<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Washington State (WA) WIOA Matrix</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment First State Mentoring Program (EFSLMP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No disability specific information found regarding this element.</td>
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</table>

**Customized Employment**

No disability specific information found regarding this element.

**Braiding/Blending Resources**

This streamlined integration requires all service providers to quickly identify needs, and then match resources to meet those needs. Increased collaboration and coordination among system partners ensures that the best of what the system has to offer comes forward with a minimum of duplication. Integration provides a flexible, interconnected set of services tailored to each customer. Customers receive a range of services via various providers and funding streams that may be braided together to meet their specific needs. (Page 35) Title I

Based on intake information, a navigator or navigation team will evaluate a customer’s need for support services, readiness to pursue education, training, employment, or a combination, and make appropriate referrals. The navigator or navigation team will follow up with the customer to ensure smooth transition, or to redirect the customer if needed. Partners will work together beyond the points of program transition to braid funding and services across organizations for the benefit of the customer. (Page 36) Title I

The key is to leverage the investment and resources of all partners toward a common goal. Rather than competing for the attention of businesses, the workforce system strategically braids together the resources of the public, philanthropic, and private sectors to create new solutions to ever—changing business challenges. (Page 46) Title I

Partners will need to work together differently, including at points of transition (hand—offs) between organizations, the points of co—servicing (participant receiving multiple services from multiple organizations at the same time), and in the way they manage funding and services braided across organizations. (Page 125) Title I

Another aspect of ISD in Washington State is extending co-enrollment or possibly simultaneous enrollment for current and future jobseekers accessing WorkSource Services. As envisioned in Washington State co/simultaneous enrollment into multiple programs is the braiding or directing of program resources to provide appropriate services when needed as efficiently as possible. (Pages 181-182) Title I

**DEI/Disability Resource Coordinators**

In accordance with section 8(b) in the Wagner—Peyser Act, local comprehensive centers and affiliates have assigned disability specialists. The ES staff serving in this role receive training on
serving individuals with disabilities and on accessible computer work stations. Also, they are often involved in local efforts to enhance employment and training access for individuals with disabilities. When there are special grants such as the Disability Employment Initiative (DEI), core program staff will be equipped to direct referrals for assessment and program services. (Page 97) Title I

Financial Literacy/Economic Advancement

No disability specific information found regarding this element.

School to Work Transition

- Strengthen DSHS/DVR participation in current School-to-Work programs statewide by providing increased training and technical assistance for School-to-Work partners, including earlier DSHS/DVR input into assessment and employment planning for students.

- Contract with Centers for Independent Living to enhance and expand core independent living services, focusing on youth with significant disabilities. In addition to core services, Centers for Independent Living have been focusing on outreach to increase services in unserved or underserved geographic areas. Additional outreach efforts include targeted disability groups, minority groups, and urban or rural populations with the focus on youth with significant disabilities and 504 plans. The goal is to create a safe environment in which youth feel comfortable and confident when talking to allies. This goal will be accomplished by enhancing youth understanding of the Independent Living philosophy, successful self-advocacy, and how to engage with legislators about disability issues. (Page 234) Title I

- Hired transition consultants to increase capacity to provide Pre-ETS services directly and through coordination and collaboration with community partners.

- Continued coordination with Center for Change in Transition Services to coordinate DSHS/DVR and school-based transition services.

- Continued school-to-work contracts with county developmental disabilities programs. (Page 290) Title I

The memorandum of understanding clarifies responsibility and coordination of roles in providing services and programs for those students who are both eligible for special education services under IDEA, and who are also eligible for vocational rehabilitation services. The current agreement remains in effect until September 30, 2020, but may require amendments after federal regulations are finalized. The agreement outlines each agency’s overall role and responsibilities relating to the provision of transition services to high school students with disabilities. This agreement provides for the development and approval of an individualized plan for employment (IPE) before each student determined eligible for vocational rehabilitation services leaves the school setting. (Page 316) Title IV

DSB youth and transition specialists conduct outreach and ongoing consultation statewide to teachers of the visually impaired, students, families and others in the education community.
### Washington State (WA) WIOA Matrix

Coordination and outreach elements for pre-employment transition services are included in the agreement. (Page 316) **Title IV**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Career Pathways</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination between core and other programs is better so that persons with disabilities can get more help to compete for and enjoy high quality employment through acquiring the necessary skills while receiving any necessary supports. Under WIOA Title IV, VR staff outreach to disabled youth graduating from the K—12 system will encourage more young people to pursue assistance from WorkSource to begin career pathways toward self—support through viable avenues. Many ES—staffed one stops have taken the initiative to invite high school teachers of students on IEPs to make field trips fostering a sense of comfort in approaching WorkSource. (Page 97) <strong>Title I</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State strategies under WIOA potentially enlarge the system of service providers to employers and departs further from the more limited, traditional Wagner—Peyser job order and hiring fair approaches. Innovative linkages by local boards in some workforce development areas such as facilitating employer panels that bring together industry sector employers and current and future jobseekers to discuss particular employer needs and hiring practices are very successful at generating interest in career pathways and employment outcomes and are anticipated to engage more local Wagner—Peyser and education partners. (Page 109) <strong>Title I</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finding the right program fit can occur in subsequent visits, but the customer should not be bombarded with duplicative requests for information or skills assessments. Staff must be “Navigators” who help people design individual career pathways and then assist them in finding an economically self—sustaining route forward. Partners will need to work together differently, including at points of transition (hand—offs) between organizations, the points of co—servicing (participant receiving multiple services from multiple organizations at the same time), and in the way they manage funding and services braided across organizations. (Page 125) <strong>Title I</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other entities with specialized programs serving parents on TANF, Able-Bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWDs), MSFWs, homeless, ex—offenders, veterans, dislocated workers, persons with disabilities, and the long—term unemployed when included should increase the number of participants who have defined career pathways and who gain portable skills. All will be better informed and served as Integrated Service Delivery advances. (Page 183) <strong>Title III</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These activities include: • BEdA system wide, three—day training on developing college and career pathways. This was developed to support WIOA and the state plan requirement to implement college and career readiness pathways for all basic skills students. (Page 210) <strong>Title I</strong></td>
</tr>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Apprenticeship</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There are areas where the public system and business share in the cost of developing an employee’s skills, including work—based learning (on—the—job training, incumbent worker training, apprenticeship). Business partnerships with workforce development and human services programs can increase diversity in the hiring pool and support job retention in the workplace. If employers are willing to partner with the workforce system, expend energy, and, devote</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Washington State (WA) WIOA Matrix

resources, they can leverage their investment to create sustainable solutions to their workforce challenges. (Page 44) Title I

Youth Program Elements (Youth Only):

• Tutoring, study skills training, instruction and evidence—based dropout prevention and recovery strategies that lead to a high school diploma or recognized equivalent or recognized post—secondary credential

• Alternative secondary school services or dropout recovery services, as appropriate

• Paid and unpaid work experiences that have academic and occupational education components (summer employment, pre—apprenticeship, internships, job shadowing, OJT (Page 65) Title I

• Increased coordination with WSATC, L&I, labor and business to support and develop pre—apprenticeship and apprenticeship opportunities and providing customized assistance or referral for assistance in the development of registered apprenticeships (Page 68) Title I

The DSB expects partner programs to identify shared core—participant job readiness skill needs, and to work with all partners to develop common—need trainings — and share presentation efforts where applicable — to strengthen the skill sets of our agency participants through access to all. The DSB expects that the new partnership will make our staff and agency participants more informed beneficiaries of relevant targeted workforce vocational training and apprenticeship opportunities towards gaining higher skills that match an individual’s aptitude despite visual disability, and thereby securing higher wages and greater self—sufficiencies. (Page 73) Title I

Wherever possible, DSHS/DVR will integrate its customer skill development services with other one—stop partners to include project—based learning in the classroom, online coursework, industry guest lecturers, or direct workplace experience, including job shadows, mentorships, internships (paid or unpaid), clinicals, cooperative learning models, and apprenticeships. (Page77) Title I

Enrollees will be encouraged to pursue certifications and sub—grantees will facilitate on—the—job employment (OJE) opportunities that place them within view of and consideration by these industries and occupations. This can include internships; apprenticeships and registered apprenticeship opportunities based upon the individual’s personal preferences and IEP. (Page 81) Title I

Support apprenticeships, paid internships, and on-the-job training opportunities to enhance customers’ employability, in partnership with LWDBs and the business community. (Page 286) Title I

The DSB expects that the new partnership will make our staff and agency participants more informed beneficiaries of relevant targeted workforce vocational training and apprenticeship opportunities towards gaining higher skills that match an individual’s aptitude despite visual
### Washington State (WA) WIOA Matrix

Disability, and thereby securing higher wages and greater self-sufficiency. The DSB expects to explore bridges among the partner Department of Labor Youth programs to fully engage blind youth in integrated and competitive work experience opportunities that fit individual need. (Page 349) Title IV

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### Work Incentives and Benefits

The Social Security and entitlements (Federal, State and Veterans) can be very complex and difficult to understand and navigate. Many individuals decide not to work or work fewer hours based upon the misperceptions that they will lose their benefits (medical and financial) if they go to work. As such we are in the process of developing partnership efforts with the Washington State Benefits Planner Networks, The Maximus Ticket to Work WIPA program, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and others in an effort to provide individuals with access to these resources. (Page 93) Title I

Beyond the DOL contracting process the state manager is exploring the development of MOUs between the State and the National grantees in order to create cohesion of the program; develop formal agreements with the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; potentially data sharing agreements with State entities; accessing the DSHS and or WDC Ticket to Work EN network for reimbursement for the services provided by the grantees (with the exception of Goodwill Industries which already is a EN). (Page 123) Title I

DSHS/DVR continues to promote the use of Ticket to Work as a potential income source for developmental disability, mental health, and traumatic brain injury service providers to build their capacity for providing extended support services. (Page 143) Title I

Train staff and partners on Social Security Work Incentives, Plan to Achieve Self Sufficiency, and other work incentives to identify optional funding sources. (Page 143) Title I

DBHR has become a Ticket-to-Work (TTW) Employment Network and is establishing a Partnership Plus Agreement with DSHS/DVR to build a revenue stream from the TTW Program that will fund extended services for those mental health customers who require a supported employment model. (Page 227) Title I

DBHR has become a Ticket-to-Work (TTW) Employment Network and is establishing a Partnership Plus Agreement with DSHS/DVR to build a revenue stream from the TTW Program that will fund extended services for those mental health customers who require a supported
In addition to employment-related services, DSHS/DVR customers receive benefits counseling to provide guidance on programs for which they may be eligible. In comparison to the overall population of working age Washingtonians with disabilities, SSI and SSDI recipient rates for DSHS/DVR customers are higher for SSI and similar for SSDI at application and higher for both at case closure: 24% at application and 32% at closure for SSI and 23% at application and 30% at case closure for SSDI. For both SSI and SSDI, 43% of DSHS/DVR customers are receiving benefits at application and 52% at case closure.

Social Security Administration estimates for Social Security disability recipients in Washington State show that approximately 16.3% of all residents with a disability receive SSI/SSDI benefits. For FFY2017, 20.4% of all participants served through the agency’s VR program were recipients of Social Security benefits. Of those individuals who exited with an employment outcome and had listed public assistance as their primary support at application, 75% instead were able to list earnings from their work as primary support at exit. We serve a higher proportion of individuals on SSI/SSDI, and fewer DSB participants require those benefits upon exiting the program.

At this point in time it is uncertain how many individuals may be enrolled /co—enrolled with DVR services. One of DVR’s goals on its newly developed State Plan is to increase access to services for those individuals with disabilities (on SSDI) who have a work history but became unemployed and exhausted their unemployment benefits.

Ticket to Work Employment Network. Washington State DSHS agencies (DBHR, DDA, ALTSA/HCS and DVR) are now partners as an administrative Employment Network. The SCSEP State Leadership has expressed interest in being involved with this collaboration. Goodwill Industries is currently an Employment Network and several of the State Sub—grantees are either currently or in discussions with becoming an Employment Network via their involvement with the local WDCs.

No disability specific information found regarding this element.

Under Washington state law, the Workforce Board conducts a substantial program of assessment, research and evaluation activities that have historically included most of the core WIOA programs (Titles I, II, IV plus TANF/Workfirst), as well as additional workforce programs. This program has included an annual participant outcome evaluation using State Core Measures (very similar to WIOA measures), periodic surveys of participants, and periodic net impact studies using statistically adjusted comparison group methodology. All of these activities are conducted or contracted by Workforce Board staff, with the cooperation of program agencies and support of other state sources of participant data including Unemployment Insurance wage data, and K12 participant data from the state’s P-20 system agency, the Education Research and
Recognizing the challenges of developing data collection methodologies to ensure an accurate representation of the experiences of Community Rehabilitation Programs (CRP) throughout Washington State, the results of the CRP Cost Study were delayed. Additionally, DSHS/DVR experienced a change in executive leadership in late 2016 which postponed the implementation of modifications based on the results of the study. DSHS/DVR formally communicated the results of the cost study in early 2017. The CRP Cost Study resulted in a restructure of the fees paid to CRPs. To DSHS/DVR’s knowledge, this study was the first of its kind in the nation. The methodologies and results were shared at a national level to help improve the delivery of services to customers and the businesses that provide these valuable services.

Analysis of customer satisfaction surveys, performance data and RSA statistics show that DSB provides very high quality services and outcomes. The RSA r-911 data provides strong evidence that DSB places emphasis on careers that provide living wages and benefits, within a competitive and integrated context. The agency wants to maintain and build on this excellence in quality of services and outcomes.

DSB and Washington State have long believed that all individuals are capable of integrated and competitive work with the right supports in place, and the state has over the years reduced options for sub-minimum wage employment. The new regulations requiring the agency to provide pre-employment transition services for youth with disability before certification for sub-minimum wage work is expected to have little impact on the agency, as this is the direction the state has been moving towards for years.

WIOA allows local area boards to establish standing committees to work on issues specifically faced by individuals with disabilities, including Section 188 and ADA compliance. Washington’s workforce system has embraced a more expansive goal of improving access for populations with a wide variety of barriers to access, including economic barriers, geographic barriers, physical barriers, language and cultural barriers, low—level education and skills barriers, and behavioral health barriers. To build consensus on a coordinated and sustained effort to remove these access barriers, a standing Workforce Board committee on accessibility issues is being created.

Fundamental to the Workforce Board’s vision for the workforce system is the concept of universal accessibility: Washington’s workforce system must be prepared and able to serve jobseekers from all kinds of backgrounds, who face a variety of barriers. Universal accessibility encompasses both physical accessibility of all facilities, as well as programmatic accessibility—taking into account customers’ particular access needs. Integration of service delivery and better coordination among workforce system partners will allow services and delivery approaches to be customized to particular access needs.

5. A training plan stating training and competency expectations for ES staff within available
## Washington State (WA) WIOA Matrix

resources for onboarding and refresher coursework on the SWA online Learning Management System, and on parallel WDC-hosted systems and through in-person training. (EO nondiscrimination, data security, and procedures using the Management Information System are already mandatory recurrent trainings. EO and data security also require refresher training bi-annually and annually, respectively.) (Page 179) Title I

### Vets

**Disabled Veteran Outreach Program (DVOP):**

1. Provide intensive services and facilitate placements to meet the employment needs of veterans, transitioning service members (TSMs) and eligible spouses
2. Case manage veterans, TSMs and eligible spouses to help overcome significant barriers to employment (SBEs) and place in living wage career positions
3. Outreach to community events, activities and organizations to locate and assist veterans with SBEs
4. Prioritize services to veterans in accordance with 38 USC Chapter 41
5. Manage and document caseload activities

**Local Veterans Employment Representative (LVER):**

1. Conduct outreach to employers to assist veterans in gaining employment, including employer seminars, and job search workshops/groups
2. Facilitate employment, training and placement services furnished to veterans under the local service delivery model
3. Coordinate with unions, apprenticeship programs and businesses or business organizations to promote and secure employment and training programs for veterans
4. Inform Federal contractors on process to recruit and retain veterans
5. Coordinate and participate with partner agencies and entities, internal and external, on business outreach
6. Coordinate, plan and orchestrate hiring events to promote the hiring of veterans (Page. 78) Title III

System—wide referral of veterans with significant barriers to employment (SBE) to the Employment Security Department’s Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP). Line staff in all of the core and partner programs under Washington’s Combined State Plan will be educated
as to the definition of SBE in order to more readily identify such veterans when they present themselves and those line staff will also be availed of contact information and directions for the nearest WorkSource (one—stop) center(s) to facilitate a front—end assessment and staff referral to DVOP. (Page 95) Title I

Alignment and coordination across federal, state and local programs for veteran employment and training is mandated by the Jobs for Veterans Act and regulated by 20 CFR 1010, as well as joint DOL VETS and ETA formally issued guidance and WorkSource system policy. Locally operated DOL programs, including Wagner—Peyser and TAA under the direct oversight of ES management, and other programs identified in the regulation must provide Priority of Service to covered persons as mandated. Qualified disabled veterans may receive a referral to a Disabled Veteran Outreach Program (DVOP) specialist if they meet at least one of the DOL VETS disability or disadvantaged veteran criteria. (Page. 98) Title I

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• Work Opportunity Tax Credit:

  o Employers can reduce their federal business taxes by up to $2,400 for more eligible hires. Up to $9,000 over two years for each qualifying welfare recipient; $5,600 for most military veterans and up to $9,600 for hiring veterans who have a service—related disability.

  o Eligible workers, people who are on or who received public assistance within 18 months of being hired; needy or disabled veterans; felons hired within a year after leaving prison and those participating in work release; people in state or federal vocational rehabilitation programs that have an employment plan for employment within two years of being hired; adults under 40 who receive food stamps in the six months before being hired; anyone who received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for any month in the 60 days before being hired. (Page 111) Title I

This policy communicates a system-wide policy and procedure for core and partner programs included in the WIOA state plan for identifying and referring veterans with significant barriers to employment (SBE) to the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP).

DVOP, which is operated by the Employment Security Department (ESD), provides intensive case management and services, job referrals, and job readiness activities to disabled veterans and other veterans with significant barriers to employment.

Common Assurance No. 11 in WIOA Unified and Combined State Plan Requirements directs states to provide assurances to the U.S. Departments of Labor and Education that “(s)ervice providers have a referral process in place for directing Veterans with Significant Barriers to
Disabled veterans may receive assistance and intensive services from WorkSource staff and partners, The Department of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR), the VA/VR&E Program, a local DVOP, or any combination of these. Disabled veterans are identified during the veteran validation process at WorkSource and are referred to the appropriate level of service based upon the veteran’s interests, abilities, skills, needs, and SBE status. Also, through a close partnership with the VA, DVOPs assist veterans who are seeking entry into new careers and have received vocational rehabilitation assistance from the VA/VR&E program in alignment with at least one of their 5 Tracks to Employment to obtain workplace skills. Local DVOP staff work in partnership with VA/VR&E case managers to jointly build career plans that aid the veteran in obtaining suitable work based upon their abilities. This partnership is supported by the Intensive Services Coordinator (ISC), a DVOP out-stationed at the VA/VR&E Regional Offices in Seattle. Washington State also coordinates to provision of intensive services for VR&E clients with VA/VR&E case managers stationed at the Portland, OR and Boise, ID Regional Offices. ESD and the Regional VA/VR&E office in Seattle are planning a cross-agency Lean event to assess and improve services being provided to VR&E clients.

Mental Health

Substantial resource reductions within the DSHS Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery - Mental Health (DBHR-MH), DSHS/DVR’s supported employment partner for customers with mental health disabilities, has limited State capacity to provide extended services to this population. Diligent efforts continue to address these reductions. DSHS/DVR continues its collaboration with DBHR-MR, the Mental Health Employment Consortium, and the Washington Community Mental Health Council to expand the availability of extended services through alternative resources and innovative approaches. These efforts intend to establish cooperative agreements with all Behavioral Health Organizations (BHOs) responsible for county-level delivery of community mental health services.

Participate in an interagency service committee which supports initiatives and increased employment outcomes for persons living with developmental disabilities, mental health disabilities, autism spectrum disorders, and traumatic brain injuries.

DSHS Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR) contracts with counties to deliver outpatient chemical dependency treatment and directly contracts for residential treatment services. DBHR contracts with regional entities for the delivery of community mental health services and directly operates two state psychiatric hospitals.

- DSHS/DVR maintains active referral relationships with treatment providers at the local level that are funded through DBHR contracts with each county.

- DSHS/DVR has been collaborating with DBHR on a pilot project that provides extended services for joint supported employment customers, using Medicaid behavioral health funding. In 2017, a Medicaid waiver was approved, which will expand these services throughout the State. In addition to DSHS/DVR and DBHR, partners in the Medicaid waiver collaborative...
include the State Health Care Authority, Aging and Long-Term Care Administration and a third party vendor. (Page 227) Title I

- DSHS/DVR has assigned liaison counselors that work itinerantly from several Mental Health agencies across the state. The counselor works from the mental health center approximately one day per week, facilitating access to DSHS/DVR services for mental health consumers.

- DSHS/DVR is represented as a member of the Washington State Behavioral Health Advisory Council. (Page 228) Title I

Substantial resource reductions within the DSHS Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery (DBHR), DSHS/DVR’s supported employment partner for customers with mental health disabilities, has limited State capacity to provide extended services to this population. Diligent efforts continue to address these reductions. DSHS/DVR continues its collaboration with DBHR, the Mental Health Employment Consortium, and the Washington Community Mental Health Council to expand the availability of extended services through alternative resources and innovative approaches. These efforts intend to establish cooperative agreements with all Behavioral Health Organizations (BHOs) responsible for county-level delivery of community mental health services. (Page 239) Title I

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DSHS/DVR has assigned liaison counselors that work itinerantly from several mental health agencies across the state. The counselor works from the mental health center approximately one day per week, facilitating access to DSHS/DVR services for mental health consumers health agencies across the state. The counselor works from the mental health center approximately one day per week, facilitating access to DSHS/DVR services for mental health consumers. (Page 242) Title I

Customers and service providers most frequently identified Placement into a Job, Assistance Searching for a Job, and Job Coaching as needed services. DSHS/DVR staff most frequently identified Vocational Counseling & Guidance and Mental Health Counseling and Treatment as needed services, though the top three customer-identified needs were also selected by a majority
## Washington State (WA) WIOA Matrix

### Title I

DSHS estimates that 75% of individuals with disabilities in their service systems have a mental health service need, compared to 50% of customers served by DSHS/DVR. (Page 259)

DSB has active collaboration with the Division of Behavioral Health, but as DSB is not part of the Department of Social and Health Services family of agencies, we do not yet have a formalized agreement with either agency. We will work towards that goal as part of this state plan. DSB will negotiate an agreement with the Department of Social and Health Services Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery in order to formalize collaboration, coordination of services, and mutual understanding of scope and role of each agency in promoting success for individuals who require long-term employment supports. (Page 324)

Needs assessments are conducted by several entities, including but not limited to health districts, United Way agencies, mental health providers, healthcare providers, workforce development councils, and area agencies on aging. From their different perspectives, these needs assessments can help pinpoint specific unmet needs and offer an opportunity to discuss solutions for meeting those needs. An example of this can be found online at United Way of King County WA Snapshot. It reviews several key indicators of basic need: requests for basic need assistance (including utility and rent, food, and financial), employment security and the unemployment rate, and home foreclosures. Their assessment website links to best practices where specific organizations successfully addressing the issues can be found. (Page 453)

### Title IV

RTW/SAW

Use state employment and local offices to orient UI claimants to the services offered across all programs. Ensure all those that administer programs that can touch a UI claimant have the basic understanding of eligibility requirements including being able and available for all suitable work and making an active search for work. Work closer with training programs, community and technical colleges, Labor and Industries (apprenticeships and other back to work programs), Human Services (WorkFirst and DVR), The Washington Labor Council, along with various other programs and co—enrolling where a good fit is determined. This can be done by reaching out to claimants and assessing their needs. (Page 78)

PARTNER PROGRAMS UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Staff working with claimants and employers will have a basic understanding of UI eligibility requirements and will follow through to make sure only those meeting the qualifications the employer is looking for and is a good match will be referred. Follow up from the employers and claimants will be necessary to ensure those that are not following through as directed are referred to the claims center for adjudication of any issues that arise maintaining program integrity and a high—quality service to the employers. (Page 110)

Other unemployed, lower-skilled individuals seeking training who may not qualify for weekly UI benefits might qualify for WIOA Adult services or state retraining resources such as Worker Retraining funds, federal training funds tied to Department of Agriculture BFET programs, or...
special grants such as HHS Healthcare Careers for All. Although these other programs do not provide weekly subsistence benefits they can provide for training costs and some support services such as transportation etc. (Page181) Title II

In the first 5 weeks of receiving benefits, UI claimants may be called in for mandatory reemployment services. Individuals who may be unemployed and not aware of services, or those who have abandoned searching for work, are also sought out through regular staff outreach or public service announcements. The online marketing of job fairs, employer hiring events and free workshops through websites and social media is also motivating customers to participate in services. UI claimants not selected for RESEA may freely pursue any self-service, facilitated self-help, or staff-assisted services which are supported by W-P funds, or any career services also supported by WIOA Title 1 Adult or Dislocated Worker funds for those eligible. Page 183) Title I

Target outreach, education, and marketing to individuals with disabilities who are: currently employed, to retain or advance in employment; previous customers who may be unemployed and are seeking employment; students nearing completion of academic programs; individuals who have exhausted Unemployment Insurance benefits; and other underserved populations. (Page281) Title I

As reflected in our strategic plan, we are actively searching for additional ways to integrate our unemployment insurance program with labor exchange programs, and increasing visibility of UI in one-stop centers across the state. We have a strong Reemployment Services and Eligibility Assessments (RESEA) program centered in the one-stops, and are pursuing full integration of our new UI benefits and job-matching computer systems in one customer portal in order to provide job-seekers with a seamless experience as they search for employment and collect unemployment benefits. (Page 435) Title IV

*All enclosed information is cited directly from final state plan as of June 30, 2019

Find your local state plans here:

https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osers/rsa/wioa/state-plans/index.html