# The National Association of State Workforce Agencies

NASWA - the Who, What and Why



## Who is NASWA

National Association of State Workforce Agencies (NASWA) is the national organization representing all 50 states, D.C. and U.S. territories workforce agencies.

These agencies deliver training, employment, career, and business services, in addition to administering the unemployment insurance, veteran reemployment, and labor market information programs.

NASWA provides policy expertise, shares promising state practices, and promotes state innovation and leadership in workforce development.



## NASWA @ Work





## Mission:

To enhance the state workforce agencies' ability to accomplish their goals, statutory roles and responsibilities.

## Vision:

To be a leading national advocate for workforce development policy and catalyst for system advances.



## **OUR STRATEGIC GOALS**

## Drive the national agenda for workforce policy by:

- Being the respected voice of state workforce systems;
- Defining national policy on workforce and related issues; and by
- Aligning the work of our national partners.

## Provide high value member services by:

- Building an active network for state administrators;
- Sharing best practices to successfully advance the national and state workforce system, improving business climate and economic opportunities for employers and job seekers; and by
- Providing workforce program and technology solutions.



## **Benefits of Membership**

- Sharing of Promising State Practices
- Wide array of learning and networking opportunities available (for State Administrators and Staff)
- Variety of trainings and certifications
- Technical Assistance Services on IT Projects and UI Integrity Programing
- Valuable Resource for Breaking News and Important Information
- On-line member resources
- Opportunity to impact national workforce policy
- Publications



## Board Executive Committee 2017-18



President Renee Olson Nevada



President-Elect Jon Pierpont Utah



Past President Dale Peinecke Washington



Secretary
Odie Donald II
District of Columbia
(resigned March 2018)



Treasurer Kelly Schulz Maryland



# **FY 2018 STATE LEADERSHIP POSITIONS** Represented by Executive Committee Represented by Committee Chairs Represented on Board of Directors Represented by Committee Vice Chairs Represented by Steering Committees Represented by Board of Directors - Alternates



## **NASWA STAFF**



Scott B. Sanders **Executive Director** 

Ellen Golombek Deputy Executive

Director

## Services



Pam Gerassimides

**WIOAIT** Support Center



Randy Gillespie

**UI** Integrity Center



**Jerry Pectol** 

State Information Data Exchange System



**Ben Peirce** 

**UI IT Support** Center



Michelle Marshel

External **Affairs** 



Charlie Terrell

National Labor Exchange; Technology



Lori Adams

Veterans **Affairs** 



**Yvette** Chocolaad

**Employment &** Training; Workforce Labor Market Information & Research



Julie Squire

Equal Opportunity; Unemployment Insurance; Interstate Benefits: & General Counsel

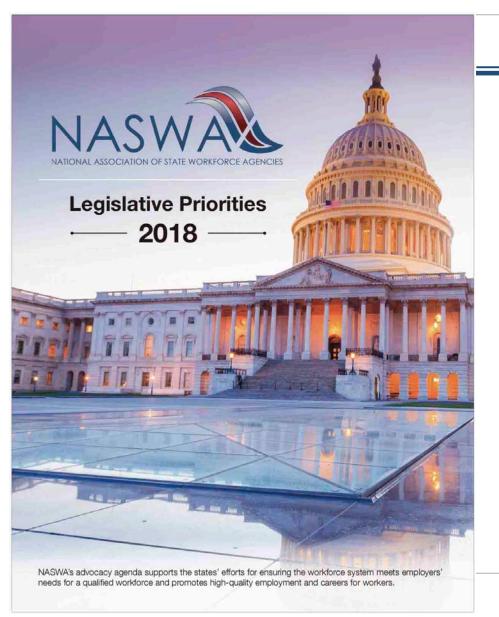


Jim Van Erden

Administration & Finance; Integrity Center

# Driving the National Workforce Agenda





#### GUIDING POLICY FOR APPRENTICESHIP

MARCH 8, 2018



Earn-and-learn training models vary across states based on conditions and policy priorities. 

That flexibility is important and should remain. NASWA supports registered and non-registered apprenticeship models as part of this rich landscape. Registered apprenticeship plays an essential role in growing the nation's economy by providing a structured, systematic, credential approach to workforce development based on national industry standards. Workers benefit because their credential has value beyond one firm or state, and businesses benefit because the credential provides clear signals on skills and training. Non-registered apprenticeship efforts, while varying in their structure and credentialing, also help provide a talent pipeline solution to one or a community of businesses in many states.

The following principles should be kept in mind when considering changes to the apprenticeship system.

- 1. The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), passed in July 2014, intentionally sought to create a more seamless and better integrated service delivery system for the shared customers of all workforce development programs, including those administered by Labor, Education and HHS, via complimentary partnerships. Any earn-and-learn legislation, including legislation impacting the apprenticeship system, should draw on these partnerships and connections.
- 2. The recent Accelerator and Expansion grants to many states to initiate or expand registered apprenticeship systems have proven highly successful. They demonstrate that state workforce agencies and their partners are key to developing apprenticeship programs that can operate as a sustainable, statewide system, instead of one-off efforts. With the help of these grants, states are expanding innovative apprenticeship programming to train workers in a host of demand industries to better meet business needs.
- 3. State workforce agencies and their state agency partners would like to continue to expand and grow their apprenticeship systems. Episodic grants at the current funding levels do not provide an adequate resource base to allow large gains in activity in many states. NASWA recommends sustaining the momentum of the recent federal grants through ongoing, targeted federal investments of at least \$100 million annually, but twice as much is needed to ensure all states have the opportunity to grow the apprenticeship model on a systemic basis.
- Workforce formula grants are also a key funding source supporting apprenticeship initiatives in many states. It is important to maintain this funding as a foundation for state apprenticeship initiatives.
- 5. The existing federal-state registered apprenticeship model provides sufficient flexibility to tailor the programs to individual state circumstances, but registration issues and backlogs are occurring for businesses in some states, in part because insufficient federal resources have been committed.
- NASWA supports federal funding and flexibility for states to operate other "earn and learn" strategies that address local and state workforce development needs, if such funding and flexibility do not detract from continued funding to expand registered apprenticeship programs.
- Quality matters. Whether "registered" or not, publicly-supported apprenticeship programs should be built to a high level of rigor and provide skills transferable across a business sector.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Earn-and-learn programs provide opportunities for individuals to pursue education and training, while also earning an income. Workers benefit not only from the income, but also from developing recent employment experience, skills and relationships, and businesses benefit from growing their talent pipeline. To the extent they enhance labor force participation, such programs also add to the economy.

## The U.S. House of Representatives COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS





## APPROPRIATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE ON Health, Education Labor & Pensions

## Elimination of Wagner-Peyser Funding: Impact in Minnesota



The United States House Appropriations Committee Budget Resolution proposes to eliminate a funding grant known as Wagner-Peyser. This is a funding source awarded to states to perform various workforce development activities. In Minnesota, Wagner-Peyser funding is awarded to the Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED).

If Wagner-Peyser is eliminated, DEED will lose \$11 million in annual funding. Previous cuts to Wagner-Peyser funding have already reduced the services Minnesota job seekers and employers receive from DEED, however, the elimination of Wagner-Peyser funding will have a far deeper impacts on these Minnesotans.

#### HOW DOES DEED USE WAGNER-PEYSER FUNDS?

- ✓ In 2016, Wagner-Peyser funds served nearly 166,000 Minnesota jobseekers and more than 12,000 businesses.
  - Of this total, more than 85,000 were Minnesotans that walked into a WorkForce Center looking for job counseling, resume help, computer resource room access, or information on other DEED programs. DEED currently has no other funding source to serve these "universal customers" that are ineligible for other DEED workforce programs.
  - Wagner-Peyser funds pay for approximately 150 DEED employees working in Minnesota's 47 WorkForce Centers across the state.
    - These employees provide job counseling, resume workshops, career resource room assistance, and refer Minnesotans to other DEED workforce programs.
    - These employees provide industry-sector workforce consulting services to 12,000 businesses, and organize over 1,000 job fairs every year.
  - Wagner-Peyser funds provide support to Minnesotaworks.net, the state's largest online job and resume bank. In 2016:
    - 93,000 employers posted nearly 750,000 job openings on Minnesotaworks.net
    - 456,000 job seekers looked for employment on Minnesotaworks.net
  - In addition to the negative impact on DEED clients, eliminating this funding source could create a rippleeffect of negative financial impact on counties, cities, and nonprofit DEED partners who provide WorkForce Center services based on cost-sharing arrangements.

#### MINNESOTA JOBSEEKERS AND BUSINESSES SERVED BY WAGNER-PEYSER IN 2016

Congressional District	Job Seekers Served	Businesses Served
Congressional District 1	24,292	1,732
Congressional District 2	16,447	1,107
Congressional District 3	16,881	1,716
Congressional District 4	17,459	1,181
Congressional District 5	14,383	1,157
Congressional District 6	25,282	1,460
Congressional District 7	26,057	2,079
Congressional District 8	24,757	1,623
Statewide Total	165,558	12,055

#### WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

- √ The Minnesota unemployment rate is under four percent, and many economists believe we are at or near full employment, however, Minnesota is on the verge of experiencing one of the tightest labor markets in recent history.
- There are currently about 97,000 unfilled jobs in Minnesota and that number is expected to grow. These jobs are vacant because our labor force is tightening.
- Minnesota cannot afford to lose the critical connections Wagner-Peyser funding creates between jobseekers and potential employers, especially at a time when the state needs all available workers to be actively participating in the workforce.
- √ The biggest concern businesses have when they are considering whether to expand in or relocate to Minnesota is the size of the state's workforce. Businesses will not grow nor relocate here if there is not a strong and stable workforce to support new jobs.









## **Bipartisan Budget Act**

SEC.30206 REEMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENTS (RESEA)

The RESEA program helps unemployment insurance (UI) beneficiaries who are identified as likely to exhaust benefits return to work more quickly. States use funds to provide job search assistance, career services, referrals to training, and to conduct eligibility reviews.

## This legislation:

- authorizes RESEAs with potential funding of \$4 billion for 10 years,
- builds on the program's success, and
- leverages evidence-based policy to help more unemployed workers get jobs quickly.

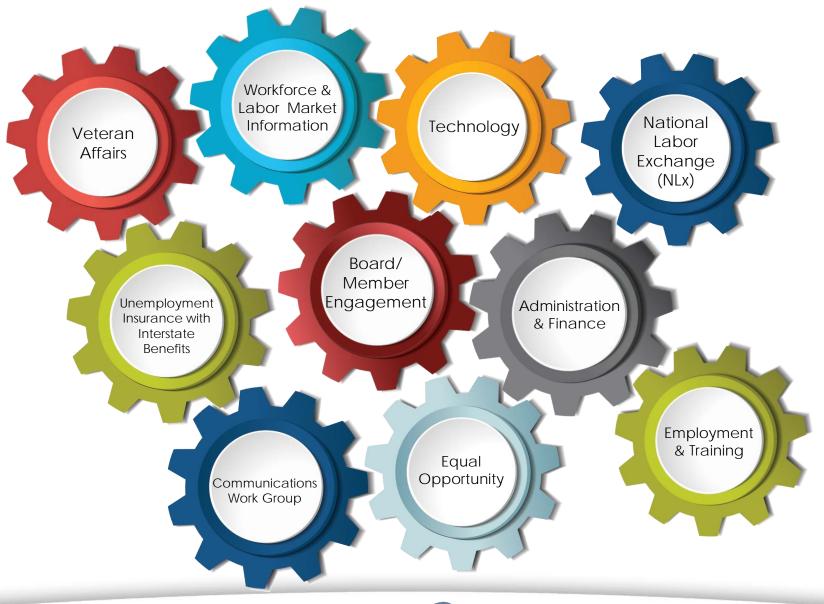
(Note: RESEA grants have been directed to states since they began in 2005 through discretionary appropriations.)



# Providing High Value Member Services



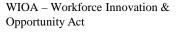
## **National Committees**





## **NASWA Services**





<u>Notes</u>







## 2018 Conferences

Unemployment Insurance Interstate Benefits & Federal Programs Training

2018



NASWA
UI Integrity & SIDES
Symposium

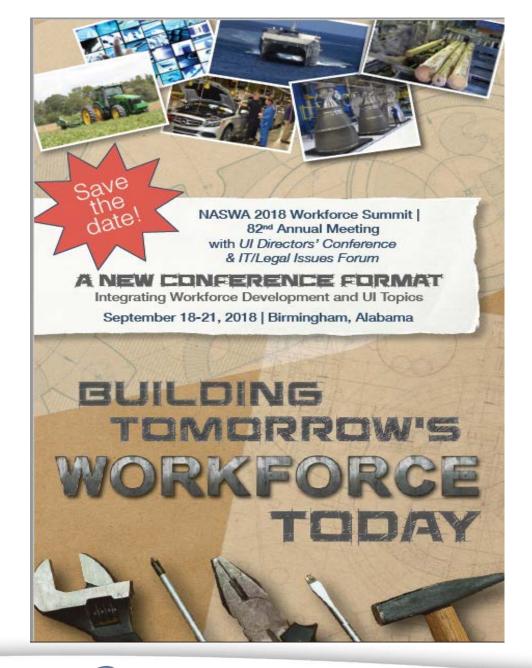
2018







# 2018 Workforce Summit with UI Directors' Conferences





## Questions

- How did you find out/hear about NASWA?
- Did this form of communication work?
- What do you think is the greatest value you received from NASWA? What should be stressed?
- Are there things you DON'T need from NASWA?
- What should NASWA keep doing; stop doing; start doing?
- What suggestions do you have for early engagement with new State Administrators? When? (time frame relating to appointment/confirmation). How?
- What is the best form of outreach? What information should be included?

## Other comments?



## **NASWA** Update



## 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter Scorecard



#### High value member services

ingi vinte in timber bet vices								
					Mar	Mar		
Member participation	1 st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	YTD-FY18	YTD-FY 17	% Chg	
Conferences	2	2			4	3	33%	
Attendance	607	321			928	708	31%	
Committee meetings	12	11			23	14	64%	
Attendance	294	356			650	407	60%	
Combined Attendance	901	677			1,578	828	91%	
	_					Target	5%	
Technical assistance projects/Fraud Training/Webinars	5	6			11	_		
Attendance	316	412			728	-		
	_							
Delivered Outcomes	1 st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	<u>YTD-FY1</u> 8	<u>YTD-FY1</u> 7	% Chg	
Communications								
Engagements - Facebook	104	101			205	447	-54%	
- Twitter	1,390	1,511			2,901	860	237%	
Followers - Facebook	1,862	1,886			1,862	1,819	2%	
- Twitter	1,936	2,099			1,936	1,681	15%	
Messaging to I							YTD FY18	FY17
New sletter (All audience)	0	3			3	5	0.0%	31.0%
NewsWire (All audience)	8	12			20	23	22.0%	29.4%
News Releases (All audience)	8	4			12	6	21.5%	21.9%
Week in Review (Administrators)	1	0			1	14	39.0%	37.5%
NEWS Alerts (Administrators)	10	15			25	5	44.2%	42.5%
Annoucements (Varying audiences)	15	30			45	12	30.0%	36.0%
Total	42	64			106	65	24.6%	34.0%
					_			
Outreach to mem bers/onboarding	0	4	0		0 4			
				44.5		_		
Member satisfaction	1 st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Avg	Target		
Survey Results	NA	NA	NA	NA		4 out of 5		



#### Drive the National Workforce Agenda

#### House or Senate Bill

		FY18 Budget Bill	FY	719 Budget Bill	
		Passed		In Process	
	2018 Legislative Priorities				
Score	Ensure Sufficient Flexible Workforce Developmen	nt I nv estm ent			
1	Provide no less funding	1			
	_				
1	Maintain Governor set aside @15%	1			
0	Increase programmatic alignment	0			
	Time to Section and an area				
	Reform UI				
1	Support UI Programming	1			
1	Improve integrity	1			
	Expand Support				
1	Invest in reemployment	1			_
1	Invest in apprenticeships	1			
	Safeguard veterans programs				
0	Expand roles of DV OPs for V ets with SBEs	0			
	Ensure Successful WIOA Implementation				
1	Promote successful connection	1			_
0	Improve integrated data sharing	0			_
_					
7	Total				
	Increased visability		Grd Qtr 4th Qtr	Total FY17	
	Requests for testimony/input/participation	3 10		13 4	
	with national partner & other organizations			Target	

#### Other in 2nd Quarter

SVA	RESEA call	Urban Institute
NVI	NAWB Forum	NASCIO
NASDVA	PA Workforce Conf	IRORA



Amazon Career Choice

## **Internal Update**



## 2018 Priorities update

## **Internal Priorities**

- All Staff call on May 2, 2018 (scheduled quarterly)
- Performance management
- Website launch / CRM system (in the future)

## **External Priorities**

- FY19 Workforce Funding
- FY18 and then FY19 Legislative Priorities
- Strategic Partnerships
- Deliverables: ITSC, WITSC & Integrity Center
- NASWA "Familiarization" packet





#### NASWA Performance Evaluation Form

Name of Employee	Review Period
Click here to enter text.	From Click here to enter text.
	to 12/31/2018
Title	
Click here to enter text.	
Type of Evaluation	
☐ Annual Appraisal	
☐ Other: Click here to enter text.	

#### **COMPETENCIES**

- 1. Job Knowledge
- 2. Communication
- 3. Adaptability/Flexibility
- 4. Teamwork and Leadership
- 5. Customer Service
- 6. Critical Thinking/Problem Solving/Decision Making
- 7. Planning, Organizing and Efficiency
- 8. Judgement and Social Perceptiveness

### **EXPECTATIONS/GOALS**

$\Box$ Ex	ceeds	Exp	ecta	tio	1
		_			

- ☐ Meets Expectation
- ☐ Needs Improvement

Other (please explain)



A minimum of 3 goals is required, 5 goals would be great. Remember they need to be SMART goals - to make sure your goals are clear and reachable, each one should be:

- •Specific (simple, sensible, significant).
- •Measurable (meaningful, motivating).
- •Achievable (agreed, attainable).
- •Relevant (reasonable, realistic and resourced, results-based).
- •Time bound (time-based, time limited, time/cost limited, timely, time-sensitive).

Also, please make sure you take a look at the section of the form on development. We want to make sure our staff all have the opportunity to grow and thrive here at NASWA.

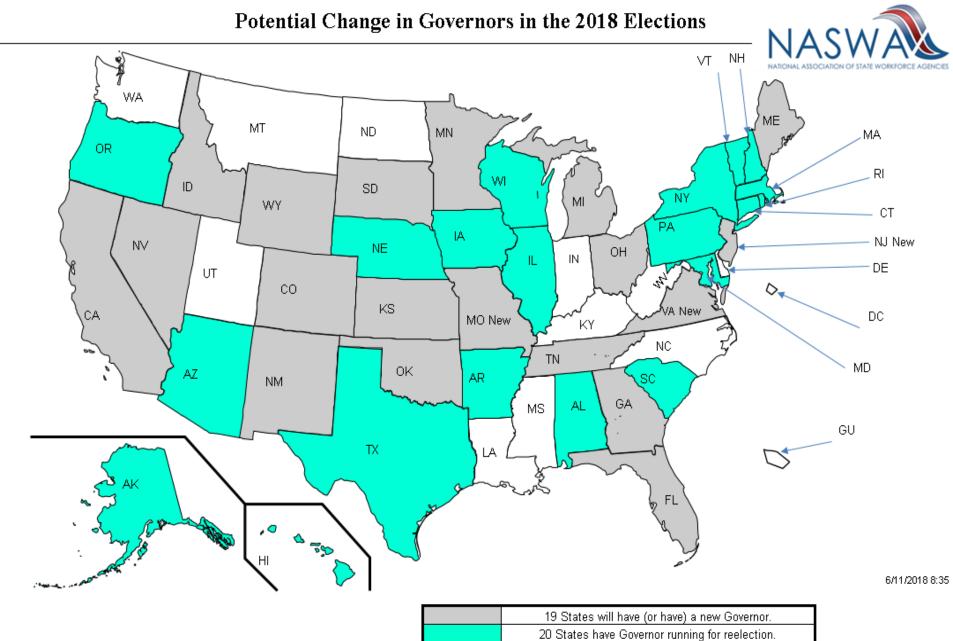
## **Important Dates:**

- June 18, 2018 Goals due and approved by Supervisor/Manager
- December 1-15, 2018 Reviews completed by employees
- December 15, 2018 to January 15, 2019 Reviews agreed to by supervisor/manager and employee
- January 1–30, 2019 Reviews approved where necessary by Director



## **External Update**

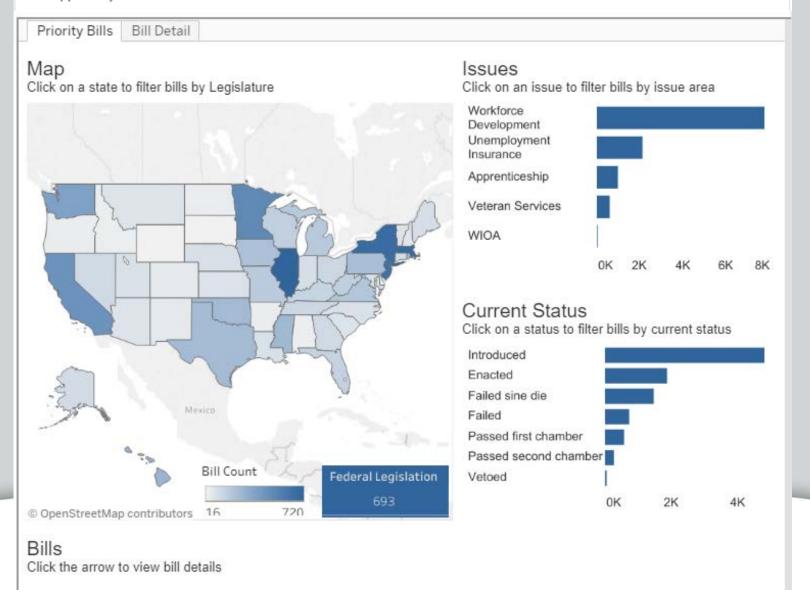


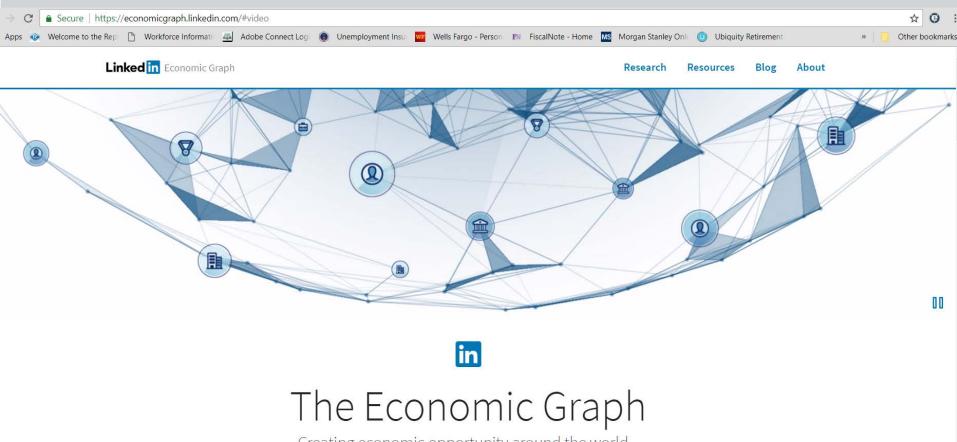




## Legislative Tracker

The NASWA Legislative Tracker provides information on the lifecycle of state and federal bills related to Workforce Development, the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), Apprenticeships, Unemployment Insurance, and Veteran Services. The Legislative Tracker is powered by FiscalNote and tracks issue areas based on key terms supplied by NASWA.





Creating economic opportunity around the world.

One member at a time.

Who we work with















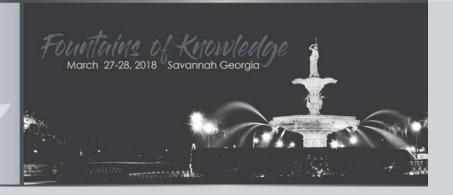






Unemployment
Insurance Interstate
Benefits & Federal
Programs Training

2018



## **UI Integrity in the IB System**

2018 UI Interstate Benefits and Federal Programs Training

Savannah, GA March 28, 2018











2018 NASWA UI Integrity & SIDES Symposium

HOUSTON, VEHAVE A SOLUTION.











# NASWA represents USA @ WAPES World Congress









## **Upcoming Meetings**





#### **Keynote Speakers:**

#### **Green Beret Commander Mark Nutsch**

In October 2001 following the attacks on 9/11, Nutsch led a heroic 12-man team of U.S. Special Forces on a covert mission to Afghanistan, where they would ride to war on horses to fight the enemy-side by side with their Muslim counterparts-capture the strategic city of Mazar-i-Sharif within a matter of weeks, and successfully overthrow the Taliban.

## <u>Major MJ Hegar</u>

During one of her three tours as a Medevac helicopter pilot in Afghanistan with the Air National Guard, Hegar's aircraft was shot down in enemy territory. The ensuing rescue earned her both the Distinguished Flying Cross with Valor (only the second woman in history to be so honored), and a Purple Heart. Unable to continue flying, Hegar sought and was denied a position in the Air Force. Once again, she fought back, leading efforts that resulted in the repeal of the Combat Exclusion Policy in 2013.

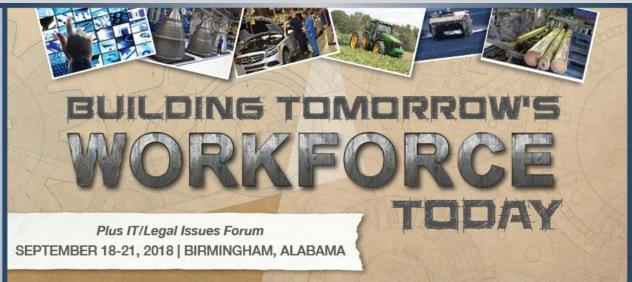
#### Workshops & Panels:

The conference will feature numerous learning opportunities on a wide variety of topics, including:

- Military Spouses;
- •Transition: The Veterans' Experience after Military Service;
- •Significant Barriers to Employment;
- •Connecting Veterans and Employers; and
- •Promising Practices.









## **QUESTIONS?**



## **LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES**



## Key Fiscal Issues

## Ensure Sufficient, Flexible Workforce Development Investment

## Provide No Less than FY 2017 Funding Levels for WIOA and Wagner-Peyser Workforce and Training Programs.

Now is the time to invest, not divest, in the success of the public workforce system. States are in the midst of implementing the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) with collaboration and innovation, including demand-driven training, apprenticeships, and career pathways, which will close skills gaps for employers and help workers increase their earnings.

- However, these successful results are in jeopardy due to continued reduced investment. WIOA formula programs alone were cut by \$585 million, in actual dollars, since 2001 (a 20% reduction).
- Workforce agencies today are faced with persistent long-term unemployment and any further reductions will detrimentally impact our ability to assist both jobseekers and employers under the enhanced programmatic services mandated by WIOA.

#### Maintain Investment for Governors' Statewide Needs at 15%.

WIOA employment & training programs assisted 7.3 million individuals over the last program year, and Employment Services (Wagner-Peyser) programs assisted an additional 14.1 million jobseekers.

In 2016, 64% of WIOA participants gained employment, including 77% of adult participants and 82% of dislocated workers who received training services. In addition, the Employment Services programs placed 62% of jobseekers in employment with 84% staying in those positions 6+ months.

Both the WIOA mandate and the current House and Senate bills include states receiving 15% of WIOA formula investment, which is essential to ensuring states have the capacity to implement innovative programs to meet statewide and regional employer demands for a high-quality workforce.

#### Increase Flexibility and Programmatic Alignment for Maximum Utilization of Investment.

Provide states enhanced flexibility between funding streams and support coordination among the federal/state programs to accelerate jobseekers' hiring, drive innovative solutions, address employer needs, and coordinate service delivery, while maximizing the return on taxpayer dollars.



## Reform Unemployment Insurance (UI)

Help States Improve the Integrity of the Unemployment Insurance Program.

- Encourage further investment in integrity activities by permitting states to use up to 5% of recovered claimant overpayments and additional employer contributions collected to fight fraud.
- Invest in the Unemployment Insurance Integrity Center at a minimum of \$6 million annually to continue efforts toward eliminating UI fraud.

### Support Unemployment Insurance Programming

Investment in UI administration is at a 30-year low, and serious disruption in the delivery of UI benefits is at risk in the next economic downturn.

- Increase the annual state UI Administrative base allocation by a minimum of 25%, while holding the Average Weekly Insured Unemployment (AWIU) base workload constant, to meet employer and claimant expectations for acceptable customer service.
- Provide a minimum investment level of no less than \$300 million/year to modernize antiquated state UI IT systems and maintain current systems.
- Adjust the set aside for UI Contingency investment to \$28 million annually (inflation adjustment).
- Amend federal law to provide a workable extended unemployment insurance program, which would improve
  the safety net and reduce improper payments during the next recession.



## Expand Support for Reemployment Services and Apprenticeships

### Invest in Reemployment Services Programming at No Less than \$185 million.

Reemployment services have a proven track record of accelerating UI beneficiaries' return to work, with the additional benefit of reducing the duration of unemployment insurance payments. States should be provided additional flexibility with this investment to enhance coordination between unemployment insurance programs and other workforce programs to expedite jobseekers' hiring.

 Core components of reemployment services include job search tools, early intervention services, career guidance, job referrals, and training for UI claimants while solving employer needs.

## Align Apprenticeships with Workforce Development and Invest No Less than \$100 Million.

States, their workforce agencies, and their public and private partners are expanding the use of innovative apprenticeship programming to train workers in a host of demand industries to better meet employer needs. Ongoing federal apprenticeship grants are a core component of this effort. New federal investments should align with existing efforts to foster a coherent system with minimal duplication at the federal, state, and local level.



## Key Authorizing Issues

## Improve the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP)

Expand Categories for Significant Barriers to Employment (SBE) to Allow DVOP Specialists to Improve Service to Veterans and Eligible Spouses.

The State Agencies, or equivalent, should be given the latitude to assess the needs of the Veterans in specified areas of their state and to serve the Veterans most in need who may not be within the SBE categories. By adjusting the SBE category addressing disabled veteran eligibility to include all Veterans with disabilities, regardless of when the disability occurred, or whether the Veteran is receiving VA compensation; and adding an additional category that provides states the flexibility in defining a state-unique SBE, will improve services to all veterans.

## Ensure Successful WIOA Implementation

Promote the Successful Collaboration of Education, Vocational Rehabilitation and Human Services Programs to WIOA.

NASWA encourages Congress to continue its strong engagement with the federal agencies of jurisdiction in WIOA implementation. This will ensure coordinated alignment between the workforce development programs and a range of partner programs, including career and technical education, higher education, adult basic education, vocational rehabilitation, TANF and other human service programs, that lead to better employment and career advancement outcomes.

#### Eliminate Impediments to Real-time, Integrated State Data Sharing.

NASWA supports high-quality program and labor market information, a powerful public labor exchange, utilization of workforce technologies, integrating cross-agency data, and opportunities for state workforce agencies to be learning organizations engaging in data analysis and program evaluation to provide better data-driven outcomes for employers and workers.

Currently, dedicated or sufficient funding is not available for these important activities. States will continue to be challenged in providing high-quality data and integrated services for employers and job seekers.