



Local Workforce Investment Board Programs and Services Survey Results June 30, 2010 – August 5, 2010

Background

Over the course of the last twelve months, Workforce Investment Act (WIA) implementation and reauthorization have been topics of conversation among administration and congressional staff, as well as staff of the various public interest groups with connections to the act. The National Association of Workforce Boards (NAWB) has fielded many questions on these topics, but frequently was limited to providing only anecdotal information in response. On June 30, 2010, in an effort to develop more comprehensive information on WIA implementation, NAWB sent a survey to workforce investment board (WIB) directors asking for information on their programs and services. This survey covered five topics:

- One-stop centers,
- Program and administrative funds,
- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) training funds,
- Disability services, and
- Special programs.

Key Findings

An analysis of the responses resulted in a number of key findings:

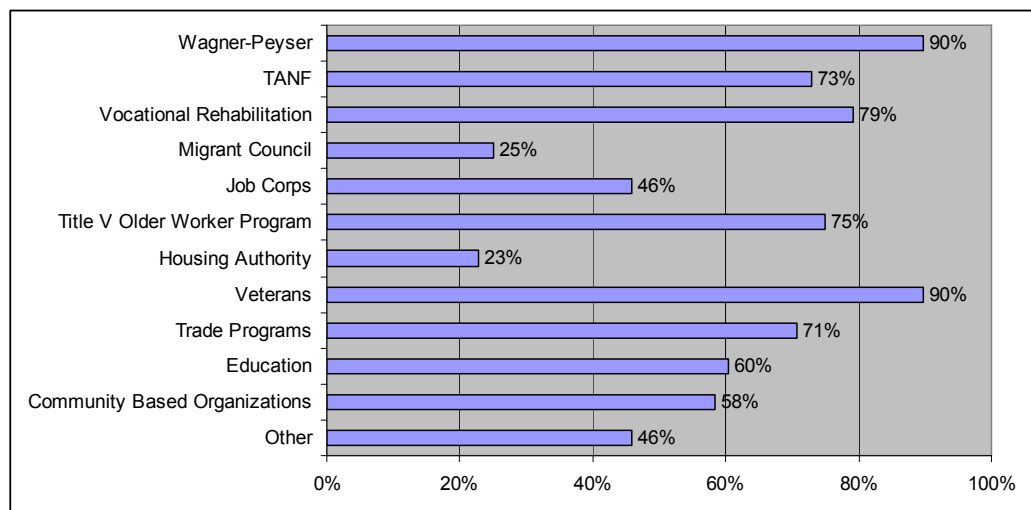
- One-stop centers house many partners in addition to their WIA programs, the most common being Wagner-Peyser and veterans programs, as well a vocational rehabilitation, Title V older worker, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), and trade programs. Despite the presence of many partners, one-stop centers rely primarily on funding from WIA, TANF, and Wagner-Peyser programs to cover their infrastructure costs.
- Most WIBs receive program and administrative funds from a variety of programs. While all WIBs manage WIA funds, a large percentage also manage funds from other federal Department of Labor grants, TANF programs, and state Department of Labor grants, as well as funds from a variety of other sources. WIBs are focused on leveraging and integrating available resources.

- Over 91 percent of WIBs will be relying on PY 2010-11 WIA training funds to cover the second year of training for individuals they enrolled in multi-year training programs with ARRA funds last year, with 20 percent of these expecting the commitment to require over 50 percent of their WIA funds. This suggests there will be a visible dip in new training enrollments for PY 2010-11.
- All WIBs have relationships with service providers that assist individuals with disabilities, including referrals from WIBs to these providers, referrals from these providers to WIBs, and co-location.
- Most WIBs are involved in regional projects, including projects with multiple WIBs in one state, projects with multiple WIBs across states, and multi-state projects.

One-Stop Centers

1. What organizations are partners in your one-stop centers?

Almost 90 percent of WIB respondents indicated that Wagner-Peyser and veterans programs were partners in their one-stop centers. Other



common partners were vocational rehabilitation (80%), Title V older worker programs (75%), TANF (73%), and trade programs (71%).

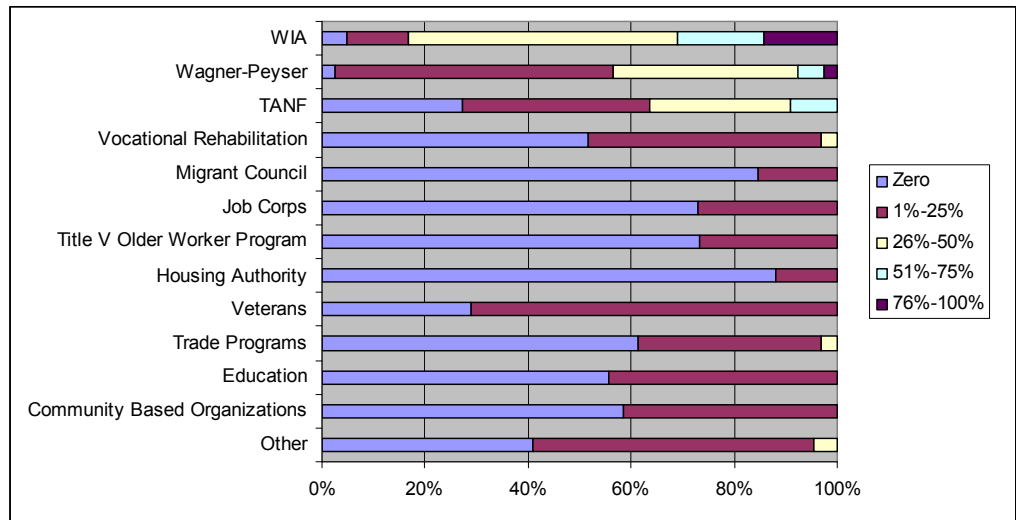
2. What percentage of the centers' INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS (rent, utilities, janitorial, public computers, printers, copiers, etc.) does each partner pay?

The biggest contributors to one-stop centers' infrastructure costs were WIA, TANF, and Wagner-Peyser programs. Thirty-one percent (31%) of WIBs indicated that WIA paid over 50 percent of their one-stop centers' infrastructure costs, and another 52 percents indicated that WIA paid between 26 and 50 percent of the infrastructure costs.

Nine percent (9%) of WIBs indicated that TANF paid over 50 percent of their one-stop centers' infrastructure costs, and another 27 percents indicated that WIA paid between 26 and 50 percent of the infrastructure costs. Eight percent (8%) of WIBs indicated that Wagner-Peyser paid over 50 percent of their one-stop centers' infrastructure costs, and

another 36 percents indicated that WIA paid between 26 and 50 percent of the infrastructure costs.

The only other two programs that carried a somewhat significant amount of one-stop centers' infrastructure costs were vocational rehabilitation and trade programs.

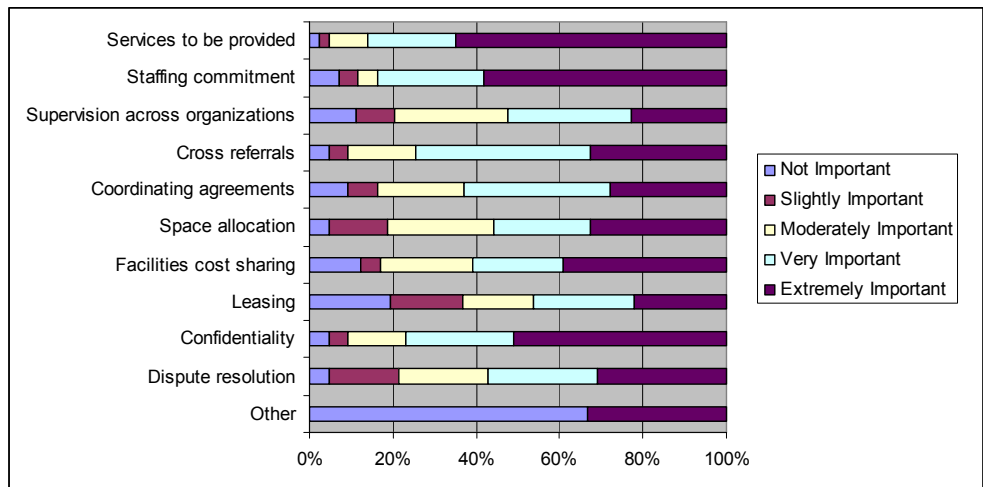


Three percent (3%) of respondents indicated that these programs paid between 26 and 50 percent of the centers' infrastructure costs.

3. How important are the following issues in the MOUs (memorandum of understanding) that you develop with your one-stop partners?

WIB directors found the following issues to be the most important in the MOUs they developed with their one-stop partners:

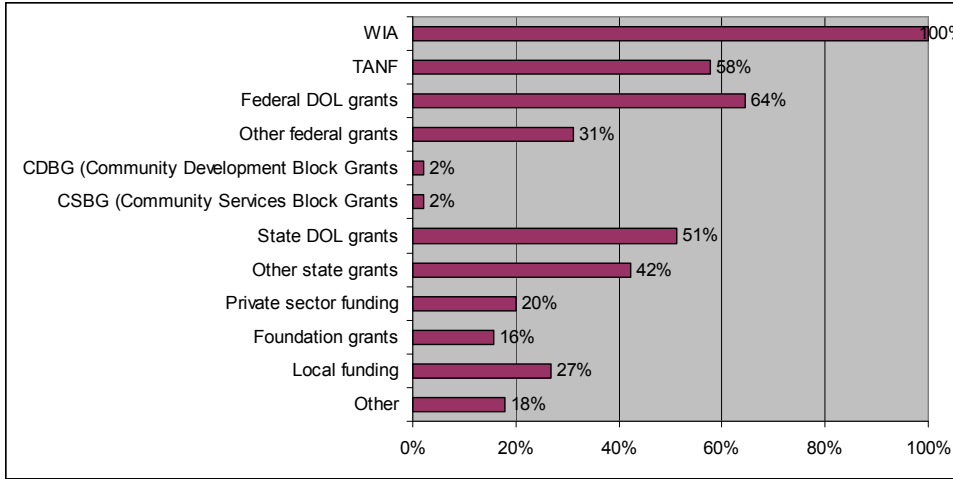
- Services to be provided (86 percent rated this extremely or very important);
- Staffing commitment (84 percent rated this extremely or very important);
- Confidentiality (77 percent rated this extremely or very important);
- Cross referrals (75 percent rated this extremely or very important);
- Coordinating agreements (marketing, meeting attendance, program forms, technology, phones, hours, vacations, front desk responsibilities, etc. – 63 percent rated this extremely or very important); and
- Facilities cost sharing (61 percent rated this extremely or very important).



Almost all issues were important though, with all except one rated as extremely or very important by at least 50 percent of the WIB respondents. (Leasing was considered extremely or very important by only 46 percent of the WIB respondents.)

Program and Administrative Funds

1. What are your sources of PROGRAM AND ADMINISTRATIVE funds?

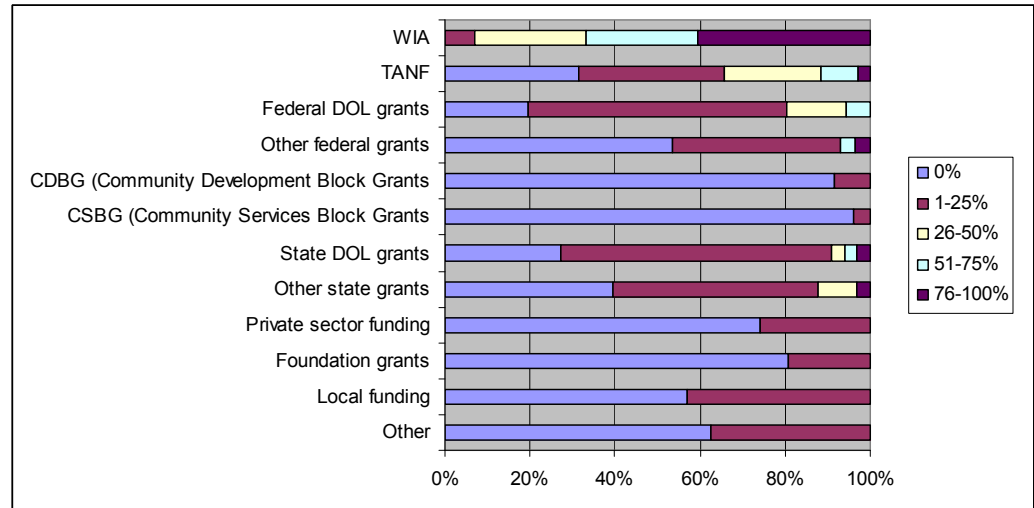


Not surprisingly, all of the WIB respondents had WIA program and administrative funds. These funds were most frequently supplemented with federal

Department of Labor grants (64 percent of WIBs had these), TANF funds (58 percent of WIBs), state Department of Labor grants (51%), and other state grants (42%). It is interesting to note that over 15 percent of WIBs use foundation grants or private sector funding, and many WIBs added that fee-for-service was a source of funds.

2. What percentage of your total PROGRAM BUDGET is each of these?

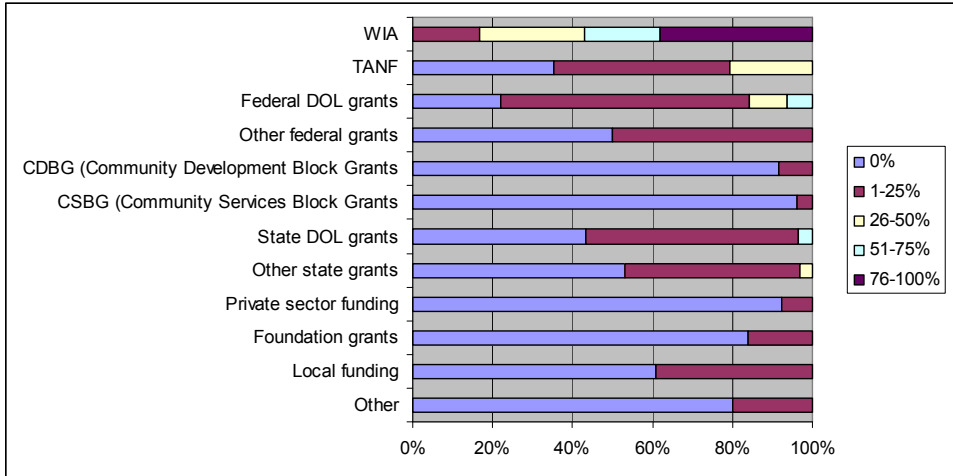
While the WIBs' WIA funds were frequently supplemented with other funds, these funds did not necessarily constitute a significant amount of the WIBs' total program



budgets. Forty-one percent (41%) of the WIBs indicated that WIA funds constituted over 75 percent of their total program budgets, and another 26 percent indicated that WIA funds constituted between 51 and 75 percent of their program budgets, for a total of 67 percent of WIBs relying on WIA funds for over 50 percent of their program budgets.

In contrast, only 12 percent of WIBs relied on TANF funds for over 50 percent of their program budgets, while 7 percent relied on non-DOL federal grants for over 50 percent of their program budgets, 6 percent on federal DOL grants, 6 percent on state DOL grants, and 3 percent on other state grants.

3. What percentage of your total ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET is each of these?



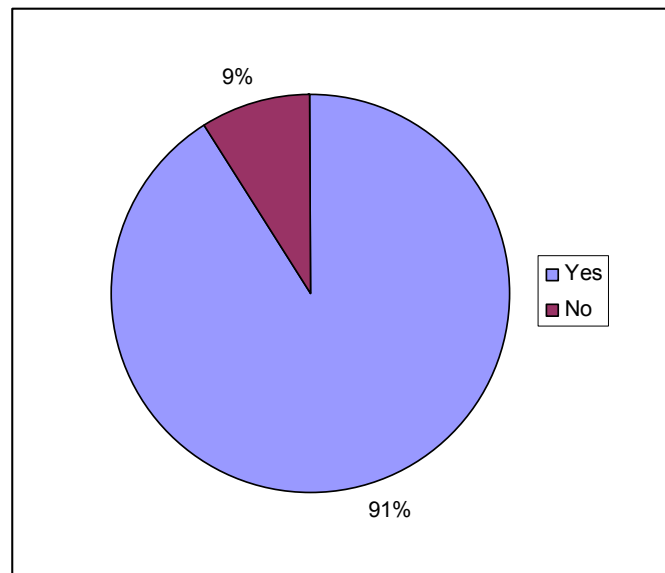
WIBs may receive a bit more supplemental funding for their administrative budgets. Thirty-eight percent (38%) of the WIBs indicated that WIA funds

constituted over 75 percent of their total administrative budgets, and another 19 percent indicated that WIA funds constituted between 51 and 75 percent of their administrative budgets, for a total of 57 percent of WIBs relying on WIA funds for over 50 percent of their administrative budgets. This compares to 67 percent of WIBs relying on WIA funds for over 50 percent of their program budgets.

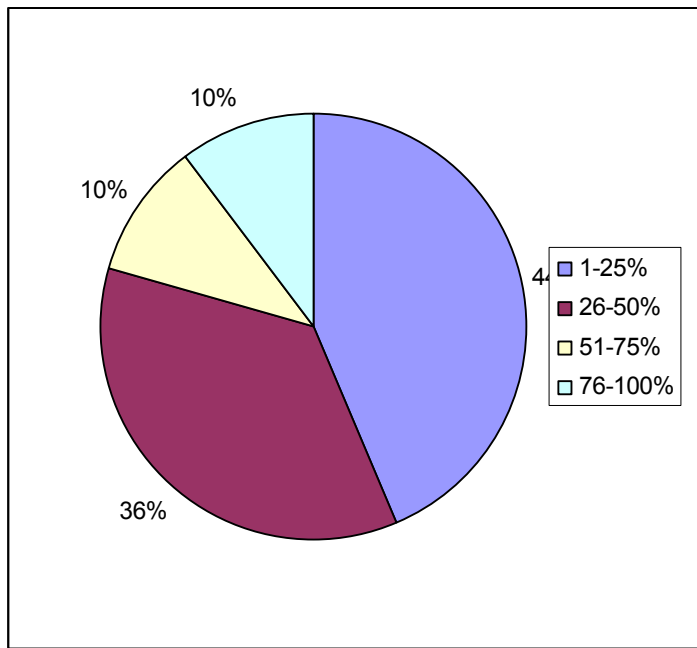
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Training Funds

1. Did you enroll individuals in multi-year training programs last year with American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA funds) that will need PY 2010-11 WIA training funds to cover their second year of training?

Over 91 percent of WIBs will be relying on PY 2010-11 WIA training funds to cover the second year of training for individuals they enrolled in multi-year training programs with ARRA funds last year. This means that the number of new individuals a WIB can support in training will not only decrease because of the loss of ARRA funds, but also because this year’s WIA funds will have to be spent to support ARRA-funded trainees who are in multi-year training programs.



2. What percentage of your PY 2010-11 WIA training funds do you expect to spend on individuals enrolled in training with ARRA funds last year?



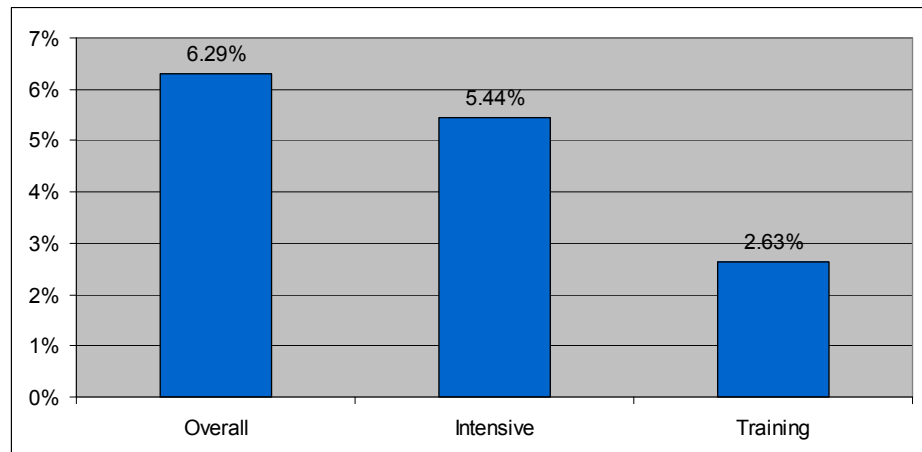
The amount of PY 2010-11 WIA training funds that will have to be devoted to individuals enrolled in training with ARRA funds last year varies significantly. Of those that answered yes to the above question, only 10 percent of WIBs expect to spend more than 75 percent of their WIA training funds on ARRA trainees, and another 10 percent expect to spend between 51 and 75 percent of their WIA training funds on ARRA trainees. At the lower end, 36 percent expect to spend between 26 and 50 percent of their WIA training funds on ARRA trainees, and 44

percent expect to spend between 1 and 25 percent.

Disability Services

1. What percentage of people with disabilities was served in the last program year with WIA adult dollars?

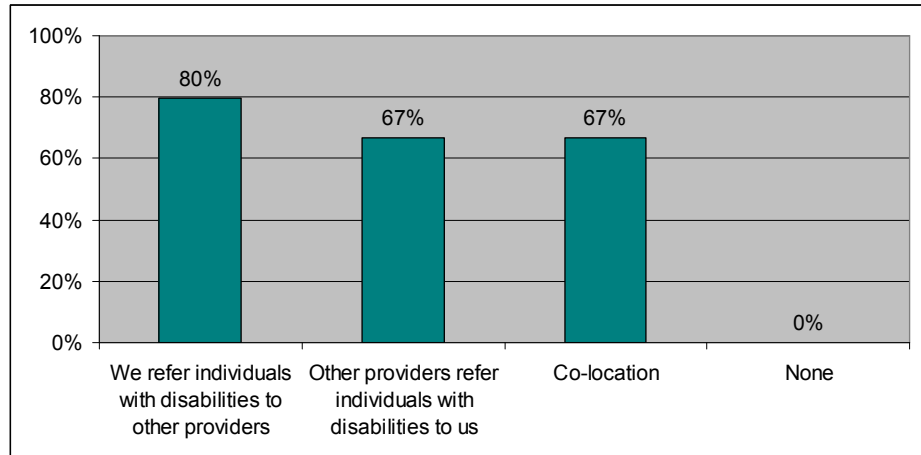
The survey asked the total number of individuals served with WIA adult dollars last program year, and the number of individuals with disabilities served with WIA adult dollars, in order to calculate the percentage of



individuals with disabilities served. The survey found that the percentage of individuals served with WIA adult dollars was 6 percent. This fell to 5 percent when calculating the percentage of individuals with disabilities that received intensive services, and to 3 percent for the percentage of individuals with disabilities that received training services.

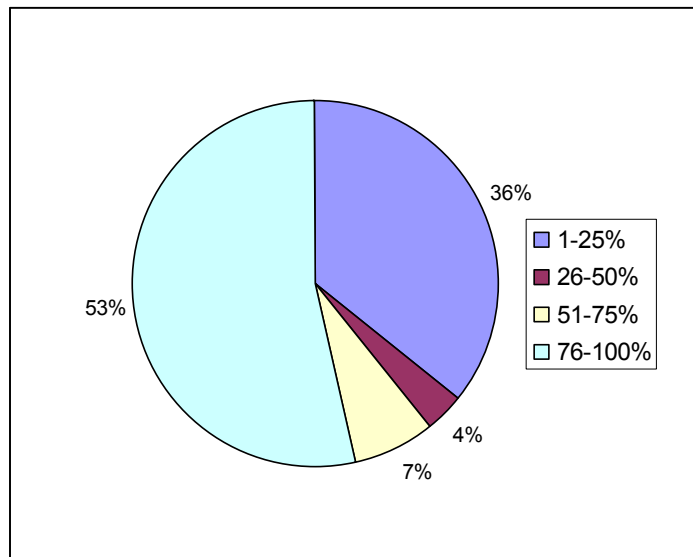
2. What is your relationship with service providers that assist individuals with disabilities (e.g. vocational rehabilitation, Goodwill, other community-based organizations)?

The percentage of individuals with disabilities served with WIA dollars tells only part of the story. Equally important is the access the WIBs provide to other programs serving individuals with disabilities. All WIBs had some relationship with service providers that assist individuals with disabilities. Almost 80 percent of WIB respondents refer individuals with disabilities to other programs. Sixty-seven percent (67%) receive referrals from other programs, and 67 percent are co-located with service providers that assist individuals with disabilities.



3. How frequently is there a disability service provider on-site?

For those WIBs with co-location, the amount of time a disability service provider is on-site varies. While 54 percent indicated that a disability provider is on-site more than 75 percent of the time, 36 percent indicated that the disability provider is on-site less than 26 percent of the time.



Special Programs

1. Are you involved in any regional projects?

Most states are involved in regional projects. Seventy-four percent (74%) of WIBs are involved in multi-WIB, single state projects, 24 percent are involved in multi-WIB, multi-state projects, and 5 percent are involved in multi-state projects. A complete list of these projects can be found on pages 14-16, while highlights of their comments are included below.

Some of the projects mentioned by the respondents focus on developing labor market information (LMI):

- We are involved in the DOL Region V ten-state Midwest Work and the Economy Innovation Initiative project, which extended the skills shed analysis to all midwestern communities and produced a comprehensive report.
- We used an interstate Regional Innovation Grant to develop an economic impact study with actionable strategic activities.

Other projects are sector specific:

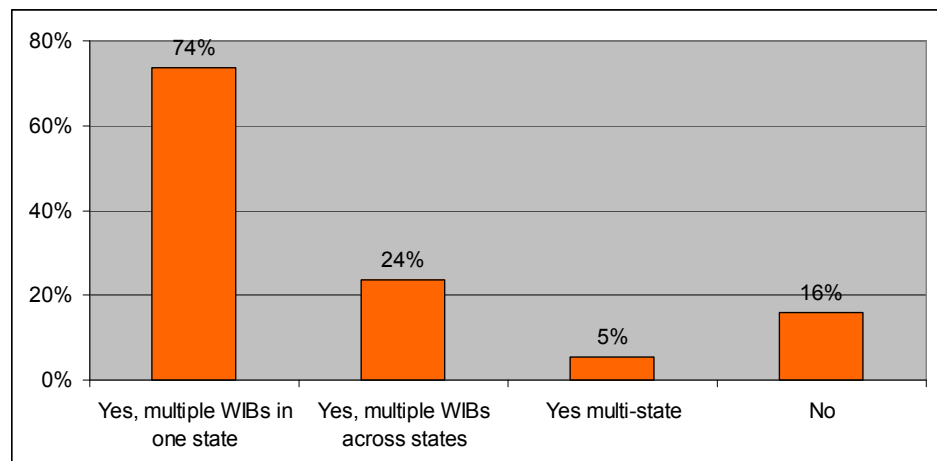
- The WIBs in southeastern Pennsylvania are partners in the Life Science Career Alliance Industry Partnership, which maintains and increases the strength of the life sciences in southeastern Pennsylvania by improving the regional life science workforce.
- We are part of a two-region project that will use an energy sector grant to provide training towards recognized credentials for incumbent workers and the unemployed.
- We are involved with other Connecticut boards in STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math), veterans, health care, green jobs, and manufacturing technology grants.
- All of the Kansas WIBs are collaborating to implement a state-wide energy sector training grant, and the WIB executive directors meet monthly.
- The Workforce Alliance of South Central Kansas is working with the Tulsa WIB to develop sector strategies to support employers in aircraft manufacturing.

Some projects seem tied to specific problems:

- We are working with two other WIBs around a large lay-off that economically impacted all three areas. We also meet with all 27 other Texas WIBs quarterly to look at services that impact all of us.

Still other projects bring the WIBs together for multiple initiatives:

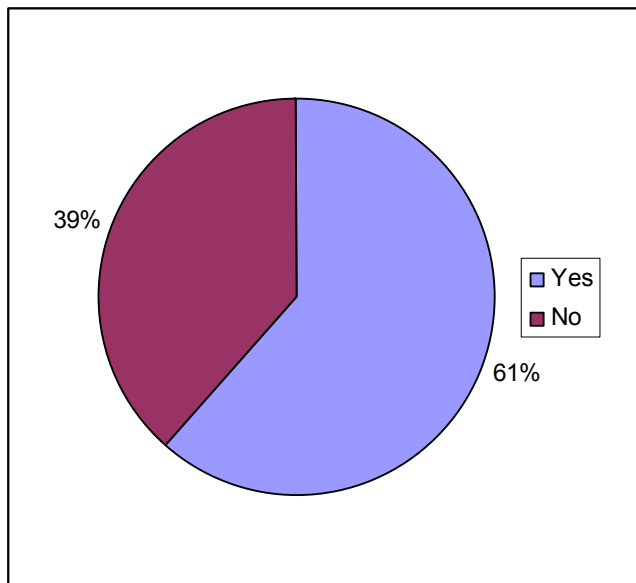
- Five rural workforce boards in west and north Texas, known as the Rural Workforce Network, have worked together for about eight years and have a common website, common policy manual, and a regional LMI analysis.
- TriadWorks, a collaboration of six workforce boards in North Carolina, has an MOU that focuses on increasing the level of communication and collaboration among the boards, and enhancing the quality and success of that communication and collaboration.



- The Competitive Workforce Alliance, a regional partnership of seven workforce boards covering a 16-county region in North and South Carolina, is focused on improving the region’s workforce and strengthen its economy. The Alliance offers labor market information to business and workers, provides access to career training and job placement services, and serves as the connection between employers and qualified workers (www.agreatworkforce.com).
- The workforce boards of metropolitan Chicago have been in a consortium for over nine years, and work on many different projects together, such as sector-based work, front-line staff training, board member training, website, youth projects, and reports.

2. Do you have formal agreements or other connections between your WIA youth and adult systems that enable you to provide integrated services for 18-21/24 year olds?

Sixty-two percent (62%) of responding WIBs have formal agreements between their WIA youth and adult systems to provide integrated services for 18-21/24 year olds. Many others



indicated that they were able to provide integrated services without formal agreements.

A complete list of the methods for providing integrated services can be found on page 16. Some of the methods mentioned by the respondents are:

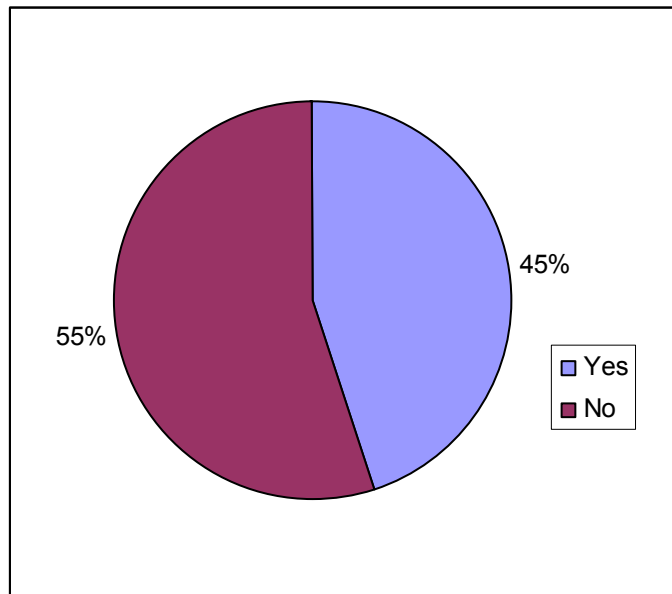
- We review each potential WIA participant that is eligible for both the youth and adult program to determine which system would be most beneficial, and then enroll the individual in that system. For the most part, the providers of WIA services in our region serve both youth and adults and coordinate

the most effective service strategies between the two systems.

- We move youth, based on needs, between youth and adult activities via staff referrals.
- We co-enroll to give out-of-school youth wrap-around services for success.
- We provide co-enrollment through our one-stop centers, based on eligibility and individual customer needs and goals.
- We contract with Urban League to provide intensive services, work experience, and placement for youth transitioning from the summer youth program to WIA adult services.
- We have a youth career center located within one of our one-stop centers. This allows constant communication and support for the young adult cohort based on each individual’s need.

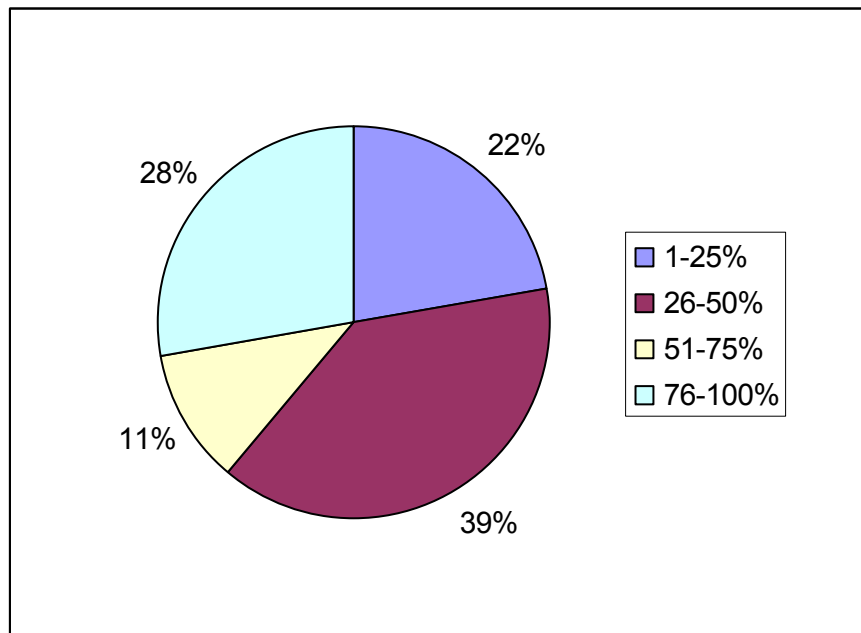
3. Do you track the number of individuals you help file for Pell Grants or other financial aid?

Only 45 percent of WIBs track the number of individuals they help file for Pell Grants or other financial aid.



4. What percentage of the individuals served in your one-stop centers received help filing for Pell Grants or other financial aid?

Among those that do track how many individuals they help file for financial aid, 61 percent help fewer than 50 percent of the individuals served in their one-stop centers. On the other hand, 28 percent provide help filing for financial aid to over 75 percent of those served in their one-stop centers.



Concluding Note

Anyone wishing more information on the survey results should contact Terri Lee Bergman, Project Manager, National Association of Workforce Boards, (202) 587-7900 x124, bergmant@nawb.org.

Methodological Note

The survey was very complicated and required WIBs to gather information on programming and services at the WIB and one-stop center levels, as well as financial and programmatic data. This complexity resulted in a low response rate. The survey was sent to 300 WIBs on June 30, 2010. By August 5, 2010, NAWB had received 48 responses, for a 16 percent response rate.

Appendix 1: “Other” Responses

Some of the questions asked on the survey allowed respondents to provide “other” responses to the questions. This appendix lists all of the “other” responses by question and the percentage of respondents that provided an “other” response.

One-Stop Centers

Question: What organizations are partners in your one-stop centers?	46 %
Upstate Homeless Coalition, Upstate Fatherhood Coalition, Kingdom Outreach.	
Adult Basic Education.	
Child care, offenders, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program - Employment and Training, Disability Program Navigator.	
Staffing firms.	
Trio, Adult Basic Education, American Indian Programs.	
Criminal Justice, 911, HIV, AAA, and Environmental.	
Ticket to Work, UC, Local Public Transportation.	
Economic Development.	
Workforce Investment Act.	
Child care information and referral along with actual child care center.	
Goodwill; Offenders Program.	
Adult Education.	
Literacy.	
Unemployment Insurance.	
SNAP.	
Note: Wagner-Peyser, TANF, and Trade Programs are provided in our service centers by our contractors...not by partners. We have literacy programs in some centers.	
Was not sure if meant are they partners, contractors, or funding source.	
Manpower, Inc.	
Local Government HR staff.	
Child care eligibility and referrals.	
WIA.	

Question: What percentage of the centers' INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS (rent, utilities, janitorial, public computers, printers, copiers, etc.) does each partner pay?	32 %
FSET, REA, UC, Work Certified Program.	
Adult Basic Education.	
Child care, offender, SNAP E&T, DPN.	
State Funded Programs.	
Child care, SNAP E&T, Project RIO.	
Unemployment Insurance.	
They all pay a fair share that is different in each center according to a state approved cost allocation plan based on space utilization.	
Basically the host agency provides the space at a little or no cost to partners.	
Unemployment Insurance.	
Chambers, Unions, Business Associations.	
Economic Development.	
SNAP.	
Manpower...est. 1% for a cubicle.	

Question: How important are the following issues in the MOUs (memorandum of understanding) that you develop with your one-stop partners?	7 %
What happens when the basis of the agreement changes over the year e.g. staffing drops from 4 to 3 causing others to pick up more of the fair share cost than they originally agreed to or budgeted for.	
All these funding streams are under the WIB.	
In Indiana, there are no regional MOUs. If there are MOUs, it is at the level of the Balance of State WIB, which reflects 91 of IN's 92 counties.	

Program and Administrative Funds

Question: What are your sources of PROGRAM AND ADMINISTRATIVE funds?	18 %
Fees for services.	
Enterprise Zone Vouchering.	
SNAP.	
Fee for Service.	
TAGAA.	
SNAP.	
Fee for service.	
Wagner Peyser.	

Question: What percentage of your total PROGRAM BUDGET is each of these?	12 %
Fees for services.	
Enterprise Zone Vouchering.	
Fee for Service.	
SNAP.	
Fee for service.	

Question: What percentage of your total ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET is each of these?	10 %
Fees for services.	
9.8% of all. Must be cost allocated.	
SNAP.	
Fee for service.	

Appendix 2: Brief Descriptions

Two of the questions asked on the survey allowed respondents to provide brief descriptions of their special programs. This appendix shows all of the brief descriptions by question and the percentage of respondents that provided the descriptions.

Special Programs

Question: Are you involved in any regional projects?	71 %
<p>There are 12 workforce investment areas in South Carolina. We collaborate with many workforce investment areas on specific grant requests as well as a collaboration with another WIB in providing a satellite one stop for the Greer community.</p>	
<p>STEM USDOL grant. Green Jobs Partnership. Hartford/Springfield Economic Partnership (multi across states - CT and MA).</p>	
<p>We are highly involved in many regional state projects depending on the sectors, collaboratives or grants we are working on. The WIB is currently working with sector projects in energy, renewable fuels, manufacturing, health care, WIRED grants and FastTrack grants, to name a few.</p> <p>In addition, we are involved in the Region DOL V ten state region Midwest Innovation Initiative Work & The Economy project that was funded by the US DOL in Years 2009-10, extending skills sheds analysis to all Midwestern communities resulting in a comprehensive report.</p>	
<p>Five rural workforce boards in West and North Texas known as the Rural Workforce Network have worked together for about 8 years. We have a common website, common policy manual, a regional LMI analysis and have received funding as a consortium for these projects and two current regional sector initiatives.</p>	
<p>The WIBs in Southeastern PA are partners to the Life Science Career Alliance Industry Partnership. It focuses on the workforce issues surrounding an industry critical to the economic growth of the greater Philadelphia region. The mission of the LSCA is to maintain and to increase the strength of the life sciences in Southeastern Pennsylvania by maintaining and improving the regional life science workforce.</p>	
<p>Regional innovation grant.</p>	
<p>We are working with two other WIB around a large lay off that economically impacted all three Board areas. We also meet with all 27 other Texas WIBs quarterly to look at services that impact all of us.</p>	
<p>TriadWorks is a collaboration of six Workforce Boards in the state of North Carolina. TriadWorks has a MOU that focuses on increasing the level of communication and collaboration among and between the Workforce Development Boards in the Piedmont Triad Region, and to enhance the quality and success of that communication and collaboration.</p>	
<p>Literacy Initiatives.</p>	
<p>Central California Workforce Collaborative is a 9 WIB organization in the San Joaquin Valley of California. We as a region and often as a sub-region to our collaboration have both Federal and State projects.</p>	
<p>Developed a regional collaborative of 5 Colleges/Universities; 6 Technology Centers; 2 Council of Governments; and 2 WIBs.</p>	
<p>We work with several other WIBS across our state on a variety of sectoral initiatives.</p>	
<p>Wisconsin has GROW regions. WE collaborate with another WIB (each serving a 6-county area) in South Central/Southwest Wisconsin.</p>	
<p>We al have a regional partnership with organizations in eastern Iowa and northwest Illinois.</p>	
<p>LWIA 1 partners with North Carolina and Virginia. LWIAs 2, 3, and 4. LWIA 5 partners with Georgia and Alabama called the Tri-State Alliance. LWIAs 8, 9, and 10. LWIA 10 partners with Northern Alabama, Huntsville WIRED. LWIAs 11, 12 and 13. LWIA 13 partners with Mississippi and Arkansas.</p>	

www.agreatworkforce.com.

Welcome to the website of the Competitive Workforce Alliance -- a regional partnership of Workforce Development/Investment Boards covering a 16-county region in North and South Carolina.

The Alliance realizes the economic impact of "regions" and has the ability to capitalize on the inherent strengths of each individual WDB/WIB and the diverse businesses in the region.

The goal of the Alliance is to build upon those strengths to have education and training programs that ensure that the local workforce can meet the vast potential of existing and future businesses that choose to operate in this robust economic region.

Dealing with employee layoffs, plant expansions, and other changes to the local economy are not new concepts for the seven organizations that focus on workforce development in the Charlotte region. In the midst of a changing economy, the Centralina, Charlotte-Mecklenburg, and Gaston Workforce Development Boards in North Carolina along with the Western Piedmont and Region C Workforce Development Boards have joined forces with the Catawba Regional and the Pee Dee Workforce Investment Boards from South Carolina and the Charlotte Regional Partnership to create the Competitive Workforce Alliance.

The goal of the Alliance is to take a regional snapshot of workforce development in Charlotte region and create a competitive edge to ensure that there is a plan in place that helps workers become the drivers of our future economy. The Alliance currently serves Alexander, Anson, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cleveland, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Rowan, Stanly, and Union counties in North Carolina and Chester, Chesterfield, Lancaster, and York in South Carolina.

The foundation of the Alliance's collaborative effort is North Carolina's JobLink Career Centers (known as One-Stop Career Centers in South Carolina), whose goal is to improve the region's workforce and strengthen the state's economy by offering labor market information to business and workers, providing access to career training and job placement services, and serving as the connection between employers and qualified workers.

The Competitive Workforce Alliance is the workforce network for the greater Charlotte Region. Together, the Alliance members are driving solutions to workforce and business issues in the region. Mirroring the Charlotte Regional Partnership's 16 counties, Alliance members saw the value in speaking as one workforce voice for the entire economic development region. This unique alliance provides resources, training, and business services through a network of JobLink/One-Stop Career Centers. Local Boards are encouraged to preserve and promote their own unique services and relationships in their counties.

Regional Innovation Grant Interstate resulting in Economic Impact Study with actionable strategic activities.

An Energy Sector grant providing training to a recognized credential for incumbent workers (we hope) as well as some who are unemployed. Will involve 2 regions.

Bi-state initiative involving 4+ WIBs...now in the 1st days after the conclusion of a WIRED grant (And it was a good project!). We need to keep our momentum and build on what we grew through the 3 years of WIRED65. I have some fine colleagues working in the real regional economy which is in 2 states, centering on the Ohio River and Interstate 65.

Recently part of a Statewide DOL healthcare training grant which was awarded. This is a multi-community college and WIB project.

Involved with other CT Boards in STEM, Vets, Health Care, Green Jobs and Manufacturing Tech Grants.

The Workforce Boards of Metropolitan Chicago have been a consortium for over 9 years. We work on many different project together: sector based work, front line staff training, board member training, website, youth projects, reports, etc.

DOL Energy Grant: we are in two consortiums- Solar and Environmental.

Our WIB is regional.

We work closely with other Regions around the state based on demand and similar business and/or needs. We also lead a training for Business Solutions Professional Certification that is taught across the State for Workforce development, economic development and education partners.

<p>The Workforce Alliance of South Central Kansas works closely with all of the LWIBs in Kansas, specifically we have just completed a WIRED grant in partnership with WorkforceOne (the Western Kansas LWIB), all the Kansas LWIBs are collaborating to implement a state wide energy sector training grant, and the LWIB executive directors meet monthly.</p> <p>The Workforce Alliance is also working with the Tulsa LWIB to develop sector strategies to support employers in aircraft manufacturing.</p>
Working with 7 counties with in state new regional approach. State now divided into 10 regions.
Regional Economic Development Organization; WIRED Grant; Consortium of Regional Workforce Board.
Work Ready Regional Awareness Program of BioScience Program in collaboration with Technical Colleges (CBJT) Grant. Includes curriculum development for middle and high school as well as at technical college level. Includes development of industry sector group as well.

<p>Question: Do you have formal agreements or other connections between your WIA youth and adult systems that enable you to provide integrated services for 18-21/24 year olds?</p>	56%
We move youth, based on needs, between youth and adult activities via referrals between staff.	
Absolutely, we co-enroll to give out of school youth wrap around services for success.	
Same provider for year-round youth and adult services; also operator of one-stop system.	
Provider is co-located.	
We have agreements with the University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso Community College, Centro de the Salud Familiar La Fe, Presidio ISD, Aloine ISD, Sul Ross State Univesity, Culberson ISD, and the Rio Grande Council of Governments. We also work together with agencies like DARS and ISDs from El Paso area, but there are no formal agreements or MOU. Agreement with these entities enhances the delivery of comprehensive services in areas of education, training and employment.	
We only have one contractor for all WIB one stop services. Our training is done by other training vendors.	
Youth Services are identified as e-Link services. These services in e-Link are focused on the support of youth but with the older population the youth transition from youth to adult services utilizing the JobLink.	
Contract with Urban League to provide intensive services, work experience and placement for youth transitioning from Summer Youth Program to WIA Adult Services.	
Contractual.	
We have a youth career center located within one of our One Stop Centers. This allows for constant communication and support for the young adult cohort at whatever level is needed by each customer.	
Each potential WIA participant's age that falls within the dual age eligibility requirements for our Youth and Adult systems are reviewed. Once a determination is made with regards to the most beneficial system for the Participant they are then enrolled in that system. For the most part in our region, the Providers of WIA Services serve both Youth and Adults and coordinate the most effective service strategies between the two systems.	
We have a waiver from USDOL to deliver 3 of the Youth elements at the LWIA Administrative Entity, so partnering between Youth providers and WIA entities occurs statewide.	
Coordination of WIA service providers in local JobLink Career Centers.	
We operate both programs and staff is located in same office.	
One-Stop co-enrollment, based on eligibility and individual customer needs/goals.	
No need for agreement as it is our practice within O-S Centers.	
We will co enroll if necessary. The decision is based upon funding available at any point in time.	
We operate both systems so it is already seamless.	
We assure coordination without the necessity of a formal agreement.	
Utilization of co-enrollment activities to reduce financial impact on either program.	
Seamless since Board is Service Provider for both.	
Have plan approval for ITA for Out of School Youth	