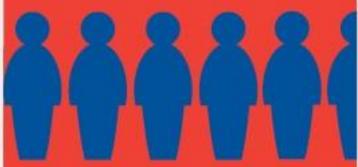
Federal Education and Workforce Policies

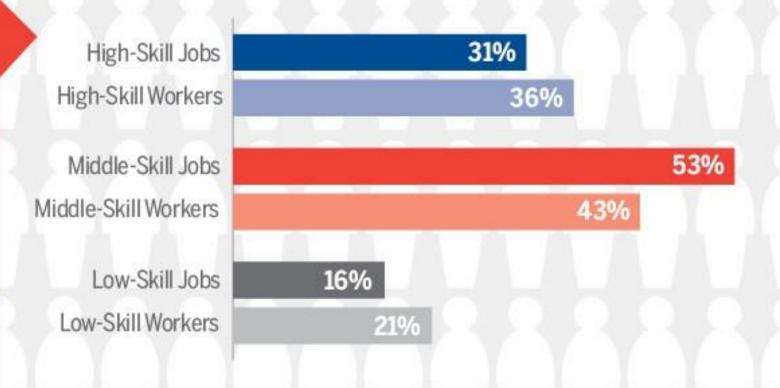
Indiana Skills2Compete Meeting Indianapolis, IN July 26, 2018



A middle-skill gap

United States jobs and workers by skill level 2015





www.nationalskillscoalition.org

Key Federal Workforce and Education Police

- ✓ Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)
- ✓ Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act (Perkins)
- ✓ Higher Education Act (HEA) includes Pell Grants, federal student loan programs
- ✓ SNAP Employment and Training (SNAP E&T)
- ✓ Apprenticeship/work-based learning



Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)

- ✓ Signed into law July 2014, replaced the Workforce Investment Act (WIA)
- √ Implementation began July 1, 2015
- ✓ Focus on alignment across federal workforce, education programs

Four Titles - One Plan

- ✓ Title I Workforce Development Activities
- ✓ Title II Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA)
- ✓ Title III Wagner-Peyser Act (Employment Services)
- ✓ Title IV Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (vocational rehabilitation)
- ✓ WIOA requires state "unified plans" set vision and strategy across all six "core" programs

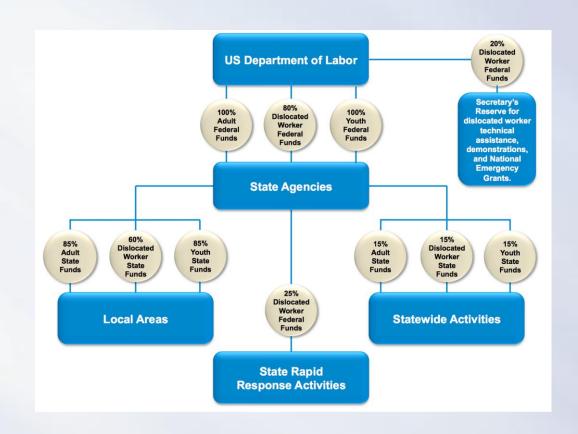
WIOA Title I – Workforce Training

"Core" programs - formula grants to states; in PY'18 IN receives:

- \$13M for adult activities
- \$14.1M for dislocated workers
- \$14.2 M for youth activities

National programs include:

- YouthBuild
- Job Corps
- Native American grants
- Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker grants
- Reintegration of Ex-Offenders



WIOA Performance Accountability

Creates a single set of common performance measures across core programs, including:

- Unsubsidized employment (2nd Q and 4th Q);
- Median earnings;
- Receipt of a secondary diploma or recognized postsecondary credential;
- Measurable skills gains toward a credential or employment; and
- Employer engagement

PY'18 is first year that states will negotiate performance rates for all core programs



WIOA Governance and Infrastructure

- ✓ Requires establishment of business-led state* and local workforce development boards (WDBs)
- ✓ Local WDBs oversee one-stop system, select providers of adult and youth services
- ✓ American Job Centers must provide universal access to core programs, other federal workforce programs



^{*}Indiana has waiver for state WDB membership requirements in PY 2018-2020

WIOA Title II – adult education grants

- ✓ State formula grants for adult and family literacy (IN receiving \$10.7m in FY 2018)
- ✓ Funding applications must be reviewed by local WDBs to ensure alignment with local plans; services must be accessible through one-stops
- ✓ Strong emphasis on integrated education and training (IET) and career pathways

Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act

- ✓ Primary federal investment in CTE; in FY'17, IN received \$24.5M
- ✓ Can be utilized for both secondary and postsecondary programs (IN secondary \$13.6M; postsecondary \$7.1M)
- ✓ Not tuition utilized for institutional capacity (equipment, teacher salaries, etc.)

Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act

Reauthorization status:

- Passed by Senate Monday; House vote by end of week
- Largely maintains current law, but does provide increased funding, greater emphasis on career pathways, industry partnerships, work-based learning
- Better alignment with WIOA performance metrics though final bill reflects some compromises

Higher Education Act

- ✓ Primary federal investment in higher education
- ✓ Title IV federal student aid programs, include grants (e.g. Pell), loans, and federal workstudy
- ✓ Pell Grants:
 - ✓ Maximum award: \$6,095
 - ✓ Means-tested based on expected family contribution (EFC)
 - ✓ Limited to programs at least 600 hours/15 weeks
- ✓ Last reauthorized in 2008 potential updates next Congress

Higher Education Act

Reauthorization status – House Republican bill (PROSPER) passed committee early 2018, but no floor vote; Senate unlikely to take up

House Dems bill (Aim Higher Act) introduced Tuesday; Senate definitely won't take up

Key issues for next year: expanding aid to short term programs (JOBS Act); outcomes data (College Transparency Act); strengthening employer roles; student debt, "risk-sharing"



SNAP E&T

- ✓ Training funds to support services SNAP recipients; all states required to operate E&T program (IN received \$1.8m in FY'17, plus \$2.9m in reimbursements)
- ✓ Programs can be voluntary or mandatory; voluntary programs generally have stronger outcomes
- ✓ Able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWDs) subject to work requirements, but not guaranteed E&T services

SNAP E&T

- ✓ June: House bill approved 213-211; Senate bill approved 86-11
- √ Very different approaches:
 - ✓ House bill would expand work requirements for broad range of SNAP recipients, but significantly increase E&T funding (\$90m to \$1B)
 - ✓ Senate bill makes no major changes to eligibility, would increase funding for pilot grants but otherwise maintain current funding

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

- ✓ Primary federal cash assistance program for low-income parents; \$16.5B in federal funding
- ✓ Recipients are subject to work requirements, states must meet "work participation rate"
- ✓ States can invest TANF in training, but not all do:
 - Indiana received \$206M in federal TANF funds in FY'16 (plus \$113M in state MOE funds), of which:
 \$18.6M went to cash assistance
 \$8.5M went for education and training.

Apprenticeship/Work-Based Learning

- ✓ WIOA strengthened role of apprenticeship
- ✓ Apprenticeship Executive Order in June 2017, calls for expanded approval process; task force appointed
- ✓ Congressional funding for apprenticeship has increased to \$145m for FY'18, must be used for registered programs
- ✓ Other policies HEA, etc. will likely include greater emphasis on work-based learning if reauthorized