



Alaska

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Combined Plan

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WIOA State Combined Plan for the State of Alaska

Overview

Under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), the Governor of each State must submit a Unified or Combined State Plan to the U.S. Secretary of Labor that outlines a four-year workforce development strategy for the State's workforce development system. The publicly-funded workforce system is a national network of Federal, State, regional, and local agencies and organizations that provide a range of employment, education, training, and related services and supports to help all jobseekers secure good jobs while providing businesses with the skilled workers they need to compete in the global economy. States must have approved Unified or Combined State Plans in place to receive funding for core programs. WIOA reforms planning requirements, previously governed by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA), to foster better alignment of Federal investments in job training, to integrate service delivery across programs and improve efficiency in service delivery, and to ensure that the workforce system is job-driven and matches employers with skilled individuals. One of WIOA's principal areas of reform is to require States to plan across core programs and include this planning process in the Unified or Combined State Plans. This reform promotes a shared understanding of the workforce needs within each State and fosters development of more comprehensive and integrated approaches, such as career pathways and sector strategies, for addressing the needs of businesses and workers. Successful implementation of many of these approaches called for within WIOA requires robust relationships across programs. WIOA requires States and local areas to enhance coordination and partnerships with local entities and supportive service agencies for strengthened service delivery, including through Unified or Combined State Plans.

Options for Submitting a State Plan

A State has two options for submitting a State Plan — a Unified State Plan or a Combined State Plan. At a minimum, a State must submit a Unified State Plan that meets the requirements described in this document and outlines a four-year strategy for the core programs. The six core programs are—

- the Adult Program (Title I of WIOA),
- the Dislocated Worker Program (Title I),
- the Youth Program (Title I),
- the Adult Education and Literacy Program (Title II),
- the Wagner-Peyser Act Program (Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended by title III), and
- the Vocational Rehabilitation Program (Title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by Title IV).

Alternatively, a State may submit a Combined State Plan that meets the requirements described in this document and outlines a four-year strategy for WIOA's core programs plus one or more of the Combined Plan partner programs. When a State includes a Combined State Plan partner program in its Combined State Plan, it need not submit a separate plan or application for that particular program. If included, Combined State Plan partner programs are subject to the "common planning elements" (Sections II and III of this document) where specified, as well as the program-specific requirements for that program. The Combined State Plan partner programs are—

- Career and technical education programs authorized under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.)
- Employment and Training Programs under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Programs authorized under section 6(d)(4) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(d)(4)))
- Work programs authorized under section 6(o) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(o))
- Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers Programs (Activities authorized under chapter 2 of Title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.))
- Jobs for Veterans State Grants Program (Programs authorized under 38, U.S.C. 4100 et. seq.)
- Unemployment Insurance Programs (Programs authorized under State unemployment compensation laws in accordance with applicable Federal law)
- Senior Community Service Employment Program (Programs authorized under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.))
- Employment and training activities carried out by the Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Community Services Block Grant Program (Employment and training activities carried out under the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9901 et seq.))*
- Reintegration of Ex-Offenders Program (Programs authorized under section 212 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17532))

* States that elect to include employment and training activities carried out under the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act (42 U.S.C. 9901 et seq.) under a Combined State Plan would submit all other required elements of a complete CSBG State Plan directly to the Federal agency that administers the program. Similarly, States that elect to include employment and training activities carried by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and programs authorized under section 6(d)(4) and 6(o) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 that are included would submit all other required elements of a complete State Plan for those programs directly to the Federal agency that administers the program.

How State Plan Requirements Are Organized

The major content areas of the Unified or Combined State Plan include strategic and operational planning elements. WIOA separates the strategic and operational elements to facilitate cross-program strategic planning.

- The **Strategic Planning Elements** section includes analyses of the State's economic conditions, workforce characteristics, and workforce development activities. These analyses drive the required vision and goals for the State's workforce development system and alignment strategies for workforce development programs to support economic growth.
- The **Operational Planning Elements** section identifies the State's efforts to support the State's strategic vision and goals as identified in the Strategic Planning Elements section. This section ensures that the State has the necessary infrastructure, policies, and activities to meet its strategic goals, implement its alignment strategy, and support ongoing program development and coordination. Operational planning elements include:

- State Strategy Implementation,
- State Operating Systems and Policies,
- Assurances,
- Program-Specific Requirements for the Core Programs, and
- Program-Specific Requirements for the Combined State Plan partner programs.

When responding to Unified or Combined State Plan requirements, States must identify specific strategies for coordinating programs and services for target populations.* While discussion of and strategies for every target population is not expected, States must address as many as are applicable to their State's population and look beyond strategies for the general population.

* Target populations include individuals with barriers to employment, as defined in WIOA Sec. 3, as well as veterans, unemployed workers, and youth.

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Plan

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) is the federal program that funds state and local workforce initiatives and provides a variety of job training services for adults and youth. WIOA modernizes and streamlines the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 and was created to allow states more flexibility in collaborating across systems to better address the employment and skills needs of employees, jobseekers, and employers. WIOA stresses the importance of education, training, credentials, and skills; helping people with barriers to employment; meeting the needs of employers; increasing the success and economic self-sufficiency of workers; and aligning workforce development with education and economic development. In Alaska, the Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) is the state agency designated to receive WIOA funds and implement its provisions.

The hallmarks of the WIOA legislation are:

- The needs of businesses and workers drive workforce solutions, and local boards are accountable to the communities in which they are located;
- Job Centers provide excellent customer service to jobseekers and employers by focusing on continuous improvement; and
- The workforce system supports strong regional economies and plays an active role in community and workforce development.

Alaska's Four-year Plan

WIOA required states to submit a four-year workforce plan to the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL). Alaska submitted its original WIOA Plan on March 29, 2016, and a revised plan on September 1, 2016, which addressed clarifications requested by USDOL. WIOA also called for states to revise their plan every two years. This document reflects those revisions.

The writing of a new strategic workforce development plan was and is a major opportunity for Alaska. WIOA emphasizes sector partnerships, career pathways, cross-program data and measurement, and job-driven investments. The Alaska Combined Plan describes the workforce development system that Alaskans want and explains how Alaska is using WIOA and other state and federal programs to achieve its vision of providing multiple pathways to high skill, high wage jobs and careers, and access to the education, training, and support services needed to prepare for and participate in high-demand occupations that pay family-sustaining wages.

Realizing the state's vision requires the active participation of partners, including economic development agencies, employers, workers and job seekers, non-profit organizations, youth and adult service providers, secondary and postsecondary education institutions, training providers, state agencies, industry sector groups, and Alaska Native organizations and training providers.

Stakeholder Input

Since the passage of the WIOA legislation in 2014, the Alaska Workforce Investment Board (AWIB) and DOLWD have been involved in an extensive planning process, both internally and externally. DOLWD has been collaborating across the core programs covered in WIOA – Adult, Youth, and Dislocated Worker; Adult Basic Education and Family Literacy; Vocational Rehabilitation; and Wagner-Peyser Employment

Services; and the partner program – the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP). The AWIB, which acts as both the state board and the local board, held public meetings in October 2014; February, May, and October 2015, February, May, and October 2016; February, May, and October 2017; and February 2018. Meetings included board discussion of the WIOA plan and implementation as well as the opportunity for members of the public to provide comments in person or via teleconference.

Through a multi-step process, DOLWD reached out to the public to solicit comments and suggestions for improving the workforce system in Alaska. Steps to solicit WIOA-related feedback include:

Stakeholder meetings

DOLWD held three public meetings in November 2015 to provide information on WIOA and gather public input to inform the state's workforce planning efforts. Meetings in Juneau, Fairbanks, and Anchorage were attended by more than 100 participants in total, representing Alaska Native training and service providers, AWIB, economic development organizations, industry, secondary and postsecondary education and training institutions, state workforce agencies, the university system, and WIOA service providers. Additionally, DOLWD hosted an Apprenticeship Conference and a Gasline Training Plan Stakeholder meeting as well as participating in a variety of meetings and conferences at which input was gathered to inform the original WIOA Plan.

Stakeholder survey

Following the stakeholder meetings, a web-based survey was released to gather additional input. The survey, which was open for five weeks in November and December 2015, focused on workforce needs and program gaps as well as current and expected regional economic trends. Over 55 stakeholders completed the survey. Stakeholder groups that participated include: education and training providers, economic developers, employers, and WIOA service providers and recipients from public, private, Alaska Native, and faith-based institutions.

Public comment period

The draft plan was presented for public comment from January 22, 2016 to February 23, 2016 on the DOLWD WIOA page (labor.state.ak.us/wioa/home). Announcement of the public comment period was made through the state's online public notices system. Public comments were collected via a dedicated email address and through a web-based form. Stakeholder groups that provided public comment include Alaska Native organizations, chief elected officials, businesses, labor organizations, economic development entities, community-based organizations, adult and youth education and workforce development providers, institutions of higher education, disability service entities, youth-serving programs, veterans' service organizations, juvenile justice specialists, senior employment programs, individuals with disabilities, and the public.

In addition to public comment opportunities provided at each quarterly AWIB meeting, this revised plan was presented for public comment from February 21 – 28, 2018, announced through the state's online public notice system, with public comments submitted and collected via a dedicated web-based form.

Combined Plan

The Alaska Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Combined Plan and 2018 revision that follows is the culmination of this public and private input process.

The plan's Strategic Elements section provides the current and projected workforce picture, as well as the state's workforce vision and goals. The Operational Planning Elements section clarifies implementation of the strategic elements in day-to-day operations, followed by sections specific to each core and partner program. The WIOA plan follows the question and answer format recommended by the U.S. Departments of Labor and Education.

At the end of the entire narrative portion of the plan, Appendix 1 shows the Performance Goals for the Core Programs and the Partner Program (Senior Community Service Employment Program - SCSEP). Appendix 2.1 contains a list of acronyms used in the plan; and Appendix 2.2 lists Alaska's One-Stop partners.

I. WIOA State Plan Type

Unified or Combined State Plan. Select whether the State is submitting a Unified or Combined State Plan. At a minimum, a State must submit a Unified State Plan that covers the six core programs.

Unified State Plan. This plan includes the Adult Program, Dislocated Worker Program, Youth Program, Wagner-Peyser Act Program, Adult Education and Family Literacy Act Program, and Vocational Rehabilitation Program. **No**

Combined State Plan. This plan includes the Adult Worker Program, Dislocated Worker Program, Youth Program, Wagner-Peyser Act Program, Adult Education and Family Literacy Act Program, and Vocational Rehabilitation Program as well as one or more of the optional combined State Plan partner programs identified below. **Yes**

Combined Plan partner program(s)

- Indicate which Combined Plan partner program(s) the state is electing to include in the plan.
- Career and technical education programs authorized under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.) **No**
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) **No**
- Employment and Training Programs under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Programs authorized under section 6(d)(4) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(d)(4))) **No**
- Work programs authorized under section 6(o) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2015(o))) **No**
- Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers Programs (Activities authorized under chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 et seq.)) **No**
- Jobs for Veterans State Grants Program (programs authorized under 38, U.S.C. 4100 et. seq.) **No**
- Unemployment Insurance Programs (Programs authorized under State unemployment compensation laws in accordance with applicable Federal law) **No**
- Senior Community Service Employment Program (Programs authorized under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.)) **Yes**
- Employment and training activities carried out by the Department of Housing and Urban Development **No**
- Community Services Block Grant Program (Employment and training activities carried out under the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9901 et seq.)) **No**
- Reintegration of Ex-Offenders Program (Programs authorized under section 212 of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17532)) **No**

II. Strategic Elements

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include a Strategic Planning Elements section that analyzes the State's current economic environment and identifies the State's overall vision for its workforce development system. The required elements in this section allow the State to develop data-driven goals for preparing an educated and skilled workforce and to identify successful strategies for aligning workforce development programs. Unless otherwise noted, all Strategic Planning Elements apply to Combined State Plan partner programs included in the plan as well as to core programs.

a. Economic, Workforce, and Workforce Development Activities Analysis

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include an analysis of the economic conditions, economic development strategies, and labor market in which the State's workforce system and programs will operate.

1. Economic and Workforce Analysis

A. Economic Analysis

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include an analysis of the economic conditions and trends in the State, including sub-State regions and any specific economic areas identified by the State. This must include-;

i. Existing Demand Industry Sectors and Occupations

Provide an analysis of the industries and occupations for which there is existing demand.

ii. Emerging Industry Sectors and Occupation

Provide an analysis of the industries and occupations for which demand is emerging.

iii. Employers' Employment Needs

Regarding the industry sectors and occupations identified in 1 and 2 above, provide an assessment of the employment needs of employers, including a description of the knowledge, skills, and abilities required, including credentials and licenses.

Economic Analysis

While Alaska ranks 48th among states by population, it is the largest geographically. The state's 570,641 square miles account for 16 percent of the total land mass of the United States. Nationally, there are 89.5 people per square mile; in Alaska, there are 1.3 people per square mile. In July 2014, Alaska's population totaled 735,601.

In 2016, Alaska's current-dollar Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was \$50.4 billion, down from a high of \$60.9 billion in 2012. The state is heavily dependent on the oil and gas industry and the decline from \$17.4

billion in oil and gas extraction GDP in 2012 to \$7 billion in 2015 (2016 data aren't yet available at the detailed level) pushed the state into an economic recession in late 2015.

The state has lost jobs for 27 consecutive months and state analysts forecast another year of losses in 2018, though at a noticeably reduced rate. Indications suggest that the state will emerge from its long period of job loss in approximately the next 12 months. For example, quarterly GDP data show three consecutive quarters of growth after 17 consecutive quarters of declines. Over-the-year job losses have also been noticeably smaller in recent months.

Since statehood, Alaska's economy has relied heavily on resource extraction industries. Economically, oil provides the most value followed by the state's abundant fisheries and mineral wealth. Timber was once a major economic driver in the Southeast region of the state, but has faded to bare bones levels since its two large pulp mills closed in the 1990s. Tourism is another important economic contributor to the state.

Alaska receives significantly more Federal spending than most other states – a critical piece of the state's economy. In addition to federal resource management on a massive scale, Alaska also has a substantial Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard presence scattered from Fairbanks to the north to Sitka, Juneau, and Kodiak to the south. Alaska has more veterans per capita than any state in the nation.

The biggest difference between Alaska's labor market and the nation's is in the concentration of employment and wages in natural resources and mining (a category that includes oil and gas). Those jobs are more than three times as concentrated in Alaska as in the U.S. Because they're especially high wage jobs in Alaska, the concentration of wages is nearly eight times as high as for the rest of the nation.

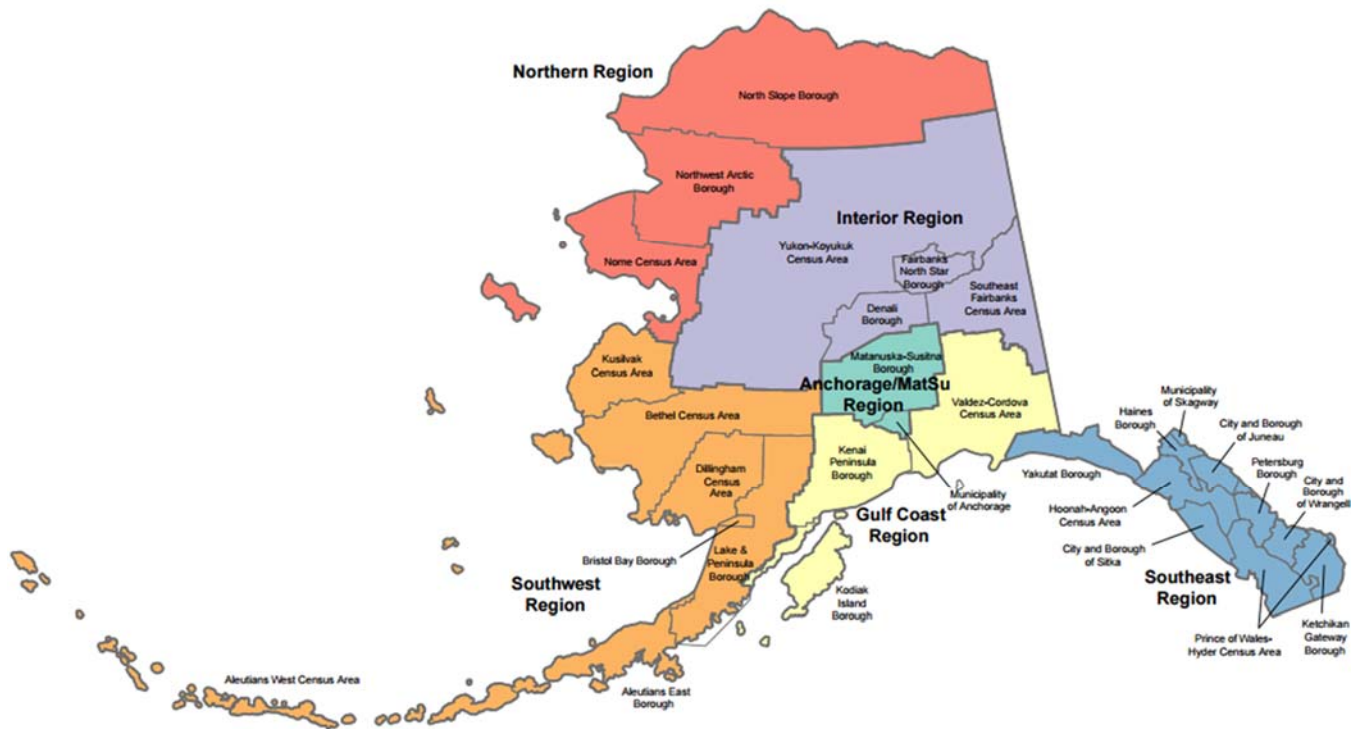
When compared to the rest of the nation, Alaska has a relatively small manufacturing sector. Most manufacturing jobs in Alaska are in seafood processing and the state has almost no durable goods manufacturing. Alaska also has proportionately fewer financial activities, and professional and business services jobs. Otherwise, it has a similar percentage of construction, retail trade, health care, and leisure and hospitality jobs.

WIOA Area and Planning Region

Alaska has one local WIOA area, encompassing the entire state. Under WIOA definition, therefore, the state is a single planning region. Operationally, however, Alaska includes six state-defined economic regions, which the state uses to collect and analyze labor market information and to inform planning. These economic regions are: Anchorage/Mat-Su, Gulf Coast, Interior, Northern, Southeast, and Southwest (See Figure 1. Alaska Economic Regions Map).

Alaska does not produce regional long-term occupational projections, but the following broad conclusions can be drawn based on regional data, including current and historical job numbers by industries.

Figure 1. Alaska Economic Regions Map



Anchorage/Mat-Su Region

The Anchorage/Mat-Su Region is the population center of the state and one of the only parts of the state where workers commute from one borough to another daily. The mix of employment and industries in the region is roughly reflective of those across the state.

High-paying oil and gas jobs in Anchorage have fallen dramatically over the last two years, which has hurt the region's economy both directly and indirectly as state policy makers have struggled to adjust to the big decrease in oil-related revenue. The region has about 33,000 government jobs, most of them in Anchorage, a number that's nearly 2,000 lower than a few years ago. The Mat-Su Borough has grown faster than any other part of the state for decades, and has noticeably less job loss during the current recession than elsewhere in the state.

Gulf Coast and Southeast Regions

Although parts of the Gulf Coast and Southeast Regions are isolated and rural, they contain a mix of jobs that are not dramatically different from the statewide trends. Coastal areas have more opportunities in the maritime industry - fishing and fishing-support sectors, for example - but strong health care growth has occurred wherever there are stable or growing populations. Similarly, the mix of government and private sector support jobs in retail, hospitality, construction, and transportation do not differ markedly among areas with population centers of 10,000 or more.

Interior Region

The Interior Region has a mix of resource industries — large coal and gold mines, for example — and is home to Denali National Park, which generates a significant number of seasonal jobs and a handful of year-round jobs. Fairbanks, with a borough population of nearly 100,000, depends heavily on the military and the University of Alaska Fairbanks. Preparation for the 2020-2021 arrival of two new squadrons of F-35s is one of the bright spots in Alaska's economy and preparing for the planes' arrival will inject more than \$500 million into the economy, most of it construction-related spending.

Fort Wainwright, an Army post, and Eielson Air Force Base are home to 8,400 active duty military personnel and an additional 10,100 dependents. The University of Alaska Fairbanks has a student enrollment of 9,300, 57 percent of whom are undergraduate degree seeking, 32 percent non-degree seeking, and 11 percent graduate students.

Northern Region

The Northern Region is home to most of the state's large oil and gas industry and includes the Red Dog Mine, one of the world's largest zinc mines. As a result, this region benefits from oil, gas and mining industry jobs, as well as the significant portion of construction and transportation jobs that support these industries. Because North Slope workers typically work schedules of two weeks on-two weeks off, or some variation thereof, a substantial number of food services, health care, and custodial jobs are generated when oil and gas activity increases. Corresponding reductions occur in times of decreased activity. The deep job losses in the oil and gas industry have had a broad impact across the state because such a high percentage of the oil and gas workers commute from other parts of Alaska or from outside the state altogether.

There is little in the way of permanent population centers in close proximity to the oil and gas fields. The Northern Region's largest city is Utqiagvik (formerly Barrow) with a population of about 4,500. Utqiagvik is about 200 miles away from the center of oil field activity, and not connected by road.

Southwest Region

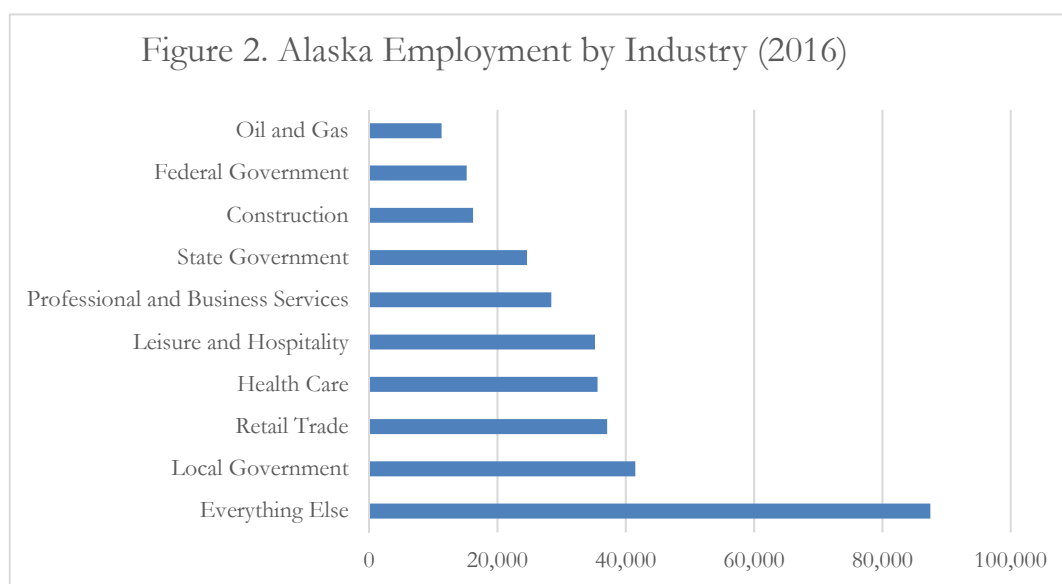
The Southwest Region of the state is heavily dependent on the fishing industry. The region supplies a large percentage of the nation's total commercial fish harvest by both poundage and value. Bristol Bay sockeye salmon, Bering Sea crab, and pollock caught in the region represent some of the largest salmon, crab, and whitefish fisheries in the world. Much of the maritime activity is not captured in wage and hourly employment data because both permit holders and their crews are considered self-employed, and therefore not generally subject to state unemployment insurance coverage and the mandatory reporting from which the most reliable employment data are collected. The employment data do show a large number of seafood processing jobs and a typical mix of government, health care, retail, construction, and hospitality employment that result from economic base industries associated with the area's fisheries.

The northern two census areas in the Southwest region have had some of the state's and nation's highest unemployment rates among counties or county equivalents. The Bethel Census Area's average monthly unemployment rate was 14.1 percent in 2016 and did not drop below 12 percent at any time of the year. Rates were even higher in the Kusilvak Census Area (formerly the Wade Hampton Census Area) at 21.3 percent in 2016. Jobs in these areas are primarily connected to local government and to the general support sector jobs that exist wherever populations cluster, including health care, retail, construction, and transportation jobs. Unlike the southern parts of the region, the northern boundaries of the Southwest

Region do not profit substantially from commercial fishing harvests.

Employment by Industry

See Figure 2. Alaska Employment by Industry (2016) for a snapshot of statewide employment by industry. Maritime and mining are two important sectors of Alaska's economy that do not show up on a chart like this that uses standard government categories for employment. Though the numbers are not strictly comparable, Alaska's maritime sector has an estimated workforce of more than 70,000. Mining employment in Alaska, dominated by the state's six major producing mines, has been estimated at 4,600 direct jobs, which support thousands of additional indirect jobs.



(i) Existing Demand Industry Sectors and Occupations

Overall Growth

Alaska is forecasted to gain 19,700 jobs between 2014 and 2024 for a growth rate of 5.8 percent. The health care and social assistance sector is projected to grow the most at 16 percent, followed by leisure and hospitality at 11 percent and professional and business services at 7 percent.

Mining employment, which includes oil and gas, is expected to shed about 1,100 jobs over the 2014-24 period and construction is expected to grow by a very modest 1.7 percent. The forecast could change dramatically if a long talked about natural gas pipeline were to become a reality. This potentially massive projects could create an estimated 12,000 direct jobs and 6,000 indirect jobs. The state is currently working on a new 10-year forecast that will cover the 2016-2026 period.

Oil and Gas

Oil and gas job counts have fallen hard over the last few years but there's little doubt that the industry will play a big role in Alaska's economy for years to come, especially if the natural gas pipeline and related

facilities are built.

Health Care

From 2004 to 2016, Alaska added more than 10,000 health care jobs and the rate of increase slowed only moderately during the state’s recent economic downturn. More growth in the health care industry is likely as Alaska’s population is projected to grow fastest in the 65 or older age range.

Metal Ore Mining

Metal ore mining jobs recorded strong growth from 2004 to 2015 and has been mostly stable in recent years. Mining employment is expected to grow by about 6 percent from 2014 to 2024, about the same as total employment. Mining jobs pay well above average and are often in parts of the state where there are few other jobs so they tend to have a disproportionate impact on an area’s economy.

Construction

Construction is forecasted to grow incrementally over the 2014-2024 period. Big declines in state capital budget spending have hurt the industry, but the prospect of a natural gas pipeline creates strong new incentives for the state to maintain and grow its construction apprenticeships and other training programs to the extent there’s work available in the interim. Like with many industries, even without strong growth, an aging workforce means there will be plenty of replacement openings in the decade ahead.

Other Industries

Other key industries, such as maritime, encompass a range of occupations and sectors, making a single estimate for projected growth difficult to interpret. According to one study, the maritime sector represents Alaska’s largest private employer and is a significant economic force in the state, including more than 500 firms statewide. Alaska harvests more than 60 percent of the nation’s seafood. Goods, services, and passengers are dependent on water transport.

Figure 3. Sample of Statewide Industry Sector Projections (2014-2024) for industry growth in Alaska.

| Industry | Percentage |
|--|------------|
| Ambulatory Health Care Services | 22.2% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance, All Other | 14.7% |
| Mining (Except Oil and Gas) | 5.5% |
| Hospitals | 8.3% |
| Water Transportation | 14.2% |
| Truck Transportation | 9.5% |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services | 4.0% |
| Retail Trade | 7.6% |

Figure 4. Sample of Statewide Occupational Projections (2014-2024) for occupational growth in Alaska. Overall, the table shows significant growth in health care occupations.

| Occupation | Percentage |
|--|------------|
| Dental Hygienists | 21.6% |
| Dental Assistants | 20.9% |
| Opticians | 20.3% |
| Dentists | 20.2% |
| Recreational Therapists | 19.8% |
| Medical Assistants | 19.4% |
| Nurse Practitioners | 18.9% |
| Massage Therapists | 18.7% |
| Mental Health and Substance Abuse Social Workers | 17.3% |

In-demand Sectors and Occupations

The state's most comprehensive discussion of occupational demand is in the 10-year industry and occupations forecast shown here. These forecasts are updated every two years and a forecast for the 2016-2026 period will be available later this year:

Source: <http://labor.alaska.gov/trends/oct16.pdf>

Health Care

The *2010 Alaska Health Workforce Plan* identifies occupational priorities in 15 groupings. In 2013, labor market research showed that of the top fifty occupations in demand in Alaska, forty-seven were in the health care industry. The Alaska Health Workforce Coalition and the Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) Research and Analysis Section created the Alaska Hot Health Jobs report that identified the high growth, high-demand jobs in the industry. Some of in-demand health care occupations are behavioral health workers; dentists and dental assistants; human services workers; case managers; clinical services and care coordinators; medical assistants; social workers; pharmacists and pharmacy technicians; registered nurses; critical care nurses; certified nurse assistants; administrative services and coding/billing specialists; health information technicians; community health aides; psychiatrists and psychiatric nurse assistants; physical therapists; physician assistants; occupational therapists; family physicians; health educators; medical laboratory technicians; and radiographic technologists.

Sources: http://labor.state.ak.us/awib/forms/Healthcare_Workforce_Plan.pdf and <http://jobs.alaska.gov/hotjobs/healthcare.pdf>

Mining

The *2014 Alaska Mining Workforce Development Plan* identifies priority occupations and in-demand jobs through an industry workforce assessment survey. Priority occupations include underground miners; mill operators; drillers and blasters; haul truck drivers; mining engineers; maintenance technicians; geologists; millwrights; metallurgists; diesel and heavy mechanics; chemical, geological, and environmental technicians; occupational health and environmental safety technicians; electricians; and instrumentation technicians.

Source: <http://www.alaska.edu/research/wp/plans/mining/AMiningWP-2014-Final.pdf>

Oil and Gas

The *2014 Alaska Oil and Gas Workforce Development Plan* identifies 68 in-demand occupations. Among these are operating engineers; construction equipment operators; civil, mechanical, petroleum, and electronic engineers; environmental scientists and specialists; geological and petroleum technicians; machinists; industrial engineers; remote sensing technicians; oil, gas, construction, transportation, health and environmental compliance and safety specialists; construction and building inspectors; welders, both structural and pipeline; environmental engineering technicians; truck drivers; laborers and material handlers; electricians and utility operators; crane operators; facility operation technicians; and cooks and support staff for housing the workforce.

Source: <http://www.alaska.edu/research/wp/plans/oil-and-gas/OilGasPlan.pdf>

Maritime

The *2014 Alaska Maritime Workforce Development Plan* identifies 23 priority occupations to increase the number of Alaskans employed in the maritime sector. The in-demand occupations for this sector include trades and crafts for ship building, maintenance, and repair; crane operators; heavy equipment operators; fisheries scientists and technicians; hatchery managers; machinists; laborers and plant managers; seafood harvesters; biometricians; fish and wildlife technicians; shellfish farmers; fishery biologists; seafood plant and floating processor managers and engineers; fish and game coordinators; refrigeration engineers and technicians; fisheries economists; seafood production managers; electricians; hatchery managers; can machinists; quality control and assurance managers and technicians; Baader technicians; and vessel operators, deckhands, engineers, and captains.

Source: http://www.alaska.edu/files/fsmi/AK-Maritime-Workforce-Dev-Plan_Low-Res_5-22-14.pdf

Alternative and Renewable Energy Sector

According to Renewable Energy Alaska Project (REAP), this sector provides high paying and long-term jobs today and will likely be even more important in the future, especially in rural Alaska. Clean energy, a \$250 billion industry, is one of the fastest growing in the world. Energy efficiency in Alaska is predicted to create 2,600 permanent, annual jobs for the next 30 years. Wind-diesel hybrid microgrids in remote villages require middle-skill employees that can work well with an individual's rural or subsistence lifestyle. Since 2008, the State of Alaska has invested over \$850 million in clean energy programs, including \$259 million in the Renewable Energy Fund (REF). Local workers are needed to operate and maintain the projects that have been built through the REF. As new and more efficient ways to store and control energy are developed, there will be continued need to train the state's workforce for those jobs.

REAP is currently working on a project called "Clean Energy Vocational Training for Alaska's Future," which will bring together a network of energy education stakeholders to build a workforce development plan with strategies that will connect K-12 education with secondary and postsecondary career and technical education. In development of the plan, the status of energy-related education programs in the state will be examined, gaps will be identified, and career pathway curricula and training will be developed and implemented, including industry-recognized certifications where possible. The project is focused on the clean energy workforce and training needs of employers and residents of rural Alaska, especially the unemployed and underemployed who may live in remote Alaskan villages. For more information:

Renewable Energy Alaska Project (REAP) website - <http://alaskarenewableenergy.org/>.

(ii) Emerging Demand Industry Sectors and Occupations

Emerging industry sectors and occupations in Alaska are generally connected to the state's primary economic bases and share common sets of skills and technology. State economists and analysts conduct dozens of presentations a year, many of them to industry groups with whom they discuss developing patterns and industry needs. DOLWD maintains close contact with industry sector employers to identify emerging occupations and assess possible related training needs.

Based on the in-demand occupations and the industries in which they are concentrated, the following industries indicate emerging demand:

Sectors

Health Care - Health care is Alaska's largest and fastest growing sector, which is expected to account for 33 percent of the state's total projected employment growth by 2020. Medicaid expansion, an aging demography, and continued growth in health care will translate into new jobs and occupational needs across the state. Medicaid expansion, for example, is expected to require 4,000 new jobs. Emerging demands within the health care sector are likely and will be tracked in coordination with industry representatives.

Mining - Jobs in the mining industry more than doubled between 2001 and 2013 due to increases in gold mining. Between 2002 and 2011, wages grew 22 percent compared with an 8 percent growth during the same period for all private sector wages. Presently, there are eight advanced exploration projects across Alaska. It is difficult to predict emerging demand in terms of jobs due to: the timeline from exploration to production, volatility in commodity pricing and financing, and environmental regulations. Alternatively, mining is anticipated to present a unique opportunity for new occupations.

Alternative and Renewable Energy - Alaska has access to renewable energy resources including biomass, hydropower, geothermal, wind, ocean, and solar power, plus unique energy needs because of its geography and climate. This industry may create as many as 2,600 permanent, annual jobs for the next 30 years.

(iii) Employers' Employment Needs

Employability Skills

Employers primarily need workers with a strong work ethic, the discipline to be drug-free, and employability (soft) skills including communications and problem solving, as well as interpersonal skills and adaptability. To bolster employability skills, employers and the state must update and revise the skill sets and standards now applied in secondary and postsecondary education. The Cross Industry Common Priority Occupations Initiative led by the Alaska Process Industry Careers Consortium (APICC) is one example of current work. The goal of the initiative is to identify and address cross-industry skills as part of a multi-industry workforce development effort.

Health Care in High Demand

The other pattern that emerges from long-term industry and occupational projections is that health care workers are going to be in especially high-demand. Many of these workers will not need extensive formal education, but will require technical training and skill set development. Some health care occupations will require substantial training and formal education. Psychiatrists, dentists, pediatricians, physicians, nurses,

and speech-language pathologists are a few of the in-demand occupations that require very specific training. Without some of the professional schools that other states have to train these workers, Alaska will require interstate strategies to assist employers in meeting this demand.

Common Skill Sets

The 2015 draft report titled *Cross-Industry Common Priority Occupations: Opportunities for Workforce Development Collaborations*, prepared for APICC by the McDowell Group, identified five skill sets required by the construction oil and gas, mining, and maritime industries. These include:

Process Technology Occupations

Process technology occupations require skills to use and control mechanical, physical, or chemical processes to produce a final product. These well-paying jobs require an understanding of how to operate and troubleshoot various types of equipment typically by using advanced instrumentation and controls, in order to process materials in a mill, lab, or other facility. Key industry sectors in need of process technology workers include oil and gas production, chemical manufacturing, petroleum refining, mining and milling, wastewater treatment, and food processing industries including seafood.

Heavy Equipment Operators

Heavy equipment operators use cranes, bulldozers, front-end loaders, backhoes, graders, dredges, hoists, drills, pumps, and heavy trucks, often in challenging conditions. These jobs are in-demand in the mining, oil and gas, construction and transportation industries. Maintenance of heavy equipment is an essential task, and while generally handled by separate workers, there is significant overlap between operations and maintenance skills and knowledge. Equipment and diesel engine maintenance workers are also in high-demand in the maritime industry.

Engineering and Technology Jobs

Engineering and technology jobs involve the application of empirical evidence and mathematics, as well as practical and scientific knowledge, to invent, design, build, maintain, and improve machines, structures, tools, engines, and public works processes and systems. The main branches of engineering are chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical. Engineering and technology occupations are well paid and in high-demand in Alaska. A bachelor's degree is required for full professional level occupations, and many require post-graduate training. However, many engineering and technician level jobs require less than a four-year degree and pay good wages.

Building, Maintenance, Installation, and Repair Trades

Maintenance, installation, and repair functions tend to be specific to particular trades. While there is less overlap between these occupations, specific skills are often transferable between industries. For example, carpenters, electricians, and machinists can find work in many industries, including mining, oil and gas, maritime, and construction.

Marine Operations

Many marine-sector jobs involve skill sets that apply well across other industries. Alaska is one of the most challenging places in the world to conduct marine operations, which include transferring passengers and

cargo; commercial fishing and processing; vessel salvage, construction and repair; and other tasks. This includes use of radar, electronic charts, Global Positioning Systems (GPS), radio, and other electronic navigation and communication equipment, as well as trades and crafts for building, repairing, and maintaining vessels.

Graying Workforce

A graying workforce has been identified as challenging across most industries. Timely replacement of workers is required to ensure adequate knowledge transfer and to prevent interruption of services or industry growth.

B. Workforce Analysis

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include an analysis of the current workforce, including individuals with barriers to employment, as defined in section 3 of WIOA.* This population must include individuals with disabilities among other groups** in the State and across regions identified by the State. This includes: Individuals with barriers to employment include displaced homemakers; low-income individuals; Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians; individuals with disabilities, including youth who are individuals with disabilities; older individuals; ex-offenders; homeless individuals, or homeless children and youths; youth who are in or have aged out of the foster care system; individuals who are English language learners, individuals who have low levels of literacy, and individuals facing substantial cultural barriers; farmworkers (as defined at section 167(i) of WIOA and Training and Employment Guidance Letter No. 35-14); individuals within 2 years of exhausting lifetime eligibility under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program; single parents (including single pregnant women); and long-term unemployed individuals.

* Individuals with barriers to employment include displaced homemakers; low-income individuals; Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians; individuals with disabilities, including youth who are individuals with disabilities; older individuals; ex-offenders; homeless individuals, or homeless children and youths; youth who are in or have aged out of the foster care system; individuals who are English language learners, individuals who have low levels of literacy, and individuals facing substantial cultural barriers; farmworkers (as defined at section 167(i) of WIOA and Training and Employment Guidance Letter No. 35-14); individuals within 2 years of exhausting lifetime eligibility under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program; single parents (including single pregnant women); and long-term unemployed individuals.

** Veterans, unemployed workers, and youth, and others that the State may identify.

i. Employment and Unemployment

Provide an analysis of current employment and unemployment data, including labor force participation rates, and trends in the State.

ii. Labor Market Trends

Provide an analysis of key labor market trends, including across existing industries and occupations.

iii. Education and Skill Levels of the Workforce

Provide an analysis of the educational and skill levels of the workforce.

iv. Skill Gaps

Describe apparent ‘skill gaps’.

Workforce Analysis

(i) Employment and Unemployment

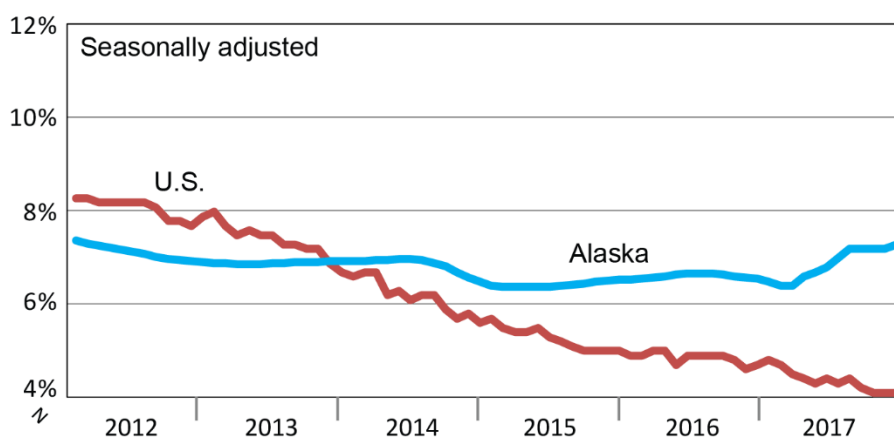
Labor Force Participation and Unemployment

At the state level, Alaska’s labor force participation rates tend to be at least two percentage points higher than national rates. The main reason is the state’s younger population. Because Alaska has smaller percentages of older people, who are less likely to be either working or actively seeking work, it has higher than average labor force participation rates.

The state’s labor force participation rates are declining, as they are for the U.S., as a result primarily of the very large Baby Boomer population cohort — those born from 1946 to 1964 — reaching retirement age and leaving the labor force.

Although the state’s overall labor force participation rates are above the national average, parts of the state have low participation rates as a result of limited and very seasonal job opportunities. The Kusilvak Census Area, for example (formerly known as the Wade Hampton Census Area until a 2015 name change) had a labor force participation rate of less than 60 percent over the most recent period (2012-2016, American Community Survey). Figure 5 presents Unemployment Rates, Alaska and the U.S. from January 2012 to December 2017.

Figure 5. Unemployment Rates, Alaska and U.S.,
January 2012-December 2017



Job Growth

Alaska has recorded over-the-year job losses for two years now and is forecasted to lose more in 2018, though at a much-reduced rate. The state's current recession is easily the state's worst since a deep economic downturn in the late 1980s, also precipitated by a drop in oil prices that put pressure on the economy both directly and indirectly because of the state's heavy dependence on oil revenue to fund state government.

Alaska's unemployment rates have been the highest in the nation for much of the last two years and job growth has been among the weakest over that same period. Although the state's current downturn is already longer than the state's 1980s recession, a much smaller percentage of jobs have been lost and the state's population and housing markets have been notably stable, which bodes well for recovery.

Still to be resolved is how the state will finance state government after years of relying on oil revenue to do the majority of that work. Alaska has unprecedented savings for a state in the form of its Alaska Permanent Fund — nearly \$70 billion in early 2018 — but accessing those savings is politically sensitive and so far the state has failed to enact a long-term plan. The resulting economic uncertainty will continue to dampen growth until that task is completed.

(ii) Labor Market Trends

Main Trends

The most visible, extended labor market trend over the last decade has been the strong growth in health care employment. Since late 2015, the key trend has been declining overall employment precipitated by a steep drop in oil prices and deep losses in oil and gas employment. That has led to cut backs in state government, professional and business services, and construction in a first recessionary wave, and then later to job losses in retail, restaurants and bars, and a handful of other sectors that depend on consumer spending.

After years of declining oil production, however, there is significant optimism about the mid-term and longer-term future of oil and gas development in Alaska. The biggest potential project is an 807 mile-long, 42 inch natural gas pipeline and related facilities in Prudhoe Bay on one end and Nikiski on the other to prepare the gas for transport in liquefied form on special carriers. Separate from the natural gas project, recent national legislation opened the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to exploration and development for the first time and there's also revived interest in offshore drilling possibilities.

A final trend that is shaping Alaska's economy and will continue to do so for the next decade is the strong growth in the state's 65 and older population. Alaska's working age population — 20 to 64 — is projected to remain flat or decline slightly through 2025 but the state's 65+ population has already grown strongly to about 80,000 and is expected to reach 100,000 in the near future. The growth isn't because senior citizens are moving to Alaska; rather, it's the result of the large group of baby boomers — people born between 1946 and 1964 — entering that 65+ category and being subtracted from the 20-64 group.

See the article "Our Changing Age Structure" in Alaska Economic Trends, the department's monthly economic publication, for more information:

<http://laborstats.alaska.gov/trends/jun17art3.pdf>

The increasing numbers of retirement-age Alaskans is both an opportunity and a challenge. It is an opportunity if they remain in Alaska and spend their retirement savings in state – providing an economic boost and a measure of economic diversity. As a state currently with relatively few seniors, it will be a challenge to keep up with the demands on nursing homes and health care facilities as the 65 or older population continues to grow.

(iii) Education and Skill Levels of the Workforce

High School Graduation Rate

92 percent of Alaska’s population have a high school diploma, or higher, according to the American Community Survey, compared to 86 percent for the nation. Alaska’s high graduation rate shows that the state’s youth have an educational foundation to meet many new and replacement jobs, allowing workforce developers to concentrate on priority in-demand occupations where education and training gaps exist.

Alaska Natives

Alaska Natives, a WIOA-identified targeted population, represent about 14 percent of the state’s population. Of the state’s more than 100,000 Alaska Natives, nearly half live in eight rural boroughs and census areas where Natives make up more than 50 percent of the population. Some of these areas have the highest unemployment rates in the state. 81 percent of Alaska Natives age 25 and up have a high school diploma or equivalent, compared to 92 percent for Alaska’s total population age 25 and up; and only 8 percent of Alaska Natives age 25 or more have a bachelor’s degree or more, compared to 28 percent for Alaska’s total population in that same age range. At 23 percent, the poverty rate among Alaska Natives is over twice the state average of 10 percent. Geographic, cultural, and economic barriers hinder access to training, education, and employment for many Alaska Natives.

Immigrants

More than 7 percent (over 50,000) of Alaska’s population is foreign-born, coming to the state as immigrants, asylum seekers, or refugees looking for a new start. 55 percent of immigrants were born in Asia, with the Philippines by far the largest country of birth for immigrants in Alaska. Over half (55 percent) of Alaska’s foreign-born population lives in Anchorage, which is home to about 41 percent of the state’s population.

Significant barriers to success for this population include learning English and receiving recognition for the education they may have received in their home country. Four out of five immigrants in Alaska have at least a high school diploma, in contrast to 69 percent nationwide, and slightly more than half of Alaskan immigrants attended college. 24 percent have college degrees compared to 28 percent nationally. In terms of English language proficiency, about four out of five immigrants over the age of 5 speak a language other than English at home, which represents more than 40,000 people statewide. Of this group, about 60 percent speak an Asian or Pacific Island language and around 18 percent speak Spanish.

High School and Postsecondary Degrees

In 1970, 67 percent of Alaska’s 25+ population had a high school diploma (second among states) and 14 percent of the 25+ population had a bachelor’ degree (third among states). By 1980 those percentages had increased to 82 percent (first among states) and 21 percent (third among states). By 2015, despite the percentages continuing to increase (92 percent with a high school diploma and 28 percent with a bachelor’s

degree), Alaska's rankings had fallen to 5th and 27th respectively. See article "How Educated are Alaskans?" for more information:

<http://laborstats.alaska.gov/trends/mar17art2.pdf>

Of ongoing concern is Alaska's lower-than-average percentage of 18-to-24 year olds who are high school graduates. According to the 2010 Alaska Career and Technical Education Plan, every year approximately 8,000 Alaskan students graduate from high school. Several thousand more exit school without securing a high school diploma. Of the graduates, less than half transition into college and only 18.5 percent will still be in school by age 19. Alaska ranks fifth in the nation for teens not in school and not working.

(iv) Skill Gaps

Alaska's Data Sets

Alaska has two unique data sets that assess where employers are having difficulty finding the workers they need for the state's labor market. First, Alaska can identify residents and nonresidents working in the state thanks to the Permanent Fund Dividend program, which distributes a share of oil-related investment earnings to Alaskans each year. Alaskans who have lived in the state for the previous full calendar year are eligible, and nearly all who are eligible apply. Secondly, Alaska has long been the only state that requires employers to report the occupations of their workers as part of mandatory unemployment insurance reporting. The detailed, reported occupational data from employers and the information on the residency of individual workers allows Alaska to produce a report each year showing the industries and occupations with the highest percent of nonresident hires. The reliance on nonresident workers in priority industries and in-demand occupations indicates a skill gap.

Nonresident Employment

The largest driver of nonresident employment in Alaska is seasonal work. In 2016, there were 416,459 total workers employed in Alaska at some point. Of these, 89,411 (21.5 percent) were "nonresident workers" based upon the criteria for eligibility to receive an Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend, illustrating Alaska's historical dependence upon out-of-state workers to fill job openings. Those workers primarily filled seafood processing and tourism positions that are very difficult to fill with residents during the busy summer. For example, in 2016, seafood processing employed 18,767 nonresident workers and 6,082 residents. These jobs pay well but are short-term.

Nonresident worker percentages were also high in the trade, transportation, utilities, and leisure/hospitality industries. The nonresident workforce for these industries accounted for more than half of all nonresident workers in 2016. Other industries with high percentages of nonresidents include oil and gas, construction, metal mining, and other visitor-related industries. These industries generally have one or more of the following characteristics: high seasonal variation, a need for workers with specialized skills, or work sites in remote locations.

The health care industry was one of the largest in Alaska in 2016 and has grown considerably over the last decade. In 2016, a relatively small 11.3 percent of all health care workers were nonresidents, although accounting for traveling nurses, for example, is difficult and the percentage would undoubtedly be larger if that could be done more accurately.

Figure 6 shows the eleven-year trend of resident to nonresident workers employed in Alaska.

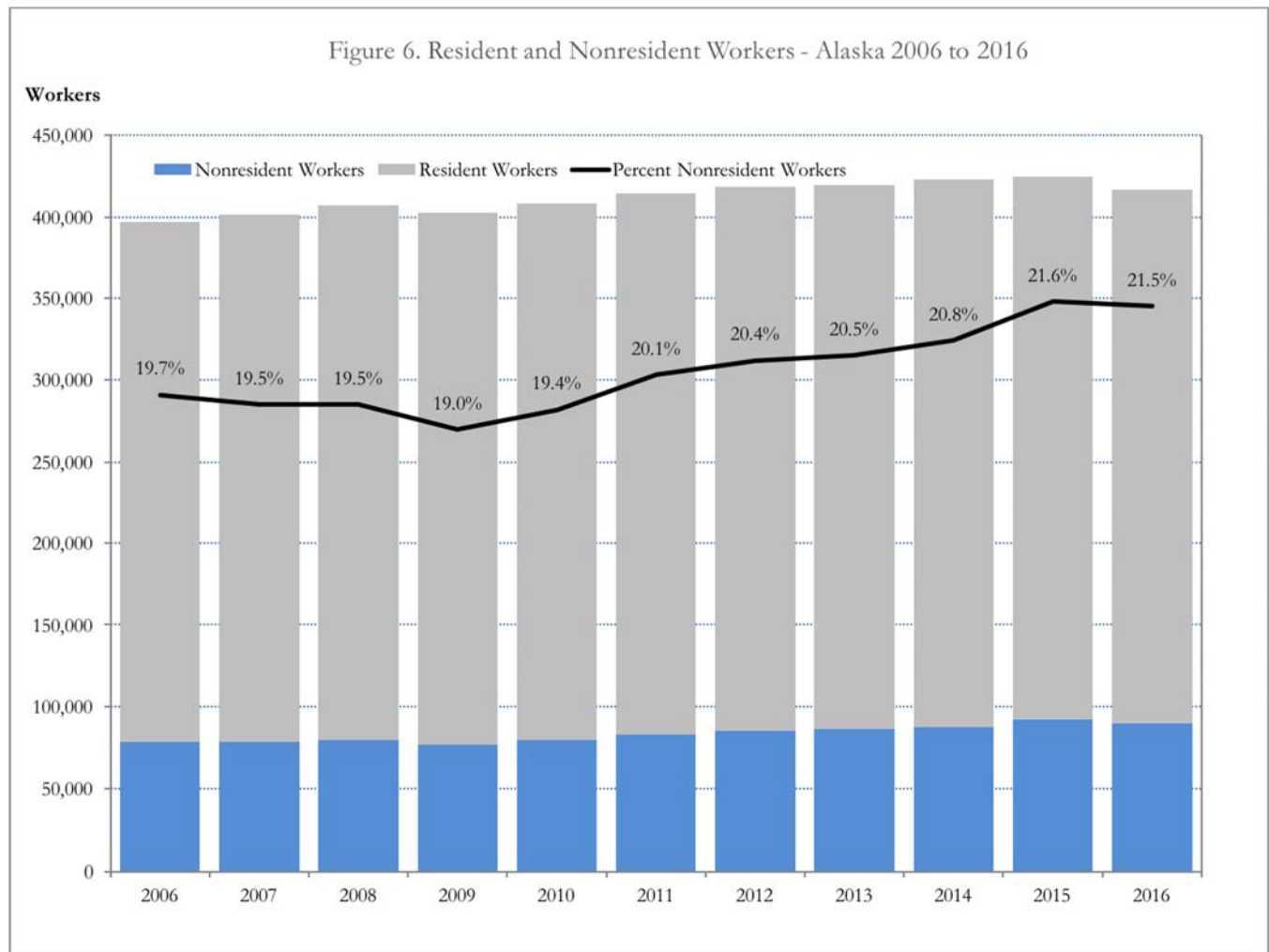
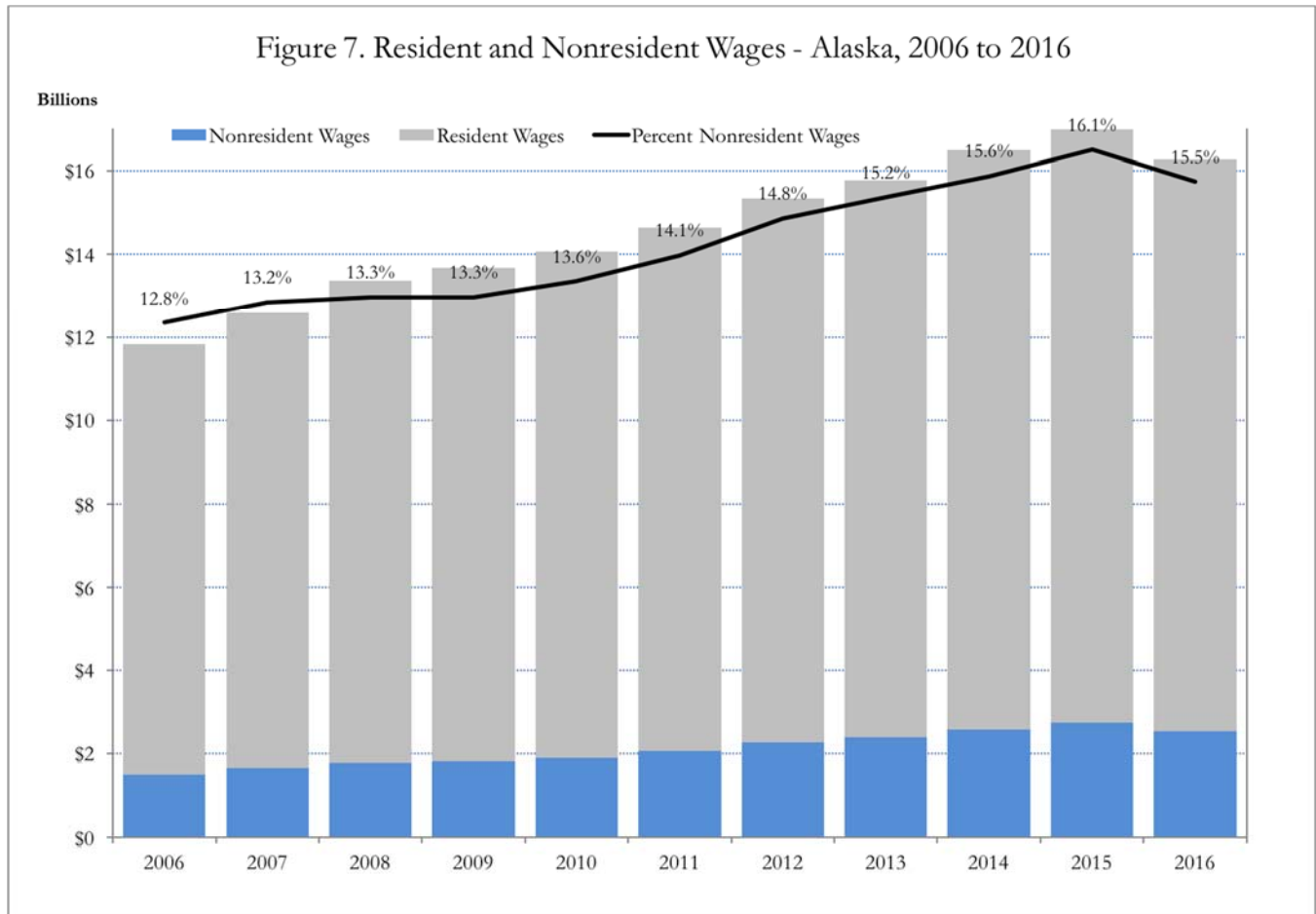


Figure 7 shows the wages for residents and nonresidents during that same time.



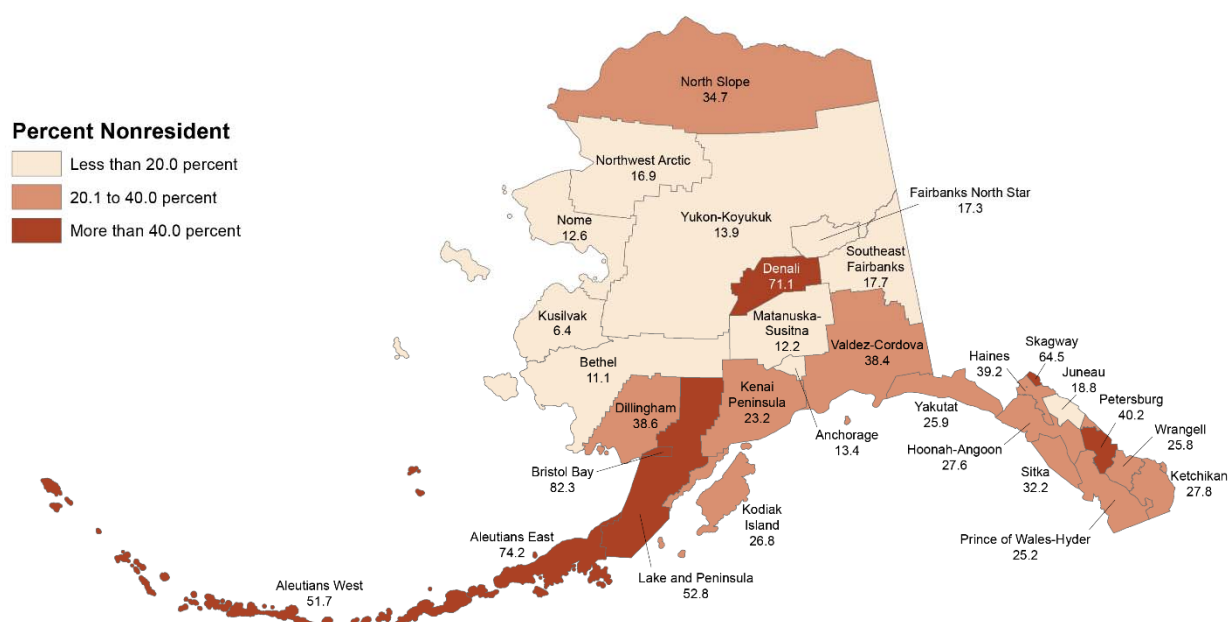
Looking at Alaska’s economic regions gives another view to understand the impact of resident and nonresident workers in terms of jobs and earnings and where seasonal employment is a large factor. Alaska’s Northern Region provides thousands of high paying jobs and good careers in Alaska’s vital industries such as oil, gas, and mining, where about one-third of the workforce is nonresident. In the less populated Interior and Western Regions, there are fewer jobs; outside of Fairbanks and rural hub communities, resident employment trends higher. The Denali Borough has higher rates of nonresident employment due to the tourism jobs associated with Denali National Park. The Southwest, South Central, and Southeast Regions’ economies are based on maritime, seafood harvesting and processing, and tourism jobs, and are more reliant on a migrating workforce coming to Alaska to fill seasonal jobs.

Skills Gap - Industry-Based and Geographic

The skills gap is evident in industries where there will be high labor demand and where there are high numbers of nonresidents employed. The skills gap is geographic as well. The in-demand occupation jobs in health care, mining, construction, transportation, and energy efficiency are distributed across the six economic and workforce regions. The rural skills gap is a critical challenge because much of Alaska’s commerce is based on the resources extracted from rural regions (oil, gas, seafood, minerals). Today a high percentage of those well-paying in-region career jobs are filled by nonresidents.

Figure 8 shows the percentage of nonresident workers in various areas across the state in 2016.

Figure 8. Alaska Nonresident Workers by Place of Work



2. Workforce Development, Education and Training Activities Analysis

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include an analysis of the workforce development activities, including education and training in the State, to address the education and skill needs of the workforce, as identified in Education and Skill Levels of the Workforce above, and the employment needs of employers, as identified in Employers' Employment Needs above. This must include an analysis of –

A. The State's Workforce Development Activities

Provide an analysis of the State's workforce development activities, including education and training activities of the core programs, Combined State Plan partner programs included in this plan, and required and optional one-stop delivery system partners.*

* Required one-stop partners: In addition to the core programs, the following partner programs are required to provide access through the one-stops: Career and Technical Education (Perkins), Community Services

Block Grant, Indian and Native American programs, HUD Employment and Training programs, Job Corps, Local Veterans' Employment Representatives and Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program, National Farmworker Jobs program, Senior Community Service Employment program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (unless the Governor determines TANF will not be a required partner), Trade Adjustment Assistance programs, Unemployment Compensation programs, and YouthBuild.

Workforce Development, Education and Training Activities Analysis

Alaska's Workforce Development Activities

Core and Partner Programs

All core and partner programs, including One-Stop partners (see Appendix 2.2), focus on the target populations under the new federal workforce legislation, WIOA. These target populations include individuals with barriers to employment; displaced homemakers; low-income individuals; Alaska Natives, American Indians, and Native Hawaiians; youth and adults with disabilities, older individuals; ex-offenders; homeless individuals; youth who are in or who have aged out of the foster care system; individuals who are English language learners or who have low levels of literacy; individuals facing substantial cultural barriers; farmworkers; individuals within two years of exhausting lifetime eligibility under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program; single parents (including single pregnant women); and long-term unemployed individuals. Alaska's refugee, asylum seeker, and immigrant youth and adult population may be included in several of these categories. Additionally, Alaska targets veterans and transitioning military as key populations for services.

Alaska Natives

In contrast to the Workforce Investment Act (WIA), the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) includes Alaska Natives as a specific targeted population. The Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) will work with Alaska Native organizations to ensure adequate and appropriate attention to cultural and geographic barriers to workforce development in the Alaska Native population, including culturally appropriate services to the Alaska Native elderly population.

Alaska Workforce Investment Board

Alaska's federal and state workforce programs are guided by the Alaska Workforce Investment Board (AWIB) in collaboration with the Administration and the State Legislature. That guidance is based upon input from the wide range of public and private entities engaged in educating and training the workforce, along with research from a variety of sources including DOLWD's Research and Analysis Section and the University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER). The AWIB has adopted priority industry sector workforce plans for maritime, health care, mining, renewable energy and energy efficiency, oil and gas, construction, and transportation. New industry workforce plans for Information Technology and Education are in the planning stages. All industry sector plans will be built with sector partners and updated to focus on strategies to meet future demand for priority occupations. Priority occupation analysis will inform the public workforce system statewide and regionally to concentrate on in-demand occupations. Labor market information, economic information, and direct involvement of industry employers and sector associations help identify career pathways and employment needs and opportunities.

DOLWD is the state's lead workforce agency charged with implementing the WIOA State Plan. Under Alaska Governor Bill Walker's Administrative Order 275, the DOLWD consolidated separate employment

security and workforce development components into one Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS). The new division receives and disburses most of Alaska's public workforce development resources. Resources are used to serve individual customers through Alaska's Job Centers (AJCs) and serve larger cohorts of trainees through grants. The new focus on serving priority WIOA populations and moving residents to good jobs with career opportunities in high-demand occupations will be challenged by current and expected reduced state support for government operations and capital expenditures, alongside the significant downturn in the price and Alaska's production of oil.

The AWIB has been moved into the Office of the Commissioner under the consolidation of workforce agencies in DOLWD. With this move, the AWIB is better positioned to provide the oversight, guidance, assessment, and improvements to build and sustain workforce partnerships in each economic region. The AWIB will ensure regional workforce planning is tied to each region's economic and labor market needs.

Title I - Adult and Dislocated Worker and Youth Programs - Job Training

The Title I programs provide an array of career services, supportive services, and training needed to encourage self-sufficiency. The services are provided by Career Support and Training Services (CSTS) case managers located in Alaska Job Centers (AJCs). The CSTS case managers work with participants and employment service partners to develop training plans for WIOA-eligible individuals and provide Individual Training Accounts (ITAs) to pay tuition-based job training activities. Individuals who have been assessed and need supportive services while attending training are provided with allowed services under WIOA. Participants may be concurrently enrolled in other federal or state programs such as Alaska's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or vocational rehabilitation, for example. Post-training job placement and follow-up career pathway assistance is also provided for eligible participants through WIOA. Specific services include:

Career Services - Basic services such as labor market information, job listings, partner program listings, and individualized services such as comprehensive and specialized assessments, development of ITAs, counseling, career planning, and workforce preparation activities. These services are provided to assist individuals in obtaining or retaining employment.

Training Services - Includes occupational skills training, work-based training such as apprenticeships, on-the-job training (OJT), incumbent worker training, and customized training. Training services are available for individuals who are unlikely or unable to obtain or retain employment that leads to self-sufficiency.

Supportive Services - Includes participant support for transportation, dependent care, housing, food, and legal aid to reduce barriers to employment. Supportive services are available to participants who are in career or training services.

These WIOA programs focus on providing individuals the career guidance, employment skills, and vocational technical training intended to lead rapidly to employment or re-employment. This includes work-based learning programs where skills are learned through career and technical education, OJT, internships, pre-apprenticeship, and apprenticeship methods of training. Alaska will expand the use of Registered Apprenticeships in Alaska to help employers get the ready-for-work employees they need in high-demand entry-level jobs and give residents more opportunities to earn while they learn by following a career path to Alaska's highest paying occupations in every region.

Alaska has been awarded grants from the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) that will complement and

boost workforce development efforts. The first is a USDOL Employment and Training Administration (ETA) Sector Partnership - National Emergency Grant (SP-NEG) that provided \$2.9 million to promote workforce planning with industry partners and development of career education and training paths for students and adults in high-demand jobs in the state's economic regions. The project provides support for industry sector partners to coordinate efforts by employers, educators, trainers, and agencies to attract, educate, and train residents for employment. The SP-NEG serves dislocated workers, the long-term unemployed, and veterans and transitioning service members. The project's priority industries are health care, maritime, construction, oil and gas, and mining. Key strategies included development of new pre-apprenticeship training programs for in-demand occupations and expanding Registered Apprenticeship with industry employers.

DOLWD has also been awarded a USDOL American Apprenticeship Initiative grant of \$2.9 million to increase the number of Registered Apprentices in Alaska's health care industry. This five-year project will add an estimated 450 Registered Apprentices to the workforce. The project will significantly increase career awareness, strengthen existing career pathways, introduce new career pathways, and significantly help employers fill entry-level positions in high-demand health care sector occupations.

DOLWD received a Disability Employment Initiative (DEI) - Round VI grant entitled "Alaska Youth Works" to serve youth with disabilities in 2015. This project will continue to build a cohesive system with multiple partners to meet the needs of Alaska's youth with disabilities, aged 14 to 24, by expanding access to employment and career pathways to prepare for in-demand careers. The Alaska Youth Works project has established a multifaceted approach, building on existing systems and services, by creating a bridge framework to provide for coordination, resource leveraging, and blending and braiding of funds to increase access to career pathway programs and lead to self-sustaining employment. By utilizing resources and leveraging funds, the grant has guided partner agencies in system changes that will sustain their new models after the ending of the grant cycle.

Title II - Adult Basic Education

The Adult Basic Education (ABE) program serves adults without a high school diploma, those with math and reading skills below the 12th grade level, or those who are learning English as a second language. The ABE program prepares adults to transition into the labor market or higher academic and vocational training. The desired outcome of all ABE program activities is for adult learners to reach a higher level of self-sufficiency as individuals, community members, and employees.

Title III - Wagner-Peyser/One-Stop

The One-Stop delivery system collaborates with partners to create a seamless system of service delivery that enhances access to services and improves long-term employment outcomes for individuals receiving assistance. The Employment and Training Services program is the foundation of the One-Stop delivery system in Alaska, providing universal access to labor exchange career services and training services. The goal of universal access is the provision of services to assist workers, job seekers, and employers under one roof from easy-to-find locations. The delivery points for the employment and training services are within the 17 AJCs located throughout the state. As part of the One-Stop service delivery system, the Employment and Training Services provides a variety of employment-related labor exchange services including job search assistance, job referral, job placement assistance for job seekers, re-employment services to unemployment insurance claimants, and recruitment services for employers with job openings. Services are delivered in one of three modes, including self-service, facilitated self-help services, and staff-assisted services. Depending on

the needs of the labor market, additional services may be available such as job seeker assessment of skill levels and abilities, aptitude testing, career guidance, job seeking workshops, and referral for training services.

Apprenticeship specialists in the AJCs provide information to employers on sponsoring an apprenticeship program. Registered Apprenticeships allow employers to establish the standards of proficiency while developing a local and loyal workforce. Any business that requires skilled employees can benefit from this program.

DOLWD's efforts in providing prisoner re-entry services have proven successful for prisoners in transitioning back into communities by partnering with the Department of Corrections (DOC) to coordinate and develop job placement assistance and services for these returning citizens.

Services offered to employers, in addition to referral of job seekers to available job openings, include:

- Assistance in development of job order requirements;
- Matching job seeker experience with job requirements, skills, and other attributes;
- Assisting employers with special recruitment needs;
- Coordinating job fairs;
- Analyzing hard-to-fill job orders for employers;
- Helping employers minimize or avoid layoffs and business closures;
- Establishing USDOL Registered Apprenticeship programs.
- See Appendix 2.2. Mandatory and Optional One-Stop Delivery System Partners.

Title IV - Vocational Rehabilitation

Vocational rehabilitation services are provided through the Alaska Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR). DVR provides vocational rehabilitation services to individuals with disabilities who, because of their disability/ies, have difficulty obtaining or maintaining employment. Disabilities that result in an impediment to employment could include psychiatric, physical, and orthopedic disabilities, as well as cognitive, auditory, and visual impairment.

DVR provides the services necessary to achieve competitive, integrated employment, such as guidance and counseling, assessment, vocational and other training, transportation, diagnosis and treatment, on-the-job training, job-related services, customized employment, and supported employment. DVR also provides students who have disabilities with pre-employment transitional services. Through the process of informed choice and comprehensive assessment, consumers, jointly with their Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) counselors, create an Individualized Plan for Employment (IPE) to determine the services needed to achieve their vocational goals. Services identified in the IPE are individualized based on strengths, resources, priorities, concerns, abilities, capabilities, interests, and informed choice.

DVR delivers services throughout the state through five regional offices in large, urban areas (two in Anchorage and one each in Fairbanks, the Mat-Su Valley, and Juneau) and five satellite offices in smaller or rural areas (Eagle River, Kenai, Kodiak, Sitka, and Ketchikan). Additionally, DVR has identified five rural hubs in which assigned VR counselors travel two to three times per year (Bethel, Nome, Kotzebue, Barrow, and Dillingham). DVR partners with the Tribal Vocational Rehabilitation (TVR) programs, as well as local Alaska Job Centers (AJCs) and schools located in these rural hubs.

Alaska Native Organizations and Alaska Native WIOA Grantees

There are twelve Alaska Native Regional non-profit organizations recognized under WIOA who are partners in the workforce system. Alaska Native Regional Employment and Training entities receive funding under WIOA to provide services, in tandem with state WIOA resources, to specifically serve Alaska's Native and American Indian people. These regional Alaska Native non-profits, formed under the federal Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971, are a vital component of Alaska's state and regional workforce development systems. Alaska Native organizations help ensure adequate representation in workforce development planning and in delivery of culturally and regionally responsive services to Alaska Natives and American Indians, particularly for Youth and Elders. They have unique relationships with Alaska's largest economic drivers, Alaska Native Corporations, and businesses offering good paying jobs and careers in Alaska and across the nation. The Regional Non-Profits operate American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation Services (AIVRS) programs funded by the federal Department of Education, Rehabilitation Services Administration. They fill a gap when state DVR service providers are unable to directly serve eligible clients in rural communities and villages.

Trade Adjustment Assistance

The Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program is a federal entitlement program that assists U.S. workers who are notified of potential layoff or who lost their job due to foreign trade related competition or outsourcing. The program seeks to provide adversely affected workers with opportunities to obtain the necessary skills, credentials, resources and support necessary to become reemployed. Workers who are eligible for TAA benefits in Alaska primarily work in the petroleum, timber, or fishing industries. Services provided to eligible participants include employment and case management services, career development, classroom training, on the-job training, customized training, income support, job search allowance, relocation allowance, wage subsidies to qualified reemployed older workers, and Health Coverage Tax Credit. The University of Alaska has received and managed four USDOL TAA-funded projects serving workers impacted by foreign competition and outsourcing over the past decade and is actively engaged in economic development and career training to provide good jobs and new careers for those affected by foreign trade.

Senior Community Service Employment Program

The Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) is administered by DOLWD and serves unemployed, low-income persons who are at least 55 years of age and have a family income of no more than 125 percent of the federal poverty level. Enrollment priority is given to veterans and qualified spouses, then to individuals who are over 65, have a disability, low literacy skills or limited English proficiency, and who reside in a rural area, are homeless or at risk of homelessness, have low employment prospects, or have failed to find employment after using services through the Alaska Job Centers (AJCs). The program assists them in developing skills and experience to facilitate their transition to unsubsidized employment. SCSEP is known in Alaska as Mature Alaskans Seeking Skills Training (MASSST) and is a component of the Division of Employment and Training Services. Its long-term strategy is to ensure that Alaska's job opportunities are available to older workers and that the program continues to reach out to workforce development partners, the business community, and senior service partners providing successful outcomes for seniors and Alaskan businesses alike. SCSEP fosters individual economic self-sufficiency and promotes useful part-time opportunities in community service assignments.

SCSEP is a required One-Stop partner under WIOA and, as such, it is part of the Alaska Job Center

Network. When acting in their WIOA partner capacity, SCSEP grantees and sub-recipients are required to follow all applicable rules under WIOA and its regulations. The WIOA operational requirements generally do not apply to SCSEP operations but, as required partners under WIOA, grantees are obligated to be familiar with WIOA requirements. These new regulations enable grantees and sub-recipients to better concentrate on the core missions of the SCSEP by providing community service assignments to hard-to-serve older individuals. The state intends that AJCs will provide services both to older individuals who are not eligible for the SCSEP and to those who are eligible but need the career services that the SCSEP is unable to provide.

SCSEP staff work directly with mandated partners to co-enroll participants in state training and employment programs; other needed social service programs supplement this. This ensures that SCSEP is an integrated, effective, job-driven workforce program. DOLWD continues to solidify its commitments to public/private partnerships to refine strategies and increase the responsiveness of SCSEP by providing oversight and technical assistance activities to improve program performance.

SCSEP service delivery is integrated into both the state's workforce investment system as well as the senior service system. Skilled AJC and project operator staff provide quality services to older workers, and employers have reported high satisfaction levels with SCSEP participants who have entered unsubsidized employment with them. Alaska's strategy is to continue to reach out to workforce development partners, the business community, and the senior service partners to ensure successful outcomes for older workers and Alaskan businesses.

USDOL Registered Apprenticeship Programs

Alaska has a long history of employers choosing to train their workforce through federally Registered Apprenticeship programs, beginning in 1947 when the Alaska Carpenters created the first trade apprenticeship program. Apprenticeship growth in Alaska continues to increase; there are more than 60 Registered Apprenticeship programs with over 2,200 apprentices and nearly 300 program sponsors. Each year, several hundred individuals complete their apprenticeship and several hundred enter apprentice training. More than 80 percent of apprentices are in a construction craft or trade occupation. Others include nurse assistants, health care technicians, telecommunications installers and repairers, cosmetologists, avionics technicians, power plant operators, and many others.

State Funded Workforce Programs

Alaska State Training and Employment Program (STEP)

STEP is a job-training program funded by a diversion of 0.1 percent of employee payroll tax paid for Unemployment Insurance. STEP provides approximately \$8 million annually for competitive job training grants and services for eligible individuals at AJCs. Annually, more than 3,000 residents are served by STEP. Services include job training and occupational certificates to help individuals obtain work or remain employed, learn new skills and technologies, and meet emerging job demand opportunities. In addition, individuals served by STEP may receive support services such as transportation, temporary housing, meals, tools, or childcare services while in training.

Alaska Technical and Vocational Education Program (TVEP)

TVEP is funded similarly to STEP through a diversion of the employee payroll tax contribution for Unemployment Insurance at a rate of 0.16 percent, which amounts to about \$12 million annually. TVEP is

distributed through a legislative formula to the University of Alaska, the Alaska Vocational Technical Education Center (AVTEC), and several Regional Training Centers (RTCs) in all regions of the state. TVEP helps secondary and postsecondary institutions and training centers create and maintain education and training services that match the regional economic and workforce needs.

Alaska Construction Academy (ACA)

The Alaska Construction Academy (ACA) was created by a partnership including representatives from the state, industry, tribal organizations, and school districts to address this demand. Serving the Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Kenai Peninsula, Ketchikan, Mat-Su, Nome, Bristol Bay, and Kotzebue areas, ACA helps the industry by developing a cadre of Alaskans with the basic skills needed to enter a registered apprenticeship, post-secondary training or entry-level construction employment.

The goals of ACA are to: develop a strong, flexible workforce able to continue with employment, registered apprenticeship, or post-secondary technical and education training in the construction industry; enable employers to employ trained Alaskans which increases productivity and safety of the workforce; and place Alaskans in construction and construction-related occupations or additional training.

Registered Apprenticeship

Governor Bill Walker issued Administrative Order No. 278 on November 10, 2015, which requires that Registered Apprentices perform at least 15 percent of the labor hours on any construction project advertised for bid by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities or the Department of Administration that is valued at \$2.5 million or more. DOLWD has hired an Apprenticeship Coordinator to work with employers and the U.S. Office of Apprenticeship to expand the number of Registered Apprenticeship (RA) programs in the state. This expansion will target health care as a focus industry for RA; however, DOLWD will work with employers in all industry sectors, utilizing industry sector workforce development plans in developing RA programs.

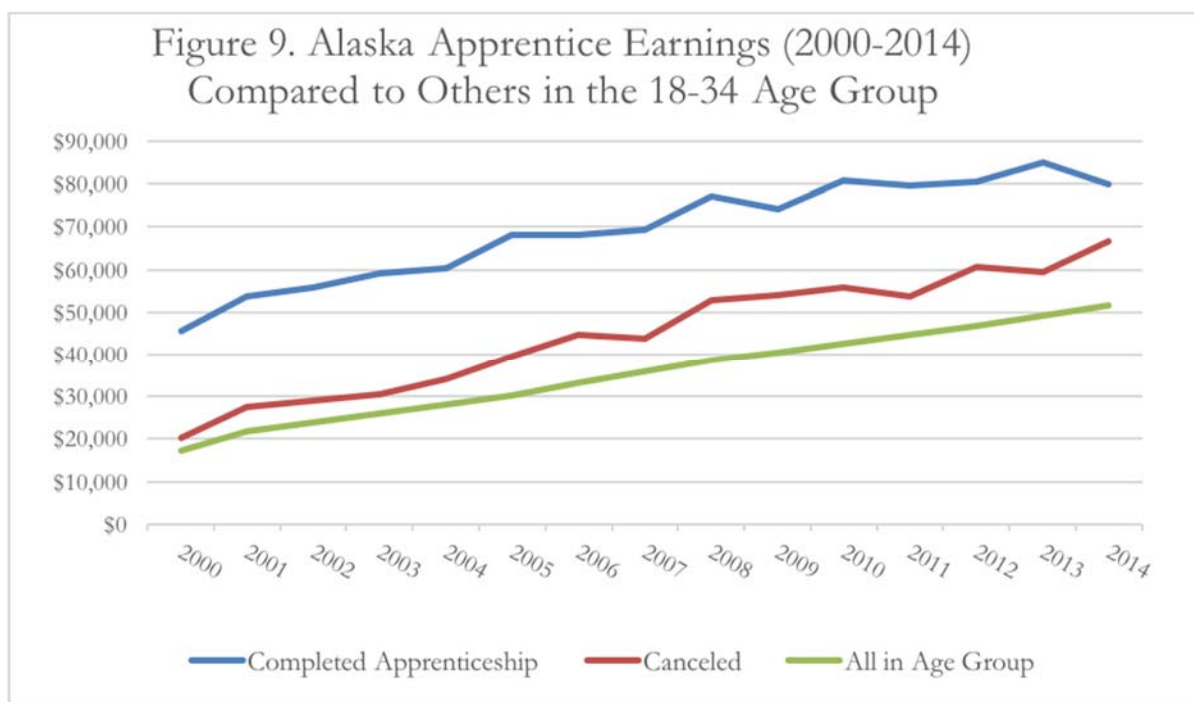
Information on apprenticeships will be included in the regular ongoing training for all AJC staff, as well as training for new staff. AJCs will each have an RA Specialist who can provide in-depth services to both job seekers and employers. The Alaska Health Workforce Coalition has recently identified targeted occupations for which RA could be appropriate, such as home health aides, medical assistants, substance abuse counselors, surgical technicians, medical lab technicians, pharmacy assistants, and physical therapy aides. The state is also establishing a Joint Health Care Training Cooperative to act as a sponsor for health care apprenticeships.

The Alaska Construction Academy will provide quality pre-apprenticeship programs. The Construction Academies have been in existence for a decade and have become a model for high-quality pre-apprenticeship training at a variety of locations across the state. The South Central Area Health Education Center (SC AHEC) offers hundreds of job seekers career awareness opportunities and basic skills training in high-demand occupations that can be learned on the job as apprentices. This training is provided across the state in conjunction with the USDOL Alaska Health Care Apprenticeship Initiative grant to expand Registered Apprenticeship in health care occupations. Public and private sector health providers are engaged and anxious to expand training through apprenticeship to fill many critical positions. The SC AHEC and AJC activities will be linked and integrated to maximize outreach, intake, and training for WIOA target populations. The Alaska Health Care Apprenticeship Initiative is linked to Alaska's largest Alaska Native health care providers and private sector health care employers in every economic and workforce region of

the state.

AVTEC will expand its maritime offerings to provide pre-apprenticeship programs. DOLWD will work with AVTEC, the University of Alaska, and other postsecondary providers to become members of the Registered Apprenticeship College Consortium sponsored by the USDOL. The University of Alaska already offers an Associate of Applied Science in Apprenticeship Technologies Degree, for which a Registered Apprenticeship completer may earn credit towards degree completion.

Expanding the utilization of Registered Apprenticeship will have a significant impact on increased earnings by Alaskans who become apprentices. Figure 15 illustrates the earnings over the past fourteen years of individuals aged 18-34 who became Registered Apprentices in 2000, compared to those in the same age group employed in Alaska and who were not Registered Apprentices, and comparative wages for those who completed their apprentice term. On average, the apprentice who completed earned about \$80,000 in 2014. The apprentice that entered training and gained skills and work experience but did not “complete” earned about \$68,000 in 2014. The All-in-Age group non-apprentice earned an average of about \$51,000. Increasing the number of apprentices and the completion rate will have a significant impact on the local and statewide economy as well as in the lives of individuals and their families.



B. Strengths and Weaknesses of Workforce Development Activities

Provide an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses of the workforce development activities identified in (A) above.

Strengths of Workforce Development Activities

Workforce Plans

Existing sector partners are already actively involved in workforce development for their sectors, as identified in the various industry sector workforce development plans discussed in previous sections. In addition, a robust Career and Technical Education (CTE) Plan, which provides a framework for technical training at both the secondary and postsecondary levels, was developed in 2010 with implementation led by the Departments of Education & Early Development, Labor and Workforce Development, and the University of Alaska. Used by school districts, University programs, and other postsecondary training programs, it advances a seamless system of CTE for Alaska. The Alaska Workforce Investment Board has convened a workgroup to update the CTE Plan and provide implementation guidelines for various audiences such as educators, parents, industry, and policy-makers.

Alaska Native Groups

Alaska Native Corporations and other Alaska Native groups and organizations are extremely important to Alaska's economy and the health and prosperity of every region. Alaska Native non-profit organizations assure adequate and appropriate attention to cultural and geographic barriers that inhibit workforce development. There are twelve regional Alaska Native Non-Profit Corporations organized under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act recognized under Section 4(b) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (PL 93-638, 25 U.S.C. 450b) that provide a wide range of social, education, and employment services. Each has unique abilities and resources to serve Alaska Natives and American Indians and drive new initiatives to overcome education and employment barriers for greater success among this population. They provide a vital connection among education, training, and employment and are most able to respond to the needs and strengths of Alaska's Native and American Indian people.

Other Groups

A diversity of groups actively promote workforce and economic development, including: Business Education Compact; Alaska Native Coalition for Employment and Training (ANCET); the Construction Education Foundation; the Alaska Apprenticeship and Training Coordinators Association; Alaska Association for Career and Technical Education; the AWIB; state agencies including: the Departments of Education & Early Development, Labor and Workforce Development, and Commerce, Community, and Economic Development; the University of Alaska system; Regional Training Centers; the Alaska Postsecondary Access and Completion Network; the Alaska Process Industries Career Consortium; Alaska Native education and training providers; and the Fairbanks Pipeline Training Center Trust, among others.

Partnerships

Strong partnerships and collaborations among state agencies ensure that programs or services are complementary rather than duplicated.

Alaska's Regional Development Organizations (ARDORs) contribute greater understanding of regional economic realities and bring a comprehensive economic and workforce focus for the regional communities, industries, and employers. Collaboration with ARDORs incorporates broad-ranging economic goals into specific workforce development actions that strengthen each region. ARDORs provide a vital tool for resource-leveraging, innovation, and the ability to sustain a regional workforce system.

The merger of two DOLWD divisions (Business Partnerships and Employment Security) into the Division of Employment and Training Services provides streamlined and efficient services and training for job seekers and employers.

Strong partnership with the USDOL Office of Apprenticeship in Alaska establishes and supports Registered Apprenticeship programs.

Weakness/Challenges of Workforce Development Activities

Geography

Alaska's geographic size and diverse population make access to education, training, and apprenticeships a unique challenge. The state's largest cities are connected by road, but a large portion of the state is accessible only by air or water, and travel may be expensive and time-consuming. There is often the additional challenge of cultural differences for people coming from villages to urban areas. Those challenges create a unique need for distance delivery of employment and training services and, in many cases, for funds to cover travel and housing when training can only be completed in-person. To overcome geographic barriers and higher unemployment rates, DOLWD is working to develop mobile information and connections to career training to better serve persons living in rural communities, providing job seekers and employers increased access to services anytime from anywhere.

While urban areas have good access to job training, apprenticeship, colleges, and trade schools, most remote rural communities do not. The career and technical education pathways are competitive, adding more difficulty for rural residents to participate because courses fill quickly with those living locally. The cost of connecting students and job seekers to the resources and education needed to succeed are high for those in rural areas. Paying for travel and housing while in training can be a significant barrier that job seekers in an urban area do not face. This complex location of services barrier is not solved by AJC services alone. Successfully developing an engaged and qualified Alaskan-based workforce in rural communities takes more reliance on collaboration and utilization of resources due to the challenges that exist both economically and socially in rural Alaska.

Technology Access and Skills

Another skills gap, not illustrated in the graphs and charts, is computer and other technological skills. The difference in internet speed and technology capacity between urban and rural/remote communities is significant, where the cities are up to date, and the rural/remote communities lag behind. Many people living in remote communities, students, teachers, employers, and job seekers simply do not have the electronic capacity to learn skills, apply for jobs, or receive on-line services on a par with those living in the city because of the lack of technology infrastructure.

Employability Skills

Many employers report a lack of motivated job seekers with basic employability skills to fill community jobs. There are many causes: personal issues such as substance abuse and system issues such as the lack of local career pathway programs, and few vocational instructors and available mentors. Lack of motivation is affected by seasonality of work and rates of pay for entry-level jobs.

Immigrant Population

Over 50,000 persons residing in Alaska are immigrants, refugees or asylum seekers. Many are highly educated and have knowledge and skills employers need. Foreign education and credentials may not be as valued or recognized in the United States, which results in high rates of unemployment, underemployment, and poverty among this population. Anchorage is one of the nation's most ethnically diverse communities.

Limited English proficiency is a significant barrier to learning and employment. The inability to recognize foreign education degrees and occupational credentials is another significant barrier.

State Fiscal Considerations

Worker layoffs are increasing and are expected to grow over the next few years due to the declining production of oil in Alaska and the significant decline in the price of oil. The bulk of the state's operating revenue is primarily provided by oil production. Alaska is currently experiencing a growth in dislocated worker clients due to layoffs of workers in the oil and gas industry, workers employed by contractors and vendors that support the industry, and local and state publicly-funded positions. In January 2016, Governor Walker announced a hiring freeze for state agency positions.

State budget reductions for Fiscal Year 2016, including significant cuts to state-funded career and technical education, means there are fewer staff to deliver programs and services. Reduced funding is already resulting in closing AJCs located in rural hub communities. Consolidation of space in urban centers will drive significant change away from providing employment services at fixed locations to a model that provides more information and services on-line and in conjunction with regional workforce partners such as the University of Alaska Community Campuses, Regional Training Centers, and Regional Alaska Native WIOA grantees.

C. State Workforce Development Capacity

Provide an analysis of the capacity of State entities to provide the workforce development activities identified in (A) above.

Alaska Workforce Development Capacity

Secondary Education and Training

Alaska has 54 school districts, most of which have at least one Career and Technical Education (CTE) program. Many of these districts have articulation agreements with a University program so students may earn concurrent secondary and postsecondary credits. High school CTE programs are aligned to industry, academic, school-to-apprenticeship, and employability standards.

Postsecondary Education and Training

AVTEC

The Alaska Vocational Technical Education Center (AVTEC), located in Seward, is the state's largest campus dedicated to postsecondary vocational education, providing career and technical training for young adults. AVTEC courses offer occupational credentials, certifications, and pathways to good jobs and careers in Alaska's industries. Operated by DOLWD, AVTEC's mission is to train a diverse and effective workforce that supports the economic growth and stability of the state.

AVTEC is nationally accredited by the Council on Occupational Education and boasts an average placement rate of 90 percent for its graduates. Program offerings are based on the workforce needs of the state and include Culinary, Applied Technology, Energy and Building Technology, Information Technology, and a world-class Maritime program and facilities.

University of Alaska

The University of Alaska (UA) is an open enrollment institution with education and training programs including pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship programs, hands-on competency based training, as well as traditional learning labs and classroom settings leading students to industry recognized certifications, endorsements and degrees. At UA, students may be eligible for credit for prior learning through military or prior work experience, and dual enrollment opportunities are available for high school students.

UA has three independently accredited universities located in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau, and 13 community campuses across the state offering many distance learning courses for greater access to programs. The community campuses support regional economic growth by training people for local jobs. UA enrolls approximately 28,000 full and part-time students annually through about 400 unique degree, certificate, and occupational endorsement programs.

UA's workforce development focus is aligned with the AWIB and regional priorities including the Health, Mining, Construction, Oil & Gas, Education, and Maritime industry occupations. UA rural campuses serve as regional training centers and support regional economic drivers through engagement with local industries and employers to provide timely education and training programs.

UA participates in apprenticeship programs through membership in the Registered Apprenticeship College Consortium, developing new federally Registered Apprenticeship programs, providing opportunities for apprenticeship completers with credit for prior learning, and sponsoring apprenticeships programs. The UA system works closely with the school districts to provide dual credit opportunities for career and technical education students so they may quickly attain postsecondary certificates and degrees after completing high school. UA also partners with K-12 education through the Alaska Middle College School and Alaska Native Science and Engineering Program (ANSEP).

University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA)

- UAA Community & Technical College - Anchorage
- Matanuska-Susitna College - Palmer
- Prince William Sound College - Valdez
- Kodiak College - Kodiak
- Kenai Peninsula College - Soldotna

University of Alaska Fairbanks (UAF)

- UAF Community & Technical College - Fairbanks
- Chukchi Campus - Kotzebue
- Interior Alaska Campus - based in Fairbanks, serves rural areas in Interior Alaska
- Northwest Campus - Nome
- Kuskokwim Campus - Bethel
- Bristol Bay Campus - Dillingham

University of Alaska Southeast (UAS)

- UAS Juneau

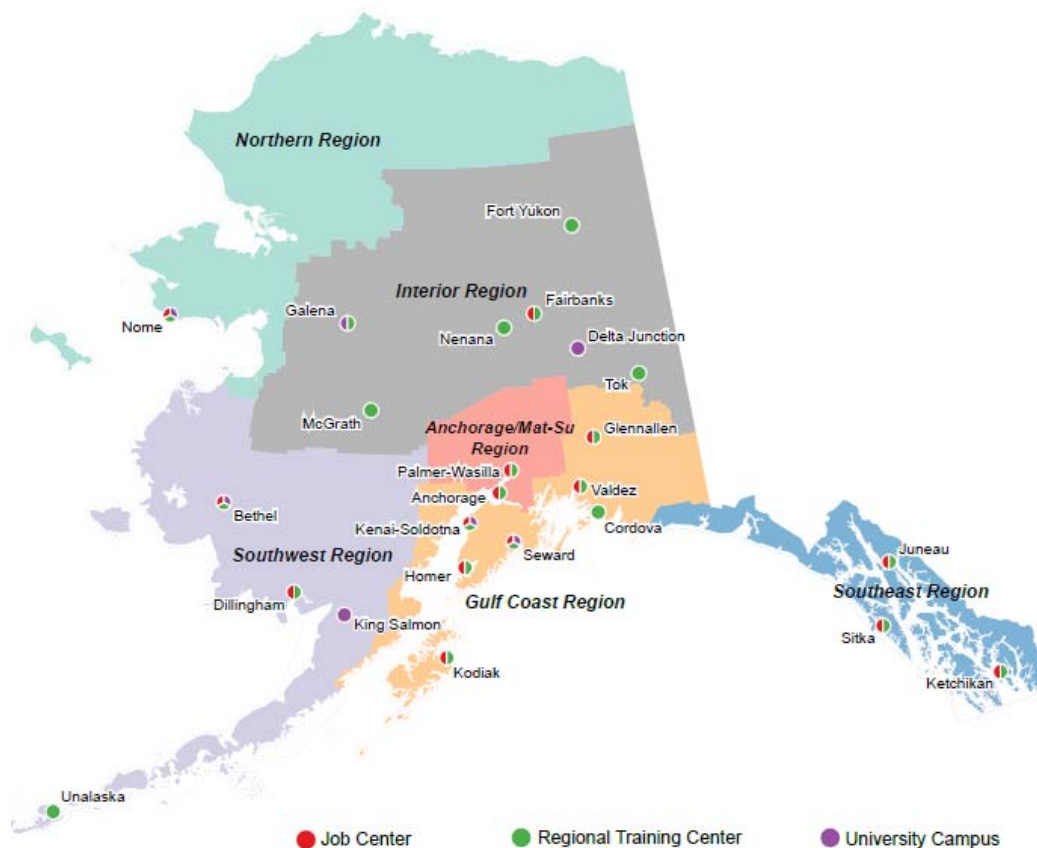
- UAS Sitka Campus
- UAS Ketchikan Campus
- Regional Training Centers

Alaska's Regional Training Centers (RTCs) are public or non-profit centers whose mission is to develop and provide educational and training activities linked to employment opportunities in the region. Each RTC is governed by a local or regional board and is a partnership comprised of two or more of the following types of organizations: business/industry; Alaska Native regional and community organizations; economic development entities; local boroughs; city, state, federal, and tribal governments; Registered Apprenticeship programs (union and non-union); K-12 school districts; accredited college and university educational institutions; and DOLWD AJCs. RTCs work closely with the region's employers to provide the training necessary to fill the workforce needs of that region. In FY 2015, these programs trained approximately 4,500 individuals. Regional Training Centers include:

- Alaska Technical Center, Kotzebue
- Amundsen Educational Center, Soldotna
- AVTEC, Seward
- Fairbanks Pipeline Training Center, Fairbanks
- Galena Interior Learning Academy, Galena
- Ilisagvik College, Barrow
- Northwestern Alaska Career and Technical Center, Nome
- Partners for Progress in Delta, Inc., Delta
- Southwest Alaska Vocational Education Center, King Salmon
- Yuut Elitnaurviat - People's Learning Center, Bethel

Figure 10 shows the locations of Job Centers, Regional Training Centers, and University campuses across the state.

Figure 10. Locations of Job Centers, Regional Training Centers, and UA Community Campuses



Training Clearinghouse

DOLWD’s Research and Analysis Section maintains the “Alaska Training Clearinghouse,” which is a database of postsecondary providers and programs. It currently lists over 130 training providers, offering several hundred training programs in a variety of industries, including the postsecondary programs listed above.

Performance Measures

In addition, the state has historically met or exceeded performance measures on the following programs: WIA (now WIOA) Titles I, II, III, and IV; Senior Community Service Employment Program; Trade Adjustment Assistance; Veterans Employment and Training Services; Work Opportunity Tax Credit; Foreign Labor Certification; and the Disability Employment Initiative. This illustrates the state’s capacity to provide successful workforce development programs and activities.

b. State Strategic Vision and Goals

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include the State’s strategic vision and goals for developing its workforce and meeting employer needs in order to support economic growth and economic self-sufficiency. This must include—

1. Vision

Describe the State’s strategic vision for its workforce development system.

State Strategic Vision and Goals

Vision

Alaska’s strategic vision for developing Alaska’s workforce and meeting employer needs is:

“Alaskans have multiple pathways to high skill, high wage jobs and careers.”

Alaska’s workforce system will provide the guidance, knowledge, and pathways for Alaska’s workforce to acquire the skills Alaskan employers need to become and remain competitive in local, state, and global economies. All Alaskans, including individuals with disabilities, the underserved, Alaska Natives, dislocated workers, and others who experience significant barriers to employment, will have access to the career education, training, and support services needed to prepare for and participate in high-demand occupations that pay family-sustaining wages.

The coordinated effort among workforce partners and agencies will improve the efficiency and performance of Alaska’s workforce system. The workforce strategies will strengthen accountability across the system by focusing on education and competency attainment, individual progress, career advancement, and participant employment and earnings outcomes through coordination and resource leveraging. This will serve to increase access to career pathway programs and lead to self-sustaining employment while avoiding duplication of services. The Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) will enhance Alaska Job Centers’ effectiveness through technology and mobile services that increase outreach to employers and job seekers. The Alaska Workforce Investment Board (AWIB) and DOLWD will assess how effectively workforce partners are collaborating to achieve good results and identify areas for improvement or innovation. A central focus will be to reduce program and customer administrative and process obstacles to improve customer outcomes.

2. Goals

Describe the goals for achieving this vision based on the above analysis of the State’s economic conditions, workforce, and workforce development activities. This must include—

- Goals for preparing an educated and skilled workforce, including preparing youth and individuals with barriers of employment* and other populations.**
- Goals for meeting the skilled workforce needs of employers.

* Individuals with barriers to employment include displaced homemakers; low-income individuals; Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians; individuals with disabilities, including youth who are individuals with disabilities; older individuals; ex-offenders; homeless individuals, or homeless children and youths; youth who are in or have aged out of the foster care system; individuals who are English language learners, individuals who have low levels of literacy, and individuals facing substantial cultural barriers; eligible migrant and seasonal farmworkers (as defined at section 167(i) of WIOA and Training and Employment Guidance Letter No. 35-14); individuals within 2 years of exhausting lifetime eligibility under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program; single parents (including single pregnant women); and long-term unemployed individuals.

** Veterans, unemployed workers, and youth and any other populations identified by the State.

Goals

Goals for preparing an educated and skilled workforce, including preparing youth and individuals with barriers of employment* and other populations.**

Goal 1: Build clear routes to careers for students, youth, and adults.

- Enhance and expand career information and guidance for students, parents, guardians, teachers, and counselors, with the help of employers, to engage students in exploring careers and workplaces.
- Increase the life, work-ready, and technical skills of in- and out-of-school youth and adults.
- Help youth transition from high school to post high school education, training, and work.
- Increase industry-sector focused work-based learning opportunities for youth and adults through internships, school-to-work, pre-apprentice and apprentice training, seasonal employment work experience, and work-study.

Goal 2: Support and grow learning opportunities for workers at all stages of life.

- Provide career counselors for youth and adults through school district career and technical education partners and Alaska's Job Centers (AJCs).
- Connect youth and adults with disabilities with educational opportunities and employment supports to maximize successful employment retention.
- Improve the ability to accept and transfer credits earned in high school, through apprenticeships, postsecondary education, and college coursework.
- Promote competency-based occupational training that reduces the time it takes an individual to complete training and go to work.
- Expand pre-apprentice and apprenticeship opportunities and other work-based learning approaches to individuals with disabilities and others with significant barriers to training and employment.

Goals for meeting the skilled workforce needs of employers.

Goal 3: Develop multiple paths for employers and workers.

- Increase outreach to employers to support career guidance and career awareness activities.
- Expand industry sector workforce planning to attract and prepare youth and adults for

employment.

- Use labor market research to determine where there are significant labor shortages and determine the occupations in-demand.
- Effectively cross-match and identify current worker skills, including military experience, with skills needed to fill occupations in-demand.
- Connect regional economic and workforce development planning in each economic region to stimulate job creation and growth.
- Expand the utilization of Registered Apprenticeships by industry sector employers to train workers and meet occupational demands.
- Assess how effectively workforce partners are collaborating to achieve good results and identify areas for improvement or innovation.
- Reduce program and customer administrative and process obstacles to improve customer outcomes.
- Develop focused regional workforce initiatives that blend partner resources (co-investment) to educate and train workers for jobs within the economic region.

3. Performance Goals

Using the table provided in Appendix 1, include the State's expected levels of performance relating to the performance accountability measures based on primary indicators of performance described in section 116(b)(2)(A) of WIOA. (This Strategic Planning element only applies to core programs.)

Performance Goals

See Appendix 1 - Performance Goals for the Core Programs.

4. Assessment

Describe how the State will assess the overall effectiveness of the workforce development system in the State in relation to the strategic vision and goals stated above in sections (b)(1), (2), and (3) and how it will use the results of this assessment and other feedback to make continuous or quality improvements.

Assessment

Accountability Measures

The state will use the performance accountability measures in Section 116 of WIOA to assess the overall effectiveness of Alaska's workforce investment system and the individual core programs. These measures align well with the strategic vision and goals. The state will also track the number of new Registered Apprenticeship programs, the number of new apprentices, and the number of sponsors/employers providing employment and training services.

Industry Sector Partnerships

DOLWD will work with industry sector partners on an on-going basis and solicit feedback about how the workforce system, programs, and initiatives are working for employers and training providers and solicit their ideas for continuous quality improvements.

Data Analysis

DOLWD and the AWIB will analyze the data from these measures and outcomes such as employment and earnings to assess and compare strategies and determine which are working well and which need adjusting. Workforce program results are published annually for policy makers, the public, and the AWIB to further assess programs and comparative outcomes to determine in greater detail the services and interventions that work and those that are less effective. The participant data and rich labor market information provide a solid platform for deeper and longer-term evaluation of workforce programs.

c. State Strategy

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include the State's strategies to achieve its strategic vision and goals. These strategies must take into account the State's economic, workforce, and workforce development, education and training activities and analysis provided in Section (a) above. Include discussion of specific strategies to address the needs of populations provided in Section (a).

1. Describe the strategies the State will implement, including industry or sector partnerships related to in-demand industry sectors and occupations and career pathways, as required by WIOA section 101(d)(3)(B), (D). “Career pathway” is defined at WIOA section 3(7). “In-demand industry sector or occupation” is defined at WIOA section 3(23).

State Strategies

Career Pathways

Engage industry sector partnerships and create career pathways for all Alaskans.

The Alaska Workforce Investment Board (AWIB) and the department will engage industry sector partners in in-demand industries including health care, construction, maritime, oil and gas, transportation, technology, education, and mining. The AWIB and DOLWD will continue to participate in, and in some cases lead, sector workforce and career planning efforts that include employers and other sector partners (K-12 education; postsecondary education; regional training centers; economic development organizations; labor unions; and other appropriate state agencies). The efforts will update existing workforce plan(s) pertinent to that industry, gauge the status of current workforce development activities, and work to determine gaps in training both statewide and regionally. These sector specific partnerships will also help ensure that education and training investments are prioritized and focused on and responsive to employer needs. Career pathways will be accessible to all Alaskans, including all WIOA-targeted populations.

Current labor market information from employers and from DOLWD's Research and Analysis Section will inform sector partnerships. . Employers are also encouraged to work closely with the AWIB, DOLWD, and other partners in developing career pathways to address the needs for the industry - from K-12 through postsecondary. Postsecondary will be viewed in the broad sense of any education or training that happens after high school, which could include college/university, Registered Apprenticeships, short-term training, industry certification programs, pre-apprenticeship programs, adult education, etc. AJC career specialists and case managers will adopt an industry sector approach to work more effectively with employers and job seekers.

To maintain an understanding of Alaska's workforce needs, each AWIB meeting will continue to include a labor market update, and face to face board meetings will continue to feature a panel and discussion with employers sharing information about their industry's training needs and practices, and ties to Alaska's Job Center Network.

The Alaska Job Center Network also maintains strong relationships with key employers in these industries through employer services. These relationships allow the department to effectively connect job seekers, through one-stop programs, to training and employment placements. In addition, within the new MOU executed by the AWIB with the One-Stop Operator and WIOA required partners there is an Alaskan Job Center Network advisory council that will further facilitate program and regional information sharing about how partners are successfully connecting with industries and employers.

Expand Registered Apprenticeships, pre-apprenticeships, and other work-based learning approaches.

The governor and AWIB have determined that the expansion of Registered Apprenticeship by employers will lead youth and adults, including those with disabilities and those who have multiple barriers to employment, into good paying jobs with career opportunities, while providing employers with new workers to fill in-demand occupations.

DOLWD's Apprenticeship Coordinator is developing new Registered Apprenticeship programs and increasing the number of apprentices. The Apprentice Coordinator works closely with Alaska's USDOL Office of Apprenticeship to provide support and technical assistance to employer partners. Alaska is expanding the participation of colleges joining the Registered Apprenticeship College Consortia so that apprentices earn college credit toward degrees and may transfer the credits to other members of the Consortia. The Apprenticeship Coordinator has partnered with programs that are approved by the American Council on Education to provide distance-delivered Registered Apprenticeship Related Technical Instruction. Alaska colleges will award credit to apprentices who successfully complete these programs, which will give the apprentices a leg up toward a degree or certificate. DOLWD is working with the Alaska Department of Education & Early Development and local school districts to expand work-based learning opportunities for students and out-of-school youth, including youth with disabilities. This includes school-to-apprenticeship programs, internships, and co-operative learning to strengthen career paths and better prepare young Alaskans for employment in their career field. The U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) Alaska Office of Apprenticeship and the Division of Employment and Training Services has developed and provided training for Career Counselors and Case Managers in the process involved in creating approved programs and informing job seekers and students about the benefits of apprenticeships. The training includes ways to inform employers about the advantages of sponsoring an apprentice program and training workers with the skills they need to sustain and grow that business.

More detailed information about Registered Apprenticeship activities is included in Section II (a) 2.A – Workforce Development, Education and Training Activities Analysis.

Demonstrate innovation in delivery of Alaska Job Center services.

Delivery of services through Alaska Job Centers (AJCs) will transform from site-located services for job seekers and employers to a delivery system that maximizes web-based information and increases the mobility of Community Development Specialists and case managers to provide assistance and services at various locations in the community. DOLWD will review the status of each AJC and develop strategies to

change how AJCs deliver services in collaboration with community partners. This will allow a systematic approach to reduce long-term operational costs for office leases, for example, and transition to a more cost-effective approach. AJC services will focus on serving WIOA priority populations and connecting residents to career pathways leading to employment and career opportunities. AJCs with co-located programs such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and Vocational Rehabilitation, will strengthen relationships with WIOA core programs.

DOLWD plans to procure a new online labor exchange and case management system to enhance user experience, co-locate data, and provide a single sign-on between the employment services, WIOA Title I, and Unemployment Insurance programs. This will allow individuals to enter core information into one system, rather than in three separate systems, when applying for various programs and benefits.

Qualified partners that deliver services for youth, adults, dislocated workers, veterans, or persons with disabilities will be trained by job centers to determine participant eligibility and perform related case management tasks to WIOA standards.

Prioritize services to target populations.

WIOA funds will focus on serving WIOA-defined target populations. Outreach will be expanded through regional workforce partners to inform persons with barriers to employment and other target populations of the services that are available to them. Services include career awareness and planning, employment skills, education and training opportunities, job placement, and follow-up services. DOLWD will work to enhance the connection among the variety of systems and programs that serve the targeted populations.

Alaska's high priority target populations are:

- Youth and adults with disabilities
- Alaska Natives
- Veterans and transitioning service members
- Out-of-school youth
- Returning citizens
- Unemployed and underemployed
- Individuals with multiple barriers to training and employment

DOLWD's Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) will continue to provide training for AJC and partner staff working with clients who have disabilities. Alaska has implemented the Ticket to Work program and is reaching out to those on Social Security Insurance (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) to encourage them to go to an AJC for those services. DOLWD has a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Divisions of Vocational Rehabilitation and Division of Employment and Training Services to provide seamless Partnership Plus services for beneficiaries of Social Security benefits. Both divisions will work to expand this program to other agencies and programs, such as the Division of Behavioral Health; the Division of Senior and Disabilities Services; the Division of Public Assistance Work Services; and Centers for Independent Living.

The Department of Health and Social Services developed a website called "Disability Benefits 101 (DB101)," an online tool for those with disabilities that provides available work incentives and helps individuals determine how their SSI, SSDI, or other public benefits may be impacted by employment. The

Achieving a Better Life Experience Act (ABLE) allows eligible persons with disabilities to secure a “taxed advantaged” savings account of up to \$100,000 without affecting public benefit limits. Calculating benefits and ABLE savings is a critical tool for achieving quality long-term outcomes. After the website was completed, AJC and partner staff were trained in using the tool with clients. DOLWD’s Disability Employment Initiative will collaborate with the Department of Health and Social Services’ Work Incentives Planning & Assistance Project (WIPA) on work incentive counseling for Social Security beneficiaries. These projects will build a system with multiple partners to meet the needs of Alaska’s youth and adults with disabilities by expanding access to employment and career pathways to prepare for in-demand careers through comprehensive access to benefits planning by certified Community Work Incentive Counselors (CWICs).

Alaska’s “Employment First” legislation calls for “competitive integrated employment” as the preferred outcome for those with disabilities. DOLWD has executed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Health and Social Services; and is obtaining MOU signature with Education and Early Development to ensure progress towards that goal. The MOU includes commitments for active participation on the Interagency Council on Employment First, under the auspices of the Employment First State Coordinator.

Through DVR, Pre-Employment Transition Services (PETS) provides the following required activities to students with disabilities (16 to 21 year-olds) who are eligible or potentially eligible for vocational rehabilitation services: (1) job exploration counseling, (2) work-based learning opportunities, (3) counseling on postsecondary educational opportunities (4) workplace readiness training, and (5) instruction in self-advocacy. Implementation of (PETS) has resulted in increased coordination among local school districts and DVR.

DOLWD works with Alaska Native organizations already engaged in workforce development activities to ensure services are provided as widely as possible while avoiding duplication.

DOLWD continues to participate in Alaska’s Returning Citizens Initiative in partnership with the Alaska Department of Corrections to assist youth and adults leaving correctional facilities in obtaining gainful employment and connecting to a career path. DOLWD secured a two-year Linking to Employment Pre-release (LEAP) grant intended to reduce recidivism. LEAP will provide 600 pre-release inmates with career services, 200 of whom will be enrolled in the nine-week, individualized Bridge to Success curriculum.

DOLWD will work with agencies such as Catholic Social Services to support refugees, asylum seekers, and other immigrants in improving their skillsets, pursuing education, training, and sustainable employment, in alignment with the White House Task Force on New Americans Plan developed with the participation of the Municipality of Anchorage.

DOLWD will also continue working with Alaska’s military leadership in providing training and employment opportunities to veterans and transitioning service members. DOLWD is working with the Soldier for Life and Airmen for Life transition centers to assist with career path training for Transitioning Services Members (TSMs), preparing them for employment in Alaska as they leave military service. The military-approved training providers will create pre-apprentice and occupational training pathways to priority industry jobs.

Partner with other agencies, organizations, and programs to leverage resources.

DOLWD will continue and expand its partnerships with other agencies and organizations. While the following list is not all-inclusive, below are some examples of partnership development and partner

programs:

- Alaska AFL-CIO
- Alaska Apprenticeship and Training Coordinators Association
- Alaska Association for Career and Technical Education
- Alaska Career and Technical Education Plan Advisory Committee
- Alaska Health Workforce Coalition
- Alaska Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson Military Transition Services
- Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority
- Alaska Native Organizations
- Alaska Native Regional Employment and Training Entities
- Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium
- Alaska Performance Scholarship Program
- Alaska Postsecondary Access and Completion Network
- Alaska Process Industry Career Consortium
- Alaska Regional Economic Development Organizations
- Alaska state agencies such as Departments of Corrections; Health and Social Services; Administration; Commerce, Community, and Economic Development; Education & Early Development
- Alaska Vocational Technical Education Center
- Alaska Works Partnership, Inc.
- Alaska Youth Works (Alaska Mental Health Trust Program)
- Alaska Youth Works (Disability Employment Initiative)
- Anchorage Literacy Project
- Catholic Social Services - Refugee Assistance and Immigration Services
- Construction Education Foundation of Alaska
- Fairbanks Pipeline Training Center
- Governor's Council on Disabilities and Special Education
- Joint-Administered Training Trusts
- Northern Industrial Training, Inc.
- Regional Training Centers
- Renewable Energy Alaska Project
- Southcentral Foundation
- Sponsors of Federal Registered Apprenticeship Programs
- University of Alaska and Community Campuses
- USDOL Office of Apprenticeship in Anchorage

Streamline internal processes.

DOLWD has already taken steps to streamline internal processes and work more efficiently. This includes the following activities:

Division Merger

Governor Walker signed Administrative Order No. 275 on June 10, 2015, directing DOLWD to merge the Employment Security Division (ESD) and the Division of Business Partnerships (DBP) into a single Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS). Reorganization has reduced duplication and overlapping functions, streamlined financial administration, and laid the groundwork for future change to improve public workforce services in a cost-effective manner. The first year savings are estimated at \$600,000.

Division of Employment and Training Services

The new division is led by a director, along with assistant directors for four units:

- Unemployment Insurance
- Workforce Services: Wagner-Peyser, Reemployment, and AJC Services
- Workforce Development: Grants, Contracts and Technology
- Administration: Budget and Financial Operations
- The management team for the four units supervises more than 400 employees.

Policy Review

Reorganization requires that DETS review all policies to 1) reflect the new division; 2) discard duplicative and irrelevant policies; 3) ensure compliance with rules, regulations, and required processes for financial administration and operations of federal and state workforce programs; and 4) streamline processes for DOLWD staff and external customers.

Greater Integrity, Program Assessments & Grants

Consolidation of two previous divisions into one Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS) immediately ended duplicated grant administration and fiscal processes while streamlining communications between Workforce Services and Workforce Development staff for better coordination and delivery of services. DETS provides greater integrity for the allocation and use of public resources and the assessment of programs. Assessment, evaluation, and continuous improvement of workforce strategies and programs will be enhanced by the AWIB, now positioned in the Commissioner of Labor's office. This new platform creates clear lines of distinction between workforce programs and the assessment and evaluation of those programs operated by DOLWD.

DETS prepares public solicitations for grants and performs due diligence to assure all applicants considered for funding meet the pre-application requirements. Workforce development grant administrators assist with the collection of grant applications and assist the AWIB with independent grant application reviews. The AWIB independently reviews applications, makes recommendations to the commissioner for awarding grants, and ensures integrity in award, denial, and appeal of decision processes.

Other

DOLWD has been working closely with the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education (ACPE), in streamlining processes for DOLWD grantees and Eligible Training Providers by sharing information between the two agencies regarding the status of training providers' compliance with ACPE regulations.

DOLWD regularly coordinates with the University of Alaska and the Department of Education & Early Development on education and workforce issues such as continued implementation of the Alaska Career and Technical Education Plan; dual/concurrent credit for high school students; aligning secondary and postsecondary programs to industry standards and industry needs; and partnering to provide pre-apprenticeship and Registered Apprenticeship opportunities.

2. Describe the strategies the State will use to align the core programs, any Combined State Plan partner programs included in this Plan, required and optional one-stop partner programs, and any other resources available to the State to achieve fully integrated customer services consistent with the strategic vision and goals described above. Also describe strategies to strengthen workforce development activities in regard to weaknesses identified in section II(a)(2).

Core and Partner Program Alignment

All core programs and the combined plan partner program - Senior Community Service Employment Program - are housed under DOLWD. All of the strategies listed under Section (c) State Strategy (1) will serve to align the core and partners and programs, as well as other entities in the state's education, workforce, and economic development arena. Staff members from each program have bi-monthly meetings to discuss operational strategies aligned with the goals. These meetings will continue to identify areas where alignment is required. This includes cross-program training, AJC staff training, DOLWD policy changes, communication strategies, and frequent reviews of performance outcomes.

DOLWD will engage One-Stop partners (See Appendix 2.2) on a regular basis to further implement state workforce programs and to coordinate activities regionally to ensure the focus on WIOA target populations, while supplying good job applicants and apprentice applicants for employers and apprentice sponsors. Key projects include improving services for persons with disabilities, expanding Registered Apprenticeships, modernization of AJCs and service delivery, and increasing services for youth and adults reentering society - all of which require constant program review and coordinated activities among partners.

Strategies to Strengthen Activities Regarding Identified Weaknesses

Weakness: Alaska's geographic size and diverse population make access to education, training, and apprenticeships a unique challenge. The state's largest cities are connected by road, but a large portion of the state is accessible only by air or water, and travel may be expensive and time-consuming. There is often the additional challenge of cultural differences for people coming from villages to urban areas. Those challenges create a unique need for distance delivery of employment and training services and, in many cases, for funds to cover travel and housing when training can only be completed in-person. To overcome geographic barriers and higher unemployment rates, DOLWD is working to develop mobile information and connections to career training to better serve persons living in rural communities, providing job seekers and employers increased access to services anytime from anywhere.

Strategy: Alaska's strategies include making employment and training services available via the internet and smart phones; support local rural resources such as libraries and tribal council offices to provide public internet access to employment and training services in areas without an Alaska Job Center; and strengthen partnerships with rural organizations, such as tribal organizations, to co-enroll and share the costs of travel and housing when participants must travel to attend training.

Weakness: Rural/remote communities lag behind in internet speed and technology capacity. Many people

living in remote communities, students, teachers, employers, and job seekers simply do not have the electronic capacity to learn skills, apply for jobs, or receive on-line services on a par with those living in the city because of the lack of technology infrastructure.

Strategy: Alaska will work to strengthen partnerships with the University of Alaska rural campuses, state funded technical and vocational education program locations, and local governments to provide the best internet access available in as broad an area as possible so rural residents will have access to employment and training services via the internet. Alaska is procuring a new integrated labor exchange and case management system that will allow clients to access services through one portal. Additionally, we are seeking mobile device access as a part of this new system. Mobile device usage in rural Alaska is increasing and becoming a primary internet access method.

Weakness: Many employers report a lack of motivated job seekers with basic employability skills to fill community jobs. There are many causes: personal issues such as substance abuse and system issues such as the lack of local career pathway programs, and few vocational instructors and available mentors.

Strategy: Alaska promotes the ACT Career Ready 101 Soft Skills Suite in job centers as a stand-alone workshop for jobseekers' initial visits to the job centers specifically to address the lack of motivated job seekers with basic employability skills. The workshops will also introduce other Career Ready 101 courses, WorkKeys® assessments, and the National Career Readiness Certificate for jobseekers. Alaska has promoted WorkKeys® for several years. The Career Readiness certificate gives job seekers a document they can reference on their resume and include with their interview packet that will give them a leg up on other applicants who do not have the certificate. Alaska encourages employers to recognize, request, and/or require the certificate knowing it can save them money in their hiring, training and succession planning activities.

Weakness: Remote rural communities do not have good access to job training, apprenticeship, colleges, and trade schools.

Strategy: The University of Alaska acts as a Community College at its rural campuses across the state. They and some other training providers are increasing their training programs that are available via distance delivery. Alaska will support distance delivered training by funding participant tuitions through Individual Training Accounts where appropriate. Where distance delivery is not available, Alaska will seek out local organizations such as Alaska Native Tribal organizations to co-enroll rural participants and share the costs of travel and housing for participants to attend job and apprenticeship trainings not available in their local area.

Weakness: Limited English proficiency is a significant barrier to learning and employment. The inability to recognize foreign education degrees and occupational credentials is another significant barrier.

Strategy: Alaska Job Center (AJC) staff will refer limited English speaking customers to the Department's WIOA Title II - Adult Basic Education programs. Customers holding foreign education degrees can meet individually with Employment Counselors or Employment Services Technicians in the job centers to work on a plan to have their degrees recognized and/or to find work in their field of study.

Weakness: Worker layoffs are increasing and are expected to grow over the next few years due to the declining production of oil in Alaska and the significant decline in the price of oil, revenue from which has provided the bulk of the state's operating revenue. Alaska is currently experiencing a growth in dislocated

worker clients due to layoffs of workers in the oil and gas industry, workers employed by contractors and vendors that support the industry, and local and state publicly-funded positions.

Strategy: Alaska will maximize the use of Dislocated Worker and Rapid Response funding to return laid-off workers to jobs with living wages as quickly as possible.

Weakness: State budget reductions for Fiscal Years 2016-2018, include significant cuts to state-funded career and technical education, means there are fewer staff to deliver programs and services. Reduced funding is already resulting in closing AJCs located in rural hub communities. Consolidation of space in urban centers will drive significant change away from providing employment services at fixed locations to a model that provides more information and services on-line and in conjunction with regional workforce partners such as the University of Alaska Community Campuses, Regional Training Centers, and Regional Alaska Native WIOA grantees.

Strategy: Alaska is strengthening partnerships with the University of Alaska rural campuses, state funded technical and vocational education program locations, localized non-profits, Alaska Native organizations and local governments to provide public access to employment and training services via the internet and hopefully via smart phones.

III. Operational Planning Elements

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include an Operational Planning Elements section that support the State’s strategy and the system-wide vision described in Section II.(c) above. Unless otherwise noted, all Operational Planning Elements apply to Combined State Plan partner programs included in the plan as well as to core programs. This section must include—

a. State Strategy Implementation

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include—

1. State Board Functions

Describe how the State board will implement its functions under section 101(d) of WIOA (i.e. provide a description of Board operational structures and decision making processes to ensure such functions are carried out).

State Strategy Implementation

State Board Functions

As the governor’s lead workforce policy entity, the Alaska Workforce Investment Board (AWIB) reviews statewide programs and policies to ensure Alaska’s workforce system is useful, accessible, and understandable to all the system’s customers. This includes businesses seeking qualified workers, unemployed Alaskans looking for jobs, and incumbent workers wanting to upgrade their skills to meet the demands of a changing work environment.

AWIB members are appointed by the governor, and the AWIB is supported by an Executive Director and one full-time program staff. The AWIB operates according to Alaska statutory requirements and Board bylaws. A Chair and Vice-Chair are elected annually and serve for one year. The AWIB makes formal decisions during its full board meetings; in between these meetings, the Executive Committee, composed of the Chairs of each standing committee and the current and past Chair and current Vice-Chair, are authorized by its bylaws to make decisions on behalf of the AWIB. Staff keep track of action items and next steps necessary to complete them. The Executive Director works closely with the Executive Committee in setting meeting agendas and activities to ensure all functions are carried out.

Organizationally, the AWIB is now housed under the Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD). The vision of the AWIB is “to build connections that put Alaskans into good jobs.” The AWIB achieves this vision by utilizing labor market data and regional and sector stakeholder input to guide DOLWD in continuous improvement of Alaska’s workforce system. The AWIB develops a statewide workforce investment policy framework and drives coordination and collaboration among programs and agencies.

The AWIB has been proactive in identifying and utilizing labor market data to identify priority industries to target for employment training and investment, and has developed workforce-training plans for these industries. The AWIB has also been deeply engaged in creating a strong career pathway system through the statewide Alaska Career and Technical Education (CTE) Plan, and is currently engaged with the Alaska

Department of Labor and Workforce Development, the Alaska Department of Education and Early Development, and the University of Alaska to update the Alaska CTE Plan. The AWIB has endorsed workforce development plans for the health care, transportation, construction, oil and gas, mining, and maritime industries. The AWIB remains actively engaged with priority sectors in Alaska on workforce strategies.

Identifying areas of improvement is a top priority for the AWIB, and it is active in the assessment and evaluation of Alaska Job Centers (AJCs). The AWIB also began monitoring Alaska Job Center sites in 2016, assessing WIOA Adult, Dislocated Worker, Dislocated Worker Training-National Emergency Grant, and Sector Partnerships- National Emergency Grant funds.

In 2017, the AWIB adopted a policy for certifying individual Job Centers within the Alaska Job Center Network that is consistent with the criteria and system requirements outlined in WIOA. This policy will be assessed by the AWIB every two years.

The AWIB is also actively engaged in training programs targeted for youth and other Alaska residents. The AWIB participates in the evaluation of training and education grants, and through this process, emphasizes investment in training for individuals who experience barriers to employment, as well as utilizing labor market analysis to recommend investment in programs that prepare Alaskans for high-demand occupations in priority industries.

To fulfill its role of guiding DOLWD through oversight of the training programs. As an additional measure of WIOA core program success, AWIB members receive regular program updates at their business meetings.

, and were actively The State Board was engaged and their feedback solicited during the process to update the state's Combined Plan. The full AWIB discussed the WIOA Combined Plan Update at its February 2018 meeting. Additionally, multiple external stakeholders' feedback was solicited and considered in the update. The Board's Executive Committee approved the Combined Plan Update at their March 2018 meeting. Per AWIB bylaws, the Executive Committee can act on behalf of the full board.

2. Implementation of State Strategy

Describe how the lead State agency with responsibility for the administration of each core program or a Combined Plan partner program included in this plan will implement the State's Strategies identified in Section II(c). above. This must include a description of—

A. Core Program Activities to Implement the State's Strategy

Describe the activities the entities carrying out the respective core programs will fund to implement the State's strategies. Also describe how such activities will be aligned across the core programs and Combined State Plan partner programs included in this plan and among the entities administering the programs, including using co-enrollment and other strategies.

Implementation of State Strategy

Core Program Activities to Implement the State's Strategy

DOLWD supports integration of services through a single delivery system for both businesses and individuals. This efficient use of resources includes integrating all WIOA core programs with Unemployment Insurance (UI), veterans' programs, the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), the Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) program, apprenticeship and sector partnership development, and the Disability Employment Initiative (DEI).

The WIOA core programs will be delivered through 15 AJCs located throughout the state, ten vocational rehabilitation offices, five of which are co-located with the AJCs, 10 WIOA Youth Program sub-recipients, and 15 Adult Basic Education (ABE) sub-recipients. SCSEP is co-located within the Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS) and works closely with its integrated partners to ensure that participants are co-enrolled with other appropriate services. Program staff is trained to refer customers to the programs and resources that best fit their needs.

B. Alignment with Activities outside the Plan

Describe how the activities identified in (A) will be aligned with programs and activities provided by required one-stop partners and other optional one-stop partners and activities provided under employment, training (including Registered Apprenticeships), education (including career and technical education), human services and other programs not covered by the plan, as appropriate, assuring coordination of, and avoiding duplication among these activities.

Alignment with Activities outside the Plan

Core and One-Stop Partners

Core program staff and partners continuously work towards an integrated partnership that seamlessly incorporates services to fit customer needs. Core and One-Stop partners will meet regularly to collaborate on operational policies, procedures, and best practices for an integrated system of performance. Communication and the use of technology will help to achieve integration and expand service offerings to achieve success.

DOLWD works with other state agencies, mandatory One-Stop partners, the University of Alaska, Alaska Native Corporations, private-sector employers, trade associations, and Joint Apprenticeship Training Programs to develop high-wage, high-demand employment and training plans that make the most of existing Registered Apprenticeship and other training models. These training plans will have an increased focus on industry sectors and career pathways under WIOA.

Industry representatives help drive decisions and design of workforce solutions as shown in successful public-private partnerships for training apprentices and skilled workers for pipeline construction and maintenance on Alaska's North Slope. The training partnership includes contractors, labor organizations, Joint Apprenticeship Training Programs, and the State Training Employment Program, which all provide opportunities for workers from across the state to attend pipeline construction courses.

TANF

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Tribal TANF programs are used as a primary engagement and recruitment mechanism to identify and enroll appropriate low-income Alaskans into Career and Training Services offered through WIOA Adult, Dislocated Worker, Wagner-Peyser, and other programs specific to client need and eligibility, such as the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program. At locations throughout the state, DOLWD staff engage with the Division of Public Assistance (DPA) or their contractor's Work First/Families First program to identify individuals on their caseload to be co-enrolled with services offered through the AJCs. In locations served through Tribal TANF, the partnerships exist and are being expanded with each of the seven programs in the state to ensure that collaboration and co-enrollment is promoted. These activities identify additional barriers to employment, allow for a complete employment plan with direct or partner supports to overcome barriers, and continue the progress towards sustainable employment for the individual.

Alaska Job Centers and Partners

The AJCs provide access and outreach to areas with higher numbers of low-income Alaskans. The AJCs provide a critical pathway to Career and Training Services through their physical locations, partner linkages, online presence, and itinerant services. Local coordination with partners, such as the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, TANF, Alaska Native entities, area correctional facility release programs, and regional training centers, promotes cross-referrals to services that address barriers to employment and facilitate attachment to employment or training. Apprenticeship and On-the-Job Training (OJT) are particularly beneficial for low-income individuals and those reentering the workforce after incarceration, due to the immediate attachment to the community and to income.

Senior Community Service Employment Program

The AJCs partner with the state's SCSEP, branded as Mature Alaskans Seeking Skills Training (MASST). AJCs are utilized as a "finishing" site to provide culminating customer service training; training on the use of job search tools, resume writing, and interviewing; and ultimately, job placement through referral and application or job development. The state provides a wide range of programs and services to seniors, spanning multiple divisions and other private and public entities. Funds from the Older Americans Act (OAA) are leveraged with WIOA, other federal programs, and resources from the Alaska State Training and Employment Program (STEP), assuring coordination and avoiding duplication of services or activities. The programs provide local training in priority industry sectors by placing participants in community work-based training sites at non-profit, faith-based organizations, transportation and public facilities, governmental offices, senior centers, schools, and hospitals, to name a few.

Referrals

The referral process among the core programs is implemented on an individualized basis depending on the specific needs of the individual. All DOLWD staff are trained and expected to be knowledgeable in the requirements and eligibility of other core programs to ensure an appropriate program referral. Appropriate referrals are necessary to leverage resources and maximize service delivery to individuals while ensuring non-duplication of services. For example, AJC staff that provide initial intake and career services have been trained through the Disability Employment Initiative (DEI) to appropriately identify and refer individuals to disability services such as the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR), Tribal Vocational Rehabilitation, and other supporting entities. This training has provided a high level of thoughtfulness to the reason for

each referral, increasing the success for the participant when obtaining needed services. Coordinated data collection mechanisms will be implemented to capture cross-agency referrals.

C. Coordination, Alignment and Provision of Services to Individuals

Describe how the entities carrying out the respective core programs, Combined State Plan partner programs included in this plan, and required and optional one-stop partner programs will coordinate activities and resources to provide comprehensive, high-quality, customer-centered services, including supportive services to individuals including those populations identified in section II(a)(1)(B). The activities described shall conform to the statutory requirements of each program.

Coordination, Alignment and Provision of Services to Individuals

DOLWD is the lead agency for the administration of the four core WIOA programs. DOLWD is also responsible for Veteran Services through the Jobs for Veterans State Grant, TAA, and UI. Additionally, the SCSEP, operated as MASST, is also within DOLWD and is the Combined State Plan partner program. Whether through direct service or sub-recipient, the AJCs are primary access points for much of the services provided by DOLWD's programs.

DOLWD manages Title V of the Older Americans Act (OAA) for senior employment. The planned action to coordinate activities includes following labor directives and guidance in developing the workforce needs. SCSEP is aligned with the state's commitment to economic development, and its workforce development programs rely on the broad strategic policy decisions of the AWIB.

Partners collaborate to develop policies, procedures, and best practices to facilitate the integration of services to ensure job seekers' needs are being met and referrals to other resources are successful.

AJC partners are committed to the provision of co-enrollment to deliver customer-focused, integrated, and coordinated services. This includes the sharing of relevant customer program information and records such as referral information, assessment results, training plans, progress reports, and job-development strategies. Co-enrollment is encouraged to coordinate cohesive and consistent services that complement and strengthen the services offered by each individual program. The coordination of services, including referrals, is supported by DETS and DVR Policy 07-505, which is designed to promote cooperative partnerships to maximize resources. The policy encourages program staff and grant sub-recipients to develop procedures for the provision of co-enrollment.

Local management teams, representing partner agencies at the AJCs, work in collaborative fashion to ensure that services provided in the locality are coordinated and non-duplicative. Customer flow, shared resources, co-enrollment, special initiatives/programs, and area workforce needs are addressed collectively.

Adult Basic Education (ABE) has a required intake document that gathers information about each student's employment status and training goals. ABE programs also teach a career and college awareness class that includes discussing what is available in the community and through workforce partners.

The workforce system aligns services with those most in need and can be served through efficient and effective strategies. Efficient strategies support the timely delivery of services through a process that is aligned with the priorities of the Alaska Workforce Investment Board (AWIB). Effective strategies ensure job seekers and employers receive services based on their needs and circumstances.

DOLWD's objective is to maintain a fully integrated workforce development system that ensures availability of workforce services to all customers, with a focus on veterans and military spouses, low-income individuals, public assistance recipients, adults and youth with disabilities, out-of-school youth, Alaska Natives, and individuals with barriers to employment.

D. Coordination, Alignment and Provision of Services to Employers

Describe how the entities carrying out the respective core programs, any Combined State Plan partner program included in this plan, required and optional one-stop partner programs will coordinate activities and resources to provide comprehensive, high-quality services to employers to meet their current and projected workforce needs. The activities described shall conform to the statutory requirements of each program.

Coordination, Alignment and Provision of Services to Employers.

A relationship between DOLWD and industry sector employers is critical to Alaska's workforce investment system. DOLWD continuously looks for ways to develop cooperative working relationships based on Alaska employer needs, and this creates lasting partnerships with the business community.

Business Connection Staff

Employer service representatives, particularly Business Connection staff, pay attention to local labor market trends to match employers with skilled job seekers. Staff work with employers to coordinate recruitments, plan job fairs, post job orders, provide applicant pre-screening and referrals, develop jobs, provide space for job recruitments, and offer employment and training service plans. Using a mass e-mail distribution list of employers and other interested parties, staff send daily messages on new job postings, recruitments at the AJCs, and upcoming job fairs. DOLWD has identified that the health care, oil and gas, and mining industries are the highest-demand industries and continually engages industry leaders in these fields. Under WIOA, Business Connection staff will be provided more in-depth training to work with the various industry sector partnerships to meet training and labor needs for those industries.

Services and Programs

Employer services and programs available through AJCs include:

- Veteran services provided by a full-time veteran employment specialist who conducts outreach to employers to advocate for veteran hire;
- Youth services provided by 10 youth program recipients, which coordinate work experience opportunities with businesses to ensure young job seekers are prepared to enter the job market;
- Apprenticeship specialists in AJCs who increase employer involvement in Registered Apprenticeships;
- On-the-Job Training (OJT) that offers employers the opportunity to hire and custom train employees and receive partial employee wage reimbursements;
- Training based on current employer demands (including incumbent worker training) and the perceived needs of the future job market;
- Rapid Response (RR) services, including employee protection and layoff aversion strategies to companies facing layoffs and closures;

- Seafood and other specialized recruitments, orientations, and interviews;
- Hire incentives like tax credits and Fidelity Bonding that encourage employers to hire at-risk workers; and
- Referral to local ABE programs and other partner programs.

Alaska Career Ready

Alaska recognizes the gaps between job seekers' education, training, and skills and those that Alaska employers request or require. The Alaska Career Ready program uses ACT WorkKeys® to help fill those gaps. WorkKeys® assessments help job seekers obtain the National Career Readiness Certificate, a portable credential that certifies job seekers have essential, verifiable workplace skills. The foundational skills certified by the National Career Readiness Certificate are recognized and used by thousands of employers nationwide.

Employer Relationships and Outreach

Business Connection staff members build trusting, long-term relationships with Alaska employers from small businesses to large industries. Promotion of DOLWD's employment and training programs is based on meeting employer needs. It emphasizes the benefits to employers and avoids the impression of a "hard-sell" or bombardment with unwanted information. These relationships also ensure employers view DOLWD as a valuable resource. For example, DOLWD fosters relationships with mining industry employers and works closely with the University of Alaska Southeast mining training program to fill positions with Alaska workers. An example is annual underground miner training and incumbent worker training, including haul truck simulator training in Southeast Alaska. The goal is to provide Juneau-area mining employers, such as Hecla Greens Creek and Coeur Alaska Kensington, with qualified Alaska workers.

Exploration of new outreach methods that can reach many employers at once, and material with better content, are intended to increase employer awareness of DOLWD employment and training resources. For example, the apprenticeship and veteran programs are working to determine the best ways to use GI Bill, WIOA, and STEP funds to support apprenticeship and other training opportunities for Alaska's veterans.

DOLWD's tax and employer services units established a cost-effective, mutually beneficial method of employer outreach. The exchange of material reaches an average of 20 employers per week. It includes employment and training information such as Alaska Career Ready, veterans' services, and OJTs as part of the new- or returning-employer packets mailed by the tax unit. In return, AJC Business Connection staff help alleviate overflow calls to the tax unit by promoting web-based tax self-registration to employers with whom they come into contact. An apprenticeship brochure will be included in the new-employer packet, and will highlight significant wage incentives for hiring a veteran into an apprenticeship program. This supports the state's WIOA strategies of expanding Registered Apprenticeships and focusing on veterans and transitioning service members as a priority population.

Website

DOLWD is substantially revising its web pages that are specific to employer needs. The Business Connection page will focus on the most commonly requested employer services under easily identifiable general headings with associated topics underneath. The overarching theme of the modification is to answer the question, "What is the benefit to the employer?" For example, the heading "Protect Your Workers" will

lead employers to topics including TAA, Layoff Aversion Strategies, Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification requirements, and COBRA continuation of employee health care benefits. Other main headings include Post a Job, Employment and Labor Laws, Hire Leadership and Experience (veterans), and Hiring Incentives.

Employer Recognition for Veteran Hire

Plans to recognize employers who hire veterans will include public identification of the business by public service announcements, listings on the Business Connection and veterans' web pages, and window decals. The goal is to produce a logo decal, easily identifiable to all Alaska employers, showing that a particular business honors America's veterans by hiring them and that will inspire friendly competition among local and industry employers, generating greater momentum for veteran hiring. Business Connection and veteran staff plan to increase their presence at the Society for Human Resources Management and local chambers of commerce meetings on a regular basis in Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks.

Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) partners with employers to promote the hiring of individuals with disabilities. DVR has implemented the dual customer model to deliver services to employers. DVR has created a Business Employment Services Team (DVR-BEST), which is tasked with providing employers with the four required services as outlined in Section 109 of the Rehabilitation Act within WIOA, to secure competitive integrated employment for individuals with disabilities, which is part of DOLWD's strategy to focus on serving those with disabilities.

Senior Community Service Employment Program

SCSEP service delivery is integrated into both the state's workforce investment system and the senior service system. Employers have reported high satisfaction levels with SCSEP participants who have entered unsubsidized employment with them. Employers have reported that they have great work habits, problem solving skills, the ability to work with others, and adaptability to change with business needs. Alaska's long-term strategy is to continue to reach out to workforce development partners, the business community, and social service partners to ensure successful outcomes for workers and Alaska businesses alike.

DOLWD strives to provide outstanding customer service to employers by focusing on long-term, respectful relationships; understanding and responding to their employment and training needs; and promoting and providing consequential services and resources that meet those needs. DOLWD will continue to meet or exceed the expectations of employers to include excellent performance outcomes for mutual workforce goals.

E. Partner Engagement with Educational Institutions

Describe how the State's Strategies will engage the State's community colleges and area career and technical education schools, as partners in the workforce development system to create a job-driven education and training system. WIOA section 102(b)(2)(B)(iv).

Partner Engagement with Educational Institutions

Alaska understands the vital role training providers play in workforce development and the need to focus

attention on an effective career and technical training system. The state has pledged to create world-class schools that prepare graduates for careers that may begin immediately after high school graduation or may require additional education and training.

Career and Technical Education Plan

A comprehensive Career and Technical Education (CTE) Plan was launched in 2010 and involved a broad cross-section of policy makers, educators, employers, state agencies, training institutions, and parent representatives. The AWIB and the Departments of Education & Early Development and Labor and Workforce Development, in coordination with the University of Alaska, continue to implement, review, and refine CTE strategies. The AWIB is in the process of updating the plan and will issue an addendum to it in calendar year 2018.

The CTE Plan addresses the individual need for career preparedness as well as the broader social need for a training and education system that is efficient, effective, and coordinates with regional and state current and future workforce needs. CTE Plan strategies include:

- Planned transitions and accountability for both successful student progress and systemic cooperation;
- Align curricula at all training institutions to meet current industry standards;
- Identify and promote CTE delivery models that ensure that Alaskans have opportunities to attain the knowledge and skills needed for further training and careers;
- Recruit, develop, support, and retain high-quality CTE teachers and faculty;
- Maximize the use of public facilities for training; and
- Establish and maintain sustainable funding mechanisms for a successful CTE system for youth and adults.

Technical and Vocational Education Program

One of the funding mechanisms for Alaska CTE is through the Technical and Vocational Education Program (TVEP), which provides state funding through a portion of unemployment taxes to designated technical and vocational education entities to provide industry specific training, OJT, and classroom-linked job training. Grant funds are appropriated by the Alaska Legislature and administered by DOLWD, the Department of Education & Early Development, and the University of Alaska. The AWIB establishes a list of industry priorities for training under this program.

State education and training providers are critical to prepare Alaskans to be successful with the academic and technical knowledge required for a specific career pathway. Programs of study incorporate industry and business standards and are validated using benchmarks, assessments, and a body of evidence to demonstrate that job seekers are prepared to be successful in their chosen career.

Community Colleges and Area Career and Technical Schools

Alaska no longer has separate community colleges; rather, the community college mission is carried out by the University of Alaska (UA) through its Office of Workforce Development and the programs offered at its network of community campuses. DOLWD is in regular contact with UA and with the state's career and technical schools (as defined in the Carl Perkins CTE Improvement Act of 2006), both secondary and postsecondary. Members of the AWIB represent these providers (University workforce programs and

secondary and postsecondary CTE) and provide information to the AWIB as they develop recommendations for coordination and alignment of the state's workforce system. DOLWD meets annually with secondary and postsecondary CTE coordinators and directors to align programs and discuss issues of mutual interest. In addition, DOLWD meets bi-weekly with the state's CTE plan lead partners to continue implementation of the CTE plan and CTE system.

F. Partner Engagement with Other Education and Training Providers.

Describe how the State's Strategies will engage the State's other education and training providers, including providers on the state's eligible training provider list, as partners in the workforce development system to create a job-driven education and training system.

Partner Engagement with Other Education and Training Providers

The state routinely engages with partners and other education and training providers. An example is the Eligible Training Providers List (ETPL) policy and procedures. These were created in concert with education and training providers who provided feedback during AWIB meetings and a public comment period. The largest provider, the University of Alaska, was integral in providing feedback during the drafting of the ETPL process. The AWIB played an active role in reviewing guidance, and the education and training board members provided critical feedback that was incorporated with the final products. The goal is to make the ETPL a robust product that offers training to meet the needs of Alaska's high growth industries while making the ETPL process less cumbersome for education and training providers.

G. Leveraging Resources to Increase Educational Access

Describe how the State's strategies will enable the State to leverage other Federal, State, and local investments that have enhanced access to workforce development programs at the above institutions, described in section (E).

Leveraging Resources to Increase Educational Access

Alaska leverages resources as a strategy to increase and sustain economic growth. This practice fosters enhanced partnerships between federal, state, local, and private resources in innovative ways, relying on three different levels of leveraged resources.

First, cash contributions are state, local, and private resources that are allocated in direct support of a training project. A state general fund appropriation is an example of a cash contribution. Second, in-kind contributions are federal, state, local, and private resources that support the efforts of a training project, but are not easily cost allocated. Third, Alaska applies federal and state resources as potential leveraged funds that are consistent with the economic and workforce development goals of the state, preparing Alaska workers for employment in high-wage, high-demand occupations.

At the community-based participant level, AJC partners conduct joint planning and case management to maximize resources, providing individuals with comprehensive services. By working together for the common benefit of participants, each partner agency can reach more participants and ensure comprehensive services.

H. Improving Access to Postsecondary Credentials

Describe how the State's strategies will improve access to activities leading to recognized postsecondary credentials, including Registered Apprenticeship certificates. This includes credentials that are industry-recognized certificates, licenses or certifications, and that are portable and stackable.

Improving Access to Postsecondary Credentials

The workforce and education systems work closely to expand the supply of skilled workers for Alaska's high-growth industries. Through partnership with the DOLWD, University of Alaska, and Department of Education & Early Development (EED), the AWIB developed the Alaska CTE Plan to align education programs with Alaska's in-demand industries and occupations. Alaska continues to support the use of work-based and applied learning to cultivate student awareness of, and interest in, high-demand industries. The state will expand the use of Registered Apprenticeships and industry-led CTE.

Alaska's primary focus in responding to employers and job seekers is to maximize the benefits of workforce development, offering services and training to job seekers that lead to employment. Programs such as Registered Apprenticeship and OJT are exemplary examples of this dual focus. The most effective are programs that result in portable, industry-recognized credentials.

DOLWD is an active partner in Alaska's Postsecondary Access and Completion Network. The Network is working towards the goal of "65 by 2025" - that 65 percent of Alaskans will have a postsecondary credential or degree by 2025. DOLWD works directly with other Network partners to ensure that Registered Apprenticeship certificates, industry certifications, and occupational endorsements are included in the definition and that the corresponding outcome data are collected and reported.

I. Coordinating with Economic Development Strategies.

Describe how the activities identified in (A) will be coordinated with economic development entities, strategies and activities in the State.

Coordinating with Economic Development Strategies

Alaska Regional Development Organizations

According to the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community & Economic Development, Alaska has 11 economic development entities called "ARDORs" - Alaska Regional Development Organizations. Their mission is to prepare and implement regional development strategies. Through these strategies, local knowledge, and coordinated implementation, ARDORs champion economic development planning for Alaska's regions and communities by leveraging baseline support provided by the State of Alaska.

As partners of the state and leaders of regional economic development efforts, ARDORs serve as conduits to a network of economic development programs and support services for their regions, communities, and businesses. Although ARDORs have much in common and implement similar scopes of work, the form and function of each ARDOR is customized to the region. Decisions are made by elected or appointed boards of directors that reflect the economic diversity and character of the region.

Regional Economic Development Strategies

As provided by Alaska Administrative Code (3 AAC 57.090), ARDORs are required to develop and implement regional economic development strategies or similar economic development plans. These strategies or plans are commonly referred to as comprehensive economic development strategies that satisfy the following requirements:

- Fact-gathering, to assure the region understands the current development situation;
- Identification of potential resources that serve as assets for economic development initiatives;
- Establishment of goals and objectives to guide direction of economic development activities;
- Production of a strategy for regional and local economic development that includes a work plan detailing the methods, resources, responsibilities, and schedules for implementing the strategy; and
- Development of a set of regional and local economic profiles for every community within the region.

Work Plans

Further, each ARDOR develops its own customized work plan for addressing regional economic development needs. Although each plan includes region-specific goals, objectives, and strategies, they all include the following broad goals:

- Facilitating development of a healthy regional economy that results in sustainable business growth, new business investment, and economic diversification;
- Identifying and working to eliminate regional economic development barriers;
- Developing and implementing a comprehensive economic development strategy;
- Coordinating regional planning efforts that result in new employment and business opportunities;
- Working to enable multiple communities to collaborate and pool limited resources;
- Strengthening partnerships with public, private, and non-government organizations; and
- Providing technical assistance to encourage business startup, retention, and expansion.

The work plans are available on the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community & Economic Development website at:

<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/ded/DEV/ARDORs/DevelopmentStrategies.aspx>.

Coordination

The AWIB and DOLWD coordinate with the ARDORS in a variety of ways:

- DOLWD staff are in regular contact with the ARDOR program manager to discuss workforce and economic development activities, needs, and opportunities;
- The Director of the Division of Economic Development, which houses the ARDOR program, is that department's designee on the AWIB, and brings the ARDOR voice to discussions;
- ARDORs participated in providing public input into the WIOA plan and will continue to provide input to DOLWD on implementation of the plan; and

- ARDORs have been awarded several grants from DOLWD for capacity-building for programs that tie directly in with education and training.

ARDORs also maintain robust partnerships with education, training, and economic development entities within their state-defined region to foster growth in that region. At the core of the ARDOR mission is economic development that retains and creates well-compensated jobs. Once the jobs are available, the task of providing motivated, skilled, and reliable workers tailored for those jobs must also be accomplished. The ARDORs provide communication, collaboration, and knowledge of rural regions of the state to help inform the enhancement of the workforce investment system.

b. State Operating Systems and Policies

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include a description of the State operating systems and policies that will support the implementation of the State strategy described in Section II Strategic Elements. This includes—

1. The State operating systems that will support the implementation of the State’s strategies. This must include a description of—

A. State operating systems that support coordinated implementation of State strategies (e.g., labor market information systems, data systems, communication systems, case-management systems, job banks, etc.).

State Operating Systems and Policies

Support of implementation of the State’s strategies

Coordinated implementation of State strategies

State Databases

Alaska has databases containing much of the relevant data (wage records, student records from the Department of Education & Early Development (EED), the University of Alaska (UA), Permanent Fund Dividend data, and training program participant data from the DOLWD’s Individual Case Management (ICM) System. DOLWD’s Research and Analysis Section was awarded a Workforce Data Quality Initiative grant from U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) to modernize its database management system and produce dashboards. There is regular communication among core programs as the state works to incorporate labor market information and job seeker needs while capturing this work in various data systems.

The primary vehicle for disseminating workforce information to internal and external customers is the internet. The Alaska Job Center (AJC) home page includes “Labor Market Information” as a main link with many other related links, including “Business/Employer Connection” and “Job Seeker Resources.” The site is used in all AJC resource rooms. Information is available to businesses and job seekers as well as staff and is a separate category that is more visible on the main page. The site is available to anyone with an internet connection, including libraries, schools, work sites, and homes. The state also produces a monthly magazine, Alaska Economic Trends, which is prepared by DOLWD’s Research and Analysis Section and distributed

to businesses and individual subscribers, as well as published on the web.

Alaska continues to leverage and support understanding of labor market information, particularly as it relates to high-wage, high-demand industries, to the One-Stop operator responsible for determining and negotiating individual training accounts, and delivering the majority of WIOA Title I-B Adult and Dislocated Worker services. Labor Market Information staff work with local office staff upon request to explain how the state and local economies operate, how to assess occupational employment opportunities at the state and local level, and how to use the tools and information available on the Research and Analysis Section's website to obtain training and navigate career transitions. In this era of consumer choice, labor market information creates informed consumers who can make better decisions about personal career development.

AJCs use a variety of web-based systems that are essential in supporting state workforce development strategies. The Alaska Career Information System, America's Career InfoNet, America's Service Locator, O*NET OnLine, Alaska's Labor Exchange System (ALEXsys), and America's Job Bank websites and services are all available in AJC resource rooms and any location with an internet connection.

Alaska's core programs utilize separate systems for data collection and reporting. A data working group representing the core programs will meet on a regular basis to determine how the systems may be integrated.

WIOA Title I-B - Youth, Adult, and Dislocated Worker

Title I-B programs use the Individual Case Management (ICM) system, allowing AJC staff delivering adult and dislocated worker services and sub-recipients delivering youth services to maintain comprehensive records documenting interaction with participants. This includes planned and actual services for participants, training and supportive service-related costs, Individual Employment Plans, Individual Service Strategies, referrals to partner agencies, and funding amounts from each of the partner services involved in the participant's service strategy.

Youth program funds are administered using the web-based Electronic Grants Administration and Management System (EGrAMS). The system provides consistent and standard user interfaces to handle the process from grant application entry to closeout and uses a comprehensive security framework for user authentication and authorization.

Title II - Adult Basic Education

Alaska's Adult Basic Education (ABE) programs report individual student data into the Alaska Statewide ABE Database. The database is available to ABE program staff only and is accessed through myAlaska, which is a state-managed system for Secure Single Sign-on and Signature or authentication, allowing citizens to interact with multiple State of Alaska services through a single username and password.

Title III - The Wagner-Peyser System

The Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS) is supported by a fully-developed automated service delivery and management information system called ALEXsys. ALEXsys is a Virtual AJC system that has been extensively modified and maintained in-state based on business practices and federal requirements. ALEXsys is a valuable tool for clients looking for work, job search assistance, training, or career exploration. Registered employers can post jobs, view resumes of qualified candidates, and access a wide range of economic and labor market information. ALEXsys provides staff with the online tools to

deliver, track, and report on Wagner-Peyser services for job seekers and employers. Automated interfaces are used to communicate and exchange information between ALEXsys and the Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage system, the job training services, and the ICM database, to facilitate better delivery of services and fulfill federal reporting requirements.

Title IV - Vocational Rehabilitation

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) utilizes a management information system called AWARE. AWARE was developed based on Vocation Rehabilitation (VR) business practices and federal requirements. AWARE offers a comprehensive set of cases, financial, and organizational modules. The features and procedures in AWARE are consistent and standardized throughout all modules, and are designed around the natural flow of the VR case process, making it intuitive for VR Counselors.

AWARE VR consists of 17 modules, approximately 300 data pages (screens), more than 350 reports, and a central database with over 330 tables. From AWARE VR, rehabilitation staff can perform all tasks and collect and access all data required to do the work of case management. AWARE software is updated regularly to meet Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) federally mandated reporting requirements and to produce the data file for uploading to the RSA. This software has been upgraded to include reporting elements for the Participant Individualized Record Layout and new data elements needed to collect new information for the proposed performance measures.

B. Data-collection and reporting processes used for all programs and activities, including those present in one-stop centers*.

Data-collection and reporting processes used for all programs and activities, including those present in one-stop centers[1].

Core program staff and sub-recipients are responsible for the collection of data and subsequent entry into the applicable data systems. The core programs that are required to report wage data coordinate with DOLWD's Research and Analysis Section to automate the compiling of wage data. Strict data-sharing agreements are adhered to when determining access levels and handling of wage data and participant information to ensure compliance with confidentiality agreements. Wage data are used for reporting on the quarterly and annual reports. These data are also used in reporting pre- and post-training earnings change and various state level reports, including ad hoc reporting.

Youth, Adult, and Dislocated Worker

Data are collected from program participants in several ways. The Youth, Adult, and Dislocated Worker programs require a paper application; the information is then entered into the ICM system by AJC staff or grantee staff. Wagner-Peyser participants complete an on-line registration, and subsequent service information is system-generated based on the participant's activity in ALEXsys or it may be manually entered by AJC staff.

ABE

ABE data are collected from ABE program staff that enter individual student data into the Alaska Statewide ABE Database. The data are used to manage programs, for program improvement, and for producing the reports required by Title II to be submitted to the federal government.

DVR

DVR data are collected by paper application forms and one-on-one interviews. Data are also collected outside of the system to validate disability and public support dollars. AWARE is used to maintain continuous case information and documentation to meet the goal of successful employment for the participant.

SCSEP

The USDOL provides the SCSEP Performance and Results Quarterly Progress Report (SPARQ) database system. The system is an efficient method for monitoring grantees' and sub-recipients' data collection, reporting, and performance. By having all SCSEP grantees and sub-recipients use a standardized database, USDOL is able to support the quality of the information used to assess the effectiveness of the SCSEP program. The database is designed to accomplish the following:

1. Provide tools that help sub-recipients analyze participant eligibility and the causes of performance successes and failures;
2. Match data elements against source documents to verify compliance with federal definitions, which provides sub-recipients the opportunity to correct any identified problems;
3. Ensure that critical eligibility and performance data are used to meet the Employment and Training Administration's (ETA) Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) responsibilities and that mandated performance goals are reasonably accurate by calculating an error rate for each data element validated;
4. Minimize the burden on grantees by providing a web-based data validation system that displays individual participant records and provides built in random samples, validation worksheets, and automated validation reports; and
5. Further minimize the burden on grantees by selecting the smallest possible validation samples necessary to calculate valid error rates.

* For the PY 2016 state plan, descriptions of data collection and reporting processes need only include currently known indicators.

2. The State policies that will support the implementation of the State's strategies (e.g., co-enrollment policies and universal intake processes where appropriate). In addition, provide the State's guidelines for State-administered one-stop partner programs' contributions to a one-stop delivery system.

Policies to support the implementation of the State's strategies (e.g., co-enrollment policies and universal intake processes where appropriate).

With the implementation of WIOA, outdated policies were re-written to ensure WIOA compliance. The core programs initially created a policy workgroup that met regularly to identify needed policies and coordination to ensure all programs' needs were taken into consideration while drafting the policies and eliminating duplications. Additionally, One-Stop provider agreements and local Memorandums of Understanding were reviewed to ensure alignment with this Combined Plan.

These policies are all accessible on DOLWD's public website and have been communicated to AJC staff and sub-recipients to ensure they have full understanding of the policies and methods for compliance. It is important to ensure that policies are reasonable and necessary and provide adequate flexibility while meeting Alaska's strategic goals and vision. All WIOA-related policies are listed in the table below. Policy documents for Adult, Youth, Dislocated Worker; Wagner-Peyser; and AWIB will be available here: <http://labor.alaska.gov/bp/policies.htm> Vocational Rehabilitation policy documents are available here: http://www.labor.state.ak.us/dvr/policy_temp.htm

Figure 11. WIOA Policies

| WIOA Adult, Dislocated Worker, Youth, Wagner Peyser Policies | Policy Number |
|---|---------------|
| Allocating Wagner-Peyser Staff to Job Centers | 07-519 |
| Allowable Costs | 07-520 |
| Cash Management | 07-504 |
| Co-enrollment | 07-505 |
| Dislocated Worker Eligibility | 07-524 |
| Due Diligence | 07-527 |
| Eligible Training Provider List | 07-501 |
| Equal Opportunity Discrimination Complaint Policy | 07-506.1 |
| Grant Amendments Policy | 07-526 |
| Grant Award and Appeal | 07-507 |
| Grant Close-out | 07-528 |
| Grant Monitoring | 07-523 |
| High Concentration of Eligible Youth | 07-503 |
| Job Center Universal Access | 07-516 |
| Military Veteran Priority of Service | 07-509 |
| Participant Performance Data Collection | 07-508 |
| Pre-Apprenticeship Definition Policy | 07-525 |
| Priority Populations - Adult Populations | 07-517 |
| Program Complaint and Appeal | 07-510 |
| Property Management | 07-511 |
| Registrant Family Income | 07-512 |
| Sanctions for Non-Compliance | 07-513 |
| Self-Sufficiency | 07-514 |
| Supportive Services | 07-521 |
| Time Charging | 07-531 |
| Tuition and Training Refunds | 07-530 |
| WIOA Incumbent Worker Training | 07-529 |
| WIOA Title IB Within State Funding Allocations | 07-518 |
| Work Experience | 07-515 |
| Youth Incentive | 07-522 |
| Youth Program Eligibility | 07-502 |

NOTE: this does not include AWIB policies..

Figure 12. Vocational Rehabilitation Policies

| Vocational Rehabilitation Policies - available at http://www.labor.state.ak.us/dvr/policy_temp.htm | Policy |
|--|---------------|
| Co-enrollment | 07-505 |
| Ethics | CS 1.0 |
| Confidentiality | CS 2.0 |
| Informed Choice | CS 3.0 |
| Appeals | CS 4.0 |
| Application | CS 5.0 |
| Eligibility | CS 6.0 |
| Trial Work | CS 7.0 |
| Significance of Disabilities | CS 8.0 |
| Financial Participation | CS 9.0 |
| Individualized Plan for Employment | CS 10.0 |
| Vocational Rehabilitation Services | CS 11.0 |
| Supported Employment | CS 12.0 |
| Self-Employment | CS 13.0 |
| Closure | CS 14.0 |
| Post-Employment | CS 15.0 |
| Transition Services and Pre-Employment Transition Services | CS 16.0 |
| Order of Selection | CS 17.0 |

3. State Program and State Board Overview

A. State Agency Organization

Describe the organization and delivery systems at the State and local levels for the programs covered in the plan, including the organizational structure. Include an organizational chart.

State Program and State Board Overview

State Agency Organization.

All WIOA core programs and SCSEP are housed within the Alaska DOLWD. WIOA Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth (WIOA Title I–B), ABE (WIOA Title II), Wagner–Peyser (WIOA Title III), and the SCSEP program are administered by the Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS). The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) administers WIOA Title IV, Vocational Rehabilitation.

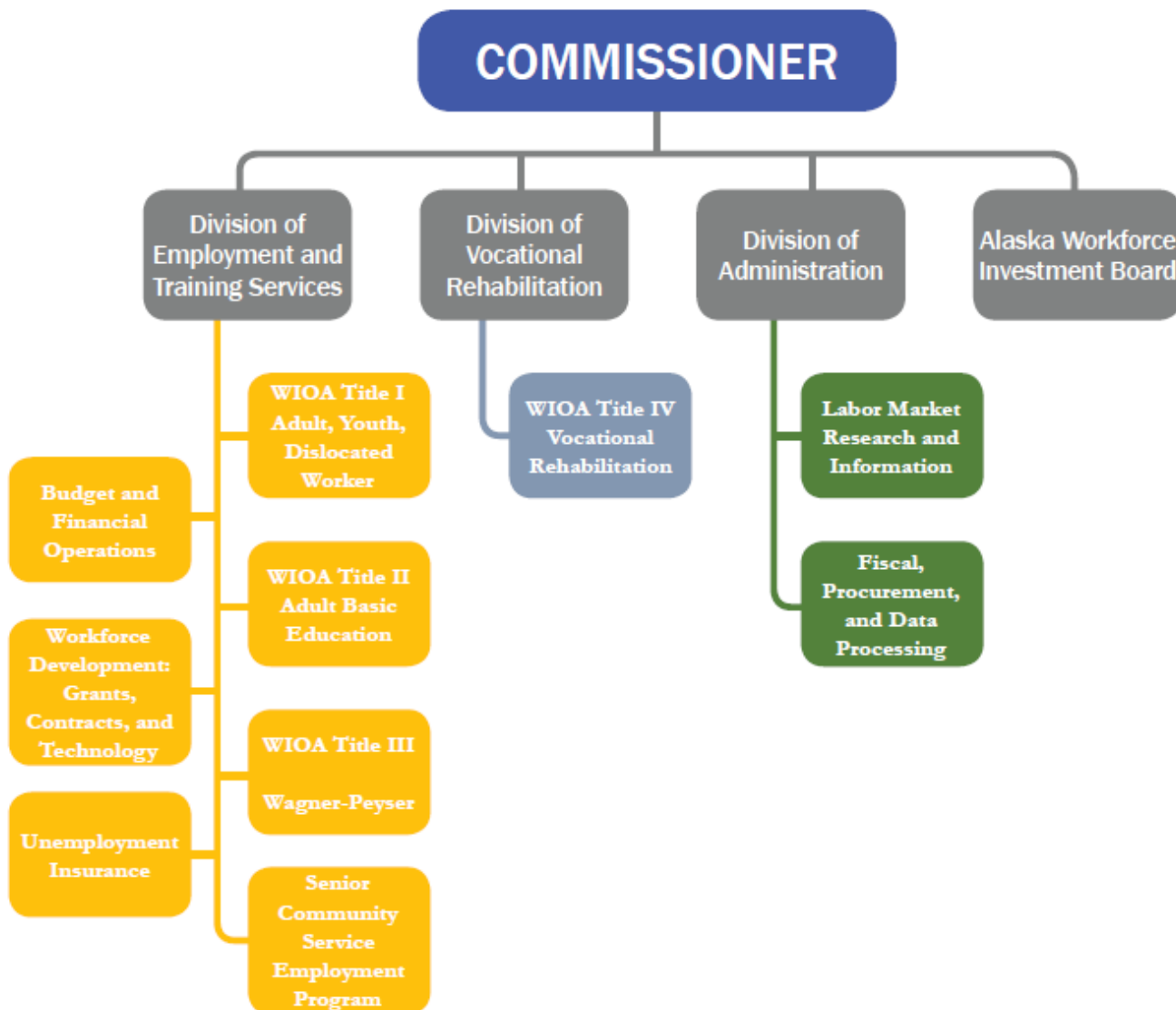
The AWIB oversees the WIOA core programs and several state employment and training programs including STEP, the Alaska Construction Academies (ACA), and the Technical and Vocational Educational Program (TVEP), with administrative support provided by the Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS).

DETS administers the Trade Act and Work Opportunity Tax Credit programs and operates the Alaska Job Centers (AJCs), a proud partner of the American Job Center Network, with 16 AJCs across the state. AJC staff provide Wagner–Peyser and Title I–B career services, Title I–B Adult and Dislocated Worker

Individual Training Accounts and training related supportive services, STEP training and supportive services, SCSEP OJT, and services to employers through the AJC business connection staff.

See figure 13 showing the organizational chart of Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development divisions and bodies working on WIOA. Source: <http://labor.alaska.gov/wioa/graphics.htm>

Figure 13. Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development WIOA Organizational Chart



Under WIOA, face-to-face personal services are the foundation of the service delivery system through the 16 AJCs across the state. Wagner-Peyser and Title I B programs are represented in all 16 AJCs. ABE (Title II) is allocated to statewide grantees and a standard referral mechanism from the AJCs to the grantees has been established. Title IV Vocational Rehabilitation is co-located in several of the AJCs across the state. In AJCs that aren't co-located with an on-site Vocational Rehabilitation office, the standard referral method is used.

Under WIOA, AJC staff will identify the specific needs of each client by conducting an initial assessment to determine individual skill, aptitude, and ability levels, and the need for supportive services. This supports our “no wrong door” approach to services and will eliminate duplication of effort and the tiered (core, intensive and training) structure to entrance into a funded training or education plan, receipt of a credential, or access to other services under the WIOA core programs. AJC staff will provide a menu of “career services” to clients who are job ready. For clients who need additional training, education, credentials, or other services, the AJCs act as an access point in the referral process and help coordinate the introduction to other programs and services. The AJCs have built strong partnerships in their communities with a strong emphasis on seamless service delivery to clients.

Training and education will align with the state’s economic and workforce needs as identified by the AWIB. WIOA core program services will be delivered in-person or itinerantly through the AJCs or electronically at the client’s convenience.

Upon entering an AJC, each client will be assessed as to how individual needs can best be met. This initial assessment includes self-identification of veteran and other eligible person status to ensure receipt of Priority of Service (POS). Any client who identifies as a veteran will also be assessed for eligibility and assistance through the Jobs for Veterans State Grant (JVSG). Customers seeking services and assistance through ALEXsys are also assessed for POS and JVSG eligibility. Those eligible for POS will be able to view job postings up to 24 hours before non-veterans. Additionally, JVSG-funded staff members are located in areas of the state that have the largest veteran populations. All local areas without on-site JVSG-funded staff are served itinerantly or electronically.

WIOA core program staff will co-enroll eligible participants to leverage resources and funding. Co-enrollment ensures access to a wide array of comprehensive, vitally-important services like in-depth assessments, interest inventories, reviews of transferable skills, and vocational training, and also to support services such as child care and local transportation. These partnerships will generate positive outcomes resulting in meaningful, sustainable employment. Customers can also participate in self-service activities through ALEXsys including job search, labor market information, and orientation to AJC services. Customers who view our public website or who are enrolled in ALEXsys periodically receive updated information about job trends and opportunities, training academies, and upcoming career fairs throughout the state.

B. State Board

Provide a description of the State Board, including—

State Board

Membership Roster

The AWIB is authorized by Alaska statute and comprised of members appointed by the governor. The AWIB operates a single statewide board under an Alternative Entity State Board designation through the USDOL. Several of the governor’s cabinet members are seated on the AWIB, including the Lieutenant Governor and the Commissioners of Labor and Workforce Development; Health & Social Services; Education & Early Development; and Commerce, Community & Economic Development. Board membership also includes a representative from the University of Alaska system and representatives from postsecondary vocational education, secondary vocational education, ABE, and public education. Four

members of the board represent business and industry, and four represent organized labor. Additional board members include one who has professional experience with individuals with developmental disabilities, a member who is a veteran, a member from an organization representing the employment and training needs of Alaska Natives, and additional members from the private sector. In addition, two chief local elected officials have been appointed to the board in order to ensure local input for our Alternate Entity State Board. A complete member roster is included below.

Membership roster

Provide a membership roster for the State Board, including members' organizational affiliations.

Figure 14. Alaska Workforce Investment Board Membership Roster*

| <i>Alaska Workforce Investment Board</i> | | | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Name | | Address | Phone | Fax | E-mail |
| 1. Lt. Governor <i>Byron Mallott</i> | Lieutenant Governor State of Alaska | P.O. Box 110015 Juneau, AK 99811-0015 | 465-3520 269-7460 | 465-5400 269-0263 | byron.mallott@alaska.gov |
| Lt. Governor's Designee: Heather Parker | Lt Governor's Office State of Alaska | P.O. Box 110001 Juneau, AK 99811-0001 | 465-3500 | | heather.parker@alaska.gov |
| 2. Commissioner Heidi Drygas | Dept. of Labor & Workforce Development | P.O. Box 111149 Anchorage, AK 99501 | 465-2700 | 465-2784 | heidi.drygas@alaska.gov |
| DOLWD Designee: Greg Cashen | Dept. of Labor & Workforce Development | P.O. Box 111149 Juneau, AK 99802-1149 | 465-2700 | 465-2784 | greg.cashen@alaska.gov |
| 3. Commissioner Dr. Michael Johnson | Dept. of Education & Early Development | P.O. Box 110500 Juneau, AK 99811-0500 | 465-2800 | 465-3452 | deed.commissioner@alaska.gov |
| DEED Designee: Deborah Riddle | Dept. of Education & Early Development | P.O. Box 110500 Juneau, AK 99811-0500 | 465-2892 | 465-4156 | deborah.riddle@alaska.gov |
| 4. Commissioner Valerie Davidson | Dept. of Health & Social Services | P.O. Box 240249 Anchorage, AK 99524 0249 | 269-7800 | | valerie.davidson@alaska.gov |
| DHSS Designee: Karen Forrest | Dept. of Health & Social Services | P.O. Box 1100635 Juneau, AK 99811-0635 | 465-1610 | | karen.forrest@alaska.gov |
| 5. Commissioner Chris Hladick | Dept. of Commerce, Community & Econ. Dev. | P.O. Box 110804 Juneau, AK 99811-0804 | 465-5459 | | chris.hladick@alaska.gov |
| DCCED Designee: Brittney Cioni-Haywood | Dept. of Commerce, Community & Econ. Dev. | PO Box 34159 Juneau, AK 99803-4159 | 465-2510 | | brittney.cioni-haywood@alaska.gov |
| 6. University of Alaska Rep Fred Villa, 10/13/17 | Workforce Programs | P.O. Box 755200 Fairbanks, AK 99775 | 450-8008 450-8002 | 450-8012 | fred.villa@alaska.edu |
| 7. Cheryl Edenshaw Post Sec Ed/Voc/Ind,10/13/17 | Alaska Technical Center | P.O. Box 571 Kotzebue, AK 99752 | 442-1501 442-3720 | | cedenshaw@nwarctic.org |
| 8. Carin Smolin Sec Voc Ed, 10/13/17 | Juneau School District | 515 Laurel Drive Douglas, AK 99824 | 364-3794 321-2337 | | carin.smolin@juneauschools.org |
| 9. Daniel Domke Public Education, 10/13/20 | Fairbanks North Star Borough School District | 3900 University Ave. Fairbanks, AK 99709 | 452-2000 W x11537 | | daniel.domke@k12northstar.org |
| 10. David Alexander Adult Basic Ed, 10/13/19 | Nine Star Ed. and Employ. Services (retired) | 16452 Noble Point Drive Anchorage, AK 99516 | 339-0810 301-4888 | | drdalexander123@gmail.com |
| 11. Kathy Craft Prof Dev. Disabilities,10/13/20 | Alaska Health Workforce Coalition | 1116 Pickering Drive Fairbanks, AK 99709 | 388-9417 | | kcrafft@alaska.edu |
| 12. Mike Tucker Native E/T Org, 10/13/19 | Knik Tribe | 4205 Charing Cross Circle Anchorage, AK 99504 | 529-5650 | | mtucker@kniktribe.org |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|----------|-------------------------------|
| 13. Brenda Pacarro, Vice-Chair Business/Industry, 10/13/17 | Calista Corporation | 5015 Business Park Blvd. Ste. 3000 Anchorage, AK 99503 | 275-2818 | | bpacarro@calistacorp.com |
| 14. Larry Bell, Chair Business/Industry, 10/13/17 | Nat. Electrical Contractors Assn. NECA | 712 W. 36 th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99503 | 561-1958 244-4166 | | larry@alaskaneca.org |
| 15. Tabitha Gregory Business/Industry, 10/13/20 | Copper Valley Telecom | P.O. Box 15140 Valdez, AK 99689 | 255-8517 H 835-7763 W | | chalet@valdezak.net |
| 16. Meg Nordale Business/Industry, 10/13/20 | GHEMM Company, Inc. | 3861 Schacht St. Fairbanks, AK 99701 | 474-0499 H 452-5191 W 460-1069 C | | meg@ghemm.com |
| 17. Corey Hester Private Sector, 10/13/20 | Alaska Airmen's Association | 3126 Cottonwood St. Anchorage, AK 99508 | 744-6322 | | corey.hester@alaskaairmen.org |
| 18. Kurt Kuhne Private Sector, 10/13/19 | | 1202 Seward Avenue Sitka, AK 99835 | 545-0123 | | kuhneklanak@gmail.com |
| 19. William Huber Veteran, 10/13/19 | Aleut Management Services | 8481 Berry Patch Drive Anchorage, AK 99502 | 268-8811 | | Whuber2@icloud.com |
| 20. Marcus Trivette Private Sector, 10/13/19 | Brice, Inc. | P.O. Box 61202 Fairbanks, AK 99706 | 452-2512 978-3025 | | marcust@briceinc.com |
| 21. Bruce Bustamante Private Sector, 10/13/20 | Anchorage Chamber of Commerce | 1016 W. 6 th Ave. Ste. 301 Anchorage, AK 99501 | 272-2401 351-0185 | | bruce@anchoragechamber.org |
| 22. Kevin Pomeroy Organized Labor, 10/13/20 | Laborers Union Local 942 - (retired) | 970 Gold Mine Trail Fairbanks, AK 99712 | 322-0942 | | alaska.heavyweight@gmail.com |
| 23. Corey Baxter Organized Labor, 10/13/20 | International Union of Operating Engineers 302 | 9309 Glacier Hwy Bldg A Ste 105 Juneau, AK 99801 | 586-3850 321-4271 | 463-5464 | cbaxter@iuoe302.org |
| 24. Doug Tansy Organized Labor, 10/13/18 | IBEW Local 1547 | P.O. Box 10126 Fairbanks, AK 99710 | 456-4248 590-4663 | | dtansy@ibew1547.org |
| 25. Gary Dixon Organized Labor, 10/13/18 | Alaska Teamsters | 520 East 34 th Ave Anchorage, AK 99503 | 751-8591 250-0027 | | gdixon@akteamsters.com |
| 26. Mayor Ethan Berkowitz Non -Voting Member, 10/13/21 | Municipality of Anchorage | P.O. Box 196650 Anchorage, AK 99519-6650 | 830-0042 343-7101 | | mayor@muni.org |
| 27. Mayor Bryan Zak Non Voting Member, 10/13/21 | City of Homer | 2525 Sterling Highway Homer, AK 99603 | 235-7470 223-6681 | | bryanzak@aol.com |
| 550 W. 7 th Ave., Ste. 1930 ♦ Anchorage, AK 99501 ♦ (907) 269-7485 ♦ (907) 269-7489 fax ♦ (888) 412-4742 toll free Jobs are Alaska's Future As of 1/23/2018 | | | | | |

NOTE: Roster current at time of initial WIOA Plan Submission, February 2018.

Board Activities

Provide a description of the activities that will assist State Board members and staff in carrying out State Board functions effectively.

Board Activities

The AWIB meets three times annually as a full board with each physical meeting held in a different region of the state. In 2016, in response to state budget constraints due to declining oil revenues, the board revised its bylaws to allow for virtual meetings. Since the bylaw change, two of the three annual AWIB full board meetings are held via video-conference/teleconference. The statewide board meetings serve as an opportunity to engage with regional stakeholders and sector partners. In statewide board meetings, members adopt resolutions or motions designed to provide policy guidance, program oversight, and improvements to Alaska's workforce system. Between the three statewide board meetings, members of the AWIB serve on one or more of the following standing committees: Workforce Readiness & Employment Placement; Policy & Planning; Assessment & Evaluation; Legislative; and the Executive Committee. Committees meet bimonthly, except for the Executive Committee, which meets monthly. Through the committee structure, AWIB members engage in examining the workforce system to identify areas for improvement, build sector partnerships, develop sector strategies, evaluate policies and programs, research and recommend legislative initiatives, and identify areas of improvement in services for Alaska's adults and youth who experience barriers to employment.

4. Assessment and Evaluation of Programs and One-Stop Program Partners

A. Assessment of Core Programs

Describe how the core programs will be assessed each year based on State performance accountability measures described in section 116(b) of WIOA. This State assessment must include the quality, effectiveness, and improvement of programs broken down by local area or provider. Such state assessments should take into account local and regional planning goals.

Assessment and Evaluation of Programs and One-Stop Partners

Assessment of Core Programs

One way to measure effectiveness is to analyze numbers and percentages of participants going to work. Alaska has the unique ability to match employment and wage records using the Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) database. The state has a history of working with partners such as the Department of Education & Early Development (EED), the University of Alaska (UA), and sub-recipients to provide participant information, within the confines of privacy, which allows effective analyses.

Alaska is committed to the use of performance data to evaluate programs and partners. Alaska will use the joint performance measures found in Section 116 of WIOA to measure and evaluate program effectiveness, to help improve program evaluations, and to remove potential barriers to integration of services. These joint performance measures promote consistency by creating common definitions of success.

The system will be monitored and evaluated on an ongoing basis using the reports required for federal and state reporting as well as ad-hoc reports generated from the databases used to capture service delivery data.

Leadership and program staff will review these reports and communicate with core program operators and partners to provide technical assistance on areas needing improvement and to obtain information on best practices to share.

Performance levels will be established through a negotiation process with the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) on a biannual basis. A state team representing the core programs will review actual performance outcomes and determine proposed levels for each core program. This team will be responsible for coordinating with ETA to negotiate and report statewide performance levels as required by WIOA.

All core programs will be responsible for establishing a system for collecting, reviewing, and evaluating performance required by WIOA. Each core program will be responsible for compiling performance data for that program and will be responsible for submitting program reports as required. If needed, each core program will be responsible for establishing and implementing performance improvement plans based on the evaluation of performance data.

Monitoring and assessments related to programs and activities authorized by WIOA will be an on-going activity. These activities will allow the AWIB to identify how effectively the state's programs are achieving the vision and goals of the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor and of DOLWD. The results will provide the basis for making statewide and regional judgments regarding the effectiveness of the WIOA programs administered within Alaska's workforce development system.

All performance data required by Section 116 of WIOA will be collected from each core program and compiled into a combined report as required.

Title II requires the state Adult Basic Education (ABE) office to monitor and evaluate the quality of, and the improvement in, adult education and literacy activities. ABE programs will be monitored with a formal monitoring document on a predetermined schedule. Routine auditing will be done through desk audits of student records and monthly reviews of program data to assess progress in meeting the performance accountability measures based on indicators in Section 116. Programs not meeting the negotiated levels will receive increased technical assistance. ABE reports are submitted to the federal office annually.

The overall strategy to improve core programs, grant administration, on-site monitoring, and assessment of programs is a crucial element for DOLWD's delivery of service and ensures that limited dollars are spent well. Alaska's assessment of programs is based on the delivery of high-quality, outcome-focused job seeker and business services. Alaska's workforce development system is demand-driven and fully integrated, and links employers to job seekers in order to promote the success of workers and businesses. Alaska uses the USDOL Core Monitoring Guide to ensure that oversight and monitoring practices reinforce USDOL principles while ensuring program outcomes are achieved and a high level of integrity is maintained. The guide provides a consistent framework and starting point for all on-site grant-monitoring responsibilities. The assessment will include the quality, effectiveness, and improvement of programs broken down by local area or provider.

B. Assessment of One-Stop Partner Programs

Describe how other one-stop delivery system partner program services and Combined State Plan partner programs included in the plan will be assessed each year. Such state assessments should take into account local and regional planning goals.

Assessment of One-Stop Program Partner Programs

The assessment of One-Stop delivery system partner program services must be based on participant outcomes identified under their statutorily required performance and reporting requirements. However, the WIOA joint performance measures, which consist of six customer outcomes specific to core indicators of performance and employer satisfaction, demonstrate value in promoting integration of services and boosting accessibility and transparency within the workforce system. Therefore, if possible, the same measures and methodologies will be applied to other One-Stop partner programs that are applied to the core programs, in addition to any program-specific measures required by federal or state regulations.

Regardless of whether a program is a core program or a partner program, or whether a measure is required by WIOA or partner program law and regulation, performance measures and performance evaluations will be applied at the customer level first and then may be aggregated by program or population.

C. Previous Assessment Results

Beginning with the state plan modification in 2018 and for subsequent state plans and state plan modifications, provide the results of an assessment of the effectiveness of the core programs and other one-stop partner programs and Combined State Plan partner programs included in the Unified or Combined State plan during the preceding 2-year period (i.e. the 2-year period of the plan modification cycle). Describe how the State is adapting its strategies based on these assessments.

Previous Assessment Results

Beginning in 2016 the AWIB began monitoring the Alaska Job Center Network sites. Specifically, the AWIB monitored the Anchorage, Eagle Street; Mat –Su; and Fairbanks sites. In 2017, the AWIB monitored AJCN sites in Juneau, Kenai and Ketchikan. The programs monitored were WIOA Adult, Dislocated Worker, Dislocated Worker Training-National Emergency Grant, and Sector Partnerships- National Emergency Grant funds.

The AWIB began monitoring Apprenticeship grantees in 2017.

The DOLWD works closely with the AWIB to provide technical assistance with monitoring activities.

D. Evaluation

Describe how the state will conduct evaluations and research projects on activities under WIOA core programs; how such projects will be coordinated with, and designed in conjunction with, State and local boards and with State agencies responsible for the administration of all respective core programs; and, further, how the projects will be coordinated with the evaluations provided for by the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education under WIOA.

Evaluations and research projects on activities under WIOA core programs

The monitors are conducted in accordance with WIOA Proposed Rules, Federal Register Vol. 80, No 73, Subpart D, Sections 683.440; 2 CFR 200 and the DOLWD/DETS Grant Monitoring policy 07-523. Financial management and program activities are reviewed. The financial reviews include an evaluation of participant expenditure and associated financial documentation, policies, procedures, and staff interviews.

The program review includes an evaluation of program activities and services provided to eligible participants, staff interviews, and the examination of random selected participant files. The participant files are reviewed for inclusion of required forms and data, case notes to ensure continuity from program enrollment through exit and follow-up, and data entry practices into the case management system. Additionally, program performance information is compared to the State's federal negotiated performance rates.

5. Distribution of Funds for Core Programs

Describe the methods and factors the State will use in distributing funds under the core programs in accordance with the provisions authorizing such distributions.

Alaska has implemented within State Allocations Policy 07-518.1 that describes the methodology used in annually allocating Youth funds among local workforce areas in the state.

Alaska is a Single State Local Area and the DOLWD allocates funds to six regional economic and workforce areas established in this Combined State Plan. The six regions are: Northern, Interior, Southwestern, Southcentral, Gulf Coast and Southeast Alaska. The formula for regional distribution of resources targets are based upon state level needs and regional needs.

For the state level distribution of funds, 5 percent of Alaska's Youth federal allotment for statewide administration and 10 percent for statewide projects will be reserved annually. From the balance, the Division of Employment and Training Services Director (DETS) or designee will determine the amount or percent of funding to be distributed to the economic regions. The most recent labor market, employment and unemployment data available from the DOLWD, Research and Analysis Section will be used to determine the allocation.

For the Youth program, as much as is practicable, from the total to be distributed between economic regions: 1. One third shall be allocated on the basis of the relative number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment (census areas with an unemployment rate of 6.5 percent or higher) in each economic region compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment statewide; 2. One third shall be allocated on the basis of the relative excess number of unemployed individuals (census areas with an unemployment rate of 4.5 percent or higher) in each economic region compared to the total excess number of unemployed individuals statewide; and 3. One third shall be allocated on the basis of the relative number of disadvantaged youth in each economic region compared to the total number of disadvantaged youth statewide.

WIOA Youth allocations will be distributed primarily through competitive grants.

A. For Title I programs

For Title I programs, provide a description of the written policies that establish the State's methods and factors used to distribute funds to local areas for—

(i) Youth activities in accordance with WIOA section 128(b)(2) or (b)(3),

Alaska has implemented Within State Allocations Policy 07-518 that describes the methodology used in annually allocating Youth funds among local workforce areas in the state.

Alaska is a Single State Local Area and the DOLWD allocates funds to six regional economic and workforce areas established in this Combined State Plan. The six regions are: Northern, Interior, Southwestern, Southcentral, Gulf Coast and Southeast Alaska. The formula for regional distribution of resources targets are based upon state level needs and regional needs.

For the state level distribution of funds, 5 percent of Alaska's Youth federal allotment for statewide administration and 10 percent for statewide projects will be reserved annually. From the balance, the Division of Employment and Training Services Director (DETS) or designee will determine the amount or percent of funding to be distributed to the economic regions. The most recent labor market, employment and unemployment data available from the DOLWD, Research and Analysis Section will be used to determine the allocation.

For the Youth program, as much as is practicable, from the total to be distributed between economic regions: 1. One third shall be allocated on the basis of the relative number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment (census areas with an unemployment rate of 6.5 percent or higher) in each economic region compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment statewide; 2. One third shall be allocated on the basis of the relative excess number of unemployed individuals (census areas with an unemployment rate of 4.5 percent or higher) in each economic region compared to the total excess number of unemployed individuals statewide; and 3. One third shall be allocated on the basis of the relative number of disadvantaged youth in each economic region compared to the total number of disadvantaged youth statewide.

WIOA Youth allocations will be distributed primarily through competitive grants.

(ii) Adult employment and training activities in accordance with WIOA section 133(b)(2) or (b)(3),

Alaska has implemented WIOA Title IB Within State Funding Allocations Policy 07-518.1 that describes the methodology used in annually allocating funding for Adult employment and training activities among local workforce areas in the state.

Alaska is a Single State Local Area and funding is allocated to six regional economic and workforce areas established in this Combined State Plan. The six regions are: Northern, Interior, Southwestern, Anchorage/MatSu, Gulf Coast and Southeast Alaska. The formula for regional distribution of resources targets are based upon state level needs and regional needs.

For the state level distribution of funds, 5 percent of the Adult federal allotment for statewide administration and 10 percent for statewide projects is reserved annually. From the balance, the DETS Director or designee will determine the amount or percent of funding to be distributed to the economic regions. The most recent labor market, employment and unemployment data available from the DOLWD, Research and Analysis Section will be used to determine the allocation.

For the Adult program, as much as is practicable, from the total to be distributed between economic regions: 1. One fourth shall be allocated on the basis of the relative number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment (census areas with an unemployment rate of 6.5 percent or higher) in each economic region compared to the total number of unemployed individuals in areas of substantial unemployment statewide; 2. One fourth shall be allocated on the basis of the relative excess number of unemployed individuals in each economic region compared to the total excess number of unemployed individuals statewide; 3. One fourth shall be allocated on the basis of the relative number of disadvantaged

adults in each economic region compared to the total number of disadvantaged adults statewide; and 4. One fourth shall be allocated on the basis of the relative number of employed individuals in each economic region compared to the total number of employed individuals statewide.

Adult program allocations will be distributed through the job centers for Individual Training Accounts (ITAs) and Supportive Services, and potentially, through competitive grants. The DETS Director or designee may reallocate Adult funds between the economic regions to make effective and efficient use of the funds while taking into consideration statewide needs. The transfer of up to 100 percent of funds between the Adult and Dislocated Worker programs is allowed with approval from the DETS Director or designee.

(iii) Dislocated worker employment and training activities in accordance with WIOA section 133(b)(2) and based on data and weights assigned.

Alaska has implemented Within State Allocations Policy 07-518 that describes the methodology used in annually allocating Dislocated Worker employment and training funds among local workforce areas in the state.

Alaska is a Single State Local Area and the DOLWD allocates funds to six regional economic and workforce areas established in this Combined State Plan. The six regions are: Northern, Interior, Southwestern, Anchorage/MatSu, Gulf Coast and Southeast Alaska. The formula for regional distribution of resources targets are based upon state level needs and regional needs.

For the state level distribution of funds, the DOLWD will: 1. Reserve 5 percent of Alaska's Dislocated Worker federal allotments for statewide administration; 2. Reserve 10 percent of Alaska's Dislocated Worker federal allotments for statewide projects; 3. Reserve up to 25 percent of the Dislocated Worker federal allotment for rapid response activities.

From the balance the DETS Director or designee will determine the amount or percent of funding to be distributed to the economic regions. The most recent labor market, employment and unemployment data available from the DOLWD, Research and Analysis Section will be used to determine the allocation.

For the Dislocated Worker program, as much as is practicable, from the total to be distributed between economic regions: 1. One fourth shall be allocated on the basis of the relative number of insured unemployed individuals in each economic region compared to the total number of insured unemployed individuals statewide; 2. One fourth shall be allocated on the basis of the relative concentrations of unemployed individuals (census areas with an unemployment rate of 6.5 percent or higher) in each economic region compared to the total concentrations of unemployed individuals statewide; 3. One fourth shall be allocated on the basis of the relative number of long-term unemployed (15 weeks or more) individuals in each economic region compared to the total number of long-term unemployed individuals statewide; and 4. One fourth shall be allocated on the basis of the relative number of employed individuals in each economic region compared to the total number of employed individuals statewide.

Dislocated Worker allocations will be distributed through the job centers for Individual Training Accounts (ITAs) and Supportive Services, and potentially, through competitive grants. The DETS Director or designee may reallocate Dislocated Worker funds between the economic regions to make effective and efficient use of the funds while taking into consideration statewide needs. The transfer of up to 100 percent of funds between the Dislocated Worker and Adult programs is allowed with approval from the DETS

Director or designee.

B. For Title II:

(i) Multi-year grants or contracts

Describe how the eligible agency will award multi-year grants or contracts on a competitive basis to eligible providers in the State, including how eligible agencies will establish that eligible providers are organizations of demonstrated effectiveness.

Title II funds will be awarded as multi-year grants for three years each. Grants fund 13 regional programs which are competed within each region and serve as the main delivery system of ABE throughout Alaska. Two additional grants are competed statewide for Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education (IELCE) and for ABE services to be offered in the Department of Corrections' (DOC) correctional centers.

The 13 regional programs are funded through a formula that specifies a base budget allocation of \$50,000, a cost of living adjustment based on the Alaska Department of Education's Area Cost Factor Differentials used for the state's distribution to public school districts, and an adjustment for the number of adults in each region over the age of 18 who do not have a high school diploma as calculated from American Community Survey data. The division of the 13 regions basically follows the same regions established by the Alaska Native Regional Corporations. All of Alaska is not divided into counties or a parish, as is the case in other states, but all of Alaska is divided into Alaska Native Regional Corporations.

The amount of the corrections grant is determined from the law (section 222.(a)(1)) which states that it cannot be more than 20 percent of the 82.5 percent of the grant funds used to award sub grants. The fund amount of the Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education grant is the amount designated by the federal award each year.

Alaska issues one Request for Grant Application (RGA) for all of the above named grants. Notice of availability of funds for Title II is published on the State of Alaska Public On-line Notice System. The RGA is attached as a PDF to the announcement, thus ensuring that all potential grantees have access to the same application. The rubric to score all the applications is included. An announcement that the RGA is being published on the State of Alaska Public On-line Notice System is emailed to eligible providers that participated in the most recent statewide competition. Eligible providers, for the purposes of the RGA, are defined in Title II Section 203 (5).

For eligible providers who have previously received ABE funds, three years of past performance data will be used to determine demonstrated effectiveness, with particular attention to past effectiveness in serving eligible individuals who have low levels of literacy. An eligible provider that has not been previously funded under Title II of WIOA may demonstrate effectiveness by providing performance data related to its record of improving the skills of eligible individuals, particularly eligible individuals who have low levels of literacy, in the content domains of reading, writing, mathematics, English language acquisition, and other subject areas relevant to the services contained in the Alaska Adult Basic Education application for funds.

(ii) Ensure direct and equitable access

Describe how the eligible agency will ensure direct and equitable access to all eligible providers to apply and compete for funds and how the eligible agency will ensure that it is using the same grant or contract

announcement and application procedure for all eligible providers.

DOLWD will announce the availability of funds for Title II ABE through the State of Alaska Public On-line Notice System. A copy of the RGA is attached to the announcement. The announcement and the RGA will both reference WIOA Title II's definition of "eligible provider." All known eligible providers that participated in the most recent statewide competition will be notified of the On-line Notice. During the initial period of the grant submission process, any eligible agency that contacts DOLWD with an interest in participating will be told how to access the On-line Notice System, if they have not yet accessed the On-line Notice System.

The same announcement, application, and process will be used for all applicants for each RGA issued by the State of Alaska ABE office. The State of Alaska ABE office conducts the grant application process and ensures that the same review process is used for all applications received. The ABE grant recipients are directly funded from the state DOLWD.

C. Title IV Vocational Rehabilitation

In the case of a State that, under section 101(a)(2)(A)(i) of the Rehabilitation Act designates a State agency to administer the part of the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan under which VR services are provided for individuals who are blind, describe the process and the factors used by the State to determine the distribution of funds among the two VR agencies in the State.

Title IV Vocational Rehabilitation

The DVR is a combined agency; therefore, this is not applicable.

6. Program Data

A. Data Alignment and Integration

Describe the plans of the lead State agencies with responsibility for the administration of the core programs, along with the State Board, to align and integrate available workforce and education data systems for the core programs, unemployment insurance programs, and education through postsecondary education, and to the extent possible, the Combined State Plan partner programs included in this plan. The description of the State's plan for integrating data systems should include the State's goals for achieving integration and any progress to date.

(i) Describe the State's plans to make the management information systems for the core programs interoperable to maximize the efficient exchange of common data elements to support assessment and evaluation.

Data Alignment and Integration

Management information systems for the core programs interoperable

All participants are enrolled in ALEXsys, which captures services delivered by the AJCs. The database used for SCSEP is maintained by USDOL.

A state work group with representatives from each core program is tasked with determining how data integration can be achieved. This work group has met several times to address how program data are collected and shared. As each of the core programs has already spent considerable financial and workforce resources implementing unique software systems to provide data for federal reporting and to monitor quality improvement, complete interoperability poses challenges. However, many core programs have been sharing participant information for statistical purposes for many years; this data-sharing will be continued and will be expanded where feasible. As the need for new data elements is identified, methods of collecting that data such that all core programs have shared access to it will be a primary consideration.

DOLWD has worked for years with EED, UA, and a variety of training providers. These existing relationships with state agencies and other training providers will support the sharing and integration of data.

For program performance measures based on employment and wages, DOLWD's Research and Analysis Section has integrated databases that are regularly used to determine, among other measures, employment status, wages, and continued residency in the state. Research and Analysis received a Workforce Data Quality Initiative grant used in part to modernize its data management systems and develop performance measure dashboards.

Although, as mentioned above, each core program has its unique software system, not all of those systems currently capture all of the common elements required for WIOA reporting. Modification of those software systems to capture all the necessary elements and integrate that data continues to be a high priority issue.

(ii) Describe the State's plans to integrate data systems to facilitate streamlined intake and service delivery to track participation across all programs included in this plan.

Integration of data systems

The department has initiated the procurement process for a commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) system to replace both the primary WIOA title 1-B database, Individual Case Management (ICM), and the Wagner-Peyser labor exchange services ALEXsys database. Anticipated to be fully implemented during state fiscal year 2019, the COTS system may require significant changes in the data collection process, but will result in more accurate WIOA reporting. Implementation of this new system represents a significant step forward toward the eventual common reporting anticipated for all programs, and the combined system will promote integrated service delivery, improved efficiency, and reduced duplication of services. All references in this Combined Plan relative to data collected in or reported from ICM and ALEXsys will continue, possibly with greater accuracy, under the new system.

During this implementation, work group members will continue working within their respective programs to develop workflow processes, implementation plans, and memorandums of understanding, and to include the required workforce and financial resources in their budgets for software upgrades and interface.

(iii) Explain how the State board will assist the governor in aligning technology and data systems across required one-stop partner programs (including design and implementation of common intake, data collection, etc.) and how such alignment will improve service delivery to individuals, including unemployed individuals.

State board assists governor in aligning technology and data systems

The AWIB will implement memorandums of understanding, as appropriate, to ensure that the required common data elements can be collected and stored, and to facilitate shared use by all core programs. This process can ensure that all the core programs are sharing resources to the fullest extent possible and that the process is transparent to the applicant. Inherent challenges in mandatory One-Stop partners' data security frameworks and the resultant barriers to sharing of data will be addressed as a database interface is developed.

This alignment will improve service delivery to individuals, including unemployed individuals, by helping to open lines of communication among staff, reduce duplication of service, and improve efficiency.

(iv) Describe the State's plans to develop and produce the reports required under section 116, performance accountability system. (WIOA section 116(d)(2)).

Development and production of required reports

The report elements identified in WIOA Section 116(d)(2) are significantly similar to reports currently being generated by DOLWD's Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS) and SCSEP. Through a Workforce Data Quality Initiative grant, dashboard performance measures will be developed that will contribute to the WIOA reporting.

Elements not currently being reported will be evaluated when specific regulations are published that clearly state the extent and timing of those new data elements, and a determination will be made as to how and by which program those elements will be reported.

Planning Note: States should be aware that Section 116(i)(1) requires the core programs, local boards, and chief elected officials to establish and operate a fiscal and management accountability information system based on guidelines established by the Secretaries of Labor and Education. Separately, the Departments of Labor and Education anticipate working with States to inform future guidance and possible information collection(s) on these accountability systems. States should begin laying the groundwork for these fiscal and management accountability requirements, recognizing that adjustments to meet the elements above may provide opportunity or have impact on such a fiscal and management accountability system.

B. Assessment of Participants' Post-Program Success

Describe how lead State agencies will use the workforce development system to assess the progress of participants who are exiting from core programs in entering, persisting in, and completing postsecondary education, or entering or remaining in employment. States may choose to set additional indicators of performance.

Assessment of Participants' Post-Program Success

The existing primary WIOA database, ICM, collects participant data allowing the reporting of, among other

items, training completion, entered employment, job retention, entered education, and earnings change. Longitudinal employment-related information has been collected for many years; training- and education-related information is currently collected for training programs that report data to the Alaska DOLWD and for education through the University of Alaska system. Employment or education elements not currently being collected will be evaluated when specific regulations are published that clearly state the extent and timing of those new data elements, and a determination will be made as to how and by which program those elements will be reported. State performance indicators are aligned with economic development opportunities, focused on in-demand occupations, and aligned with USDOL ETA policies.

Reports of employment- and education-related information will be evaluated to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the current services provided and the means for providing those services to inform continuous improvement.

Another topic under consideration is whether Alaska needs, and if it is financially viable, to have a common point of participant entry for current core program partner systems to reduce enrollment burden on clients and for them to see all core partner services available. Additional work groups will meet to set goals and timelines on topics including:

- Measuring core programs' effectiveness in Alaska;
- Increasing education for all core program partner staff on services all partner programs provide; and
- Updating current partner programs' intake/referral processes to be more partner-integrated and determine whether it is financially viable for certain parts to be automated to reduce barriers and burden to clients.

Alaska has two unique data sets that give it more options for developing indicators of performance. Determining who has left the state is made possible by accessing applications for the state's Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend, a program that distributes a share of oil-related state investment earnings each year to Alaska residents. Alaska also has more detailed information about worker occupations because it has been the only state with a history of collecting that information as part of employers' mandatory quarterly reporting under state Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws.

C. Use of Unemployment Insurance (UI) Wage Record Data

Explain how the State will meet the requirements to utilize quarterly UI wage records for performance accountability, evaluations, and as a source for workforce and labor market information, consistent with Federal and State law. (This Operational Planning element applies to core programs.)

Use of Unemployment Insurance (UI) Wage Record Data

Alaska will continue to use quarterly UI wage records to look at outcomes in terms of occupations, wages, etc. The state will carefully control individuals' data and release only aggregated data consistent with federal and state regulations and statutes. DOLWD's Research and Analysis Section has a history of successfully working with various programs to obtain and analyze data while maintaining confidentiality and privacy safeguards.

D. Privacy Safeguards

Describe the privacy safeguards incorporated in the State's workforce development system, including safeguards required by section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g) and other applicable Federal laws.

Privacy Safeguards

Alaska will carefully control individuals' data and release only aggregated data consistent with federal and state regulations and statutes. DOLWD restricts access to microdata with file protocols, staff are familiar with working with confidential data, and they are required to take regular training with the Bureau of Labor Statistics to ensure they are using the most up-to-date procedures.

UI wage record data are securely transferred from the state's UI program to DOLWD's Research and Analysis Section through system extracts. The records are then reviewed for quality control and stored and accessed in restricted-access folders. Except where specifically allowed or required by state statute (AS 23.20.100) or federal regulation (20 CFR 603.5), the wage record data are only released or published in aggregated form so that names and other confidential information of individual workers and individual firms are never revealed.

The analysts and economists who work with the data receive annual confidentiality training on state procedures and protocols and participate in annual data confidentiality training on federal-state cooperative data programs with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In over 15 years of working with confidential K-12, university, and UI data, there has never been a breach of confidentiality or any type of accidental disclosure.

7. Priority of Service for Veterans

Describe how the State will implement and monitor the priority of service provisions for veterans in accordance with the requirements of the Jobs for Veterans Act, codified at section 4215 of 38 U.S.C., which applies to all employment and training programs funded in whole or in part by the Department of Labor. States should also describe the referral process for veterans determined to have a significant barrier to employment to receive services from the Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG) program's Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) specialist.

Priority of Service for Veterans

State Policies

Alaska state policies ensure Priority of Service (POS) to all covered persons and that they are identified at the initial point-of-entry whether in-person, at an AJC, or through ALEXsys.

After the Jobs for Veterans Act was enacted into Public Law 107-288, and after changes under the WIOA, the state revised, published, and issued an updated POS Policy 07-509. This policy requires that veterans and other covered persons under Public Law 107-288 receive POS under all employment and training programs funded by the USDOL.

DETS administers many programs that are covered by the laws, regulations, and policies encompassing POS. These include the WIOA Adult, Youth, and Dislocated Worker programs, Wagner-Peyser, Trade Act

programs, National Emergency Grants, SCSEP, Helmets to Hardhats, and the Disability Employment Initiative (DEI).

Staff Training

All WIOA and Wagner-Peyser staff receive training including specifics about the Jobs for Veterans Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, and other legislation that impacts veteran priority, preference, and employability. AJC efforts focus on the initial assessment of veterans to facilitate delivery of career and training services, as well as conducting outreach to employers to promote veteran hire. POS education efforts include signage at all AJC entry points. Additionally, all AJC staff provide initial contact, POS, and general information.

POS Definition

POS means that eligible veterans and covered persons receive head-of-the-line privileges for all programs funded either in whole or in part by the USDOL. All recipients of WIOA funds for employment and training programs are required to identify those who are eligible for POS at the points-of-entry to programs, resources, and services. Once veterans or eligible persons meet a program's eligibility requirements, AJC staff ensure covered persons receive POS, as specified. Other community service providers funded by WIOA or Wagner-Peyser agreements are aware of their requirement to provide POS to veterans and eligible persons.

ALEXsys

ALEXsys identifies veterans and places them at the top of candidate search lists. This ensures veterans are reviewed for job openings prior to non-veterans. Additionally, when staff assists a job seeker, ALEXsys clearly identifies whether the individual is a veteran or eligible spouse. When staff see this alert, they know POS is in effect and act accordingly.

Each AJC manager directly monitors POS in his or her office and electronically files a weekly activity report to the central office through regional managers. Upon receiving them, a division assistant director checks the reports to ensure veterans receive services. DETS provides POS by moving veterans to the top of sign-up lists for workshops and other resources and through dedicated computers for use by veterans at the larger AJCs. As such, veterans and eligible persons receive services and resources before non-covered persons. Local offices annotate veteran status on resource room sign-in logs and staff members compile information for the managers. Regional managers monitor AJC activities by frequent connection with the AJC managers and through weekly or monthly reports.

Disabled Veterans' Outreach Programs

Some AJCs have Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) specialists and Local Veterans' Employment Representative (LVER) staff funded by the Jobs for Veterans State Grant (JVSG). These staff members provide vital services to both veterans and employers seeking employment-related assistance. DETS complies with all federal guidance for JVSG staff and seeks to fully utilize the expertise of DVOPs and LVERs. DETS developed a referral process to direct veterans to the appropriate staff member to ensure a client-centered approach to the delivery of career and training services.

When job seekers indicate veteran status upon initial entry to an AJC, staff members are trained to engage them to determine if they are eligible for DVOP services. Veterans are asked a series of questions and

handed a checklist of the eligibility criteria to see a DVOP, which is reviewed with the veteran. If veterans indicate they meet one of the eligibility criteria, staff attempt to immediately connect them with a DVOP. If a DVOP is unavailable, eligible veterans will receive the DVOP's contact information and staff will ensure the appropriate DVOP receives the veteran's information so they can connect with one another.

AJCs follow a team approach to serving customers, including providing services to veterans. Teams work together to support the roles of LVERs and DVOPs in providing services to veterans. All staff are trained to deliver as many services to veterans as possible to ease the burden on DVOPs. DETS encourages staff to engage veterans and insists that all AJC staff are veterans' representatives, not just JVSG-funded staff. The state follows all Special Grant Provisions, Veterans' Program Letters, USDOL/VETS Law 107- 288, and United States Code Title 38.

8. Addressing the Accessibility of the One-Stop Delivery System for Individuals with Disabilities.

Describe how the one-stop delivery system (including one-stop center operators and the one-stop delivery system partners), will comply with section 188 of WIOA (if applicable) and applicable provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) with regard to the physical and programmatic accessibility of facilities, programs, services, technology, and materials for individuals with disabilities. This also must include a description of compliance through providing staff training and support for addressing the needs of individuals with disabilities. Describe the State's one-stop center certification policy, particularly the accessibility criteria.

Accessibility of the One-Stop System for Individuals with Disabilities

The state's One-Stop system of Alaska Job Centers (AJCs) has developed a comprehensive approach to ensure accessibility and inclusion of all customers, including those with disabilities, to all facilities, programs, and services. Physical and programmatic accessibility are continuously evaluated with an annual Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) assessment and continuous improvement strategies planned and implemented when needed. Alaska will continue to refine the policies, training, and continuous improvement strategies to ensure compliance with WIOA and continued compliance with ADA. Additionally, the State of Alaska recently hired an ADA Coordinator who ensures accessibility of state offices for both the public and employees.

The One-Stop system's approach to ADA compliance includes:

- Physical and programmatic accessibility;
- Staff training and accountability;
- Adaptive technology and other accommodations; and
- On-going survey of effectiveness and continuous improvement.

Physical and programmatic accessibility:

- Job centers provide individuals with disabilities access to information, resources, programs and activities in a manner that allows each individual, no matter their disability, the opportunity of full inclusion. All workshops, public access, programs, etc. are fully accessible, to ensure that the opportunities and benefits provided by the job center are available to individuals with disabilities in an equally effective and integrated manner;

- “Alaska Job Center Universal Access for Customers with Disabilities” policy plays a vital role in establishing the working-level framework for outlining and improving the accessibility, capacity, and accountability of AJCs to serve customers with disabilities. The policy covers both physical and programmatic accessibility within AJCs and outlines the assistive technologies available and required staff training;
- Each location has appropriate signage identifying the policy that no individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in, or be denied the benefit of, the services, programs, or activities of the AJCs;
- All job centers use universal design with printed materials. All posters, flyers, brochures, etc. use common principles throughout the design. The outreach and marketing materials developed for distribution from the AJCs to partners, job seekers, and employers contain notice of the availability of auxiliary aids and services for needed accommodations to access programs and services; and
- Alaska maintains an ADA Compliance Program: <http://doa.alaska.gov/ada/>. Through the state ADA Coordinator’s Office, each department has its own designated ADA coordinator, who acts as a technical assistance provider and liaison for that department.

Training and accountability for all AJC staff:

- As a result of three Disability Employment Initiative (DEI) grants, all AJC staff have and will continue to receive Disability Resource Coordinator I (DRC I) training, which includes awareness of programmatic and physical barriers to accessibility and covers familiarity of the “ADA checklist for Readily Achievable Barrier Removal.” The ADA checklist is completed annually at each facility and any needed corrective action is identified and implemented;
- The DRC I training is an integrated and mandated part of new-hire training for all AJC staff;
- Each regional office has a higher-level staff member trained to the Disability Resource Coordinator II (DRC II) level, who is the disability and accessibility subject matter expert for the region. The DRC II functions as the technical assistance advisor for all staff on disability and accessibility related issues;
- The DRC IIs, the statewide lead for the DEI, and the Training Coordinator identify periodic and on-going training in specialized topics to augment standardized training and ensure continual learning and awareness in the area of improving access to all services within the AJC system for individuals with disabilities; and
- Each AJC manager documents physical and programmatic complaints and ensures a corrective action plan is developed and addressed by the most appropriate and relevant method: policy change, training, or addressing physical barriers.

Adaptive technology and other accommodations:

- Each AJC is equipped with a Universal Access Accessibility Station that is designed to improve the quality of the job applicant’s experience, no matter the disability. Each station is designed with state-of-the art technology that can help job seekers with disabilities navigation the World of Work with based on their personal independence level.
- Assistive Technology (AT) available includes screen readers, magnifiers, adaptive software, virtual sign language interpretation, closed captioning on scrolling program and services video, motorized adjustable workstations, specialized keyboards and mice, TTY phones, and personal voice amplification device;

- “Tips for Improving Access to Workshops and Training” has been developed and disseminated to staff. This document offers guidance and suggestions on increasing accessibility and success for individuals attending AJC workshops and training sessions and is broken down by disability type. The document outlines ways the facilitator or trainer can incorporate accommodations and adaptations into the class to ensure an optimal learning environment for all; and
- Any program and service may be accommodated for full inclusion on an “as needed” basis with the accommodation being dependent on the needs of the individual customer and provided through the AJCs in collaboration with partners.

On-going survey of effectiveness and continuous improvement:

- AJC certification occurs annually and is a collaborative process involving all partners of the One-Stop delivery system. The joint AJC management team collectively completes the documents and surveys for the certification and submits them to the AWIB for approval. Certification involves reviewing site working agreements, cost allocations, self-assessment surveys, and the ADA accessibility survey. In addition to reviewing all submitted documents, members of the AWIB conduct an on-site review identifying best practices and need for corrective action planning. Based on their review and findings, the AWIB recommends and approves certification; and
- Regular AJC management team meetings occur between all on-site partners, during which all joint operations are discussed and plans for system improvement and any corrective action are implemented. This forum is effective for change and involves addressing and improving accessibility for customers with disabilities.

9. Addressing the Accessibility of the One-Stop Delivery System for Individuals who are English Language Learners

Describe how the one-stop delivery system (including one-stop center operators and the one-stop delivery system partners) will ensure that each one-stop center is able to meet the needs of English language learners, such as through established procedures, staff training, resources, and other materials.

Accessibility of the One-Stop Delivery System for Individuals who are English Language Learners

The state provides staff training, materials, and resources to meet the needs of Limited English Proficient individuals, including direct referral to the Alaska Immigration Justice Project Language Interpreter Center.

DOLWD has established a contract with language interpreter services to be provided telephonically.

IV. Coordination with State Plan Programs

Describe the methods used for joint planning and coordination among the core programs, and with the required one-stop partner programs and other programs and activities included in the Unified or Combined State Plan.

Coordination with Combined State Plan Programs

Coordination with SCSEP

Designated staff representing each core program and the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) have met weekly or bi-weekly since August 2015 to implement joint planning and coordination efforts. Working groups were formed and met more often to work on various issues in-depth, including data coordination, policy development, performance accountability, Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL), and One-Stop operator designation.

The Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) sponsored three meetings for the public to attend and provide input on the plan, with program staff also participating in these meetings.

Inclusion in Alaska's WIOA Combined State Plan provided the SCSEP another opportunity to work directly with its partners in education, industry, workforce development, economic development, and the public. SCSEP attests that it and its sub-recipient partners have been involved in the WIOA joint planning and policy development. The WIOA Plan emphasizes sector partnerships, career pathways, cross-program data and measurement, and job-driven investments to required and interested partners. Three public meetings were held in November of 2015 in Juneau, Fairbanks, and Anchorage to provide information and seek feedback from the public to help develop the WIOA Combined Plan, which stresses the importance of education, training, credentials, and skill attainment. The Combined Plan programs strive for workers' economic self-sufficiency by aligning workforce development with education and economic development.

Another example of joint planning and coordination of core programs with other programs is the Alaska State Plan on Aging under the Older Americans Act (OAA) that was approved on August 11, 2015 for July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2019. DOLWD SCSEP was an active partner in that plan, too. It was the product of a nineteen-month statewide process that began with the Alaska Commission on Aging (ACoA) first elder/senior listening session in Copper Center in September 2013. Five other listening sessions around the state followed, each presenting a series of questions for seniors, family members, service providers, and public members to consider and provide input. The planning process also included a statewide senior survey and a provider survey to identify the top issues of concern to seniors. Findings from the elder/senior listening sessions and the surveys, along with the ongoing input from agency partners, were the building blocks from which the goals, strategies, and performance measures were constructed.

The State of Alaska assures that SCSEP will maintain the integrity and purpose of services provided under Title V of the OAA and that Alaska's SCSEP stand-alone plan, written with coordination of core programs and other OAA programs, was approved by USDOL on March 20, 2015. Alaska remains focused on joint planning and coordination of service delivery in that it has integrated SCSEP into both the state's workforce investment system as well as the senior service system. Alaska's long-term strategy for older workers is to continue to reach out to workforce development partners, the business community, education, and health and social services partners to ensure successful outcomes for older workers and Alaska businesses alike.

V. Common Assurances (for all core programs)

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include assurances that—

1. The State has established a policy identifying circumstances that may present a conflict of interest for a State Board or local board member, or the entity or class of officials that the member represents, and procedures to resolve such conflicts; Yes
2. The State has established a policy to provide to the public (including individuals with disabilities) access to meetings of State Boards and local boards, and information regarding activities of State boards and local

boards, such as data on board membership and minutes; **Yes**

3. The lead State agencies with optimal policy-making authority and responsibility for the administration of core programs reviewed and commented on the appropriate operational planning elements of the Unified or Combined State Plan, and approved the elements as serving the needs of the populations served by such programs; **Yes**

4. (a) The State obtained input into the development of the Unified or Combined State Plan and provided an opportunity for comment on the plan by representatives of local boards and chief elected officials, businesses, labor organizations, institutions of higher education, the entities responsible for planning or administering the core programs, required one-stop partners and the other Combined Plan programs (if included in the State Plan), other primary stakeholders, including other organizations that provide services to individuals with barriers to employment, and the general public, and that the Unified or Combined State Plan is available and accessible to the general public; (b) The State provided an opportunity for review and comment on the plan by the State Board, including State agency official(s) for the Unemployment Insurance Agency if such official(s) is a member of the State Board; **Yes**

5. The State has established, in accordance with WIOA section 116(i), fiscal control and fund accounting procedures that may be necessary to ensure the proper disbursement of, and accounting for, funds paid to the State through allotments made for the core programs to carry out workforce development activities; **Yes**

6. The State has taken appropriate action to secure compliance with uniform administrative requirements in this Act, including that the State will annually monitor local areas to ensure compliance and otherwise take appropriate action to secure compliance with the uniform administrative requirements under WIOA section 184(a)(3); **Yes**

7. The State has taken the appropriate action to be in compliance with WIOA section 188, Nondiscrimination, as applicable; **Yes**

8. The Federal funds received to carry out a core program will not be expended for any purpose other than for activities authorized with respect to such funds under that core program; **Yes**

9. The State will pay an appropriate share (as defined by the State board) of the costs of carrying out section 116, from funds made available through each of the core programs; **Yes**

10. The State has a One-Stop certification policy that ensures the physical and programmatic accessibility of all One-Stop centers with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA); **Yes**

11. Service providers have a referral process in place for directing Veterans with Significant Barriers to Employment (SBE) to DVOP services, when appropriate; and **Yes**

12. Priority of service for veterans and eligible spouses is provided in accordance with 38 USC 4215 in all workforce preparation, development or delivery of programs or services funded directly, in whole or in part, by the Department of Labor. **Yes**

VI. Program-Specific Requirements for Core Programs

The State must address all program-specific requirements in this section for the WIOA core programs regardless of whether the State submits either a Unified or Combined State Plan.

Program-Specific Requirements for Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth Activities under Title I-B

The Unified or Combined State Plan must include the following with respect to activities carried out under subtitle B--

a. Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth Activities General Requirements

1. Regions and Local Workforce Development Areas

A. Identify the regions and the local workforce development areas designated in the State.

Regions and Areas

In 2003, then-Governor Frank Murkowski issued Administrative Order No. 210, designating the State of Alaska as a single state workforce investment area and the Alaska Workforce Investment Board (AWIB) as the state's sole workforce board under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 (<http://www.gov.state.ak.us/admin-orders/210.html>). That same year, the U.S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration (USDOL ETA) recognized Alaska as a single local workforce development area and a single regional planning area and approved the state's waiver request to allow the AWIB to act as both the state board and the local board. This waiver also allowed Alaska to report as a single area. The waiver request was approved in all subsequent plan modifications. With its initial WIOA Combined State Plan, Alaska requested a waiver to allow the State Board to also carry out the functions of a Local Board. The waiver request was approved, with the condition that Alaska's State Board continue to include local input, allocate funding to the local areas, and move towards including two chief local elected officials on the Board. The AWIB has complied with the Department of Labor's conditions, continuing efforts to ensure local perspectives in board activities, and with the Governor's appointment of two Mayors to the Board. Alaska is again requesting a waiver in Plan Section VI (E): Waiver Request to Allow the State Board to Carry out the Roles of a Local Board.

Under WIOA definitions, a single "local area" cannot contain more than one "region." Therefore, Alaska must also be considered a single planning region. However, operationally, the state bases planning and labor market analysis on the six existing state-defined "economic regions," Southeast; Southwest; Anchorage/Mat-Su; Interior; Northern; and Gulf Coast, as each one has different economic and workforce needs.

AWIB members come from a variety of industries and represent all geographic and economic regions of the state. They bring the voice of employers, educational institutions, Alaska Native regional corporations, and

other workforce partners in their respective regions. The AWIB focuses on employer engagement, connecting education and training strategies through building career pathways; supporting work-based learning; and improving career results for all job seekers and employers alike, based on the demographics and needs of each economic region. The AWIB will continue to successfully carry out the functions of both a state board and a local board, as it has for over a decade.

B. Describe the process used for designating local areas, including procedures for determining whether the local area met the criteria for “performed successfully” and “sustained fiscal integrity” in accordance with 106(b)(2) and (3) of WIOA. Describe the process used for identifying regions and planning regions under section 106(a) of WIOA. This must include a description of how the State consulted with the local boards and chief elected officials in identifying the regions.

Designation of local areas

The AWIB developed policy and procedures for Local Workforce Area Designation under WIOA, which allow a local governing board to request such designation. Should an application be submitted, it would be reviewed by the AWIB, and then a recommendation for approval or denial would be forwarded to the governor. An applicant would need to demonstrate that the proposed area:

- Is consistent with local labor market areas;
- Has a common economic development area;
- Has the federal and non-federal resources, including appropriate education and training institutions, to administer activities under the Youth, Adult, and Dislocated Worker formula programs under WIOA Title I- B; and
- Has the fiscal, administrative, and reporting capacity and systems in place to report on participant outcomes as required by WIOA and the Alaska WIOA Combined Plan.

To determine whether a local area meets the criteria for “performed successfully” and “sustained fiscal integrity” in accordance with Section 106(b)(2) and (3) of WIOA, the AWIB will annually monitor the performance measure outcomes and fiscal records and reporting systems of the local area.

Input from local officials

The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD) solicited input on the Combined WIOA Plan update process from stakeholders across the state. DOLWD received no response to the draft local area designation, waiver, and appeals process, and there have been no requests received for designation as a local area.

The AWIB will continue to solicit feedback from local officials and employers in two ways: 1) outreach by individual Board members to their local officials; and 2) opportunities for input at each Board meeting, which are held at various locations around the state. The AWIB will focus on statewide strategies and their linkage to regional economic and workforce development resources and needs.

In addition, the governor has named two chief local elected officials to the AWIB to help ensure local input in board activities.

C. Provide the appeals process referred to in section 106(b)(5) of WIOA relating to designation of local areas.

Appeals process

The policy sets out the procedure for appeals as follows:

- The governor may approve or deny the request for designation. In either case, DOLWD will notify the applicant in writing. If the request is denied, the written notification will include the reasons for the denial;
- If the request for local area designation is denied, the applicant may appeal;
- Appeals must be made to the AWIB and must address each issue cited in the denial notification; and
- If a decision on the appeal is not made within 60 days or if the appeal to the AWIB does not result in designation of the local area, the applicant may request a review by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with 20 CFR Section 683.640 of the WIOA statute.

D. Provide the appeals process referred to in section 121(h)(2)(E) of WIOA relating to determinations for infrastructure funding.

Appeals process for infrastructure funding

The lead agencies of the core programs are working together and with the AWIB on an infrastructure funding process that will be included as a required part of the partner Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). The AWIB is in the process of working with WIOA partners on finalizing an infrastructure cost sharing agreement as a part of the One-Stop MOU process. Once finalized, it will detail an associated appeals process compliant with WIOA.

2. Statewide Activities

A. Provide State policies or guidance for the statewide workforce development system and for use of State funds for workforce investment activities.

Statewide workforce development system

Alaska will ensure the required statewide employment and training activities are carried out as required by WIOA. This includes the provision of Rapid Response (RR) and the provision of additional assistance to areas that experience disasters, mass layoffs, plant closings, or other events that precipitate substantial increases in the number of unemployed individuals.

Additionally, statewide activities funds will support the state strategic vision and goals outlined in Section II (b) State Strategic Vision and Goals of this Combined Plan. This includes, but is not limited to, the development of career pathways; convening and engaging industry sector partnerships; and the expansion of apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeships programs.

Innovations in the delivery of AJC services will be targeted, as well as development and training of AJC staff to ensure veterans and individuals with barriers to employment have access to suitable employment opportunities in in-demand occupations. Military veteran POS Policy 07-509 and Priority for Services - Adult Program Policy 07-515 support these requirements.

Required monitoring and oversight activities will be conducted and are supported by Grant Monitoring

Policy 07-525.

Eligible Training Provider List Policy 07-501 ensures the compiling and dissemination of the Eligible Training Provider List, which includes information on performance and cost of attendance.

Additional effort will be put into the compilation of a state list that includes non-traditional training services and eligible providers of apprenticeship programs, providers of OJT, customized training, incumbent worker training, internships, work experience opportunities, and transitional jobs.

Business services will be a focus, including effective outreach and partnerships, and implementing effective strategies to serve employers, incumbent workers, and job seekers.

Information on physical and programmatic accessibility for individuals with disabilities is supported by statewide activities funding and reinforced by the AJC Universal Access for Individuals with Disability Policy 07-516.

B. Describe how the State intends to use Governor's set aside funding. Describe how the State will utilize Rapid Response funds to respond to layoffs and plant closings and coordinate services to quickly aid companies and their affected workers. States also should describe any layoff aversion strategies they have implemented to address at-risk companies and workers.

Set-aside funding

The state intends to use the governor's set-aside funding to enhance services to one or more of Alaska's priority populations, including youth and adults with disabilities. DOLWD will use these funds to leverage other programs and initiatives, for example, DOLWD's DEI Grant for Youth and American Apprenticeship Initiative for Health Care. DOLWD may continue to support projects such as the Department of Health and Social Services' development of the "Disability Benefits 101 (DB101)" online tool. Including incorporating DB101 training for AJC staff and other counselors in using the tool with clients, as well as other programs targeted at serving those with disabilities and multiple barriers to employment.

Rapid Response

Rapid Response (RR) is a primary gateway to the workforce system for both dislocated workers and employers and is a component of a demand driven system. The central purpose of RR is to help laid-off workers quickly transition to new employment. RR acts as both a provider of direct reemployment services and as a facilitator of additional services and resources.

The service strategy of the dislocated worker program is to facilitate readjustment to a job loss by providing services that will assist workers with their transition back into the workforce. The program provides pre-layoff activities and linkages to the AJCs and to Unemployment Insurance (UI). These services are available to workers who have lost their jobs as a result of a mass layoff, permanent business closing, or a natural or other disaster that resulted in mass job losses.

When notification of a plant closing or mass layoff is received, the RR Statewide Coordinator from DOLWD develops a coordinated response to the dislocation event and coordinates an on-site meeting to assist workers facing a job loss. The following services are provided to employers and affected workers:

- Engaging in on-site or telephonic contact with the employer, worker representatives, union representatives(s) (if applicable), local Alaska service providers, UI staff, and others as deemed necessary to assess the company's layoff plans; determine the potential for averting the layoffs; and gather background information on the affected workforce to determine training and other needs of the workforce to facilitate rapid re-employment;
- Providing information on UI benefits, AJC Services, and employment and training opportunities;
- Providing technical and financial support for establishing a Joint Adjustment (labor-management) Committee;
- Providing emergency assistance to serve the affected workers at a particular site, including state and federal funds and re-employment services. AJCs throughout the state oversee the delivery of re-employment services.

These services are designed to prepare participants for re-entry into the workforce and are categorized as follows:

- Basic Career Services are available to all dislocated workers and may include program information and basic assessment, general information, individual job development, advanced job club, advanced screened referrals, group activities, job search.
- Individualized Career Services are designed for dislocated workers who have been unable to obtain employment through core services and have been determined to be in need of more individualized services. Individualized career services may include comprehensive specialized assessment, individual employment planning, counseling, case management, literacy activity, out of area job search, relocation assistance, and work experience.

Training in specific, in-demand occupations may be available to dislocated workers who have not been able to find employment through career services. Training services may include occupational skills training, OJT, Registered Apprenticeship, incumbent worker training, pre-apprenticeship training, skill upgrading and retraining, and adult education and literacy training provided in combination with any other training services.

Layoff Aversion

Plant closings and mass layoffs can occur for a variety of reasons in periods of both economic expansion and decline. These reasons may include financial difficulty, mergers and acquisitions, loss of market share, consolidations, foreign competition, product or service obsolescence, shift in parent company focus, natural disaster, or other factors. Opportunities may exist to save jobs and avoid resulting hardships imposed on individuals and communities when a plant or business closes.

Early response is critical. Adequate lead time is essential.

For RR to work effectively, early intervention is critical. For a layoff aversion effort to succeed, there must be sufficient time to organize an effective response.

Layoff aversion is a cooperative effort.

An important initial step in RR is to address the reason for the plant closing or mass layoff before it happens or reaches crisis stage. If there is an indication that the business is closing or mass layoff might be

averted, the RR team can provide technical assistance and work with all parties involved to develop solutions.

Alaska has strengthened its response team by building trust with employers and having business connection staff work with employers not only on building their business by hiring qualified workers, but to notify them of RR services if they should ever need them. Staff are trained to identify potential indicators that a business might be in trouble and need RR support.

C. In addition, describe the State policies and procedures to provide Rapid Responses in cases of natural disasters including coordination with FEMA and other entities.

Rapid Response in natural disaster

The Statewide Rapid Response Coordinator and team are responsible for the planning and delivery of services to enable dislocated workers to transition to new employment as quickly as possible in cases of a natural disaster. The coordinator will organize and develop a coordinated response with federal, state, local agencies, and media to ensure the dislocated workers receive the services they need, for example, information on unemployment benefits, housing, AJC services, and re-training. The state has a proven history of responding not only to major cities but also to rural areas where there are vast distances between villages and no roads connecting them. Some of these villages experienced flooding and wildfires. The RR team members are trained staff who are knowledgeable about the labor markets around the state and are on call to respond to any layoff situation.

D. Describe how the State provides early intervention (e.g., Rapid Response) to worker groups on whose behalf a Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) petition has been filed. (Section 134(a)(2)(A).) This description must include how the State disseminates benefit information to provide trade-affected workers in the groups identified in the TAA petitions with an accurate understanding of the provision of TAA benefits and services in such a way that they are transparent to the trade-affected dislocated worker applying for them (Trade Act Sec. 221(a)(2)(A) and Sec. 225; Governor-Secretary Agreement). Describe how the State will use funds that have been reserved for Rapid Response to provide services for every worker group that files a TAA petition.

TAA

With the implementation of the TAA Reauthorization Act of 2015 (TAARA 2015), the TAA program was reauthorized for six years (retroactive to January 1, 2014). Under TAARA 2015, petition certification is available not only to manufacturing worker groups, but also to eligible service sector and secondary worker groups. In addition, a new version of the Health Coverage Tax Credit benefit is available to TAA program participants. These changes allow for petition certification of a broader range of businesses and, following certification of a primary worker group, outreach can be directed towards any secondary worker groups that may be impacted. In effect, TAA staff can seek out potential worker groups by looking directly ‘upstream’ at a business’s suppliers and ‘downstream’ to any impacted businesses that provide services to a petition-certified employer.

Alaska’s petitions have historically been certified for worker groups in the oil, fishing, and logging industries. Program participants from those industries continue to receive training funds from certifications that were issued through previous iterations of the program. Future participation in the program and petition certification will hinge on continued research into trade changes and shifts in production, awareness of state

and global business trends, and maintaining strong relationships with local employers. This continued team approach to service delivery through the myriad of employer and job seeker services is the best opportunity to gain program participation and achieve service delivery success.

Alaska Job Center Network

Alaska's RR, Dislocated Worker, TAA, and Wagner-Peyser programs are all operated through the statewide network of 15 local Alaska Job Center offices. TAA's central office staff maintain awareness of global trade and state business activities while working with Business Connection staff in the local AJCs to stay up-to-date on ground level employer activity and layoffs. This network of responders ensures that immediate action is taken when necessary to assist employers and workers who are impacted by trade and may be facing layoffs.

Following notification of potential layoffs, central office staff coordinate all of the RR activities, assist the employers or workers with filing TAA petitions, and bring a variety of local and state service providers together for interagency RR meetings individually tailored to meet each employer's needs. TAA staff foster this team approach throughout service delivery to human resources personnel and business owners prior to, during, and following layoffs. TAA staff may assist worker groups with filing a petition, file petitions on the workers' behalf, and appeal determinations when necessary. Upon certification of a petition, TAA staff conduct extensive outreach in-person, over-the-phone, and via mail (as options are available) to ensure that all workers receive detailed information regarding what programs and services are available, when they are available, and how to participate in those services.

TAA and RR

Every worker group that files a TAA petition is offered RR early intervention services regardless of whether the TAA petition is certified or denied. Following the certification of a petition, TAA continues to serve as an integral part of the RR team and provides information regarding any benefits that may be available to the dislocated or affected workers. TAA funds pay for the time and efforts of the TAA coordinator to serve as a part of the RR team. If the TAA petition is denied, RR funds are used to fund continued service delivery by staff to the affected workers. RR funds are also utilized for periodic staff training.

Co-enrollment of TAA participants in the WIOA Dislocated Worker program as well as other programs for which they are deemed eligible is the standard practice. Alaska requires comprehensive assessment to develop an appropriate Individual Employment Plan and TAA services. All TAA customers are required to be referred to WIOA for co-enrollment. WIOA career planners emphasize the benefits of co-enrollment to allow the maximum benefit from all available resources. The TAA coordinators and WIOA career planners develop and share Individual Employment Plans for all customers, which identify barriers to employment and how they will be addressed. Individuals requiring additional assistance due to low income, a disability, or homelessness will be given priority of service (POS). All veterans and eligible spouses also receive POS.

WIOA and Wagner-Peyser

Both WIOA and Wagner-Peyser/Employment Service staff provide reemployment services. The TAA program utilizes Wagner-Peyser in finding jobs for workers, and often partners with Vocational Rehabilitation, veterans' services (both internal and with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs), and fidelity bonding, if appropriate. Services include workshops in resume writing and interviewing skills. All TAA customers have access to any resources provided by Wagner-Peyser and all customers co-enrolled with

WIOA may partake in any workshops provided by WIOA staff. Case management continues until the worker has found suitable employment. Effective communication between TAA and WIOA staff is a constant priority. These shared components align with the governor's vision of developing and preparing Alaskans for good jobs that provide economic stability.

Data

Administrative, fiscal, and data integrity are facilitated by the Trade Act System (TAS). The TAA coordinator enters worker information into TAS, the system from which the TAA WIOA Participant Individual Record Layout (PIRL) is obtained for quarterly federal performance reporting. All required data are collected and recorded in TAS throughout the life of the program for each individual. The coordinator oversees every aspect of each plan. The collected data are verified against USDOL/ETA/TAA's quarterly Data Integrity Report Card, and cross-checked in the WIOA ICM system against ALEXsys.

b. Adult and Dislocated Workers Program Requirements

1. Work-Based Training Models

Work-based training

The DETS has several special training programs for targeted groups such as transitioning service members (TSMs) and incarcerated persons. To ensure TSMs achieve a successful transition from the military to the civilian sector, DETS partners with military transition centers to provide high-quality training for employment in targeted industries. To accomplish this, DETS leverages multiple resources including WIOA Adult, and Dislocated Worker grants, National Emergency grants, and State Training and Employment Program (STEP) funds. DETS placed an increased focus on TSM training by offering on base Commercial Truck Driver training and training in other high demand industry sectors including health care.

DETS also works with correctional centers across Alaska to provide employment and training services to individuals soon-to-be released from incarceration. DETS partners with the Alaska Department of Corrections to receive contact information for individuals as they prepare for release. DETS staff recognize that suitable employment is a significant factor in reducing the recidivism rate, and they make every effort to contact these individuals to assist with their transition. DETS staff also provide employment workshops in correctional centers to guide soon-to-be job seekers with their employment search. Like services to TSMs, services under this initiative also leverage multiple resources and model a new focus on mobile service delivery of AJC services.

All special training programs follow specific grant requirements and federal guidance. Training is provided by organizations on the Eligible Training Providers List (ETPL) and by specially-trained AJC staff, who ensure training is high quality and meets the needs and expectations of employers through participant feedback, training success analysis, and soliciting information from employers.

2. Registered Apprenticeship

Registered Apprenticeship

Governor Bill Walker issued Administrative Order No. 278 on November 10, 2015, which requires that Registered Apprentices perform at least 15 percent of the labor hours on any construction project of at least

\$2.5 million that is advertised for bids by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities or the Department of Administration.

DOLWD's Apprenticeship Coordinator works with employers and the U.S. Office of Apprenticeship in Anchorage to expand Registered Apprenticeship (RA) programs in the state.

The state is developing a strategic plan for expanding Registered Apprenticeship, which includes these proposed objectives and action steps:

1. Implement state policies to support registered apprenticeship
 - Designate a statewide registered apprenticeship advisory group to provide overall direction and policy recommendations for a statewide comprehensive registered apprenticeship system.
 - Identify current state policies that support registered apprenticeship and recommend others that could be revised or created, such as tax credits, training vouchers, utilization requirements, etc.
 - Prioritize registered apprenticeship as a workforce development model in DOLWD and align resources as needed in support of it.
 - Coordinate with other state agencies to incorporate registered apprenticeship into all state HR and hiring practices.
 - Identify opportunities to leverage and align existing systems and resources to support registered apprenticeship, such as WIOA, STEP, other workforce training programs, DVR, Returning Citizens, etc.
2. Expand employer and sponsor participation
 - Develop and maintain consistent branding, messaging, strategies, and materials, including electronic and print, for effective outreach and marketing.
 - Develop partnerships with employers and industry organizations to increase employer engagement.
 - Provide technical assistance to employers and sponsors on the details and requirements of Registered Apprenticeship.
 - Develop innovative approaches to suit the capacity and needs of employers, including development of multi-employer sponsors when feasible.
 - Expand Registered Apprenticeship programs to non-traditional industry sectors.
3. Expand apprentice participation to underserved populations and regions
 - Establish additional rural-focused apprenticeships, such as teacher aide, water and wastewater operators/technicians, health care workers, and mining occupations, to increase registered apprenticeship opportunities for those living in villages and hub communities.
 - Partner with groups, agencies, and programs, including Alaska Native organizations, DVR, SNAP/TANF, STEP, DOC, and HSS, to expand apprenticeship programs to improve recruitment and retention for Alaska Natives and other minorities, veterans, people with disabilities, women, individuals experiencing long-term unemployment, and those with other barriers to training and employment.
 - Develop best practices to implement U.S. Department of Labor guidance for apprenticeship practitioners to implement equal opportunity programs and policies.
4. Expand pre-apprenticeship, school-to-apprenticeship, and postsecondary registered apprenticeship programs
 - Train and support high school career and technical education programs in developing School To Apprenticeship programs and leveraging resources such as federal Carl D.

- Perkins Career and Technical Education funding.
- Expand outreach to other secondary programs such as Job Corps, Alaska Military Youth Academy, and charter or alternative schools.
- Expand the use of American Council of Education (ACE)-accredited programs to provide RTI for registered apprenticeship in multiple industries.
- Provide technical assistance to University of Alaska, Alaska Pacific University, regional training centers, and other postsecondary programs in aligning/articulating apprenticeship programs with college credit and degree programs.

3. Training Provider Eligibility Procedure

Eligible Training Providers

Alaska has a detailed procedural guide for determining training provider eligibility, including Registered Apprenticeships (RA) and On-the-Job Training (OJT) programs.

The procedural guide provides information on Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL) background, responsibilities, types of eligible training, exemptions, and out-of-state training information. The guide provides training program expectations including program quality, program outcomes, and the expectation that industry-recognized credentials will be utilized. The ETPL application process is described in the procedural guide and includes how initial and continued eligibility is determined.

The Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education plays a critical part in the ETPL process, and information regarding their requirements is included in the procedural guide.

The guide goes into detail about the minimum data requirements and state required performance levels. These are explained, and the calculations for performance measures and methodological protocols are clearly listed. Information on training program denials, removal from the list, and the appeal process is included and supported by ETPL Policy 07-501.

Registered Apprenticeship and other work based training programs are outlined in the ETPL Procedural Guide. All RA programs are contacted to determine if they wish to be listed on the ETPL. As long as an RA program is in good standing with the USDOL Office of Apprenticeship, it is automatically eligible to be listed on the ETPL.

ETPL initial and continued eligibility are based on training program performance. Program performance is determined by utilizing information provided by the training provider and from state UI wage records using the following methodology:

Methodological Protocols for the Calculation of Performance Measurements

Participant-Specific Performance:

Employment Rate 2nd Quarter after Exit: Number of students who have completed and exited the training program during the reporting period who are employed during the second quarter after exit (numerator) divided by the number of students who have exited during the reporting period (denominator), multiplied by 100, and reported as a percentage.

Employment Rate 4th Quarter after Exit: Number of students who completed the training program and

have exited the training program during the reporting period who are employed during the fourth quarter after exit (numerator) divided by the number of students who have exited during the reporting period (denominator), multiplied by 100, and reported as a percentage.

Median Earnings Rate: The median earnings of students who are in unsubsidized employment during the second quarter after exit from the program. Students' quarterly earnings will be obtained from UI wage records. The median earning amount reflects the wage at the midpoint between the highest and lowest wage earned in the second quarter after exit.

Credential Attainment Rate: The number of students who obtain a recognized postsecondary credential during participation or within one year after exit (numerator) divided by the total number of students exiting the program (denominator), multiplied by 100, and reported as a percentage.

Completion Rate: The number of participants who completed their training program (numerator) divided by the total number of students exiting the program (denominator), multiplied by 100, and reported as a percentage.

These specific performance measures apply to the training provider and training program and are used for either initial or continued eligibility, or both.

- **Industry Recognized Credential:** The training program leads to a recognized post-secondary credential. **Performance goal:** Credentials offered by the provider are regionally, and/or nationally recognized, stackable and portable, or specific to an in-demand industry or occupation. (initial eligibility)
- **In-demand Occupation/Industry:** The degree to which training program relates to in-demand industry sectors and occupations in the State. A list of Alaska's in-demand industry sectors and occupations can be located on the AWIB website <http://labor.alaska.gov/awib/>
Performance Goal: The training program relates to occupations located on the in-demand industry and priority occupation list. If the training is not associated with these occupations, an exemption may be provided if the program is used to address participants who possess a barrier to employment, specialized occupations or unique employer requests. (both initial and continued eligibility)
- **Partnership with Business:** This may be done by providing letters of support from business or other documentation showing a partnership between the training provider and business. Additionally, the Division may review training participant wages data to establish that participants are able to secure employment with the training received. **Performance Goal:** Training participants can secure employment with the training and credentials received from the training provider. (initial eligibility)
- **State Accessibility and Distance Delivery:** The ability of the training program to be accessed throughout the state, including rural areas using technology; **Performance goal:** The training program is available via distance learning, if applicable, or deliverable in rural locations. (initial eligibility)
- **Completer Data:** Timely and accurate student completer data is submitted annually as required by WIOA. **Performance Goal:** training providers submit complete and accurate completer data by August 31st each year. (continued eligibility)

Figure 15. Performance Levels for Initial ETPL Eligibility of Existing Programs

| Rate and Earnings | Point Value |
|---|-------------|
| Employment Rate 2nd Quarter after Exit must meet 60 percent | 15 |
| Employment Rate 4th Quarter after Exit must meet 60 percent | 15 |
| Median Earnings 2nd Quarter after Exit must meet \$5,025 | 15 |
| Credential Attainment Rate must meet 65 percent | 7.5 |
| Program Completion Rate must meet 35 percent | 7.5 |
| Industry Recognized Credential | 20 |
| Partnership with Business | 5 |
| Accessible Throughout the State by Web Based Learning | 5 |
| In Demand Industry/Occupation | 10 |
| Total Points Available | 100 |

Note: Initial eligibility for existing training program(s) must score at least 75 points to qualify

Figure 16. Performance Levels for Initial ETPL Eligibility of New Programs

| Rate and Earnings | Point Value |
|---|-------------|
| New Program – No Completer Data Available | N/A |
| Industry Recognized Credential | 20 |
| Partnership with Business | 5 |
| Accessible Throughout the State by Web Based Learning | 5 |
| Industry Recognized Credential | 10 |
| Total Points Available | 40 |

Note: Initial eligibility for new training program(s) must score 30 points to qualify

Figure 17. Performance Levels for Continued ETPL Eligibility

| Rate and Earnings | Performance Level |
|---|-------------------|
| Employment Rate 2nd Quarter after Exit must meet 60 percent | 20 |
| Employment Rate 4th Quarter after Exit must meet 60 percent | 20 |
| Median Earnings 2nd Quarter after Exit must meet \$5,025 | 20 |
| Credential Attainment Rate must meet 65 percent | 10 |
| Program Completion Rate must Meet 35 Percent | 10 |
| In Demand Industry/Occupation | 20 |

| Rate and Earnings | Performance Level |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Total Points Available | 100 |

Note: The training program must score at least 80 points to qualify for continued eligibility

Alaska's ETPL policy, applications, and the procedural guide are located on the division website: <http://labor.state.ak.us/bp/etpl.htm> .

4. Describe how the State will implement and monitor the priority for public assistance recipients, other low-income individuals, and individuals who are basic skills deficient in accordance with the requirements of WIOA sec. 134(c)(3)(E), which applies to individualized career services and training services funding by the Adult Formula program.

Priority of Service

Policy 07-517 supports the adult priority populations. Staff responsible for the administration of WIOA Title I-B funds must give priority to recipients of public assistance, to low-income individuals, and individuals who are basic skills deficient, for the provision of individualized career services and training services.

Veterans and eligible spouses continue to receive Priority of Service (POS) for all DOLWD-funded job training programs. However, as described in TEGL 3-15, when programs are statutorily required to provide priority for a particular group of individuals, such as the WIOA Adult program priority population described above, priority must be provided in the following order:

First, to veterans and eligible spouses who are also included in the groups given statutory priority for WIOA adult formula funds. This means that veterans and eligible spouses who are recipients of public assistance, low-income, or basic skills deficient would receive first priority for services provided with WIOA adult formula funds; second, to non-covered persons, meaning individuals who are not veterans or eligible spouses, who are included in the groups given priority for WIOA adult formula funds; third, to veterans and eligible spouses who are not included in WIOA adult program's priority groups; and last, to non-covered persons outside the groups given priority under the WIOA adult program.

The delivery of services to priority populations will be monitored through ad-hoc reports from WIOA Title I-B program leads and through annual monitoring of the adult formula program by the AWIB.

5. Describe the State's criteria regarding local area transfer of funds between the adult and dislocated worker programs.

Transfer of funds

The state's WIOA Title IB Within State Funding Allocations Policy 07-518.1 outlines that the transfer of

100 percent of funds between Adult and Dislocated Worker for employment and training is allowable and requires the approval of the DETS Director. Transferring of funds to or from the Youth Program is not allowed. Reasons for the transfer of funds may happen when the quarterly expenditure evaluation indicates that a service area is under- or over-expending its funds, or there is an increased local demand for employment and training services for either a group of adults or a group of dislocated workers, including when a plant closing or mass layoff occurs.

c. Youth Program Requirements

With respect to youth workforce investment activities authorized in section 129 of WIOA,—

1. Identify the State-developed criteria to be used by local boards in awarding grants or contracts for youth workforce investment activities and describe how the local boards will take into consideration the ability of the providers to meet performance accountability measures based on primary indicators of performance for the youth program as described in section 116(b)(2)(A)(ii) of WIOA in awarding such grants or contracts.*

*** Sec.**

102(b)(2)(D)(i)(V)

Youth program

Grants will be awarded through a competitive grant solicitation process using DOLWD's online Electronic Grants Administration and Management System (EGrAMS); grant opportunities are posted on state's online public notice website at <https://aws.state.ak.us/OnlinePublicNotices/>. The state may develop or utilize auxiliary resources to advertise grant solicitations as necessary.

The solicitation for program operators occurs annually with oversight by the AWIB. Program performance is reviewed annually and may be renewed up to three years without having to reapply for a grant. The three-year grant cycle was instituted to ensure project time frames are adequate to meet program development and long term youth service needs.

The DOLWD DETS manages the grant solicitation process, while the AWIB approves the solicitation, reviews the applications and offers recommendations to the Labor Commissioner, who is the final arbiter for approving or denying grant awards.

Performance

Each applicant is reviewed on the ability to meet performance outcomes based on how well its infrastructure, project resources, partnerships, and program model enables the program to meet WIOA Youth performance measures, including:

- Percentage of program participants who are in education or training activities, or in unsubsidized employment during second quarter after exit;
- Percentage of participants who are in education or training activities or in unsubsidized employment during fourth quarter after exit;
- Median earnings in unsubsidized employment during second quarter after exit;
- Percentage of participants who obtain a recognized postsecondary credential, secondary school

- diploma or equivalent during participation or within one year after program exit; and
- Percentage of participants who during a program year are in education that leads to a recognized postsecondary credential or employment and who are achieving measurable gains towards those goals.

2. Describe the strategies the State will use to achieve improved outcomes for out-of-school youth as described in 129(a)(1)(B), including how it will leverage and align the core programs, any Combined State Plan partner programs included in this Plan, required and optional one-stop partner programs, and any other resources available.

Outcomes for out-of-school youth

The state continues to develop comprehensive and integrated service delivery systems targeting out of school youth. Partnerships with other core programs, businesses, and community partners will be enhanced. The competitive Youth Program solicitation and award process has made improvements to increase grant operational time frames to guarantee providers serve participants for the time necessary to ensure they are successfully prepared to enter postsecondary education and/or unsubsidized employment. A focus on career exploration and guidance, continued support for educational attainment, opportunities for skills training in in-demand industries and occupations, and appropriate support services will result in good jobs along a career pathway.

Youth projects focusing at least 75 percent of grant funds on serving out-of-school youth are given priority during the competitive solicitation process, and out-of-school youth who are engaged in postsecondary education will be co-enrolled with the WIOA Adult program to leverage resources, services and partnerships.

Credentials

To increase youth attainment of degrees and/or credentials to meet labor market demands, grant applicants will identify and partner with occupational training providers and apprenticeship programs that provide the necessary training to obtain an industry-recognized credential. Specific strategies to increase outcomes include:

- Creating a system-wide awareness of available services within the state WIOA core programs to foster co-enrollment of participants and resource leveraging;
- Ensuring project operators recruit and provide assessments that address youth employment and academic service needs, perform resource mapping to identify appropriate core partners, address support service needs, and develop an advancement plan for postsecondary education or employment outcomes;
- Partnering with occupational skills training centers to enroll youth in in-demand training opportunities that lead to industry-recognized credentials;
- Co-enrolling youth with one or more of the following for advanced training along a career pathway as appropriate:
 - Registered Apprenticeship programs
 - Job Corp

- One-Stop partners
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- Adult and Dislocated Worker program
- Increasing supportive services to youth while in follow up to improve positive outcomes.

3. Describe how the State will ensure that all 14 program elements described in WIOA section 129(c)(2) are made available and effectively implemented including quality pre-apprenticeship programs under the work experience program element.*

*** Sec. 102(b)(2)(D)(i)(I)**

The state ensures that all 14 basic elements are made available and effectively implemented using a variety of means through all stages of the grant cycle. During the solicitation process, all applicants must demonstrate the ability to deliver all 14 basic program elements either in-house or through a partner agency. If a partner is utilized to carry out a basic element, the name of the partner must be provided along with information regarding the type of agreement that is in place with the partner, e.g. letter of support, memorandum of agreement, contract, etc.

The scope of work in the grant agreement lists the 14 basic elements and clearly defines the expectations to provide the 14 basic elements. Once youth grants awards are reviewed by the AWIB and approved by the DOLWD Commissioner, a negotiation process between state grant staff and the sub award recipient takes place to review the terms of the grant deliverables- including the 14 basic elements. Upon completion of the negotiation process, a grant agreement is entered between the DOLWD and sub award recipient.

Grant Monitoring Policy 07-523 ensures monitoring is conducted annually by the AWIB to ensure sound financial management, Equal Employment Opportunity laws are adhered to and program activities are in line with statute and regulatory language. Monitoring ensures the youth program operations are made available to all eligible youth and:

- support activities to assure program quality and performance goals are achieved;
- demonstrate alignment with the youth program design components, and/or requirements outlined in legislation;
- align with the policies, guidance and advisories issued to support program performance; and,
- reflect appropriate program practices and procedures including participant eligibility, assessment, planning, service delivery and other agreed upon activities and outcomes defined in the negotiated grant award.

Program Year 2017 Youth sub-award recipients are:

- Adult Learning Programs of Alaska
- Alaska Military Youth Academy
- Alaska Primary Care Association
- AVTEC – Alaska’s Institute of Technology
- Ketchikan Indian Community
- Nine Star Employment Services
- Northwest Artic Borough School District

- Southeast Regional Resource Center
- State of Alaska, Department of Health and Social Services, Division of Juvenile Justice
- Yukon Delta Fisheries

4. Provide the language contained in the State policy for “requiring additional assistance to enter or complete an educational program, or to secure and hold employment” criterion for out-of-school youth specified in WIOA section 129(a)(1)(B)(iii)(VIII) and for “requiring additional assistance to complete an education program, or to secure and hold employment” criterion for in-school youth specified in WIOA section 129(a)(1)(C)(iv)(VII). If the state does not have a policy, describe how the state will ensure that local areas will have a policy for these criteria.

Definition

The definition of “requires additional assistance to complete an educational program, or to secure and hold employment” for in-school and out-of-school youth is outlined in WIOA Youth Eligibility Policy 07-502 and means any youth who:

- Lacks the employability skills to become or retain employment; or
- Lacks access to training opportunities due to geographic challenges; or
- Requires special accommodations for education or employment due to a disability; or
- Has cultural dissonance; or
- Is defined as a migrant youth; or
- Is currently attending an educational program; and
 - o has previously dropped out of an educational program; or
 - o has poor attendance patterns in an educational program during the last 12 calendar months; and
 - o has below average grades;
- Is not attending an educational program; and
 - o has no vocational/employment goal; and
 - o has a poor work history (including no work history), or has been fired from a job in the last six calendar months;
- Has completed full high school attendance; and
 - o failed comprehensive high school graduation tests; and
 - o was denied an Alaska high school diploma; and
 - o requests and requires intensive tutoring and/or remedial education to prepare for and retake the comprehensive

examinations or the General Education Development (GED) examination.

5. Include the State definition, as defined in law, for not attending school and attending school as specified in WIOA Section 129(a)(1)(B)(i) and Section 129(a)(1)(C)(i). If state law does not define “not attending school” or “attending school” indicate that is the case and provide the state policy for determining whether a youth is attending or not attending school.

Definitions

State law does not define “attending school” and “not attending school” but Alaska Statute 14.30.010 (a) states: “Every child between seven and 16 years of age shall attend school at the public school in the district in which the child resides during each school term.” The state defines dropout in 4 AAC 06.895 (m) (3) as: “dropout” means an individual who was enrolled in the district at some time during the school year whose enrollment terminated; “dropout” does not include an individual who:

- graduated from high school or completed a state- or district-approved education program, as evidenced by receipt of a secondary school diploma from school authorities;
- transferred to another public-school district, private school, or state- or district-approved education program;
- is temporarily absent due to suspension;
- is absent due to an illness or a medical condition; or
- died.

6. If using the basic skills deficient definition contained in WIOA Section 3(5)(B), include the State definition which must further define how to determine if an individual is unable to compute or solve problems, or read, write, or speak English, at a level necessary to function on the job, in the individual’s family, or in society. If not using the portion of the definition contained in WIOA Section 3(5)(B), indicate that is the case.

Definition

The state’s definition of Basic Skills Deficient means an individual who:

- Is a youth with English, reading, writing, or computing skills at or below the 8th grade level on the Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE); or
- Is a youth or adult unable to compute or solve problems, or read, write, or speak English, at a level necessary to function on the job, in the individual’s family, or in society.

d. Single-area State Requirements

In States where there is only one local workforce investment area, the governor serves as both the State and local chief elected official. In such cases, the State must submit any information required in the local plan (WIOA section 106(d)(2)). States with a single workforce area must also include:

1. Any comments from the public comment period that represent disagreement with the Plan. (WIOA section 108(d)(3).)

Pending receipt of public comments.

Public comment process

Public comment was solicited through public meetings, including those of the Alaska Workforce Investment Board, and a web-based comment form. Stakeholder groups that provided comments include Alaska Native organizations, chief elected officials, businesses, labor organizations, economic development entities, community-based organizations, adult and youth education and workforce development providers, institutions of higher education, disability service entities, youth-serving programs, veterans' service organizations, juvenile justice specialists, senior employment programs, individuals with disabilities, and other members of the public. Comments focused on suggestions for strengthening partnerships and other improvements to ensure a robust and successful workforce system. Comments were incorporated into plan revision as appropriate. No comments indicated disagreement with the plan.

2. The entity responsible for the disbursement of grant funds, as determined by the governor, if different from that for the State. (WIOA section 108(b)(15).)

DOLWD responsible entity

The Alaska DOLWD is responsible for the disbursement of grant funds.

State of Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development is responsible for the disbursement of grant funds.

3. The type and availability of WIOA Title I Youth Activities, including an identification of successful providers of such activities. (WIOA section 108(b)(9).)

Youth project operators are procured from the six economic regions of the state via a competitive process. Project operators provide academic, employment, and training services to eligible in school and out of school youth ages 14-24. The project operators offer a comprehensive workforce development program that prepares youth for post-secondary education, employment, career development, and can provide accommodations and support services for youth with disabilities. Project operators are familiar with the division's Disability Employment Initiative youth program and will co-enroll youth with disabilities with the DEI to coordinate work experience and other training and supportive services.

All project operators must demonstrate they possess the necessary resources and partnerships to provide an objective assessment and individual service strategy for each participant using the following 14 program elements:

1. tutoring, study skills training and instruction leading to high school completion, including dropout prevention strategies;
2. alternative high school services which offer specialized, structured curriculum inside or outside of the public-school system;

3. summer youth employment that takes place between May 15th and September 30th and consists of employment for which youth are paid a wage and results in occupational learning that leads to an employment goal;
4. paid and unpaid work experiences including internships and job shadowing, are short-term, planned, structured learning experiences that occur in a workplace and are focused on career exploration and the development of work readiness skills;
5. occupational skills training that lead to the attainment of a certificate or credential; including participation in Job Corps, apprenticeship programs, and training programs that provide skills necessary to enter or advance in a specific occupation;
6. leadership development opportunities including community service and peer-centered activities that encourage responsibility, employability, and other positive social behaviors;
7. adult mentoring in a one-to-one supportive relationship between an adult and a youth that is based on trust and lasts for duration of at least 12 months;
8. supportive services to enable an individual to participate in program activities such as housing, meals, medical care, daycare, transportation, school related supplies, and training related supplies;
9. follow-up services to monitor the success of youth during their transition to employment or education and provide assistance as needed for a successful transition;
10. comprehensive guidance and counseling to help youth make and implement informed educational, occupational, and life choices;
11. financial literacy education to gain skills needed to create household budgets, initiate savings plans, and make informed financial decisions about education, retirement, home ownership, wealth building, and other savings goals;
12. entrepreneurial skills training using a curriculum based training module that teach youth the value of being skilled and applying those skills to meet a consumer need or demand, to think creatively and critically, to problem solve; how to recognize opportunities, and other skills related to entrepreneurialism;
13. career awareness, career counseling, and career exploration using labor market and employment information on in-demand industry sectors or occupations available in the local area; and
14. activities that help youth prepare for and transition to post-secondary education and training including exposure to post-secondary education options, assisting youth with placement into post-secondary education, and placement into training opportunities such as apprenticeships and occupational training.

4. A description of the roles and resource contributions of the one-stop partners.

In accordance with phase I of the Alaska WIOA One-Stop Operator MOU and Section 121(b), the partners will be responsible to provide available career services in a non-discriminatory and universally accessible manner, provide referrals to system partners, serve populations with multiple barriers to employment,

support the cross training of partner agency staff to ensure familiarity with and representation of all programs, participate as a member of the Alaska Job Center Network Advisory Council, and share in the equitable and proportionate share of job center operational costs that benefit their program(s) participants.

With specific regard to resource contributions, the Alaska Workforce Investment Board is currently overseeing initial negotiations for One-Stop Infrastructure Funding Agreements (IFAs) as part of phase II of the Alaska WIOA One-Stop Operator MOU.

5. The competitive process used to award the subgrants and contracts for title I activities.

The title I adult and dislocated worker funding is distributed through the Alaska job centers and not issued through sub awards. The youth program is distributed across the six economic regions through a competitive solicitation. The solicitation is held annually, March-April, with sub awards issued by July 1st, for one year with an option to renew up to two consecutive years based on sub recipient performance and funding availability. The annual solicitation allows for new project operators to be procured and high performing project operators to continue operations.

The AWIB, in coordination with department leadership is responsible for identifying program focus areas, currently pre-apprenticeship and apprenticeship opportunities, and suicide prevention awareness. Additionally, the AWIB Executive Committee reviews and approves annual Request for Grant Applications, and an AWIB grant review committee reviews all sub recipient project proposals and provides recommendations for funding to the Commissioner.

6. How training services outlined in section 134 will be provided through individual training accounts and/or through contracts, and how such training approaches will be coordinated. Describe how the State will meet informed customer choice requirements regardless of training approach.

Alaska currently utilizes both Individual Training Accounts (ITA) and Incumbent Worker Training. ITA service delivery is coordinated through Alaska's Job Center trained case management staff who work individually with each participant in the development of their Individual Employment Plan (IEP). The IEP ensures participant engagement and commitment. The process of career exploration and assessment provides the individual with various options of career entry, career path, and (if needed) training provider selection through the state's Eligible Training Provider List; ensuring informed customer choice at each stage leading to the ITA.

Alaska's IWT is focused upon training needed by incumbent workers to retain or succeed in their current occupation or career ladder, providing increased skills that will ensure their employment and provide increased productivity or competitiveness to the employer.

7. How the State Board, in fulfilling Local Board functions, will coordinate title I activities with those activities under title II. Describe how the State Board will carry out the review of local applications submitted under title II consistent with WIOA secs. 107(d)(11)(A) and (B)(i) and WIOA sec. 232.

Title I activities are delivered through the Alaska job centers with the exception of the youth program which are delivered through ten project operators, procured through a competitive subgrant process, and located throughout the six economic regions. Adult Basic Education (ABE), title II, is also procured through a

competitive subgrant process and 15 ABE projects are located throughout the six economic regions.

Activities between title I and title II are coordinated through a referral system. Individuals utilizing adult and dislocated worker services through job centers, who are in need of adult basic education, or need to complete their GED or English as second language services, are referred to the ABE providers. ABE providers refer participants to the adult, dislocated worker or youth programs for services they are unable to provide including case management, individualized and support services or post-secondary training services.

8. Copies of executed cooperative agreements which define how all local service providers will carry out the requirements for integration of and access to the entire set of services available in the one-stop delivery system, including cooperative agreements with entities administering Rehabilitation Act programs and services.

The AWIB is currently finalizing Phase I of the One-Stop Operator MOU with required partners, including those who administer Rehabilitation Act programs and services.

Phase I of the MOU focuses on the operation of the AJCN system as it relates to shared services and customers. Section V of the MOU, Phase I, describes partner responsibilities.

e. Waiver Requests (optional)

States wanting to request waivers as part of their Title I-B Operational Plan must include a waiver plan that includes the following information for each waiver requested:

- 1. Identifies the statutory or regulatory requirements for which a waiver is requested and the goals that the State or local area, as appropriate, intends to achieve as a result of the waiver and how those goals relate to the Unified or Combined State Plan;**
- 2. Describes the actions that the State or local area, as appropriate, has undertaken to remove State or local statutory or regulatory barriers;**
- 3. Describes the goals of the waiver and the expected programmatic outcomes if the request is granted;**
- 4. Describes how the waiver will align with the Department's policy priorities, such as:**
 - A. supporting employer engagement;**
 - B. connecting education and training strategies;**
 - C. supporting work-based learning;**
 - D. improving job and career results, and**
 - E. other guidance issued by the Department.**
- 5. Describes the individuals affected by the waiver, including how the waiver will impact services for disadvantaged populations or individuals with multiple barriers to employment; and**

6. Describes the process used to:

- F. Monitor the progress in implementing the waiver;
- G. Provide notice to any local board affected by the waiver;
- H. Provide any local board affected by the waiver an opportunity to comment on the request;
- I. Ensure meaningful public comment, including comment by business and organized labor, on the waiver.
- J. Collect and report information about waiver outcomes in the State's WIOA Annual Report

The Secretary may require that States provide the most recent data available about the outcomes of the existing waiver in cases where the State seeks renewal of a previously approved waiver;

Waiver Request to Allow the State Board to Carry Out the Roles of a Local Board *(NOTE: THIS WAIVER REQUEST WAS APPROVED BY ETA ON JUNE 27, 2016, WITH THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: "THE STATE MUST CONTINUE TO INCLUDE LOCAL INPUT IN ITS ACTIVITIES, ALLOCATE FUNDING TO THE LOCAL AREAS FOR WHICH THE STATE BOARD IS CARRYING OUT LOCAL BOARD FUNCTIONS, AND MOVE TOWARDS INCLUDING TWO CHIEF LOCAL ELECTED OFFICIALS ON ITS BOARD. THE WAIVER IS APPROVED THROUGH JUNE 30, 2018".)*

1. Identifies the statutory or regulatory requirements for which a waiver is requested and the goals that the State or local area, as appropriate, intends to achieve as a result of the waiver and how those goals relate to the Unified or Combined State Plan;

Statutory requirements

20 CFR 661.300(f).

Goals

- Streamline Alaska's governance and reporting structure;
- Streamline the process and timeliness of awarding grants by the elimination of multiple layers of administrative entities;
- Establish consistent eligibility standards across the state; and
- Improve accountability of workforce programs.

One of the main goals of this Combined Plan is to improve the efficiency and performance of Alaska's workforce system. Allowing the Alaska Workforce Investment Board (AWIB) to also carry out the roles of a local board for the state will streamline the governance structure at the state level by having one board overseeing the workforce investments across the state. The AWIB includes a diverse geographic representation, and members bring their local/regional perspectives to the table as they oversee workforce investments and advise the governor on workforce issues for the state. In response to a condition placed on

the existing waiver arrived by ETA under WIOA Sec. 189(i)(3)(A)(i), the Governor has appointed to chief local elected officials from Alaskan communities to the AWIB to ensure a local perspective in board activities.

In 2003, ETA allowed the state to do away with the two previous local areas (Anchorage/Mat-Su and Balance of State). By allowing AWIB to act as the local board, the state will be able to continue to report as a single area (Local Area Reporting Number 2025).

2. Describes the actions that the State or local area as appropriate, has undertaken to remove State or local statutory or regulatory barriers;

The governor has designated Alaska as a statewide area and planning region for WIOA purposes. There are no state or local barriers to implementation of this waiver.

3. Describes the goals of the waiver and the expected programmatic outcomes if the request is granted;

The waiver will continue to streamline Alaska's governance structure and make it responsive to the uniqueness of the state's economy and geography, especially given current fiscal challenges.

The waiver will also streamline the process for awarding grants by eliminating multiple layers of administrative entities and processes. The AWIB, functioning as both the local and the state board, and housed under the Commissioner of Labor, will work closely with DOLWD in determining grant criteria, reviewing grant applications, and evaluating sub-recipients.

The waiver will allow DOLWD to continue implementing consistent standards across the state, instead of having multiple boards with a variety of eligibility and performance standards in different parts of the state.

The waiver will result in improved accountability of workforce investment programs, as one board will oversee all workforce programs for consistency in the evaluation and oversight process. DOLWD will be able to continue to report as a single area.

4. Describes how the waiver will align with the Department's policy priorities, such as:

- (A) supporting employer engagement;**
- (B) connecting education and training strategies;**
- (C) supporting work-based learning;**
- (D) improving job and career results, and**
- (E) other guidance issued by the Department.**

Most AWIB members are representatives of business. They come from a variety of industries and from all parts of the state and are committed to bringing the voice of employers to the table and to reaching out to others in their respective industries to engage them in the workforce system. The AWIB will continue to focus not only on employer engagement but on connecting education and training strategies through

building career pathways; supporting work-based learning; and improving career results for all job seekers and employers alike.

5. Describes the individuals affected by the waiver including how the waiver will impact services for disadvantaged populations or individuals with multiple barriers to employment; and

All WIOA-eligible participants, including disadvantaged populations and those with multiple barriers to employment, as well as employers, are positively impacted by this waiver. Participants and employers need not look to a different local area in the hopes of finding more resources, because the state functions and reports as a single statewide designation.

6. Describes the processes used to:

- (A) Monitor the progress in implementing the waiver;**
- (B) Provide notice to any local board affected by the waiver;**
- (C) Provide any local board affected by the waiver an opportunity to comment on the request;**
- (D) Ensure meaningful public comment, including comment by business and organized labor, on the waiver.**
- (E) Collect and report information about waiver outcomes in the State's WIOA Annual Report.**

DOLWD solicited input on this waiver from local officials and employers across the state as a part of the plan update process. There were no local officials who requested designation as a local area, and DOLWD received no comments on the draft local area designation and waiver process.

The AWIB will continue to solicit feedback from local officials and employers in two ways: 1) outreach by individual AWIB members to their local officials; and 2) opportunities for input at each meeting, which are held at various locations around the state. The AWIB will be focusing on statewide strategies and their linkage to the state's regional economic and workforce development needs.

Policy and Procedure

The outline of the policy and procedure to request designation as a local area is:

Policies

The chief elected official and local governing board from any unit of general local government or combination of units may submit a request for designation as a workforce development area. The AWIB, in consultation with DOLWD staff, will review the request and recommend approval or denial to the governor.

Designation as a new local area will be based on the extent to which the proposed area demonstrates that it:

- Is consistent with local labor market areas; and
- Has a common economic development area; and
- Has the federal and non-federal resources, including appropriate education and training institutions, to administer activities under the Youth, Adult, and Dislocated Worker formula programs under WIOA Title I-B; and
- Has the fiscal, administrative, and reporting capacity and systems in place to report on participant outcomes as required by WIOA and the Alaska WIOA Combined Plan.

The governor may approve or deny the request for designation. In either case, DOLWD will notify the applicant in writing. If the request is denied, the written notification will include the reasons for the denial.

If the request for local area designation is denied, the applicant may appeal. Appeals must be made to the AWIB and must address each issue cited in the denial notification.

If a decision on the appeal is not made within 60 days or if the appeal to the AWIB does not result in designation of the local area, the applicant may request a review by the Secretary of Labor in accordance with 20 CFR Section 683.640 of the WIOA statute.

Procedures

A request for local area designation must be made on a form supplied by DOLWD. A completed and signed request must be submitted by 5:00 p.m. on May 1 of the year preceding the Program Year for which the request is being made.

Any local area wishing to appeal the decision by the governor must be made in accordance with the appeal procedures described in Policies Section above.

Incomplete or unsigned requests will be returned; review of the application will be delayed.

The governor will monitor the progress of this waiver by reviewing information provided by DOLWD and the AWIB on costs, processes for awarding grants, eligibility standards, and performance on accountability measures. This information will also be used to report about the waiver outcomes in the state's annual WIOA reports.

Waiver Request for High Concentration of Youth

1. Identifies the statutory or regulatory requirements for which a waiver is requested and the goals that the State or local area, as appropriate, intends to achieve as a result of the waiver and how those goals relate to the Unified or Combined State Plan;

Statutory requirements

WIOA Section 129(b)(2)(F) and 20 CFR 652 §682.200(k) require provision of additional assistance to areas that have high concentrations of eligible youth.

Goals

The goal is to ensure that the governor has the flexibility to prioritize the use of reserve funds for the

required activities deemed most essential to the basic functions of the workforce investment system and to initiate youth activities in areas with the most need.

One of the main goals of the Combined Plan is to improve the efficiency and performance of Alaska's workforce system. This waiver will provide the state with flexibility in directing the governor's reserve funds to those activities that best preserve functions of the system.

2. Describes the actions that the State or local area as appropriate, has undertaken to remove State or local statutory or regulatory barriers;

There is no state or local statutory or regulatory barrier. The AWIB carries out the roles and responsibilities of the local area encompassing the state. The AWIB supports this waiver request to allow for flexibility in directing funds to areas that have the most need for additional support to serve youth participants.

3. Describes the goals of the waiver and the expected programmatic outcomes if the request is granted;

The WIOA allotment for the governor's reserve funds restricts the state's ability to effectively fund and carry out all of the required statewide workforce investment activities, as the majority of the state has a high concentration of eligible youth. The state requests the flexibility to fund special projects to address the state's specific youth needs rather than being tied to the high concentration of youth criterion. The goal in seeking this waiver is to ensure that the governor has the flexibility to prioritize the use of reserve funds for the required activities deemed most essential to the basic functions of the workforce investment system and to initiate youth activities that will further the goals outlined in Alaska's Combined State Plan. Based on the formula allocation factor that allocates one-third of program funds on the basis of relative number of disadvantaged youth, funding is already directed at workforce areas with high concentrations of eligible youth.

This intent mirrors that of WIOA: to simplify and streamline an integral part of a reformed workforce development system. The flexibility this waiver will provide will positively affect all stakeholders and customers involved in WIOA youth program services.

4. Describes how the waiver will align with the Department's policy priorities, such as:

- (A) supporting employer engagement;**
- (B) connecting education and training strategies;**
- (C) supporting work-based learning;**
- (D) improving job and career results, and**
- (E) other guidance issued by the Department.**

The waiver aligns with DOLWD's priorities and will provide Alaska with more flexibility in directing the governor's reserve funds to activities that support the workforce investment system in maintaining services for all eligible individuals, including youth. The flexibility of the waiver will allow for projects that support

employer engagement, connect education and training strategies, support apprenticeship and other work based learning strategies, and will ultimately lead to improving job and career results.

5. Describes the individuals affected by the waiver including how the waiver will impact services for disadvantaged populations or individuals with multiple barriers to employment; and

All youth program participants will be affected in a positive way. The waiver will allow the flexibility to use the governor's reserve funds for projects targeting specific youth needs in all areas, not just in areas of high concentration of eligible youth. Youth program participants generally possess multiple barriers to employment, which can be addressed in innovative ways with these funds.

6. Describes the processes used to:

- (A) Monitor the progress in implementing the waiver;**
- (B) Provide notice to any local board affected by the waiver;**
- (C) Provide any local board affected by the waiver an opportunity to comment on the request;**
- (D) Ensure meaningful public comment, including comment by business and organized labor, on the waiver.**
- (E) Collect and report information about waiver outcomes in the State's WIOA Annual Report.**

The AWIB will monitor the implementation and results of this waiver ensuring performance information is recorded accurately, AJC operations are made more efficient and responsive to customers, and the youth programs receive additional technical assistance. Alaska will also ensure accountability for federal funds in connection with this waiver by reviewing monthly expenditure, performance and other reports through regular contact with the U.S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration, Region VI State Liaison, and through its monitoring and performance accountability system. Notice of public comment regarding this waiver will be issued and all waiver outcomes will be included in Alaska's WIOA Annual Report.

Title I-B Assurances

The State Plan must include assurances that:

1. The State has implemented a policy to ensure Adult program funds provide a priority in the delivery of training services and individualized career services to individuals who are low income, public assistance recipients and basic skills deficient; Yes
2. The state has implemented a policy to ensure local areas have a process in place for referring veterans with significant barriers to employment to career services provided by the JVSG program's Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) specialist; Yes

3. The state established a written policy and procedure that set forth criteria to be used by chief elected officials for the appointment of local workforce investment board members. **Yes**
4. The state established written policy and procedures to ensure local workforce investment boards are certified by the governor every two years in accordance with WIOA section 107(c)(2). **Yes**
5. Where an alternative entity takes the place of a State Board, the State has written policy and procedures to ensure the alternative entity meets the definition under WIOA section 101(e) and the legal requirements for membership. **Yes**
6. The State established a written policy and procedure for how the individuals and entities represented on the State Workforce Development Board help to determine the methods and factors of distribution, and how the state consults with chief elected officials in local areas throughout the state in determining the distributions. **Yes**
7. The State will not use funds received under WIOA Title I to assist, promote, or deter union organizing in accordance with WIOA section 181(b)(7). **Yes**
8. The State distributes adult and youth funds received under WIOA equitably throughout the State, and no local area suffers significant shifts in funding from year-to-year during the period covered by this plan. **Yes**
9. If a State Workforce Development Board, department, or agency administers state laws for vocational rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, that board, department, or agency cooperates with the agency that administers Wagner-Peyser services, Adult and Dislocated Worker programs and Youth Programs under Title I. **Yes**
10. The State agrees to report on the impact and outcomes of its approved waivers in its WIOA Annual Report. **Yes**
11. The State has taken appropriate action to secure compliance with the Uniform Guidance at 2 CFR 200 and 2 CFR 2900, including that the State will annually monitor local areas to ensure compliance and otherwise take appropriate action to secure compliance with the Uniform Guidance under section WIOA 184(a)(3); **Yes**

Program-Specific Requirements for Wagner-Peyser Program (Employment Services)

All program-specific requirements provided for the WIOA core programs in this section must be addressed for either a Unified or Combined State Plan.

a. Employment Service Professional Staff Development.

1. Describe how the State will utilize professional development activities for Employment Service staff to ensure staff is able to provide high quality services to both jobseekers and employers.

Professional Development

Employment Service (ES) staff funded under Wagner-Peyser receive professional development training during their first year of employment and on an as-needed basis to ensure staff are prepared to provide high-quality employment and training services to job seekers, workers, and employers. Areas of staff training include policies, procedures, and information on employment- and training-related programs and services like Rapid Response (RR), Fidelity Bonding, various tax credits, federally-funded training, and disability awareness. ES staff also receive training on customer service skills, conducting a job search, Priority of Service (POS) for veterans, and how to use ALEXsys to assist both job seekers and employers.

All ES staff participate in the Alaska Foundations of Workforce Professional Certification program. These are professional competency courses developed around the National Association for Workforce Development Professionals core competency defined areas.

ES staff who work closely with employers are provided with the Business and Employer Services - Professional Certification professional development program. These professional competency courses were developed around the National Association for Workforce Development Professionals seven core defined areas of competency for Business and Employer Services. Employer services staff also receive regular training including: employer outreach, hiring incentives, incumbent worker training, Registered Apprenticeship, the benefits of hiring veterans, and adherence to state and federal regulations that affect employers.

Staff performance is monitored closely; as needs arise, training is provided to correct areas of deficiency. Such training can include one or more of the following: classroom instruction, webinars, and one-on-one training.

2. Describe strategies developed to support training and awareness across core programs and the Unemployment Insurance program, and the training provided for Employment Services and WIOA staff on identification of UI eligibility issues and referral to UI staff for adjudication.

Support of training and awareness

Alaska uses several strategies to ensure that core program, WIOA, and UI staff are trained to recognize and respond to UI eligibility issues. All ES and WIOA staff have a working knowledge and awareness of the UI requirement that claimants must register for work in ALEXsys, maintain an online resume, and conduct weekly work searches. UI Technical Unit staff routinely provide UI eligibility issue training to ensure ES staff can recognize barriers and forward potential issues to UI staff to investigate through a dedicated email address. UI policy, procedure, and instructional manuals are also available to all ES staff. Only UI staff are authorized to make the eligibility determination regarding resolution of potential UI issues. ES/WIOA staff

located in the Alaska Job Centers (AJCs) can guide claimants toward understanding and satisfying the UI requirements listed above and assist them to contact the UI Claim Center for in-depth answers regarding UI eligibility.

Cross-training of staff occurs regularly, allowing employer services staff to easily assist in the ES resource rooms to help job seekers. In addition to field staff training by UI and ES Technical Unit staff, for continuity and clarity, AJC managers also receive training and are responsible for ensuring that their staff members are aware of and adhere to new procedures, regulations, and service delivery models. Having all ES, UI, and Career Support and Training Services (CSTS) staff in one division greatly increases the atmosphere of sharing a common goal for common customers.

Alaska's RR team is one of the best examples of an integrated workforce system. This team is comprised of staff from different units that work toward a common goal. The RR team is led by the ES Technical Unit and comprised of UI, ES resource room, Career Support and Training Services (CSTS), Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA), and Employer Services staff. The team is trained collectively so that each person learns and understands the roles of the other team members and how the services offered by each unit to the employers and workers complement and build off each other.

Another example of different units working together is the Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) team led by a combination of UI and ES Technical Unit staff. These staff work together to develop strategies that ensure UI claimants, particularly veterans and those deemed most likely to exhaust UI benefits, receive a combination of meaningful financial and job-search support while they are in transition. Development of these strategies necessitates a sound level of understanding of both programs. If the claimant appears to need training, ES staff will contact WIOA staff for an eligibility and suitability assessment. If the claimant is also a veteran, veteran specialist staff are also contacted to offer tailored assistance in terms familiar to their fellow veterans. They also work with ES staff to match the veteran with jobs and take advantage of state and federal hire incentives offered to employers who hire veterans.

b. Explain how the state will provide information and meaningful assistance to individuals requesting assistance in filing a claim for unemployment compensation through One-Stop centers, as required by WIOA as a career service.

UI information

UI claimants and employers are priority customers at Alaska's AJCs. All AJCs have phone banks for UI purposes. The phone banks are in a separate dedicated queue for AJC customers, whose calls are given priority over the general queue and are answered immediately by knowledgeable UI claim center staff. ES staff promptly assist claimants and employers to meet filing requirements for UI purposes as well as providing dedicated resources such as computers, telephones, facsimile machines, and printed materials regarding eligibility requirements and filing for UI benefits. ES staff have general knowledge and awareness of UI eligibility requirements and report potential issues to UI staff for follow-up.

c. Describe the state's strategy for providing reemployment assistance to Unemployment Insurance claimants and other unemployed individuals.

Reemployment Assistance

Wagner-Peyser-funded Employment Service (ES) staff located in the 15 Alaska Job Centers (AJCs) serve all job seekers and employers. In addition, Alaska has made UI claimants a priority population. As such, AJC staff are charged with improving claimants' services, training options, and support programs. One of the state's top priorities is the RESEA program. The goal of the program is to reduce the number of UI benefit weeks paid to claimants by fast-tracking them into the right combination of reemployment services, resources, and opportunities designed to promote rapid reemployment. RESEA is offered in Alaska's six largest AJCs, which also have the highest percentage of UI claimants: Anchorage-Midtown, Mat-Su, Juneau, Fairbanks, Kenai, and Ketchikan. RESEA focuses on targeted assistance to two types of UI claimants - recently separated veterans and the most-likely to-exhaust UI benefits. For selection criteria, UI uses wage data and a USDOL ETA-approved statistical model that uses claimant characteristics and economic indicators to assess the likelihood of a claimant exhausting UI benefits.

Staff and public awareness of the mandatory nature of RESEA and the substantial benefits that participation offers to claimants is the key to the program's success. Alaska accomplishes this task using several channels.

Staff training

Formal and on-going training is provided to staff in all AJCs participating in RESEA. As a best practice, field staff who have conducted past reemployment service programs participate in the development of new staff training materials, particularly during the transition period from one reemployment services version to another. Their input is crucial, as they are the ones who become the experts at eliciting and reading the reemployment needs of the claimants they interview.

Each week, UI mails notifications to selected claimants who have received a first payment of mandatory participation in RESEA and advises self-registration and completion of requirements immediately to ensure continued eligibility for UI benefits. In addition, to alert AJC RESEA staff, UI auto-transmits RESEA selection data to ALEXsys. To ensure that all selected claimants receive notification of the mandatory participation, AJC RESEA staff also receive an electronic list with the contact information of selected claimants. Staff then personally call all claimants to remind them of their responsibility to participate in the program in order to promote rapid reemployment. These calls also help to facilitate immediate registration into the mandatory in-person workshop to ensure all RESEA obligations are fulfilled timely. Extensive outreach will use the media, press releases, reminder postcards, and booklets strategically placed in military installation resource rooms.

Claimants

Each claimant selected for RESEA is required to participate in a 90-minute, in-person, reemployment services and eligibility assessment workshop with RESEA staff. Based on the eligibility assessment, the orientation to AJC resources, the claimant's work search efforts combined with real-time labor market information, and the assessment of the unique reemployment needs of each claimant, an Individual Reemployment Plan is developed with the claimant. The claimant actively participates in the development of

the Individual Reemployment Plan, lending credence to the likelihood it will be completed. Recommended services are explored and at least one service is provided during the 90-minute session, while others may be referred for completion later using other reemployment and training resources including those funded under Wagner-Peyser, Dislocated Worker, Adult, and Jobs for Veterans State Grant (JVSG).

A large percentage of claimants selected for RESEA will be military veterans, a group who are always a top priority in Alaska. Some of the veterans will be recently separated from the military and others will be veterans who meet the criteria associated with the most likely to exhaust UI benefits. The latter are veterans who are homeless, disabled, or have other significant barriers to reemployment. In the three RESEA AJCs with on-site Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program (DVOP) staff, a personal introduction and referral to the DVOP will be the norm. In other AJCs, RESEA staff will telephonically introduce the RESEA participant to the DVOPs who serve veterans itinerantly for that region.

All the resources offered to claimants selected for RESEA are also available to other UI claimants including those funded under Wagner-Peyser, Dislocated Worker, Adult, and JVSG. Service strategies include awareness through UI and ES outreach and reemployment assistance through comprehensive, readily available resources. All claimants receive notification from the UI program that reemployment services are offered from statewide job centers to help them find work. The notification is standard to all UI claimants and is viewable on the UI website from which claimants file claims, on mailed documents generated at the point of filing, by telephonic voice message on the system from which claimants file weekly benefits, and during telephonic interviews with UI claims-takers. All claimants are advised to register for work in ALEXsys. Upon registration, the menu of our many reemployment services is readily viewable by claimants and includes a link to the online Reemployment Services Orientation (also available by ES workshop) which describes the in-person and online reemployment and training resources available through Alaska Job Centers. Job seekers self-identify as UI claimants upon registration in ALEXsys and when entering a job center. Job center walk-in claimants are greeted by frontline staff and asked to complete an assessment form describing their circumstances and reemployment needs. ES staff are trained to guide claimants through the reemployment process which includes registration, online resume, and job search requirements. All Alaska Job Centers have clearly marked, dedicated telephones in the resource rooms for use by UI claimants. In addition, awareness of employment and training resources is enhanced by information posted in resource rooms and on our public website. Large stand-up banners, located at the entrances of the participating RESEA job centers describe how UI claimants can take advantage of reemployment and training resources.

a. Describe how the State will use W-P funds to support UI claimants, and the communication between W-P and UI, as appropriate, including the following:

1. Coordination of and provision of labor exchange services for UI claimants as required by the Wagner-Peyser Act;

Communication

Alaska's UI program provides unemployed workers fast and accurate payment of UI benefits. With the seasonal nature of much of the state's workforce and Alaska's vast remoteness, UI benefits serve to not only bridge the economic gap for the individual worker, but also as a stabilizing influence on local economies. Workers who have become unemployed or are working less than fulltime are encouraged to apply for UI

benefits as soon as possible. Application for a UI claim is easy and can be conducted using the same familiar online account (myAlaska) that Alaska residents use to file their Permanent Fund Dividend and access other state services. In addition to UI staff, ES staff are familiar with myAlaska and can guide claimants through the application process.

To help claimants with their job search efforts, Alaska uses Wagner-Peyser funds to maintain ALEXsys, which provides registered job seekers access to state and local jobs advertised by Alaska employers. Both UI and ES online systems require a claimant's email address; both UI and ES staff can assist a claimant in establishing an email address for these purposes. The application for the UI claim generates comprehensive information to the claimant including their rights and responsibilities, eligibility requirements, how to file biweekly claims, and how payment may be received. Unless specifically exempted by UI, all claimants must be physically able and available to seek and accept suitable, fulltime work. ES staff have a basic understanding of this requirement.

2. Registration of UI claimants with the State's employment service if required by State law;

Registration

In Alaska, unless specifically exempted by UI, claimants filing for benefits are responsible for registering for work and posting at least one online resume on ALEXsys within seven days of filing a new or reopened claim for UI benefits. Claimants must maintain the online resume and ensure it is current and accessible to employers by regularly checking that it is in online status. The registration and resume stay active while the claimant is actively engaged in job search and referral activities in ALEXsys and while receiving reemployment services from AJC staff. Instructions for registering in ALEXsys are provided to all claimants in the UI Claimant Handbook. The online UI Filing Guide also provides registration instructions and includes a live link to ALEXsys.

3. Administration of the work test for the State unemployment compensation system, including making eligibility assessments (for referral to UI adjudication, if needed), and providing job finding and placement services for UI claimants; and

Work test

Claimants required to register and post an on-line resume in ALEXsys are also required to perform work search contacts for each week they claim UI benefits. For the claimant and UI staff, applications for jobs posted on ALEXsys serve as an easily verifiable record of the number of job searches being conducted each week. The record also provides ES and RESEA staff with a way to ascertain the suitability and validity of claimant work searches. This information is one component that helps build the foundation for a solid reemployment plan. Work search efforts can be recorded and accepted on any template if the record is verifiable; however, both UI and ES provide a formal Work Search Log with clear instructions, and they encourage claimants to use it. If it becomes apparent to ES or RESEA staff that a claimant is not seeking work or has refused suitable work, ES staff will promptly notify their UI counterparts to alert them of the potential issue. In addition, all UI staff are trained to maneuver through ALEXsys to verify that a claimant is registered, has an online resume, and is conducting work searches.

4. Provision of referrals to and application assistance for training and education programs and resources.

Referrals

ES, RESEA, UI, State Training and Employment Program (STEP), and CSTS staff all work for the Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS). CSTS staff determine eligibility and suitability for training utilizing WIOA Adult & Dislocated Worker and STEP program resources. Referrals to training typically come from ES and RESEA staff. UI staff are also aware that some claimants may be eligible for WIOA or other federally funded training and may advise the claimant to contact the appropriate AJC for more information. Referrals may also come from partners such as ABE, SCSEP, or DVR. In this way, Alaska maintains the “no wrong door” approach to serving job seekers, including claimants.

Job seekers interested in training are guided through the process by CSTS staff who also help them with their applications to training providers approved on the Eligible Training Provider List.

e. Agricultural Outreach Plan (AOP). Each State agency must develop an AOP every four years as part of the Unified or Combined State Plan required under sections 102 or 103 of WIOA. The AOP must include--

1. Assessment of Need

Provide an assessment of the unique needs of farmworkers in the area based on past and projected agricultural and farmworker activity in the state. Such needs may include but are not limited to: employment, training, and housing.

Alaska is not a significant Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker (MSFW) state and has a limited agricultural industry, primarily confined to the Mat-Su Borough. Although Alaska’s agricultural activity is low, per 20 CFR 653.18 (d) (1), DOLWD appointed a State Monitor Advocate (SMA) with less than full-time duties to monitor Alaska’s commercial agricultural activity.

Alaska has had only two employers utilize the H-2A Temporary Agricultural program to pursue visas for foreign workers. To apply for these visas, the employer is required to recruit for U.S. workers. Pending a demonstrated shortage of available U.S. workers, the employer is then able to gain certification of the H-2A visas. Many of Alaska’s other agricultural employers continue to use word of mouth, placement of job orders in ALEXsys, or other methods of public recruitment to pursue workers.

A. An assessment of the agricultural activity in the State means: 1) identifying the top five labor-intensive crops, the months of heavy activity, and the geographic area of prime activity; 2) Summarize the agricultural employers’ needs in the State (i.e. are they predominantly hiring local or foreign workers, are they expressing that there is a scarcity in the agricultural workforce); and 3) Identifying any economic, natural, or

other factors that are affecting agriculture in the State or any projected factors that will affect agriculture in the State.

Alaska is not a significant Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker (MSFW) state and has a limited agricultural industry, primarily confined to the Mat-Su Borough. Although Alaska's agricultural activity is low, per 20 CFR 653.18 (d) (1), DOLWD appointed a State Monitor Advocate (SMA) with less than full-time duties to monitor Alaska's commercial agricultural activity.

Alaska has two employers in the Mat-Su Borough who use the H-2A Temporary Agricultural program to pursue visas of foreign workers. One employer recruits Hydroponic Tomato and Cucumber Farmworkers, and the other employer recruits Field and Nursery Workers. The recruitments are for small numbers of seasonal workers for the period between late February and mid-December.

B. An assessment of the unique needs of farmworkers means summarizing Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker (MSFW) characteristics (including if they are predominantly from certain countries, what language(s) they speak, the approximate number of MSFWs in the State during peak season and during low season, and whether they tend to be migrant, seasonal, or year-round farmworkers). This information must take into account data supplied by WIOA Section 167 National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) grantees, other MSFW organizations, employer organizations, and State and/or Federal agency data sources such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) Employment and Training Administration.

Alaska is not a significant Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker (MSFW) state and has a limited agricultural industry, primarily confined to the Mat-Su Borough. Although Alaska's agricultural activity is low, per 20 CFR 653.18 (d) (1), DOLWD appointed a State Monitor Advocate (SMA) with less than full-time duties to monitor Alaska's commercial agricultural activity.

DOLWD provides outreach and assessments through the state's 15 AJCs. These offices are part of the state's One-Stop system, serving as either a comprehensive One-Stop center or an affiliated One-Stop. Staff will establish a list of available resources and develop partnerships with local organizations to serve Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers (MSFWs). Resources can include: Chambers of Commerce, TANF, health programs, community food banks, and entities that provide Adult Literacy, ESL, and GED services to MSFWs. DOLWD will work with grantees, MSFW organizations, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture to summarize the characteristics and identify the unique needs of farmworkers in Alaska.

2. Outreach Activities

The local offices outreach activities must be designed to meet the needs of MSFWs in the State and to locate and contact MSFWs who are not being reached through normal intake activities. Describe the State agency's proposed strategies for:

DOLWD staff will conduct outreach by referring MSFWs to both seasonal agricultural employment and nonagricultural employment. This will provide additional career opportunities and lengthen the period of

employment for MSFW workers. DOLWD can also provide outreach to MSFWs for participation in local job fairs targeted to them and their families. DOLWD can develop multi-lingual posters to show AJC services.

A. Contacting farmworkers who are not being reached by the normal intake activities conducted by the employment service offices.

DOLWD staff will conduct outreach by referring MSFWs to both seasonal agricultural employment and nonagricultural employment. This will provide additional career opportunities and lengthen the period of employment for MSFW workers. DOLWD can also provide outreach to MSFWs for participation in local job fairs targeted to them and their families. DOLWD can develop multi-lingual posters to show AJC services.

B. Providing technical assistance to outreach workers. Technical assistance must include trainings, conferences, additional resources, and increased collaboration with other organizations on topics such as one-stop center services (i.e. availability of referrals to training, supportive services, and career services, as well as specific employment opportunities), the employment service complaint system, information on the other organizations serving MSFWs in the area, and a basic summary of farmworker rights, including their rights with respect to the terms and conditions of employment.

Staff will coordinate with agricultural employers to match the labor needs of employers with workers qualified to fill the jobs. Staff can aid by scheduling visits throughout the agricultural community. DOLWD staff can provide aid and support to MSFWs to include onsite review of local services. AJCs will consider conducting workshops in other languages, introducing MSFWs to office technology, and offering translation assistance within local communities.

The State Monitor Advocate (SMA) will perform a variety of advocacy activities, including, but not limited to, overseeing the operation and performance of the MSFW complaint system, reviewing reports of outreach workers, participating in public meetings throughout the state, and meeting with farmworker groups and employers to promote DOLWD services.

To urge those farmworkers to go to the local AJC to obtain the full range of employment and training services, staff will ensure outreach contacts with MSFWs are made primarily during the peak activity period. Using available resources, contacts will be made at locations where MSFWs live and congregate. Written and oral presentations can be provided in the language(s) readily understood by workers.

The menu of services may include the following:

- Information regarding the full array of services offered in the AJCs;
- Referral to agricultural, H-2A orders, and non-agricultural employment;
- Referral to training;
- Referral to supportive services;
- Career counseling;

- Unemployment Insurance information;
- Information on the DOLWD complaint system;
- Job development; and
- Summaries of farmworker rights.

If an MSFW client cannot or does not wish to visit a physical AJC location, outreach staff can help the client complete an application for services, provide referrals to appropriate employment opportunities, assist them in preparing complaints, or make appointments for needed services. Staff can then carry out follow-up contact with MSFW customers.

C. Increasing outreach worker training and awareness across core programs including the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program and the training on identification of UI eligibility issues.

DOLWD will provide increased outreach, worker training, and awareness across core programs, including Unemployment Insurance.

D. Providing State merit staff outreach workers professional development activities to ensure they are able to provide high quality services to both jobseekers and employers.

DOLWD will provide merit staff workers with professional development activities in order to provide job seekers and employers high quality service.

E. Coordinating outreach efforts with NFJP grantees as well as with public and private community service agencies and MSFW groups.

DOLWD will coordinate outreach efforts with agencies such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, and with the DOLWD Research & Analysis Section.

3. Services provided to farmworkers and agricultural employers through the one-stop delivery system.

Describe the State agency's proposed strategies for:

A. Providing the full range of employment and training services to the agricultural community, both farmworkers and agricultural employers, through the one-stop delivery system. This includes:

- (i) How career and training services required under WIOA Title I will be provided to MSFWs through the one-stop centers;
- (ii) How the State serves agricultural employers and how it intends to improve such services.

(i) How career and training services required under WIOA Title I will be provided to MSFWs through the one-stop centers;

The Wagner-Peyser program provides services for job seekers and employers. Services for job seekers, including MSFWs, include an extensive online job bank for researching job openings; referrals to job openings, training or other employment services; job search consulting and workshops; aptitude, interest and proficiency tests; career guidance; area business job fairs; special services to veterans, migrant seasonal farm workers and individuals with disabilities; and re-employment services to claimants identified through the state's Unemployment Insurance system as high-risk for exhausting benefits prior to re-employment, including recently separated veterans.

(ii) How the State serves agricultural employers and how it intends to improve such services.

DOLWD staff will assist agricultural employers with their labor needs. When local workers are not available, staff will provide technical assistance to the employers to aid them in accessing other workers. Local office staff will assist farm labor contractors in preparing application for certification with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Employers, including agricultural employers, are valued customers of the Wagner-Peyser program. Program funds are leveraged to expand employer participation in the statewide workforce investment system. Some examples include: AJC staff structure specifically dedicated to business services; connecting employers to system resources; AJC facilities to provide a professional atmosphere for employers to conduct customized recruitment and hiring events; processing of job orders; and recruiting/matching applications from local, state, and national labor pools. Business Services specialists in the AJCs are trained to work with and understand the skill needs of employers so they can make quality referrals of job seekers who meet those needs.

B. Marketing the employment service complaint system to farmworkers and other farmworker advocacy groups.

Alaska has no identified MSFWs and has not identified farmworker advocacy groups. The SMA will work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources to identify those groups and market the employment service complaint system to them.

C. Marketing the Agricultural Recruitment System to agricultural employers and how it intends to improve such publicity.

The SMA will work with agricultural employers and farmworker advocacy groups to market DOLWD's comprehensive services for agriculture-related employment.

4. Other Requirements

A. Collaboration

Describe any collaborative agreements the state workforce agency (SWA) has with other MSFW service providers including NFJP grantees and other service providers. Describe how the SWA intends to build

upon/increase collaboration with existing partners and in establishing new partners over the next four years (including any approximate timelines for establishing agreements or building upon existing agreements).

Alaska has 161 MSFWs (based on self-attestation) registered in the state job bank. The state appointed a part-time SMA, who will work with other entities such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, and the DOLWD Research & Analysis Section to identify MSFWs and provide services to them. DOLWD will also work with those entities to develop a way to capture data on agricultural employees and MSFWs in the state.

B. Review and Public Comment.

In developing the AOP, the SWA must solicit information and suggestions from NFJP grantees, other appropriate MSFW groups, public agencies, agricultural employer organizations, and other interested organizations. In addition, at least 45 calendar days before submitting its final AOP, the SWA must provide a proposed plan to NFJP grantees, public agencies, agricultural employer organizations, and other organizations expressing an interest and allow at least 30 days for review and comment. The SWA must: 1) Consider any comments received in formulating its final proposed AOP; 2) Inform all commenting parties in writing whether their comments have been incorporated and, if not, the reasons therefore; and 3) Transmit the comments and recommendations received and its responses with the submission of the AOP. The AOP must include a statement confirming NFJP grantees, other appropriate MSFW groups, public agencies, agricultural employer organizations and other interested employer organizations have been given an opportunity to comment on the AOP. Include the list of organizations from which information and suggestions were solicited, any comments received, and responses to those comments.

Alaska has no National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) grantees, MSFW groups, or agricultural employer organizations to review and comment on the plan. After the groups have been established, the SMA will ask for suggestions and comments.

C. Data Assessment.

Review the previous four years Wagner-Peyser data reports on performance. Note whether the State has been meeting its goals to provide MSFWs quantitatively proportionate services as compared to non-MSFWs. If it has not met these goals, explain why the State believes such goals were not met and how the State intends to improve its provision of services to meet such goals.

Alaska has established reports and procedures in order to capture information on MSFWs and agricultural employers to meet future goals and assess progress.

D. Assessment of progress

The plan must include an explanation of what was achieved based on the previous AOP, what was not achieved and an explanation as to why the State believes the goals were not achieved, and how the State intends to remedy the gaps of achievement in the coming year.

Alaska has established reports and procedures to capture information on MSFWs and agricultural employers to meet future goals and assess progress.

E. State Monitor Advocate

The plan must contain a statement confirming the State Monitor Advocate has reviewed and approved the AOP.

The State Monitor Advocate reviewed and approved an AOP.

Wagner-Peyser Assurances

The State Plan must include assurances that:

1. The Wagner-Peyser Employment Service is co-located with one-stop centers or a plan and timeline has been developed to comply with this requirement within a reasonable amount of time. (sec 121(e)(3)); Yes
2. The State agency is complying with the requirements under 20 CFR 653.111 (State agency staffing requirements) if the State has significant MSFW one-stop centers; Yes
3. If a State Workforce Development Board, department, or agency administers State laws for vocational rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, that board, department, or agency cooperates with the agency that administers Wagner-Peyser services, Adult and Dislocated Worker programs and Youth Programs under Title I; and Yes
4. State agency merit-based public employees provide Wagner-Peyser Act-funded labor exchange activities in accordance with Department of Labor regulations. Yes

Program-Specific Requirements for Adult Education and Family Literacy Act Programs

The State Plan must include a description of the following as it pertains to Adult Education and Literacy programs under Title II, the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA).

a. Program-Specific Requirements for Adult Education and Family Literacy Act Programs

Describe how the eligible agency will, by July 1, 2016, align its content standards for adult education with State-adopted challenging academic content standards, as adopted under section 1111(b)(1) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended (20 U.S.C. 6311(b)(1)).

The Alaska Adult Basic Education (ABE) Program adopted College and Career Readiness (CCR) standards for Adult Education. The CCR standards, the product of a project funded by the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education, reflect broad agreement among experts about what is desirable for adult students to know in order to be prepared for the rigors of postsecondary education and training. In 2012, the Alaska State Board of Education & Early Development adopted new K-12 academic standards for English Language Arts and Mathematics. The adoption process involved two years of work on the new standards with rural and urban Alaskans, including representatives of universities, career and technical education programs, industry, and teachers of diverse student populations. The content and rigor of Alaska's proposed K-12 standards were compared to the content and rigor to K-12 standards

from across the country. Few differences were found between other states' standards and the standards adopted by Alaska. Thus the final K-12 standards are similar to those adopted in other states. The State ABE Director attended the K-12 standards meetings in November 2010 and was part of the team that analyzed the state's K-12 standards. The State ABE office compared Alaska's new K-12 standards to the CCR standards for Adult Education, and found that the CCR standards align with the standards adopted by the Alaska State Board of Education & Early Development under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The CCR standards are now in use in Alaska's ABE regional programs.

b. Local Activities

Describe how the State will, using the considerations specified in section 231(e) of WIOA, fund each eligible provider to establish or operate programs that provide the adult education and literacy activities, including programs that provide such activities concurrently. The Unified or Combined State Plan must include at a minimum the scope, content, and organization of local activities.

Adult Education and Literacy Activities (Section 203 of WIOA)

- Adult education;
- Literacy;
- Workplace adult education and literacy activities;
- Family literacy activities;
- English language acquisition activities;
- Integrated English literacy and civics education;
- Workforce preparation activities; or
- Integrated education and training that—
 - provides adult education and literacy activities, concurrently and contextually with both, workforce preparation activities, and workforce training for a specific occupation or occupational cluster; and
 - is for the purpose of educational and career advancement.

The activities listed above will be funded directly with Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA) funds, with leveraged funding from other sections of WIOA, or from other funding sources. Due to the limited amount of ABE funding, historically Alaska ABE funds have not supported stand-alone family literacy programs. ABE regional programs have provided AEFLA-funded adult education instruction in local family literacy programs that were supported with funds other than AEFLA. Scope, Content, and Organization of Local Activities Alaska ABE regional programs [i.e., “eligible providers” in Section 203(5)] will be funded according to their capacity to conduct the activities defined in Section 203 of WIOA and the considerations in 231(e) of WIOA.

The Alaska ABE Request for Grant Application will require that Regional Program applicants describe in detail the activities that they will conduct to:

- a) Meet the regional needs under Section 108 and serve individuals
 - 1) with low levels of literacy skills, including eligible adults with learning disabilities, and
 - 2) who are English language learners. Alaska ABE Regional Program applicants in geographical

areas serving Alaskans, mostly Native Alaskans, in villages will be required to describe the activities they will undertake to address the challenges of providing to this population of learners evidence-based instruction that is aligned to the CCR standards and that facilitates learners' transition to further education or employment;

- b) Demonstrate their past experience in delivering ABE services to AEFLA target populations and in improving ABE learners' skills to meet Alaska's performance levels for the indicators of performance in Section 116;
- c) Form active partnerships with local workforce development providers and align their proposed activities with those described in Section 108 and with the services of Alaska's one-stop providers in the regions, which may be electronic access in some cases. In some regions the ABE partnership may be with an employment service available through the local Native organization.
- d) Form active partnerships with secondary education, higher education, social services, business and industry, vocational rehabilitation, and other partners that can provide supportive services, information, and resources to facilitate adult learners' participation in and completion of ABE, and transition to further education and employment;
- e) Deliver ABE services for a minimum of 30 hours per week, four days per week, and for at least nine months per year;
- f) Provide instruction in:
 - 1) mathematics, reading, writing, speaking, and listening instruction using the content and methods from the most current research, as disseminated during the state's professional development conferences held two times each year and in online resources made available by the State ABE office;
 - 2) reading that includes the key components of reading instruction and is taught using evidence-based methods such as direct instruction, particularly for low-literacy learners;
 - 3) mathematics using the State ABE mathematics courses that are delivered using distance learning combined with local instruction; and
 - 4) English-language development using Cambridge University Press's Ventures series or other resources that are aligned with evidence-based instruction;
- g) Use technology-based products for instruction that are available from regional partners such as career and technical training centers and that the State ABE office disseminates to ABE Regional Programs;
- h) Use a career pathways approach in delivering ABE services that includes:
 - 1) Creating a career pathways systems flow chart for the Regional ABE program that specifies the public and private-sector partners with whom the ABE Regional program will coordinate, the target populations of adult learners who will be recruited, the orientation and intake activities that the Regional Program will conduct, including the use of the State ABE Intake Form and the delivery of the Career and College Awareness (CCA) course or a similar

career and college awareness activity, the types of instruction that will be offered to prepare learners to earn a GED®, enroll in postsecondary education or training, or obtain employment, and the types of transition activities that the Regional Program will conduct to support adult learners' movement from ABE to a next step;

- 2) Using contextualized instruction to teach foundational skills, particularly teaching foundational skills in the occupational contexts that are aligned with learners' career goals;
 - 3) Providing opportunities for learners to participate in concurrent ABE and workforce preparation;
 - 4) Identifying opportunities for the delivery of integrated education and training through coordination with regional career and technical training centers; and
 - 5) Integrating work readiness skills in the teaching of foundational skills, such as the use of team simulations and other activities in teaching math, reading, and writing.
- i) Provide staff to work in the ABE Regional Program who meet the State ABE office's requirements for prior education and experience, and commit to participating in the ABE State office's professional development conferences and other professional development (e.g., LINCS and other online training) that the State ABE office identifies as critical to implementing quality ABE Regional Programs; and
 - j) Provide a plan for using the State ABE Database on at least a bi-weekly schedule to
 - 1) enter learner data
 - 2) monitor the progress of ABE learners, and
 - 3) identify issues in learner attendance or data quality.

Special Rule

Each eligible agency awarding a grant or contract under this section shall not use any funds made available under this title for adult education and literacy activities for the purpose of supporting or providing programs, services, or activities for individuals who are under the age of 16 and/or are enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school under State law; except that such agency may use such funds for such purpose if such programs, services, or activities are related to family literacy activities. In providing family literacy activities under this title, an eligible provider shall attempt to coordinate with programs and services that are not assisted under this title prior to using funds for adult education and literacy activities under this title for activities other than activities for eligible individuals.

c. Corrections Education and other Education of Institutionalized Individuals

Describe how the State will establish and operate programs under section 225 of WIOA for corrections education and education of other institutionalized individuals, including how it will fund, in accordance with the requirements of Title II, subtitle C, any of the following academic programs for:

- Adult education and literacy activities;
- Special education, as determined by the eligible agency;
- Secondary school credit;
- Integrated education and training;
- Career pathways;
- Concurrent enrollment;
- Peer tutoring; and
- Transition to re-entry initiatives and other post release services with the goal of reducing recidivism.

Each eligible agency using funds provided under Programs for Corrections Education and Other Institutionalized Individuals to carry out a program for criminal offenders within a correctional institution must give priority to serving individuals who are likely to leave the correctional institution within 5 years of participation in the program.

The Alaska Adult Basic Education (ABE) local academic activities funded by the Corrections Education grant will be determined from those listed in Section 225 (b) of WIOA: a. Adult education and literacy activities; b. Secondary school credit, GED®; c. Special education, as determined by the eligible agency; d. Integrated education and training; e. Career pathways; f. Concurrent enrollment; g. Peer tutoring; and h. Transition to re-entry initiatives and other post release services with the goal of reducing recidivism.

Alaska issues one Request for Grant Application (RGA) for all AEFLA funded grants, which includes the grant which will serve ABE students in Alaska Correctional Centers. Notice of availability of funds for Title II is published on the State of Alaska Public On-line Notice System. The RGA is attached as a PDF to the announcement, thus ensuring that all potential grantees have access to the same application. The rubric to score all of the applications is included in the RGA and the rubric gives specific consideration to eligible applicants for the correction award that indicate priority of service to individuals who are likely to leave the correctional institution within five years of participation in the program. An announcement that the RGA is being published on the State of Alaska Public On-line Notice System is emailed to eligible providers that participated in the most recent statewide competition. Eligible providers, for the purposes of the RGA, are defined in Title II Section 203 (5). Due to the limited amount of funds in the AEFLA funded grant for the corrections award, the corrections narrative will focus on how adult education and literacy activities will be delivered. Priorities for ABE students in correctional centers are increasing the number of incarcerated adults completing a GED® and increasing the number transitioning into the postsecondary education and training provided in the various individual correctional centers. Priority of service will be given to individuals likely to leave the correctional centers within five years. Non AEFLA funded programs in the correctional centers address other academic programs listed above. In some cases, ABE teachers may concurrently teach basic reading, writing, math, and ESL to students participating in one of the other programs listed above.

d. Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education Program

1. Describe how the State will establish and operate Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education programs under Section 243 of WIOA, for English language learners who are adults, including professionals with degrees and credentials in their native countries.

The state establishes and operates Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education programs in accordance with Title II Section 243. Programs receiving money from this section will prepare adults who are English

language learners for employment, and help them to get jobs in unsubsidized employment in an in-demand occupation that will lead to economic self-sufficiency. To perform these activities, the ABE programs will work with the local workforce development system to carry out the activities of the program.

The programs focus instruction on literacy and English acquisition and on the rights and responsibilities of citizenship and civic preparation, including preparation for citizenship tests. The career and college awareness course will be taught and augmented with sections of textbooks and computer based instructional programs. One example is Ventures from Cambridge Press, which also teaches workplace skills. English language acquisition learners with professional degrees in their native countries will learn how Alaska universities and Alaska Job Centers (AJCs) can help them to continue their careers.

All Title II funded program students will participate in career pathways training. Students will be encouraged to be co-enrolled in other workforce development programs to receive services concurrently from several partners, where appropriate. All programs funded with Title II money will work with their local AJC staff to ensure that ABE students know what is available there to help them on their career pathway trajectory.

2. Describe how the State will fund, in accordance with the requirements of title II, subtitle C, Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education services and how the funds will be used for those services.

Alaska issues one Request for Grant Application (RGA) for all AEFLA funded grants, which includes the Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education (IELCE) program. Notice of availability of funds for Title II is published on the State of Alaska Public On-line Notice System. The RGA is attached as a PDF to the announcement, thus ensuring that all potential grantees have access to the same application. The rubric to score all of the applications is included in the RGA. The rubric includes specifically for all eligible applicants' applying for IELCE funds a weighted consideration for the description of how IELCE students will be concurrently receiving occupational specific training. An announcement that the RGA is being published on the State of Alaska Public On-line Notice System is emailed to eligible providers that participated in the most recent statewide competition. Eligible providers, for the purposes of the RGA, are defined in Title II Section 203 (5). Due to the limited amount of AEFLA funds given for IELCE in Alaska, one sub award will be made.

e. State Leadership

1. Describe how the State will use the funds to carry out the required State Leadership activities under section 223 of WIOA.

The State will use the State Leadership funds for required activities include aligning adult education with other WIOA core programs and AJC partners, establishing high quality professional development programs to improve instruction, providing technical assistance to the local programs, and providing monitoring and evaluation of the quality of the local programs. ABE will continue working with the other WIOA partners to build a career pathway model, which includes adult education as a vital entry point for Alaskans needing to improve their basic academic skills. ABE participates in WIOA partner meetings concerning the state's strategic vision for WIOA and to better understand what the state's in-demand jobs and current employment trends are.

2. Describe how the State will use the funds to carry out permissible State Leadership Activities under section 223 of WIOA, if applicable.

Professional development includes two annual meetings in Anchorage, where staff from all ABE programs receive training. Dissemination of information about models and proven promising practices is a part of the biannual training. In addition, Alaska ABE is considering on-line training to help teachers. Currently, teachers are participating in trainings offered by Center for Applied Linguistics, GEDTS®, and the Alaska Career Information System. During FY19, the state will be investigating more on-line training and analyzing how it could augment the professional needs of Alaska's ABE instructional staff.

Providing technical assistance to the local programs is an ongoing, every day activity for the State of Alaska ABE Director.

Programs funded under WIOA Title II will be monitored using a formal monitoring document, which will be regularly updated. In addition, programs' statistics are monitored on a regular basis and desk audits of student records are conducted. Success of the local programs in meeting the performance indicators negotiated with the Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education is routinely monitored with each program. A plan for increased technical assistance for programs not meeting the negotiated levels will be developed. In SFY17, research will be conducted into possible performance funding as an additional incentive. By not improving their performance, programs will be at a disadvantage, as future funding is judged on past effectiveness of the program to improve the literacy of individual students.

Other examples of potential leadership activities that are permissible include development and implementation of technology applications and assisting eligible providers in developing and implementing programs that achieve the objectives of Title II.

f. Assessing Quality

Describe how the eligible agency will assess the quality of providers of adult education and literacy activities under title II and take actions to improve such quality, including providing the activities described in section 223(a)(1)(B) of WIOA.

The State ABE Director will assess the quality of ABE local programs in the following ways:

- 1) The completeness and quality of learner data submitted by ABE programs will be assessed through ongoing desk monitoring of the ABE State database that contains learners' intake data, TABE and BEST pre-and post-assessment data, and learner' attendance data. The State ABE Director will review monthly a sample of learners' data across the state's 15 ABE programs for accuracy and completeness;
- 2) The quality of ABE programs' recruitment processes will be assessed by
 - a) the extent to which the ABE programs meet the learner enrollment goals that the program sets each program year,
 - b) the types of public relations and recruitment activities that the ABE programs conducts, as described in ABE programs' biannual Program Improvement Report; and
 - c) the types of local partnerships that the ABE staff have developed (e.g., One-Stop Centers, career and technical education training centers, Health and Human Services offices) to facilitate learner referrals to ABE and to conduct the other components of ABE program operations described.
- 3) The effectiveness of ABE programs' intake, orientation, assessment, and placement processes will be

evaluated by the ABE State Director's quarterly review of

- a) learners' attendances data and the percentage of learners who attend ABE for 12 or fewer hours; and
 - b) the timeliness of the administration of the TABE and BEST pre-test assessments as measured by the test date compared to the intake form date. The ABE State Director also will review the processes used by ABE programs in orientation and placement in the biannual review of the ABE Program Improvement Report and through observations and interviews that she conducts during site visits to the ABE programs;
- 4) The effectiveness of ABE programs' instruction will be assessed by the ABE State Director's quarterly review of learners' average attendance, post-test rate, educational functional level gain, and GED® completion, as well as the annual review of ABE learners' postsecondary education outcomes and job attainment or advancement. The quality of instruction also will be assessed through the ABE State Director's observation of instruction and review of program materials during site visits.

The State ABE Director will use the results from the assessment of the quality of ABE program operations to improve the quality of ABE programs in the following ways:

- 1) Based on the results of the ABE State director's review of data and information about ABE program operations, ABE programs will be given an audit report and low-performing programs will be asked to submit a program improvement plan.
- 2) To support ongoing ABE program improvement, the areas of program operations and learner outcomes that are identified as needing improvement through the quarterly review process will be the focus of the biannual professional development conferences that are held each year. The ABE State Director also will identify extant resources available through LINC and other venues that can be utilized by ABE directors and instructors to strengthen instruction and the transition from ABE to postsecondary education and employment.
- 3) As part of the activities conducted during the biannual professional development conferences, each ABE program prepares and submits to the state a Program Improvement Plan that is based on the information and skills ABE program participants acquired during the conference. The activities that the ABE programs carry out to implement the Program Improvement Plan are then reported in the programs' ABE Program Improvement Report.

The State ABE office will assess the quality of its professional development programs designed to improve:

- 1) instruction in the essential components of reading instruction,
- 2) instruction related to the specific needs of adult learners,
- 3) instruction provided by volunteers or paid personnel, and
- 4) dissemination of information about models and promising practices in the following ways:
 - a) Multiple professional development sessions have been conducted for ABE program staff in the

essential components of reading instruction based on the STAR materials and extensive adult reading research that has been conducted, including training on the research-based Making Sense of Decoding and Spelling curriculum which was developed and evaluated under the NICHD/OVAE/NIFL reading research network.

- i) The effectiveness of the professional development on reading has been evaluated through
 - ii) the State's ongoing review of TABE reading test results,
 - iii) the review of reading instructional plans developed by ABE instructors during the professional development conferences,
 - iv) the ABE State director's observation of reading instruction, and
 - v) participant evaluations of the training sessions and the ways in which participants plan on using the materials.
- 5) New activities to increase the quality of reading instruction will be focused on reading and writing in occupational contexts, and this training will be evaluated by the
- a) State's review of TABE reading scores,
 - b) the State's review of the pass rate on the GED® Language Arts test,
 - c) the quality of the exercises that reading instructors will be asked to complete during the training to assess their ability to develop reading lessons, and
 - d) the use of a training evaluation form.
- 6) The State ABE office will assess the quality of the other professional development content and delivery provided during the biannual conferences through
- a) the quality of ABE programs' Improvement Plans that are prepared after the conferences and the extent to which they incorporate the strategies discussed during the professional development sessions,
 - b) pre-post assessments of conference participants on the key concepts and methods addressed during the training sessions,
 - c) the State's review of the key indicators of effective ABE program operations, such as learner attendance, educational functional level gain, completion of GED® academic tests and GED® attainment, and ABE learners' transition to next steps, and
 - d) conference participants' evaluation forms.

g. Ensuring Equitable Access

Describe how the eligible agency will ensure equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally-assisted program.

Alaska issues one Request for Grant Application (RGA) for all AEFLA funded grants, which includes the Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education (IELCE) program and the program to provide ABE services in the correctional centers. Notice of availability of funds for Title II is published on the State of Alaska Public On-line Notice System.

Each sub-recipient each year will complete a form concerning how they will comply with General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) section 427. The form will describe the steps the sub-recipient will take to ensure equitable access to, and participation in, its Federally-assisted Adult Basic Education Program. The sub-recipient will describe what steps will be taken to ensure equitable access to and equitable participation in the project or activity to be conducted with federal adult education assistance by addressing the access needs of students, teachers, and other program beneficiaries to overcome barriers to equitable participation, including barriers based on gender, race, color, national origin, disability and age. Based on local circumstances, the sub-recipient will determine whether these or other barriers may prevent students, teachers, etc., from such access or participation in the federally-funded program. The following examples may help illustrate how a sub-recipient may comply with Section 427: As an example, a sub-recipient that proposes to offer classes and services to adults with limited English proficiency, might describe how it intends to distribute a brochure about the proposed classes in the potential participants' native languages. In addition, the sub-recipient must identify and be able to refer students to local community agencies and institutions that will assist in providing support services and must know the kinds of support services these organizations can offer ABE students.

h. WIOA Section 502 Buy American Requirements

Describe how the eligible agency will ensure compliance with the Buy American Act, discussed in Section 502 of the WIOA law.

The Alaskan ABE Programs will be advised of this section of the law. The law will be cited in the Adult Basic Education Program Assurances, a document which each funded ABE Program must read and sign each year. The programs will understand that the law states that "it is the sense of Congress that entities receiving the assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made products."

Certifications

States must provide written and signed certifications that

1. The plan is submitted by the State agency that is eligible to submit the plan. **Yes**
2. The State agency has authority under State law to perform the functions of the State under the program. **Yes**
3. The State legally may carry out each provision of the plan. **Yes**
4. All provisions of the plan are consistent with State law. **Yes**
5. A State officer, specified by title in the certification, has authority under State law to receive, hold, and disburse Federal funds made available under the plan. **Yes**
6. The State officer who is submitting the plan, specified by the title in the certification, has authority to

submit the plan. **Yes**

7. The agency that is submitting the plan has adopted or otherwise formally approved the plan. **Yes**

8. The plan is the basis for State operation and administration of the program. **Yes**

Certification Regarding Lobbying

Certification for Contracts, Grants, Loans, and Cooperative Agreements

The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

- 1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.
- 2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions.
- 3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Statement for Loan Guarantees and Loan Insurance

The undersigned states, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

If any funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions. Submission of this statement is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required statement shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Applicant's Organization **Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development**

Full Name of Authorized Representative: **Heidi Drygas**

Title of Authorized Representative: **Commissioner, Department of Labor and Workforce Development**

SF LLL Form – Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (only if applicable)

(<http://www2.ed.gov/fund/grant/apply/appforms/appforms.html>). If applicable, please print, sign, and email to OCTAE_MAT@ed.gov

Assurances

The State Plan must include assurances that:

1. The eligible agency will expend funds appropriated to carry out title II of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) only in a manner consistent with fiscal requirements under section 241(a) of WIOA (regarding supplement and not supplant provisions). **Yes**
2. The eligible agency will ensure that there is at least one eligible provider serving each local area, as defined in section 3(32) of WIOA. **Yes**
3. The eligible agency will not use any funds made available under title II of WIOA for the purpose of supporting or providing programs, services, or activities for individuals who are not “eligible individuals” within the meaning of section 203(4) of WIOA, unless it is providing programs, services or activities related to family literacy activities, as defined in section 203(9) of WIOA. **Yes**
4. The Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education program under section 243(a) of WIOA will be delivered in combination with integrated education and training activities; **Yes**
5. The Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education program under section 243(a) of WIOA will be designed to (1) prepare adults who are English language learners for, and place such adults in, unsubsidized employment in in-demand industries and occupations that lead to economic self-sufficiency and (2) integrate with the local workforce development system and its functions to carry out the activities of the program; and **Yes**
6. Using funds made available under title II of WIOA to carry out a program for criminal offenders within a correctional institution, the eligible agency will give priority to serving individuals who are likely to leave the correctional institution within five years of participation in the program. **Yes**

Program-Specific Requirements for Vocational Rehabilitation

The Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Services Portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan* must include the following descriptions and estimates, as required by section 101(a) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by WIOA:

*** Sec. 102(b)(D)(iii) of WIOA**

a. Input of State Rehabilitation Council

All agencies, except for those that are independent consumer-controlled commissions, must describe the following:

1. input provided by the State Rehabilitation Council, including input and recommendations on the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan, recommendations from the Council's report, the review and analysis of consumer satisfaction, and other Council reports that may have been developed as part of the Council's functions;

The State of Alaska has a State Rehabilitation Council consistent with Section 105 of the Act and 34 CFR 361.17. The State Vocational Rehabilitation Committee (SVRC) serves as the State Rehabilitation Council. Due to Alaska's ongoing fiscal crisis State Board and Commissions were asked to reduce the number of face-to-face meetings. The SVRC reduced the number of face-to-face/in person meetings from four per year to one annually. Three meetings per year are now conducted via video/audio teleconference. This transition went well overall, however the committee had to address some logistical challenges such as identifying and scheduling meeting room space equipped with needed equipment. Meetings continued to focus on a different region of the state: Anchorage/South Central, Northern, Southern and rural. Public testimony continued to be collected via email, phone, and written letters. In-person testimony was heard at the Anchorage and Sitka meetings. Regional partners, agencies, employers, and the public continued to participate. Despite the aforementioned changes to the meeting method, SVRC members continued to gain a comprehensive, first-hand understanding of the statewide vocational rehabilitation program. This knowledge will continue play an important role in assisting the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) with meeting the goal of delivering high quality vocational rehabilitation services for Alaskans with disabilities.

In addition, the Committee:

- Collaborated with DVR to develop the triennial Comprehensive Statewide Needs Assessment analysis;
- Collaborated with DVR to update the three-year strategic plan for 2016 - 2018, including SVRC member participation at the face-to-face strategic planning meeting on September 21, 2016;
- Conducted outreach efforts to recruit new members to the SVRC;
- One full day of the Anchorage meeting was dedicated to the Assistive Technology (AT) Act and the SVRC's role as Alaska's AT Council;
- Held meetings in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, and Kenai to hear from partner agencies on their experience working with the local DVR office, heard presentations from local business and economic development representatives, and held public forums where consumers shared their experiences with DVR services;

SVRC Recommendations:

- The SVRC wrote a letter to the Commissioner of the Department of Labor expressing opposition to the closure of the Eagle River DVR office. This satellite office was located at the Eagle River One Stop Job Center. Due to Alaska's ongoing fiscal challenges, the Department of Administration initiated a practice of reducing the amount of commercial office space leased by State programs. The Department of Labor reluctantly closed the Eagle River office on May 19,

2017. Two staff members were reassigned to the Anchorage Debarr DVR office, about 12 miles away from the former location. Services were continued to the Eagle River area on an itinerant basis. During this time, staff had difficulty identifying a consistently available confidential meeting space. After three-months, there became an obvious need for a small office space in Eagle River for DVR staff to meet with clients. An affordable, accessible space was identified and an itinerant DVR office was reopened in mid-November 2017.

- The SVRC wrote a letter to Department of Revenue Commissioner expressing their appreciation for the department's work relative to the implementation of the ABLE Act. The Act allows Alaskans with disabilities to save with special tax advantages to pay for expenses incurred as a result of living with a disability. Committee members were impressed with the Department of Revenue's effort to meet the extensive and complex requirements of the Act and have it all in place five months after the legislation passed into law.

On October 31, 2017 the SVRC adopted resolution 17-01 in support of the repeal of 8 AAC 15.120 Minimum Wage Exemption for Persons with Disabilities. The resolution was submitted for public comment later that same day. Stated in part- historically "subminimum wages were a way to help individuals with disabilities to find work." "Current knowledge and experience over the last 25 years demonstrate that persons with disabilities, including those with significant disabilities can work at typical workplaces at minimum wage or higher;"

2. the Designated State unit's response to the Council's input and recommendations; and

The aforementioned recommendations were discussed in detail with respect to the applicability and impact they would have on DVR and services to consumers. DVR strongly supported all three recommendations. Notably, the regulation repealing the minimum wage exemption for persons with disabilities will take effect February 16, 2018. The SVRC's resolution along with comments from advocacy groups and key stakeholders played an important role in making the repeal possible. The SVRC made no formal written recommendations to DVR during the time period subsequent to submittal and approval of the combined state plan.

3. the designated State unit's explanations for rejecting any of the Council's input or recommendations.

Alaska DVR did not reject any of the Council's input or recommendations.

b. Request for Waiver of Statewideness

When requesting a waiver of the statewideness requirement, the designated State unit must identify the types of services to be provided by the program on a non-statewide basis. The waiver request must also include written assurances that:

1. a local public agency will provide the non-Federal share of costs associated with the services to be provided in accordance with the waiver request;

DVR will not be requesting a waiver of Statewideness.

2. the designated State unit will approve each proposed service before it is put into effect; and

N/A

3. All State plan requirements will apply

requirements of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan will apply to the services approved under the waiver.

N/A

c. Cooperative Agreements with Agencies Not Carrying Out Activities Under the Statewide Workforce Development System.

Describe interagency cooperation with and utilization of the services and facilities of agencies and programs that are not carrying out activities through the statewide workforce development system with respect to:

1. Federal, State, and local agencies and programs;

DVR continues to work with the population within the Anchorage Mental Health Court. Their mission is to divert people with mental disabilities, charged with misdemeanor offenses, from incarceration and into community treatment and services including mental health counseling and vocational rehabilitation as appropriate. The hope is to prevent further contacts with the criminal justice system.

DVR is a partner of the Alaska Tribal Vocational Rehabilitation Consortium, now composed of 10 American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation Services (AIVRS) sub-recipients, with a current MOU and Contingency Plan in place.

DVR actively participates with, and has a cooperative agreement with, the Alaska Integrated Employment Initiative (AIEI), which is made up of a consortium of agencies committed to working together to improve employment outcomes for youth and young adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) and the Employment First Initiative. The results of this collaboration was published in the Journal of Vocational Rehabilitation, vol. 47, no. 3, 2017.

DVR continues to work with Access Alaska in Anchorage to coordinate case management services for individuals with Traumatic Brain Injury.

DVR maintains working partnerships with a variety of community providers and partner agencies throughout Alaska, such as the Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) and the Division of Senior and Disabilities Services (SDS) Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Unit, to enhance coordination, number of referrals, and quality of services provided to individuals receiving Supported Employment (SE) services, independent living, and other waiver-based services. A cooperative agreement with SDS has been finalized and an agreement with DBH is pending.

DVR participates in offender re-entry initiatives occurring in Juneau, Anchorage, and the Mat-Su Borough, as well as a statewide re-entry committee. These efforts are intended to improve the transition of the returning citizen population, especially as it relates to successfully finding and retaining good employment.

DVR continues to work with the Department of Administration, Division of Personnel and Labor Relations, the Governor's Council on Disabilities and Special Education, and the State of Alaska as a Model

Employer for Individuals with Disabilities. This work has included completing an extensive survey of state employees to create a baseline of how many individuals working for the state self-disclosed they have a disability, as defined currently by ADA, and some indicators on how the State of Alaska is making reasonable accommodations for those employees. DVR continues to see considerable progress in expanding and improving Alaska's Provisional Hire program as part of this effort. Additionally, the State of Alaska recently hired a full time ADA Coordinator to ensure accessibility for all employees.

DVR continues to have an Interagency Agreement in place with the Department of Veterans Affairs Vocational Rehabilitation & Education (VR&E) to cooperate, coordinate, and collaborate to create a powerful force within the rehabilitation community to increase vocational opportunities for veterans of the military service in the United States, regardless of the level of disability, by including DVR as a partner in a comprehensive system of case management. DVR has assigned a VRC to attend monthly meetings with VR&E to strengthen collaboration and coordination of services for this population.

2. State programs carried out under section 4 of the Assistive Technology Act of 1998;

DVR continues to maintain a Collaborative Agreement with the Assistive Technologies of Alaska (ATLA) to carry out the required activities of the Assistive Technology Act of 1998.

As the AT Act lead agency, DVR performs administrative functions for ATLA, who is the AT Act implementing agency.

As part of its administrative role, DVR facilitates an AT Advisory Council, which is required by the AT Act. DVR staff hold a teleconference every two months. It is attended by DVR, AT Council members and ATLA's director. DVR staff also facilitate a face-to-face meeting of the full AT Council and the ATLA director once a year. The purpose of these meetings are to provide consumer input and over-site of ATLA's AT Act activities.

3. Programs carried out by the Under Secretary for Rural Development of the United States Department of Agriculture;

N/A

4. Non-educational agencies serving out-of-school youth; and

N/A

5. State use contracting programs.

N/A

d. Coordination with Education Officials

Describe:

1. DSU's plans

The designated State unit's plans, policies, and procedures for coordination with education officials to facilitate the transition of students with disabilities from school to the receipt of VR services, including pre-employment transition services, as well as procedures for the timely development and approval of individualized plans for employment for the students.

DVR has a Transition Services policy that is currently being revised. . Additionally, DVR is also drafting new Pre-Employment Transition Services policy and procedures. In the interim, DVR has created Business Practice Revisions, which provide specific guidance to staff in order to carry out the Pre-Employment Transition Services activities specified in WIOA. DVR is coordinating with state and local education officials to facilitate the transition of students with disabilities from education services to provision of VR services, including Pre-Employment Transition Services. DVR ensures individualized plans for employment are developed within 90 days or prior to graduation.

2. Information on the formal interagency agreement with the State educational agency with respect to:

A. consultation and technical assistance to assist educational agencies in planning for the transition of students with disabilities from school to post-school activities, including VR services;

DVR has cooperative agreements with all levels of educational institutions within the state, including local school districts, the Department of Education & Early Development (DEED), and the University of Alaska statewide system. The purpose of these agreements is to outline the responsibilities of all entities involved with either the transition from high school or the education of those students and youth with disabilities.

DVR participates in the annual Alaska Statewide Special Education Conference. This conference attracts over 400 special education administrators, teachers, and para-professionals from across the state. DVR utilizes this conference to provide information and training on referral information and coordination of services. The 2017 Alaska Statewide Special Education Conference featured a two-day CRP Training and cross-training designed to provide teachers and paraprofessionals with tools and strategies for developing and supporting students in work experience activities.

B. transition planning by personnel of the designated State agency and educational agency that facilitates the development and implementation of their individualized education programs;

DEED's Special Education Unit and DVR have updated their interagency agreement which is designed to facilitate the transition of students with disabilities from receipt of educational services in school to the receipt of vocational rehabilitation services.

The agreement includes:

- DVR's assurance of the development and implementation of an Individualized Plan for Employment (IPE) for each student determined to be eligible for vocational rehabilitation services before the student leaves school;
- Designation of a regional DVR contact who is responsible for clarifying questions and concerns relating to the implementation of the agreements with local school districts; and
- DVR's assurance that the core tenets, principles, and career goals stated in each student's Individual Education Program (IEP) will be incorporated into the development of their

Individualized Plan for Employment (IPE). EED's Special Education Unit also provides funding for members of the State Vocational Rehabilitation Committee to travel to events related to transition students such as the annual Statewide Special Education Conference.

C. roles and responsibilities, including financial responsibilities, of each agency, including provisions for determining State lead agencies and qualified personnel responsible for transition services;

MOU between Department of Education and Early Development (DEED) and DVR states that DEED, through the Division of Teaching and Learning Support (TLS), will designate a lead person to ensure that communication between TLS, DVR and School districts is maintained and policies are developed and revised at the state department level, to promote effective transition for students with disabilities from school into adulthood. This lead person is Samuel Jorden, Administrator I, DEED MOU further states that DVR will designate a staff member responsible for the continuation of communication and policy development between DVR, TLS (DEED) and school districts to improve transition services statewide to students with disabilities. This lead person is Jim Kreatschman, Program Coordinator II, Youth Transition, DVR. DEED contracts with Southeast Regional Resource Center (SERRC) under the Alaska Transition Outreach Project (ATOP) grant to provide continuing teacher training on transition and transition camps for students. Teacher training- DEED staff monitor school district for compliance with Indicator 13. Utilizing their own staff, and through the ATOP grant, the district directly funds all teacher instruction time, travel and lodging directed for compliance with indicator 13. Transition Camps- DEED identifies school districts (6) through its monitoring efforts which need additional Technical Assistance delivering transition planning directly to students. DEED covers the cost of coordinating the camp, travel and lodging for the SERRC team facilitating the camps. DVR contracts with SERRC, a Certified Rehabilitation Provider (CRP), to deliver directly to the students the Pre-Employment Transition Services that are the content of the transition camps. DVR's Youth Transition Coordinator is responsible, along with the CRP, for developing the content of all camps. The CRP is responsible for actual delivery of services. DVR has expanded transition camps beyond its partnership with DEED to provide Pre-Employment Transition Services through the transition camp model to additional school districts, juvenile justice facilities and foster youth in state custody. For these camps the CRP contracts directly with the school district, DJJ facility or state agency for the coordination, travel and lodging costs. DVR funds the direct delivery to students of the Pre-Employment Transition Services as the content for the camp. • DEED - ATOP grant - \$250,000 • DVR- Cost per student - average \$850 • Other organizations - Costs depending on geographic location and requested content

Coordinating delivery of general outreach/instruction- Both the DEED lead and DVR lead coordinate outreach activities that promote best practices for transition planning. Both agencies participate in the annual special education teacher's conference and annual special education directors training conference. Each agency assumes its own costs.

D. procedures for outreach to and identification of students with disabilities who need transition services.

DVR is working with DEED to update its current cooperative agreement to include WIOA requirements, especially in regards to the provision of Pre-Employment Transition Services (PETS). Activities to date include 1) a DVR/DEED survey of all school districts to identify the needs of students in regards to PETS and the gaps in school district services; and 2) joint participation in intensive technical assistance through a

three-year partnership agreement with National Technical Assistance Center on Transition. It is anticipated this agreement will be finalized before spring 2018.

DVR implemented the simplified Secondary Transition Referral form in 2014 in coordination with DEED. Efforts to encourage referrals through this refined process include DVR/DEED joint training to special education directors at the annual Special Education Director Training and to teachers at the Alaska Statewide Special Education Conference. The form provides teachers with an easy and efficient way to connect a student with the VR counselor serving the school and provides the teacher with an avenue to request a joint conference with the student and counselor. Teachers can access the referral form directly through links on EED's IEP form, DEED's transitions resources web page, and DVR's Transition Tools for Teachers web page.

DVR has assisted with drastically expanding the ATOP project, conducting 16 Transition Camps in PY17 including increased coordination with the Division of Juvenile Justice, Office of Children's Services (OCS), and American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation projects.

e. Cooperative Agreements with Private Nonprofit Organizations

(Formerly known as Attachment 4.8(b)(3)). Describe the manner in which the designated State agency establishes cooperative agreements with private non-profit VR service providers.

DVR has signed agreements with Community Rehabilitation Programs (CRPs) to provide specific vocational rehabilitation services. Only CRPs who meet the qualifications described in DVR's Standards for CRPs and the CRP application, and have a signed agreement with DVR, are eligible to provide such services. CRP applications may be submitted at any time, but every three years all CRPs are required to reapply. The agreement was revised and includes optional cost of living differentials, additional CRP services, and new minimum training, education, and experience requirements for each specific service DVR purchases from CRPs. The CRP payment rate structure has been finalized and requires that all rates are justified based upon staff education, training, and experience. In SY2017, the number of approved CRPs continues to increase significantly. Unfortunately, the regional technical assistance and training center that provided the majority of CRP training in Alaska has ceased. The absence of this training provider spurred a stronger partnership between DVR and the University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA). DVR collaborated and partnered with UAA to ensure ongoing training is available to CRPs throughout the state. UAA is in the process of gaining national accreditation from the Association of Community Rehabilitation Educators (ACRE) to provide employment services training. DVR requires CRPs complete a minimum of 40 hours of ACRE accredited training to meet the minimum requirements to provide basic vocational rehabilitation services.

The service provider application and agreement:

- Requires a fingerprint background check for all CRP staff who may have unsupervised contact with DVR consumers, as well as a summary of the education and employment experience of each staff person who works directly with DVR consumers;
- Establishes specific fees for each service, including an optional cost of living differential for CRPs that serve consumers in remote areas;
- Outlines the conditions and guidelines under which the division and the CRP will provide services for individuals with disabilities, specifying the responsibilities of each party, the scope of services, the evaluation criteria, and reporting and billing requirements; and

- Outlines standards for service providers including: organizational structure; personnel; fiscal management; health, safety, and accessibility; and indemnity and insurance requirements.

DVR's CRP Specialist is responsible for approving the agreements. Changes in key personnel and fees are reported to and negotiated with DVR. Following the principles of informed choice, information on the CRPs, including their services and fees, are available to DVR's consumers and are posted on DVR's website.

f. Arrangements and Cooperative Agreements for the Provision of Supported Employment Services

(Formerly known as Attachment 4.8(b)(4)). Describe the designated State agency's efforts to identify and make arrangements, including entering into cooperative agreements, with other State agencies and other appropriate entities in order to provide supported employment services and extended employment services, as applicable, to individuals with the most significant disabilities, including youth with the most significant disabilities.

DVR, the Division of Behavioral Health (DBH), the Governor's Council on Disabilities and Special Education, the University of Alaska affiliated program (the Center for Human Development), and the Division of Senior and Disability Services (DSDS) continue to collaborate in order to provide extended services to Supported Employment (SE) consumers leaving the VR program.

The Governor's Council on Disabilities and Special Education functions as the State Council on Developmental Disabilities and builds capacity, plans for systems change, and advocates for change for people with disabilities. System changes include housing, employment, early intervention, special education, lifelong learning, independent living, and inclusion in the community. DVR's Director is appointed to this council. DSDS maintains the developmental disability register, which is in essence the wait list for long-term support services. DVR has finalized its cooperative agreement with DSDS.

The Mental Health Board and the Governor's Advisory Board on Alcohol and Drug Abuse have combined to plan and advocate for policies, programs, and services that help Alaskans who have a mental illness or substance abuse issues. DVR's Assistant Chief of Rehabilitation Services is an active member of this board. In addition, DVR has an on-going commitment to quality SE services, as evidenced by the recent formation and active participation in several cross-agency SE related initiatives such as the Alaska Integrated Employment Initiative. DVR has sustained the principles of the system change customized employment grant that focused on wrap-around services for the most severely disabled.

DVR continues to work with different organizations focusing on groups that often require SE services, such as those individuals with traumatic brain injury and those diagnosed with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD). The traumatic brain injury service delivery system is focused on collaboration with the Alaska Brain Injury Network. The FASD Steering Committee recognizes the long-term effects FASD has on those affected and the increasing need of long-term supports.

g. Coordination with Employers

(Formerly known as Attachment 4.8(b)(5)). Describe how the designated State unit will work with employers to identify competitive integrated employment and career exploration opportunities in order to facilitate the provision of:

1. VR services; and

DVR partners with employers to promote the hiring of individuals with disabilities. DVR implemented the dual customer model to deliver services to employers. DVR has a Business Employment Services Team (BEST) that is tasked with providing employers four core services as outlined in WIOA.

Training and Technical Assistance in:

- Understanding the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and its application to a workplace situation; referral to the ADA partners' project;
- Disability awareness training provided to HR, managers, staff, boards, and other interested groups;
- Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs regulations;
- U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission regulations;
- Balancing the application of federal, state, and local employment laws and regulations.

Creating Opportunities for Placement by:

- Developing opportunities for both adults and youth to provide a full range of unpaid work experiences, informational interviews, job shadows, and On-the-Job Training (OJT);
- Offering recruitment supports, assisting in workforce development including placement, OJT, Schedule A, and Provisional Hire;
- OJT, Job Coaching, and external training (not at worksite).

Network Development through:

- Connecting with community partners and employers, locally and nationally. The BEST has connected over 50 employers with the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs staffers, the Governor's Council on Disabilities & Special Education, the AJC's Business Connection, and the VA VR&E's employment support team.
- Linking to Financial Support offered through:
 - Work Opportunity Tax Credit
 - Workplace accessibility assessment
 - Other employer incentives

2. transition services, including pre-employment transition services, for students and youth with disabilities.

DVR continues to partner with employers to promote the hiring of youth and students with disabilities. DVR embraced the dual customer model to deliver services to employers. DVR created a Business Employment Services Team (BEST) that is tasked with providing employers four core services as outlined in WIOA.

Training and Technical Assistance in:

- Understanding the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and its application to a workplace situation; referral to the ADA partners' project;
- Disability awareness training provided to HR, managers, staff, boards, and other interested groups;

- Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs regulations;
- U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission regulations;
- Balancing the application of federal, state, and local employment laws and regulations.

Creating Opportunities for Placement by:

- Developing opportunities for both adults and youth to provide a full range of unpaid work experiences, informational interviews, job shadows, and On-the-Job Training (OJT);
- Developing work-based learning experiences for students with disabilities through the implementation of Pre-Employment Transition Services;
- Offering recruitment supports, assisting in workforce development including placement, OJT, Schedule A, and Provisional Hire;
- OJT, Job Coaching, and external training (not at worksite).

Network Development through:

- Connecting with community partners and employers, locally and nationally. The BEST has connected over 50 employers with the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs staffers, the Governor's Council on Disabilities & Special Education, the AJC's Business Connection, and the VA VR&E's employment support team.
- Linking to Financial Support offered through:
 - Work Opportunity Tax Credit
 - Workplace accessibility assessment
 - Other employer incentives

h. Interagency Cooperation

Describe how the designated State unit will collaborate with the State agency responsible for administering each of the following programs to develop opportunities for competitive integrated employment, to the greatest extent practicable:

1. the State Medicaid plan under title XIX of the Social Security Act;

An updated Cooperative Agreement still needs to be secured with the Division of Public Assistance. The target date is April 30, 2018.

2. the State agency responsible for providing services for individuals with developmental disabilities; and

A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Division of Senior and Disability Services (DSDS), which is located in the Department of Health and Social Services, was executed on May 3, 2017. The goal of the agreement is to clarify roles and responsibilities of DVR and DSDS concerning common consumers. Some of the areas addressed in the document include purpose, philosophy, terms, authority and funding, Responsibilities, Confidentiality and Referral. The agreement will remain in effect until amended or terminated by either party.

3. the State agency responsible for providing mental health services.

The current MOU between DVR and the Division of Behavioral Health (DBH) is in the process of being updated to clarify roles and responsibilities relative to common consumers and assure services are provided in accordance with the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, and WIOA. A preliminary draft of a MOU document is almost complete. DVR will forward the draft MOU to DBH by no later than January 31, 2018. Each agency assigned staff to work through any areas in question. It is anticipated that the MOU will be executed by no later than April 15, 2018.

i. Comprehensive System of Personnel Development; Data System on Personnel and Personnel Development

(Formerly known as Attachment 4.10)). Describe the designated State agency's procedures and activities to establish and maintain a comprehensive system of personnel development designed to ensure an adequate supply of qualified State rehabilitation professional and paraprofessional personnel for the designated State unit, including the following:

1. Data System on Personnel and Personnel Development

A. Qualified Personnel Needs.

Describe the development and maintenance of a system for collecting and analyzing on an annual basis data on qualified personnel needs with respect to:

i) the number of personnel who are employed by the State agency in the provision of VR services in relation to the number of individuals served, broken down by personnel category;

In order to assess and identify the need for qualified personnel, DVR accesses three systems:

- 1) DVR has developed and maintains a database through AWARE case management system, which includes information on the number of VR professionals providing VR services statewide;
- 2) The Department of Administration provides an updated Workforce Profile in each fiscal year. The profile represents demographics such as age, ethnicity distribution, and retirement projections with job titles and categories. These data become an important step in the workforce planning process and are used to predict personnel needs for the next five years;
- 3) Effective November 7, 2011, the Division of Personnel began to transition Human Resources staff back to each department; therefore, DVR, under DOLWD, has its own personnel system for collecting and analyzing data for maintaining personnel needs and evaluating and managing employee performance. Currently, the standard for the size of each counselor's caseload is based on the level, VRCI, VRCII, or VRCIII. Currently, a VRCI caseload is 60 cases; for a VRCII it is 75 cases and for a VRCIII, it is 90 cases. This objective is reviewed on an annual basis to ensure caseload distribution remains equitable and can handle the number of participants entering the DVR program.

In FY2017 DVR served 3,802 individuals with disabilities, utilizing the staff of 95 full time vocational rehabilitation (VR) professionals. These consist of:

- 1 Director

- 1 Chief
- 1 Assistant Chief
- 5 Regional Managers
- 42 VR Counselors
- 28 VR Assistants
- 11 Administrative and Support Staff
- 2 Program Coordinator II
- 1 Program Coordinator I
- 1 Training Specialist II
- 1 CRP Specialist
- 1 Business Enterprise Program (BEP) Coordinator
- 1 ASL Interpreter

ii) the number of personnel currently needed by the State agency to provide VR services, broken down by personnel category; and

DVR finds present staffing levels sufficient to serve all eligible participants. The average employee turnover rate was 14.7% in FY2017.

- 1 Director
- 1 Chief
- 1 Assistant Chief
- 5 Regional Managers
- 42 VR Counselors
- 28 VR Assistants
- 11 Administrative and Support Staff
- 2 Program Coordinator II
- 1 Program Coordinator I
- 1 Training Specialist II
- 1 CRP Specialist
- 1 Business Enterprise Program (BEP) Coordinator
- 1 ASL Interpreter

iii) projections of the number of personnel, broken down by personnel category, who will be needed by the State agency to provide VR services in 5 years based on projections of the number of individuals to be served, including individuals with significant disabilities, the number of personnel expected to retire or leave the field, and other relevant factors.

DVR anticipates job vacancies will increase in the next two years through client services staff retirements or attrition. DVR will experience roughly seven percent of staff retiring or resigning by 2019.

Projected vacancies over the next two years: 13; total number of full-time employees: 95.

The projected number of people with disabilities is expected to continue the trend of two to three percent

increases. The continued movement of rural individuals, particularly over 60 years of age, to urban environments will continue to impact DVR services. At this time, DVR is not on an Order of Selection, but that could change with continued increases in the population of those individuals with disabilities. Position Projected Vacancies – FY2018 to FY2019:

- VR Counselor 4
- VR Assistant 3
- VR Manager 1
- Other Management Staff 1
- Admin Support Staff 1
- CRP Specialist 0
- BEP Coordinator 0
- ASL Interpreter 0

B. Personnel Development

Describe the development and maintenance of a system for collecting and analyzing on an annual basis data on personnel development with respect to:

i) a list of the institutions of higher education in the State that are preparing VR professionals, by type of program;

Educational institutions within the State of Alaska currently lack Bachelor's and Master's level programs in Rehabilitation Counseling. The University of Alaska offers academic programs in related disciplines, such as Associate and Bachelor's degrees in Human Services, Psychology, and Social Work, as well as Master's degrees in education, Counseling, and Counselor Education. DVR diligently ensures that all employees are fully qualified to provide vocational rehabilitation services; those who do not meet CSPD conditions at the time of hire are mandated to enroll in rehabilitation counseling programs (full length or post-graduate certificates), offered via distance delivery through Virginia Commonwealth University, University of Kentucky, Western Washington University, and University of Massachusetts Boston.

In FY2017, four VR counselors participated in accreditation of Master's-level Rehabilitation Counselor Education; one VR counselors completed a graduate program, and one VR counselor successfully passed the Certified Rehabilitation Counseling (CRC) exam. In FY2017, DVR employs 42 VR Counselors; of those, 88 percent have fully met the Comprehensive System of Personnel Development (CSPD) requirements.

ii) the number of students enrolled at each of those institutions, broken down by type of program; and

- One at Virginia Commonwealth University – Master's degree in Rehabilitation Counseling
- One at University of Kentucky – Rehabilitation Counseling Certificate (graduate level program)
- Two at University of Massachusetts Boston - Rehabilitation Counseling Certificate (graduate level program)

iii) the number of students who graduated during the prior year from each of those institutions with certification or licensure, or with the credentials for certification or licensure, broken down by the personnel category for which they have received, or have the credentials to receive, certification or licensure.

- One graduated at Virginia Commonwealth University with CRC Certification

2. Plan for Recruitment, Preparation and Retention of Qualified Personnel

Describe the development and implementation of a plan to address the current and projected needs for qualified personnel including, the coordination and facilitation of efforts between the designated State unit and institutions of higher education and professional associations to recruit, prepare, and retain personnel who are qualified, including personnel from minority backgrounds and personnel who are individuals with disabilities.

DVR evaluates its personnel needs annually as part of the strategic planning process. The recruitment of qualified rehabilitation personnel has been historically challenging in Alaska due to lack of rehabilitation counseling programs within Alaska's university system, as well as Division of Personnel regulations, which mandate several unsuccessful in-state recruitments before out-of-state recruitment becomes an option. To overcome these difficulties, DVR developed positive relationships with several Rehabilitation Counseling Education (RCE) programs to enable entry level and journey level counselors to obtain the necessary qualifications through distance education and intensive on-the-job supervision. This strategy is effective with paraprofessional staff as well. DVR recruits from various entities, including tribal vocational rehabilitation and human service agencies, and offers paid and non-paid internships to rehabilitation counseling graduate students who are interested in relocating to Alaska.

In accordance with Title I of the ADA, DVR offers provisional hire to individuals with disabilities to enhance their access to meaningful and gainful employment, and to ensure that individuals with disabilities receive employment services in the most community-integrated setting. Alaska relies upon educational institutions that deliver curriculums via distance education. Relationships with educational institutions fluctuate based on availability of long-term training grants and staff needs. However, DVR has developed a strong working relationship with Virginia Commonwealth University, University of Kentucky, Western Washington University, and University of Massachusetts Boston. In order to reach a wider applicant market outside of the traditional in-state recruitment, DVR vacancies are advertised at the UAA Career Development Center, University of Washington Center for Continuing Education in Rehabilitation (CCER), and Western Washington University. Qualified individuals are identified through the on-going relationship with academic programs throughout the nation and Workforce Innovation Technical Assistance Center.

3. Personnel Standards

Describe the State agency's policies and procedures for the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards consistent with section 101(a)(7)(B) and 34 CFR 361.18(c) to ensure that designated State unit professional and paraprofessional personnel are adequately trained and prepared, including:

A. standards that are consistent with any national or State-approved or -recognized certification, licensing, registration, or other comparable requirements that apply to the profession or discipline in which such personnel are providing VR services; and

The State of Alaska does not currently mandate licensure for rehabilitation counselors; as a result, DVR has adopted the Commission on Rehabilitation Counselor Certification academic degree requirements as its standard. Strategies that DVR employs to ensure an adequate supply of qualified vocational rehabilitation professionals are:

- Participating in local job/career fairs;
- Formation of an in-house training and staff development team;
- Offering paid and non-paid graduate internships;
- Supporting rehabilitation counseling as an employment goal for DVR participants;
- Supporting staff in fulfilling academic requirements to qualify for CRC certification;
- Seeking out training to help staff achieve CRC recertification and professional growth;
- Utilizing training resources and support of CCER;
- Arranging presentations to graduate level counseling students at the local university; and
- Developing a career advancement system that integrates educational and credentialing required for initial hire and future promotion — DVR successfully modified rehabilitation counselor position descriptions to comply with CSPD provisions/mandates.

B. the establishment and maintenance of education and experience requirements, in accordance with section 101(a)(7)(B)(ii) of the Rehabilitation Act, to ensure that the personnel have a 21st century understanding of the evolving labor force and the needs of individuals with disabilities.

Employees who do not meet the qualifying standard must now fulfill all academic requirements necessary to qualify for the CRC examination within six years of hire (for VRC I) or three years of hire (for VRC II). Additionally, these employees will receive more intensive supervision and ongoing review of all non-delegable functions (i.e. eligibility determination, individualized plan for employment, plan amendment approval, and closure). As part of DVR's strategic planning process, an annual evaluation of the effectiveness of recruitment and training practices is completed, and areas of improvement are then identified and incorporated into the plan.

4. Staff Development.

Describe the State agency's policies, procedures, and activities to ensure that, consistent with section 101(a)(7)(C) of the Rehabilitation Act, all personnel employed by the designated State unit receive appropriate and adequate training in terms of:

A. System of staff development

A system of staff development for professionals and paraprofessionals within the designated State unit, particularly with respect to assessment, vocational counseling, job placement, and rehabilitation technology, including training implemented in coordination with entities carrying out State programs under section 4 of the Assistive Technology Act of 1998; and

DVR recognizes and supports the efforts of employees to upgrade their skills and knowledge through staff development. Training is provided on a continual basis in order to ensure professional enhancement. Training may be provided to groups or to individuals based on specific staff expectations and duties. Throughout the year, staff are provided professional development opportunities in assessment, vocational

counseling, job placement, rehabilitation technology, and Assistive Technology (AT). Additionally, DVR continues to coordinate with AT of Alaska to increase training opportunities to DVR staff in AT.

B. Acquisition and dissemination of significant knowledge

Procedures for the acquisition and dissemination of significant knowledge from research and other sources to designated State unit professionals and paraprofessionals.

Training and development are guided by issues identified during needs assessment, and takes into account budget availability, new federal initiatives, and outcome of program evaluation. Needs assessment involves individual/regional case reviews, client satisfaction surveys, consumer forums, performance appraisals, performance skill rating tools, employee development plans, Client Assistant Program annual reports, and supervisor/employee training needs surveys.

During FY2017 DVR staff participated in several conferences and many trainings, including:

- Conference - ASL service for Alaska labor market outlook
- Conference – Special education
- Conference – School on addiction & behavioral health
- Conference - Psychopharmacology
- Working with ex-offenders
- AWARE training: on-going training for existing and new counseling staff
- AWARE Regional training for all staff
- Ethics Training - Ethical considerations for working with transition age individuals
- Ethics Training – Ethics for rehabilitation professionals
- Ethics Training – Practical Applications
- Ethics Training – Working with students with disabilities
- Crisis prevention
- Leadership
- ADA training – Impact of emerging technology for individuals with disabilities
- ADA training – Reasonable accommodation: Service Animals
- ADA training – Intertwining disability & workplace conduct
- Training for working with customers who have dual sensory losses
- Practical application for addressing FASD in justice
- Transition: Creating a career exploration curriculum
- Working with individual with borderline personality disorder
- Motivational interviewing training (Regional)
- Cross-cultural communication
- Assistant Technology (AT) Training – AT & Employment; AT in the workplace
- Core competencies
- VR-CRP Partnership in New Mexico
- Employment services for people with Traumatic Brain Injuries
- Employment services for people with autism spectrum
- Mental health first aid for adults & youths

- Challenging behavior training
- Supported decision making: Rethinking guardianship
- Engaging schools & families in VR
- Effective job placement
- Youth Service Professionals' Knowledge, Skills & Abilities (YSP-KSA)

Training activities occur on a continuous basis and many are delivered via teleconference and through webinars offered by CCER. Virginia Commonwealth University Rehabilitation Research & Training Center publishes an electronic newsletter, which provides updates regarding relevant research efforts and is disseminated to all DVR personnel. VR counselors utilize the services of medical/psychiatric consultants to regularly update their disability-related knowledge. Evidence-based best practices and advances in the field, presented by the Institute on Rehabilitation Issues, National Rehabilitation Association, and the National Rehabilitation Counseling Association, are regularly distributed to the field staff. The DVR leadership team receives regular updates from the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA), and maintains active communication with CCER in order to keep pace with the changes in the field of vocational rehabilitation.

5. Personnel to Address Individual Communication Needs

Describe how the designated State unit has personnel or obtains the services of other individuals who are able to communicate in appropriate modes of communication with or in the native language of applicants or eligible individuals who have limited English speaking ability.

DVR employs a full-time staff member, who is fluent in American Sign Language (ASL), to facilitate communication with the hard of hearing and deaf customers/staff. The agency supports employees who are interested in becoming proficient in ASL to increase communication with hard of hearing and deaf participants. Tele-interpreting is widely used. VR counselors who serve this population are allowed to use the text message function as a form of accommodating their customers' needs. For individuals with limited English proficiency, DVR maintains a roster of employees fluent in various languages; staff may utilize the services of a professional interpreter when needed. DVR relies heavily on tribal vocational rehabilitation programs to educate state staff regarding culturally appropriate methods of communication with Alaska Native participants.

Other tools to address individual communication needs include: i) IP-Relay: TTY/TDD system connects callers to an operator who then reads their messages to the recipients and transcribes their messages back to the callers; ii) Video Phone allows users to access videos, IP Relay services, and instant messaging services; iii) Captel Phone allows users to see the text of a phone call in real-time while hearing it; iv) Communication Access Real-time Translation (CART) to provide real-time captioning; v) Fring allows users to make voice/video calls and IM chats from an iPhone/iPod; vi) JAWS, Dragon, CCTV Readers allow users to see screen content.

6. Coordination of Personnel Development Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act

As appropriate, describe the procedures and activities to coordinate the designated State unit's comprehensive system of personnel development with personnel development under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

DVR consistently collaborates with the State of Alaska Department of Education and Early Development

(EED) on numerous staff development and training initiatives.

DVR Transition Services – DVR reaches out to students with disabilities throughout Alaska in order to foster their smooth transition from secondary school into vocational/academic training and into the world of work. VR counselors within each regional office are assigned to specific schools to streamline the referral process, ensure counselor participation in Individualized Employment Plan (IEP) development, and ensure that all schools are informed of DVR services. Contact with schools is carried out, at a minimum, on a monthly basis. Rural and village schools communicate with DVR through their special education staff, as well as DVR staff who are assigned and travel to that particular rural region. The transition coordinator holds monthly teleconferences with all VR counselors involved in transition initiatives. These monthly teleconferences allow staff to share information, brainstorm ideas, and develop effective strategies for service delivery. Tapestry, which is administered through the University of Alaska's Center for Human Development, caters to young adults with intellectual disabilities with the goal of teaching them appropriate personal, social, and vocational skills in fostering a successful transition to employment. DVR actively collaborates with the Center for Human Development and other community agencies to ensure that these young individuals with disabilities access the full array of vocational rehabilitation services.

DVR Pre-Employment Transition Services (Pre-ETS) - DVR field staff are carrying out Pre-ETS activities for students with disabilities age 14 to 21 (up until the individual's 22nd birthday) these services: i) Job exploration counseling; ii) Work-based learning experiences; iii) counseling on opportunities for enrolment in comprehensive transition or postsecondary educational programs at institutions of higher education; iv) Workplace readiness training to develop social skills and independent living; v) Instruction in self-advocacy includes peer mentoring; vi) Pre-employment transition coordination includes attending Individualized Education Plan (IEP) meetings for VR/pre-applicants, and attending person-centered planning meetings for individuals receiving services under Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

Statewide Special Education Conference – DVR strongly encourages counselor presence and participation in this annual conference to establish/maintain an ongoing dialogue with school districts and stay abreast of new developments in the field of special education (i.e. disability issues, AT, classroom accommodations, new legislation, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act requirements, etc.). Five DVR staff attended this conference in FY2017.

Special Education Director Conference – The DVR transition coordinator participates in this conference annually. The transition coordinator is a regular presenter at the conference and maintains a vendor booth, which offers special education professionals from Alaska's 54 school districts a chance to learn about DVR services.

DVR's transition coordinator is a member of the following youth boards: the University of Alaska Anchorage Center for Human Development (Tapestry Project), Governor's Council on Disability & Special Education, and the Integrated Education Initiative.

j. Statewide Assessment

(Formerly known as Attachment 4.11(a)).

1. Provide an assessment of the rehabilitation needs of individuals with disabilities residing within the State, particularly the VR services needs of those:

A. with the most significant disabilities, including their need for supported employment services;

Analysis of DVR data from FFY2012–FFY2014 showed that 37 percent of participants receiving services were most severely disabled. For PY2016, this number is trending upwards, with 43 percent of participants with Most Significant Disabilities (MSD). Supported Employment has always been a need for many of the MSD participants and continues to be identified as one of the major barriers to employment in the 2016 Comprehensive Statewide Needs Assessment (CSNA).

B. who are minorities;

The racial distribution of those receiving services has been relatively stable over the last few years, reflecting the racial breakdown for the state. The largest minority population is Alaskan Native, which is approximately 15 percent of the state’s population. For SFY2017, 19 percent of those who received services were Alaska Native. DVR is not underserving individuals from a minority background.

C. who have been unserved or underserved by the VR program;

Both the current 2016 CSNA and statistics pulled from DVR’s case management system have shown that the rural population continues to be underserved. This has been an on-going challenge for the rural development team as there are so few jobs within some of the smaller communities. Available employment and employers are much more numerous in the urban areas.

Rural Alaska encompasses an area larger than many states with much of it inaccessible via roads. DVR defines rural as a community that is not connected by road to a community with a DVR office or is at least 50 miles outside of a community with a DVR office. Rural Alaska presents challenges for all state agencies to serve. DVR has counseling offices in the more densely populated areas of the state while providing VR services to the remote/rural areas on an itinerant basis. The ten AIVR programs have offices in most of the itinerant locations. With the expansion of transition services to potentially eligible students, DVR has expanded its reach into rural areas, now providing some services in over 117 communities.

The current CSNA identified transportation, long-term funding for supported employment and adequate housing as barriers to employment. These factors held whether in rural or urban areas. Public transportation is limited, even in urban areas. Housing in the urban areas is expensive and often unaffordable, even with fulltime employment. In addition, many of the small rural communities lack the ability to create jobs as there are limited employment opportunities. Alaska has seen a shift from rural to urban centers due to a variety of issues, one of which is access to post-secondary education, employment opportunities and access to a wider array of public support programs.

D. who have been served through other components of the statewide workforce development system; and

The USDOL Employment and Training Administration (ETA) Sector Partnership - National Emergency Grant (SP-NEG) promotes workforce planning with industry partners and development of career education and training paths for students and adults in high-demand jobs in the state’s economic regions. DVR will work with the Division of Employment and Training Services DETS to ensure the target population of dislocated workers, the long-term unemployed, and veterans and transitioning service members including those with disabilities who may benefit from training programs for in-demand occupations and expanding

Registered Apprenticeships with industry employers. This grant ended June 30, 2017. During that time, eight DVR participants were enrolled in this program.

Additionally, the American Apprenticeship Initiative grant will increase the number of Registered Apprentices in Alaska's health care industry. The project will significantly increase career awareness, strengthen existing career pathways, introduce new career pathways, and significantly help employers fill entry-level positions in high-demand health care sector occupations. DVR will promote the availability of this project to individuals with disabilities who are interested in pursuing occupations in the health care industry. In the pre-apprenticeship program, 9% self-identified as having a disability, through calendar year 2017. ETS is unable to provide specific information to see if these individuals are being served by DVR.

The Disability Employment Initiative (DEI) "Alaska Youth Works" grant will continue to build a cohesive system with DVR and other partners to meet the needs of Alaska's youth with disabilities, ages 14 to 24, by expanding access to employment and career pathways to prepare for in-demand careers. The Alaska Youth Works project will complement DVR services through coordination, resource leveraging, and blending and braiding of funds to increase access to Pre-Employment Transition Services, career pathway programs and ultimately lead to self-sustaining employment.

In order to ensure these activities are carried out to the maximum extent possible, DVR will:

- Ensure DETS staff are regularly trained or made aware of DVR and its services. This is especially true of DETS locations that are served by DVR on an itinerant basis.
- DVR leadership team and managers continue to identify functional DETS issues that require on-going work at all levels of the division including integration and the local management teams.
- Work with DETS staff to develop a means to provide information about DVR to individuals who self-identify as having a disability and who receive job training services through DETS programs. - Develop a referral process to the DETS employment networks.
- Train DVR staff to use DETS services.

E. who are youth with disabilities and students with disabilities, including, as appropriate, their need for pre-employment transition services or other transition services.

Under WIOA, VR agencies are required to set aside 15 percent of their federal award to provide required Pre-Employment Transition Services for the 16–21 age youth currently in school. The 2010-2014 American Community Survey estimated 3,575 Alaskans aged 16-21 who reported experiencing a disability. DVR provides Pre-Employment Transition Services to students with disabilities aged 16-21 who are receiving services under an Individualized Education Program (IEP), eligible for section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, or are otherwise potentially eligible for Vocational Rehabilitation services. In FFY16, ADVR was able to provide Pre-Employment Transition Services to approximately 11% of this population. During Program Year 17, the number of students who were provided these services increased to 957 students or approximately 27% of the ACS population. This exceeded DVR's target goal of providing requirement Pre-Employment Transition Services to 16% (585) of new students with a disability annually.

This population has been surveyed directly to obtain input into needs and goals for transition information and services.

2. Identify the need to establish, develop, or improve community rehabilitation programs within the State; and

In order to address the needs of transition age youth, DVR worked with CRPs to develop proposals to best serve this population. Additionally, DVR's Rural Team continues to strategize methods to increase the number of CRPs in rural areas, which are traditionally underserved.

DVR's JOBZ Club program is specifically designed for rural/remote areas to be delivered by local area teachers who are often the only providers in a community. For activities such as Transition Camps, teams from urban areas fly in to rural/remote communities to expose Potentially Eligible students to education and employment opportunities throughout Alaska. Additionally, DVR designed a proposal process for service providers to create innovative Pre-Employment Transition Service programs to be delivered in their communities; ensuring the design and service delivery met

CRPs provide services, such as benefits analysis, which provide participants with informed choice to make meaningful decisions regarding their employment goals. This service could not be offered by DVR staff, as they lack the expertise and time.

3. Include an assessment of the needs of individuals with disabilities for transition career services and pre-employment transition services, and the extent to which such services are coordinated with transition services provided under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

DVR co-facilitates, with DEED, the Alaska Interagency Transition Council. The AITC brings stakeholders together from DVR, DOL/DETS, DEED, TVR, rural and urban school districts, and statewide and community organizations to develop and implement a coordinated cross agency system for effective transition that leads to a sustainable future for youth with disabilities. Stakeholders bring the needs, barriers and issues facing each of their unique populations towards developing a systemic approach towards coordinating services such as; outreach, training and delivery of Pre-Employment Transition Services and transition services provided by school districts.

k. Annual Estimates

(Formerly known as Attachment 4.11(b)). Describe:

1. The number of individuals in the State who are eligible for services;

The 2016 American Community Survey 1–Year Estimate, estimates there are approximately 79,817 individuals, or 11 percent of the Alaskan population between the ages of 18 to 64, with a disability. This is an increase from the 2014 estimate.

2. The number of eligible individuals who will receive services under:

A. The VR Program;

In SFY2017, (PY2016) Alaska DVR provided services to 3,417 individuals.

B. The Supported Employment Program; and

For the FFY2017, the SE Program provided services to 140 participants for a cost of \$91,218 or approximately \$651 per participant. This decrease was due to guidance which specified that SE funds could only be expended when the participant was employed.

C. each priority category, if under an order of selection;

DVR was not operating under an Order of Selection during FFY2017 as there was adequate funding and qualified staff to provide services identified in IPEs to all eligible individuals. DVR anticipates this availability of qualified staff and funding will continue during FFY2016 through FFY2020. Throughout the year, DVR will continue to closely monitor expenditures and obligations in relationship to VR participant numbers as well as staffing patterns to ensure DVR's ability to provide VR services to all eligible individuals.

3. The number of individuals who are eligible for VR services, but are not receiving such services due to an order of selection; and

DVR is not on an Order of Selection.

4. The cost of services for the number of individuals estimated to be eligible for services. If under an order of selection, identify the cost of services for each priority category.

Analysis of Funding:

- The FFY2018 budget beginning October 1, 2017 has DVR funded at the same level as prior years for client services;
- During FFY2017, DVR collected \$806,850 in Social Security Reimbursements. These reimbursements have been averaging about \$950,000 for several years. To continue this level of reimbursement, DVR will be purchasing specific "Ticket Tracking" software. This software will track all tickets currently outstanding and file the reimbursement paperwork;
- There was adequate Title VI, Part B funding for SE services, including the 50 percent set-aside for youth with the most significant disabilities.
- DVR was able to obtain \$307,300 in additional FFY17 federal funds through the re-allotment process and anticipates continuing to request additional federal funds through the re-allotment process for FFY2018 through FFY2021;
- Eligible receiving Title I: 2,014; estimated funds \$5,150,000; average cost of services, \$2,557; and
- Eligible receiving Title VI: 141; estimated funds \$315,000; average cost of services, \$2,234.

1. State Goals and Priorities

The designated State unit must:

1. Identify if the goals and priorities were jointly developed

Identify if the goals and priorities were jointly developed and agreed to by the State VR agency and the State Rehabilitation Council, if the State has a Council, and jointly agreed to any revisions.

DVR and the SVRC, including representatives of the American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation Services (AIVRS) programs and the Statewide Independent Living Council, developed goals and priorities for the

state vocational rehabilitation (VR) program during the strategic planning process. DVR's strategic plan is tied to the three-year cycle of the CSNA with interim progress assessments regarding goals and priorities.

The strategic planning process is comprehensive and includes defining the agency's mission, principles, goals, priorities, strategies, and measurements. Input for the development of the goals, priorities, and strategies came from the CSNA; public comment taken at the SVCR's quarterly meetings; ongoing consumer satisfaction surveys; and other program evaluation activities including the case file review, management information system reports, and monitoring activities. DVR continuously monitors its progress towards meeting the standards and indicators and makes necessary adjustments to priorities and strategies as required. The goals, priorities, and progress are reviewed quarterly by the DVR management team and discussed with the SVRC at their quarterly meetings. Adjustments are made as required. The current strategic plan is a 3-year plan, starting in 2016 and going through 2019.

2. Identify the goals and priorities in carrying out the VR and Supported Employment programs.

Goal 1: Service Delivery –

DVR will deliver high quality vocational rehabilitation services to people with disabilities to assist them in obtaining employment consistent with their career goals.

Priority 1.1: Expand Pre-Employment Transition Services (Pre-ETS) to students with disabilities Strategies:

- Expand Pre-Application activities under Pre-ETS, including summer work experience programs.
- Outreach to 504 coordinators, special education staff, alternative schools, rural schools and youth correctional facilities.
- Work with Technical Assistance Centers (TACs) to develop and share best practices in serving transition-aged youth.
- Contract with CRPs to provide Pre-ETS activities at a reasonable cost resulting in valuable services.
- Provide quality assurance oversight to ensure Pre-ETS expenditures are being correctly captured and reported.
- Strengthen partnerships between Local Education Agencies (LEAs), TVR, DEI, and the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority (AMHTA).
- Develop program evaluation processes.

Performance Indicators:

- Pre-ETS required services are provided to 585 students with disabilities annually.
- 15% of federal award is expended on Pre-ETS required and authorized activities.
- Increased number of referrals to Pre-ETS from the LEAs.
- Increased delivery of Pre-ETS activities.

Priority 1.2: Ensure the integrity and quality of VR services required under Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)

Strategies:

- Review, regulations to ensure adherence to and implementation of new WIOA regulations is timely and accurate.
- Review and amend DVR policy manual and the Alaska Administrative Code to ensure alignment with WIOA regulations.
- Provide staff training on WIOA requirements.
- Develop strategies to ensure effectiveness in serving employers.

Performance Indicators:

- Changes are implemented and disseminated to staff in a timely manner.
- Policies are updated as necessary and disseminated to staff.
- Staff are provided training on the implementation of WIOA changes.

Priority 1.3: Continue to improve VR services to rural Alaskans.

Strategies:

- DVR rural work group and local TVR partners will meet to identify realistic goals for rural services, develop strategies for meeting these goals, and convey this information to VR field staff.
- Continue to leverage relationships with TVR, LEAs, CRPs, other state agencies and Job Center partners.
- All rural hubs have a Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor (VRC) timely assigned and trained to meet the needs of rural participants.
- State Vocational Rehabilitation Council (SVRC) continues to address rural needs through scheduling a meeting annually that is located in the rural hub.

Performance Indicators:

- Increase competitive integrated employment for rural participants.
- Increased collaboration with local partners.
- Increased number of qualified CRPs in rural areas.

Priority 1.4: Ensure on-going support for services to individuals who experience blindness or a visual impairment

Strategies:

- Continue to support the needs of individuals, including Pre-ETS who experience blindness or visual impairment through informed choice to ensure our obligation as a combined agency are met.
- Blind Services Team tasked with developing strategies and goals for meeting the needs of this population, including membership in appropriate associations.

Performance Indicators:

- VR clients who experience blindness or visual impairments, including Pre-ETS receive

- appropriate services.
- Continue Division support for the Blind Services Team.

Priority 1.5: DVR will ensure that CRPs are providing quality services consistently statewide

Strategies:

- Continue to work with CRPs to ensure fidelity, effectiveness and quality of service outcomes and program fidelity.
- Monitor and evaluate CRP performance to ensure consistency and quality of service.
- Build capacity through development of qualified CRPs across the state.

Performance Indicators:

- Process for evaluating CRPs in place.
- Staff satisfaction and usage of CRPs improves statewide.

Priority 1.6: DVR will continue to provide quality Assistive Technology (AT) services consistently statewide

Strategies:

- Continue to work with AT providers to improve service delivery across the state.

Performance Indicators:

- Consistent delivery of AT services to Alaskans with disabilities.

Goal 2 – Staff Development: DVR will recruit, employ, retain and train the most qualified and highly skilled rehabilitation staff.

This goal reflects the value DVR places on well trained staff and the serious need for succession planning with the anticipated loss of key staff in the future.

Priority 2.1: Recruit and retain qualified staff both Vocational Rehabilitation Assistants (VRAs) and VRCs

Strategies:

- Develop consistent statewide tools for evaluating employee performance, annual reviews, training needs and for promotion criteria.
- Expand recruitment strategies to fill both VRC and VRA vacancies with quality applicants.

Performance Indicators:

- All VRCs become Qualified Rehabilitation Counselors per DVR standards.
- Continuing Education (CE) courses are offered when available.
- All DVR professional and paraprofessional staff have a professional development plan.

Priority 2.2: Leadership development and succession planning

Strategies:

- Strategize ways to ensure staff have access to leadership and mentoring opportunities within the agency.
- Strategize ways for staff in unique positions in the agency to create a knowledge base for their successor.

Performance Indicators:

- Opportunities for fostering mobility are provided.
- Reference materials are created by incumbents for unique positions.

Goal 3 – DVR will continuously evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of organizational systems and identify opportunities to develop innovative solutions for necessary changes

This goal reflects DVR's commitment to continual improvement and efficiency.

Priority 3.1: Provide on-going Quality Assurance (QA) and program evaluation activities to ensure integrity of VR Services

Strategies:

- Determine training needs based on evaluation results.
- Perform internal case reviews annually with results driving training and/or internal documentation materials.

Performance Indicators:

- Internal documentation revised as necessary based on QA results
- Staff training developed as necessary

Priority 3.2: DVR will meet or exceed state and federal common performance measures

Strategies:

- Negotiate targets for required common performance measures, based on baseline data collected.
- Work with WIOA Core partners to implement activities identified in the Alaska Combined State Plan, including common performance measures.
- Amend Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Key Performance Indicators, Missions & Measures (M&Ms) to more closely align with WIOA performance measures.

Performance Indicators:

- Case management software captures all new required data elements to determine baseline for

common measures.

- All required federal reporting submitted on time.
- Meet or exceed State M&Ms.

Priority 3.3: Implement federally required RSA-911 changes to the AWARE case management system

Strategies:

- Analyze all changes to case management (AWARE) software and determine their impact on field and accounting staff.
- Train staff in timely manner.

Performance Indicators:

- Required data is collected accurately.
- Federal reports produced on time and accurately.
- DVR services are not negatively impacted.

Priority 3.4: Implement SARA notification system

Strategies:

- Coordinate with Alliance Enterprises, DOL IT, and The Career Index to implement software.
- Monitor effectiveness of software.

Performance Indicators:

- Increased communication with participants.
- Increased documentation with participant contact.
- Improved time management for staff.

Priority 3.5: Evaluate Social Security Reimbursement Process

Strategies:

- Implement a new Ticket To Work (TTW) tracking system.
- Monitor ticket reimbursement amounts.

Performance Indicators:

- Software implemented and staff trained.
- Continued collection of Social Security Reimbursements.
- Improved capability to capture all available reimbursements.

Goal 4 – DVR will provide leadership in the workforce system

This goal is intended to strengthen our connection to other programs that serve individuals with disabilities.

Priority 4.1: DVR will maintain a leadership role in expanding vocational opportunities for Alaskans with disabilities

Strategies:

- Collaborate with core programs authorized by WIOA to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of services and to develop and update the Combined State Plan as required.
- Strategize ways for sharing resources and information within other Labor programs.
- Encourage and support the presence of DVR staff on boards, councils, and advisory groups, including the Council of State Administrators of Vocational Rehabilitation (CSAVR) National Employment Team (NET).
- Continue to seek membership on the Alaska Workforce Investment Board AWIB.

Performance Indicators:

- DVR is appropriately represented on the AWIB in alignment with federal statutes/regulations.
- Statewide and local cooperative agreements are in place in accordance with federal statutes and regulations.
- Number of TTW holders obtaining job retention services from ENs is tracked.
- Combined State Plan is revised and submitted per requirements.

3. Ensure that the goals and priorities are based on an analysis of the following areas:

A. The most recent comprehensive statewide assessment, including any updates;

DVR conducted a CSNA in 2016. The Strategic Goals for FFY2016–2019 were developed based on the findings of the CSNA. In order to determine the needs of Alaskans with disabilities, the CSNA looked at:

- What are the rehabilitation needs of individuals with disabilities, particularly the vocational rehabilitation services needs of individuals with most significant disabilities, including their need for SE services?
- What are the vocational rehabilitation services needs of individuals with disabilities who are minorities or who are in unserved or underserved populations?
- What are the vocational rehabilitation services needs of individuals with disabilities who are served through other components of the statewide workforce investment system?
- What is the need to establish, develop, or improve community rehabilitation programs (CRPs) within the state?

B. the State's performance under the performance accountability measures of section 116 of WIOA; and

DVR will collect baseline data on employment status at second and fourth quarter after exit as well as median wage at second quarter after exit from UI wage data. DVR is working on getting reliable data on educational attainment, measurable skill gain, and effectiveness in serving employers; at this time DVR is unable to identify targets in these areas.

C. other available information on the operation and effectiveness of the VR program, including any reports received from the State Rehabilitation Council and finding and recommendations from monitoring activities conducted under section 107.

DVR has not had a monitoring review since 2010, but has one tentatively scheduled for April of 2018. The SVRC publishes an annual report, which helps shape policy by reviewing strategic planning, needs assessment, consumer satisfaction surveys, and ongoing program evaluation. The SVRC has had no significant concerns regarding DVR's operation and effectiveness.

m. Order of Selection

Describe:

1. Whether the designated State unit will implement and order of selection. If so, describe:

A. The order to be followed in selecting eligible individuals to be provided VR services.

DVR is not on an Order of Selection.

B. The justification for the order.

DVR is not on an Order of Selection.

C. The service and outcome goals.

DVR is not on an Order of Selection.

D. The time within which these goals may be achieved for individuals in each priority category within the order.

DVR is not on an Order of Selection.

E. How individuals with the most significant disabilities are selected for services before all other individuals with disabilities; and

DVR is not on an Order of Selection.

2. If the designated State unit has elected to serve eligible individuals, regardless of any established order of selection, who require specific services or equipment to maintain employment.

DVR is not on an Order of Selection.

n. Goals and Plans for Distribution of title VI Funds.

1. Specify the State's goals and priorities for funds received under section 603 of the Rehabilitation Act for the provision of supported employment services.

- Continue to utilize 50 percent of SE funds for youth with the most significant disabilities;
- continue to collaborate with the DEI regarding youth transition programs in the state;
- partner with the Center for Human Development to expand postsecondary education opportunities; and
- continue to collaborate with the Governor’s Council on Disabilities and Special Education and the Center for Human Development and distribute transition handbooks to multiple stakeholder groups.

2. Describe the activities to be conducted, with funds reserved pursuant to section 603(d), for youth with the most significant disabilities, including:

A. the provision of extended services for a period not to exceed 4 years; and

- Developed a cooperative agreement with Senior and Disability Services regarding individual plans of care to ensure long-term funding for those with the most significant disabilities; and
- Will continue to explore funding options for comparable benefits including Medicaid waiver funds.

B. how the State will leverage other public and private funds to increase resources for extended services and expanded supported employment opportunities for youth with the most significant disabilities.

- Continue to increase the number of Community Work Incentives Coordinators (CWICs) through collaborative CWIC training opportunities;
- • Work with the Center for Human Development, the Alaska Mental Health Trust, the Governor’s Council on Disabilities and Special Education, and other partners to increase provider capacity for employment services and supports; and
- Partner to disseminate information on resources available for people with disabilities to obtain and maintain employment through job fairs, conferences, and other events.

o. State's Strategies

Describe the required strategies and how the agency will use these strategies to achieve its goals and priorities, support innovation and expansion activities, and overcome any barriers to accessing the VR and the Supported Employment programs (See sections 101(a)(15)(D) and (18)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act and section 427 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA)):

1. The methods to be used to expand and improve services to individuals with disabilities.

DVR works closely with local school districts, hospitals, and CRPs to implement the national Project SEARCH model in the Matanuska–Susitna, Kenai, Anchorage, and Fairbanks school districts. A collaborative internship model was developed in FFY2012 to provide youth with developmental or intellectual disabilities opportunities to learn real job skills in one-year school-to-work internship positions set up throughout the three hospitals involved. Sites were at Mat–Su Regional Medical Center, Central Peninsula Hospital, Providence Medical Center, and Fairbanks Memorial Hospital. Total workplace immersion facilitates a seamless combination of classroom instruction, career exploration, and OJT and

support through internships or worksite rotations. The goal for each participant is obtaining integrated employment using the skills learned through the internships. The State of Alaska has adopted this model for student interns with developmental disabilities. For SY17, 24 youth participated in Project SEARCH, and 22 successfully completed their internships at the hospitals with 14 of those individuals now working in paid, competitive employment. Project SEARCH is no longer being funded by the Governor's Council on Disabilities and Special Education. The Project SEARCH model is being used to provide Pre-Employment Transition Services to Students with Disabilities under the Client Services Component.

DVR supports and participates in the Tapestry Postsecondary Transition Program through the University of Alaska Center for Human Development. This partnership between DVR, UAA and the Anchorage School District provides students with a disabilities Pre-ETS self-advocacy, career exploration, counseling towards postsecondary education, work readiness and a work experience. This program is specifically geared towards a population that could benefit from postsecondary education but needs assistance with overcoming barriers before they can fully participate. The partnership with the school district allows students, not eligible for further transition services through the district, to defer their diploma for a one-year intensive program on the UAA campus.

2. How a broad range of assistive technology services and devices will be provided to individuals with disabilities at each stage of the rehabilitation process and on a statewide basis.

The Division has a policy on Assistive Technology (AT) service delivery throughout the VR process.

DVR has established an AT team that examines the use of AT throughout DVR for all individuals. Additionally, this team also looks at how AT can be used to deliver VR services to remote and rural Alaska.

3. The outreach procedures that will be used to identify and serve individuals with disabilities who are minorities, including those with the most significant disabilities, as well as those who have been unserved or underserved by the VR program.

DVR's most underserved population continues to be rural Alaskans. This has been an on-going challenge for the Rural Development Team, as there are so few jobs within remote and rural communities. Available employment opportunities and employers are much more available in urban areas. The Rural Team strategizes ways to obtain more CRPs in rural areas, which are traditionally underserved. The Business Employment Services Team has been created specifically to provide outreach and training services to employers, with the goal of encouraging more employers to provide employment opportunities for individuals with disabilities. DVR has expanded services to Petersburg, Haines, and Prince of Wales Island due to increased need and has increased the number of counselors within the agency who are providing rural services. Collaboration with the AT team has enabled utilization of available electronic tools and video conferencing. DVR has increased the number of CRPs serving rural Alaska through the provision of Pre-Employment Transition Services. Work is on-going on developing qualifications for rural CRPs, as it is difficult to find qualified CRPs in rural areas.

4. The methods to be used to improve and expand VR services for students with disabilities, including the coordination of services designed to facilitate the transition of such students from school to postsecondary life (including the receipt of VR services, postsecondary education, employment, and pre-employment transition services).

DVR continues to accept proposals from CRPs across the state interested in providing pre-employment

transition services to students with disabilities in coordination with Local Education Agencies (LEAs). Based upon the 2016-2018 Comprehensive Statewide Needs Assessment (CSNA), DVR set a target goal of serving 585 students with a disability annually. In PY2017, DVR served 846 potentially eligible students with disabilities in over 100 communities across Alaska and expended approximately \$1.64 million on Pre-Employment Transition Services. DVR anticipates being able to continue this level of service annually.

DVR's Pre-Employment Transition 2017 Summer Work Program was identified as a promising practice by the Workforce Innovation Technical Assistance Center. Additionally, DVR has developed a multi-prong approach to delivery of Pre-Employment Transition Services to ensure state wide service delivery to potentially eligible students throughout Alaska. DVR has exponentially expanded services to rural and remote areas over the past two years, creating a sustainable infrastructure that will assist DVR in meeting its goals and objectives in the future.

5. If applicable, plans for establishing, developing, or improving community rehabilitation programs within the State.

Collaboration and partnership with UAA to ensure ongoing training is available to CRPs throughout the state. UAA is in the process of gaining national accreditation from the ACRE to provide employment services training. DVR requires CRPs complete a minimum of 40 hours of ACRE accredited training to meet the minimum requirements to provide basic vocational rehabilitation services.

6. Strategies to improve the performance of the State with respect to the performance accountability measures under section 116 of WIOA.

Now that regulations have been published, baseline data acquired from other core programs, and targets negotiated with RSA, DVR will be able to comment on performance, based on the accountability indicators.

For the accountability measures that involve quarterly wages and percentages, DVR has a data sharing agreement with DOLWD's Unemployment Insurance to procure the data and will be able to report percentages and state wage data for adults and youth. However, DVR is finding it difficult to obtain federal wage data, resulting in lower percentages of participants employed and lower overall wage data targets.

For the accountability measures involving education and credentialing, that information is proving to be much more difficult to obtain. DVR is currently working to establish the relationship with education that will allow for sharing the schooling/credentialing data, but little progress has been made so far. DVR is investigating how to obtain that data from additional sources. For education and training that are being paid for by DVR, that information is readily available and will be collected and reported. However, the level of detail that is being required does impose a burden of additional staff time to provide that data. Even if these data can be obtained, the work involved in collection and entering into the reporting system would be extremely burdensome.

The service to employers metric has been determined and DVR is working with our state WIOA partners to combine all of our data for reporting.

In addition, DVR is working with our state WIOA partners to match participants between programs to show which participants were participating in other DOLWD core programs.

7. Strategies for assisting other components of the statewide workforce development system in assisting individuals with disabilities.

- Currently co-located, five AJCs.
- Increase collaboration and integrated service delivery with AJCs.
- Under Section 188, AJC Universal Access, ensure physical and communication accessibility, program accessibility, AT, and AJC staff training is adequate to serve the needs of individuals with disabilities.

8. How the agency's strategies will be used to:

A. achieve goals and priorities by the State, consistent with the comprehensive needs assessment;

- Build clear routes for students, youth and adults to careers.
 - Sponsor transition camps throughout Alaska.
 - Contract with CRPs to provide pre-employment transition services to students ages 16–21, or younger if transition services are determined necessary by the IEP team.
 - Work with Special Education teachers to ensure appropriate referrals.
 - Outreach to alternative schools and youth correctional facilities.
- Develop multiple paths for employers and workers.
 - Increase outreach to employers.
 - Work with BEST to survey needs and gaps for improved partnerships with employers.
 - Develop training module to ensure staff captures and documents services to employers, once final regulations are published with definitions of “services.”
- Support and grow learning opportunities for workers at all stages of life.
 - Work closely and collaborate with AJCs to ensure a smooth referral process between each entity.
 - Work closely with and collaborate with the other core programs to ensure a smooth referral process between programs.
 - Continue to improve outreach to rural areas.
 - Maximize training opportunities by collaborating with other core programs.
 - Have representation on statewide boards like AWIB, the Alaska Mental Health Trust, and the Governor’s Council on Disabilities and Special Education to ensure people with disabilities continue to have a voice in developing learning opportunities.
- Improve the efficiency and performance of Alaska’s workforce system.
 - Collaborate with statewide data group to develop streamlined enrollment processes across all core programs.
 - Refine referral process to enhance co-investment opportunities between core programs.
 - Meet or exceed negotiated performance measure targets.

B. support innovation and expansion activities; and

- Develop portable, electronic training modules to provide information to employers, based on survey results of needs and gaps.
- Collaborate with statewide data group to develop streamlined enrollment processes across all core programs.

- Continue to provide funding to the State Vocational Rehabilitation Committee and the Statewide Independent Living Council.

C. overcome identified barriers relating to equitable access to and participation of individuals with disabilities in the State VR Services Program and the State Supported Employment Services Program.

The largest barrier to equitable access is due to the remoteness of Alaskan communities and limited resources. DVR partners with school districts, American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation Services programs, WIOA core programs, and other local partners in designated hub communities throughout Alaska. Through coordination of services with these partners, DVR is able to provide VR services to individuals living in rural Alaska. Additionally, DVR has a Rural Services Team that is consistently examining methods for improving service delivery to Alaskans with disabilities residing in rural and remote communities. DVR is also committed to continued efforts to develop CRP capacity in rural Alaska, as well as implementing innovative strategies using Assistive Technology to enhance and encourage continued consumer participation throughout the VR process.

p. Evaluation and Reports of Progress: VR and Supported Employment Goals

1. An evaluation of the extent to which the VR program goals described in the approved VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan for the most recently completed program year were achieved. The evaluation must:

A. Identify the strategies that contributed to the achievement of the goals.

Goal 1 – Service Delivery: DVR will provide high quality services to all eligible individuals to assist them in obtaining employment consistent with their career goals.

Priority 1 – Expand Pre-Employment Transition Services to students 16-21 (Pre-ETS)

- DVR held 7 camps for 9 school districts and set up 8 JOBZ Clubs which provided services to 130 students in school.
- Spent the 15% set aside for 2017.

Strategies contributing to success:

- Counselors in Fairbanks, Anchorage, Kenai, and Wasilla assigned as Project Search Counselors in high schools.
- DVR transition team includes all VR counselors assigned to high schools, and the transition coordinator continues to meet with them every other month.
- Added 12 new CRPs specifically for PETS with an additional 4 existing CRPs expanding services as PETS Project sites.
- 11 teachers have applied for teacher vendor certification for JOBZ Club.
- Pathways-School to Career has 3 vendors providing enhanced PETS services preparing youth for careers.
- Technical assistance increased to provide CRPs with strategies towards increasing student participation.

- On-going efforts to maintain relationships with school district staff directly involved with students who experience a disability.
- Continued to explore and expand the use of social media to connect youth to VR services.
- Continued to educate school staff on DVR's mission as it relates to referrals.
- Updated website with tools including a video for special education teachers.
- Coordinated meetings with both OCS and DJJ.
- Spoke at statewide video conference with DJJ.
- Having a dedicated Youth Transition Coordinator.

Priority 2. Provide all services required under WIOA.

Strategies contributing to success:

- DVR worked with other state programs, software vendor and internal staff to plan for the release of regulations that could impact operations. Due to regulations not being available until September 26, 2016, staff training and policy revisions were made after program year had started.
- Provided staff training in August explaining new WIOA requirements.
- Provided additional staff training again in April 2017 to address work flow changes and data collection, based on the PD that was issued in September, 2016.

Priority 3. Improving DVR services in rural Alaska. DVR remains committed to improving services to rural Alaska.

Strategies contributing to success:

- Continued partnerships with the AIVRS programs, the local AJCs, and other state agencies providing rural services.
- The number of counselors assigned to travel on an itinerant basis has increased. Even so, providing services to rural Alaska continues to be a challenge for DVR.
- The 2016 Comprehensive Statewide Needs Assessment identified rural Alaska as being underserved. This designation ensured the development of strategic goals and activities to address this need.
- Continued expansion of tools and resources that are not available in rural areas such as vocational evaluation tests/assessments for VR counselors to use when traveling.
- DVR counselors participated in Rural Transition Camps.
- Funding available for travel to rural areas.
- Increased number of CRPs working in rural communities. Expedited process for obtaining CRP status.

Priority 4. Provide evaluation of services offered through DVR.

Strategies contributing to success:

- Revision of DVR policies and procedures will require a review of current work flows and processes. These revisions can ensure that QA/QI processes are included and results reviewed

on a regular basis.

- Provide on-going and continuous QA/QI to drive additional training.
- Update internal control document to provide for continuous QA/QI. Review cases on a more systematic and regular basis, using results to foster an environment of quality and improvement.
- Surveying staff to determine issues that may need to be addressed before they become problems.

Priority 5. Meet or exceed state and federal performance standards.

Strategies contributing to success:

- Working with user groups, Community of Practice groups, and other state agencies to ensure that DVR understands the new data requirements and can implement them correctly and provide training to staff that will lead to accurate data collection.
- Working with the WINTAC to ensure that DVR understands, as much as is possible, RSA requirements for data collection.
- Continue to accumulate and review baseline data to ensure that negotiations for performance measures are realistic and achievable.
- Continue to work with other state programs to share best practices.

Priority 6. Provide effective CRP performance and outcomes.

Strategies contributing to success:

- Continue to monitor and evaluate CRP performance through staff surveys and review of case files.
- CRP application process has been revised with the minimum training, education, and experience requirements established for each service, particularly for rural, underserved areas..
- On-going meetings scheduled with Managers to obtain feedback on performance of CRPs.

Priority 7. Deliver quality AT.

Strategies contributing to success:

- Continued partnership with Assistive Technologies of Alaska (ATLA) to improve service delivery for AT products within the State.

Priority 8. Provide quality service delivery for individuals who are SSA beneficiaries and ensure compliance with federal regulation.

Strategies contributing to success:

- Ensuring staff is aware of presumption of eligibility of beneficiaries.
- Providing a benefits analysis to participants who are beneficiaries to ensure their understanding of how income could impact their benefits (informed choice).

Goal 2 – Staff Development: DVR will recruit, employ, retain, and train the most qualified and highly skilled rehabilitation staff.

Priority 1. Recruit and retain qualified staff.

Strategies contributing to success:

- Developing consistent statewide tools for training needs..
- Providing individual training opportunities for professional staff and annual all staff training
- Providing training budget for funding counselors in graduate level rehabilitation courses.
- Providing opportunities for CRC accredited courses to enable staff to renew their CRC certification.

Priority 2. Support leadership development and succession planning.

Strategies contributing to success:

- The State Department of Administration has developed a two-day course for new VR Managers for leadership excellence..
- Division staff are provided opportunities to act in administrative positions for short period of time, exposing them to higher level duties.

Goal 3 – DVR will continuously evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of organizational systems and identify opportunities to develop innovative solutions for necessary changes.

Priority 1. Review and revise case review process to include electronic data collection and analysis.

Strategies contributing to success:

- Survey tool has been tested and a data compliance review process has been initiated. A full case review is scheduled for early in 2018.
- Staff understand the need for case reviews to ensure quality data collection and to provide data necessary for improvement(s).

Priority 2. Implement all federally mandated changes to RSA-911 report.

Strategies contributing to success:

- Case Management Software is managed by Alliance Enterprises and they have been very responsive to incorporating changes in the data collection.
- Other State programs have been generous in sharing time, resources, and their interpretation of required elements.
- Both RSA and Alliance Enterprises have developed edit programs which enable DVR to product error-free reports.
- Able to plan and execute state-wide training on new data collection requirements.

Priority 3. Evaluate Social Security Reimbursement Process.

Strategies contributing to success:

- Purchased new software that automates the process for submitting claims to SSA for the Ticket

to Work program.

Goal 4. DVR will provide leadership in the workforce system

Priority 1. Maintain a leadership role in expanding vocational opportunities for Alaskans with disabilities.

Strategies contributing to success:

- Working with One-Stop Job Centers to ensure referrals to and from DVR are occurring.
- DVR presence on appropriate boards.

B. Describe the factors that impeded the achievement of the goals and priorities.

Goal 1 – Service Delivery: DVR will provide high quality services to all eligible individuals to assist them in obtaining employment consistent with their career goals.

Priority 1 – Expand Pre-Employment Transition Services to students 16-21 (Pre-ETS)

Factors Impeding progress:

- Building a brand new program took time and resources and staff needed to be trained on what services could be offered and how to reach this age group.
- Having enough CRPs to be able to offer programs to those Pre-employment Transition Students living in remote, rural areas.

Priority 2. Provide all services required under WIOA • Factors impeding progress:

Factors Impeding progress:

- Limited guidance from RSA, last minute changes to data collection requirements.
- Having to train all staff, several times, with limited resources, as guidance documents became available.

Priority 3. Improving DVR services in rural Alaska. DVR remains committed to improving services to rural Alaska.

Factors impeding progress:

- Size of the state.
- Lack of service(s) in rural Alaska.
- Lack of employment opportunities in rural Alaska.

Priority 4. Provide evaluation of services offered through DVR.

Factors Impeding progress:

- Limited staffing with shifting priorities and responsibilities.

- Shifting data collection elements makes comparisons and trending difficult.

Priority 5. Meet or exceed state and federal performance standards.

Factors impeding progress:

- Still capturing baseline data and performance measures have not yet been established.

Priority 6. Provide effective CRP performance and outcomes.

Factors impeding progress:

- Difficult to hire CRPs.
- Many areas of the state are underserved by CRPs, making it difficult to recruit and retain CRPs.
- Inconsistent adherence to reporting requirements by CRPs.
- Feedback loop from Managers to CRP Specialist and back is not consistently utilized.

Priority 7. Deliver quality AT.

Factors impeding progress:

- None

Priority 8. Provide quality service delivery for individuals who are SSA beneficiaries and ensure compliance with federal regulation.

Factors impeding progress:

- None

Goal 2 – Staff Development: DVR will recruit, employ, retain, and train the most qualified and highly skilled rehabilitation staff.

Priority 1. Recruit and retain qualified staff.

Factors impeding progress:

- Educational institutions within Alaska lack Bachelor and Master level programs in Rehabilitation Counseling.
- State's employment and pay policies make it difficult to recruit new staff.
- Periodic hiring freezes impact recruiting.
- Lack of retention of HR staff make the recruiting and hiring process more time consuming and difficult.

Priority 2. Support leadership development and succession planning.

Factors impeding progress:

- Lack of availability of local training.
- Succession planning is difficult, as DVR has to work within the State's hiring practices.
- This goal has been a challenge due to the State limiting travel to mission critical.
- Staff turnover.

Goal 3 – DVR will continuously evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of organizational systems and identify opportunities to develop innovative solutions for necessary changes.

Priority 1. Review and revise case review process to include electronic data collection and analysis.

Factors impeding progress:

- Having the time to develop new case review processes and survey questions.

Priority 2. Implement all federally mandated changes to RSA-911 report.

Factors impeding progress:

- Limited staff time available.
- Not having a stable data set and CMS data collection tool.
- Staff training.

Priority 3. Evaluate Social Security Reimbursement Process.

Factors impeding progress:

- None.

Goal 4. DVR will provide leadership in the workforce system

Priority 1. Maintain a leadership role in expanding vocational opportunities for Alaskans with disabilities.

- Limited staff time to devote to board and committee memberships.

2. An evaluation of the extent to which the Supported Employment program goals described in the Supported Employment Supplement for the most recent program year were achieved. The evaluation must:

A. Identify the strategies that contributed to the achievement of the goals.

- Continued efforts coordinated with the Governor's Council on Disabilities and Special Education.
- Continued to work with the Center for Human Development and the Alaska Mental Health Trust
- Authority to increase provider capacity for employment services and supports.
- Continued to increase use of the Provisional Hire process.

B. Describe the factors that impeded the achievement of the goals and priorities.

Ongoing challenges include the level of funding for I/DD Home and Community Based Services. Funding to Senior and Disability Services (SDS) is being reduced while the cost of plans of care continue to increase. Due to these funding reductions, the waiver waitlist has increased substantially. Through the cooperative agreement, SDS will be delivering training to DVR staff across the state to ensure both service providers and DVR staff understand the best way to develop plans of care and IPEs. DVR and SDS have agreed that all individuals are unique in the services they require to obtain employment and that the provision of services and the responsible entity for funding is not prescriptive nor arbitrary. This will result in thoughtful IPEs that give full consideration to each individual's needs, including extended supports for youth. DVR continues to set aside 50% of Title VI, Part B funds for the provision of SE services to youth with the most significant disabilities.

3. The VR program's performance on the performance accountability indicators under section 116 of WIOA.

DVR has not reported, nor historically collected data, on the six performance accountability indicators under section 116 of WIOA. DVR is unable to predict its future performance on any of the six performance indicators, including the SE program goals, until baseline targets have been established. DVR has data sharing agreements with DOL's Unemployment Insurance and Research and Analysis units in order to establish the data collection necessary for determining baseline indicators and future reporting. As DVR is still accumulating baseline data, all indicators are marked as "To Be Determined" in Appendix C of the Combined State Plan, per instructions. Performance Measure 1: Employment Rate - 2nd quarter after exit. DVR has a data sharing agreement with UI but still have not determined how to obtain wage/employment data for federal employees.

Performance Measure 2: Employment Rate - 4th quarter after exit. DVR has a data sharing agreement with UI but still have not determined how to obtain wage/employment data for federal employees.

Performance Measure 3: Median Earnings - 2nd quarter after exit. DVR has a data sharing agreement with UI but still have not determined how to obtain wage/employment data for federal employees.

Performance Measure 4: Credential Attainment Rate (within 1 year of exit) DVR has started to collect this data July 1, 2016 in order to determine a baseline for this indicator. DVR anticipates it will be able to obtain level of education attained at closure and level of education attained at application. DVR is planning to use SARA, our texting communication software to collect this data up to one year after exit.

Performance Measure 5: Measureable Skills Gains. DVR is working with the WINTAC and other state programs to develop a definition of Measurable Skills Gain that can be explained to staff in order to effectively report data on this indicator.

Performance measure 6: Effectiveness in Serving Employers. DVR is working with Business Development Team to develop and track contacts and services/training provided to employers.

4. How the funds reserved for innovation and expansion (I&E) activities were utilized.

DVR sets aside a portion of funds allotted under Section 110 of the Act for development and implementation of innovative approaches to improve the provision of VR services, particularly for

individuals with the most significant disabilities. For FFY2017 and through FFY2020, DVR plans on using these funds in support of the SILC and the SVRC. The SVRC is a full and active partner in the development of agency policies, regulations and procedures. The SVRC collaborates with DVR to hold public meetings in different areas around the state each year. These meetings are another way for DVR to identify needs and to gather trend information for strategic planning. DVR also supports the SILC. The DVR Director is a member of the SVRC and the Community Rehabilitation Provider Specialist for DVR is a member of the SILC and participates in the development of the State Plan for Independent Living (SPIL).

Innovation and Expansion Activities for PY2017

- Support of the SRC: \$ 80,450
- Support of the SILC: \$ 200,000

q. Quality, Scope, and Extent of Supported Employment Services.

Include the following:

1. The quality, scope, and extent of supported employment services to be provided to individuals with the most significant disabilities, including youth with the most significant disabilities.

Goals and Priorities for the FFY2017–FFY2020 supported employment (SE) program:

- 1) DVR will provide SE services to 200 eligible individuals.
- 2) DVR will set aside 50 percent of the SE award to provide services to youth with the most significant disabilities.
- 3) DVR will assist 50 SE eligible individuals to obtain competitive employment.
- 4) DVR will be able to provide all the identified required VR services to all SE eligible individuals.
- 5) Explore opportunities for CRPs and other entities to become employment networks to provide long-term supports.
- 6) Work with the community mental health system to increase and establish work-related programs within that system.
- 7) Emphasize community-based, integrated employment settings with the Governor's Council on Disability and Special Education, the Alaska Mental Health Board, community behavioral health programs, and the Alaska Mental Health Trust to increase vocational programs within the mental health service delivery system.

FFY2017 SE Program Outcomes:

- 1) DVR provided VR services under an IPE to 193 SE eligible individuals, of which 91 were youth.
- 2) DVR successfully assisted 86 SE eligible individuals in obtaining competitive employment, of which 27 were youth.

- 3) DVR was not on an order of selection and had adequate funding and staff to provide SE services to all eligible individuals.

Strategies contributing to the achievement of the goals:

- 1) Ensure adequate SE funding is available to DVR counselors.
- 2) DVR has continued to support and work with the DETS in the endeavor of AJCs to become Employment Networks.
- 3) DVR has continued to support Project SEARCH.
- 4) DVR has continued to work with the community mental health system to increase and/or to reinstate work related programs within that system of providers.
- 5) DVR is working closely with the Division of Behavioral Health to implement an Individual Placement and Support model as well as the potential for long-term funding for DBH beneficiaries.
- 6) Alaska passed Employment First legislation.

2. The timing of transition to extended services.

Under reauthorization, the timeframe to provide extended services for SE increased from 18 to 24 months for adults, and up to 48 months for youth with the most significant disabilities. DVR and SDS developed a cooperative agreement in which it was determined that extended services would be provided until the individual had transitioned to stable employment, but typically not to exceed 24 months, unless the individual was a youth with a most significant disability.

Certifications

Name of designated State agency or designated State unit, as appropriate Alaska Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Name of designated State agency Alaska Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Full Name of Authorized Representative: **John Cannon**

Title of Authorized Representative: Director, Alaska Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

States must provide written and signed certifications that:

1. The designated State agency or designated State unit (as appropriate) listed above is authorized to submit the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan under title 1 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Rehabilitation Act), as amended by WIOA*, and its supplement under title VI of the Rehabilitation Act.** **Yes**

2. As a condition for the receipt of Federal funds under title I of the Rehabilitation Act for the provision of VR services, the designated State agency listed above agrees to operate and administer the State VR Services

Program in accordance with the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan , the Rehabilitation Act, and all applicable regulations , policies, and procedures established by the Secretary of Education. Funds made available under section 111 of the Rehabilitation Act are used solely for the provision of VR services and the administration of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan; Yes

3. As a condition for the receipt of Federal funds under title VI of the Rehabilitation Act for supported employment services, the designated State agency agrees to operate and administer the State Supported Employment Services Program in accordance with the supplement to the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan* , the Rehabilitation Act, and all applicable regulations , policies, and procedures established by the Secretary of Education. Funds made available under title VI are used solely for the provision of supported employment services and the administration of the supplement to the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan;** Yes

4. The designated State agency and/or the designated State unit has the authority under State law to perform the functions of the State regarding the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement; Yes

5. The State legally may carry out each provision of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement. Yes

6. All provisions of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement are consistent with State law. Yes

7. The Authorized Representative listed above has the authority under State law to receive, hold, and disburse Federal funds made available under the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement; Yes

8. The Authorized Representative listed above has the authority to submit the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and the supplement for Supported Employment services; Yes

9. The agency that submits the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement has adopted or otherwise formally approved the plan and its supplement. Yes

Footnotes

Certification 1 Footnotes

* Public Law 113-128.

** Unless otherwise stated, "Rehabilitation Act" means the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended by WIOA, signed into law on July 22, 2014.

Certification 2 Footnotes

* All references in this plan to "designated State agency" or to "the State agency" relate to the agency identified in this paragraph.

** No funds under title 1 of the Rehabilitation Act may be awarded without an approved VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan in accordance with section 101(a) of the Rehabilitation Act.

*** Applicable regulations, in part, include the Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) in 34 CFR parts 76,77,79,81, and 82; 2 CFR part 200 as adopted by 2 CFR part 3485; and the State VR Services Program regulations.

Certification 3 Footnotes

* No funds under title VI of the Rehabilitation Act may be awarded without an approved supplement to the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan in accordance with section 606(a) of the Rehabilitation Act.

** Applicable regulations, in part, include the citations in *** under Certification 2 footnotes

Additional Comments on the Certifications from the State

Certification Regarding Lobbying — Vocational Rehabilitation

Certification for Contracts, Grants, Loans, and Cooperative Agreements The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

- 1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.
- 2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions.
- 3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all sub-awards at all tiers (including subcontracts, sub-grants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all sub-recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Statement for Loan Guarantees and Loan Insurance

The undersigned states, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

If any funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions. Submission of this statement is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required statement shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Applicant's Organization Alaska Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Full Name of Authorized Representative: John Cannon

Title of Authorized Representative: Director, Alaska Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

SF LLL Form – Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (only if applicable)

(<http://www2.ed.gov/fund/grant/apply/appforms/appforms.html>). If applicable, please print, sign, and email to MAT_OCTAE@ed.gov

Certification Regarding Lobbying — Supported Employment

Certification for Contracts, Grants, Loans, and Cooperative Agreements The undersigned certifies, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

- 1) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of an agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.
- 2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions.
- 3) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all sub-awards at all tiers (including subcontracts, sub-grants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all sub-recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Statement for Loan Guarantees and Loan Insurance

The undersigned states, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

If any funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this commitment providing for the United States to insure or guarantee a loan, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions. Submission of this statement is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required statement shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Applicant's Organization Alaska Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

Full Name of Authorized Representative: John Cannon

Title of Authorized Representative: **Director, Alaska Division of Vocational Rehabilitation**

SF LLL Form – Disclosure of Lobbying Activities (only if applicable)

(<http://www2.ed.gov/fund/grant/apply/appforms/appforms.html>).

Assurances

The designated State agency or designated State unit, as appropriate and identified in the State certifications included with this VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement, through signature of the authorized individual, assures the Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA), that it will comply with all of the requirements of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement, as set forth in sections 101(a) and 606 of the Rehabilitation Act. The individual authorized to submit the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement makes the following assurances:

The State Plan must provide assurances that:

1. Public Comment on Policies and Procedures:

The designated State agency assures it will comply with all statutory and regulatory requirements for public participation in the VR Services Portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan, as required by section 101(a)(16)(A) of the Rehabilitation Act.

2. Submission of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and Its Supplement:

The designated State unit assures it will comply with all requirements pertaining to the submission and revisions of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan and its supplement for the State Supported Employment Services program, as required by sections 101(a)(1), (22), (23), and 606(a) of the Rehabilitation Act; section 102 of WIOA in the case of the submission of a unified plan; section 103 of WIOA in the case of a submission of a Combined State Plan; 34 CFR 76.140.

3. Administration of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan:

The designated State agency or designated State unit, as appropriate, assures it will comply with the

requirements related to:

- a) **the establishment of the designated State agency and designated State unit, as required by section 101(a)(2) of the Rehabilitation Act.**
- b) **the establishment of either a State independent commission or State Rehabilitation Council, as required by section 101(a)(21) of the Rehabilitation Act.**

The designated State agency or designated State unit, as applicable (B) has established a State Rehabilitation Council

- c) **consultations regarding the administration of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan, in accordance with section 101(a)(16)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act.**
- d) **the financial participation by the State, or if the State so elects, by the State and local agencies, to provide the amount of the non-Federal share of the cost of carrying out the VR program in accordance with section 101(a)(3).**
- e) **the local administration of the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan, in accordance with section 101(a)(2)(A) of the Rehabilitation Act.**

The designated State agency allows for the local administration of VR funds **Yes**

the shared funding and administration of joint programs, in accordance with section 101(a)(2)(A)(ii) of the Rehabilitation Act.

The designated State agency allows for the shared funding and administration of joint programs: **Yes**

- g) **statewideness and waivers of statewideness requirements, as set forth in section 101(a)(4) of the Rehabilitation Act.**

Is the designated State agency requesting or maintaining a waiver of statewideness for one or more services provided under the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan? See Section 2 of this VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan. **No**

- h) **the descriptions for cooperation, collaboration, and coordination, as required by sections 101(a)(11) and (24)(B); and 606(b) of the Rehabilitation Act.**
- i) **all required methods of administration, as required by section 101(a)(6) of the Rehabilitation Act .**
- j) **the requirements for the comprehensive system of personnel development, as set forth in section 101(a)(7) of the Rehabilitation Act.**
- k) **the compilation and submission to the Commissioner of statewide assessments, estimates, State goals and priorities, strategies, and progress reports, as appropriate, and as required by sections 101(a)(15), 105(c)(2), and 606(b)(8) of the Rehabilitation Act.**
- l) **the reservation and use of a portion of the funds allotted to the State under section 110 of the**

Rehabilitation Act for the development and implementation of innovative approaches to expand and improve the provision of VR services to individuals with disabilities, particularly individuals with the most significant disabilities.

- m) the submission of reports as required by section 101(a)(10) of the Rehabilitation Act.

4. Administration of the Provision of VR Services:

The designated State agency, or designated State unit, as appropriate, assures that it will:

- a) **comply with all requirements regarding information and referral services in accordance with sections 101(a)(5)(D) and (20) of the Rehabilitation Act.**
- b) **impose no duration of residence requirement as part of determining an individual's eligibility for VR services or that excludes from services under the plan any individual who is present in the State in accordance with section 101(a)(12) of the Rehabilitation Act .**
- c) **provide the full range of services listed in section 103(a) of the Rehabilitation Act as appropriate, to all eligible individuals with disabilities in the State who apply for services in accordance with section 101(a)(5) of the Rehabilitation Act?**

Agency will provide the full range of services described above **Yes**

- d) **determine whether comparable services and benefits are available to the individual in accordance with section 101(a)(8) of the Rehabilitation Act.**
- e) **comply with the requirements for the development of an individualized plan for employment in accordance with section 102(b) of the Rehabilitation Act.**
- f) **comply with requirements regarding the provisions of informed choice for all applicants and eligible individuals in accordance with section 102(d) of the Rehabilitation Act.**
- g) **provide vocational rehabilitation services to American Indians who are individuals with disabilities residing in the State, in accordance with section 101(a)(13) of the Rehabilitation Act.**
- h) **comply with the requirements for the conduct of semiannual or annual reviews, as appropriate, for individuals employed either in an extended employment setting in a community rehabilitation program or any other employment under section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as required by section 101(a)(14) of the Rehabilitation Act.**
- i) **meet the requirements in sections 101(a)(17) and 103(b)(2) of the Rehabilitation Act if the State elects to construct, under special circumstances, facilities for community rehabilitation programs**
- j) **with respect to students with disabilities, the State,**
 - i. **has developed and will implement,**
 - A. **strategies to address the needs identified in the assessments; and**

B. **strategies to achieve the goals and priorities identified by the State, to improve and expand vocational rehabilitation services for students with disabilities on a statewide basis; and**

- ii. **has developed and will implement strategies to provide pre-employment transition services (sections 101(a)(15) and 101(a)(25)).**

5. Program Administration for the Supported Employment Title VI Supplement:

- a) The designated State unit assures that it will include in the VR services portion of the Unified or Combined State Plan all information required by section 606 of the Rehabilitation Act.
- b) The designated State agency assures that it will submit reports in such form and in accordance with such procedures as the Commissioner may require and collects the information required by section 101(a)(10) of the Rehabilitation Act separately for individuals receiving supported employment services under title I and individuals receiving supported employment services under title VI of the Rehabilitation Act.
- c) The designated state unit will coordinate activities with any other State agency that is functioning as an employment network under the Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency program under Section 1148 of the Social Security Act.

6. Financial Administration of the Supported Employment Program:

- a) The designated State agency assures that it will expend no more than 2.5 percent of the State's allotment under title VI for administrative costs of carrying out this program; and, the designated State agency or agencies will provide, directly or indirectly through public or private entities, non-Federal contributions in an amount that is not less than 10 percent of the costs of carrying out supported employment services provided to youth with the most significant disabilities with the funds reserved for such purpose under section 603(d) of the Rehabilitation Act, in accordance with section 606(b)(7)(G) and (H) of the Rehabilitation Act.
- b) The designated State agency assures that it will use funds made available under title VI of the Rehabilitation Act only to provide supported employment services to individuals with the most significant disabilities, including extended services to youth with the most significant disabilities, who are eligible to receive such services; and, that such funds are used only to supplement and not supplant the funds provided under Title I of the Rehabilitation Act, when providing supported employment services specified in the individualized plan for employment, in accordance with section 606(b)(7)(A) and (D), of the Rehabilitation Act.

7. Provision of Supported Employment Services:

- a) The designated State agency assures that it will provide supported employment services as defined in section 7(39) of the Rehabilitation Act.
- b) The designated State agency assures that:
 - i. the comprehensive assessment of individuals with significant disabilities conducted under section 102(b)(1) of the Rehabilitation Act and funded under title I of the

Rehabilitation Act includes consideration of supported employment as an appropriate employment outcome, in accordance with the requirements of section 606(b)(7)(B) of the Rehabilitation Act

- ii. an individualized plan for employment that meets the requirements of section 102(b) of the Rehabilitation Act , which is developed and updated with title I funds, in accordance with sections 102(b)(3)(F) and 606(b)(6)(C) and (E) of the Rehabilitation Act.

VII. Program-Specific Requirements For Combined State Plan Partner Programs

States choosing to submit a Combined State Plan must provide information concerning the six core programs—the Adult Program, Dislocated Worker Program, Youth Program, Wagner-Peyser Act Program, Adult Education and Family Literacy Act Program, and the Vocational Rehabilitation Program— and also submit relevant information for any of the eleven partner programs it includes in its Combined State Plan. When a State includes a Combined State Plan partner program in its Combined State Plan, it need not submit a separate plan or application for that particular program.* If included, Combined State Plan partner programs are subject to the “common planning elements” in Sections II and III of that document, where specified, as well as the program-specific requirements for that program (available on www.regulations.gov for public comment). The requirements that a State must address for any of the partner programs it includes in its Combined State Plan are provided in this separate supplemental document. The Departments are not seeking comments on these program-specific requirements, which exist under separate OMB control numbers and do not represent requirements under WIOA. For further details on this overall collection, access the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <http://www.regulations.gov> by selecting Docket ID number ETA-2015-0006.

* States that elect to include employment and training activities carried out under the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act (42 U.S.C. 9901 et seq.) under a Combined State Plan would submit all other required elements of a complete CSBG State Plan directly to the Federal agency that administers the program. Similarly, States that elect to include employment and training activities carried by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and programs authorized under section 6(d)(4) and 6(o) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 that are included would submit all other required elements of a complete State Plan for those programs directly to the Federal agency that administers the program.

Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) Alaska State Plan

a. Economic Projections and Impact. States must:

1. Discuss long-term projections for jobs in industries and occupations in the State that may provide employment opportunities for older workers. (20 CFR 641.302(d)). Alternately, States may

discuss this in the economic analysis section of strategic plan, if submitting a Combined State Plan.

See the economic analysis section for the full strategic plan discussion on long-term projections for jobs in industries and occupations that may provide employment opportunities. In Alaska, the Older American Act, Title V, Senior Community Services Employment Program (SCSEP) is also known as the Mature Alaskans Seeking Skills Training (MAST) program. The program's statutory goals are to foster individual economic self-sufficiency, provide community service opportunities, offer vocational training, and to increase participation in unsubsidized employment for people age 55 years and older with two or more barriers to employment. Alaska continues to need older workers to help maintain a reliable, dedicated workforce and provide a significant cost savings for both the short and long term, as workers are in demand throughout Alaska's economy, across all industries and in all occupations. ~~Alaska is a great place to work and live, with unlimited potential.~~

SCSEP has a strong working relationship between Older Americans Act programs and the Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act programs regarding the long-term projections for employment opportunities for older workers, as Alaska's senior population continues to grow along with the needs of employers for older workers in health care and social services. Both the Alaska Workforce Investment Board (AWIB) and the Alaska Commission on Aging (ACoA) have developed strategies to keep pace with workforce needs through planning, advocacy, public awareness efforts, and collaboration with other organizations focused on the well-being of older Alaskans.

The State recognizes the need for reliable older workers in the workforce and continues to collaborate with key employers and other organizations including the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, Senior and Disabilities Services, Governor's Council on Disabilities and Special Education, Alaska Mental Health Trust, and the University of Alaska to help SCSEP. These key organizations utilize Alaska Job Centers (AJCs) for meeting areas, training needs, employment searches, individual employment plan development, and general communication at partner meetings. Positive collaboration continues with core and required state agencies to deliver training and employment services to seniors.

2. Describe how the long-term job projections discussed in the economic analysis section of strategic plan relate to the types of unsubsidized jobs for which SCSEP participants will be trained and the types of skills training to be provided. (20 CFR 641.302(d))

The State of Alaska is focused on developing the State's resources and maximizing its human capital. This is accomplished with ongoing collaborative engagement of AWIB, ACoA, industries, State universities, vocational educational centers, organized labor, economic development representatives, educators, tribal entities, community and faith based organizations, as well as regional and local officials. Currently, about 76 percent of the SCSEP participants are accepting employment in office and administrative services, 11 percent in community and social services, 11 percent in food preparation and service, and the remaining 2 percent are in miscellaneous sectors. Alaska employers continue to hire older workers with a firm foundation of both basic employability skills and specific technical knowledge for occupations at all levels of education and training. The program emphasis is training that result in the attainment of postsecondary credentials or industry-recognized certifications that strengthen individual employment-based training. Alaska is aware of the need to improve the training and preparation that individuals receive for jobs that are in demand. Strategies include identifying competencies that workers must have to do their jobs effectively, helping participants build specific skills, and assessing their work to ensure that they have the capacity to

perform duties or tasks competently. A critical key to working with other agencies is collaboration with stakeholders to leverage their collective public and private sector assets and resources in order to devise strategies that focus on infrastructure, investment, and talent development.

3. Discuss current and projected employment opportunities in the State (such as by providing information available under §15 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (29 U.S.C. 491-2) by occupation), and the types of skills possessed by eligible individuals. (20 CFR 641.325(c)).

On average, over 50 percent of all openings are in health care, community and social services, personal care and service, sales, production occupations/industries, food preparation and serving, education, training, and transportation and material moving occupations. Other older workers' employment opportunities include management, professional, and information occupations in the state. Each week, a distribution list of available jobs is sent to all Older Worker Specialists and participants. From this job available list, case managers can encourage job ready participants to apply for specific jobs. In addition, once participants have posted their skills based resume in ALEXsys, they can receive a system-generated notification of new job postings that require skills similar to those reflected in their resume. The types of skills that need to be developed and possessed by work ready SCSEP individuals are verbal communication skills, strong work ethic, teamwork skills, analytical skills, computer skills, and initiative.

b. Service Delivery and Coordination. States must:

1. Provide a description of actions to coordinate SCSEP with other programs

A. Actions to coordinate activities of SCSEP grantees with WIOA Title I programs, including plans for using the WIOA one-stop delivery system and its partners to serve individuals aged 55 and older. (20 CFR 641.302(g), 641.325(e))

Alaska SCSEP is an active partner within the One-Stop delivery system for the past 14 years and actively works on steps to improve coordination between SCSEP and WIOA at bi-monthly meetings with statewide core program managers. Quarterly, SCSEP meets with core WIOA partners' programs directors to ensure progress of WIOA implementation and discuss steps to improve coordination between each other's services. SCSEP works closely with its integrated partners to ensure that participants understand that there are many services available from the job centers. SCSEP has developed an integrated system of case management plans that are braided to address the requirement of grant funds and needs of participants and employers. All partners accept each other's paperwork and case notes to assist the participant. The case managers work with participants and employment service partners to develop individual training plans. SCSEP with WIOA and other job training programs provide labor market information, job listings, information on partner programs, and individualized services such as comprehensive and specialized assessments, development of individual employment plans, career counseling, career planning, or workforce preparation activities. Some SCSEP participants are assigned to One-Stop Career Centers to help ensure that older workers are aware of SCSEP training and local employment opportunities in their community, as many seniors need assistance using the free labor exchange ALEXsys to find employment.

B. Actions to coordinate activities of SCSEP grantees with the activities to be carried out in the State under the other titles of the OAA. (20 CFR 641.302(h))

Planned actions to coordinate activities include following labor directives and guidance in developing the

workforce needs. SCSEP is aligned with the state's commitment to economic development and its workforce development programs rely on the broad strategic policy decisions of the AWIB and ACoA to clarify the relationship between programs and particular economic development efforts.

SCSEP's service delivery plan and coordination includes active working relationships with other OAA partner agencies in providing services to those seniors most in need or by giving them a referral to Titles III (Supportive Services, Nutrition, Disease Prevention/Health Promotion and Caregiver Programs), VI (Native American Programs and Elder Services), and VII (Elder Rights Programs). While multiple state agencies provide services to Alaska seniors, the Department of Health & Social Services (DHSS) is the State of Alaska's designated state unit on aging. The State is a single planning and service unit and there are no Area Agencies on Aging within the State of Alaska.

The program works directly with the ACoA to plan and coordinate services with all other OAA programs and staff to better support not only employment, but also health, wellness, and independence for seniors. For example, each quarter at ACoA meetings, the state's SCSEP coordinator meets with other State directors and coordinators to ensure that SCSEP activities statewide are leveraging partnerships with Aging and Disability Resource Centers, Senior Home and Community Based programs, Nutrition, Transportation, Support Services, Adult Day Service, National Family Caregiver Support programs, the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorder Education and Support programs, Senior Residential Services, Real Choice Systems Change services, Medicare Information services, Legal Assistance, Alaska Legal Services, Consumer Choice, Medicaid Waiver programs, Nursing Facility Transition programs, Health and Disease Prevention programs, Adult Protective Services, etc. Referrals are made to all appropriate services to assist the participants as needed. These quarterly meetings are held statewide in different locations and via audioconference to ensure ongoing collaboration with key organizations.

C. Actions to coordinate SCSEP with other private and public entities and programs that provide services to older Americans, such as community and faith-based organizations, transportation programs, and programs for those with special needs or disabilities. (20 CFR 641.302(i))

SCSEP coordinates with 75 host sites and leverages resources to ensure successful outcomes for SCSEP participants that foster individual economic self-sufficiency and promote useful opportunities in community service activities. The State provides a wide range of programs and services to seniors, spanning multiple divisions and other private and public entities. Funds from OAA are leveraged with WIOA, other federal programs, and resources from Alaska's State Employment and Training Program.

SCSEP works closely with DVR to ensure those with special needs or disabilities are enrolled into community service training to work. Once a participant is deemed work ready, DVR's has an approved provisional hire process and SCSEP works directly with recruitment staff to obtain approval to proceed to hire in nine steps. The provisional hire may be used for any State permanent or non-permanent positions.

The teamwork provided to participants at our training sites as seniors are taken under host site wings and thoughtfully mentored become a life-changing experience. SCSEP is also an enormous value for seniors experiencing isolation and loneliness. The program works statewide with food banks, Alaska Disability and Resource Centers, housing and transportation agencies, public assistance, and many non-profits to reach those most in need and to provide wrap-around services.

D. Actions to coordinate SCSEP with other labor market and job training initiatives. (20 CFR 641.302(j))

SCSEP continues to coordinate with other labor programs, initiatives, and entities in an ongoing effort to train Alaska's workforce and to maximize its human capital. These ongoing partnerships have yielded important new participant services and resources for older adults with gaps in work history and limited educational experience who wish to enter or re-enter the workforce. Actions to coordinate initiatives begin with planning and delivery of services at the Veterans Job Fair, Disability Job Fair, or working directly with the BEST team for provisional hires. The program requires that all participants attend job fairs in their communities so that they are aware of local employment opportunities or job training initiatives.

E. Actions the State will take to ensure that SCSEP is an active partner in the one-stop delivery system and the steps the State will take to encourage and improve coordination with the one-stop delivery system. (20 CFR 641.335)

SCSEP is managed by DOLWD's Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS), which administers Wagner-Peyser funded employment services and delivers WIOA programs in the State's 15 AJCs. SCSEP has been fully integrated into the AJCs for more than 14 years and the close relationship between WIOA, Wagner-Peyser, and its core and required partners. This partnership ensures access to other employment services both to individuals and communities throughout the state. This inclusion within AJC is a beneficial one as referral happen between all programs as older workers often needs assistance with resume and interview workshops, mock interview, and other community resources for successful job placement.

F. Efforts the State will make to work with local economic development offices in rural locations.

Alaska's SCSEP continues to reach out to and engage employers to develop and promote opportunities to participants by leveraging the AJC business connection services and working directly with employers. Local organizations are very important and provide many employment opportunities in health care, tourism and natural resource development opportunities for seniors.

One of the Governor's strategies to get Alaskans back to work is the Alaska Employment Preference that continues the requirement that 90 percent of jobs on state-funded construction projects will be held by Alaska residents. The determination became effective July 1, 2017 and will remain in effect through June 30, 2019. The Alaska resident employment preference applies on a project-by-project, craft-by-craft basis, and must be met each work week by contractors and subcontractors. This strategy leads to more jobs for Alaskans as Alaska remains an area of high unemployment and is in its fourth year of a recession.

2. Describe the long-term strategy for engaging employers to develop and promote opportunities for the placement of SCSEP participants in unsubsidized employment. (20 CFR 641.302(e)) (Alternately, the State may discuss this in the State strategies section of strategic plan if submitting a Combined Plan.)

Alaska's strategies remain focused on service delivery that is integrated into the state's workforce investment system and the senior service system. Skilled AJC and project operator staff provides quality services to older workers; while employers have reported high satisfaction levels with SCSEP participants who have entered unsubsidized employment with them. Employers have reported that they have great work habits, problem solving skills, the ability to work with others, and adaptability to change with business needs. Alaska's long-term strategy is to continue to reach out to workforce development partners, the business community, and senior service partners to ensure successful outcomes for older workers and Alaskan

businesses alike. Without SCSEP services many of our eligible seniors would not have achieved employment.

3. Describe the long-term strategy for serving minorities under SCSEP. (20 CFR 641.302 (c))

The State of Alaska workforce – like its population is diverse culturally and racially. Our population growth has brought a shift in our demographics resulting in growth in minority populations. This knowledge of the State’s workforce gives us an awareness of how and where to continue to change or to increase participation of minority individuals. A barrier to keeping seniors from program services is their modest incomes that place them just above the SCSEP income eligibility limit as this program is not able to enroll them for assistance regardless of their need. Alaska strives to provide services to the greatest possible number of participants, regardless of the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, political affiliation, belief, marital status, changes in marital status, pregnancy, or parenthood under a state-administered program.

The long-term strategy for serving minorities is working with partners to ensure that everyone is given service. All partners are working together and the program is using a referral process with the partners of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, State Training Employment Program, and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. These local partners usually work with the participant first to see if they can place them in open employment positions based on their job skills. Partners have agreed to share their case notes and employment plans. SCSEP continues to operate the program through AJCs, subrecipients, and the program coordinator to extend their services to cover the entire State. The Alaska race population estimates of 2016 and enrollment last year:

| Alaska Race | 2016 Population | Percent of Enrollment |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| White (non-Hispanic) | 66.70% | 58% |
| Black/African American | 3.30% | 11% |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 14.80% | 23% |
| Asian | 5.40% | 2% |
| Pacific Islander* | 1% | 1% |
| Two or More Races | 8.80% | 5% |

4. Provide a list of community services needed and the exact places where these services are most needed. Specifically, the plan must address the needs and location(s) of those individuals most in need of community services and the groups working to meet their needs. (20 CFR 641.330)

The types of seniors who are most in need of the SCSEP are widowed and divorced persons, minorities, high-school dropouts, veterans, persons not eligible for Social Security benefits, persons with a limited work history, and seniors on fixed low incomes. SCSEP operates where there is the greatest need relative to participants, host agencies, and employers. SCSEP-funded services remain available statewide via the AJCs and sub-recipients.

The areas with the greatest need for SCSEP-funded services are Anchorage, Fairbanks, Matanuska-Susitna, Kenai Peninsula, and Juneau because many seniors relocate to these regions to be near medical care.

These areas have the greatest need of SCSEP services because of the social isolation of older individuals living in these areas and the limited employment opportunities that are available due to the current recession. In addition, older individuals may not have access to the public transportation. Private transportation issues are compounded by fuel costs, vehicle maintenance costs, and the time and/or distance involved in traveling between a participant's home and the training site. SCSEP projects must consider these additional factors when a participant is assigned to a host agency. Regional economic challenges facing older Alaskans include income insecurity, the need for more reliable access to health care and long-term care supports, an anticipated physician shortage, absence of geriatric education among providers, a shortage of sufficient senior services and health care services workforce to meet future needs, the need for emergency preparedness for a wide range of potential disasters, and soaring energy and utility costs.

5. Describe the long-term strategy to improve SCSEP services, including planned long-term changes to the design of the program within the State, and planned changes in the use of SCSEP grantees and program operators to better achieve the goals of the program. This may include recommendations to the Department as appropriate. (20 CFR 641.302(k))

The long-term strategies to improve program goals and services gives the program an opportunity to work directly with its partners in education, industry, workforce development, economic development, and the public. SCSEP strategies include identifying competencies that workers must have to do their jobs effectively, helping workers build specific skills, and assessing their work to ensure that they have the capacity to perform duties or tasks competently. Many of the participants' former work skills are transferable; however, most participants need computer training to be able to apply for work and transition into today's workforce. The long-term strategy to improve SCSEP services is to link course work and training to ensure that participants understand what is expected in the workplace and the types of work demands that are required of the body. SCSEP attests that it and its partners have been involved in the updated WIOA joint planning and policy development process.

The WIOA Combined Plan for Alaska long-term strategy to improve SCSEP services emphasizes sector partnerships, career pathways, cross-program data and measurement, and job-driven investments with workforce partners. Alaska's plan stresses the importance of education, training, credentials, and skill attainment. The plan addresses economic self-sufficiency of workers by aligning workforce development with education and economic development.

Another long-term strategy to improve SCSEP services is to include discussion with participants on financial and work incentives, to provide information on Social Security 1619b Medicaid While Working, and to explore specialized work incentives through programs including Ticket to Work, Impairment-Related Work Expenses, Blind Work Expenses, and Plan to Achieve Self-Support, and to provide referrals to those in need of these services.

6. Describe a strategy for continuous improvement in the level of performance for SCSEP participants' entry into unsubsidized employment, and to achieve, at a minimum, the levels specified in OAA Section 513(a)(2)(E)(ii). (20 CFR 641.302(f))

The State's strategy for continuous improvement includes collaboration and integration into the state's

larger workforce development system and by using the SCSEP Performance and Results QPR System (SPARQ) and other program data to drive decisions on services offered and industries targeted. Incorporating these elements into program planning and operations prepares SCSEP participants for self-sustaining employment and economic stability after program exit.

c. Location and Population Served, including Equitable Distribution. States must:

1. Describe the localities and populations for which projects of the type authorized by title V are most needed. (20 CFR 641.325 (d))

Below are the locations and most in need as the entire State is in a recession. The major cities have lost the majority of employment opportunities. Alaska uses six state-defined economic regions, which it uses to collect and analyze labor market information and to inform planning. These economic regions are Anchorage/Mat-Su, Gulf Coast, Interior, Northern, Southeast, and Southwest. The regions' most in need of SCSEP services are:

| Localities | Authorized to Served | Population Served | Most in Need |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Anchorage | 61 | 85 | 139% |
| Bethel | 7 | 1 | 14% |
| Fairbanks North Star | 17 | 55 | 324% |
| Haines | 1 | 1 | 100% |
| Hoonah-Angoon | 2 | 6 | 300% |
| Juneau | 5 | 12 | 240% |
| Kenai | 23 | 36 | 157% |
| Matanuska-Susitna | 27 | 28 | 104% |
| Petersburg | 2 | 1 | 50% |
| Prince of Wales-Hyder | 3 | 3 | 100% |
| Sitka | 2 | 1 | 50% |
| Yukon-Koyukuk | 4 | 5 | 125% |
| Totals | 190 | 234 | |

2. List the cities and counties where the SCSEP project will take place. Include the number of SCSEP authorized positions and indicate if and where the positions changed from the prior year.

The State of Alaska uses the federal equitable distribution as the basis for authorized positions.

| Census Area | PY17 Federal Slots | PY16 Federal Slots | Positions changed from the prior year |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Aleutians | 2 | 3 | (1) |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Anchorage Municipality | 55 | 61 | (6) |
| Bethel | 6 | 7 | (1) |
| Bristol Bay Borough | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Denali Borough | 0 | 1 | (1) |
| Dillingham | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Fairbanks North Star Borough | 16 | 17 | (1) |
| Haines Borough | 0 | 1 | (1) |
| Hoonah-Angoon | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Juneau City and Borough | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Kenai Peninsula Borough | 21 | 23 | (2) |
| Ketchikan Gateway Borough | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Kodiak Island Borough | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Kusilvak | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Lake and Peninsula Borough | 0 | 1 | (1) |
| Matanuska-Susitna Borough | 25 | 27 | (2) |
| Nome | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| North Slope Borough | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Northwest Arctic Borough | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Petersburg Borough | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Prince of Wales-Hyder | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Sitka City and Borough | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Skagway Borough | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Southeast Fairbanks | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Valdez-Cordova | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Wrangell Borough | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Yakutat Borough | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yukon-Koyukuk | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| | 176 | 190 | -14 |

No enrollee is displaced in his/her position due to efforts to resolve equitable distribution problems as the State has the flexibility to assist participants no matter where they live. No enrollee will be terminated simply because of the equitable distribution requirement. The reductions in slots is due to lower federal funds available for this program.

3. Describe any current slot imbalances and proposed steps to correct inequities to achieve equitable distribution.

The state continues to reach out to all regions. All regions are open for enrollment. The state coordinator

oversees these regions, working directly with AJC and its partners as Alaska has the fastest growing senior population rate in the U.S. and is expected to grow very rapidly in the next 12 years because of the size of the baby boomer population, as well as historical trends in migration and longevity. SCSEP long-term strategy remains the same: to continue to help all those who qualify for services.

SCSEP enrollment is affected by seasonal employment and the fact that many Alaskan seniors are work ready or over income. Alaska is blessed to have seasonal work and our seniors are used to this type of work.

4. Explain the State's long-term strategy for achieving an equitable distribution of SCSEP positions within the State that:

A. Moves positions from over-served to underserved locations within the State in compliance with 20 CFR 641.365.

SCSEP services are available in all regions, and the program is fully integrated into all AJCs with the assistance of subrecipients. The program continues to advertise at its AJC team meetings, informing partners and the public that the SCSEP program exists statewide and what this program can do for older Alaskans and employers. This proactive approach empowers the target population to connect with AJCs or subrecipients to help this program achieve the equitable distribution requirements statewide.

B. Equitably serves both rural and urban areas.

Alaska's SCSEP continues to be available to all eligible participants statewide. The state's long term strategies are: 1) to award sub-recipients who are capable project operators in the most populated areas of the state when such a project operator is available; 2) to operate the program in the most populated areas with DOLWD staff in AJCs where a capable project operator is not available; and 3) to continue to make program services available to both urban and rural areas of the state through the 15 AJCs, subrecipients, partners, and host sites. Alaska's SCSEP intends to continue to ensure a wait list does not exist and those who are eligible for services receive the assistance they need to enter the program.

C. Serves individuals afforded priority for service under 20 CFR 641.520. (20 CFR 641.302(a), 641.365, 641.520)

Alaska's selection of participants is based on the Priority of Service and income eligibility requirements. The state understands that pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Labor Secretary, an eligible individual shall have priority for the community service employment and other authorized activities provided under the OAA Amendments of 2006, Title V - SCSEP if the individual is 65 years of age or older or:

- (A) has a disability;
- (B) has limited English proficiency or low literacy skills;
- (C) resides in a rural area;
- (D) is a veteran;
- (E) has low employment prospects;

(F) has failed to find employment after using services provided under title I of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act; or

(G) is homeless or at risk for homelessness.

5. Provide the ratio of eligible individuals in each service area to the total eligible population in the State. (20 CFR 641.325(a))

The largest population areas are Anchorage, Fairbanks, Matanuska–Susitna, Kenai Peninsula, and Juneau. Areas with the highest percentages of population age 55 and over include Anchorage (37.87 percent), Matanuska–Susitna (14.06 percent), Fairbanks (12.45 percent), Kenai Peninsula (10.64 percent), and Juneau (4.85 percent). The remaining census areas have smaller percentages of population 55 and over. See below:

| Census Area | 55 and Older Populations | Percent | Federal Slots | AK Modified |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------|-------------|
| Aleutians | 2,091 | 1.15% | 2 | 1 |
| Anchorage Municipality | 68,935 | 37.87% | 55 | 40 |
| Bethel | 3,103 | 1.70% | 6 | 4 |
| Bristol Bay Borough | 309 | 0.17% | 2 | 1 |
| Denali Borough | 554 | 0.30% | 0 | 0 |
| Dillingham | 1,110 | 0.61% | 2 | 1 |
| Fairbanks North Star Borough | 22,657 | 12.45% | 16 | 12 |
| Haines Borough | 1,024 | 0.56% | 0 | 0 |
| Hoonah-Angoon | 856 | 0.47% | 2 | 1 |
| Juneau City and Borough | 8,831 | 4.85% | 5 | 4 |
| Kenai Peninsula Borough | 19,360 | 10.64% | 21 | 15 |
| Ketchikan Gateway Borough | 4,179 | 2.30% | 5 | 4 |
| Kodiak Island Borough | 3,251 | 1.79% | 3 | 2 |
| Kusilvak | 1,164 | 0.64% | 3 | 2 |
| Lake and Peninsula Borough | 388 | 0.21% | 0 | 0 |
| Matanuska-Susitna Borough | 25,598 | 14.06% | 25 | 18 |
| Nome | 1,780 | 0.98% | 5 | 4 |
| North Slope Borough | 1,918 | 1.05% | 2 | 1 |
| Northwest Arctic Borough | 1,329 | 0.73% | 3 | 2 |
| Petersburg Borough | 1,100 | 0.60% | 2 | 1 |
| Prince of Wales-Hyder | 2,045 | 1.12% | 3 | 2 |
| Sitka City and Borough | 2,665 | 1.46% | 2 | 1 |
| Skagway Borough | 314 | 0.17% | 0 | 0 |
| Southeast Fairbanks | 2,003 | 1.10% | 3 | 2 |

| | | | | |
|------------------|---------|-------|-----|-----|
| Valdez-Cordova | 2,738 | 1.50% | 3 | 2 |
| Wrangell Borough | 987 | 0.54% | 2 | 1 |
| Yakutat Borough | 180 | 0.10% | 0 | 0 |
| Yukon-Koyukuk | 1,565 | 0.86% | 4 | 3 |
| | 182,034 | | 176 | 129 |

6. Provide the relative distribution of eligible individuals who:

1. Reside in urban and rural areas within the State.

- 60% of the enrolled participants reside in an urban area and 40% of the enrolled participants reside in a rural area.

2. Have the greatest economic need.

- 20% of the enrolled participants are veterans or eligible spouse of a veteran.
- 79% of the enrolled participants are at or below the poverty level.
- 66% of the enrolled participants are receiving public assistance.
- 31% of the enrolled participants are homeless or at risk of homelessness.

3. Are minorities.

- 42% of the enrolled participants are minorities.

4. Are limited English proficient.

- 2% of the enrolled participants have limited English proficiency.
- 2% of the enrolled participants have low literacy skills.

5. Have the greatest social need. (20 CFR 641.325(b))

- 49% of the enrolled participants have low employment prospects.
- 20% of the enrolled participants are veterans or eligible spouse of a veteran.
- 37% of the enrolled participants have disabilities.
- 3% have a severe disability.
- 3% of the enrolled participants are individuals age 75 and over.
- 33% have severely limited employment prospects in areas of persistent unemployment.

7. Describe the steps taken to avoid disruptions to service for participants to the greatest extent possible, when positions are redistributed, as provided in 20 CFR 641.365; when new Census or other reliable data becomes available; or when there is over-enrollment for any other reason. (20 CFR 641.325(i), 641.302)

Disruptions in service have not historically been a problem in Alaska's SCSEP. However, if disruptions in

service occur, the program will use current SCSEP program performance reporting system data, including updated Census information, and trends to determine where positions need to be to meet the demand for services. In order to prevent disruption in service, both the AJCs and SCSEP subrecipients would assist those participants affected. If disruption of services were to occur, meetings with affected subrecipients would be scheduled to outline possible scenarios for minimizing potential impacts. Budget revisions could be made to subrecipients funding allocations to alleviate under- or over-funding. This process also occurs at mid-year to adjust regions with the greatest needs to those regions that do not need the funding awarded. This effort, if necessary, would occur immediately, depending on the specific situation. The determination of where positions need to be relocated and how urgent the situation is will be the basis for the state's decisions. In order to address the issues of disruption of service, teleconferences with all affected parties would be scheduled to discuss the issues and to keep all partners informed.

SCSEP Assurances

The State Plan must include assurances that where SCSEP is included in the Combined Workforce Plan, the State has established a written policy and procedure to obtain advice and recommendations on the State Plan from:

Representatives of the State and area agencies on aging; Yes

State and local boards under WIOA; **Yes**

Public and private nonprofit agencies and organizations providing employment services, including each grantee operating a SCSEP project within the State, except as provided under section 506(a)(3) of OAA and 20 CFR 641.320(b); Yes

Social service organizations providing services to older individuals; Yes

Grantees under Title III of OAA; Yes

Affected Communities; Yes

Unemployed older individuals; Yes

Community-based organizations serving older individuals; Yes

Business organizations; and Yes

Labor organizations. Yes

State Comments on SCSEP Assurances

Two years ago, in collaboration with many partners over a 19-month statewide planning process, including the Alaska Commission on Aging and the Alaska Workforce Investment Board, SCSEP staff helped to develop the Alaska State Plan for Senior Services to render a guide for the provision of senior services over the next four years and to satisfy a federal requirement of all states receiving Older American Act funds for their services. Alaska's SCSEP Plan is a living document and has been changing with WIOA implementation as required, therefore, the program attest to the required active engagement with public and private stakeholders to achieve the goal of ensuring Alaska seniors can live safely and independently in their homes

and communities as long as possible.

Appendix 1. Performance Goals for the Core Programs

Include the State's expected levels of performance relating to the performance accountability indicators based on primary indicators of performance described in section 116(b)(2)(A) of WIOA.

Instructions: Performance Goals for the Core Programs

Each State submitting a Unified or Combined Plan is required to identify expected levels of performance for each of the primary indicators of performance for the first two years covered by the plan. The State is required to reach agreement with the Secretary of Labor, in conjunction with the Secretary of Education on state adjusted levels of performance for the indicators for each of the first two years of the plan.

Table 1. Employment (Second Quarter after Exit)

| Program | PY 2016 Proposed/ Expected Level | PY 2016 Negotiated/ Adjusted Level | PY 2017 Proposed/ Expected Level | PY 2017 Negotiated/ Adjusted Level |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Adults | 80.00 | 68.70 | 80.00 | 71.00 |
| Dislocated Workers | 81.00 | 70.00 | 82.00 | 72.00 |
| Youth | 57.00 | 53.00 | 58.00 | 54.00 |
| Adult Education | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Wagner-Peyser | 56.00 | 55.00 | 56.00 | 58.00 |
| Vocational Rehabilitation</ | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |

Table 2. Employment (Fourth Quarter after Exit)

| Program | PY 2016 Proposed/ Expected Level | PY 2016 Negotiated/ Adjusted Level | PY 2017 Proposed/ Expected Level | PY 2017 Negotiated/ Adjusted Level |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Adults | 82.00 | 68.90 | 82.00 | 71.00 |
| Dislocated Workers | 90.00 | 70.00 | 91.00 | 71.00 |
| Youth | 58.00 | 55.00 | 58.00 | 56.00 |
| Adult Education | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Wagner-Peyser | 79.00 | 58.50 | 79.00 | 61.50 |
| Vocational Rehabilitation | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |

Table 3. Median Earnings (Second Quarter after Exit)

| Program | PY 2016 Proposed/ Expected Level | PY 2016 Negotiated/ Adjusted Level | PY 2017 Proposed/ Expected Level | PY 2017 Negotiated/ Adjusted Level |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Adults | 10,000.00 | 7,400.00 | 10,500.00 | 7,600.00 |
| Dislocated Workers | 12,500.00 | 9,500.00 | 13,000.00 | 9,700.00 |
| Youth | 2,000.00 | Baseline | 2,500.00 | Baseline |
| Adult Education | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Wagner-Peyser | 9,000.00 | 5,749.00 | 9,000.00 | 6,750.00 |
| Vocational Rehabilitation | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |

Table 4. Credential Attainment Rate

| Program | PY 2016 Proposed/ Expected Level | PY 2016 Negotiated/ Adjusted Level | PY 2017 Proposed/ Expected Level | PY 2017 Negotiated/ Adjusted Level |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Adults | 62.00 | 62.00 | 63.00 | 63.00 |
| Dislocated Workers | 62.00 | 62.00 | 63.00 | 63.00 |
| Youth | 62.00 | 49.00 | 62.00 | 50.00 |
| Adult Education | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Wagner-Peyser | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Vocational Rehabilitation | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |

Table 5. Measureable Skill Gains

| Program | PY 2016 Proposed/ Expected Level | PY 2016 Negotiated/ Adjusted Level | PY 2017 Proposed/ Expected Level | PY 2017 Negotiated/ Adjusted Level |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Adults | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Dislocated Workers | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Youth | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Adult Education | 37.00 | 36.00 | 37.00 | 37.00 |
| Wagner-Peyser | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Vocational Rehabilitation | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |

Table 6. Effectiveness in Serving Employers

| Program | PY 2016 Proposed/ Expected Level | PY 2016 Negotiated/ Adjusted Level | PY 2017 Proposed/ Expected Level | PY 2017 Negotiated/ Adjusted Level |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Adults | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Dislocated Workers | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Youth | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Adult Education | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Wagner-Peyser | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |
| Vocational Rehabilitation | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline | Baseline |

Table 7. Combined Federal Partner Measures

| Measure | PY 2016 Proposed/ Expected Level | PY 2016 Negotiated/ Adjusted Level | PY 2017 Proposed/ Expected Level | PY 2017 Negotiated/ Adjusted Level |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| SCSEP Entered Employment | 57.00 | | 57.00 | |
| SCSEP Employment Retention | 72.00 | | 72.00 | |
| SCSEP Service Level | 175.00 | | 175.00 | |
| SCSEP Most in Need Barriers | 2.00 | | 2.00 | |
| SCSEP Average Earnings | 8,506.00 | | 8,506.00 | |

Appendix 2. Other State Attachments

Appendix 2.1 Acronyms

| Acronym | Definition |
|----------------|---|
| ABE | Adult Basic Education |
| ABLE | Achieving A Better Life Experience Act |
| ACA | Alaska Construction Academy |
| ACoA | Alaska Commission on Aging |
| ACPE | Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education |
| ACRE | Association of Community Rehabilitation Educators |
| ADA | Americans with Disabilities Act |
| AEFLA | Adult Education and Family Literacy Act |
| AIEI | Alaska Integrated Employment Initiative |
| AIVRS | American Indian Vocational Rehabilitation Services |
| AJC | Alaska Job Center |
| ALEXsys | Alaska Labor Exchange System |
| ANCET | Alaska Native Coalition for Employment and Training |
| ANCSA | Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act |
| ANSEP | Alaska Native Science and Engineering Program |
| AOP | Agricultural Outreach Plan |
| APICC | Alaska Process Industry Careers Consortium |
| ARDOR | Alaska Regional Development Organization |
| ASL | American Sign Language |
| AT | Assistive Technology |
| ATLA | Assistive Technologies of Alaska |
| ATOP | Alaska Transition Outreach Project |
| AVTEC | Alaska Vocational Technical Education Center |
| AWARE | DVR's case management software |
| AWIB | Alaska Workforce Investment Board |
| BEP | Business Enterprise Program |
| BEST | Business Employment Services Team |
| CCER | Center for Continuing Education in Rehabilitation at University of Washington |
| CCR | College and Career Readiness |
| CEF | Construction Education Foundation |
| COBRA | Continuation of employee health care benefits |
| CRC | Certified Rehabilitation Counselor |
| CRP | Community Rehabilitation Program |
| CSBG | Community Services Block Grant |
| CSNA | Comprehensive Statewide Needs Assessment |
| CSPD | Comprehensive System of Personnel Development |
| CSTS | Career Support and Training Services |
| CTE | Career and Technical Education |
| CWIC | Community Work Incentives Coordinator |
| DBH | Division of Behavioral Health |
| DBP | Division of Business Partnerships |
| DCCED | Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development |
| DCRA | Division of Community and Regional Affairs DCCED |

| Acronym | Definition |
|---------------|---|
| DEI | Disability Employment Initiative |
| DETS | Division of Employment and Training Services |
| DHSS | Department of Health & Social Services |
| DJJ | Division of Juvenile Justice |
| DOC | Department of Corrections |
| DOLWD | Department of Labor and Workforce Development |
| DPA | Division of Public Assistance |
| DRC | Disability Resource Coordinator |
| DSDS | Division of Senior and Disability Services |
| DVOP | Disabled Veterans' Outreach Program |
| DVR | Division of Vocational Rehabilitation |
| EED | Department of Education and Early Development |
| EGrAMS | Electronic Grants Administration and Management System |
| EL | Emerging Leaders |
| EN | Employment Networks |
| ES | Employment Service |
| ESD | Employment Security Division |
| ESL | English as a Second Language |
| ETA | Employment and Training Administration(USDOL) |
| ETPL | Eligible Training Provider List |
| ETS | Employment & Training Services |
| FASD | Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder |
| FEMA | Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| FFY | Federal Fiscal Year |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GED | General Educational Development |
| GPRA | Government Performance and Results Act (Employment and Training Administration) |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| HUD | U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development |
| ICM | Individual Case Management |
| I/DD | Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities |
| IEP | Individual Employment Plan or Individual Education Program |
| IL | Independent Living |
| IPE | Individualized Plan for Employment |
| ISER | University of Alaska's Institute of Social and Economic Research |
| ITA | Individual Training Account |
| JBER | Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson |
| JVSG | Jobs for Veterans State Grant |
| LEA | Local Education Agency |
| LVER | Local Veterans' Employment Representative |
| MASST | Mature Alaskans Seeking Skills Training |
| MOA | Memorandum of Agreement |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| MSD | Most Significant Disabilities |
| MSFW | Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker |
| NFJP | National Farmworker Jobs Program |
| NRLI | National Rehabilitation Leadership Institute |
| OAA | Older Americans Act |
| OCS | Office of Children's Services |

| Acronym | Definition |
|-----------------|--|
| OJT | On-the-Job Training |
| PETS | Pre-Employment Transition Services |
| PFD | Permanent Fund Dividend |
| PH | Provisional Hires |
| POS | Priority of Service |
| PPP | Planning, Policy and Performance Evaluation |
| PY | Program Year |
| RA | Registered Apprenticeship |
| RCE | Rehabilitation Counseling Education |
| REAP | Renewable Energy Alaska Project |
| REF | Renewable Energy Fund |
| RESEA | Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessment |
| RR | Rapid Response |
| RSA | Rehabilitation Services Administration |
| RTC | Regional Training Center |
| SC AHEC | South Central Area Health Education Center |
| SCSEP | Senior Community Service Employment Program |
| SE | Supported Employment |
| SMA | State Monitor Advocate |
| SNAP | Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program |
| SPARQ | SCSEP Performance and Results Quarterly Progress Report System |
| SP-NEG | Sector Partnership - National Emergency Grant |
| SSDI | Social Security Disability Insurance |
| SSI | Social Security Insurance |
| STEP | State Training and Employment Program |
| SVRC | State Vocational Rehabilitation Committee |
| SWA | State Workforce Agency |
| TAA | Trade Adjustment Assistance |
| TAARA | Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act |
| TABE | Test of Adult Basic Education |
| TACE | Technical Assistance and Continuing Education |
| TANF | Temporary Assistance for Needy Families |
| TAS | Trade Act System |
| TTY | Text Telephone |
| TVEP | Technical and Vocational Education Program |
| TVR | Tribal Vocational Rehabilitation |
| UA | University of Alaska |
| UAA | University of Alaska Anchorage |
| UAF | University of Alaska Fairbanks |
| UAS | University of Alaska Southeast |
| UI | Unemployment Insurance |
| USDOL | United States Department of Labor |
| VI | Visually Impaired |
| VR | Vocational Rehabilitation |
| VR&E | Vocational Rehabilitation & Education |
| VRC | Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor |
| WIA | Workforce Investment Act of 1998 |
| WIOA | Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act |

Appendix 2.2. Mandatory and Optional One-Stop Delivery System Partners

| Partner Name | Program | Program Authority | Website/ Contact | Workforce Development Activities |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD); Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS) | Adult Basic Education (ABE) | WIOA Chapter 1, Sec. 121, (b) One-Stop Partners, (1)(B)(iii) Adult Education and Literacy activities authorized under WIOA Title II | http://www.jobs.alaska.gov/abe/ Contact Name: Amy Iutzi, ABE Program Manager Phone: (907) 465-8714 E-Mail: amy.iutzi@alaska.gov | The Adult Basic Education (ABE) program serves adults who need a high school diploma, have math and reading skills below the 12th grade level, or need to study English as a second language. The ABE program helps adults prepare for transition into the labor market, higher academic or vocational training. The desired outcome of all ABE program activities is that adult learners reach a higher level of self-sufficiency as an individual, community member, and employee. |
| Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED); Division of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA) | Grants Section. Community Service Block Grant (CSBG), RurAl CAP | RurAL CAP is the only eligible Community Action Agency in the State of Alaska that is eligible to receive CSBG funds. State Assurance '676(b)(5); WIOA Chapter 1, Sec. 121, (b) One-Stop Partners, (1)(B)(ix) employment and training activities carried out under the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 USC 9901 et seq.). | https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/dkra/ https://ruralcap.com/?page_id=321 Contact Name: Sarah Scanlan, Deputy Director, RurAL CAP Phone: (907) 865-7365 E-Mail: Sscanlan@ruralcap.com | State Assurance '676(b)(5): and the eligible entities in the state will coordinate, and establish linkages between, governmental and other social services programs to assure the effective delivery of such services to low-income individuals and to avoid duplication of such services, and state and the eligible entities will coordinate the provision of employment and training activities in the state and in communities with entities providing activities through statewide and local workforce investment systems under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. RurAL CAP works extensively with state-related entities that receive funding under the Workforce Investment Act. The Anchorage Services Division works with Nine Star, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, State Training and Employment Program, all GED completion programs, CITC, etc. to assist resident participants in reaching their employment goals. DOLWD assists with job applications. In addition, residents are provided employment classes and internet access to private companies that may be hiring. They are also provided transportation to employment related activities and access to "day labor" jobs. The Planning and Construction Division hires individuals for the weatherization projects who have completed USDOL workforce training programs. DOLWD allows RurAL CAP to provide the necessary training and technical assistance to their service partners and within their organization to meet the new standards in the CSBG program. |

| Partner Name | Program | Program Authority | Website/ Contact | Workforce Development Activities |
|---|----------------|---|--|--|
| Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) | Moving to Work | WIOA Chapter 1, Sec. 121, (b) One-Stop Partners, (1)(B)(x) employment and training activities carried out by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). | https://www.ahfc.us/ Contact Name: Sherrie Hinshaw, Statewide Manager of the Self-Sufficiency Programs Phone: (907) 330-6189 E-Mail: shinshaw@ahfc.us | <p>AHFC is a Public Housing Authority participating in the Moving to Work (MTW) Demonstration Program. As a Moving to Work Agency, AHFC has the flexibility to design and test various approaches for providing and administering housing assistance that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce cost and achieve greater cost effectiveness in federal expenditures; • Give incentives to families with children whose heads of household are either working, seeking work, or are participating in job training, educational, or other programs that assist in obtaining employment and becoming economically self-sufficient; and • Increase housing choices for low-income families. <p>With this MTW designation, AHFC's FY2014 MTW Annual Plan created an initiative Reasonable Rent and Family Self-Sufficiency. Under this program, families are divided into three classifications: Step, Classic and Set-Asides. Families in the Step Program are families that contain a workable adult and do not meet the criteria for the Classic program. Families in the Classic program pay an income-based rent and see no time-limits on assistance. Under the Step program, families are limited to five (5) years of assistance. Under the Step Rent/Subsidy schedule, each year the family's share of rent increases as AHFC's subsidy decreases. To serve participating families, AHFC expanded and improved on its Family Self-Sufficiency Program by creating the Jumpstart Program. The Jumpstart Program provides financial incentives for participation and/or completion of employment, education, and long-term financial activities along with intensive case management for families identified as having high shelter costs. The objective of Jumpstart is to reduce the dependency of low-income families on welfare assistance and on Housing Choice Voucher, Public Housing, or any Federal, State, or Local rent or homeownership subsidies. AHFC measures the success of Jumpstart not only by the number of families who achieve self-sufficiency, but also by the number of Jumpstart families who, as a result of participation in the program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have family members who obtain their first job; • Have family members who obtain higher paying jobs; • No longer need benefits received under one or more welfare programs; • Obtain a high school diploma, General Educational Development (GED.) certificate, or higher education degree; or • Accomplish goals that assist the family in obtaining economic independence. <p>AHFC case managers work with families to help them develop individualized goals and then introduce or direct them to resources and support services that can assist in their progress toward meeting these goals. Local AHFC offices (16 locations statewide) regularly assist families in immediate need by referring them to resources and services. Referrals for employment assistance to One-Stop centers are a priority to assist with job training, preparation, and counseling; job development and placement; and follow-up assistance after job placement and completion of the contract of participation. AHFC coordinates closely with USDOL to ensure non-duplication of services. AHFC also offers a suite of job readiness classes on-site through the Gateway to Education, including multi-class occupational endorsements, computer lab classes, and other foundational courses to assist in gaining skills for immediate job placement.</p> |

| Partner Name | Program | Program Authority | Website/ Contact | Workforce Development Activities |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| Department of Education and Early Development (EED) | Career and Technical Education (CTE), Perkins Postsecondary Competitive Grant | Postsecondary Vocational Education – Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act (20 USC 2301) WIOA Chapter 1, Sec. 121, (b) One-Stop Partners, (1)(B)(vi) career and technical education programs at postsecondary level authorized under the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006. | https://education.alaska.gov/tls/cte/Contact Name: Curtis Clough, Education Administrator II, Member of the AWIB Phone: (907) 465-8730 E-Mail: Curtis.clough@alaska.gov | EED actively participates through the Perkins Postsecondary program, which is carried out in Alaska through a competitive grant process open to all eligible postsecondary partners. Perkins-funded postsecondary programs have in the past focused mainly on professional development for CTE instructors. The current focus is on partnerships between secondary and postsecondary programs and industry, targeted at one or more of the high-priority industries. Programs either 1) provide secondary students with content-specific access to postsecondary career and technical education as dual-credit classes (at no cost to either the student or district) and make substantive links between secondary and postsecondary education and the workforce; or 2) provide professionals transitioning from the field into education with instructional skills specific to the secondary CTE classroom and are based on a clear program of study that results in participants receiving an industry certification upon completion. |
| Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD); Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) | Vocational Rehabilitation | Rehabilitation Act, Title I, Parts A & B – Rehabilitation Services Commission (29 USC 720) WIOA Chapter 1, Sec. 121, (b) One-Stop Partners, (1)(B)(iv) programs authorized under Title I of Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC, 720)(other than section 112 or part C of title | http://labor.alaska.gov/dvr/home.htm Contact Name: John Cannon, Director, DVR Phone: (907) 465-6927 E-Mail: john.cannon@alaska.gov | DVR operates a statewide comprehensive, coordinated, effective, efficient, and accountable vocational rehabilitation program as an integral part of a statewide workforce development system; and to assess, plan, and provide vocational rehabilitation services to individuals with disabilities so that those individuals may prepare for and engage in competitive integrated employment consistent with their unique strengths, priorities, concerns, abilities, capabilities, interests, and informed choice. |

| Partner Name | Program | Program Authority | Website/ Contact | Workforce Development Activities |
|--|---|--|--|---|
| | | I of such Act (29 USC 732, 741). | | |
| Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS); Division of Public Assistance (DPA) | Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Work Services | <p>Social Security Act – Welfare to Work Programs (42 USC 603(a)(5))</p> <p>WIOA Chapter 1, Sec. 121, (b) One-Stop Partners, (1)(B)(xiii) programs authorized under part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act (42 USC 601 et seq.), subject to subparagraph (C).</p> | <p>http://dhss.alaska.gov/dpa/Pages/ata/default.aspx</p> <p>Contact Name: Mark Walker, Field Service Manager I, Division of Public Assistance Phone: (907) 352-4106 E-Mail: mark.walker@alaska.gov</p> | DPA provides TANF case management, referrals to community agencies, and financial supportive services. Items such as tools, scrubs, medical equipment, background checks and licenses can be purchased. Supportive Services may continue for 12 months post Temporary Assistance if the client has earnings at the time of closure. |

| Partner Name | Program | Program Authority | Website/ Contact | Workforce Development Activities |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD); Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS) | Mature Alaskans Seeking Skills Training (MASST) | Older Americans Act, Title V – Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) (42 USC 3056)WIOA Chapter 1, Sec. 121, (b) One-Stop Partners, (1)(B)(v) activities under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 USC 3056) | http://labor.alaska.gov/masst/home.htm Contact Name: Margarita Gray, MASST Program Coordinator Phone: (907) 465-4872 E-Mail: rita.gray@alaska.gov | The Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) is a program administered by DOLWD that serves unemployed low-income persons who are at least 55 years of age, unemployed, and have a family income of no more than 125% of the federal poverty level. Enrollment priority is given to veterans and qualified spouses, then to individuals who are over 65, have a disability, have low literacy skills or limited English proficiency, reside in a rural area, are homeless or at risk of homelessness, have low employment prospects, or have failed to find employment after using services through the Alaska Job Center Network and by assisting them in developing skills and experience to facilitate their transition to unsubsidized employment. SCSEP is known in Alaska as, Mature Alaskans Seeking Skills Training (MASST) and is a component of DOLWD, DETS. Its long-term strategy is to stay committed to ensuring that Alaska's job opportunities are available to older workers and that the program continues to reach out to workforce development partners, the business community and the senior service partners to ensure successful outcomes for seniors and Alaskan businesses alike. The purposes of the SCSEP are to foster individual economic self-sufficiency and promote useful part time opportunities in community service assignments for unemployed low-income persons who are 55 years of age or older, particularly persons who have poor employment prospects, and to increase the number of older persons who may enjoy the benefits of unsubsidized employment in both the public and private sectors. SCSEP is a required partner under WIOA and, as such, it is a part of the Alaska Job Center Network. When acting in their capacity as WIOA partners, SCSEP grantees and sub-recipients are required to follow all applicable rules under WIOA and its regulations. |
| Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD); Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS) | Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Program | WIOA Chapter 1, Sec. 121, (b) One-Stop Partners, (1)(B)(vii) activities authorized under Chapter 2 of title II of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 USC 2271 et seq.). Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) (19 USC 2317) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) (19 USC 2271) | http://jobs.alaska.gov/TAA/index.html Contact Name: Laurie Fuglvog, Employment Security Analyst III, DETS Phone: (907) 465-5926 E-Mail: laurie.fuglvog@alaska.gov | The TAA program assists workers who were laid off because of foreign competition or out-sourcing to regain employment. Workers who are eligible for TAA benefits in Alaska primarily worked in petroleum, timber, or fishing industries. Services provided to eligible participants include: employment and case management services, career development, classroom training, on-the-job training, customized training, income support (Trade Readjustment Assistance (TRA)), job search allowance, relocation allowance, wage subsidies (Reemployment Trade Adjustment Assistance (RTAA)) to qualified reemployed older workers, and Health Coverage Tax Credit (HCTC). |

| Partner Name | Program | Program Authority | Website/ Contact | Workforce Development Activities |
|--|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | Trade Act of 1974 (19 USC 2101 et seq.), Title II, Chapter 2, as amended in 2002, 2009, 2011 and Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act (TAARA 2015) | | |
| Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD); Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS) | Unemployment Insurance (UI) | Unemployment Insurance (UI) – (5 USC 85) (ORC Chapter 4141)WIOA Chapter 1, Sec. 121, (b) One-Stop Partners, (1)(B)(xi) programs authorized under state unemployment compensation laws (in accordance with applicable Federal law). | http://labor.alaska.gov/unemployment/ Contact Name: Patsy Westcott, Assistant Director, DETS, UI Program Phone: (907) 465-5927 E-Mail: patsy.westcott@alaska.gov | Alaska's UI Program is committed to providing support to the One-Stop centers through referrals to Reemployment Services Eligibility Assessment (RESEA) activities and dedicated UI staff available to respond to the needs of unemployed workers coming into the One-Stop centers. Alaska UI already requires mandatory registration, and provides Rapid Response program activities jointly with Alaska Job Center staff. |

| Partner Name | Program | Program Authority | Website/ Contact | Workforce Development Activities |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD); Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS) | Employment and Training Services (ETS) – Alaska Job Center Network (AJCN) | WIOA Title III – Amendments to the Wagner-Peyser Act Programs (29 USC 49) | http://jobs.alaska.gov/http://jobs.alaska.gov/jobsseeker.htm http://jobs.alaska.gov/employer.htm Contact Name: James Harvey, Assistant Director, DETS Phone: (907) 465-4891 E-Mail: james.harvey@alaska.gov | <p>The One-Stop delivery system collaborates with partners to create a seamless system of service delivery that will enhance access to services, and improve long-term employment outcomes for individuals receiving assistance.</p> <p>The Employment and Training Services program is the foundation of the One-Stop delivery system in Alaska that provides universal access to labor exchange, employment services, and training services. The goal of universal access is the provision of services to workers, job seekers, and employers under one roof from easy-to-find locations. The delivery points for the Employment and Training Services are within the 17 job centers located throughout the state. As part of the One-Stop service delivery system, the Employment and Training Services program provides a variety of employment-related labor exchange services, including job search assistance, job referral and placement assistance for job seekers, re-employment services to unemployment insurance claimants, and recruitment services to employers with job openings. Services are delivered in one of three modes including self-service, facilitated self-help services, and staff-assisted service delivery. Depending on the needs of the labor market, services may be available such as job seeker assessment of skill levels, abilities and aptitudes, career guidance when appropriate, job search workshops, and referral to intensive and training services.</p> <p>Apprenticeship specialists in the job centers provide information to employers on sponsoring an apprenticeship program. Apprenticeships allow employers to establish the standards of proficiency, while developing a local and loyal workforce. Any business that requires skilled employees can benefit from an apprenticeship.</p> <p>DOLWD efforts in providing prisoner re-entry services has proven to be successful in assisting prisoners transitioning back into communities. DOLWD partners with the Department of Corrections in coordinating and developing job placement assistance and services for those individuals.</p> <p>Services offered to employers, in addition to referral of job seekers to available job openings, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance in development of job order requirements; • Matching job seeker experience with job requirements, skills and other attributes; • Assisting employers with special recruitment needs; • Coordinating job fairs; • Helping employers analyze hard-to-fill job orders; • Helping employers minimize or avoid layoffs or business closures; and • Establishing USDOL recognized apprenticeship programs. |

| Partner Name | Program | Program Authority | Website/ Contact | Workforce Development Activities |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD); Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS) | Job Training – Alaska Job Center Network (AJCN) | WIOA Title I, Subtitle B, Chapter 3 Adult and Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities – Adult and Dislocated Worker Programs – (29 USC 2861, 29 USC 2872(b) and (c)), 3174) | http://jobs.alaska.gov/jt/Contact Name: Shawna Harper, Assistant Director DETS Phone: (907) 465-1882 E-Mail: shawna.harper@alaska.gov | The Title I programs provide an array of career services, supportive services and training needed to be self- sufficient. The services are provided by Career Support and Training Services (CSTS) case managers who are located in the job centers. The CSTS case managers work with participants and employment service partners to develop individual training accounts, resulting in sustainable employment. CSTS uses various funds to cover training costs. To make use of all available funding, the trainee may be concurrently enrolled in other programs for which the trainee qualifies. Post-training job placement and follow up assistance is also provided. Job training programs are funded through WIOA and the State Training Employment Program (STEP). |
| Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD); Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS) | Veteran Services | WIOA Title I – Veteran’s Workforce Programs – (29 USC 2913, 29 USC 2919, 38 USC 41) | http://jobs.alaska.gov/veterans/ Contact Name: Steven Williams Phone: (907) 465-5953 E-Mail: steven.williams2@alaska.gov | As required by 38 U.S.C., all Jobs for Veterans State Grants (JVSG) staff attend training through the National Veterans’ Training Institute within 18 months of appointment into a JVSG position. JVSG staff also receives regular training on ever-changing veterans’ issues and regulations, local employment resources through internal channels and external organizations, Department-sponsored initiatives, and eligibility for other required programs. Training is conducted through teleconferences, webinars, short face-to-face meetings, and multi-day conferences. |

| Partner Name | Program | Program Authority | Website/ Contact | Workforce Development Activities |
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| Alaska Job Corps Center | Job Corps | WIOA Public Law 113-128, Chapter 4, Subtitle C Job Corps, Section 148 Program Activities | http://alaska.jobcorps.gov/contact.aspx Contact Name: Malyn Smith, Alaska Job Corps Director Phone: (907) 861-8801 E-Mail: smith.malyn@jobcorps.org | Alaska Job Corps offers hands-on career technical training as well as academic training. Career technical training is available in the following industries: Business and Technology, Construction, and Health and Community Services. Academic training includes basic reading and math. Courses in independent living, employability skills, and social skills are offered in order to help students transition into the workplace. There are also several academic programs to help our students achieve their full potential. One of the top goals at the Alaska Job Corps is to ensure that every qualified student obtains his or her GED/high school diploma prior to leaving the center. Students who don't already have a high school diploma upon their arrival at Alaska Job Corps Center are automatically enrolled into our GED program. Students who complete this program's core classes may participate in the high school diploma program, which is an on-center program. Pre-requisites for the high school diploma program are the student must have fifteen or more credits, and the student must have passed at least two high school qualifying exams (HSQEs). Driver's education is available to all students needing an Alaska driver's license. Permits and licensing fees for students are paid for by the center. Arrangements for students to take the written and road examinations are also handled by the center. The Alaska Job Corps Center also offers a college program where students can enroll in Advanced Career Training (ACT) and attend the Matanuska-Susitna College in Palmer. |

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| Alaska Native Coalition on Employment and Training (ANCET), Representing: Aleutian-Pribilof Islands Assn., Inc. (APIA); Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP); Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA); Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes; Chugachmiut; Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Inc.; Copper River Native Association; Kakerik, Inc.; Kenaitze Indian Tribe; Kodiak Native Assoc.; Maniilaq Assoc.; Metlakatla Indian Community; Orutsararmiut Native Council and; Tanana Chiefs Conference List of DOL-WIA Funded Federally Recognized Tribes and Alaska Native Entities Participating in Public Law 102- | Various | WIOA Subtitle D National Programs, Section 166 Native American Programs, Includes grantees of Public Law 102-477 Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992, as amended by Public Law 106-568, the Omnibus Indian Advancement Act of 2000. 29 USC 3221 – Native American programs (all programs under this section administered consistent with 25 USC 450 et seq. Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act) | Aleutian-Pribilof Islands Assn., Inc. http://www.apia.i.org/ ; Association of Village Council Presidents http://www.avcp.org ; Bristol Bay Native Association http://www.bbna.com/ ; Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska http://www.ccthit.org/ ; Chugachmiut http://www.chugachmiut.org/ ; Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Inc. http://citci.org/ ; Copper River Native Association http://crnative.org/ ; Kakerik, Inc. http://www.kakerik.org/ ; Kenaitze Indian Tribe http://www.kenaitze.org/ ; Kodiak Native Assoc. http://www.kanaweb.org/ ; Maniilaq Assoc. http://www.maniilaq.org/ ; Metlakatla Indian Community | <p>The majority of the Alaska Native partners participating in employment and training workforce development activities (pursuant to WIOA Subtitle D, Sec. 166 Native American Programs; Public Law 102-477 Indian Employment Training, and Related Services Demonstration Act of 1992, as amended by Public Law 106-568, the Omnibus Indian Advancement Act of 2000), provide these services:</p> <p>The emphasis for the majority of participating Alaska Native partners involves these activities:</p> <p>Job Seeker Services – Emphasis on self-service, staff assisted career services including resume and cover letter, interview skills, careers, jobs, labor market information, workshops, labor exchange, education programs, support, Unemployment Insurance (UI), eligibility screening and referral process. Eligible individuals have access to case management for services such as intake and registration testing and assessment, Individual Employment Plans (IEPs), vocational counseling, short term pre-vocational services, training services, adult education and literacy activities, scholarships, and supplemental training funds for eligible individuals for supportive services, e.g. child care, transportation and clothing.</p> <p>Services to Employers – Labor exchange, marketing, and workforce information.</p> <p>Purpose: To support employment and training activities for Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian individuals in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop more fully the academic, occupational, and literacy skills of such individuals; • Make such individuals more competitive in the workforce and to equip them with the entrepreneurial skills necessary for successful self-employment; • Promote the economic and social development of Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian communities in accordance with the goals and values of such communities. • Identify the education and employment needs of the population to be served and the manner in which the activities to be provided will strengthen the ability of the individuals served to obtain or retain unsubsidized employment leading to self-sufficiency; • Consider the needs of the groups served by this section, including the differences in needs among such groups in various geographic service areas; and the economic circumstances of the communities served, including differences in circumstances among various geographic service areas. • Highlight additional workforce development activities provided by partners (as shown on their public web pages) include but are not limited to: <p>Aleutian-Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. (APIA): AANG Program assists eligible individuals prepare for, gain, or retain employment scholarship opportunities to individuals attending a college or university full time, working towards a 2 or 4 year degree; training scholarships for non-degree training, vocational training and certification courses.</p> <p>The Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP), Education, Employment, Training and Child Care Department's (EET & CC) outreach is a key component to informing and educating member tribes of the programs they have available, and for any Native American living in the AVCP region, who is enrolled in a federally recognized tribe. AVCP's EET & CC Department also maintains a regional Talent Bank, a file of individuals from within the region. When a project comes to a village, they encourage local hire by looking through the Bank and identify any individuals from that community who might be qualified and appropriate for hiring on to specific jobs.</p> |

| Partner Name | Program | Program Authority | Website/ Contact | Workforce Development Activities |
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| 477https://www.doleta.gov/dinap/cfml/477list.cfm | | | https://www.mctlakatla.com/Orutsararmuit Native Council http://nativecouncil.org/ ; Tanana Chiefs Conference https://www.tananchiefs.org/ | <p>Bristol Bay Native Association (BBNA): Training assistance grants are available for adults attending a vocational or technical training certificate program ranging in length from 6 months to 2 years, for a wide variety of fields working towards a career goal. These include Driver's Education to achieve a Driver's License, Heavy Equipment Operating, Commercial Truck Driver License (CDL), Certified Nurse's Aide, Child Care Associate Certificate or other short term occupation training leading directly to employment upon completion of the training.</p> <p>Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes (CCT&H): Employment Services provides eligible participants who complete career assessment testing, motivational training, and job skills workshops with an employment portfolio to use while actively seeking employment.</p> <p>The Job Placement program within the Employment & Training (E&T) Division offers motivational, cultural, and basic office skills trainings to TANF, TVR, ES, and AVT clients. The program offers educational, training and employment opportunities to assist in finding meaningful employment and maintaining a healthy lifestyle independent of program services. Computer classroom training and vocational courses are offered to both tribal citizens and the general public through the Vocational Training & Resource Center (VTRC).</p> <p>The Tribal Vocational Rehabilitation (TVR) program with the State of Alaska (SOA), Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) jointly serves eligible applicants with disabilities in Southeast Alaska. Because TVR and DVR work together to provide joint services, tribal citizens are actively referred to the SOA/DVR offices.</p> <p>The Youth Employment Services (YES) program assists eligible tribal youth between the ages of 14-21 to obtain summer employment in their community and provides participating youth with Job & Life Skills Workshops including Job Hunting Tips, Completing an Application, Cover Letter, Resume, Interview Techniques, Surviving the Job, and Power of Choices.</p> <p>Cook Inlet Tribal Council, Inc. (CITC): CITC's Employment Training and Services Department assists participants in achieving self-sufficiency by helping them enhance their communication, life management, vocational and academic skills. CITC also provides vocational rehabilitation services, and operates a One-Stop called Alaska's People Career Development Center. CITC's comprehensive wrap-around services include GED, TANF, GA, child care, and career training. The DOLWD is co-located at the CITC Career Development Center and partners with CITC staff to offer services to assist job seekers with training and employment.</p> <p>Copper River Native Association's Workforce Development program is a program designed to assist people who are attempting to gain meaningful employment by assisting them to overcome any barriers that are preventing them from becoming permanently employed.</p> <p>Kawerak, Inc.: Employment, Education and Training Programs include:</p> |

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| | | | | <p>The Kawerak Direct Employment (DE) Program provides a one-time grant to eligible tribal members who reside in the Bering Strait-Norton Sound region to assist with employment related needs and start-up living expenses in order to retain full-time employment.</p> <p>The Higher Education Program provides semester and quarterly scholarships to tribal members of the Bering Strait region that are enrolled at an accredited college or university.</p> <p>Kawerak Native Employment Work Services (KNEWS) provides Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). KNEWS partners with the Division of Public Assistance to provide services to the villages in the Bering Strait Region. Because there is a shortage of paid positions in village communities, KNEWS works with local organizations to provide volunteer work opportunities for clients to gain job skills.</p> <p>Kawerak offers village-based carpentry and heavy equipment training programs. These 2-4 week programs are designed for apprentices who are registered by the USDOL. Each training program uses a standard curriculum that is approved by the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER). Participants earn college-credit through Northwest College/University of Alaska. Training programs are not limited to carpentry and heavy equipment, and are determined on a village-by-village basis. Village Based Training works with the IRA's of each village to determine what job opportunities are coming to the village or what skills need to be upgraded to increase or keep village residents employed in the near future. Training is then recommended. Funding sources, trainers and other resources are prioritized to the best advantage of the region. Village Based training and all of EET, work to keep each village in the rotation of ongoing training, without favoritism.</p> <p>Kenaitze Indian Tribe: Offers Education, Career and Workforce Development Services through a variety of programs which offer a full range of services, designed to strengthen the economic wellbeing of Tribal members and community. Kahtnuht'ana Dena'ina Values include Education: "passing down cultural knowledge and traditions and supporting formal education." Kenaitze Indian Tribe has a Tribal Membership Scholarship Fund to assist Tribal members pursuing higher education if enrolled in a degree program at an accredited college, university or trade school. Kenaitze Indian Tribe's Higher Education Program provides funds to individuals enrolled or accepted to a four-year college or university, based on need. The WIOA Youth Services Programs (YS): Workforce Investment Program provides meaningful work experience and career exploration. WIOA Comprehensive Services (CS): Provides meaningful work experience and career exploration for adults age 22 and above.</p> <p>Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA) operates the KANA Employment Center which offers access to computers to search for jobs, create resumes, information on college, trade schools and apply for scholarships. Life and employment skills workshops are offered. The Supplemental Youth Employment Training Program (SYETP) provides practical work experience for Kodiak area Native youth, aged 14-24, to build strong communities by providing the life experience they need. Youth placed in a successful match with a business are added to KANA's payroll for up to 100 hours, also making them eligible for a half work Co-op credit at Kodiak High School. The Tribal Vocational Rehabilitation Program (TVRP) assists Alaska Native and American Indian individuals who are members of a federally recognized tribe that experience disabilities prepare for, achieve, and maintain employment.</p> |

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| | | | | <p>Maniilaq Assoc.: The goal of Maniilaq Employment & Training Program is to assist in providing training to the people of the Northwest Arctic region into gainful employment and to be economically self-sufficient. Case workers assist each client in funding resources and case management, need assessments, and training needs to achieve employment, apprenticeship, on-the-job training or supportive services.</p> <p>Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC): In addition to workforce development activities listed above, TCC also has AmeriCorps and VISTA programs. TCC announces job openings, trainings and other job openings around the State of Alaska. The TCC Youth Employment Program offers year-round and summer-only work experience opportunities for 14-21 year olds. TCC operates a Tribal Employment Rights Office (TERO) through adoption of local village ordinances and helps ensure maximum Native hire on or near Indian Lands. TCC Youth Employment Services empowers Native youth facing barriers to employment by providing work experience, training and educational opportunities designed to foster world-of-work skills.</p> |

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| Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOLWD); Division of Employment and Training Services (DETS) | WIOA Youth | WIOA Title I – Youth Programs (29 USC 2852(a), 29 USC 2872(a)) WIOA Chapter 2 – Youth Workforce Investment activities, Sec. 126-129. | http://labor.state.ak.us/bp/wia_youth.htm Contact: Shane Bannarbie Program Coordinator I Phone: (907) 269-4551 E-Mail: shane.bannarbie@alaska.gov | WIOA Youth provides educational activities, supportive services, and training opportunities that provide youth with academic instruction and occupational education that leads to attainment of recognized secondary and postsecondary credentials and unsubsidized employment opportunities. |

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| Alaska Department of Corrections (DOC), Division of Institutions | State Training and Employment Program (STEP), | State Training and Employment Program (STEP) is funded by a set-aside from the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. (AS 23.15.630) | Contact: Chris (Gary) Olsen Criminal Justice Planner, DOC Phone: (907) 761-5617 Contact E-Mail: chris.olsen@alaska.gov | <p>Providing career education to prisoners is one part of a goal to reduce recidivism as exiting prisoners are better prepared to enter the work world. The State Training and Employment Program (STEP) is administered by DOLWD, Division of Employment and Training Services and funded by a set-aside from the UI Trust Fund. The Department of Corrections (DOC) is providing vocational trade courses that empower incarcerated individuals for marketable employment upon release. These foundational courses provide integrated learning skills that build a reputable resume bank for the returning citizen. Several courses are recognized by the Alaska Commission on Post-Secondary Education at our Goose Creek Career and Technical Education School. Also, Hiland Mountain Correctional Center has a Career and Technical Education partnership through Ilisagvik College for post-secondary credits. ADOC vocational programs include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asbestos Abatement • Welding • Flagging • North Slope Training Card • Forklifting • Weatherization • Plumbing • Alternative Energy • Hazwoper • Confined Spaces • National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER) courses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MSHA ○ CPR ○ OSHA ○ Carpentry ○ Electrical ○ HVAC ○ Core Curriculum ○ Heavy Equipment |