

better for the veteran if they can do this.

A second part of this bill, which is to create the fourth administration, is not more bureaucracy, but to focus on the education benefits and transition as Active-Duty military leave and enter civilian life again. I think it is one of the most critical things we do. A seamless transition from Active Duty to an active job, I think, will help reduce veteran depression, suicide, dependence, and other things. That is why we wanted to do this.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5693, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EMMER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5693, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STRENGTHENING CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR THE 21ST CENTURY ACT

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 2353) to reauthorize the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act".

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. References.
- Sec. 4. Effective date.
- Sec. 5. Table of contents of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006.
- Sec. 6. Purpose.
- Sec. 7. Definitions.
- Sec. 8. Transition provisions.
- Sec. 9. Prohibitions.
- Sec. 10. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE I—CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION ASSISTANCE TO THE STATES

PART A—ALLOTMENT AND ALLOCATION

- Sec. 110. Reservations and State allotment
- Sec. 111. Within State allocation.
- Sec. 112. Accountability.
- Sec. 113. National activities.
- Sec. 114. Assistance for the outlying areas.
- Sec. 115. Native American Programs.
- Sec. 116. Tribally controlled postsecondary career and technical institutions.
- Sec. 117. Occupational and employment information.

PART B—STATE PROVISIONS

- Sec. 121. State administration.
- Sec. 122. State plan.

- Sec. 123. Improvement plans.
- Sec. 124. State leadership activities.

PART C—LOCAL PROVISIONS

- Sec. 131. Distribution of funds to secondary education programs.
- Sec. 132. Special rules for career and technical education.
- Sec. 133. Local application for career and technical education programs.
- Sec. 134. Local uses of funds.

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Sec. 201. Federal and State administrative provisions.

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO OTHER LAWS

- Sec. 301. Amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act.
- Sec. 302. Amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.
- Sec. 303. Amendment to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.).

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall take effect beginning on July 1, 2019.

SEC. 5. TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE CARL D. PERKINS CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION ACT OF 2006.

Section 1(b) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- "Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- "Sec. 2. Purpose.
- "Sec. 3. Definitions.
- "Sec. 4. Transition provisions.
- "Sec. 5. Privacy.
- "Sec. 6. Limitation.
- "Sec. 7. Special rule.
- "Sec. 8. Prohibitions.
- "Sec. 9. Authorization of appropriations.

"TITLE I—CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION ASSISTANCE TO THE STATES

"PART A—ALLOTMENT AND ALLOCATION

- "Sec. 111. Reservations and State allotment.
- "Sec. 112. Within State allocation.
- "Sec. 113. Accountability.
- "Sec. 114. National activities.
- "Sec. 115. Assistance for the outlying areas.
- "Sec. 116. Native American programs.
- "Sec. 117. Tribally controlled postsecondary career and technical institutions.

"PART B—STATE PROVISIONS

- "Sec. 121. State administration.
- "Sec. 122. State plan.
- "Sec. 123. Improvement plans.
- "Sec. 124. State leadership activities.

"PART C—LOCAL PROVISIONS

- "Sec. 131. Distribution of funds to secondary education programs.
- "Sec. 132. Distribution of funds for postsecondary education programs.
- "Sec. 133. Special rules for career and technical education.
- "Sec. 134. Local application for career and technical education programs.
- "Sec. 135. Local uses of funds.

"TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

"PART A—FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

- "Sec. 211. Fiscal requirements.
- "Sec. 212. Authority to make payments.
- "Sec. 213. Construction.
- "Sec. 214. Voluntary selection and participation.
- "Sec. 215. Limitation for certain students.
- "Sec. 216. Federal laws guaranteeing civil rights.

"Sec. 217. Participation of private school personnel and children.

"Sec. 218. Limitation on Federal regulations.

"Sec. 219. Study on programs of study aligned to high-skill, high-wage occupations.

"PART B—STATE ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

- "Sec. 221. Joint funding.
- "Sec. 222. Prohibition on use of funds to induce out-of-State relocation of businesses.
- "Sec. 223. State administrative costs.
- "Sec. 224. Student assistance and other Federal programs."

SEC. 6. PURPOSE.

Section 2 (20 U.S.C. 2301) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "academic and career and technical skills" and inserting "academic knowledge and technical and employability skills"; and

(B) by inserting "and programs of study" after "technical education programs";

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking "high demand occupations" and inserting "in-demand occupations";

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking "including tech prep education";

(4) in paragraph (4), by inserting "and programs of study" after "technical education programs";

(5) in paragraph (6), by striking "and" after the semicolon;

(6) in paragraph (7), by striking the period at the end and inserting "and"; and

(7) by adding at the end the following:

"(8) increasing the employment opportunities for populations who are chronically unemployed or underemployed, including individuals with disabilities, individuals from economically disadvantaged families, out-of-workforce individuals, youth who are in, or have aged out of, the foster care system, and homeless individuals."

SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

Section 3 (20 U.S.C. 2302) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (10), (16), (23), (24), (25), (26), and (32);

(2) by redesigning paragraphs (8), (9), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (33), and (34) as paragraphs (9), (10), (17), (18), (20), (21), (24), (28), (30), (31), (33), (34), (39), (44), (45), (48), (49), (50), (51), and (52), respectively;

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking "including information as described in section 118";

(4) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking "5 different occupational fields to individuals who are available for study in preparation for entering the labor market" and inserting "3 different fields that are available to all students, especially in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations"; and

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking "not fewer than 5 different occupational fields" and inserting "not fewer than 3 different occupational fields";

(5) in paragraph (5)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by amending clause (i) to read as follows: "i) provides individuals with rigorous academic content and relevant technical knowledge and skills needed to prepare for further education and careers in current or emerging professions, which may include high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations, which shall be, at the secondary level, aligned with the challenging State academic standards adopted by a State under section 1111(b)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;"

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking "an industry-recognized credential, a certificate, or an associate degree" and inserting "or a recognized postsecondary credential, which may include an industry-recognized credential, a certificate, or an associate degree"; and

(iii) in clause (iii), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by inserting “, work-based, or other” after “competency-based”;

(ii) by striking “contributes to the” and inserting “supports the development of”;

(iii) by striking “general”; and

(iv) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) to the extent practicable, coordinate between secondary and postsecondary education programs through programs of study, which may include coordination through articulation agreements, early college high school programs, dual or concurrent enrollment program opportunities, or other credit transfer agreements that provide postsecondary credit or advanced standing; and

“(D) may include career exploration at the high school level or as early as the middle grades (as such term is defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965).”;

(6) in paragraph (7)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “(and parents, as appropriate)” and inserting “(and, as appropriate, parents and out-of-school youth)”;

(ii) by inserting “exploration opportunities” after “regarding career awareness”; and

(iii) by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by inserting “to students (and, as appropriate, parents and out-of-school youth)” after “provides information”; and

(ii) by striking “financial aid,” and all that follows through the end of the subparagraph and inserting “financial aid, job training, secondary and postsecondary options (including associate and baccalaureate degree programs), dual or concurrent enrollment programs, work-based learning opportunities, early college high schools, financial literacy, and support services, as appropriate; and”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) may provide assistance for special populations with respect to direct support services that enable students to persist in and complete career and technical education, programs of study, or career pathways.”;

(7) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) CAREER PATHWAYS.—The term ‘career pathways’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).”;

(8) by inserting after paragraph (10) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) the following:

“(11) CREDIT TRANSFER AGREEMENT.—The term ‘credit transfer agreement’ means a formal agreement, such as an articulation agreement, among and between secondary and postsecondary education institutions or systems that grant students transcribed postsecondary credit, which may include credit granted to students in dual or concurrent enrollment programs or early college high school, dual credit, articulated credit, and credit granted on the basis of performance on technical or academic assessments.

“(12) CTE CONCENTRATOR.—The term ‘CTE concentrator’ means—

“(A) at the secondary school level, a student served by an eligible recipient who has completed at least 2 courses in a single career and technical education program or program of study; and

“(B) at the postsecondary level, a student enrolled in an eligible recipient who has—

“(i) earned at least 12 credits within a career and technical education program or program of study; or

“(ii) completed such a program if the program encompasses fewer than 12 credits or the equivalent in total.

“(13) CTE PARTICIPANT.—The term ‘CTE participant’ means an individual who completes not

less than one course in a career and technical education program or program of study of an eligible recipient.

“(14) DIRECTOR.—The term ‘Director’ means the Director of the Institute of Education Sciences.

“(15) DUAL OR CONCURRENT ENROLLMENT PROGRAM.—The term ‘dual or concurrent enrollment program’ has the meaning given the term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(16) EARLY COLLEGE HIGH SCHOOL.—The term ‘early college high school’ has the meaning given the term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.”;

(9) by inserting after paragraph (18) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) the following:

“(19) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means a consortium that includes the following:

“(A) Representatives of not less than 2 of the following categories of entities, 1 of which shall serve as the fiscal agent for the consortium:

“(i) A local educational agency or a consortium of such agencies.

“(ii) An educational service agency serving secondary school students.

“(iii) An area career and technical education school or a consortium of such schools.

“(iv) An Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, or Tribal educational agency.

“(v) An institution of higher education whose most common degree awarded is an associate degree, or a consortium of such institutions.

“(vi) An institution of higher education whose most common degree awarded is a bachelor’s or higher degree, or a consortium of such institutions.

“(vii) A State educational agency.

“(B) One or more business or industry representative partners, which may include representatives of local or regional businesses or industries, including industry or sector partnerships in the local area, local workforce development boards, or labor organizations.

“(C) One or more stakeholders, which may include—

“(i) parents and students;

“(ii) representatives of local agencies serving out-of-school youth, homeless children and youth, and at-risk youth (as defined in section 1432 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6472));

“(iii) representatives of Indian tribes and Tribal organizations, where applicable;

“(iv) representatives of minority-serving institutions (as described in paragraphs (1) through (7) of section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067(a)), where applicable;

“(v) representatives of special populations;

“(vi) representatives of adult career and technical education providers; or

“(vii) other relevant community stakeholders.”;

(10) by amending paragraph (20) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) to read as follows:

“(20) ELIGIBLE INSTITUTION.—The term ‘eligible institution’ means—

“(A) a consortium of 2 or more of the entities described in subparagraphs (B) through (F);

“(B) a public or nonprofit private institution of higher education that offers and will use funds provided under this title in support of career and technical education courses that lead to technical skill proficiency or a recognized postsecondary credential, including an industry-recognized credential, a certificate, or an associate degree;

“(C) a local educational agency providing education at the postsecondary level;

“(D) an area career and technical education school providing education at the postsecondary level;

“(E) an Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, or Tribal education agency that operates a school or may be present in the State;

“(F) a postsecondary educational institution controlled by the Bureau of Indian Education

or operated by or on behalf of any Indian Tribe that is eligible to contract with the Secretary of the Interior for the administration of programs under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) or the Act of April 16, 1934 (25 U.S.C. 5342 et seq.);

“(G) a tribally controlled college or university; or

“(H) an educational service agency.”;

(11) in paragraph (21) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), by inserting “an Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, or Tribal educational agency” after “service agency.”;

(12) by inserting after paragraph (21) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) the following:

“(22) ENGLISH LEARNER.—The term ‘English learner’ means—

“(A) a secondary school student who is an English learner, as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; or

“(B) an adult or an out-of-school youth who has limited ability in speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language and—

“(i) whose native language is a language other than English; or

“(ii) who lives in a family environment or community in which a language other than English is the dominant language.

“(23) EVIDENCE-BASED.—The term ‘evidence-based’ has the meaning given the term in section 8101(21)(A) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.”;

(13) by inserting after paragraph (24) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) the following:

“(25) HIGH SCHOOL.—The term ‘high school’ has the meaning given the term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(26) IN-DEMAND INDUSTRY SECTOR OR OCCUPATION.—The term ‘in-demand industry sector or occupation’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

“(27) INDIAN; INDIAN TRIBE.—The terms ‘Indian’ and ‘Indian Tribe’ have the meanings given the terms ‘Indian’ and ‘Indian tribe’, respectively, in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).”;

(14) by inserting after paragraph (28) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) the following:

“(29) INDUSTRY OR SECTOR PARTNERSHIP.—The term ‘industry or sector partnership’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).”;

(15) by inserting after paragraph (31) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) the following:

“(32) LOCAL WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD.—The term ‘local workforce development board’ means a local workforce development board established under section 107 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3122).”;

(16) in paragraph (33) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), by striking “including” and inserting “such as”;

(17) by inserting after paragraph (34) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) the following:

“(35) OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH.—The term ‘out-of-school youth’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).

“(36) OUT-OF-WORKFORCE INDIVIDUAL.—The term ‘out-of-workforce individual’ means—

“(A) an individual who is a displaced homemaker, as defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102); or

“(B) an individual who—

“(i) has worked primarily without remuneration to care for a home and family, and for that reason has diminished marketable skills; or

“(ii) is a parent whose youngest dependent child will become ineligible to receive assistance under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) not later than 2 years

after the date on which the parent applies for assistance under such title; and

“(ii) is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment.

“(37) PARAPROFESSIONAL.—The term ‘paraprofessional’ has the meaning given the term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(38) PAY FOR SUCCESS INITIATIVE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the term ‘pay for success initiative’ means a performance-based grant, contract, or cooperative agreement awarded by a State or local public entity (such as a local educational agency) to a public or private nonprofit entity—

“(i) in which a commitment is made to pay for improved outcomes that result in increased public value and social benefit to students and the public sector, such as improved student outcomes as evidenced by the indicators of performance described in section 113(b)(2) and direct cost savings or cost avoidance to the public sector; and

“(ii) that includes—

“(I) a feasibility study on the initiative describing how the proposed intervention is based on evidence of effectiveness;

“(II) a rigorous, third-party evaluation that uses experimental or quasi-experimental design or other research methodologies that allow for the strongest possible causal inferences to determine whether the initiative has met its proposed outcomes;

“(III) an annual, publicly available report on the progress of the initiative; and

“(IV) a requirement that payments are made to the recipient of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement only when agreed upon outcomes are achieved, except that the entity may make payments to the third party conducting the evaluation described in subclause (II).

“(B) EXCLUSION.—The term ‘pay for success initiative’ does not include any initiative that—

“(i) reduces the special education or related services that a student would otherwise receive under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; or

“(ii) otherwise reduces the rights of a student or the obligations of an entity under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.), the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), or any other law.”

(18) in paragraph (39)(C) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), by striking “apprenticeship” and inserting “other skilled training”;

(19) by inserting after paragraph (39) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) the following:

“(40) PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—The term ‘professional development’ means activities that—

“(A) are an integral part of eligible agency, eligible recipient, institution, or school strategies for providing educators (including teachers, principals, other school leaders, administrators, specialized instructional support personnel, career guidance and academic counselors, and paraprofessionals) with the knowledge and skills necessary to enable students to succeed in career and technical education, to meet challenging State academic standards under section 1111(b)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, or to achieve academic skills at the postsecondary level; and

“(B) are sustained (not stand-alone, 1-day, or short-term workshops), intensive, collaborative, job-embedded, data-driven, and classroom-focused, to the extent practicable evidence-based, and may include activities that—

“(i) improve and increase educators’—

“(I) knowledge of the academic and technical subjects;

“(II) understanding of how students learn; and

“(III) ability to analyze student work and achievement from multiple sources, including how to adjust instructional strategies, assessments, and materials based on such analysis;

“(ii) are an integral part of eligible recipients’ improvement plans;

“(iii) allow personalized plans for each educator to address the educator’s specific needs identified in observation or other feedback;

“(iv) support the recruitment, hiring, and training of effective educators, including educators who became certified through State and local alternative routes to certification;

“(v) advance educator understanding of—

“(I) effective instructional strategies that are evidence-based; and

“(II) strategies for improving student academic and technical achievement or substantially increasing the knowledge and teaching skills of educators;

“(vi) are developed with extensive participation of educators, parents, students, and representatives of Indian Tribes (as applicable), of schools and institutions served under this Act;

“(vii) are designed to give educators of students who are English learners in career and technical education programs or programs of study the knowledge and skills to provide instruction and appropriate language and academic support services to those students, including the appropriate use of curricula and assessments;

“(viii) as a whole, are regularly evaluated for their impact on increased educator effectiveness and improved student academic and technical achievement, with the findings of the evaluations used to improve the quality of professional development;

“(ix) are designed to give educators of individuals with disabilities in career and technical education programs or programs of study the knowledge and skills to provide instruction and academic support services to those individuals, including positive behavioral interventions and supports, multi-tier system of supports, and use of accommodations;

“(x) include instruction in the use of data and assessments to inform and instruct classroom practice;

“(xi) include instruction in ways that educators may work more effectively with parents and families;

“(xii) provide follow-up training to educators who have participated in activities described in this paragraph that are designed to ensure that the knowledge and skills learned by the educators are implemented in the classroom;

“(xiii) promote the integration of academic knowledge and skills and relevant technical knowledge and skills, including programming jointly delivered to academic and career and technical education teachers; or

“(xiv) increase the ability of educators providing career and technical education instruction to stay current with industry standards.

“(41) PROGRAM OF STUDY.—The term ‘program of study’ means a coordinated, nonduplicative sequence of academic and technical content at the secondary and postsecondary level that—

“(A) incorporates challenging State academic standards, including those adopted by a State under section 1111(b)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

“(B) addresses both academic and technical knowledge and skills, including employability skills;

“(C) is aligned with the needs of industries in the economy of the State, region, Tribal community, or local area;

“(D) progresses in specificity (beginning with all aspects of an industry or career cluster and leading to more occupation-specific instruction);

“(E) has multiple entry and exit points that incorporate credentialing; and

“(F) culminates in the attainment of a recognized postsecondary credential.

“(42) QUALIFIED INTERMEDIARY.—The term ‘qualified intermediary’ means a nonprofit entity, which may be part of an industry or sector partnership, that demonstrates expertise in building, connecting, sustaining, and measuring partnerships with entities such as employers,

schools, community-based organizations, postsecondary institutions, social service organizations, economic development organizations, Indian tribes or Tribal organizations, and workforce systems to broker services, resources, and supports to youth and the organizations and systems that are designed to serve youth, including—

“(A) connecting employers to classrooms;

“(B) assisting in the design and implementation of career and technical education programs and programs of study;

“(C) delivering professional development;

“(D) connecting students to internships and other work-based learning opportunities; and

“(E) developing personalized student supports.

“(43) RECOGNIZED POSTSECONDARY CREDENTIAL.—The term ‘recognized postsecondary credential’ has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102).”

(20) by inserting after paragraph (45) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)) the following:

“(46) SPECIALIZED INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT PERSONNEL.—The term ‘specialized instructional support personnel’ has the meaning given the term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(47) SPECIALIZED INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES.—The term ‘specialized instructional support services’ has the meaning given the term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.”

(21) in paragraph (48) (as redesignated by paragraph (2))—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “foster children” and inserting “low-income youth and adults”;

(B) by striking subparagraph (E) and inserting the following:

“(E) out-of-workforce individuals;”;

(C) in subparagraph (F), by striking “individuals with limited English proficiency.” and inserting “English learners;” and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) homeless individuals described in section 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a);

“(H) youth who are in, or have aged out of, the foster care system; and

“(I) youth with a parent who—

“(i) is a member of the armed forces (as such term is defined in section 101(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code); and

“(ii) is on active duty (as such term is defined in section 101(d)(1) of such title).”

(22) in paragraph (50) (as redesignated by paragraph (2)), by inserting “(including paraprofessionals and specialized instructional support personnel)” after “supportive personnel”;

(23) in paragraph (52) (as redesignated by paragraph (2))—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “Indian tribe or Indian tribes” and inserting “Indian Tribe or Indian Tribes”; and

(B) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) by striking “tribal” and inserting “Tribal”; and

(ii) by inserting “or tribal lands” after “reservations”; and

(24) by adding at the end the following:

“(53) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘Tribal organization’ has the meaning given the term ‘tribal organization’ in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

“(54) UNIVERSAL DESIGN FOR LEARNING.—The term ‘universal design for learning’ has the meaning given the term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(55) WORK-BASED LEARNING.—The term ‘work-based learning’ means sustained interactions with industry or community professionals in real workplace settings, to the extent practicable, or simulated environments at an educational institution that foster in-depth, firsthand engagement with the tasks required in

a given career field, that are aligned to curricular and instruction.”.

SEC. 8. TRANSITION PROVISIONS.

Section 4 (20 U.S.C. 2303) is amended—

(1) by striking “the Secretary determines to be appropriate” and inserting “are necessary”;

(2) by striking “Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Improvement Act of 2006” each place it appears and inserting “Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act”; and

(3) by striking “1998” and inserting “2006”.

SEC. 9. PROHIBITIONS.

Section 8 (20 U.S.C. 2306a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “Federal Government to mandate,” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “Federal Government—

“(1) to condition or incentivize the receipt of any grant, contract, or cooperative agreement, or the receipt of any priority or preference under such grant, contract, or cooperative agreement, upon a State, local educational agency, eligible agency, eligible recipient, eligible entity, or school’s adoption or implementation of specific instructional content, academic standards and assessments, curricula, or program of instruction (including any condition, priority, or preference to adopt the Common Core State Standards developed under the Common Core State Standards Initiative, any other academic standards common to a significant number of States, or any assessment, instructional content, or curriculum aligned to such standards);

“(2) through grants, contracts, or other cooperative agreements, to mandate, direct, or control a State, local educational agency, eligible agency, eligible recipient, eligible entity, or school’s specific instructional content, academic standards and assessments, curricula, or program of instruction (including any requirement, direction, or mandate to adopt the Common Core State Standards developed under the Common Core State Standards Initiative, any other academic standards common to a significant number of States, or any assessment, instructional content, or curriculum aligned to such standards); or

“(3) except as required under sections 112(b), 211(b), and 223—

“(A) to mandate, direct, or control the allocation of State or local resources; or

“(B) to mandate that a State or a political subdivision of a State spend any funds or incur any costs not paid for under this Act.”;

(2) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

“(d) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section affects the applicability of subchapter II of chapter 5, and chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code, (commonly known as the “Administrative Procedure Act”) or chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, commonly known as the “Congressional Review Act”.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) **CONGRESSIONAL NOTICE AND COMMENT.**—“(1) **NOTICE TO CONGRESS.**—Not less than 15 business days prior to issuing a notice of proposed rulemaking related to this Act in the Federal Register, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives, and other relevant congressional committees, notice of the Secretary’s intent to issue a notice of proposed rulemaking that shall include—

“(A) a copy of the proposed regulation;

“(B) the need to issue the regulation;

“(C) a description of how the regulation is consistent with the scope of this Act;

“(D) the anticipated burden (including the time, cost, and paperwork burden) the regulation will impose on an eligible agency, institution, or recipient that may be impacted by the regulation, including the potential impact on rural areas;

“(E) the anticipated benefits to an eligible agency, institution, or recipient that may be impacted by the regulation, including in rural areas; and

“(F) any regulations that will be repealed when the new regulation is issued.

“(2) **COMMENT PERIOD FOR CONGRESS.**—The Secretary shall—

“(A) before issuing any notice of proposed rulemaking under this subsection, provide Congress with a comment period of 15 business days to make comments on the proposed regulation, beginning on the date that the Secretary provides the notice of intent to the appropriate committees of Congress under paragraph (1); and

“(B) include and seek to address all comments submitted by members of Congress in the public rulemaking record for the regulation published in the Federal Register.

“(3) **COMMENT AND REVIEW PERIOD; EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.**—The comment and review period for any proposed regulation shall be not less than 60 days unless an emergency requires a shorter period, in which case the Secretary shall—

“(A) designate the proposed regulation as an emergency with an explanation of the emergency in the notice to Congress under paragraph (1);

“(B) publish the length of the comment and review period in such notice and in the Federal Register; and

“(C) conduct immediately thereafter regional meetings to review such proposed regulation before issuing any final regulation.”.

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 9 (20 U.S.C. 2307) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act (other than sections 114 and 117)—

“(1) \$1,229,568,538 for fiscal year 2019;

“(2) \$1,246,782,498 for fiscal year 2020;

“(3) \$1,264,237,452 for fiscal year 2021;

“(4) \$1,281,936,777 for fiscal year 2022;

“(5) \$1,299,883,892 for fiscal year 2023; and

“(6) \$1,318,082,266 for fiscal year 2024.”.

TITLE I—CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION ASSISTANCE TO THE STATES PART A—ALLOTMENT AND ALLOCATION

SEC. 110. RESERVATIONS AND STATE ALLOTMENT.

Section 111 (20 U.S.C. 2321) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 111. RESERVATIONS AND STATE ALLOTMENT.

“(a) **RESERVATIONS AND STATE ALLOTMENT.**—“(1) **RESERVATIONS.**—From the amount appropriated under section 9 for each fiscal year, the Secretary shall reserve—

“(A) 0.13 percent to carry out section 115; and

“(B) 1.50 percent to carry out section 116, of which—

“(i) 1.25 percent of the sum shall be available to carry out section 116(b); and

“(ii) 0.25 percent of the sum shall be available to carry out section 116(h).

“(2) **FOUNDATIONAL GRANT.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—From the remainder of the amount appropriated under section 9 and not reserved under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to a State for the fiscal year an amount equal to the amount the State received in fiscal year 2018.

“(B) **RATABLE REDUCTION.**—If for any fiscal year the amount appropriated for allotments under this section is insufficient to satisfy the provisions of subparagraph (A), the payments to all States under such subparagraph shall be ratably reduced.

“(3) **ADDITIONAL FUNDS.**—Subject to paragraph (4), from the additional funds remaining from the amount appropriated under section 9 and not expended under paragraphs (1) and (2)

for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot to a State for the fiscal year—

“(A) an amount that bears the same ratio to 50 percent of the sum being allotted as the product of the population aged 15 to 19, inclusive, in the State in the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made and the State’s allotment ratio bears to the sum of the corresponding products for all the States;

“(B) an amount that bears the same ratio to 20 percent of the sum being allotted as the product of the population aged 20 to 24, inclusive, in the State in the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made and the State’s allotment ratio bears to the sum of the corresponding products for all the States;

“(C) an amount that bears the same ratio to 15 percent of the sum being allotted as the product of the population aged 25 to 65, inclusive, in the State in the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made and the State’s allotment ratio bears to the sum of the corresponding products for all the States; and

“(D) an amount that bears the same ratio to 15 percent of the sum being allotted as the amounts allotted to the State under subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) for such years bears to the sum of the amounts allotted to all the States under subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) for such year.

“(4) **MINIMUM ALLOTMENT FOR YEARS WITH ADDITIONAL FUNDS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subparagraph (B), for a fiscal year for which there are additional funds described in paragraph (3), no State shall receive for such fiscal year under paragraph (3) less than 1/2 of 1 percent of the additional funds available for such fiscal year. Amounts necessary for increasing such payments to States to comply with the preceding sentence shall be obtained by ratably reducing the amounts to be paid to other States.

“(B) **SPECIAL RULE.**—In the case of a qualifying State, the minimum allotment under subparagraph (A) for a fiscal year for the qualifying State shall be the lesser of—

“(i) 1/2 of 1 percent of the additional funds available for such fiscal year; and

“(ii) the product of—

“(I) 1/3 of the additional funds; multiplied by

“(II) the quotient of—

“(aa) the qualifying State’s ratio described in subparagraph (C) for the fiscal year for which the determination is made; divided by

“(bb) the sum of all such ratios for all qualifying States for the fiscal year for which the determination is made.

“(C) **RATIO.**—For purposes of subparagraph (B)(ii)(II)(aa), the ratio for a qualifying State for a fiscal year shall be 1.00 less the quotient of—

“(i) the amount the qualifying State is allotted under paragraph (3) for the fiscal year; divided by

“(ii) 1/2 of 1 percent of the amount appropriated under paragraph (3) for the fiscal year for which the determination is made.

“(D) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this paragraph, the term ‘qualifying State’ means a State (except the United States Virgin Islands) that, for the fiscal year for which a determination under this paragraph is made, would receive, under the allotment formula under paragraph (3) (without the application of this paragraph), an amount that would be less than the amount the State would receive under subparagraph (A) for such fiscal year.

“(b) **REALLOTMENT.**—If the Secretary determines that any amount of any State’s allotment under subsection (a) for any fiscal year will not be required for such fiscal year for carrying out the activities for which such amount has been allotted, the Secretary shall make such amount available for reallocation. Any such reallocation among other States shall occur on such dates during the same year as the Secretary shall fix, and shall be made on the basis of criteria established by regulation. No funds may be reallocated

for any use other than the use for which the funds were appropriated. Any amount reallocated to a State under this subsection for any fiscal year shall remain available for obligation during the succeeding fiscal year and shall be deemed to be part of the State's allotment for the year in which the amount is obligated.

“(c) ALLOTMENT RATIO.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The allotment ratio for any State shall be 1.00 less the product of—

“(A) 0.50; and

“(B) the quotient obtained by dividing the per capita income for the State by the per capita income for all the States (exclusive of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands), except that—

“(i) the allotment ratio in no case shall be more than 0.60 or less than 0.40; and

“(ii) the allotment ratio for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands shall be 0.60.

“(2) PROMULGATION.—The allotment ratios shall be promulgated by the Secretary for each fiscal year between October 1 and December 31 of the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made. Allotment ratios shall be computed on the basis of the average of the appropriate per capita incomes for the 3 most recent consecutive fiscal years for which satisfactory data are available.

“(3) DEFINITION OF PER CAPITA INCOME.—For the purpose of this section, the term ‘per capita income’ means, with respect to a fiscal year, the total personal income in the calendar year ending in such year, divided by the population of the area concerned in such year.

“(4) POPULATION DETERMINATION.—For the purposes of this section, population shall be determined by the Secretary on the basis of the latest estimates available to the Department of Education.

“(d) DEFINITION OF STATE.—For the purpose of this section, the term ‘State’ means each of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands.”.

SEC. 111. WITHIN STATE ALLOCATION.

Section 112 (20 U.S.C. 2322) is amended—

(I) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “10 percent” and inserting “15 percent”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “1 percent” and inserting “2 percent”;

(II) by striking “State correctional institutions and institutions” and inserting “State correctional institutions, juvenile justice facilities, and educational institutions”; and

(III) by striking “and” after the semicolon; and

(ii) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) an amount shall be made available for the recruitment of special populations to enroll in career and technical education programs, which shall be not less than the lesser of—

“(i) an amount equal to 0.1 percent; or

“(ii) \$50,000; and”;

(C) in paragraph (3)(B), by striking “a local plan;” and inserting “local applications;”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “section 135” and all that follows through the end and inserting “section 135—

“(1) in—

“(A) rural areas;

“(B) areas with high percentages of CTE concentrators or CTE participants;

“(C) areas with high numbers of CTE concentrators or CTE participants; and

“(D) areas with disparities or gaps in performance as described in section 113(b)(3)(C)(ii)(I); and

“(2) in order to—

“(A) foster innovation through the identification and promotion of promising and proven career and technical education programs, prac-

tices, and strategies, which may include programs, practices, and strategies that prepare individuals for nontraditional fields; or

“(B) promote the development, implementation, and adoption of programs of study or career pathways aligned with State-identified high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand occupations or industries.”.

SEC. 112. ACCOUNTABILITY.

Section 113 (20 U.S.C. 2323) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting “DETERMINED” after “STATE”;

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “State determined” before “performance”;

(ii) by striking subparagraph (B) and redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B);

(iii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “and” after the semicolon; and

(iv) in subparagraph (B), as so redesignated—

(I) by striking “a State adjusted level of performance” and inserting “a State determined level of performance”; and

(II) by striking “, and State levels of performance described in paragraph (3)(B) for each additional indicator of performance”; and

(C) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE.—

“(A) CORE INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE FOR CTE CONCENTRATORS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL.—Each eligible agency shall identify in the State plan core indicators of performance for CTE concentrators at the secondary level that are valid and reliable, and that include, at a minimum, measures of each of the following:

“(i) The percentage of CTE concentrators who graduate high school, as measured by—

“(I) the four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate (defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965); and

“(II) at the State's discretion, the extended-year adjusted cohort graduation rate defined in such section 8101.

“(ii) CTE concentrator proficiency in the challenging State academic standards adopted by the State under section 1111(b)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as measured by the academic assessments described in section 1111(b)(2) of such Act.

“(iii) The percentage of CTE concentrators who, in the second quarter after exiting from secondary education, are in postsecondary education or advanced training, military service or a service program that receives assistance under title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12511 et seq.), are volunteers as described in section 5(a) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2504(a)), or are employed.

“(iv) Indicators of career and technical education program quality as follows:

“(I) That shall include at least 1 of the following:

“(aa) The percentage of CTE concentrators graduating from high school having attained a recognized postsecondary credential.

“(bb) The percentage of CTE concentrators graduating from high school having attained postsecondary credits in the relevant career and technical education program or program of study earned through a dual or concurrent enrollment program or another credit transfer agreement.

“(cc) The percentage of CTE concentrators graduating from high school having participated in work-based learning.

“(II) That may include any other measure of student success in career and technical education that is statewide, valid, and reliable, and comparable across the State.

“(v) The percentage of CTE concentrators in career and technical education programs and programs of study that lead to non-traditional fields.

“(B) CORE INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE FOR CTE CONCENTRATORS AT THE POSTSECONDARY

LEVEL.—Each eligible agency shall identify in the State plan core indicators of performance for CTE concentrators at the postsecondary level that are valid and reliable, and that include, at a minimum, measures of each of the following:

“(i) The percentage of CTE concentrators who, during the second quarter after program completion, remain enrolled in postsecondary education, are in advanced training, military service, or a service program that receives assistance under title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12511 et seq.), are volunteers as described in section 5(a) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2504(a)), or are placed or retained in employment.

“(ii) The percentage of CTE concentrators who receive a recognized postsecondary credential during participation in or within 1 year of program completion.

“(iii) The percentage of CTE concentrators in career and technical education programs and programs of study that lead to non-traditional fields.

“(C) ALIGNMENT OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS.—In developing core indicators of performance under subparagraphs (A) and (B), an eligible agency shall, to the greatest extent possible, align the indicators so that substantially similar information gathered for other State and Federal programs, or for any other purpose, may be used to meet the requirements of this section.”;

(D) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by inserting “DETERMINED” after “STATE”;

(ii) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) STATE DETERMINED LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE FOR CORE INDICATORS OF PERFORMANCE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—

“(I) LEVELS DETERMINED BY THE ELIGIBLE AGENCY.—Each eligible agency, with input from eligible recipients, shall establish in the State plan submitted under section 122, for each year covered by the State plan, State determined levels of performance for each of the core indicators described under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) for career and technical education activities authorized under this title. The level of performance for a core indicator shall be the same for all CTE concentrators in the State.

“(II) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may assist an eligible agency in establishing the State determined levels of performance under this subparagraph only at the request of that eligible agency.

“(III) REQUIREMENTS.—Such State determined levels of performance shall, at a minimum—

“(aa) be expressed in a percentage or numerical form, so as to be objective, quantifiable, and measurable;

“(bb) require the State to continually make meaningful progress toward improving the performance of all career and technical education students, including the subgroups of students described in section 1111(h)(1)(C)(ii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and special populations, as described in section 3(48); and

“(cc) have been subject to the public comment process described in subparagraph (B), and the eligible agency has provided a written response;

“(dd) when being adjusted pursuant to clause (ii), take into account how the levels of performance involved compare with the State levels of performance established for other States, considering factors including the characteristics of actual (as opposed to anticipated) CTE concentrators when the CTE concentrators entered the program, and the services or instruction to be provided;

“(ee) when being adjusted pursuant to clause (ii), be higher than the average actual performance of the 2 most recently completed program years, except in the case of unanticipated circumstances that require revisions in accordance with clause (iii); and

“(ff) take into account the extent to which the State determined levels of performance advance

the eligible agency's goals, as set forth in the State plan.

“(ii) ALLOWABLE ADJUSTMENT OF STATE DETERMINED LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE FOR SUBSEQUENT YEARS.—Prior to the third program year covered by the State plan, each eligible agency may revise the State determined levels of performance for any of the core indicators of performance for the subsequent program years covered by the State plan, and submit the revised State determined levels of performance to the Secretary. If the eligible agency adjusts any levels of performance, the eligible agency shall adjust those levels in accordance with clause (i), and address written comments of stakeholders as described in subparagraph (B). The Secretary shall approve those revised levels of performance if those levels meet the requirements described in subclause (III) of clause (i). The State determined adjusted levels of performance identified under this clause shall be considered to be the State determined levels of performance for the State for such years and shall be incorporated into the State plan.

“(iii) UNANTICIPATED CIRCUMSTANCES.—If unanticipated circumstances arise in a State or changes occur related to improvements in data or measurement approaches, the eligible agency, at the end of the program year, may revise the State determined levels of performance required under this subparagraph. After public comment, as described in subparagraph (B), the eligible agency shall submit such revised levels of performance to the Secretary with evidence supporting the revision. The Secretary shall approve any such revision if that revision meets the requirements of clause (ii).”;

(iii) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) PUBLIC COMMENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible agency shall develop the levels of performance under subparagraph (A) in consultation with the stakeholders identified in section 122(c)(1)(A).

“(ii) WRITTEN COMMENTS.—Not less than 60 days prior to submission of the State plan, the eligible agency shall provide such stakeholders with the opportunity to provide written comments to the eligible agency, which shall be included in the State plan, regarding how the levels of performance described under subparagraph (A)—

“(I) meet the requirements of the law;

“(II) support the improvement of performance of all CTE concentrators, including subgroups of students, as described in section 1111(h)(1)(C)(ii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and special populations, as described in section 3(48); and

“(III) support the needs of the local education and business community.

“(iii) ELIGIBLE AGENCY RESPONSE.—Each eligible agency shall provide, in the State plan, a written response to the comments provided by stakeholders under clause (ii).”;

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) STATE REPORT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Each eligible agency that receives an allotment under section 111 shall annually prepare and submit to the Secretary a report regarding—

“(I) the progress of the State in achieving the State determined levels of performance on the core indicators of performance; and

“(II) the actual levels of performance for all CTE concentrators, and for each of the subgroups of students, as described in section 1111(h)(1)(C)(ii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and special populations, as described in section 3(48).

“(ii) DATA.—Except as provided in subparagraph (E), each eligible agency that receives an allotment under section 111 shall—

“(I) disaggregate data for each of the indicators of performance under paragraph (2)—

“(aa) for subgroups of students, as described in section 1111(h)(1)(C)(ii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and spe-

cial populations, as described in section 3(48), that are served under this Act; and

“(bb) by the career and technical education programs or programs of study of the CTE concentrators, except that in a case in which reporting by such program or program of study is impractical, the data may be disaggregated by the career clusters of the CTE concentrators, if appropriate;

“(II) identify and quantify any disparities or gaps in performance on the State determined levels of performance under subparagraph (A) between any such subgroup or special population and the performance of all CTE concentrators served by the eligible agency under this Act, which shall include a quantifiable description of the progress each such subgroup or special population of students served by the eligible agency under this Act has made in meeting the State determined levels of performance; and

“(III) for CTE concentrators described in paragraph (2)(A)(iii) and paragraph (2)(B)(i), disaggregate data, to the extent such data is available, by each of the following:

“(aa) Individuals enrolled in postsecondary education (disaggregated by postsecondary award level, including certificate, associate, or baccalaureate degree).

“(bb) Individuals in advanced training.

“(cc) Individuals in military service or a service program that receives assistance under title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12511 et seq.) or volunteers as described in section 5(a) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2504(a)).

“(dd) Individuals in employment (including those individuals who are employed in a high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand sector or occupation).

“(iii) NONDUPLICATION.—The Secretary shall ensure that each eligible agency does not report duplicative information under this section.

“(iv) INFORMATION DISSEMINATION.—The Secretary shall—

“(I) make the information contained in such reports available to the general public through a variety of formats, including electronically through the Internet;

“(II) disseminate State-by-State comparisons of the information contained in such reports; and

“(III) provide the appropriate committees of Congress with copies of such reports.

“(D) STATE DISSEMINATION OF ACTUAL LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE.—At the end of each program year, the eligible agency shall disseminate the actual levels of performance described in subparagraph (C)(i)(I)—

“(i) widely, including to students, parents, and educators;

“(ii) through a variety of formats, including electronically through the Internet; and

“(iii) in user-friendly formats and languages that are easily accessible, as determined by the eligible agency.

“(E) RULES FOR REPORTING DATA.—The disaggregation of data under this paragraph shall not be required when the number of students in a category is insufficient to yield statistically reliable information or when the results would reveal personally identifiable information about an individual student.”; and

(E) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the subparagraph heading, by striking “ADJUSTED”;

(II) by striking clauses (iii) and (v), and redesignating clauses (iv) and (vi) as clauses (iii) and (v), respectively;

(III) in clause (i)—

(aa) in the matter preceding subclause (I)—

(AA) by striking “State adjusted levels of performance” and inserting “State determined levels of performance for each year of the plan”;

and

(BB) by striking “local adjusted levels” and inserting “local levels” each place the term appears;

(bb) in subclause (I)—

(AA) by striking “consistent with the State levels of performance established under paragraph (3), so as” and inserting “consistent with the form expressed in the State determined levels, so as”;

and

(BB) by striking “and” after the semicolon; and

(cc) in subclause (II), by striking “continually make progress toward improving the performance of career and technical education students.” and inserting “continually make meaningful progress toward improving the performance of all CTE concentrators, including subgroups of students described in section 1111(h)(1)(C)(ii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and special populations, as described in section 3(48).”;

(dd) by adding at the end the following:

“(III) when being adjusted as described in clause (iii), be higher than the average actual performance levels of the previous 2 program years, except in a case in which unanticipated circumstances arise with respect to the eligible recipient and that eligible recipient meets the requirements for revisions under clause (iv);

“(IV) when being adjusted as described in clause (iii), take into account how the local levels of performance compare with the local levels of performance established for other eligible recipients, considering factors including the characteristics of actual (as opposed to anticipated) CTE concentrators at the time those CTE concentrators entered the program, and the services or instruction to be provided; and

“(V) set the local levels of performance using valid and reliable data that measures—

“(aa) the differences within the State in actual economic conditions (including differences in unemployment rates and job losses or gains in particular industries); and

“(bb) the abilities of the State and the eligible recipient to collect and access valid, reliable, and cost-effective data.”;

(IV) in clause (ii)—

(aa) in the clause heading, by striking “PLAN” and inserting “APPLICATION”;

(bb) by striking “plan” and inserting “application”;

(c) by striking “the first 2” and inserting “each of the”;

(V) by amending clause (iii), as redesignated by subclause (II), to read as follows:

“(iii) ALLOWABLE ADJUSTMENTS OF LOCAL LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE FOR SUBSEQUENT YEARS.—Prior to the third program year covered by the local application, the eligible recipient may, if the eligible recipient reaches an agreement with the eligible agency, adjust the local levels of performance for any of the core indicators of performance for the subsequent program years covered by the local application, in accordance with that agreement and with this subparagraph. The local adjusted levels of performance agreed to under this clause shall be considered to be the local levels of performance for the eligible recipient for such years and shall be incorporated into the local application.”;

and

(VI) in clause (v), as redesignated by subclause (II), by striking “If unanticipated circumstances arise with respect to an eligible recipient resulting in a significant change in the factors described in clause (v), the eligible recipient may request that the local adjusted levels of performance agreed to under clause (ii) or (iv) be revised.” and inserting “If unanticipated circumstances arise, or changes occur related to improvements in data or measurement approaches, the eligible recipient may request that the local levels of performance agreed to under clauses (i) and (iii) be revised.”;

(ii) by striking subparagraph (B) and redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B); and

(iii) in subparagraph (B), as redesignated by clause (ii)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking “the data described in clause (ii)(I), regarding the progress

of such recipient in achieving the local adjusted levels of performance” and inserting “the data on the actual performance levels described in clause (ii), including the progress of such recipient in achieving the local levels of performance”;

(II) in clause (ii)—

(aa) in subclause (I)—

(AA) by striking “section 1111(h)(1)(C)(i)” and inserting “section 1111(h)(1)(C)(ii)”;

(BB) by striking “section 3(29)” and inserting “section 3(48)”;

(CC) by striking “and” after the semicolon; and

(bb) in subclause (II)—

(AA) by inserting “, as described in paragraph 3(C)(ii)(II),” after “gaps in performance”;

(BB) by inserting “as described in subclause (I) (including special populations)” after “category of students”;

(CC) by striking “all students” and inserting “all CTE concentrators”; and

(DD) by adding at the end the following:

“(III) disaggregate data by the career and technical education programs or programs of study of the CTE concentrators, except that in a case in which reporting by such program or program of study is impractical, the data may be disaggregated by the career clusters of the CTE concentrators, if appropriate; and

“(IV) for CTE concentrators described in paragraph (2)(A)(iii) and paragraph (2)(B)(i), disaggregate data, to the extent such data is available, by each of the following:

“(aa) Individuals enrolled in postsecondary education (disaggregated by postsecondary award level, including certificate, associate, or baccalaureate degree).

“(bb) Individuals in advanced training.

“(cc) Individuals in military service or a service program that receives assistance under title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12511 et seq.) or volunteers as described in section 5(a) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2504(a)).

“(dd) Individuals in employment (including those individuals who are employed in a high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand sector or occupation).”;

(II) in clause (iii), by striking “subsection (c)(3)” and inserting “paragraph 3(C)(iii)”;

(IV) in clause (iv), by striking “clause (ii)” and inserting “this paragraph”; and

(V) by striking clause (v) and inserting the following:

“(v) AVAILABILITY.—The report described in clause (i) shall be made available by the eligible recipient through a variety of formats, including electronically through the Internet, to students, parents, educators, and the public, and the information contained in such report shall be in a format that is understandable and uniform, and to the extent practicable, provided in a language that students, parents, and educators can understand.”; and

(2) by striking subsection (c).

SEC. 113. NATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

Section 114 (20 U.S.C. 2324) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by striking “The Secretary shall” the first place it appears and inserting “The Secretary shall, in consultation with the Director.”; and

(B) by inserting “from eligible agencies under section 113(b)(3)(C)” after “pursuant to this title”;

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) REASONABLE COST.—The Secretary shall take such action as may be necessary to secure at reasonable cost the information required by this title. To ensure reasonable cost, the Secretary, in consultation with the National Center for Education Statistics and the Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education shall determine the methodology to be used and the frequency with which such information is to be collected.”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “Secretary may” and inserting “Secretary shall”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “, acting through the Director,” after “describe how the Secretary”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “, in consultation with the Director,” after “Secretary”;

(4) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by inserting “, acting through the Director,” after “The Secretary”;

(II) by inserting “and the plan developed under subsection (c)” after “described in paragraph (2)”; and

(III) by striking “assessment” each place such term appears and inserting “evaluation”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (v), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(II) in clause (vi)—

(aa) by inserting “qualified” before “intermediaries”; and

(bb) by striking the period at the end and inserting “, which may include individuals with expertise in addressing inequities in access to, and in opportunities for, academic and technical skill attainment.”; and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(vii) representatives of Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations; and

“(viii) representatives of special populations.”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) by inserting “the Director,” after “the Secretary.”; and

(II) by striking “assessment” and inserting “evaluation”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the heading, by striking “AND ASSESSMENT”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “subsection (e), the Secretary” and inserting “subsection (f), the Secretary, acting through the Director.”;

(II) by striking “an independent evaluation and assessment” and inserting “a series of research and evaluation initiatives for each year for which funds are appropriated to carry out this Act, which are aligned with the plan in subsection (c)(2).”;

(III) by striking “Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Improvement Act of 2006” and inserting “Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act”; and

(IV) by adding at the end the following: “Whenever possible, data used for the evaluation for a fiscal year shall be data from the most recent fiscal year for which such data are available, and from the 5-year period preceding that fiscal year.”; and

(iii) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) CONTENTS.—The evaluation required under subparagraph (A) shall include descriptions and evaluations of—

“(i) the extent and success of the integration of challenging State academic standards adopted under section 1111(b)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and career and technical education for students participating in career and technical education programs, including a review of the effect of such integration on the academic and technical proficiency achievement of such students, including—

“(I) the number of such students that receive a regular high school diploma, as such term is defined under section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 or a State-defined alternative diploma described in section 8101(25)(A)(ii)(I)(bb) of such Act;

“(II) the number of such students that are high school students that receive a recognized postsecondary credential; and

“(III) the number of such students that are high school students that earn credit toward a recognized postsecondary credential;

“(ii) the extent to which career and technical education programs and programs of study prepare students, including special populations, for subsequent employment in high-skill, high-wage occupations (including those in which mathematics and science skills are critical, which may include computer science), or for participation in postsecondary education;

“(iii) employer involvement in, benefit from, and satisfaction with, career and technical education programs and programs of study and career and technical education students’ preparation for employment;

“(iv) efforts to expand access to career and technical education programs of study for all students;

“(v) innovative approaches to work-based learning programs that increase participation and alignment with employment in high-growth industries, including in rural and low-income areas;

“(vi) the effectiveness of different delivery systems and approaches for career and technical education, including comprehensive high schools, technical high schools, area technical centers, career academies, community and technical colleges, early college high schools, pre-apprenticeship programs, voluntary after-school programs, and individual course offerings, including dual or concurrent enrollment program courses, as well as communication strategies for promoting career and technical education opportunities involving teachers, school counselors, and parents or other guardians;

“(vii) the extent to which career and technical education programs supported by this Act are grounded on evidence-based research;

“(viii) the impact of the amendments to this Act made under the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act, including comparisons, where appropriate, of—

“(I) the use of the comprehensive needs assessment under section 134(c);

“(II) the implementation of programs of study; and

“(III) coordination of planning and program delivery with other relevant laws, including the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

“(ix) changes in career and technical education program accountability as described in section 113 and any effects of such changes on program delivery and program quality;

“(x) changes in student enrollment patterns; and

“(xi) efforts to reduce disparities or performance gaps described in section 113(b)(3)(C)(ii)(II).”;

(iv) in subparagraph (C)—

(I) in clause (i)—

(aa) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by inserting “, in consultation with the Director,” after “The Secretary”; and

(bb) by striking subclauses (I) and (II) and inserting the following:

“(I) not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act, an interim report regarding the evaluation and summary of research activities carried out under this section that builds on studies and analyses existing as of such date of enactment;

“(II) not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act, a final report summarizing the studies and analyses that relate to the evaluation and summary of research activities carried out under this section; and

“(III) a biennial update to such final report for succeeding years.”;

(II) in clause (ii), by inserting “the Director,” after “the President, the Secretary,” each place the term appears; and

(III) by adding after clause (ii) the following: “(iii) DISSEMINATION.—In addition to submitting the reports required under clause (i), the Secretary shall disseminate the results of the evaluation widely and on a timely basis in order to increase the understanding among State and local officials and educators of the effectiveness of programs and activities supported under the Act and of the career and technical education programs and programs of study that are most likely to produce positive educational and employment outcomes.”;

(C) in subparagraph (3)(A), by striking “State adjusted levels of performance described in section 113(b)” and inserting “State determined levels of performance described in section 113(b), as long as such information does not reveal any personally identifiable information”; and

(D) by striking paragraphs (4) and (5) and inserting the following:

“(A) RESEARCH.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—From amounts made available under subsection (f), the Secretary, after consultation with the Director, the Commissioner for Education Research, and the States, and with input from the independent advisory panel established under subsection (d)(1)(A), shall award a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement, on a competitive basis, to an institution of higher education or to a consortium of one or more institutions of higher education and one or more private nonprofit organizations or agencies, to carry out one or more of the activities described in subparagraph (B).

“(B) GRANT ACTIVITIES.—An institution or consortium receiving a grant under this paragraph shall use grant funds to carry out one or more of the following activities:

“(i) Evidence-based research and evaluation for the purpose of developing, improving, and identifying the most successful methods for—

“(I) eliminating inequities in access to, and in opportunities for, learning, skill development, or effective teaching in career and technical education programs; and

“(II) addressing the education, employment, and training needs of CTE participants, including special populations, in career and technical education programs or programs of study.

“(ii) Research on, and evaluation of, the impact of changes made by the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act, including State-by-State comparisons, where appropriate, of—

“(I) the use of the needs assessment under section 134(c);

“(II) the implementation of programs of study;

“(III) how States have implemented provisions of the Act, including both fiscal and programmatic elements;

“(IV) career and technical education funding and finance models; and

“(V) coordination with other relevant laws, including the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.), the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and the Higher Education Act of 1965.

“(iii) Evidence-based research and analyses that provide longitudinal information with respect to career and technical education programs and programs of study and student achievement.

“(iv) The implementation of, evaluation of, or evidence-based research of, innovative methods that support high-quality implementation of career and technical education programs and programs of study and student achievement related to career and technical education, including—

“(I) creating or expanding dual or concurrent enrollment program activities and early college high schools;

“(II) awarding of academic credit or academic alignment for industry recognized credentials, competency-based education, or work-based learning;

“(III) making available open, searchable, and comparable information on the quality of industry recognized credentials, including the related

skills or competencies, attainment by CTE concentrators, related employment and earnings outcomes, labor market value, and use by employers; or

“(IV) initiatives to facilitate the transition of sub-baccalaureate career and technical education students into baccalaureate degree programs, including barriers affecting rural students and special populations.

“(C) REPORT.—The institution or consortium receiving a grant under this paragraph shall annually prepare a report containing information about the key research findings of such entity under this paragraph and shall submit copies of the report to the Secretary and the Director. The Secretary shall submit copies of the report to the relevant committees of Congress, the Library of Congress, and each eligible agency.

“(D) DISSEMINATION.—The institution or consortium receiving a grant under this paragraph shall conduct dissemination and training activities based on the research carried out under this paragraph on a timely basis, including through dissemination networks and, as appropriate and relevant, technical assistance providers within the Department.”;

(5) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f);

(6) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

“(e) INNOVATION AND MODERNIZATION.—

“(1) GRANT PROGRAM.—To identify, support, and rigorously evaluate evidence-based and innovative strategies and activities to improve and modernize career and technical education and align workforce skills with labor market needs as part of the State plan under section 122 and local application under section 134 and the requirements of this subsection, the Secretary may use not more than 20 percent of the amounts appropriated under subsection (f) to award grants to eligible entities, eligible institutions, or eligible recipients to carry out the activities described in paragraph (7).

“(2) NON-FEDERAL MATCH.—

“(A) MATCHING FUNDS REQUIRED.—Except as provided under subparagraph (B), to receive a grant under this subsection, an eligible entity, eligible institution, or eligible recipient shall, through cash or in-kind contributions, provide matching funds from non-Federal sources in an amount equal to not less than 50 percent of the funds provided under such grant.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may waive the matching fund requirement under subparagraph (A) if the eligible entity, eligible institution, or eligible recipient demonstrates exceptional circumstances.

“(3) APPLICATION.—To receive a grant under this subsection, an eligible entity, eligible institution, or eligible recipient shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including, at a minimum—

“(A) an identification and designation of the agency, institution, or school responsible for the administration and supervision of the program assisted under this paragraph;

“(B) a description of the budget for the project, the source and amount of the matching funds required under paragraph (2)(A), and how the applicant will continue the project after the grant period ends, if applicable;

“(C) a description of how the applicant will use the grant funds, including how such funds will directly benefit students, including special populations, served by the applicant;

“(D) a description of how the program assisted under this subsection will be coordinated with the activities carried out under section 124 or 135;

“(E) a description of how the career and technical education programs or programs of study to be implemented with grant funds reflect the needs of regional, State, or local employers, as demonstrated by the comprehensive needs assessment under section 134(c);

“(F) a description of how the program assisted under this subsection will be evaluated and how that evaluation may inform the report described in subsection (d)(2)(C); and

“(G) an assurance that the applicant will—

“(i) provide information to the Secretary, as requested, for evaluations that the Secretary may carry out; and

“(ii) make data available to third parties for validation, in accordance with applicable data privacy laws, including section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g, commonly known as the ‘Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974’).

“(4) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall give priority to applications from eligible entities, eligible institutions, or eligible recipients that will predominantly serve students from low-income families.

“(5) GEOGRAPHIC DIVERSITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In awarding grants under this subsection, the Secretary shall award no less than 25 percent of the total available funds for any fiscal year to eligible entities, eligible institutions, or eligible recipients proposing to fund career and technical education activities that serve—

“(i) a local educational agency with an urban-centric district locale code of 32, 33, 41, 42, or 43, as determined by the Secretary;

“(ii) an institution of higher education primarily serving the one or more areas served by such a local educational agency;

“(iii) a consortium of such local educational agencies or such institutions of higher education;

“(iv) a partnership between—

“(I) an educational service agency or a nonprofit organization; and

“(II) such a local educational agency or such an institution of higher education; or

“(v) a partnership between—

“(I) a grant recipient described in clause (i) or (ii); and

“(II) a State educational agency.

“(B) EXCEPTION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall reduce the amount of funds made available under such clause if the Secretary does not receive a sufficient number of applications of sufficient quality.

“(6) DURATION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Grants awarded under this subsection shall be for a period of not more than 3 years.

“(B) EXTENSION.—The Secretary may extend such grants for not more than 1 additional 2-year period if the grantee demonstrates to the Secretary that the grantee is achieving the grantee’s program objectives and, as applicable, has improved education outcomes for career and technical education students, including special populations.

“(7) USES OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity, eligible institution, or eligible recipient that is awarded a grant under this subsection shall use the grant funds to create, develop, implement, replicate, or take to scale evidence-based, field-initiated innovations to modernize and improve effectiveness and alignment of career and technical education and to improve student outcomes in career and technical education, and rigorously evaluate such innovations, through one or more of the following activities:

“(A) Designing and implementing courses or programs of study aligned to labor market needs in new or emerging fields and working with industry to upgrade equipment, technology, and related curriculum used in career and technical education programs, which is needed for the development, expansion, and implementation of State-approved career and technical education programs of study, including—

“(i) the development or acquisition of instructional materials associated with the equipment and technology purchased by an eligible entity, eligible institution, or eligible recipient through the grant; or

“(ii) efforts to expand, develop, or implement programs designed to increase opportunities for students to take rigorous courses in coding or computer science subject areas, and support for statewide efforts to increase access and implementation of coding or computer science courses in order to meet local labor market needs in occupations that require skills in those subject areas.

“(B) Improving career and technical education outcomes of students served by eligible entities, eligible institutions, or eligible recipients through activities such as—

“(i) supporting the development and enhancement of innovative delivery models for career and technical education related work-based learning, including school-based simulated work sites, mentoring, work site visits, job shadowing, project-based learning, and skills-based and paid internships;

“(ii) increasing the effective use of technology within career and technical education programs and programs of study;

“(iii) supporting new models for integrating academic content at the secondary and postsecondary level in career and technical education; or

“(iv) integrating science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields, including computer science education, with career and technical education.

“(C) Improving the transition of students—

“(i) from secondary education to postsecondary education or employment through programs, activities, or services that may include the creation, development, or expansion of dual or concurrent enrollment programs, articulation agreements, credit transfer agreements, and competency-based education; or

“(ii) from the completion of one postsecondary program to another postsecondary program that awards a recognized postsecondary credential.

“(D) Supporting the development and enhancement of innovative delivery models for career and technical education.

“(E) Working with industry to design and implement courses or programs of study aligned to labor market needs in new or emerging fields.

“(F) Supporting innovative approaches to career and technical education by redesigning the high school experience for students, which may include evidence-based transitional support strategies for students who have not met postsecondary education eligibility requirements.

“(G) Creating or expanding recruitment, retention, or professional development activities for career and technical education teachers, faculty, school leaders, administrators, specialized instructional support personnel, career guidance and academic counselors, and paraprofessionals, which may include—

“(i) providing resources and training to improve instruction for, and provide appropriate accommodations to, special populations;

“(ii) externships or site visits with business and industry;

“(iii) the integration of coherent and rigorous academic content standards and career and technical education curricula, including through opportunities for appropriate academic and career and technical education teachers to jointly develop and implement curricula and pedagogical strategies;

“(iv) mentoring by experienced teachers;

“(v) providing resources or assistance with meeting State teacher licensure and credential requirements; or

“(vi) training for career guidance and academic counselors at the secondary level to improve awareness of postsecondary education and postsecondary career options, and improve the ability of such counselors to communicate to students the career opportunities and employment trends.

“(H) Improving CTE concentrator employment outcomes in non-traditional fields.

“(I) Supporting the use of career and technical education programs and programs of study

in a coordinated strategy to address identified employer needs and workforce shortages, such as shortages in the early childhood, elementary school, and secondary school education workforce.

“(J) Providing integrated student support that addresses the comprehensive needs of students, such as incorporating accelerated and differentiated learning opportunities supported by evidence-based strategies for special populations.

“(K) Establishing an online portal for career and technical education students, including special populations, preparing for postsecondary career and technical education, which may include opportunities for mentoring, gaining financial literacy skills, and identifying career opportunities and interests, and a platform to establish online savings accounts to be used exclusively for postsecondary career and technical education programs and programs of study.

“(L) Developing and implementing a pay for success initiative.

“(8) EVALUATION.—Each eligible entity, eligible institution, or eligible recipient receiving a grant under this subsection shall provide for an independent evaluation of the activities carried out using such grant and submit to the Secretary an annual report that includes—

“(A) a description of how funds received under this paragraph were used;

“(B) the performance of the eligible entity, eligible institution, or eligible recipient with respect to, at a minimum, the performance indicators described under section 113, as applicable, and disaggregated by—

“(i) subgroups of students described in section 1111(c)(2)(B) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965;

“(ii) special populations; and

“(iii) as appropriate, each career and technical education program and program of study; and

“(C) a quantitative analysis of the effectiveness of the project carried out under this paragraph.”; and

(7) by amending subsection (f), as redesignated by paragraph (5), to read as follows:

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(1) \$7,651,051 for fiscal year 2019;

“(2) \$7,758,166 for fiscal year 2020;

“(3) \$7,866,780 for fiscal year 2021;

“(4) \$7,976,915 for fiscal year 2022;

“(5) \$8,088,592 for fiscal year 2023; and

“(6) \$8,201,832 for fiscal year 2024.”.

SEC. 114. ASSISTANCE FOR THE OUTLYING AREAS.

Section 115 (20 U.S.C. 2325) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3), by striking “subject to subsection (d)” and inserting “subject to subsection (b)”;

(2) by striking subsections (b) and (c); and

(3) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (b).

SEC. 115. NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS.

Section 116 (20 U.S.C. 2326) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the paragraph heading, by striking “NATIVE” and inserting “NATIVE”;

(B) by striking paragraph (3);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively;

(D) in paragraph (3) (as redesignated by subparagraph (C)), in the paragraph heading, by striking “HAWAIIAN” and inserting “HAWAIIAN”;

(E) in paragraph (4) (as redesignated by subparagraph (C))—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “HAWAIIAN” and inserting “HAWAIIAN”; and

(ii) by inserting “(20 U.S.C. 7517)” after “Act”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “tribes” and inserting “Tribes”; and

(ii) by striking “tribal” and inserting “Tribal”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking the paragraph heading and inserting “INDIAN TRIBES AND TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS.—”;

(ii) by striking “Indian tribe or tribal organization” and inserting “Indian Tribe or Tribal organization”;

(iii) by striking “450f” and inserting “5321”;

(iv) by striking “455–457” and inserting “5345–5347”;

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking “BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS” and inserting “BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION”;

(ii) by striking “tribe” and inserting “Tribe”;

(iii) by striking “tribal” and inserting “Tribal”;

(iv) by striking “Bureau of Indian Affairs” and inserting “Bureau of Indian Education”;

(D) in paragraph (4)—

(i) by striking “Bureau of Indian Affairs” each place the term appears and inserting “Bureau of Indian Education”;

(ii) by striking “Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs” and inserting “Director of the Bureau of Indian Education”;

(E) in paragraph (5)(A), by striking “Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and individual tribal members” and inserting “Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and individual Tribal members”;

(F) in paragraph (6)—

(i) by striking “tribe” each place the term appears and inserting “Tribe”; and

(ii) by striking “tribal” each place the term appears and inserting “Tribal”;

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) SPECIAL RULE.—Notwithstanding section 3(5)(A)(iii), funds made available under this section may be used to provide preparatory, refresher, and remedial education services that are designed to enable students to achieve success in career and technical education programs or programs of study.”;

(4) in subsection (d), by striking “tribe” each place the term appears and inserting “Tribe”;

(5) in subsection (e)(1), by striking “tribal” and inserting “Tribal”;

(6) in subsection (f), by striking “tribe” and inserting “Tribe”;

(7) in subsection (g), by striking “tribe” each place the term appears and inserting “Tribe”.

SEC. 116. TRIBALLY CONTROLLED POSTSECONDARY CAREER AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Section 117 (20 U.S.C. 2327) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by striking “(25 U.S.C. 640a et seq.)” and inserting “(Public Law 92–189; 85 Stat. 646)”;

(2) in subsection (d), by striking “(25 U.S.C. 640a et seq.)” and inserting “(Public Law 92–189; 85 Stat. 646)”;

(3) in subsection (f)(3), by striking “tribe” each place the term appears and inserting “Tribe”;

(4) in subsection (h)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking “INDIAN TRIBE” and inserting “INDIAN TRIBE”;

(B) by striking “terms ‘Indian’ and ‘Indian tribe’ have the meanings given the terms in” and inserting “terms ‘Indian’ and ‘Indian Tribe’ have the meanings given the terms ‘Indian’ and ‘Indian tribe’, respectively, in”;

(5) by striking subsection (i) and inserting the following:

“(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(1) \$9,762,539 for fiscal year 2019;

- “(2) \$9,899,215 for fiscal year 2020;
- “(3) \$10,037,804 for fiscal year 2021;
- “(4) \$10,178,333 for fiscal year 2022;
- “(5) \$10,320,829 for fiscal year 2023; and
- “(6) \$10,465,321 for fiscal year 2024.”.

SEC. 117. OCCUPATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION.

Section 118 (20 U.S.C. 2328) is repealed.

PART B—STATE PROVISIONS

SEC. 121. STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Section 121(a)(2) (20 U.S.C. 2341(a)(2)) is amended by striking “parents” and all that follows through the end of the paragraph and inserting “teachers, faculty, specialized instructional support personnel, paraprofessionals, school leaders, authorized public chartering agencies and charter school leaders (consistent with State law), employers, representatives of business (including small businesses), labor organizations, eligible recipients, local program administrators, State and local officials, Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations present in the State, parents, students, and community organizations”.

SEC. 122. STATE PLAN.

Section 122 (20 U.S.C. 2342) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “6-year period,” and inserting “4-year period, consistent with subsection (b) and paragraph (5).”; and

(ii) by striking “Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Improvement Act of 2006” and inserting “Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act”;

(B) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “6-year period” and inserting “4-year period”;

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “(including charter school)” and all that follows through “and community organizations)” and inserting “(including teachers, faculty, specialized instructional support personnel, paraprofessionals, school leaders, authorized public chartering agencies and charter school leaders (consistent with State law), employers, labor organizations, parents, students, Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations that may be present in the State, and community organizations)”;

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) **PUBLIC COMMENT.**—Each eligible agency shall make the State plan publicly available for public comment for a period of not less than 30 days, by electronic means and in an easily accessible format, prior to submission to the Secretary for approval under this subsection. In the plan the eligible agency files under this subsection, the eligible agency shall provide an assurance that public comments were taken into account in the development of the State plan.

“(5) **OPTIONAL SUBMISSION OF SUBSEQUENT PLANS.**—An eligible agency may, after the first 4-year State plan is submitted under this section, submit subsequent 4-year plans not later than 120 days prior to the end of the 4-year period covered by the preceding State plan or, if an eligible agency chooses not to submit a State plan for a subsequent 4-year period, the eligible agency shall submit, and the Secretary shall approve, annual revisions to the State determined levels of performance in the same manner as revisions submitted and approved under section 113(b)(3)(A)(ii).”; and

(2) by striking subsections (b) through (e) and inserting the following:

“(b) **OPTIONS FOR SUBMISSION OF STATE PLAN.**—

“(1) **COMBINED PLAN.**—The eligible agency may submit a combined plan that meets the requirements of this section and the requirements of section 103 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3113).

“(2) **NOTICE TO SECRETARY.**—The eligible agency shall inform the Secretary of whether the eligible agency intends to submit a combined plan described in paragraph (1) or a single plan.

“(c) **PLAN DEVELOPMENT.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The eligible agency shall—

“(A) develop the State plan in consultation with—

“(i) representatives of secondary and postsecondary career and technical education programs, including eligible recipients and representatives of 2-year minority-serving institutions and historically Black colleges and universities and tribally controlled colleges or universities in States where such institutions are in existence, adult career and technical education providers, and charter school representatives in States where such schools are in existence, which shall include teachers, faculty, school leaders, specialized instructional support personnel, career and academic guidance counselors, and paraprofessionals;

“(ii) interested community representatives, including parents, students, and community organizations;

“(iii) representatives of the State workforce development board established under section 101 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3111) (referred to in this section as the ‘State board’);

“(iv) members and representatives of special populations;

“(v) representatives of business and industry (including representatives of small business), which shall include representatives of industry and sector partnerships in the State, as appropriate, and representatives of labor organizations in the State;

“(vi) representatives of agencies serving out-of-school youth, homeless children and youth, and at-risk youth, including the State Coordinator for Education of Homeless Children and Youths established or designated under section 722(d)(3) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11432(d)(3));

“(vii) representatives of Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations located in, or providing services in, the State; and

“(viii) individuals with disabilities; and

“(B) consult the Governor of the State, and the heads of other State agencies with authority for career and technical education programs that are not the eligible agency, with respect to the development of the State plan.

“(2) **ACTIVITIES AND PROCEDURES.**—The eligible agency shall develop effective activities and procedures, including access to information needed to use such procedures, to allow the individuals and entities described in paragraph (1) to participate in State and local decisions that relate to development of the State plan.

“(3) **CONSULTATION WITH THE GOVERNOR.**—The consultation described in paragraph (1)(B) shall include meetings of officials from the eligible agency and the Governor’s office and shall occur—

“(A) during the development of such plan; and

“(B) prior to submission of the plan to the Secretary.

“(d) **PLAN CONTENTS.**—The State plan shall include—

“(1) a summary of State-supported workforce development activities (including education and training) in the State, including the degree to which the State’s career and technical education programs and programs of study are aligned with and address the education and skill needs of the employers in the State identified by the State board;

“(2) the State’s strategic vision and set of goals for preparing an educated and skilled workforce (including special populations) and for meeting the skilled workforce needs of employers, including in existing and emerging in-demand industry sectors and occupations as identified by the State, and how the State’s career and technical education programs will help to meet these goals;

“(3) a strategy for any joint planning, alignment, coordination, and leveraging of funds—

“(A) between the State’s career and technical education programs and programs of study with the State’s workforce development system, to

achieve the strategic vision and goals described in paragraph (2), including the core programs defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102) and the elements related to system alignment under section 102(b)(2)(B) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 3112(b)(2)(B)); and

“(B) for programs carried out under this title with other Federal programs, which may include programs funded under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and the Higher Education Act of 1965;

“(4) a description of the career and technical education programs or programs of study that will be supported, developed, or improved at the State level, including descriptions of—

“(A) the programs of study to be developed at the State level and made available for adoption by eligible recipients;

“(B) the process and criteria to be used for approving locally developed programs of study or career pathways, including how such programs address State workforce development and education needs and the criteria to assess the extent to which the local application under section 132 will—

“(i) promote continuous improvement in academic achievement and technical skill attainment;

“(ii) expand access to career and technical education for special populations; and

“(iii) support the inclusion of employability skills in programs of study and career pathways;

“(C) how the eligible agency will—

“(i) make information on approved programs of study and career pathways (including career exploration, work-based learning opportunities, early college high schools, and dual or concurrent enrollment program opportunities) and guidance and advisement resources, available to students (and parents, as appropriate), representatives of secondary and postsecondary education, and special populations, and to the extent practicable, provide that information and those resources in a language students, parents, and educators can understand;

“(ii) facilitate collaboration among eligible recipients in the development and coordination of career and technical education programs and programs of study and career pathways that include multiple entry and exit points;

“(iii) use State, regional, or local labor market data to determine alignment of eligible recipients’ programs of study to the needs of the State, regional, or local economy, including in-demand industry sectors and occupations identified by the State board, and to align career and technical education with such needs, as appropriate;

“(iv) ensure equal access to approved career and technical education programs of study and activities assisted under this Act for special populations;

“(v) coordinate with the State board to support the local development of career pathways and articulate processes by which career pathways will be developed by local workforce development boards, as appropriate;

“(vi) support effective and meaningful collaboration between secondary schools, postsecondary institutions, and employers to provide students with experience in, and understanding of, all aspects of an industry, which may include work-based learning such as internships, mentorships, simulated work environments, and other hands-on or inquiry-based learning activities; and

“(vii) improve outcomes and reduce performance gaps for CTE concentrators, including those who are members of special populations; and

“(D) how the eligible agency may include the opportunity for secondary school students to participate in dual or concurrent enrollment programs, early college high school, or competency-based education;

“(5) a description of the criteria and process for how the eligible agency will approve eligible

recipients for funds under this Act, including how—

“(A) each eligible recipient will promote academic achievement;

“(B) each eligible recipient will promote skill attainment, including skill attainment that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential; and

“(C) each eligible recipient will ensure the comprehensive needs assessment under section 134(c) takes into consideration local economic and education needs, including, where appropriate, in-demand industry sectors and occupations;

“(6) a description of how the eligible agency will support the recruitment and preparation of teachers, including special education teachers, faculty, school principals, administrators, specialized instructional support personnel, and paraprofessionals to provide career and technical education instruction, leadership, and support, including professional development that provides the knowledge and skills needed to work with and improve instruction for special populations;

“(7) a description of how the eligible agency will use State leadership funds under section 124;

“(8) a description of how funds received by the eligible agency through the allotment made under section 111 will be distributed—

“(A) among career and technical education at the secondary level, or career and technical education at the postsecondary and adult level, or both, including how such distribution will most effectively provide students with the skills needed to succeed in the workplace; and

“(B) among any consortia that may be formed among secondary schools and eligible institutions, and how funds will be distributed among the members of the consortia, including the rationale for such distribution and how it will most effectively provide students with the skills needed to succeed in the workplace;

“(9) a description of the eligible agency’s program strategies for special populations, including a description of how individuals who are members of special populations—

“(A) will be provided with equal access to activities assisted under this Act;

“(B) will not be discriminated against on the basis of status as a member of a special population;

“(C) will be provided with programs designed to enable individuals who are members of special populations to meet or exceed State determined levels of performance described in section 113, and prepare special populations for further learning and for high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations;

“(D) will be provided with appropriate accommodations; and

“(E) will be provided instruction and work-based learning opportunities in integrated settings that support competitive, integrated employment;

“(10) a description of the procedure the eligible agency will adopt for determining State determined levels of performance described in section 113, which, at a minimum, shall include—

“(A) a description of the process for public comment under section 113(b)(3)(B) as part of the development of the State determined levels of performance under section 113(b);

“(B) an explanation of the State determined levels of performance; and

“(C) a description of how the State determined levels of performance set by the eligible agency align with the levels, goals, and objectives of other Federal and State laws;

“(11) a description of how the eligible agency will address disparities or gaps in performance, as described in section 113(b)(3)(C)(ii)(II), in each of the plan years, and if no meaningful progress has been achieved prior to the third program year, a description of the additional actions the eligible agency will take to eliminate these disparities or gaps;

“(12) describes how the eligible agency will involve parents, academic and career and technical education teachers, administrators, faculty, career guidance and academic counselors, local business (including small businesses), labor organizations, and representatives of Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations, as appropriate, in the planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of such career and technical education programs; and

“(13) assurances that—

“(A) the eligible agency will comply with the requirements of this Act and the provisions of a financial audit of funds received under this Act, which may be included as part of an audit of other Federal or State programs;

“(B) none of the funds expended under this Act will be used to acquire equipment (including computer software) in any instance in which such acquisition results in a direct financial benefit to any organization representing the interests of the acquiring entity or the employees of the acquiring entity, or any affiliate of such an organization;

“(C) the eligible agency will use the funds to promote preparation for high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations and non-traditional fields, as identified by the eligible agency;

“(D) the eligible agency will use the funds provided under this Act to implement career and technical education programs and programs of study for individuals in State correctional institutions, including juvenile justice facilities; and

“(E) the eligible agency will provide local educational agencies, area career and technical education schools, and eligible institutions in the State with technical assistance, including technical assistance on how to close gaps in student participation and performance in career and technical education programs; and

“(14) a description of the opportunities for the public to comment in person and in writing on the State plan under this subsection.

“(e) CONSULTATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The eligible agency shall develop the portion of each State plan relating to the amount and uses of any funds proposed to be reserved for adult career and technical education, postsecondary career and technical education, and secondary career and technical education after consultation with—

“(A) the State agency responsible for supervision of community colleges, technical institutes, other 2-year postsecondary institutions primarily engaged in providing postsecondary career and technical education, or, where applicable, institutions of higher education that are engaged in providing postsecondary career and technical education as part of their mission;

“(B) the State agency responsible for secondary education; and

“(C) the State agency responsible for adult education.

“(2) OBJECTIONS OF STATE AGENCIES.—If a State agency other than the eligible agency finds that a portion of the final State plan is objectionable, that objection shall be filed together with the State plan. The eligible agency shall respond to any objections of such State agency in the State plan submitted to the Secretary.

“(3) JOINT SIGNATURE AUTHORITY.—A Governor shall have 30 days prior to the eligible agency submitting the State plan to the Secretary to sign such plan. If the Governor has not signed the plan within 30 days of delivery by the eligible agency to the Governor, the eligible agency shall submit the plan to the Secretary without such signature.

“(f) PLAN APPROVAL.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the eligible agency submits its State plan, the Secretary shall approve such State plan, or a revision of the plan under subsection (a)(2) (including a revision of State determined levels of performance in accordance with section 113(b)(3)(A)(iii)), if the Secretary determines

that the State has submitted in its State plan State determined levels of performance that meet the criteria established in section 113(b)(3), including the minimum requirements described in section 113(b)(3)(A)(i)(III), unless the Secretary—

“(A) determines that the State plan does not meet the requirements of this Act, including the minimum requirements as described in section 113(b)(3)(A)(i)(III); and

“(B) meets the requirements of paragraph (2) with respect to such plan.

“(2) DISAPPROVAL.—The Secretary—

“(A) shall have the authority to disapprove a State plan only if the Secretary—

“(i) determines how the State plan fails to meet the requirements of this Act; and

“(ii) provides to the eligible agency, in writing, notice of such determination and the supporting information and rationale to substantiate such determination; and

“(B) shall not finally disapprove a State plan, except after making the determination and providing the information described in subparagraph (A), and giving the eligible agency notice and an opportunity for a hearing.”.

SEC. 123. IMPROVEMENT PLANS.

Section 123 (20 U.S.C. 2343) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “percent of an agreed upon” and inserting “percent of the”;

(ii) by striking “State adjusted level of performance” and inserting “State determined level of performance” each place the term appears;

(iii) by striking “section 113(b)(3)” and inserting “113(b)(2) for all CTE concentrators”;

(iv) by striking “(with special consideration to performance gaps identified under section 113(c)(2))” and inserting “(that includes an analysis of the performance disparities or gaps identified under section 113(b)(3)(C)(ii)(II), and actions that will be taken to address such gaps)”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “State’s adjusted levels of performance” and inserting “State determined levels of performance”; and

(ii) by striking “purposes of this Act” and inserting “purposes of this section, including after implementation of the improvement plan described in paragraph (1),”;

(C) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(i) in clause (i), by inserting “or” after the semicolon; and

(ii) by striking clauses (ii) and (iii) and inserting the following:

“(ii) with respect to any specific core indicator of performance that was identified in a program improvement plan under paragraph (1), fails to meet at least 90 percent of a State determined level of performance for such core indicator for 2 consecutive years after the eligible agency has been identified for improvement under such paragraph.”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(5) ADJUSTMENTS PROHIBITED.—An eligible agency shall not be eligible to adjust performance levels while executing an improvement plan under this section.”; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “adjusted” each place the term appears;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting “for all CTE concentrators” after “section 113(b)(4)”;

(ii) by striking “(with special consideration to performance gaps identified under section 113(b)(4)(C)(ii)(II) in consultation with the eligible agency,” and inserting “(that includes an analysis of the performance disparities or gaps identified under section 113(b)(3)(C)(ii)(II), and actions that will be taken to address such gaps) in consultation with local stakeholders described in section 134(d)(1), the eligible agency, and”;

(C) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—
(I) in clause (i), by inserting “or” after the semicolon; and

(II) by striking clauses (ii) and (iii) and inserting the following:

“(ii) with respect to any specific core indicator of performance that was identified in a program improvement plan under paragraph (2), fails to meet at least 90 percent of the local level of performance for such core indicator for 2 consecutive years after the eligible recipient has been identified for improvement under such paragraph.”; and

(i) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in clause (i), by striking “or” after the semicolon;

(II) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) in response to a public request from an eligible recipient, if the eligible agency determines that the requirements described in clause (i) or (ii) have been met.”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(6) ADJUSTMENTS PROHIBITED.—An eligible recipient shall not be eligible to adjust performance levels while executing an improvement plan under this section.”.

SEC. 124. STATE LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.

Section 124 (20 U.S.C. 2344) is amended—

(I) in subsection (a), by striking “shall conduct State leadership activities.” and inserting “shall—

“(1) conduct State leadership activities to improve career and technical education, which shall include support for—

“(A) preparation for non-traditional fields in current and emerging professions, programs for special populations, and other activities that expose students, including special populations, to high-skill, high-wage, and in-demand occupations;

“(B) individuals in State institutions, such as State correctional institutions, including juvenile justice facilities, and educational institutions that serve individuals with disabilities;

“(C) recruiting, preparing, or retaining career and technical education teachers, faculty, specialized instructional support personnel, or paraprofessionals, such as preservice, professional development, or leadership development programs; and

“(D) technical assistance for eligible recipients; and

“(2) report on the effectiveness of such use of funds in achieving the goals described in section 122(d)(2) and the State determined levels of performance described in section 113(b)(3)(A), and reducing disparities or performance gaps as described in section 113(b)(3)(C)(ii)(II).”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “REQUIRED” and inserting “PERMISSIBLE”;

(B) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “shall” and inserting “may”; and

(C) by striking paragraphs (1) through (9) and inserting the following:

“(1) developing statewide programs of study, which may include standards, curriculum, and course development, and career exploration, guidance, and advisement activities and resources;

“(2) approving locally developed programs of study that meet the requirements established in section 122(d)(4)(B);

“(3) establishing statewide articulation agreements aligned to approved programs of study;

“(4) establishing statewide industry or sector partnerships among local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, adult education providers, Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations that may be present in the State, employers, including small businesses, and parents, as appropriate to—

“(A) develop and implement programs of study aligned to State and local economic and education needs, including, as appropriate, in-demand industry sectors and occupations;

“(B) facilitate the establishment, expansion, and integration of opportunities for students at the secondary level to—

“(i) successfully complete coursework that integrates rigorous and challenging technical and academic instruction aligned with the challenging State academic standards adopted by the State under section 1111(b)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; and

“(ii) earn a recognized postsecondary credential or credit toward a recognized postsecondary credential, which may be earned through a dual or concurrent enrollment program or early college high school, at no cost to the student or the student’s family; and

“(C) facilitate work-based learning opportunities (including internships, externships, and simulated work environments) into programs of study;

“(5) for teachers, faculty, specialized instructional support personnel, and paraprofessionals providing career and technical education instruction, support services, and specialized instructional support services, high-quality comprehensive professional development that is, to the extent practicable, grounded in evidence-based research (to the extent a State determines that such evidence is reasonably available) that identifies the most effective educator professional development process and is coordinated and aligned with other professional development activities carried out by the State (including under title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965), including programming that—

“(A) promotes the integration of the challenging State academic standards adopted by the State under section 1111(b)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and relevant technical knowledge and skills, including programming jointly delivered to academic and career and technical education teachers;

“(B) prepares career and technical education teachers, faculty, specialized instructional support personnel, and paraprofessionals to provide appropriate accommodations for students who are members of special populations, including through the use of principles of universal design for learning, multi-tier systems of supports, and positive behavioral interventions and support; and

“(C) increases the ability of teachers, faculty, specialized instructional support personnel, and paraprofessionals providing career and technical education instruction to stay current with industry standards and earn an industry-recognized credential or license, as appropriate, including by assisting those with relevant industry experience in obtaining State teacher licensure or credential requirements;

“(6) supporting eligible recipients in eliminating inequities in student access to—

“(A) high-quality programs of study that provide skill development; and

“(B) effective teachers, faculty, specialized instructional support personnel, and paraprofessionals;

“(7) awarding incentive grants to eligible recipients—

“(A) for exemplary performance in carrying out programs under this Act, which awards shall be based on—

“(i) eligible recipients exceeding the local level of performance on a core indicator of performance established under section 113(b)(4)(A) in a manner that reflects sustained or significant improvement;

“(ii) eligible recipients effectively developing connections between secondary education and postsecondary education and training;

“(iii) the integration of academic and technical standards;

“(iv) eligible recipients’ progress in closing achievement gaps among subpopulations who participate in programs of study; or

“(v) other factors relating to the performance of eligible recipients under this Act as the eligible agency determines are appropriate; or

“(B) if an eligible recipient elects to use funds as permitted under section 135(c);

“(8) providing support for—

“(A) the adoption and integration of recognized postsecondary credentials and work-based learning into programs of study, and for increasing data collection associated with recognized postsecondary credentials and employment outcomes; or

“(B) consultation and coordination with other State agencies for the identification and examination of licenses or certifications that—

“(i) pose an unwarranted barrier to entry into the workforce for career and technical education students; and

“(ii) do not protect the health, safety, or welfare of consumers;

“(9) the creation, implementation, and support of pay for success initiatives leading to a recognized postsecondary credential;

“(10) support for career and technical education programs for adults and out-of-school youth concurrent with their completion of their secondary school education in a school or other educational setting;

“(11) the creation, evaluation, and support of competency-based curricula;

“(12) support for the development, implementation, and expansion of programs of study or career pathways in areas declared to be in a state of emergency under section 501 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5191);

“(13) partnering with qualified intermediaries to improve training, the development of public-private partnerships, systems development, capacity-building, and scalability of the delivery of high-quality career and technical education;

“(14) improvement of career guidance and academic counseling programs that assist students in making informed academic and career and technical education decisions, including academic and financial aid counseling;

“(15) support for the integration of employability skills into career and technical education programs and programs of study;

“(16) support for programs and activities that increase access, student engagement, and success in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields (including computer science, coding, and architecture), support for the integration of arts and design skills, and support for hands-on learning, particularly for students who are members of groups underrepresented in such subject fields, such as female students, minority students, and students who are members of special populations;

“(17) support for career and technical student organizations, especially with respect to efforts to increase the participation of students in non-traditional fields and students who are members of special populations;

“(18) support for establishing and expanding work-based learning opportunities that are aligned to career and technical education programs and programs of study;

“(19) integrating and aligning programs of study and career pathways;

“(20) supporting the use of career and technical education programs and programs of study aligned with State, regional, or local high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations identified by the State workforce development board described in section 101 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3111) or local workforce development boards;

“(21) making all forms of instructional content widely available, which may include use of open educational resources;

“(22) developing valid and reliable assessments of competencies and technical skills and enhancing data systems to collect and analyze data on secondary and postsecondary academic and employment outcomes;

“(23) support for accelerated learning programs, as described in section 4104(b)(3)(A)(i)(IV) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, in the case of

any such program that is part of a career and technical education program of study;

“(24) support for career academies to implement a postsecondary education and workforce-ready curriculum at the secondary education level that integrates rigorous academic, technical, and employability contents through career and technical education programs and programs of study that address needs described in the comprehensive needs assessment under section 134(c); and

“(25) other State leadership activities that improve career and technical education.”;

(3) by striking subsection (c);

(4) by redesignating subsection (d) as subsection (c); and

(5) in subsection (c), as redesignated by paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting “, unless expressly authorized under subsection (a).”.

PART C—LOCAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 131. DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS TO SECONDARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

Section 131 (20 U.S.C. 2351) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3)(B), by striking “Bureau of Indian Affairs” and inserting “Bureau of Indian Education”;

(2) in subsection (c)(2)(A)(ii), by inserting “or programs of study” after “technical education programs”;

(3) in subsection (g), by inserting “and programs of study” after “technical education programs”;

(4) in subsection (h), by striking “Bureau of Indian Affairs” and inserting “Bureau of Indian Education”.

SEC. 132. SPECIAL RULES FOR CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Section 133 (20 U.S.C. 2353) is amended by inserting “or programs of study” after “career and technical education programs” each place the term appears.

SEC. 133. LOCAL APPLICATION FOR CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

Section 134 (20 U.S.C. 2354) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “LOCAL PLAN” and inserting “LOCAL APPLICATION”;

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking “LOCAL PLAN” and inserting “LOCAL APPLICATION”;

(B) by striking “submit a local plan” and inserting “submit a local application”;

(C) by striking “Such local plan” and inserting “Such local application”;

(3) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b) CONTENTS.—The eligible agency shall determine the requirements for local applications, except that each local application shall contain—

“(1) a description of the results of the comprehensive needs assessment conducted under subsection (c);

“(2) information on the career and technical education course offerings and activities that the eligible recipient will provide with funds under this part, which shall include not less than 1 program of study approved by a State under section 124(b)(2), including—

“(A) how the results of the comprehensive needs assessment described in subsection (c) informed the selection of the specific career and technical education programs and activities selected to be funded;

“(B) a description of any new programs of study the eligible recipient will develop and submit to the State for approval; and

“(C) how students, including students who are members of special populations, will learn about their school’s career and technical education course offerings and whether each course is part of a career and technical education program of study;

“(3) a description of how the eligible recipient, in collaboration with local workforce development boards and other local workforce agencies,

one-stop delivery systems described in section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3151(e)(2)), and other partners, will provide—

“(A) career exploration and career development coursework, activities, or services;

“(B) career information on employment opportunities that incorporate the most up-to-date information on high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations, as determined by the comprehensive needs assessment described in subsection (c); and

“(C) an organized system of career guidance and academic counseling to students before enrolling and while participating in a career and technical education program;

“(4) a description of how the eligible recipient will improve the academic and technical skills of students participating in career and technical education programs by strengthening the academic and career and technical education components of such programs through the integration of coherent and rigorous content aligned with challenging academic standards and relevant career and technical education programs to ensure learning in the subjects that constitute a well-rounded education (as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965);

“(5) a description of how the eligible recipient will—

“(A) provide activities to prepare special populations for high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations that will lead to self-sufficiency;

“(B) prepare CTE participants for non-traditional fields;

“(C) provide equal access for special populations to career and technical education courses, programs, and programs of study; and

“(D) ensure that members of special populations will not be discriminated against on the basis of their status as members of special populations;

“(6) a description of the work-based learning opportunities that the eligible recipient will provide to students participating in career and technical education programs and how the recipient will work with representatives from employers to develop or expand work-based learning opportunities for career and technical education students, as applicable;

“(7) a description of how the eligible recipient will provide students participating in career and technical education programs with the opportunity to gain postsecondary credit while still attending high school, such as through dual or concurrent enrollment programs or early college high school, as practicable;

“(8) a description of how the eligible recipient will coordinate with the eligible agency and institutions of higher education to support the recruitment, preparation, retention, and training, including professional development, of teachers, faculty, administrators, and specialized instructional support personnel and paraprofessionals who meet applicable State certification and licensure requirements (including any requirements met through alternative routes to certification), including individuals from groups underrepresented in the teaching profession; and

“(9) a description of how the eligible recipient will address disparities or gaps in performance as described in section 113(b)(3)(C)(ii)(II) in each of the plan years, and if no meaningful progress has been achieved prior to the third program year, a description of the additional actions such recipient will take to eliminate those disparities or gaps.

“(c) COMPREHENSIVE NEEDS ASSESSMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive financial assistance under this part, an eligible recipient shall—

“(A) conduct a comprehensive local needs assessment related to career and technical education and include the results of the needs assessment in the local application submitted under subsection (a); and

“(B) not less than once every 2 years, update such comprehensive local needs assessment.

“(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The comprehensive local needs assessment described in paragraph (1) shall include each of the following:

“(A) An evaluation of the performance of the students served by the eligible recipient with respect to State determined and local levels of performance established pursuant to section 113, including an evaluation of performance for special populations and each subgroup described in section 1111(h)(1)(C)(ii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

“(B) A description of how career and technical education programs offered by the eligible recipient are—

“(i) sufficient in size, scope, and quality to meet the needs of all students served by the eligible recipient; and

“(ii)(I) aligned to State, regional, Tribal, or local in-demand industry sectors or occupations identified by the State workforce development board described in section 101 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3111) (referred to in this section as the ‘State board’) or local workforce development board, including career pathways, where appropriate; or

“(II) designed to meet local education or economic needs not identified by State boards or local workforce development boards.

“(C) An evaluation of progress toward the implementation of career and technical education programs and programs of study.

“(D) A description of how the eligible recipient will improve recruitment, retention, and training of career and technical education teachers, faculty, specialized instructional support personnel, paraprofessionals, and career guidance and academic counselors, including individuals in groups underrepresented in such professions.

“(E) A description of progress toward implementation of equal access to high-quality career and technical education courses and programs of study for all students, including—

“(i) strategies to overcome barriers that result in lower rates of access to, or performance gaps in, the courses and programs for special populations;

“(ii) providing programs that are designed to enable special populations to meet the local levels of performance; and

“(iii) providing activities to prepare special populations for high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations in competitive, integrated settings that will lead to self-sufficiency.

“(d) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the comprehensive needs assessment under subsection (c), and developing the local application described in subsection (b), an eligible recipient shall involve a diverse body of stakeholders, including, at a minimum—

“(1) representatives of career and technical education programs in a local educational agency or educational service agency, including teachers, career guidance and academic counselors, principals and other school leaders, administrators, and specialized instructional support personnel and paraprofessionals;

“(2) representatives of career and technical education programs at postsecondary educational institutions, including faculty and administrators;

“(3) representatives of the State board or local workforce development boards and a range of local or regional businesses or industries;

“(4) parents and students;

“(5) representatives of special populations;

“(6) representatives of regional or local agencies serving out-of-school youth, homeless children and youth, and at-risk youth (as defined in section 1432 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965);

“(7) representatives of Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations in the State, where applicable; and

“(8) any other stakeholders that the eligible agency may require the eligible recipient to consult.

“(e) CONTINUED CONSULTATION.—An eligible recipient receiving financial assistance under this part shall consult with stakeholders described in subsection (d) on an ongoing basis, as determined by the eligible agency. This may include consultation in order to—

“(1) provide input on annual updates to the comprehensive needs assessment required under subsection (c)(1)(B);

“(2) ensure programs of study are—

“(A) responsive to community employment needs;

“(B) aligned with employment priorities in the State, regional, tribal, or local economy identified by employers and the entities described in subsection (d), which may include in-demand industry sectors or occupations identified by the local workforce development board;

“(C) informed by labor market information, including information provided under section 15(e)(2)(C) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491–2(e)(2)(C));

“(D) designed to meet current, intermediate, or long-term labor market projections; and

“(E) allow employer input, including input from industry or sector partnerships in the local area, where applicable, into the development and implementation of programs of study to ensure such programs of study align with skills required by local employment opportunities, including activities such as the identification of relevant standards, curriculum, industry-recognized credentials, and current technology and equipment;

“(3) identify and encourage opportunities for work-based learning; and

“(4) ensure funding under this part is used in a coordinated manner with other local resources.”

SEC. 134. LOCAL USES OF FUNDS.

Section 135 (20 U.S.C. 2355) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 135. LOCAL USES OF FUNDS.

“(a) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—Each eligible recipient that receives funds under this part shall use such funds to develop, coordinate, implement, or improve career and technical education programs to meet the needs identified in the comprehensive needs assessment described in section 134(c).

“(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR USES OF FUNDS.—Funds made available to eligible recipients under this part shall be used to support career and technical education programs that are of sufficient size, scope, and quality to be effective and that—

“(1) provide career exploration and career development activities through an organized, systematic framework designed to aid students, including in the middle grades, before enrolling and while participating in a career and technical education program, in making informed plans and decisions about future education and career opportunities and programs of study, which may include—

“(A) introductory courses or activities focused on career exploration and career awareness, including non-traditional fields;

“(B) readily available career and labor market information, including information on—

“(i) occupational supply and demand;

“(ii) educational requirements;

“(iii) other information on careers aligned to State, local, or Tribal (as applicable) economic priorities; and

“(iv) employment sectors;

“(C) programs and activities related to the development of student graduation and career plans;

“(D) career guidance and academic counselors that provide information on postsecondary education and career options;

“(E) any other activity that advances knowledge of career opportunities and assists students

in making informed decisions about future education and employment goals, including non-traditional fields; or

“(F) providing students with strong experience in, and comprehensive understanding of, all aspects of an industry;

“(2) provide professional development for teachers, faculty, school leaders, administrators, specialized instructional support personnel, career guidance and academic counselors, or para-professionals, which may include—

“(A) professional development on supporting individualized academic and career and technical education instructional approaches, including the integration of academic and career and technical education standards and curricula;

“(B) professional development on ensuring labor market information is used to inform the programs, guidance, and advisement offered to students, including information provided under section 15(e)(2)(C) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491–2(e)(2)(C));

“(C) providing teachers, faculty, school leaders, administrators, specialized instructional support personnel, career guidance and academic counselors, or paraprofessionals, as appropriate, with opportunities to advance knowledge, skills, and understanding of all aspects of an industry, including the latest workplace equipment, technologies, standards, and credentials;

“(D) supporting school leaders and administrators in managing career and technical education programs in the schools, institutions, or local educational agencies of such school leaders or administrators;

“(E) supporting the implementation of strategies to improve student achievement and close gaps in student participation and performance in career and technical education programs;

“(F) providing teachers, faculty, specialized instructional support personnel, career guidance and academic counselors, principals, school leaders, or paraprofessionals, as appropriate, with opportunities to advance knowledge, skills, and understanding in pedagogical practices, including, to the extent the eligible recipient determines that such evidence is reasonably available, evidence-based pedagogical practices;

“(G) training teachers, faculty, school leaders, administrators, specialized instructional support personnel, career guidance and academic counselors, or paraprofessionals, as appropriate, to provide appropriate accommodations for individuals with disabilities, and students with disabilities who are provided accommodations under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.) or the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act;

“(H) training teachers, faculty, specialized instructional support personnel, career guidance and academic counselors, and paraprofessionals in frameworks to effectively teach students, including a particular focus on students with disabilities and English learners, which may include universal design for learning, multi-tier systems of supports, and positive behavioral interventions and support; or

“(I) training for the effective use of community spaces that provide access to tools, technology, and knowledge for learners and entrepreneurs, such as makerspaces or libraries;

“(3) provide within career and technical education the skills necessary to pursue careers in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations;

“(4) support integration of academic skills into career and technical education programs and programs of study to support—

“(A) CTE participants at the secondary school level in meeting the challenging State academic standards adopted under section 1111(b)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 by the State in which the eligible recipient is located; and

“(B) CTE participants at the postsecondary level in achieving academic skills;

“(5) plan and carry out elements that support the implementation of career and technical education programs and programs of study and that result in increasing student achievement of the local levels of performance established under section 113, which may include—

“(A) a curriculum aligned with the requirements for a program of study;

“(B) sustainable relationships among education, business and industry, and other community stakeholders, including industry or sector partnerships in the local area, where applicable, that are designed to facilitate the process of continuously updating and aligning programs of study with skills that are in demand in the State, regional, or local economy, and in collaboration with business outreach staff in one-stop centers, as defined in section 3 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3102), and other appropriate organizations, including community-based and youth-serving organizations;

“(C) where appropriate, expanding opportunities for CTE concentrators to participate in accelerated learning programs (as described in section 4104(b)(3)(A)(i)(IV) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7114(b)(3)(A)(i)(IV))), including dual or concurrent enrollment programs, early college high schools, and the development or implementation of articulation agreements as part of a career and technical education program of study;

“(D) appropriate equipment, technology, and instructional materials (including support for library resources) aligned with business and industry needs, including machinery, testing equipment, tools, implements, hardware and software, and other new and emerging instructional materials;

“(E) a continuum of work-based learning opportunities, including simulated work environments;

“(F) industry-recognized certification examinations or other assessments leading toward a recognized postsecondary credential;

“(G) efforts to recruit and retain career and technical education program teachers, faculty, school leaders, administrators, specialized instructional support personnel, career guidance and academic counselors, and paraprofessionals;

“(H) where applicable, coordination with other education and workforce development programs and initiatives, including career pathways and sector partnerships developed under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.) and other Federal laws and initiatives that provide students with transition-related services, including the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act;

“(I) expanding opportunities for students to participate in distance career and technical education and blended-learning programs;

“(J) expanding opportunities for students to participate in competency-based education programs;

“(K) improving career guidance and academic counseling programs that assist students in making informed academic and career and technical education decisions, including academic and financial aid counseling;

“(L) supporting the integration of employability skills into career and technical education programs and programs of study, including through family and consumer science programs;

“(M) supporting programs and activities that increase access, student engagement, and success in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields (including computer science and architecture) for students who are members of groups underrepresented in such subject fields;

“(N) providing career and technical education, in a school or other educational setting, for adults or out-of-school youth to complete secondary school education or upgrade technical skills;

“(O) supporting career and technical student organizations, including student preparation for

and participation in technical skills competitions aligned with career and technical education program standards and curricula;

“(P) making all forms of instructional content widely available, which may include use of open educational resources;

“(Q) supporting the integration of arts and design skills, when appropriate, into career and technical education programs and programs of study;

“(R) partnering with a qualified intermediary to improve training, the development of public-private partnerships, systems development, capacity-building, and scalability of the delivery of high-quality career and technical education;

“(S) support to reduce or eliminate out-of-pocket expenses for special populations participating in career and technical education, including those participating in dual or concurrent enrollment programs or early college high school programs, and supporting the costs associated with fees, transportation, child care, or mobility challenges for those special populations; or

“(T) other activities to improve career and technical education programs; and

“(6) develop and implement evaluations of the activities carried out with funds under this part, including evaluations necessary to complete the comprehensive needs assessment required under section 134(c) and the local report required under section 113(b)(4)(B).

“(c) **POOLING FUNDS.**—An eligible recipient may pool a portion of funds received under this Act with a portion of funds received under this Act available to one or more eligible recipients to support implementation of programs of study through the activities described in subsection (b)(2).

“(d) **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.**—Each eligible recipient receiving funds under this part shall not use more than 5 percent of such funds for costs associated with the administration of activities under this section.”

TITLE II—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. FEDERAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Act (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 311—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking “and tech prep program activities”; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by amending subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), (C), or (D), in order for a State to receive its full allotment of funds under this Act for any fiscal year, the Secretary must find that the State’s fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate expenditures of such State, with respect to career and technical education for the preceding fiscal year was not less than the fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate expenditures of such State, for the second preceding fiscal year.”;

(II) in subparagraph (B), by striking “shall exclude capital expenditures, special 1-time project costs, and the cost of pilot programs.” and inserting “shall, at the request of the State, exclude competitive or incentive-based programs established by the State, capital expenditures, special one-time project costs, and the cost of pilot programs.”; and

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) **ESTABLISHING THE STATE BASELINE.**—For purposes of applying subparagraph (A) for years which require the calculation of the State’s fiscal effort per student, or aggregate expenditures of such State, with respect to career and technical education for the first full fiscal year following the date of enactment of the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act, the State may determine the State’s fiscal effort per student, or aggregate expenditures of such State, with respect

to career and technical education for such first full fiscal year by—

“(i) continuing to use the State’s fiscal effort per student, or aggregate expenditures of such State, with respect to career and technical education, as was in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act; or

“(ii) establishing a new level of fiscal effort per student, or aggregate expenditures of such State, with respect to career and technical education, which is not less than 95 percent of the State’s fiscal effort per student, or the aggregate expenditures of such State, with respect to career and technical education for the preceding fiscal year.”;

(ii) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) **FAILURE TO MEET.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall reduce the amount of a State’s allotment of funds under this Act for any fiscal year in the exact proportion by which the State fails to meet the requirement of paragraph (1) by falling below the State’s fiscal effort per student or the State’s aggregate expenditures (using the measure most favorable to the State), if the State failed to meet such requirement (as determined using the measure most favorable to the State) for 1 or more of the 5 immediately preceding fiscal years.

“(B) **SPECIAL RULE.**—No such lesser amount shall be used for computing the effort required under paragraph (1) for subsequent years.

“(3) **WAIVER.**—The Secretary may waive paragraph (2) due to exceptional or uncontrollable circumstances affecting the ability of the State to meet the requirement of paragraph (1) such as a natural disaster or an unforeseen and precipitous decline in financial resources. No level of funding permitted under such a waiver may be used as the basis for computing the fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures required under this section for years subsequent to the year covered by such waiver. The fiscal effort or aggregate expenditures for the subsequent years shall be computed on the basis of the level of funding that would, but for such waiver, have been required.”;

(2) in section 314(1), by striking “career path or major” and inserting “career pathway or program of study”;

(3) in section 315—

(A) by inserting “or programs of study” after “career and technical education programs”; and

(B) by striking “seventh grade” and inserting “the middle grades (as such term is defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965)”;

(4) in section 317(b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “, including programs of study,” after “activities”; and

(ii) by striking “who reside in the geographical area served by” and inserting “in areas served by”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “the geographical area” and inserting “areas”; and

(ii) by inserting “, including programs of study,” after “activities”;

(5) by striking title II and redesignating title III as title II;

(6) by redesignating sections 311 through 318, as amended by this section, as sections 211 through 218, respectively;

(7) by redesignating sections 321 through 324 as sections 221 through 224, respectively; and

(8) by inserting after section 218 (as so redesignated) the following:

“**SEC. 219. STUDY ON PROGRAMS OF STUDY ALIGNED TO HIGH-SKILL, HIGH-WAGE OCCUPATIONS.**

“(a) **SCOPE OF STUDY.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study to evaluate—

“(1) the strategies, components, policies, and practices used by eligible agencies or eligible re-

ipients receiving funding under this Act to successfully assist—

“(A) all students in pursuing and completing programs of study aligned to high-skill, high-wage occupations; and

“(B) any special population or specific subgroup of students identified in section 1111(h)(1)(C)(ii) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in pursuing and completing programs of study aligned to high-skill, high-wage occupations in fields in which such special population or subgroup is underrepresented; and

“(2) any challenges associated with replication of such strategies, components, policies, and practices.

“(b) **CONSULTATION.**—In carrying out the study conducted under subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States shall consult with a geographically diverse (including urban, suburban, and rural) representation of—

“(1) students and parents;

“(2) eligible agencies and eligible recipients;

“(3) teachers, faculty, specialized instructional support personnel, and paraprofessionals, including those with expertise in preparing career and technical education students for non-traditional fields;

“(4) Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations;

“(5) special populations; and

“(6) representatives of business and industry.

“(c) **SUBMISSION.**—Upon completion, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit the study conducted under subsection (a) to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.”

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 8(a) (20 U.S.C. 2306a(a)) is amended by striking “311(b), and 323” and inserting “211(b), and 223”.

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO OTHER LAWS

SEC. 301. AMENDMENTS TO THE WAGNER-PEYSER ACT.

Section 15(e)(2) of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491-2(e)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

“(B) consult with eligible agencies (defined in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302)), State educational agencies, and local educational agencies concerning the provision of workforce and labor market information in order to—

“(i) meet the needs of secondary school and postsecondary school students who seek such information; and

“(ii) annually inform the development and implementation of programs of study defined in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302), and career pathways.”;

(2) in subparagraph (G), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(3) in subparagraph (H), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

“(I) provide, on an annual and timely basis to each eligible agency (defined in section 3 of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2302)), the data and information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (a)(1).”

SEC. 302. AMENDMENTS TO THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.

(1) Section 1111(h)(1)(C)(xiv) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311(h)(1)(C)(xiv)) is amended by striking “attaining career and technical proficiencies (as defined by section 113(b) of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2323(b))) and reported by States only in a manner consistent with section 113(c) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 2323(c))” and inserting “meeting

State determined levels of performance for core indicators, as defined by section 113(b)(3)(A) of the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2323(b)(3)(A)), and reported by States only in a manner consistent with section 113(b)(3)(C) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 2323(b)(3)(C))."

(2) Section 6115(b)(6) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7425(b)(6)) is amended by striking "tech-prep education, mentoring," and inserting "mentoring".

(3) Section 6304(a)(3)(K) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7544(a)(3)(K)) is amended by striking "tech-prep".

SEC. 303. AMENDMENT TO THE WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT.

Section 134(c)(2)(A)(vii) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (29 U.S.C. 3174(c)(2)(A)(vii)) is amended by striking "school dropouts" and inserting "out-of-school youth".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the Senate amendment to H.R. 2353.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), the chairwoman of the House Education and the Workforce Committee.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. THOMPSON for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, today has been a long time coming, so I will be brief.

The legislation we are here to send to the President's desk is a true difference maker. Every one of us knows someone God has blessed with skills, talents, and ideas that do not fit the mold of traditional postsecondary education. Because of that, they may not believe they have much to offer or much to gain by joining the workforce without the "right" degree or diploma. But there really isn't a right degree or diploma.

By updating and strengthening the career and technical education law, which H.R. 2353 does, we are making significant progress in changing those misguided perceptions and giving workforce development the recognition and credit it deserves.

We have more than 6 million unfilled jobs in this country, due in large part

to the skills gap. The skills gap is partly the result of an outdated approach to workforce development. H.R. 2353 supports innovative learning opportunities and strong community partnerships, addressing the problem of vacant jobs and workforce development needs where they exist: at the local level.

I want to recognize the bipartisan effort that has gotten us here today. Congressman GLENN THOMPSON and Congressman RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHY, along with a great staff, delivered a great bill for us to work on at the Education and the Workforce Committee.

Since we marked it up, reported it, and the House passed the bill last year, I have been pleased and I have been proud to work with Ranking Member BOBBY SCOTT in urging Senate consideration of this legislation. I thank House leaders for bringing this bill back to the floor as soon as we could after the Senate passed it on Monday night.

On behalf of every member and staff person of the Education and the Workforce Committee, I am grateful this bill is before the House today, and I am proud of all of their hard work.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this legislation.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman THOMPSON for his partnership on this legislation, and Chairwoman FOXX and Ranking Member SCOTT for their leadership. Lastly, I thank our colleagues in the Senate for working hard to pass H.R. 2353 earlier this week. It has now been 12 years since Congress acted to update this critical program.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently reported a skills gap of 6.5 million unfilled jobs. Compared to this time last year, there are now an additional 1 million job openings where employers can't find applicants with the adequate skills or training to fill them. For the health of our economy, the prosperity of our workers, and the strength of our businesses, we must reverse this trend, and we must reverse it now.

Our bipartisan legislation, the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act, implements critical reforms to ensure American technical education and training programs prepare students for high-wage, in-demand jobs in their communities.

This legislation aligns CTE programs to meet the needs of local labor markets, gives business and workforce experts a seat at the table when CTE curricula are crafted, and preserves robust accountability standards to protect American students.

This legislation also increases funding to Perkins CTE programs to record levels, ensuring that each State across the country receives sufficient Federal resources to build a dynamic, growing workforce and a thriving economy.

Congress hasn't made substantive reforms to career and technical edu-

cation since 2006, before the invention of the iPhone and long before the current technological revolution. American students, workers, and businesses are depending on us today to reform and reauthorize Perkins CTE.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 2353, as amended, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as co-chair of the Career and Technical Education Caucus, I am happy to say that this legislation, the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act, will help move us in the right direction.

This bill has been the result of a long, bipartisan effort that I have been proud to lead with my CTE Caucus co-chair, Mr. LANGEVIN from Rhode Island, and now with my cosponsor from the Education and Workforce Committee, Representative RAJA KRISHNAMOORTHY.

It has been more than a decade since our Federal role in our Nation's CTE programs has been modernized, and so much of our society has changed since then. Right now, there are more than 6.5 million unfilled jobs in this country, and we are finally recognizing the impact of the skills gap.

A study concluded by the Brookings Institute found that, in the next decade, 3 million workers will be needed in the infrastructure industry alone. This includes careers in transportation, housing, and telecommunications.

As a father, I know there is nothing parents want more for their kids than a life that is better than their own, but only half of all Americans today expect their children to have a brighter future than they did. The Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act aims to help more Americans, particularly younger Americans, obtain the knowledge and skills they need to break the cycle of poverty and achieve a lifetime of success.

A big part of that goal is ensuring Federal policies take meaningful steps to address the challenges and realities facing today's students, workers, and employers.

We want State and local leaders to be able to focus their time and resources on preparing students for successful careers. H.R. 2353 helps with this goal by simplifying the application process for receiving Federal funds and providing States and local leaders with the flexibility needed to design CTE programs that best meet the needs of their local communities.

Perhaps most importantly, this bill makes improvements on alignment with in-demand jobs by supporting innovative learning opportunities and encouraging stronger engagement with employers. The bill promotes work-based learning, a technique that allows potential employers to give students hands-on experience.

The best thing about this bill is that it is going to be a game-changer for American students. The second best thing about this bill is that it has enjoyed not just bipartisan support, but unanimous support in both the House and the Senate so far.

We are here today to take the last step before sending this vitally important legislation to the President for his signature.

I would be remiss not to personally take a moment to thank the many staffers who have made this bill possible: Matthew Brennan, Paul Camacho, and Michelle Rakebrand from my office; former staffer Katie Brown; Education and the Workforce Committee staffers James Redstone, Brad Thomas, Alex Ricci, Mandy Schaumburg, and Amy Jones; and the Senate HELP Committee staff, who have worked behind the scenes to get us to where we are today.

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This legislation is supported by a unified coalition of education, business, and industry organizations. And a specific thank you to Boeing, IBM, and the Chamber of Commerce for their leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be joined by other members of the Education and the Workforce Committee to talk about what this bill means to our constituents.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise as ranking member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce in support of H.R. 2353, the Strengthening CTE for the 21st Century Act, which will reauthorize the Perkins Career and Technical Education Program, the CTE program.

Mr. Speaker, the House passed the CTE reauthorization in the last Congress and again last year. The Senate made minor changes to the bill, and now we are on the verge of final passage today. In passing the bill, we will be updating the Federal investment in CTE to provide increased State flexibility, while ensuring greater accountability for program quality.

H.R. 2353 will also require a more inclusive collaboration between educational institutions, industry, employers, and community partners.

Today's CTE will not be the vocational education of the past. Workers rarely hold the same job for 40 years. Workers often have several jobs throughout their careers, which is why modern CTE programs must help ensure that students receive a foundational education that will help students switch in their career or academic tracks at any time.

I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for their bipartisan leadership, and, of course, the chair of the Com-

mittee on Education and the Workforce, Dr. FOXX. Because of their work, the House was able to produce a comprehensive reauthorization of Perkins CTE, which will improve program quality and services for students, and support educational programming that engages all students by linking core academic content with real-world, work-based skills development.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to say thank you to the ranking member for his help and leadership with marshaling this through the process that we have.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE), a colleague and classmate of mine.

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2353.

The number one thing I hear from employers back home is that they have good-paying jobs available, but they can't find workers who have the necessary training or soft skills. I have also heard that employers are not engaged early enough in the process, and the reforms in today's bill should help address these concerns.

This bill helps encourage community partnerships and engages employers to help ensure employment opportunities for future generations. Most importantly, by Congress acting today, we show our commitment to help those for whom college may not be the right fit by offering them better, skills-based learning opportunities that will ultimately result in jobs to support themselves and their families.

I am also pleased to see the inclusion of provisions from the American Dream Accounts Act, which I introduced last week with Representative MOULTON. This will allow community partnerships to help engage kids to plan and save for technical education programs. A program in Elizabethton, Tennessee, is doing just this, with promising results.

With these important reforms, we can help ensure that the labor force of tomorrow has the skills it needs today. I urge support.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, as co-chair of the bipartisan Career and Technical Education Caucus, I am proud to rise in strong support of the Senate amendment to H.R. 2353, the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act.

This important bill is long overdue. The Carl D. Perkins CTE Act hasn't been reauthorized in more than a decade, and updating it is a vital step toward supporting students and businesses across the country.

In particular, I would like to thank my CTE Caucus co-chair, Representative GLENN "GT" THOMPSON, for his leadership on this bill and partnership in Congress on this issue over the last many years.

I also want to recognize my House and Senate colleagues on both sides of

the aisle, including Chairwoman FOXX, Ranking Member SCOTT, and Congressman KRISHNAMOORTHY, who have demonstrated great bipartisanship in crafting this legislation.

I also thank the many partners from across the country from education and the business community for their work on this important bill, and also the many staffers who worked so hard on this, particularly Kerry McKittrick from my staff, and former staffers Sam Morgante and Kirtley Fisher over the years as well.

For the past 10 years, I have heard the same concern from employers in Rhode Island, that they are unable to find skilled workers to fill open jobs in manufacturing, IT, and other skilled trades, and it is hurting their businesses. I know that other Members have heard this from their businesses across the country as well.

Mr. Speaker, we need to ensure our workforce is equipped with the tools that they need to meet these demands in order to close the skills gap, especially skills for our young people entering the workforce.

By aligning CTE programs with industry needs, we will ensure students are learning the academic, technical, and employability skills to succeed in growing economic sectors.

I am proud that the Strengthening CTE for the 21st Century Act does just this, while making other important reforms that I have long championed, including expanding access to apprenticeships to give students valuable, hands-on learning experiences and supporting career counselors to guide students down appropriate academic and career paths.

With these components, I am proud to support the Senate amendment to H.R. 2353, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important bill.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, first of all, my thanks to Mr. LANGEVIN for his longtime friendship and leadership on career and technical education.

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. THOMPSON for his leadership on this legislation, as well as Chairman FOXX, Ranking Member SCOTT, and my colleagues on the Education and the Workforce Committee.

This great bipartisan effort could not come at a more critical time. As our economy continues to boom, employers across the Nation are struggling to find the skilled workers needed to fill well-paying jobs and grow their businesses. The legislation here strengthens the Perkins Act to ensure students gain the necessary skills to compete in the modern economy.

I am particularly pleased that the final legislation includes my provisions to encourage and expand dual enrollment opportunities, putting more students on the fast track to a great career.

Minnesota's Second District is home to some great technical colleges, and dual enrollment allows high school students to access these programs and to begin working toward an in-demand credential or degree.

I am proud to support this bill to close the skills gap and help our students succeed.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. NOLAN).

Mr. NOLAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this critically important bipartisan reauthorization of the Career and Technical Education Act.

I want to especially commend Chairwoman FOXX; Ranking Member SCOTT; and, of course, the real hard workers on this deal, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY and Mr. THOMPSON; and all the original co-sponsors, staff, and people who support this legislation.

Time and again, when I visit with owners and managers of manufacturing facilities in my northern Minnesota district, I am told two things. The first is that the employees they have hired who participated in the Career and Technical Education Act are among the very best that they have in their employment. The second point that they make is that they need more CTE-trained employees. All up and down the line, from healthcare, to construction, information technology, aviation, transportation, you name it, the list goes on, and the jobs are waiting.

This bill adds important new provisions to expand and update CTE, so that they can be filled. It gives States more flexibility to focus on the jobs and careers in high demand in their regions. Employers and communities get the tools that they need to develop stronger partnerships and to engage students and grow our local economies. And students get the tools that they need to compete and succeed in 21st century jobs and the economy.

That is what this is all about, Mr. Speaker. It is about more good-paying jobs. It is about great opportunities for students to learn and develop valuable skills, to develop more dynamic growth for an economy in need of the best, most-skilled workers that America can provide.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this critical and important legislation.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, it is very refreshing here and a historic day in Congress when we are working together to do something big, and I am just proud to be a part of it.

During my time in Congress, I have traveled the 12th District, visiting many schools, and I have spoken to numerous groups of young students. One question I always ask is why they are getting an education.

Typically, students will respond with a wide variety of reasons, but the answer is to prepare for a job, to build a successful career, to live the American

Dream. Oftentimes, a 4-year degree isn't the right fit.

Work is a God-given right, and I believe that young people today have the greatest opportunity to live the American Dream than at any time in my lifetime. I am proud to say that I helped create legislation that prioritizes these in-demand job skills and education.

H.R. 2353, the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act, does a lot of great things. But as a small-business owner, I made sure, during the drafting process, that this legislation would bridge the gap between the business and education community by finally bringing business leaders to the table to create CTE programs for in-demand jobs in our hometowns.

Thanks to tax reform and deregulation, our economy is booming; 6.7 million jobs are open and available, and the American Dream is right there for the taking.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mrs. DAVIS).

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that our colleagues in the Senate have joined the House in passing career and technical education legislation. I want to thank Chairwoman FOXX and Ranking Member SCOTT, along with our authors of the bill, for your leadership in moving the House version of this bill through committee.

Also, today, we gathered experts from across the country to participate in the committee's first Workforce Innovation Forum. We just had an opportunity to hear from these innovators from cities around the country about the importance of investments and workforce development programs, and they shared how Federal investments can spur private investments in students, raise public awareness—very, very critical—of these programs, and connect workers to jobs in their communities.

CTE provides a crucial link between the K-12 system and the workforce, and allows promising students to prepare for fields where high-paying jobs are available.

Mr. Speaker, every day, families across America gather around the kitchen table to discuss college and career options, and we need to make sure that high-need job development programs are a bigger part of that conversation. Students and parents need good, current information to make these critical decisions.

The flexibility in many of these programs offers our students less time in the classroom and more time in the workplace. And the hands-on education model keeps people engaged while teaching necessary soft skills before graduation.

Every person deserves a quality education, and every community deserves a thriving local economy with highly skilled workers. I am proud to support

career and technical education, and look forward to working with our community partners to implement this very important legislation.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. WALBERG), a subcommittee chairman of the Education and the Workforce Committee for the Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions Subcommittee.

□ 1300

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2353, the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act. I also thank my colleagues and sponsors of this legislation, Representative THOMPSON from Pennsylvania and my good friend from Illinois, Representative KRISHNAMOORTHY.

As I have met with students, teachers, and employers in my district, I have consistently heard the need to expand CTE opportunities and invest in a skilled workforce.

In today's economy, we need to celebrate the fact that not everyone follows the same path. While many students pursue 4-year degrees, many others know their sweet spots lie somewhere else.

Career and technical education provides students with hands-on experience that can lead to a good paying job and a rewarding career.

I am also pleased this bipartisan legislation includes my provisions to address unnecessary and duplicative licensing requirements that act as a barrier for workers trying to get their foot in the door.

I commend my colleagues on the Education and the Workforce Committee for making it a priority to modernize and strengthen CTE programs.

Coming from a manufacturing hub like Michigan, this bill will make a big difference for the hardworking men and women of our State.

Let's pass it today and help every American pursue their personal paths to the American Dream.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY).

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a member of the Education and the Workforce Committee in strong support of the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act.

This bill will reauthorize the Perkins Career and Technical Education Act for the first time since 2006.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Chairwoman FOXX, Ranking Member SCOTT, Congressman THOMPSON, and Congressman KRISHNAMOORTHY for their hard work getting this measure through both chambers for the first time in 12 years.

This bill is about preparing secondary and post-secondary students with the academic, technical, and employability skills required to be successful in the workforce at a critical time for our economy.

For example, according to the National Association of Manufacturers, there will be more than 3.5 million open manufacturing jobs through 2025, and unless we can better prepare that future workforce, 2 million of these jobs will go unfilled.

This reauthorization will incentivize technical schools to boost performance by providing schools with more flexibility that will allow schools to use Federal grant money to align casework and training with the workforce needs in their region.

In eastern Connecticut and Rhode Island, as we ramp up submarine production that will require 14,000 new workers over the next 8 years, an updated Perkins law will be an asset to the Electric Boat shipyard and submarine suppliers for years to come.

My district is home to four technical high schools: Norwich, Windham, Grasso, and Ellis Technical High School. In May, I had the opportunity to visit Ellis Tech in Danielson and saw firsthand the impressive programs offered to their 600-plus students from 20 towns in the region.

In addition to the programming at the school, Ellis partners with local community colleges to offer juniors and seniors the opportunity to receive college credits and reduce the cost of higher education.

This bill will take programs like Ellis to a higher and better place just in the nick of time for our economy.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support final passage of this important measure to build a stronger American workforce.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BYRNE), another of our subcommittee chairmen in the House Education and the Workforce Committee, and the chairman of the Workforce Protections Subcommittee.

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, we have a skills crisis in our country. We actually have more job openings than we have unemployed Americans. This is keeping our economy from reaching full potential.

So how do we solve this problem? Well, a big way is through expanding career and technical education programs. As the demands of the workforce continue to change and become more complex, these programs are critical to building the workforce of the 21st century.

I have seen these programs firsthand back in Alabama in our high schools, when I was the chancellor of post-secondary education, and I saw it at work in our 2-year colleges.

They benefit the local economy by helping fill open jobs, but they make the lives of our students intrinsically better by connecting them with the skills they need to thrive.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill and show the strong bipartisan support that we showed

when it passed the House the first time.

Career and technical education is for everybody in America, and America's House needs to stand up and support it.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Ms. BONAMICI).

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding.

As a member of the Education and the Workforce Committee, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2353, the bipartisan Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act, a bill to support students and prepare them for the future.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their work on this important legislation.

In Oregon, current technical education classes, like Beaverton's Aloha High School's Auto Tech program and Newberg High School's CAD Lab, engage more students, boost graduation rates, and give students the opportunity to learn real world skills.

Federal CTE funding provides critical equipment that schools need to make these hands-on classes meaningful experiences for students in Oregon and across the country.

I am proud that this bill includes the amendment I worked on with Representative ELISE STEFANIK, my co-chair of the STEAM Caucus, to encourage the integration of arts and design skills into STEM CTE programs. Our provision will help make sure that the next generation of students are creative and innovative by fully engaging and educating both halves of the brain through art and design.

Mr. Speaker, I want to, again, thank my colleagues, and especially Ranking Member SCOTT and Chairwoman FOXX for their leadership on this issue. We have been waiting for a long time for this bipartisan bill, and I am proud to stand in strong support today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to speak on this bill.

As anybody who talks to the average person knows, in this country today, we have a huge labor shortage of people ready to do the type of jobs that industry needs.

I have more manufacturing jobs in my district than any other congressman around the country, and the number one problem we have is we can't find people to do those jobs. We all have medical facilities around this country, and again and again, nurses or other skilled people are not available for the huge number of job openings that are out there.

Meanwhile, we have hundreds of thousands, maybe millions of people getting 4-year degrees or part of 4-year degrees and not finding jobs that pay anywhere near as good as some of the jobs you can get at a technical school.

Earlier this morning I looked at a local technical school here in town that had a demonstration project on some of the robotics training that they are doing, and we had people who are starting at \$25, \$30, \$35 an hour, and that is before overtime. And these people, because the degrees take only 2 years to get and frequently allow you to live at home, are graduating without debt, unlike many people who have been foolishly told to go to a 4-year college and are not getting a lot out of it.

So I am pleased today to vote for the Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act, which will also reduce, to a degree, paperwork required by the Federal Government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EMMER). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would also just like to thank those businesses out there that are training people out there without the benefit of government education at all, because those are also sometimes frequently very good jobs.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. FERGUSON), a fellow colleague from the Education and the Workforce Committee.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in favor of H.R. 2353. It has been a year since this House passed reauthorization, and I am thrilled the Senate finally took action to pass the bill earlier this week.

This legislation is vital to supporting career and technical education, such as apprenticeship programs, all across my district.

As I have spoken with folks back home, I have heard time and time again from businessowners the importance of training a new generation of skilled workers. Many of the current employees are nearing retirement age, and these businessowners are facing an ever-shrinking pool of skilled labor.

I also see students seeking more opportunities other than a 4-year degree.

CTE programs are a solution for both of these groups, and I am proud that there are so many examples of this in the Third District of Georgia.

In fact, today, Kathy Carlisle from the THINC Academy in LaGrange, Georgia, testified in front of the Education and the Workforce Committee. Dr. Carlisle shared how THINC has contributed to a community revitalization success story and what happens when the local leaders of the business community and innovative educators come together.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30

seconds to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. FERGUSON. This bill will continue these opportunities, increasing funding, and giving States more flexibility to implement innovative programs.

Most importantly, a diverse group of members from our community from all socioeconomic backgrounds stand on the edge of success, and this will help get them there.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to seeing this bill pass, and I urge everyone to support it.

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say thank you, again, to Congressman G.T. THOMPSON, Chairwoman FOXX, Ranking Member SCOTT, all the members of the Education and the Workforce Committee, all the staff on the Education and the Workforce Committee, and a point of personal privilege, Sam Morgante and Brian Kaissi for their yeoman's work on my staff.

The CTE bill will begin a career and technical education revolution in this country. It will allow us to equip millions of young people and those in career transition with the skills to take the jobs of the future.

There are 6.7 million unfilled jobs that are waiting to be filled by motivated, enterprising, hardworking people who seek a middle class lifestyle, which is the American Dream.

Mr. Speaker, I urge strong support of this landmark legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains on my side of the aisle?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, today what we are talking about is restoring rungs in the ladder of opportunity. This is about providing better access to more effective skills-based education for all Americans.

A lot of people listening sometimes think about career and technical education, and appropriately, they think about our kids who we are trying to equip and prepare them to be successful in life, to have better lives than what we have had as their parents, and we certainly are here to do that. This legislation does serve those kids.

But this legislation serves Americans at any age, at every point in their life, to be able to tap back into a system, to get a little bit more training, a certification, a specialization, to be able to get a promotion, to get a better job. And it really is about upward mobility, Mr. Speaker.

I would say on every school day somewhere around this country, there is a student, maybe a young lady, that is not really motivated to get out of bed to go off to school, because she is someone that doesn't learn perhaps as

well as others in a conventional education setting where people are lecturing and, you know, just being in the classroom setting. And she is reluctant. When she does go to school, my guess is she is probably in that classroom, and many times you find her with her head down on her desk.

But if you put the tools, Mr. Speaker, of career and technical education in her hands, she becomes inspired. Now, that could be a welder, it could be wrenches, it could be a hammer, it could be a keyboard, it could be a paintbrush, it could be a stethoscope, it could be the tools of agriculture. There are just so many tools. You put one of those tools in her hands, she is inspired. You have lit her life on fire of what is possible.

I would say this morning, when we all got up and we are having our breakfast, somewhere in America, many places in America, there were young families sitting around the table, maybe a husband and wife that have maybe young children, who, because of unemployment or underemployment, they are just wondering how they are going to pay the bills. This is a piece of legislation that serves that man and that woman to be able to get back into the workforce. Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, to get back into the workforce for the first time in a generation.

□ 1315

For those folks who are living in intergenerational poverty, they have been in poverty so long that they don't recall what happened in generations past that placed their family in that situation. But this is a rung on the ladder of opportunity to climb out of those circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, there are many places in this country today where employers are waking up faced with a difficult decision. They have had a business that has been very, very successful. They have done well in life, and they have got a great product or a great service. They have got a great location. They have got a great marketing plan. They have got a great compliance plan to deal with overregulation. But what they don't have is a qualified and trained workforce.

They have two decisions to make that morning. All of it involves shuttering that business, closing it, putting plywood on the doors and the windows, and just walking away and enjoying what they have earned and accumulated; or moving that business overseas where, perhaps, there are more warm bodies to be able to fill those jobs.

This bill serves those employers as well.

And so, once again, I want to thank Representative KRISHNAMOORTHY as well as all of the Members of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the Senate amendment to H.R. 2353, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ESTES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Education and the Workforce Committee, and representative of Kansas' manufacturing hub known as the Air Capital of the World . . . I have heard repeatedly about the skills gap facing employers and today's labor force.

For a generation . . . many have stressed the importance of a 4-year degree over that of a technical skill.

While a 4-year degree remains vitally important . . . we must not forget the equal need for career and technical education . . . especially when our economy now has more job openings than qualified applicants.

That's why I'm proud to support H.R. 2353.

This bipartisan bill helps more Americans enter the workforce with skills they need to succeed.

The bill provides local leaders more resources and flexibility to adapt to changing education and economic needs; supports more collaboration between employers and educators to close the skills gap; streamlines performance measures for CTE programs; and reigns in Washington's control over individual curriculums and performance.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 2353.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONDEMNING THE VIOLENCE, PERSECUTION, INTIMIDATION, AND MURDERS COMMITTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA AGAINST ITS CITIZENS

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 981) condemning the violence, persecution, intimidation, and murders committed by the Government of Nicaragua against its citizens, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 981

Whereas Daniel Ortega has taken systematic steps to weaken democratic institutions in Nicaragua since 2006, including by manipulating the Nicaraguan Constitution through actions such as eliminating presidential term limits;

Whereas Daniel Ortega selected his wife, Rosario Murillo, as his vice-presidential candidate in 2016;

Whereas domestic and international observers have repeatedly documented and criticized irregularities in the 2011 and 2016 presidential elections as well as the 2012 and 2017 municipal elections in Nicaragua;

Whereas, on April 18, 2018, students in Nicaragua began to protest the unilateral decision of the Government of Nicaragua to impose reforms on the Nicaraguan Social Security Institute;

Whereas the protests were met with a violent and brutal response from the Nicaraguan National Police, subsequently resulting in a widespread call by the Nicaraguan