation to increase the ETP-SET funding to better reflect demand for apprenticeship training. Urge the ETP to focus additional funding on non-construction apprenticeship, especially advanced manufacturing and healthcare.
  - Launch a new ETP Pilot to support Training for Certification. ETP could earmark a portion of non-SET funding for a Certification Pilot Program where training results in an industry-recognized or employer-customized Certificate of Completion providing portable credentials for incumbent worker trainees in sectors such as manufacturing and bioscience. ETP contract standards including maximum hours of training, time period of retention, method of delivery, record-keeping and reimbursement rate could all be tailored to the pilot in recognition that a fixed number of hours must be completed for a certificate and training may be in an advanced or complex subject matter.
- Explore the use of new Green and Healthcare Funds for Apprenticeship

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- The State Board's Green Collar Jobs Council should review new green policies and efforts, such as CECs AB 118, CPUC, High Speed Rail, and Cap-and-Trade revenue, and provide guidance regarding the role of apprenticeship programs in meeting the workforce needs and goals of these initiatives.
- The State Board's Healthcare Workforce Development Committee should explore the use of new funding associated with the federal Affordable Care Act for apprenticeship.

- Coordinate with Federal pre-Apprenticeship and Apprenticeship Initiatives
  - The AHCA should explore Department of Labor and other Federal funding opportunities.
  - The CWIB Ad Hoc Committee should include representation from Department of Labor's Apprenticeship Committee
  - The AHCA should prepare state and local partners to be ready to apply for funding opportunities, should they arise.

VII Conclusion

Now is the time for California to re-invest in apprenticeship. Pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship programs need to be aligned with employer needs and real jobs. California needs to expand the "Learn-and-Earn" model, particularly in sectors of the economy and regions that are critical for making the state globally competitive. More importantly, apprenticeship expansion will strengthen our educational system and our communities by giving youth and other workers new, high-road career opportunities.

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[1] Labor Market Information Division, EDD. www.edd.ca.gov/lmid
[2] For an example of a pre-apprenticeship program see: www.dir/das/BP-Pre-Apprenticeship.pdf.
[3] "The Secret to Germany's Low Youth Unemployment," Eric Westervelt, NRP, May 7, 2012.
[4] "California Worksite Education and Training Act WETA – General Information," ETP,
[5] "The California Worksite Education and Training Act, Report to the Legislature, January 1982," Employment Development Department.
[6] Report of the California Commission on Industrial Innovation.

[7] "Report on Apprenticeship Related and Supplemental Instruction Programs: Fiscal Year 2010-11," California Department of Education.
[8] Apprenticeship Training Pilot Program Memorandum, ETP, 2012.
[9] DAS, DIR list of Registered Apprenticeships in California, http://www.dir.ca.gov/databases/das/aigstart.asp
[10] California Apprentices Council Newsletter, 3rd Quarter, 2011.
http://www.dir.ca.gov/cac/ReportsPublications/CACNewsletter3rdQuarter2011.pdf
[11] "Shared Strategy for a Shared Prosperity: California's Strategic Workforce Development Plan: 2012-2017," California Workforce Investment Board.
[12] https://opendata.socrata.com/

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Item 3. Discussion:

a) California Workforce Investment Board Executive Committee

- **Role, Vision and Strategy**

The focus of this structured conversation is *"How do we implement the apprenticeship model of earn-and-learn and industry engagement in each of the three industry sectors identified in the draft State Plan – advanced manufacturing, healthcare, and clean energy (incl. renewables, efficiency, and alternative transportation)?"*

b) Full State Board agenda

c) Executive Committee Meeting Calendar

CALIFORNIA WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD
MEETING NOTICE

Tuesday and Wednesday, October 30 and 31, 2012

Woodlake Hotel
Meeting Room Edgewater A
500 Leisure Lane
Sacramento, CA 95815
(916) 922-2020

Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor

Tim Rainey
Executive Director

AGENDA

October 30, 2012
1:00 pm to 5:00 pm

1. **Welcome and Opening Remarks**
2. **Overview: California's Workforce Investment Board**
   a) Organizational Structure
   b) Review of Bylaws
   c) Review of Orientation Materials
   d) Administrative Forms Related to Your Appointment
3. **Presentation: California's Economy**
   - Economic, Labor Market, Demographic Trends
4. **Discussion: California's Workforce Investment System**
   a. Role of the California Workforce Investment Board
   b. Strategic Workforce Plan – Vision, Strategy and Goals
5. **Other Business**
6. **Public Comment**

Meeting conclusion time is an estimate; meeting may end earlier subject to completion of agenda items and/or approved motion to adjourn. In order for the State Board to provide an opportunity for interested parties to speak at the public meetings, public comment may be limited. Written comments provided to the Committee must be made available to the public, in compliance with the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, §11125.1, with copies available in sufficient supply. Individuals who require accommodations for their disabilities (including interpreters and alternate formats) are requested to contact the California Workforce Investment Board staff at (916) 324-3425 at least ten days prior to the meeting. TTY line: (916) 324-6523. Please visit the California Workforce Investment Board website at http://www.cwib.ca.gov or contact Daniel Patterson for additional information. Meeting materials for the public will be available at the meeting location.

CALIFORNIA WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD
MEETING NOTICE

Tuesday and Wednesday, October 30 and 31, 2012

Woodlake Hotel
Meeting Room Edgewater A
500 Leisure Lane
Sacramento, CA 95815
(916) 922-2020

Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor

Tim Rainey
Executive Director

AGENDA

October 31, 2012
9:00 am to 3:00 pm

1. **Welcome and Opening Remarks**
   a) Swearing In on New Members
2. **Business:**
   a) Approve Bylaws
   b) Approve Appointment of Committee Chairs\Members
   c) Approve State Strategic Workforce Plan
   d) Approve High Performing Workforce Investment Board Criteria
3. **Working Lunch**
   a. Approve Annual Report to the U.S. Department of Labor
   b. Approve of Branding of California's One-Stop System
   c. Approve Meeting Calendar
4. **Other Business:**
5. **Public Comment**

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RECOMMENDATION:

The Executive Committee establish a meeting schedule to support its role as an advisory body to the State Board.

ISSUE:
The State Board's Bylaws provides for the Executive Committee to provide recommendations to the full State Board regarding standing committee assignments; coordinate the work of standing, special, and ad hoc committees; develop agendas for State Board meetings; and shall be empowered to take action on behalf of the full State Board in instances where urgency and time constraints do not permit items to be acted upon by the full State Board.

BACKGROUND

Formed as an advisory body to the State Board, the Executive Committee's meeting schedule should be established to allow it to fully act in this capacity and in a timely manner.

The State Board's meeting schedule is provided below as an advisory notice for planning purposes:

- Wednesday February 13, 2013
- Wednesday May 15, 2013
- Tuesday August 13, 2013
- Tuesday November 12, 2013
- Tuesday February 11, 2014
- Tuesday May 13, 2014
- Tuesday August 12, 2014

Recommendation:
The Executive Committee establish a meeting schedule to support its role as an advisory body to the State Board.

Item 4. Public Comment

Item 5. Other Business

Item 6. Adjourn