Understanding Changes Regarding Youth Services
Part 3 of 4-Part Series on WIOA

LEAD Center WIOA Webinar Series
June 24, 2015
TODAY’S SPEAKERS

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TODAY’S SPEAKERS

Jennifer Kemp
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U.S. Department of Labor
TODAY’S SPEAKERS, CONTINUED

Larry Eisenstadt
Youth Program Coordinator
Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development

Alyssa Klein
Transition Specialist, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development
The National Center on Leadership for the Employment and Economic Advancement of People with Disabilities (LEAD) is a collaborative of disability, workforce and economic empowerment organizations led by National Disability Institute with funding from the U.S. Department of Labor’s Office of Disability Employment Policy, Grant No. #OD-23863-12-75-4-11.

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WELCOME

Christopher Button, Ph.D.
Supervisor, Workforce Systems Policy
US Department of Labor
Office of Disability Employment Policy
LEAD CENTER MISSION

To advance sustainable individual and systems level change that results in improved, competitive integrated employment and economic self-sufficiency outcomes for individuals across the spectrum of disability.

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AGENDA

- Review webinar outcomes
- Key Changes for Youth Services in WIOA
- ETA Activities and Timelines for Youth Services in WIOA
- Serving Youth with Disabilities Well Under WIOA
- Discussion with Minnesota Collaborators
- Questions & Answers
- Upcoming Webinars
WEBINAR OUTCOMES

Attendees will learn about:

- WIOA Youth Services from a disability perspective
- Promising strategies in cross-system collaboration
- Promising strategies to design and implement inclusive youth services
Michael Morris
Co-Chair Policy Team, LEAD Center
Executive Director, National Disability Institute
mmorris@ndi-inc.org
WIOA YOUTH SERVICES: 11 THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW (1/11)

- Funds are targeted for both in and out of school youth to assist in educational and career development. At least 75 percent of funds must be used for out of school youth up to age 24.
To be eligible for out of school youth services, you must be:

- Age 16 to 24,
- Not attending school, and
- Individual with a disability or other qualifying condition (homeless, offender, foster child, etc.).
To be eligible for in school youth services, you must be:

- Age 14 to 21,
- Low income, or
- Individual with a disability or other qualifying conditions.
WIOA YOUTH SERVICES: 11 THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW (4/11)

- WIOA Youth Services include:
  - Tutoring and skills training
  - Alternative secondary school offerings
  - Paid and unpaid work experience
  - Occupational skills training
  - Leadership development activities
  - Supportive services
  - Adult mentoring

- Follow up services
- Counseling
- Education and training for specific occupation
- Financial literacy
- Entrepreneurial skills training
- Labor market information
- Post-secondary preparation and transition activities
Provision of specific program services will be determined on an individualized basis with an objective assessment of needs and identification of career pathway strategies.
WIOA YOUTH SERVICES: 11 THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW
(6/11)
► At least 20 percent of local youth formula funds must be used for work experiences including internships, job shadowing, and summer and year round employment.
WIOA YOUTH SERVICES: 11 THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW (7/11)

- WIOA requires that 15 percent of VR funding must be used for transition services including work-based learning experiences. VR, schools, and local workforce development programs should collaborate in providing specific transition activities.
Youth core indicators of performance focus on specific outcomes for participants:

- Achievement of recognized post-secondary credential, high school diploma or employment
- Median earnings in unsubsidized employment
- Percentage of participants who are in education or training activities or in unsubsidized employment during second and fourth quarter after exit.
Local WDBs may designate a Youth Standing Committee to assist with planning and implementation guidance that involves community based groups with record of success in serving eligible youth.
State and local plans must describe how access to services will be expanded, particularly for eligible youth with barriers to employment including youth with disabilities.
WIOA YOUTH SERVICES: 11 THINGS YOU NEED TO KNOW (11/11)

- Limits conditions of subminimum wage work for individuals 24 or younger only upon completion of each of the following actions:
  - Has received pre-employment transition services;
  - Has applied for and been rejected by VR as ineligible for services;
  - Has been provided career counseling and information and referrals to other public programs that allow the experience of competitive, integrated employment; and
  - Has been working toward an employment outcome for a reasonable period of time without success.
For those already receiving subminimum wage, there must be:

- Reassessment every six months
- Requirement to provide work readiness and job training services
- Prohibition of schools from subcontracting with subminimum wage providers
The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act
WIOA Background

○ Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act signed by President, July 2014
○ Reaffirms ongoing role of American Job Centers.
○ Promotes program coordination and alignment of key employment, education, and training programs at the Federal, State, local, and regional levels.
○ Builds on proven practices such as sector strategies, career pathways, regional economic approaches, work-based training.
WIOA Vision

- Needs of business and workers drive workforce solutions.
- One-Stop Centers provide excellent customer service and focus on continuous improvement.
- The workforce system supports strong regional economies and plays an active role in community and workforce development.
WIOA outlines a broader youth vision that supports an integrated service delivery system and gives a framework through which states and local areas can leverage other Federal, State, Local, and philanthropic resources to support in-school and out-of-school youth.
American Job Center (AJC) Network

- Services are delivered via a national network of one-stop centers (AJCs) and local youth service providers.
- States designate local workforce areas.
- Each local area must have one comprehensive one-stop that provides access to required partners’ services.
- Local areas may have affiliate one-stop centers with any subset of partners.
- State and Local Workforce Development Boards, appointed by chief elected officials, set policy and implement the AJC network.
Standing Youth Committee

- Local areas are encouraged to designate a Standing Youth Committee
- To contribute a critical youth voice and perspective
- It may include an existing Youth Council
Required Partners

- Title I Adult, Dislocated Worker, Youth
- Wagner-Peyser Employment Services
- Adult Education and Literacy
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- Career and Technical Education (Perkins Act)
- Community Services Block Grant
- Indian and Native American Programs
- HUD Employment and Training Programs
- Job Corps
- Local Veterans’ Employment Representative, and Disabled Veterans’ Outreach Programs
Required Partners, cont.

- National Farmworker Jobs Program
- Second Chance Act (Reintegration of Ex-offenders)
- Senior Community Service Employment Program
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
- Trade Adjustment Assistance Programs
- Unemployment Compensation Programs
- YouthBuild
Optional Partners

- Social Security employment and training programs, e.g. Ticket to Work
- National and Community Service Act programs
- Small Business Administration employment and training programs
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Employment and Training programs
- Vocational Rehabilitation Client Assistance Program
- Other federal, state, local employment, education, training programs
Priority on OSY

- At least **75%** of local Youth formula funds must be spent on out-of-school youth.
  
  - School dropout; within age of compulsory attendance but has not attended for at least the most recent complete school year calendar quarter; holds a secondary school diploma or recognized equivalent and is low-income and is basic skills deficient or an English language learner; subject to the juvenile or adult justice system; homeless, runaway, in foster care or aged out of the foster care system, eligible for assistance under Section 477, Social Security Act, or in out-of-home placement; pregnant or parenting; an individual with a disability; low income person who requires additional assistance to enter or complete an educational program or to secure and hold employment.
In School Youth

- In-school youth must be aged 14-21, attending school, low income, and meet one or more additional conditions, which could include:
  - Basic skills deficient; English language learner; an offender; homeless, runaway, in foster care or aged out of the foster care system; pregnant or parenting; an individual with a disability; person who requires additional assistance to enter or complete an educational program or to secure and hold employment
Priority on Work Experience

○ At least 20% of local Youth formula funds must be used for work experience including:
  ● Summer and year-round employment opportunities
  ● Pre-apprenticeship
  ● Internships and job shadowing
  ● On-the-job training

○ Administrative costs not subject to the 20% requirement

○ State and local areas must track funds spent on work experience beginning with PY 2015 funds. DOL will provide additional guidance on the types of expenditures that count toward the work experience expenditure requirement.
New Youth Program Elements

Five New Elements (total of 14 program elements)

- Financial literacy
- Entrepreneurial skills training
- Services that provide labor market and employment information in the local area
- Activities that help youth transition to postsecondary education and training
- Education offered concurrently with and in the same context as workforce preparation activities and training for a specific occupation or occupational cluster
○ Fact Sheets will be developed to address WIOA implementation topics and help board members and stakeholders better understand the law’s opportunities and provisions.

○ Labor, Education and Health and Human Services continue to gather stakeholder input for guidance development and to address technical assistance needs for WIOA implementation.

○ Technical assistance tools and resources are being considered, such as webinars, regional events, and conferences.
Other resources

- Department of Labor’s WIOA Resource Page: http://www.doleta.gov/wioa/
- The Department of Education's Rehabilitation Services Administration - WIOA Resource Page: http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers/rsa/wioa-reauthorization.html
SERVING YOUTH WITH DISABILITIES WELL UNDER WIOA

Rhonda Basha, J.D.
Supervisor, Youth Team
Office of Disability Employment Policy
U.S. Department of Labor
If you are serving Out of School or Disconnected Youth You are Serving Youth with Disabilities!!

- Swd drop out at 2X rates of peers w/o disabilities. Students with ED have worst outcomes.
- Arrest rates are relatively high for SWD who drop out. Between 28 percent and 43 percent of detained and incarcerated youthful offenders have an identified special education disability, a majority being learning disabilities.
Youth in Care have Many and Multiple Health and Behavioral Health Care Needs

Of youth who enter the child welfare system:

• Almost 90% have some health problem or need
• 55% have two or more chronic health care conditions
• Almost 25% have three or more chronic health care conditions
• 30-60% have developmental delays
• 50-80% have mental and behavioral health problems
• 30-40% are receiving special education services
Guideposts for Success

Five Essential Components for All Youth:

- School-Based Preparatory Experiences
- Career Preparation & Work-Based Learning
- Youth Development & Leadership
- Connecting Activities
- Family Involvement & Supports

http://www.ncwd-youth.info/guideposts
Guideposts for Disconnected and Target Populations

• Foster care, http://www.ncwd-youth.info/guideposts/foster-care,

• Juvenile justice system, http://www.ncwd-youth.info/guideposts/juvenile-justice

• Youth with mental health needs, http://www.ncwd-youth.info/guideposts/mental-health, and,

• Youth with learning disabilities, http://www.ncwd-youth.info/guideposts/learning-disabilities
Reentry Programs for Out-of-School Youth With Disabilities

Julia Wilkins, Ph.D.
National Dropout Prevention Center for Students with Disabilities (NDPCSD)

July 2011

National Dropout Prevention Center for Students with Disabilities

http://www.ndpcsd.org/knowledge/reentry_programs.html
Re-entry Programs for Out of School Ywd

The variety of reasons that students with disabilities drop out makes it difficult to implement a uniform approach to reentry.

Most are so credit-deficient that returning to the traditional school system to obtain a diploma before they reach the allowable age limit is unrealistic.

A growing number of school-college partnerships allow students with disabilities to simultaneously earn high school and college credits.
Other Reentry options for Ywd include:

- district alternative schools and charter schools specifically geared toward returning dropouts;
- high schools that integrate on-site job training and enable students to earn credit for work experience;
- adult high schools which students can attend in the evenings to acquire credits toward a high school diploma while co-enrolled in regular high schools;
- adult high schools and adult education programs at which students can apply credits earned for life experience such as employment, skills training certifications, and military training toward a high school diploma;
- adult education centers at which students can complete their high school diploma through self-paced classes, online classes, or by meeting competencies;
- career and technology centers at which students can obtain a GED, then enroll in a career training program and earn credits that transfer to degree programs at local college;
- online programs operated by charter schools, adult education providers, community colleges, for-profit organizations, and public school districts through which students can earn high school credits;
- GED programs on college campuses that enable students to obtain GEDs and get support transitioning into postsecondary education;
- collaborative GED/career training programs that enable students to obtain GEDs in addition to occupational skills training.
Strategies for Locating and Reenrolling Students

- Phone calls and text messages.
- Letters. Personalized letters to students asking them to return to school.
- Home visits. Teams of school personnel and volunteers visit homes of out-of-school youth to encourage them to return to school and provide them with their reenrollment options.
- Social networking sites. School personnel “friend” students on Facebook to share information with them about reentry programs.
- Information sharing between schools and districts. Schools and districts share names of students who have dropped out of school or reenrolled in school.
- Collaboration with community-based organizations. Youth-serving organizations provide student referrals or serve as distribution sites for information on reentry programs. Some provide outreach workers.
Strategies for Locating and Reenrolling Students

• Partner with for-profit organizations.
• Reengagement fairs.
• Reengagement centers.
• Media campaigns.
• Direct outreach.
Promising Practices

Richmond Public Schools’ Dropout Prevention Initiative in Virginia

• Superintendent and mayor went door-to-door to meet with dropouts to convince them to reenroll in school.
• Several teams also canvassed the city to locate out-of-school youth
• Students offered rides to the Adult Career Development Center where counselors were on hand to help students develop Individualized Learning Plans (ILPs) and to coordinate other services that would facilitate their return to school (Calos, 2010).
• Recovery specialists continue to visit “no shows” and truant students at their homes on an ongoing basis throughout the year.
• All recovered students participate in a two-day intake process during which time a counselor and social worker review their transcripts, help them develop long- and short-term goals, and problem-solve barriers to their returning to school (With SWD IEP meetings are also held to determine what transition services are needed.
•
Dropout Prevention Interventions for SWD-What Seems to Work

- Assign adult advocates/mentors to students at risk of dropping out.
- Utilize data systems that support a realistic diagnosis of the number of students who drop out and that help identify individual students at high risk of dropping out.
- Provide academic support and enrichment to improve academic performance.
 Dropout Prevention Interventions for SWD

• Improve students’ classroom behavior and social skills.
• Personalize the learning environment and instructional process.
• Provide rigorous and relevant instruction to better engage students in learning and incorporate job training/career awareness.
Career Development Process
- Three Components

• **Self Exploration** - Exploring their personal interests, skills, values to better understand themselves

• **Career Exploration** - Learning about various career options using online career information AND hands-on activities (meeting employers, job shadowing, career mentors, workplace tours, etc.)

• **Career Planning & Management** – Developing a wide array of skills and experience needed to pursue careers, postsecondary ed, & other life goals: Work-based learning; Career/work readiness skills; job search skills; financial literacy;
Career Development Resources


Career Planning & Management
Skill Building Resources

• Soft Skills Training
  ▪ ODEP’s *Skills to Pay the Bills: Mastering Soft Skills for Workplace Success* curriculum, http://www.dol.gov/odep/topics/youth/softskills/
Career Planning & Management
Skill Building Resources

• Work-based Learning
  ▪ Work-based Learning Jumpstart: http://www.ncwd-youth.info/work-based-learning
Disability Disclosure Resources

- **Cyber Disclosure for Youth with Disabilities**, [http://www.ncwd-youth.info/cyber-disclosure](http://www.ncwd-youth.info/cyber-disclosure)
ODEP and NCWD/Y Resources

- Professional Development: Knowledge, Skills, & Abilities (KSA): [http://www.ncwd-youth.info/ksa](http://www.ncwd-youth.info/ksa)
Overview of DEED Youth Programs

Presentation for Understanding Changes for Youth Services
June 24, 2015
Youth Employment and Training Programs in Minnesota

- Workforce Innovation & Opportunity Act (WIOA) Young Adult Program $9.1M Federal Formula Grant in PY 2015
- Minnesota Youth Program (MYP) – $4M State Funded
- Minnesota Youthbuild Program – $1.0M State Funded
- Minnesota Youth Competitive Grants – $3.3M State-Funded
- Youth Disability Employment Initiative – $2.9M Federal Funding (in last year of a Three-Year Grant)
- Higher Education Career Advisor Program - $500,000 for State Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017
## DEED Youth Programs

(Service Levels For Youth With Disabilities)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Number of youth served</th>
<th>Number of youth with disabilities</th>
<th>Percentage of youth with disabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Workforce Investment Act Youth (PY 13)</td>
<td>3,583</td>
<td>1,469</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota Youth Program (SFY 14)</td>
<td>3,076</td>
<td>1,589</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Competitive Grants (SFY 14)</td>
<td>4,089</td>
<td>1,227</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youthbuild (SFY 14)</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability Employment Initiative (term of grant: 10/12-9/15)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (Preliminary)</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,220</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,440</strong></td>
<td><strong>45%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Updated 1/7/15
Service Delivery Structure

- Divided into 16 Workforce Service Areas (WSAs), covering all 87 counties
- Twin Cities Metro Area: 5 WSAs
- Greater Minnesota: 11 WSAs (most multi-county)
- Local Workforce Investment Board (WIB) in each WSA sets local policy for serving its geographic area
- Youth Council / Youth Standing Committee plans and oversees youth services in the local area (change from mandatory Youth Councils)
Changes to Youth Eligibility Under WIOA

Out-of-School Youth

(75% of Youth Funds)

To be eligible youth must be:

- Not attending any school
- Aged 16 to 24
- Meet one or more additional conditions
- Note: ABE students are considered OSY
Definitions of Terms

LOW INCOME INDIVIDUALS
1. SNAP
2. Poverty line
3. Homeless
4. Free or Reduced Price Lunch
5. Foster Child
6. Individual with a Disability

SCHOOL DROPOUT
- Students with 15 consecutive days of unexcused absences
- Students who are voluntary withdrawals
- Expelled students
Changes to Youth Eligibility Under WIOA

In-School Youth

To be eligible youth must be:

• Aged 14 to 21 (unless an individual with a disability is still attending school)
• Low-income*
• And one or more additional conditions

* Youth receiving or eligible to receive a free or reduced price school lunch are considered “low income” under WIOA
Five New Elements (total of 14 program elements)*

- Financial literacy
- Entrepreneurial skills training
- Services that provide labor market and employment information in the local area
- Activities that help youth transition to postsecondary education and training
- Education offered concurrently with and in the same context as workforce preparation activities and training for a specific occupation or occupational cluster

* Under WIOA, summer employment opportunities and paid or unpaid work experience are combined into one program element instead of separate elements as under WIA.
Minnesota Youth Program

- MYP provides youth with hands-on opportunities to apply skills learned in the classroom.
- Youth receive immediate direct benefits from their earnings.
- MYP provides structured, well-supervised work experience, educational opportunities, and life skills training.
Minnesota Youthbuild Program

• Youthbuild offers at-risk youth a career pathway focused on construction training, work readiness, soft skills, leadership skills, contextual learning, and support services to successfully transition youth into productive adults
Disability Employment Initiative – “Partners for Youth”

- Three implementation regions: Rural MN CEP, South Central WSA, Southeast WSA
- Disability Resource Coordinator (DRC) in each region
- Key strategic elements implemented in each region:
  - *Guideposts for Success* as a framework for service design and delivery
  - Improved state and local partnerships and collaboration
  - Integrated Resource Teams (IRTs) convened around the youth’s needs
  - Emphasis on benefits counseling and Ticket to Work
  - Emphasis on physical and programmatic accessibility
  - Enhance capacity of youth workforce system staff to serve youth with disabilities
Integrated Resource Team Members:  Who Are They?

- Youth
- Family
- Vocational Advisor/Employment Counselor
- Social Worker
- Vocational Rehabilitation Services or SSB Transition Counselor
- Probation Officer
- Disability Resource Coordinator
- Other Local Service Providers
- High School Individual Education Plan Team Members
- College Student Services or Disability Services Representative
- Other Formal and Informal Support People
DEED Youth Services Team

- Kay Tracy, Director: Kay.Tracy@state.mn.us or 651-259-7555
- Lynn Douma, Program Coordinator: Lynn.Douma@state.mn.us or 651-259-7536
- Larry Eisenstadt, Program Coordinator: Larry.Eisenstadt@state.mn.us or 651-259-7538
- John Olson, Program Coordinator: John.R.Olson@state.mn.us or 651-259-7547
- Nancy Waisanen, Program Specialist: Nancy.Waisanen@state.mn.us or 651-259-7556
DEED Vocational Rehabilitation Services

- Administered out of the same department as our WIOA Title I partners on the state level.
- VR is a full partner in the MN WorkForce Center System on the local level.
- VR has a counselor assigned to every high school in MN
- In school year 2013-14, VR served 3,144 students (13.9% of those ages 16-21 in special education
Partnering with Youth Programs

- On state level, VR is a participant in MN’s Shared Vision for Youth: A cross-agency team
- On local level:
  - 18% of VR youth who had work experience before age 18 got it from WIA and MN Youth Programs
  - Disability Employment Initiative Successes
WIOA Changes for VR: PETS

• 15% of Federal VR allocation must go towards Pre-Employment Transition Services (PETS)
  – For MN, that is about $5.8 million

• Includes:
  – Job exploration counseling
  – Work-based learning experiences
  – Counseling on opportunities for enrollment in post-secondary education
  – Workplace readiness training
  – Instruction in self-advocacy

• “Potentially eligible” – This school year there were 41,022 MN students (14-21) on an IEP and approximately 6,000 on a 504 plan = 47,000

• PARTNERSHIPS WILL BE KEY
Contact Information:

Alyssa Klein, MS, CRC
Transition Specialist
MN Vocational Rehabilitation Services
alyssa.klein@state.mn.us
WIOA YOUTH PROGRAMS AND SERVICES
PANEL QUESTIONS
Youth Councils are no longer required. However, local Workforce Development Boards are encouraged to designate a standing Youth Committee. How would you suggest youth with disabilities be part of the agenda for a standing Youth Committee?
WIOA YOUTH SERVICES PANEL: QUESTION 2

The new WIOA requirement is that 75 percent of state and local youth funding be used for out-of-school youth. What suggestions do you have that would help state and local Workforce Development Boards engage and include youth with disabilities who are not attending any school?
At least 20 percent of local Youth Formula funds must be used for work experiences including internships, job shadowing and summer and year-round employment. How can such opportunities be more inclusive of youth with disabilities?
WIOA YOUTH SERVICES PANEL: QUESTION 4

WIOA includes an extensive new definition of financial literacy as a youth program element. Can you suggest potential partner agencies or organizations that the AJCs and WDBs could engage to promote financial literacy for youth?
WIOA YOUTH SERVICES PANEL: QUESTION 5

For an eligible youth with a disability, how will the determination be made to provide any of the listed specific program services?
Is ETA moving forward with any specific training, TA, or demonstration activities to help states and local WDBs meet new youth requirements?
What advice to other states can you give on the promotion of cross-system collaboration to meet WIOA youth requirements?
Are there specific examples ODEP can offer of model inclusive youth activities that will help states and local WDBs meet new WIOA youth requirements?
What gets measured gets done. Can you comment on the required youth performance measures? Will disaggregated data of youth with disabilities be required to be reported from local areas and states?
How can a better bridge be built between WIOA youth and adult services?
Section 188, the Nondiscrimination Provisions of WIOA

- September 24, 2015, 3:00-4:30 p.m. ET
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