



President Barack Obama signed the bi-partisan Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) into law on July 22, 2014. WIOA is designed to help job seekers access employment, education, training, and support services to succeed in the labor market, as well as to match employers with the skilled workers they need to compete in the global economy.







WIOA has five titles. The five titles authorize legislation for core programs in the workforce development system.

Click each title for a brief summary.



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WIOA has five titles. The five titles authorize legislation for core programs in the workforce development system.

Click each title for a brief cummary

#### Title I – Workforce Development Activities:

Authorizes the delivery of workforce services to youth, adults, and dislocated workers at the state and local level, and requires workforce development boards to set strategy and govern WIOA activities.

Title V: General Provisions

le IV:

the Rehabilitation

Act of 1973

ments to

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Workforce **Activities** 

> Title III: Amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act

Title II: Adult

**Education and** 

Literacy

Title I: **Development** 

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WIOA has five titles authorize legislation the workforce deven

Click each title for a

Title II – Adult Education and Literacy:

Authorizes funding for adult education and literacy activities in local areas.

Title II: Adult **Education and** Literacy Title I: Workforce **Development Activities** Title III: Amendments to the Wagner-**Peyser Act** 

Title IV:
Amendments to
the Rehabilitation
Act of 1973

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WIOA has five titles. The five titles authorize legislation for core programs in the workforce development system.

Click each title for a brief summary.

Title V: General Provisions

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Title I:
Workforce
Development
Activities

Title III: Amendments to the Wagner-

Peyser Act

Title II: Adult

**Education and** 

Literacy

Title III – Amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act:

Requires the employment service (typically a state function) to be co-located in local one-stop centers.

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WIOA has five titles. The five titles authorize legislation for core programs in the workforce development system.

Click each

Title IV – Amendments to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973:

Authorizes funding for vocational rehabilitation services and defines those services.

Title V: General Provisions

Title I:
Workforce
Development
Activities

Amendments to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 Title III: Amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act

Title II: Adult

**Education and** 

Literacy

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authorize logiclation for core programs in

the workf

#### Title V - General Provisions:

Click each

Includes provisions that apply to all the titles, such as "buying American," reducing reporting burdens, and reporting. General
Provisions

Title I:
Workforce
Development
Activities

Title IV:
Amendments to
the Rehabilitation
Act of 1973

Title III:
Amendments to
the WagnerPeyser Act

Title II: Adult

**Education and** 

Literacy

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The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) was created to provide states and local areas with the flexibility to collaborate across systems, and collectively respond to economic and labor market challenges at the regional and local levels.

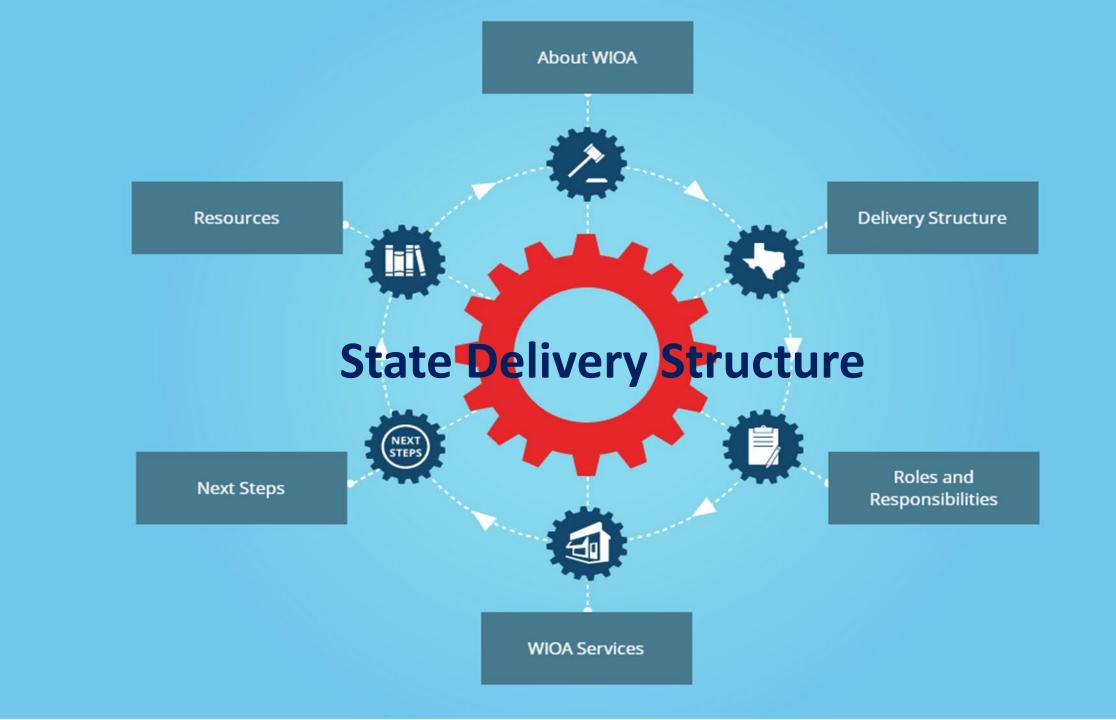




WIOA is designed to align the workforce investment, education, and economic development systems, and to engage business executives, those representing workers, and other informed leaders in crafting a coordinated and high-impact strategy to address the employment and skills needs of current employees, job seekers, and employers.



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Governors are responsible for administering WIOA at the state level, and for allocating federal funding to the local areas. They appoint state workforce boards, and the workforce boards set policies on their behalf.





## State Delivery Structure

The state workforce board needs to include representatives from each chamber of the legislature, the private sector, and local governments. The policies that the board sets impact local delivery, as well as the state's discretionary workforce development investments.

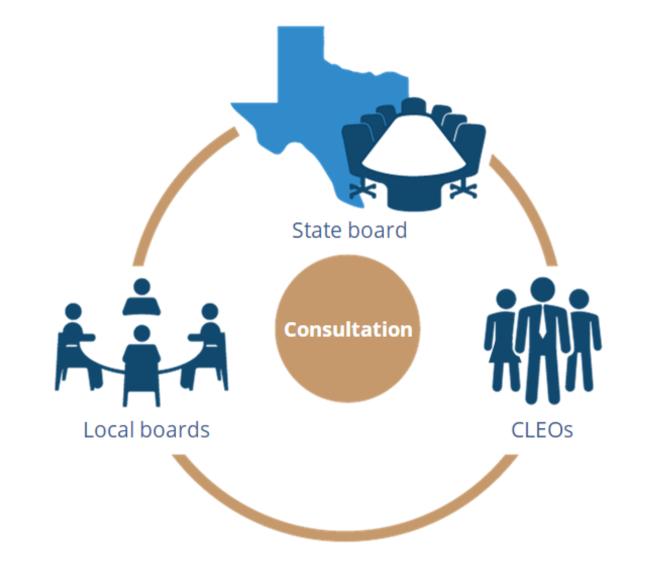








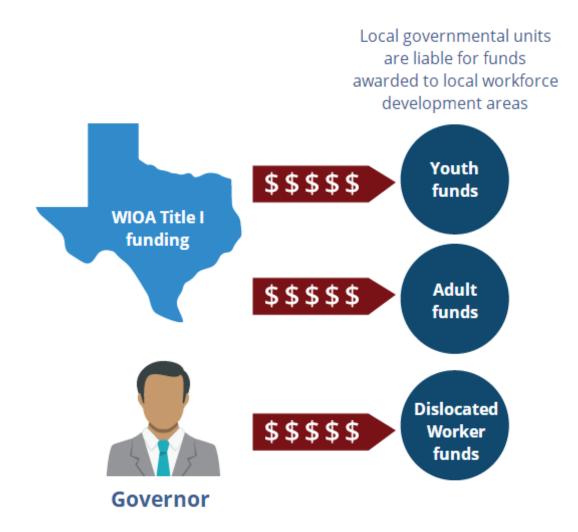
The state board is required to consult with the chief local elected officials (CLEOs) and local boards about decisions that affect local workforce areas. However, there is no requirement for the state to act on this input.







Local areas receive WIOA Title I funding from the state. The chief local elected official (CLEO) is the grant recipient for the funds awarded to the local workforce development area and is liable for those funds.



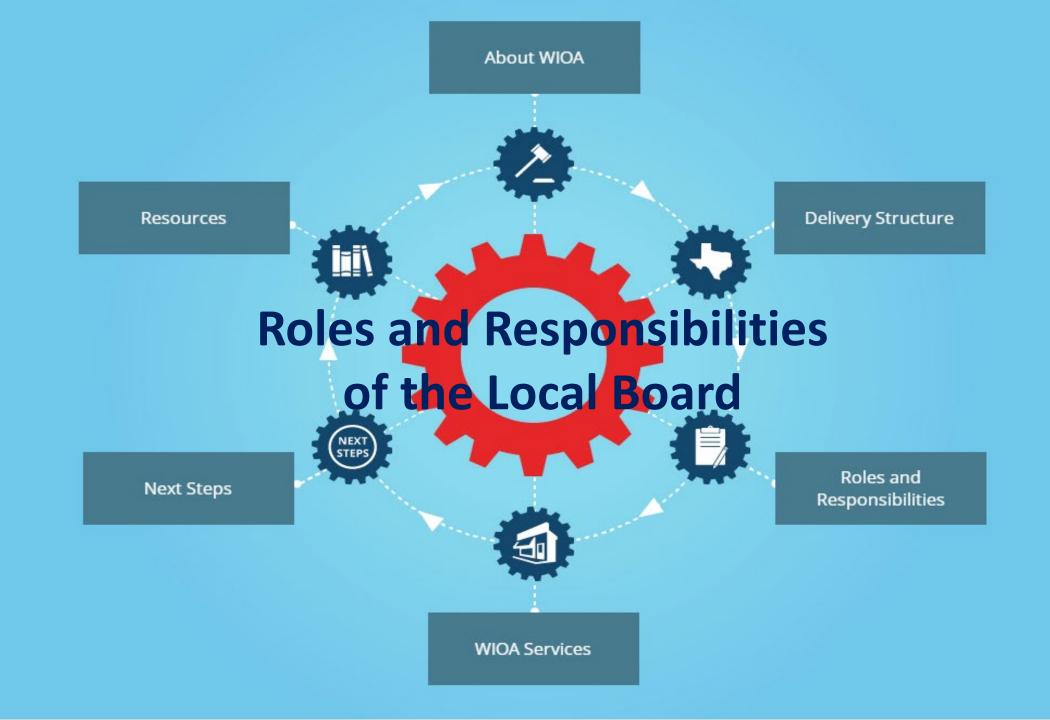


### Local Delivery Structure

Within a local area, the CLEO will appoint a local workforce board. In partnership with the CLEO, the local board oversees the administration of workforce development services and provides strategic direction for workforce development programs.

The roles and responsibilities of the CLEO and the local workforce development board are explored in greater detail in the **Roles and Responsibilities** section of this course.







The chief local elected official (CLEO) appoints the local workforce board and establishes the by-laws that govern it. Once appointed, the local workforce board works in partnership with the CLEO to provide strategic direction for workforce development programs in the local area.







The CLEO needs to follow some basic requirements when appointing board members. Please note that states have the discretion to further define (or add to) WIOA requirements, which are typically communicated to local areas through the state board director.

Select each local board member to learn more.



Private Sector



Labor



Adult Education & Literacy



Higher Education



Economic and Community Development



State Employment Service



Vocational Rehabilitation



Optional Members

The CLFO peods to follow some basis requirements when appointing board members. Please n

The majority of members must come from the private sector. Private sector nominations come from local business organizations or business trade associations. The local workforce board will elect a chair from among the private sector members.



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Private Sector



Labor



Adult Education & Literacy



Higher Education



Economic and Community Development



State Employment Service



Vocational Rehabilitation



Optional Members





The ( note typic Three members of organized labor. Two members from labor organizations and one training director or union member from a joint labor-management or union-affiliated registered apprenticeship program.

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Seled

Organized labor also must comprise 20% of the entire board membership. Representatives of labor or community-based organizations can be used to meet the 20% threshold.



Private Sector



Labor



Adult Education & Literacy



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Optional Members





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typica

Select

One provider administering adult education and literacy and serving as a core one-stop partner. If there is more than one provider locally, the providers nominate the member.



Private Sector



Labor



Adult Education & Literacy



Higher Education



Economic and Community Development



State Employment Service



Vocational Rehabilitation



Optional Members



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note that typically

One higher education representative. This should be a representative from a postsecondary institution that delivers workforce development programs, such as a community college.

Select e



Private Sector



Labor



Adult Education & Literacy



Higher Education



Economic and Community Development



State Employment Service



Vocational Rehabilitation



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Optional Members





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Select each local board me

### One member from an economic and/or community development entity.



Private Sector



Labor



Adult Education & Literacy



Higher Education



Development

Economic and Community



State Employment Service



Vocational Rehabilitation



Optional Members





The CLEO needs to follow some basic requirements when appointing board members. Please note that states have the discretion to further define (or add to) WIOA requirements, which are

typically

Select e

One member from the state employment service office (responsible for Wagner-Peyser) and serving as a core one-stop partner.



Private Sector



Labor



Adult Education & Literacy



Higher Education



Economic and Community Development



State Employment Service



Vocational Rehabilitation



Optional Members

The CLEO needs to follow some basic requirements when appointing board members. Please note that states have the discretion to further define (or add to) WIOA requirements, which are typically communicated to local areas through the state board director.

Select e

One member from vocational rehabilitation and serving as a core one-stop partner.



Private Sector



Labor



Adult Education & Literacy



Higher Education



Economic and Community Development



State Employment Service



Vocational Rehabilitation



Optional Members





The CLEO needs note that states typically commu Optional members, including:

- Representatives from entities administering education and training activities,
- · Governmental and economic and community development entities,
- Philanthropic organizations,
- Other individuals the CLEO deems appropriate.

Select each loca



Private Sector



Labor



Adult Education & Literacy



Higher Education



Economic and Community Development



State Employment Service



Vocational Rehabilitation



Optional Members





# Together, CLEOs and the local workforce board are responsible for:

- 1. Commenting on the state plan
- 2. Developing the local four-year plan
- 3. Conducting regional planning
- 4. Setting policy for the local area
- 5. Developing the local board budget
- 6. Approving non-mandatory one-stop partners
- 7. Working with the governor during a disaster
- 8. Providing oversight
- 9. Negotiating performance measures
- 10. Appealing a governor's decision to reorganize

**Note:** A printable list of **CLEO and Local Board Responsibilities** is provided in the resources section.





Local and regional planning are key responsibilities that warrant further discussion. The CLEO and the local workforce board work in partnership to develop and submit a comprehensive four-year plan to the governor.

The local four-year plan must:

- Be consistent with the state plan
- Identify and describe:
  - Policies
  - Procedures
  - Planned local activities





Local boards are expected to begin their plans with a strategic vision and goals targeted at preparing an educated and skilled workforce.

CLEOs can use this opportunity to make sure that **their** vision and goals are reflected in and supported by the local plan.



**Note:** For more information on the required elements of the local plan, refer to **Local Plan Required Elements** in the resources section.

Within a state, regions are defined by the governor. They can be defined based on labor market areas, regional economic development areas, or other factors. The CLEOs and local workforce boards within a region must work together to develop a regional plan.

Regional planning gives CLEOs and local workforce boards an opportunity to collectively develop strategies to address labor market challenges that transcend local boundaries.

**Note:** For more information on the required elements of the regional plan, refer to **Regional Plan Required Elements** in the resources section.



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# The local workforce board is also responsible for the following functions:

- Electing a chair
- Engaging employers
- Convening stakeholders
- Creating standing committees
- Analyzing economic conditions
- Entering into memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with the one-stop partners and other system partners
- Leading efforts to develop and implement career pathways
- Helping the governor with state-wide labor market information
- Identifying and promoting strategies and initiatives to meet employer, worker, and job seeker needs

