

ATTACHMENT 1 – WIOA LOCAL BOARDS POLICY

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS (Most relevant to Boards). Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, 29 U.S.C. 3101 et.seq.

(1) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The term “administrative costs” means expenditures incurred by State boards and local boards, direct recipients (including State grant recipients under subtitle B of title I and recipients of awards under subtitles C and D of title I), local grant recipients, local fiscal agents or local grant subrecipients, and one-stop operators in the performance of administrative functions and in carrying out activities under title I that are not related to the direct provision of workforce investment services (including services to participants and employers). Such costs include both personnel and nonpersonnel costs and both direct and indirect costs.

(9) CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL.—The term “chief elected official” means—

(A) the chief elected executive officer of a unit of general local government in a local area; and

(B) in a case in which a local area includes more than 1 unit of general local government, the individuals designated under the agreement described in section 107(c)(1)(B).

(12) CORE PROGRAM.—The term “core programs” means a program authorized under a core program provision.

(13) CORE PROGRAM PROVISION.—The term “core program provision” means—

(A) chapters 2 and 3 of subtitle B of title I (relating to youth workforce investment activities and adult and dislocated worker employment and training activities);

(B) title II (relating to adult education and literacy activities);

(C) sections 1 through 13 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 49 et seq.) (relating to employment services); and

(D) title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 720 et seq.), other than section 112 or part C of that title (29 U.S.C. 732, 741) (relating to vocational rehabilitation services).

(14) CUSTOMIZED TRAINING.—The term “customized training” means training—

(A) that is designed to meet the specific requirements of an employer (including a group of employers);

(B) that is conducted with a commitment by the employer to employ an individual upon successful completion of the training; and

(C) for which the employer pays—

(i) a significant portion of the cost of training, as determined by the local board involved, taking into account the size of the employer and such other factors as the local board determines to be appropriate, which may include the number of employees participating in training, wage and benefit levels of those employees (at present and anticipated upon completion of the training), relation of the training to the competitiveness of a participant, and other employer-provided training and advancement opportunities; and

(ii) in the case of customized training (as defined in subparagraphs (A) and (B)) involving an employer located in multiple local areas in the State, a significant portion of the cost of the training, as determined by the Governor of the State, taking into account the size of the employer and such other factors as the Governor determines to be appropriate.

(23) IN-DEMAND INDUSTRY SECTOR OR OCCUPATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “in-demand industry sector or occupation” means—

(i) an industry sector that has a substantial current or potential impact (including through jobs that lead to economic self-sufficiency and opportunities for advancement) on the State, regional, or local economy, as appropriate, and that contributes to the growth or stability of other supporting businesses, or the growth of other industry sectors; or

(ii) an occupation that currently has or is projected to have a number of positions (including positions that lead to economic self-sufficiency and opportunities for advancement) in an industry sector so as to have a significant impact on the State, regional, or local economy, as appropriate.

(B) DETERMINATION.—The determination of whether an industry sector or occupation is in-demand under this paragraph shall be made by the State board or local board, as appropriate, using State and regional business and labor market projections, including the use of labor market information.

(26) INDUSTRY OR SECTOR PARTNERSHIP.—The term “industry or sector partnership” means a workforce collaborative, convened by or acting in partnership with a State board or local board, that—

(A) organizes key stakeholders in an industry cluster into a working group that focuses on the shared goals and human resources needs of the industry cluster and that includes, at the appropriate stage of development of the partnership—

(i) representatives of multiple businesses or other employers in the industry cluster, including small and medium-sized employers when practicable;

(ii) 1 or more representatives of a recognized State labor organization or central labor council, or another labor representative, as appropriate; and

(iii) 1 or more representatives of an institution

of higher education with, or another provider of, education or training programs that support the industry cluster; and

(B) may include representatives of—

- (i) State or local government;
- (ii) State or local economic development agencies;
- (iii) State boards or local boards, as appropriate;
- (iv) a State workforce agency or other entity providing employment services;
- (v) other State or local agencies;
- (vi) business or trade associations;
- (vii) economic development organizations;
- (viii) nonprofit organizations, community-based organizations, or intermediaries;
- (ix) philanthropic organizations;
- (x) industry associations; and
- (xi) other organizations, as determined to be necessary by the members comprising the industry or sector partnership.

(33) LOCAL BOARD.—The term “local board” means a local workforce development board established under section 107, subject to section 107(c)(4)(B)(i).

42) ONE-STOP PARTNER.—The term “one-stop partner” means—

- (A) an entity described in section 121(b)(1); and
- (B) an entity described in section 121(b)(2) that is participating, with the approval of the local board and chief elected official, in the operation of a one-stop delivery system.

(47) PAY-FOR-PERFORMANCE CONTRACT STRATEGY.—The term “pay-for-performance contract strategy” means a procurement strategy that uses pay-for-performance contracts in the provision of training services described in section 134(c)(3) or activities described in section 129(c)(2), and includes—

- (A) contracts, each of which shall specify a fixed amount that will be paid to an eligible service provider (which may include a local or national community-based organization or intermediary, community college, or other training provider, that is eligible under section 122 or 123, as appropriate) based on the achievement of specified levels of performance on the primary indicators of performance described in section 116(b)(2)(A) for target populations as identified by the local board (including individuals with barriers to employment), within a defined timetable, and which may provide for bonus payments to such service provider to expand capacity to provide effective training;
- (B) a strategy for independently validating the achievement of the performance described in subparagraph (A); and
- (C) a description of how the State or local area will reallocate funds not paid to a provider because the achievement of the performance described in subparagraph (A)

did not occur, for further activities related to such a procurement strategy, subject to section 189(g)(4).

(67) WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM.—The term “workforce development system” means a system that makes available the core programs, the other one-stop partner programs, and any other programs providing employment and training services as identified by a State board or local board.