



# **Workforce Investment Act Eligibility Technical Assistance Guide**

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**CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO  
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## I. LOCAL FLEXIBILITY

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA, the Act) provides local areas increased flexibility to implement systems that best suit the needs of local communities. The State of California supports the idea that local workforce investment areas (local area) are best positioned to exercise this flexibility, which aids in ensuring a strong role for local boards in California's workforce investment system.

Wherever authority is reserved for a local area to develop eligibility policies, procedures, and definitions consistent with federal authorizing laws and regulations, the local area should incorporate its own eligibility policies, procedures, and definitions in this technical assistance guide. Federal and State program auditors and monitors will verify that the local eligibility policies, procedures, and definitions have been communicated and implemented within the local area. Local policy must be consistent with State and federal policy. In cases where the State or Department of Labor (DOL) adopts a policy subsequent to policy established at the local level, changes to the local policy may be required to bring it into compliance with federal or State requirements. Current State requirements are printed in ***bold, italic*** type.

***Local areas are required to develop their own policies, procedures, criteria, and definitions of eligibility, to ensure that federal requirements are consistently interpreted and applied by front line staff.*** This will assist the monitors in conducting reviews and avoid any confusion or misinterpretation of the federal requirements that could potentially result in disallowed costs.

This publication is formatted to allow local areas to enter their eligibility policies, procedures, and definitions. Areas of local flexibility are discussed below. ***Background*** material and ***Items to Consider*** prepared by the eligibility advisory workgroup accompany each item. Following each presentation is a hyperlink to the page where the local areas may enter their policies, procedures, criteria, or definitions related to each area of flexibility. Additional areas of flexibility are discussed in Sections II, III, IV, VII, and VIII.

Supplemental guidance will be published as needed throughout the year and should be attached to the current year's version of the Technical Assistance Guide (TAG). The supplemental guidance will be incorporated into the TAG annually in June of each program year. The revisions to the TAG will only require copying and pasting your local policy, procedures, and definitions into the newly released version. Although the pagination may change, we will make an effort to maintain the format, i.e., the text form fields will be in the same order and the instructions for them will hopefully remain unchanged.

### **Procedures and Eligibility Criteria for the Three Tiers of Service**

***Background:*** In her October 4, 2001, statement to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions United States Senate, the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training, reported that:

*Some state and local boards have not established clear procedures and eligibility criteria for the three tiers of*

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*service: staff-assisted core services, intensive services, and training services.*

Emily Stover DeRocco

Local areas that comply with the requirements of this TAG have established clear procedures and eligibility criteria for the three tiers of services.

**Items to consider:** WIA is the nation's job training system for individuals that are unable to obtain other grant assistance for training or require assistance in addition to other grant assistance training programs.

**Local areas cannot adopt a "work first" approach in developing local procedures and eligibility criteria for the three tiers of service.** The adult and dislocated worker programs are not "work first" programs. Locally developed procedures and criteria must be designed to provide employment and training opportunities to those who can benefit from, and who are most in need of, such opportunities [WIA Section 195]. The appropriate mix and duration of services should be based on each participant's unique needs.

Participants may receive the three levels of service concurrently and the determination that an individual needs intensive and/or training services can be made without regard to how long the individual has been receiving core or intensive services. Neither is it necessary for all individuals to receive staff-assisted core services before receiving intensive services. In addition, job search is not the only core service that satisfies the federal requirement that an individual must receive at least one core service before receiving intensive services. Such decisions are based on each participant's employment and training needs.

**In developing local procedures and eligibility criteria for the three tiers of service, WIA-funded adult and dislocated worker services may not duplicate or supplant services traditionally funded by the Wagner-Peyser Act.** (This does not preclude cooperative efforts among one-stop partners to provide seamless and comprehensive services to one-stop customers.)

Local areas and one-stop operators should not adopt a "work first" approach in designing activities that lead from participation in core to intensive and training services. These activities should not be used to discourage individuals from participating in the program or to excuse local areas and one-stop operators from serving individuals. Both the State and DOL view such activities as potential obstacles to the success of this program resulting in low enrollments and poor customer service.

### **Eligibility Documentation and Verification**

**Background:** The Act and the regulations do not address the issues of eligibility documentation and verification. The DOL has not yet provided eligibility documentation and verification guidance; however, DOL allows considerable state and local flexibility in this area. Therefore, local areas are at liberty to establish their own documentation and verification policy and procedures.

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The documentation and verification process should be customer friendly and not add to the frustrations already experienced by individuals who are out of work. It is the purpose of WIA programs to assist people who are having difficulty finding employment. It is not the intention of this program to discourage participation by imposing difficult documentation and verification requirements. Local areas have the flexibility and local discretion to design documentation and verification systems that are less burdensome than the predecessor programs. Section X of this technical assistance guide includes a form for local areas to use in developing their own lists of acceptable documentation. Sample tables of acceptable documentation are also included (*Attachment 2*) for local areas to adopt if they choose not to develop their own. Section IX includes a text form field for local areas to record their eligibility documentation and verification policy, procedures, and definitions. ***One-stop operators and applicants must make reasonable efforts to document eligibility for WIA-funded programs. However, the use of applicant statements is allowable to document those items that are not verifiable or are not readily available. The applicant's difficulty in obtaining documentation does not need to entail privation or suffering (undue hardship) to justify using an applicant statement.***

***In taking an applicant's statement, it is not necessary to obtain corroboration unless there is reason not to believe the applicant.***

***An applicable male's compliance with the Military Selective Service (see Attachment 3) and an adult's eligibility to work should be documented as required.***

***Items to consider:*** It is not necessary to determine that an adult is eligible in accordance with the priority system until it is determined that the individual is in need of intensive services, and, then, only if there is a priority system locally in effect. One-stop operators only need to record equal opportunity information (the race/ethnicity, sex, age, and where known, disability status), record and document the right-to-work, age, and compliance with the Selective Service registration requirement. If an adult is unable to obtain or retain employment through staff-assisted core services and requires intensive services, the remaining federal, State, and local documentation and verification requirements must be met before providing intensive services. To be eligible to receive staff-assisted core services as a dislocated worker, an individual must be determined to meet the definition of "dislocated worker" (Section 663.105). The tiered service structure does not apply to youth. All youth must be registered (Section 664.215) and must be determined to meet the eligibility criteria described in Section 664.200.

### **Eligibility for Services and Case Files**

***Background:*** The Act distinguishes between general program eligibility and eligibility for services. General program eligibility includes federally imposed criteria including right-to-work, Selective Service registration, age, targeted populations, and youth barriers. Eligibility for services is related to local determinations about the client's need for and ability to benefit from services. Adult and dislocated worker case files must contain determinations of the need for staff-assisted core, intensive and training services. These may be hard copy or electronic case files [Title 20 Code of Federal

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Regulations (CFR) Sections 663.160(b) and 663.240(b)]. Prudence requires local areas to provide guidance to one-stop operators and case managers about the factors that should be considered in making these decisions and how these decisions should be documented in a participant's case file [see Documentation and Verification].

When reviewing a participant's eligibility for staff-assisted core, intensive and training services, federal and State auditors and monitors will review a participant's eligibility for services against each area's eligibility policy, guidance, procedures, criteria, and definitions. Local eligibility policies and procedures must comply with federal and State requirements.

***Items to consider:*** A participant is required to receive at least one intensive service before moving on to a training service. If the local area requires an individual employment plan, this would fulfill the intensive service requirement and provide an opportunity to document the training service provided. Local areas may develop forms to document these items or provide guidance to case managers about what information must be included in the case manager's notes.

### **Deficient in Basic Literacy Skills**

***Background:*** Definitions and eligibility documentation requirements regarding the *deficient in basic literacy skills requirement* criterion may be established at the local level.

These definitions may establish criteria needed to address local concerns, and must include a determination that an individual:

1. Computes or solves problems, reads, writes, or speaks English at or below the 8<sup>th</sup> grade level<sup>1</sup> on a generally accepted standardized test or a comparable score on a criterion referenced test, or
2. Is unable to compute or solve problems, read, write, or speak English at a level necessary to function on the job, in the individual's family or in society.

*[References: WIA Section 203(12) and Title 20 CFR Section 664.205]*

The terms basic literacy skills and basic skills deficient are not identical. Basic literacy skills are a criterion for eligible youth. Basic skills deficient is used to determine whether out-of-school youth and the five percent youth standards are met.

Basic skills deficient means that an individual has English reading, writing, or computing skills at or below the 8th grade level on a generally accepted standardized test or a comparable score on a criterion referenced test. The Act does not provide local areas the flexibility to further define basic skills deficient.

Although the terms are different, youth goals may be developed for basic skills and basic literacy skills and their attainment may be reported for performance.

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<sup>1</sup> The term "at or below the 8th grade level" means at or below 8.9.

**Items to consider:** The Act and the regulations do not define the level of literacy necessary to function on the job, in the individual's family or in society. Survival skills such as computer skills, balancing a checkbook, budgeting a family's income, or filing a tax return, may be considerations when defining these areas. Such definitions may provide greater flexibility in achieving basic skills goals for an individual who is basic skills deficient and may have difficulty achieving an 8th grade level of literacy within a specified program period.

### **Local Dislocated Worker Policy and Procedures**

**Background:** Local boards may establish policies and procedures for one-stop operators to use in determining an individual's eligibility as a dislocated worker consistent with the definition at WIA Section 101(9). These policies and procedures may address such conditions as:

- (1) General announcement of plant closing;
- (2) Unemployed as a result of general economic conditions in the community in which the individual resides or because of natural disasters;
- (3) Difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment;
- (4) Substantial layoff;
- (5) Sufficient attachment to the workforce; and
- (6) Unlikely to return.

#### **Items to consider:**

- (1) The *general announcement* of plant closing criterion may include, among other things, a newspaper article or public notice. It is important to have a credible source of information, or a documented confirmation from the employer.
- (2) The "as a result of general economic conditions in the community in which the individual resides" criterion may include, among other conditions, self-employment which locally has little demand or has been declining, or the local economy is declining.
- (3) The *difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment* criterion is used as part of the displaced homemaker criteria but is not defined in the Act or regulations and there is no reference that this term must be defined by the State or local area. Local areas may want to define this term in order to assist staff in identifying displaced homemakers.
- (4) The *substantial layoff* criterion is not defined in the Act or the regulations. Locally defining this term will assist staff in identifying individuals who are unemployed due to a substantial layoff (e.g., a substantial layoff may be one which affects at least 50 employees who worked 20 or more hours per week, and comprise at least one third of the lay-off employer's local workforce).
- (5) The *sufficient attachment to the workforce* criterion is not defined in the Act or the regulations. Local areas may want to define this term to assist staff in identifying those dislocated workers who are not eligible for unemployment



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compensation but have been employed for a duration sufficient to demonstrate an attachment to the workforce (e.g., someone who has worked at least 3 consecutive months during the last 12 months).

[Reference: WIA Section 101(9)(A)(II)]

(6) The unlikely to return criterion is not defined in the Act or the regulations. Local areas may want to define this term to assist staff in identifying dislocated workers. Any of the following considerations may be helpful in defining unlikely to return:

- Worked in a declining industry/occupation, as documented on State or locally-developed lists of such industries/occupations. State lists are available from the Employment Development Department's (EDD) Labor Market Information Division. Local lists must be developed by an appropriate entity, such as the Chamber of Commerce, the local board, economic development agency, a qualified consultant/educational entity, or other valid public use quality source of labor market information.
- Has had a lack of job offers as documented by the local Job Service/Unemployment Insurance (UI) office, rejection letters from employers in the area, or other documentation of unsuccessful efforts to obtain employment in the prior industry/occupation.
- Worked in an industry/occupation job for which there are limited job orders in the EDD CalJOBS system at the time of eligibility determination, as certified by the local EDD field office or by one-stop staff with access to the CalJOBS database.
- Is insufficiently educated and/or does not have the necessary skills for reentry into the former industry/occupation, as documented through the assessment of the client's educational achievement levels, testing, or other suitable means.
- Have physical or other problems, which would preclude reentry into the former industry/occupation, as documented by a physician or other applicable professional (e.g., psychiatrist, psychiatric social worker, chiropractor, etc.).

Unlike the predecessor program, unlikely to return may be defined in terms of family, personal, or financial circumstances that may affect the likelihood of the individual's returning to his or her previous occupation or industry for employment. Local definitions do not need to be based solely on economic conditions and job availability.

### **Staff-Assisted Core Services**

***Background:*** Individuals, who are primarily seeking information and do not seek direct, one-on-one staff assistance, do not need to be registered. Local areas may identify core services that require registration when a *significant degree of staff*

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assistance is given to clients, and when application and registration are required. For services other than self-service or informational activities, individuals must be registered. To be eligible to receive staff-assisted core services as a dislocated worker, an individual must meet the definition of dislocated worker [*Title 20 CFR Section 663.115*]. In addition, equal opportunity data must be collected on every individual who is interested in being considered for WIA Title I-B financially assisted aid, benefits, services, or training, and has signified that interest by submitting personal information in response to a request from the subrecipient.

*[Reference: Title 20 CFR Sections 663.105 through 663.120]*

It is not necessary to establish that an adult who is receiving staff-assisted core services is a recipient of public assistance or is a low-income individual. Staff-assisted core services may be provided to any enrolled adult who has the right to work in the United States and, if male, has complied with Selective Service registration. For example, a highly paid working professional seeking career counseling and advancement through job search and placement services is eligible for staff-assisted core services. However, such an individual would not be eligible to receive intensive and training services.

***Items to consider:*** There are two main factors to consider when determining which core services require adults and dislocated workers to be registered and counted in the measures:

1. Level of staff involvement with the customer. When there is significant staff involvement in terms of resources or time, individuals receiving the staff-intensive core services are required to be registered for the adult or dislocated worker programs (all youth customers must be registered).
2. Purpose of the service. The Act specifically excludes those individuals who participate in self-service activities only (such as browsing the Internet). For staff-assisted activities, the purpose of the service should be examined to determine if registration is required for the service. Services that are designed to inform and educate individuals about the labor market and their employment strengths, weaknesses, and the range of services appropriate to their situations should be considered informational in nature. Staff-assisted services that are designed to impart job seeking and/or occupational skills should require registration.

*[Reference: WIA Sections 101(1), 134(d)(2), 189(h), 188(a)(5), and Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) 7-99]*

### **Self-Sufficiency**

***Background:*** WIA requires a determination that employed adult workers need intensive or training services to obtain or retain employment that allows for self-sufficiency as a condition for providing those services. Because there are different local conditions that should be considered in this determination, the federal regulations

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provide maximum flexibility to states and local areas, requiring only that self-sufficiency means employment that pays at least the lower living standard income level. In the absence of State policy, local boards must set criteria for determining whether employment leads to self-sufficiency. Local areas that develop their own definitions of self-sufficiency should make certain that the local definition means employment that pays at least the lower standard income level especially when family size is included as a factor.

*[Reference: Title 20 CFR Section 663.230]*

**Items to consider:** There are different local conditions that should be considered in this determination. Factors such as family size, an area's cost of living, and other local economic conditions may be included in the criteria. It may often occur that dislocated workers require a wage higher than the lower living standard income level to maintain self-sufficiency. Self-sufficiency for a dislocated worker may be defined in relation to a percentage of the layoff wage.

The special needs of individuals with disabilities or other barriers to employment may also be considered when setting criteria to determine self-sufficiency.

This provision helps ensure that intensive services are provided to those employed adults who are the most in need of services. These may include individuals employed in low skill/low wage jobs.

The adoption of a definition of self-sufficiency allows a local area to broaden the population it serves (e.g., by including the working poor) while not negatively impacting performance measures. Those employed at the time of registration are excluded from the adult entered employment rate, i.e., programs are not held responsible for these individuals under this measure. They are included in other measures such as earnings change and retention and can enhance an area's performance while assuring services are provided to individuals who are above the poverty guidelines but not yet self-sufficient.

The local definitions of self-sufficiency are not standards for employment against which local areas are monitored; rather, self-sufficiency is a goal that the workforce investment system helps clients achieve. While the DOL recognizes the importance of self-sufficiency as a goal for all employment, it has not imposed that standard on the workforce investment system, and neither does the State. As an eligibility criterion, self-sufficiency is a service requirement and not an employment outcome.

Local boards may develop two sets of criteria for self-sufficiency, one for dislocated workers and another for adults. Self-sufficiency for dislocated workers may be defined in relation to a percentage of the layoff wage. *[Reference: Title 20 CFR Section 663.230]*

### **Requires Additional Assistance**

**Background:** *A low-income youth is eligible for services if he/she requires additional assistance to complete an educational program, or to secure and hold employment.*

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*Definitions and eligibility documentation requirements related to this criterion may be established at the local level.*

[Reference: Title 20 CFR Section 664.210]

**Items to consider:** Examples of individuals who require additional assistance may include individuals who:

- Have repeated at least one secondary grade level or are one year over age for grade;
- Have a core grade point average (GPA) of less than 1.5;  
For each year of secondary education, are at least two semester credits behind the rate required to graduate from high school;
- Are emancipated youth;
- Have aged out of foster care;  
Are previous dropouts or have been suspended five or more times or have been expelled;
- Are court/agency referrals mandating school attendance;  
Are deemed at risk of dropping out of school by a school official;
- Have been referred to or are being treated by an agency for a substance abuse related problem;
- Have experienced recent traumatic events, are victims of abuse, or reside in an abusive environment as documented by a school official or other qualified professional;
- Have serious emotional, medical or psychological problems as documented by a qualified professional;
- Have never held a job (applies to older youth);
- A resident of a Targeted Employment Area;
- A resident of public housing or of a family receiving a section 8 voucher;
- Have been fired from a job within the 12 months prior to application (applies to older youth); and
- Have never held a full-time job for more than 13 consecutive weeks (applies to older youth).

### **Serious Barriers to Employment**

The Act provides that up to five percent of youth participants served in a local area may be individuals who do not meet the income criteria for eligible youth, but meet one or more of the criteria specified in the Act [WIA Section 129(c)(5)]. Local boards may define the term *serious barriers to employment* and describe it in the local plan.

[Reference: Title 20 CFR Part 652 et al. Preamble, Subpart B—Eligibility for Youth Services, p. 49349]

The federal regulations require that the local definition of *serious barriers to employment* be included in the local plan. ***The State does not require that all the local area's eligibility policies, definitions, etc. be included in its local plan unless specifically required by the federal Act and/or regulations.***

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***Items to consider:*** Possible definitions/criteria similar to the examples used above may include youth who:

- Have repeated at least one secondary grade level or are one year over age for grade;
- Have a core GPA of less than 1.5;
- For each year of secondary education, are at least two semester credits behind the rate required to graduate from high school;
- Are emancipated youth;
- Have aged out of foster care;
- Are previous dropouts or have been suspended five or more times or have been expelled;
- Are court/agency referrals mandating school attendance;
- Are deemed at risk of dropping out of school by a school official;
- Have been referred to or are being treated by an agency for a substance abuse related problem;
- Have experienced recent traumatic events, are victims of abuse, or reside in an abusive environment as documented by a school official or other qualified professional;
- Have serious emotional, medical or psychological problems as documented by a qualified professional;
- Have never held a job (applies to older youth);
- Have been fired from a job within the 12 months prior to application (applies to older youth); and
- Have never held a full-time job for more than 13 consecutive weeks (applies to older youth).

## **II. WIA ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION AND REGISTRATION**

All adults and dislocated workers who receive services funded under Title I-B of WIA, other than self-service or informational activities (core services other than staff-assisted core services), must be determined eligible and registered. All youth must be determined eligible and registered in order to receive services funded under Title I-B of WIA.

For adults and dislocated workers, registration/enrollment occurs the first day on which the individual actually begins receiving staff-assisted core, intensive, or training services, or subsidized employment.

*Once the application/eligibility process is completed and the documentation required to substantiate the client's eligibility for the program is obtained, and a decision is made to serve the individual, an enrollment form should be completed to enroll the individual into an activity.*

*There is no federal limit on how much time is allowed between the application date and enrollment/registration date, or how much time a local area has to document and verify eligibility. Many areas may be using 90 days as a general rule; however, there are no State mandated limits. Nevertheless, so much time should not elapse before enrollment/registration that it becomes unreasonable to assume the information about the individual is still true; otherwise, there may be disallowed costs associated with the individual's eligibility. In determining how much time is allowed between the application date and enrollment/registration date, local areas should be aware that delays in providing services reduce the number of days an individual will receive UI benefits while participating in WIA and increase the number of days an individual is not gainfully employed.*

*The application form may be updated at any time.*

*Include below your local policy and procedures for (a) the amount of time clients and staff have to obtain documentation; (b) the amount of time allowed to review an applicant's information and confirm eligibility; (c) the amount of time that can elapse between the application date and the enrollment date; and any other applicable guidance.*

*The completed enrollment/registration form represents the local area's intention to provide staff-assisted core, intensive, or training services, or subsidized employment. Once the individual actually begins to receive such services, the individual becomes a registered participant, and the information that is used in performance measurement begins to be collected.*

Wherever there is a priority to serve low-income individuals and recipients of public assistance, it is not necessary to establish that an adult who is receiving staff-assisted core services is a recipient of public assistance or is a low-income individual. The priority only applies to the receipt of intensive and training services. The application form may be updated with this information at the time that it is determined that the individual needs and will receive intensive services. However, to be eligible to receive

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staff-assisted core services as a dislocated worker, an individual must meet the definition of “dislocated worker.”

Individuals for whom eligibility has been verified, and who have been determined eligible for multiple WIA programs may be enrolled concurrently in multiple WIA and one-stop partner programs.

Eligible youth who are 18 through 21 years of age may participate in the youth and/or adult program or both, depending on the services needed.

Once a participant exits WIA, the application, documentation, and verification process must be repeated before the individual can be enrolled/registered in WIA again.

### **Local Guidance About Eligibility For Services and Case Files**

Included below are local policy and procedures for determining eligibility for services and maintaining participant case records.

Determining eligibility for services and maintaining case records:

Certification of WIA eligibility is documented by an authorized staff member as a condition precedent to the person receiving any WIA-financed services (if a youth) or any WIA-financed staff-assisted core or subsequent services (if an adult or dislocated worker).

The WIA application process is completed when the WIA Application form has been completed and all documentation required in verifying the applicant's eligibility has been incorporated into the client's files.

Enrollment is completed by an authorized staff member when a WIA enrollment (or registration) form and an Individual Service Strategy Plan (ISSP for youths) or an Individual Employment Plan (IEP for adults and dislocated workers) has been completed.

All aforementioned documents form an initial case record for each participant, and will be maintained by the One Stop Operator. Copies of all completed forms are provided to the initial subcontractor for its case record file and they (or the electronic version of them) will follow the participant to any subsequent service provider.

### **III. GENERAL TITLE I-B ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

The general eligibility criteria apply to all Title I programs.

**ELIGIBLE TO WORK**—Section 9601.5 of the California Unemployment Insurance Code requires that “each state or local government agency or community action agency, or any private organization contracting with a state or local government agency, that provides employment services, including, but not limited to, job training, retraining, or placement, shall verify an individual's legal status or authorization to work prior to providing services to that individual in accordance with procedures established under federal law.”

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The documentation of an individual's employability (right-to-work) must be conducted in compliance with Title 8 CFR Section 274a.2 which states the federal requirements and procedures persons or entities must comply with when hiring, or when recruiting or referring for a fee, or when continuing to employ individuals in the United States. These requirements and procedures are published as the [\*\*\*Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification\*\*\*](#), and take precedence over any State statute and regulation governing alien status determination.

Citizenship is a demographic reporting element required from time to time by the State for research and analysis. It is not necessary to document and verify citizenship, in addition to documenting an individual's employability.



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### Local policy and procedures when legal status or work authorization documents have expired:

Absent a natural disaster or human calamity, individuals whose legal status or work authorization have expired will be advised that they may not participate in WIA Title I-B funded programs until such time as they can demonstrate that they have obtained proper certification of their right to work in the United States of America. Subrecipients that opt to provide service to individuals whose legal status or work authorization have expired or have never possessed such legal status or work authorization face the possibility of disallowed costs.

A List of Acceptable documents (**All documents must be unexpired**) that can be used to support an individual's legal status or work authorization is:

LIST A	LIST B	LIST C
Documents that Establish Both Identity and Employment Eligibility	Documents that Establish Identity	Documents that Establish Employment Eligibility
<b>O R</b>	<b>A N D</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. U.S. Passport or U.S. Passport Card</li> <li>2. Permanent Resident Card or Alien Registration Receipt Card (Form I-551)</li> <li>3. Foreign passport that contains a temporary I-551 stamp or temporary I-551 printed notation on a machine-readable immigrant visa</li> <li>4. Employment Authorization Document that contains a photograph (Form I-766)</li> <li>5. In the case of a nonimmigrant alien authorized to work for a specific employer incident to status, a foreign passport with Form I-94 or Form I-94A bearing the same name as the passport and containing an endorsement of the alien's nonimmigrant status, as long as the period of endorsement is not in conflict with any restrictions or limitations identified on the form</li> <li>6. Passport from the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) or the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) with Form I-94 or Form I-94A indicating nonimmigrant admission under the Compact of Free Association Between the United States and the FSM or RMI</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Driver's license or ID card issued by a State or outlying possession of the United States provided it contains a photograph or information such as name, date of birth, gender, height, eye color, and address</li> <li>2. ID card issued by federal, state, or local government agencies or entities provided it contains a photograph or information such as name, date of birth, gender, height, eye color, and address</li> <li>3. School ID card with a photograph</li> <li>4. Voter's registration card</li> <li>5. U.S. Military card or draft record</li> <li>6. Military dependent's ID card</li> <li>7. U.S. Coast Guard Merchant Mariner card</li> <li>8. Native American tribal document</li> <li>9. Driver's license issued by a Canadian government authority</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>For persons under age 18 who are unable to present a document listed above:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. School record or report card</li> <li>11. Clinic, doctor, or hospital record</li> <li>12. Day-care or nursery school record</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social Security Account Number card other than one that specifies on the face that the issuance of the card does not authorize employment in the United States</li> <li>2. Certification of Birth Abroad issued by the Department of State (Form FS-545)</li> <li>3. Certification of Report of Birth issued by the Department of State (Form DS 1350)</li> <li>4. Original or certified copy of a birth certificate issued by a state, county, municipal authority or outlying possession of the United States bearing an official seal</li> <li>5. Native American tribal document</li> <li>6. U.S. Citizen ID Card (INS Form I-197)</li> <li>7. Identification Card for Use of Resident Citizen in the United States (Form I-179)</li> <li>8. Employment authorization document issued by the Department of Homeland Security</li> </ol>

**SELECTIVE SERVICE/MILITARY STATUS**—Section 189(h) of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) requires that a determination of selective service registration status be made prior to enrollment in WIA Title I-B funded programs. Local areas shall ensure that each applicable male participating in any local program or activity established under Title I-B of WIA in their workforce investment area, or receiving any assistance or benefit under Title I-B, has not violated *Section 3* of the *Military Selective Service Act (MSSA)*. All males who are at least 18 years of age and born after December 31, 1959, and who are not in the armed services on active duty, must be registered for the Selective Service. A youth who becomes 18 years of age while participating in a WIA program must register within 30 days of his 18th birthday.

**Items to Consider:** Occasionally, males who were subject to Selective Service System (SSS) registration, but did not register and are now beyond their 26th birth date, apply for assistance from the WIA program. The amendments to the MSSA provide that services must be denied to a male applicant 26 years or older, if it is determined that he knowingly and willfully failed to register. When it can be determined that the applicant did not knowingly or willfully fail to register, he can be considered for participation.

**Local areas should develop policy and procedures for determining whether an individual knowingly and willfully failed to register.** The DOL's TEGL 8-98, (*Attachment 3*) provides federal guidance in applying *Section 3* of the MSSA.

[Reference: WIA Section 189(h), WIA Directive WIAD01-4, Selective Service Registration]

Local policy and procedures for determining whether an individual knowingly and willfully failed to register:

The policy and procedures in DOL's TEGL 8-98, Attachment 3 to this TAG, are adopted for San Francisco's WIA programs.

**AGE**—The following chart displays references to the Act and the regulations, the federally required age for participation, and the applicable Title I-B program.

<i>REFERENCE</i>	<b>AGE</b>	<i>TITLE I PROGRAM</i>
WIA Section 101(1)	18 or older	<i>Title I-B—Adult</i>
Title 20 CFR Section 663.110	18 or older	Title I-B—Dislocated Worker
WIA Section 101(13)	14-21	Title I-B—Youth

#### **IV. PRIORITY OF WIA SERVICES**

**ADULT**—The Secretary of Labor assumes that adult funding is generally limited because there are not enough adult funds available to provide services to all of the adults who could benefit from such services. However, the Secretary also recognizes that conditions are different from one area to another and funds might not be limited in all areas. Because of this, the regulations require that all local boards must consider the availability of funds in their area. In making this determination, the availability of other federal funding, such as *Temporary Assistance to Needy Families* funds, should

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be taken into consideration. Unless the local board determines that funds are not limited in the local area, priority for intensive and training services must be given to recipients of public assistance and other low-income individuals. States and local boards must establish criteria by which the local areas can determine the availability of funds and the process by which any priority will be applied. *[Reference: Title 20 CFR Part 652 et al. Preamble, Subpart F—Priority and Special Populations, p. 49343]*

The methodology used to determine whether or not funding is limited in a local area is not currently defined. However, the State Board is interested in standardizing the methods that are used to determine if funds are limited in a local area and may develop policy for local areas to use in making this determination in the future.

Local boards may administer their priority for adult recipients of public assistance and other low-income adults to include intensive and training services for other individuals.

Process by which the priority for adult intensive and training services will be applied:

All special populations currently authorized in San Francisco's Five-Year Strategic Plan are recognized. They are defined in subsection 134(d)(4)(G) of the Act as low income adults with one or more of the following barriers to employment:

- limited English speaking abilities [as specified in §§ 134(d)(4)(G)(iv)(I)];
- homelessness [as specified in §§ 134(d)(4)(G)(iv)(III)];
- displaced homemakers;
- migrant and seasonal farm workers;
- minorities;
- veterans;
- older individuals;
- individuals with disabilities;
- individuals who are computer illiterate;
- single parents; or
- individuals with no work experience.

San Francisco City and County also recognizes the following nine barriers:

- offenders [as specified in §§ 134(d)(4)(G)(iv)(II)];
- persons with substance abuse or alcohol problems;
- individual with basic skills deficiencies;
- members of families receiving MediCal benefits only;
- dislocated workers;
- high school dropouts;
- resident of a Targeted Employment Area;
- public housing resident or member of family receiving a Section 8 voucher; or
- individuals who have not held a full-time job for more than 13 weeks in the last 12 months.

In the absence of State policy for determining if funds are limited, a "working poor" window in the Adult formula-allocated program has been created for incumbent workers who are not low-income. This window permits individuals to participate in WIA-sponsored customized training and other activities without regard to their family LLSIL/Poverty status, substituting no limit or such measures as Self Sufficiency Standards or similar income metrics.

The determination of an individual's low-income status is discussed in Section VIII of this TAG.

**VETERANS**—On November 7, 2002, the *Jobs for Veterans Act (JVA)*, Public Law (P.L.) 107-288 was signed into law. One provision of the JVA, codified at 38 U.S.C. 4215, establishes a priority of service requirement for covered persons (i.e., veterans and eligible spouses, including widows and widowers, as defined by this statute) in qualified job training programs. For most DOL programs, implementing the veterans and eligible spouses' priority will pose little difficulty. However, in a few programs, (including WIA Title I-funded adult, dislocated worker and youth programs), the

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veterans and eligible spouses' priority will compete with existing statutory priorities that favor certain population groups.

Local Boards must ensure that veterans and eligible spouses are afforded priority for DOL-funded employment and training services, if they meet the existing eligibility requirements. Veterans and eligible spouses' priority is required under federal law; however, it is not intended to displace existing eligibility requirements for WIA. An individual must first qualify for WIA before a priority of service can be applied. Local boards must use the following guidelines when determining priority for DOL-funded services:

- If the existing provisions are mandatory, a veteran or eligible spouse must meet both the existing provisions and the veterans and eligible spouses' provisions to receive priority. A non-covered person receives priority over a veteran or eligible spouse who does not meet the mandatory provisions.
- If the existing provisions are optional, a veteran or eligible spouse receives priority.

The Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) 10-09 provides specific guidance on (a) the interaction of the veteran's priority with existing program requirements that target specific groups, and (b) makes note of the fact that local programs are not required to change their allocations among services to reserve funds for veterans but (c) are required to ensure that veterans or eligible spouses are given priority over non-covered persons for all available services. Additional guidance and detailed examples for a specific program is available at [Jobs for Veterans Act Q&A Guidance](#) Web page.

*[References: Jobs for Veterans Act 2002, Public Law (P.L.) 107-288; 38 USC Section 4215; TEGL 10-09: Implementing Priority of Service for Veterans and Eligible Spouses in all Qualified Job Training Programs Funded in whole or in part by the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL); Jobs for Veterans Act Q&A Guidance Web site--[www.doleta.gov/programs/VETS](http://www.doleta.gov/programs/VETS); and TEGL 22-04: Serving Military Service Members and Military Spouses Under the WIA Dislocated Worker Formula Grant]*

Process by which the priority of services to veterans and other covered persons will be applied:

Customers who are identified as veterans, recently discharged veterans or disabled veterans will be referred to Veteran Service staff for registration, assessment and assistance in navigating the Center. Once a customer has determined that he/she is unable to obtain employment through the use of Tier I Core Services alone, the One Stop Operator staff will verify evidence of the use of such services and inform the customer he or she may be eligible for additional services. Veterans who complete this phase will be asked if they would like to see a member of the Veteran Service staff.

## V. ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR DISLOCATED WORKERS

In addition to complying with Selective Service registration requirements and eligibility to work requirements, an individual must meet any one of the six following criteria to be eligible to receive dislocated worker services under Title I-B of WIA. Unless otherwise specified, local policy, guidance, procedures and definitions may be established wherever there is flexibility authorized by the Act and the regulations.

An eligible dislocated worker remains eligible for assistance after dislocation as long as the individual has not been employed in a job since dislocation and prior to application that paid a wage defined by the local board as a self-sufficient dislocated worker wage or leading to self-sufficiency or providing more than stopgap employment.

Stopgap employment means work an individual does only because he has lost the customary work for which his training, experience or work history qualifies him (see "underemployed"). Employment would be considered "stopgap" if the salary were substantially below the salary of the individual's primary occupation and/or if he is working substantially under the skill level of his customary occupation [Adapted from [kansasjobs.org](http://kansasjobs.org)]. There may be times when stopgap employment provides a self-sufficient wage, e.g., contract employment or employment obtained through a temporary employment services agency. Such employment would not change the individual's dislocated worker status. The determination about whether or not an individual's employment since dislocation is stopgap employment must be made on a case by case basis and take into consideration an individual's personal, family, financial, and employment situation. (Individuals engaged in stopgap employment are reported as not employed.)

Once an individual is registered as a dislocated worker, the individual remains a dislocated worker until exited from the program regardless of employment status or earnings. If a participant becomes employed in a full time, permanent job that pays a wage defined by the local board as self-sufficient or leading to self-sufficiency, the participant may continue to be served in the program until he/she is formally exited from the program.

### **Dislocated Worker**

There are six methods for determining that an eligible adult is a dislocated worker.

The first method has been formatted for clarity. It has three conditions that must be met: (A), (B) and (C). For (B), there are two options for meeting the condition: (a) or (b).

The individual:

1. (A) Has been terminated or laid off, or who has received a notice of termination or layoff, from employment; **AND**
  - (B) (a) Is eligible for or has exhausted entitlement to unemployment compensation; **or**
  - (b) Has been employed for a duration sufficient to demonstrate, to the appropriate entity at a one-stop center referred to in WIA Section 134(c), attachment to the workforce, but is not eligible for

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unemployment compensation due to insufficient earnings OR having performed services for an employer that were not covered under a State unemployment compensation law; **AND**

(C) Is unlikely to return to a previous industry or occupation; or

Sufficient attachment to the workforce:

An individual who is not yet eligible for unemployment compensation benefits but has been employed for at least 3 consecutive months during the 12-month period prior to application.

Unlikely to return:

An individual who has worked in a declining industry/occupation, as documented by an authorized entity. Authorized entities include the Labor Market Information Division of the State's EDD, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, an economic development agency, a qualified consultant or educational entity, or other valid *public use quality* source of labor market information; **or**

- An individual who has had a lack of job offers as documented by the Local Job Service Office of the State's EDD, rejection letters from employers in the area, or other documentation of unsuccessful efforts to obtain employment in the prior industry or occupation; **or**
- An individual who has worked in an industry, occupation or job for which there are limited job orders in the EDD's CalJOBS System at the time of eligibility determination, as certified by an authorized representative of the Local EDD Office, or by One-Stop staff with access to the CalJOBS System. What constitutes *limited* for various occupations will be determined locally by the MOEWD in consultation with the Local EDD Office; **or**
- An individual who is insufficiently educated or does not have the necessary skills for reentry into the former industry or occupation, as documented through the assessment of the client's educational achievement levels, testing, or other suitable means; **or**
- An individual who has physical or other problems, which would preclude reentry into the former industry or occupation, as documented by a physician or other applicable professional (e.g., psychiatrist, psychiatric social worker, chiropractor, etc.).

2. Has been terminated or laid off, or has received a notice of termination or layoff, from employment as a result of any permanent closure of, or any *substantial layoff* at, a plant, facility, or enterprise; or

**Substantial layoff:**

A layoff is considered substantial if it affects at least 50 employees who worked 20 or more hours per week and comprise at least one third of the workforce in the company.

3. Is employed at a facility at which the employer has made a general announcement that such facility will close within 180 days; or for purposes of eligibility to receive services other than training services described in WIA Section 134(d)(4), intensive services described in Section 134(d)(3), or supportive services, is employed at a facility at which the employer has made a *general announcement* that such facility will close; or

**General announcement:**

The definitions, verification and documentation procedures in groups B.2 and B.3 of Attachment 2 to this TAG are adopted for San Francisco.

4. Was self-employed (including employment as a farmer, a rancher, or a fisherman) but is unemployed as a result of *general economic conditions* in the community in which the individual resides or because of natural disasters; or

**General economic conditions:**

The definition, verification and documentation procedures in group C of Attachment 2 to this TAG are adopted for San Francisco.

5. Is a displaced homemaker; or

*[Reference: WIA Section 101(9) and (10)]*

6. Has voluntarily terminated employment, and is receiving, or has been determined eligible to receive unemployment compensation or has subsequently exhausted entitlement to unemployment compensation since terminating employment voluntarily, and is unlikely to return to a previous industry or occupation.

The Act permits funds to be used for intensive and training services for workers: (1) as soon as they have layoff notices; or (2) 180 days before layoff if employed at a facility that has made a general announcement that it will close within 180 days.

### **Farmworkers and the Unlikely to Return Standard**

The inherently seasonal nature of farmworker occupations has been incorrectly perceived by some practitioners as disqualifying under the “unlikely to return to work” standard in WIA Section 101(9)(A). In fact, individuals that may have worked seasonally can be considered unlikely to return to work in a previous industry or occupation for a variety of reasons such as:

1. Change in family situation that requires higher income;
2. Disability that precludes returning to the same occupation;
3. Natural disaster that results in lost wages;
4. Loss of agricultural land;
5. Mechanization; or



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6. Any significant variance to normal seasonal employment patterns, resulting in uncertain return-to-work dates.

Additionally, permanent closures or a substantial layoff from agricultural enterprises and facilities such as packaging, canneries, or farming are not excluded from the standard under WIA Section 101(9)(B). The WIA Section 101(9)(C) standard regarding those that were self-employed (including employment as a farmer, a rancher, or a fisherman) and are unemployed due to economic conditions that resulted from extreme or unusual weather patterns and agricultural market downturns can also apply to farmworkers.

### **Layoffs, Furloughs, Temporary Layoffs and Lockouts**

**Layoff** means the permanent or temporary termination of employment of an employee because a position has been abolished, because of insufficient funds, because of lack of work, or for any other reason not reflecting discredit on the employee (such as, dismissal for inadequate performance, violation of workplace rules, cause, etc.).

**Furlough** means the placing of an employee in a temporary status without duties and pay because of lack of work or funds or other non-disciplinary reasons [Title 5 United States Code (USC) 7511(a)(5)]. As such, it is a temporary termination of employment or layoff.

**Lockout** means any refusal by an employer to permit any group of five or more employees to work as a result of a dispute with such employees affecting wages, hours or other terms or conditions of employment of such employees [Section 1132.8 of the California Labor Code].

DISCUSSION — Individuals that are furloughed are laid off. Depending on the local definition of “unlikely to return,” the circumstances of the applicant, and local economic conditions, furloughed individuals may or may not be likely to return to their previous industry or occupation. The local areas are in the best position to make this determination. If these individuals are likely to return to their previous industry or occupation and need more than core services, they may be served as adults. In some cases, a business, company or corporation’s furloughs are in fact substantial layoffs and the unlikely to return provision does not apply. Local areas have the discretion to define “substantial layoff” since the definition depends on local economic conditions.

A lockout does not terminate the employer-employee relationship. Consequently, locked out employees are not eligible dislocated workers since they have not been terminated or laid off, are not eligible for unemployment compensation, and are likely to return to the same industry or occupation once the dispute is resolved. The same guidance applies to employees that are on strike. There may be locked out employees who for financial reasons seek other employment. These individuals may be served as adults.

In those cases mentioned above when individuals are not dislocated workers, local boards have the flexibility to serve them as adults even when there is a local priority to serve recipients of public assistance and other low-income individuals.

## Displaced Homemaker

Displaced homemaker means an individual who has been providing unpaid services to family members in the home and who has been dependent on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income; and is unemployed or *underemployed* and is experiencing *difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment*.

[Reference: WIA Section 101(10)]

Difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment:

An individual who has no recent work experience or who lacks employment skills of value to the local labor market.

UI PROFILING—***The Governor has determined that UI profiling methodology and referral process meets the dislocated worker eligibility criteria in WIA Section 101(9).*** In such instances, no further documentation is needed to establish the *unlikely to return* criterion at WIA Section 101(9)(A)(iii).

[Reference: Title 20 CFR Part 652 et al. Preamble, Subpart A—One-Stop System, p.49316]

## Other Related Definitions

The following definitions apply to all Title I-B WIA programs.

**EMPLOYED<sup>(1)</sup>**—An employed individual is currently working as a paid employee or who works in his or her own business, profession or farm, worked 15 hours or more as an unpaid worker in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, or is one who was not working, but has a job or business from which he/she was temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not paid by the employer for time-off, and whether or not seeking another job.

**NOT EMPLOYED<sup>(1)</sup>**—An individual who does not meet the definition of employed or who, although employed, has received notice of termination of employment, ***or has been engaged in stopgap employment since dislocation.*** [Reference: WIA Title I-B Standardized Record Data (WIASRD), Item 115]

**UNDEREMPLOYED**—An individual who is working part time but desires full time employment, or who is working in employment not commensurate with the individual's demonstrated level of educational attainment. [Reference: TEGL 14-00 Change 1]

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<sup>(1)</sup>These definitions are used to calculate some of the core indicators of performance for adults and older youth. This information is to be collected from the registrant at registration, not from wage records. [Reference: WIA Title I-B Standardized Record Data (WIASRD), Item 115]

## **VI. ADULT AND DISLOCATED WORKER REQUIREMENTS TO RECEIVE STAFF-ASSISTED CORE, INTENSIVE OR TRAINING SERVICES**

In addition to the eligibility requirements in Sections II, III, and IV, to receive services, adults and dislocated workers must also meet the eligibility requirements below.

### **Eligibility for Staff-Assisted Core Services**

For performance measurement of the adult and dislocated worker programs, WIA distinguishes self-service and informational activities as separate from the other activities within the WIA service categories (staff-assisted core, intensive, and training). When there is significant staff involvement with a customer in terms of resources or time, individuals receiving staff-assisted core services are required to be registered. Local areas may determine what constitutes a significant use of resources and a significant use of staff time. Describe below your local area's criteria for staff involvement requiring an individual's registration for staff-assisted core services:

Significant use of resources and a significant use of staff time:

For staff-assisted activities, the purpose of the service should be examined to determine if there is a significant use of staff time and registration is required for the service. Services that are designed to inform and educate individuals about the labor market and their employment strengths, weaknesses, and the range of services appropriate to their situations should be considered informational in nature and not considered a significant use of staff time. Staff-assisted services that are designed to impart job seeking and/or occupational skills should be considered a significant use of staff time and therefore require registration.

### **Eligibility for Intensive Services**

Adults and dislocated workers who may receive intensive services:

(a) Adults and dislocated workers who are

- Unemployed,
- Have received at least one core service and are unable to obtain employment through core services, and
- Are determined by a one-stop operator to be in need of more intensive services to obtain employment.

(b) Adults and dislocated workers who are

- Employed,
- Have received at least one core service, and
- Are determined by a one-stop operator to be in need of intensive services to obtain or retain employment that leads to self-sufficiency.

Individuals whose services are provided through the adult funding stream, and are determined eligible in accordance with the State and local priority system, if any, in effect for adults.

*[Reference: WIA Section 134(d)(3)]*

**ELIGIBILITY FOR TRAINING SERVICES—**

Training services may be made available to employed and unemployed adults and dislocated workers who:

- (a) Have met the eligibility requirements for intensive services, have received at least one intensive service under Section 663.240, and have been determined to be unable to obtain or retain employment through such services;
- (b) After an interview, evaluation, or assessment, and case management, have been determined by a one-stop operator or one-stop partner, to be in need of training services and to have the skills and qualifications to successfully complete the selected training program;
- (c) Select a program of training services that is directly linked to the employment opportunities either in the local area or in another area to which the individual is willing to relocate;
- (d) Are unable to obtain grant assistance from other sources to pay the costs of such training, including such sources as Welfare-to-Work, State-funded training funds, Trade Adjustment Assistance and Federal Pell Grants established under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, or require WIA assistance in addition to other sources of grant assistance, including Federal Pell Grants [provisions relating to fund coordination are found at Title 20 CFR Section 663.320 and WIA Section 134(d)(4)(B)]; and
- (e) For individuals whose services are provided through the adult funding stream, are determined eligible in accordance with the State and local priority system, if any, in effect for adults.

*[Reference: WIA Sections 134(d)(4)]*

Describe your local area's criteria for self-sufficiency below:

Local criteria for self-sufficiency:

San Francisco adopts the definition of self sufficiency promulgated by .....

*Reference:*

**Self-Sufficiency Standard Report for California**

**Resource Type:** Self-Sufficiency Standard

**State Project Affiliation:** CA

**Date:** 2011

**Organization:** Insight Center for Community Economic Development  
2201 Broadway, Suite 815, Oakland, CA 94612-3024

**Website:** [www.insightcced.org](http://www.insightcced.org)

The following page is an example of the Self-Sufficiency Standard for San Francisco:

*The Self-Sufficiency Standard for San Francisco County, CA 2011*

	<i>One Adult</i>	<i>One Adult, One Child</i>				<i>One Adult, Two Children</i>
	<b>Adult</b>	<b>Adult + Infant</b>	<b>Adult + preschooler</b>	<b>Adult + School age</b>	<b>Adult + teenager</b>	<b>Adult + Infant + Infant</b>
<b>Monthly Costs</b>						
<b>Housing</b>	1381	1728	1728	1728	1728	1728
<b>Child Care</b>	0	1346	1300	470	0	2691
<b>Food</b>	264	393	401	471	501	520
<b>Transportation</b>	72	72	72	72	72	72
<b>Health Care</b>	140	374	374	384	402	385
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	186	391	388	313	270	540
<b>Taxes</b>	480	1086	1056	716	588	2033
<b>Earned Income Tax Credit (-)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Child Care Tax Credit (-)</b>	0	(50)	(50)	(50)	0	(100)
<b>Child Tax Credit (-)</b>	0	(83)	(83)	(83)	(83)	(167)
<b>Self-Sufficiency Wage</b>						
<b>Hourly</b>	<b>\$14.34</b>	<b>\$29.87</b>	<b>\$29.46</b>	<b>\$22.85</b>	<b>\$19.76</b>	<b>\$43.77</b>
<b>Monthly</b>	<b>\$2,524</b>	<b>\$5,258</b>	<b>\$5,186</b>	<b>\$4,022</b>	<b>\$3,478</b>	<b>\$7,703</b>
<b>Annual</b>	<b>\$30,286</b>	<b>\$63,091</b>	<b>\$62,229</b>	<b>\$48,261</b>	<b>\$41,738</b>	<b>\$92,440</b>

**VII. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR YOUTH**

**Eligible Youth**

An individual shall be eligible to participate in youth services if such an individual meets the definition of eligible youth:

*[Reference: WIA Section 101(13)]*

- A. Is not less than age 14 and not more than age 21; and
- B. Is a low-income individual; and
- C. Is an individual who is one or more of the following:
  - 1) *Deficient in basic literacy skills*;
  - 2) A school dropout;
  - 3) Homeless, a runaway, or a foster child;
  - 4) Pregnant or a parent;
  - 5) An offender; or
  - 6) An individual who *requires additional assistance* to complete an educational program, or to secure and hold employment (may be defined at the State or local level per Title 20 CFR Section 664.210).

Describe your local area's definition and eligibility documentation requirements for *deficient in basic literacy skills* below:

<p>Deficient in basic literacy skills:</p> <p>The individual:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Computes or solves problems, reads, writes, or speaks English at or below the 8.0 grade level on a generally accepted standardized test or a comparable score on a criterion referenced test, <b>or</b></li><li>• is unable to compute or solve problems, read, write, or speak English at a level necessary to function on the job, in the individual's family, or in society.</li></ul>
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A low-income youth is eligible for services if he/she *requires additional assistance to complete an educational program, or to secure and hold employment*. Definitions and eligibility documentation requirements related to this criterion may be established at the local level. Describe your local area's criteria, definitions, and eligibility documentation requirements below:

An individual who requires additional assistance to complete an educational program, or to secure and hold employment:

The individual is:

- enrolled in special education;
- a school drop-out;
- a student maintaining less than a “C” average;
- a truant (one who stays out of school without permission);
- a person with Limited English Proficiency;
- a person with disabilities including learning disability;
- an offender;
- a single parent;
- a non-custodial parent;
- a pregnant woman;
- a person with substance abuse or alcohol problems;
- a homeless individual;
- a member of family receiving public assistance or only Medical benefits;
- a resident of a Targeted Employment Area;
- a resident of public housing or of a family receiving a section 8 voucher;
- an emancipated youth; or
- a youth who has never held a job for more than 13 weeks in the last 12 months (applies to older youth)
- a former foster youth

**SCHOOL DROPOUT**—The term *school dropout* means an individual who is no longer attending any school and who has not received a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent. Youth enrolled in alternative schools are not school dropouts. A youth’s dropout status is determined at the time of application and remains in effect throughout her or his participation.

[References: WIA Section 101(39); Title 20 CFR Sections 664.300 and 664.310]

**OFFENDER**—The term *offender* means any adult or juvenile who:

- A. Is or has been subject to any stage of the criminal justice process, for whom services under this Act may be beneficial; or
- B. Requires assistance in overcoming artificial barriers to employment resulting from a record of arrest or conviction.

[Reference: WIA Section 101(27)]

**PREGNANT or PARENTING**—The term *pregnant or parenting youth* means an individual who is under 22 years of age and who is pregnant, or a youth (male or female) who is providing custodial care for one or more dependents under age 18.

[Reference: WIA Sections 101(13) and 129(c)(5)(D)]

**OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT**—For purposes of authorizing a minor to participate in



## **WIA Eligibility Technical Assistance Guide**

WIA programs, the signature of a parent, guardian, or other responsible adult is required. This provision allows the local areas to enroll minors with the authorization of individuals other than a parent or legal guardian.

*The definition of "other responsible adult" includes:*

- *A relative with whom the individual resides.*
- *An adult who has been delegated custodial or administrative responsibilities in writing, either temporarily or permanently, by parents or by an appropriate agency.*
- *An agency or organization representative who is in a position to know the individual's circumstances (i.e., that they could not get a parent's or guardian's signature authorizing participation), for example, a clergy person, a school teacher or other school official, a probation or other officer of the court, a foster parent.*
- *A representative of an agency which provided support services to the individual and who is aware of the individual's circumstances (i.e., that they cannot get a parent's or guardian's signature authorizing participation) for example, a social worker, a homeless shelter official, a child protective worker, a health clinic official.*
- *Other responsible adults determined by the local board as appropriate to authorize the individual's participation.*

**OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH**—An individual may be served as an out-of-school youth, if such an individual meets the definition of *eligible youth*, and

- A. Is a school dropout; or
- B. Has received a secondary diploma or its equivalent but is
  1. Basic skills deficient,
  2. Unemployed, or
  3. Underemployed.

*[Reference: WIA Section 101(33)]*

The DOL CLARIFICATION OF OUT-OF-SCHOOL YOUTH—All eligible youth are out-of-school youth except those who are attending any school and have not received a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent and except those who are attending post-secondary school and are not basic skills deficient.

*[Reference: TEGL 14-00 Change 1]*

**TRUANCY**—The California Department of Education publication *2002 Work Permit: Frequently Asked Questions* states that: A truant/dropout is in violation of California's compulsory school attendance laws and a school district is not permitted to sanction violation of those laws by issuing a permit to work. A truant/dropout is subject to arrest, and the parents are subject to infraction fines if the minor is found working without a work permit.

## **Five Percent Eligibility Exceptions**

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Not more than five percent of participants served by WIA Youth programs may be individuals who do not meet the minimum income criteria to be considered eligible youth if such individuals are within one or more of the following categories:

- A. School dropout;
- B. Basic skills deficient, as defined in WIA Section 101(4);
- C. Are one or more grade levels below the grade level appropriate to the individual's age;
- D. Pregnant or parenting;
- E. Possess one or more disabilities, including learning disabilities;
- F. Homeless or runaway;
- G. Offender; or
- H. Face *serious barriers to employment* as identified by the state or the local board.

*[Reference WIA Section 129(c)(5)]*

Local boards may define the term *serious barriers to employment* and describe it in the local plan *[Title 20 CFR Part 652 et al. Preamble, Subpart B—Eligibility for Youth Services, p. 49349]*. Include your local area's definition of serious barriers to employment below:

Serious barriers to employment:

An individual who is:

- enrolled in special education;
- a student maintaining less than a "C" average;
- a truant (one who stays out of school without permission);
- a person with Limited English Proficiency;
- a single parent;
- a non-custodial parent;
- a person with substance abuse and alcohol problems;
- member of family receiving public assistance or only Medical or food stamps;
- a resident of a Targeted Employment Area;
- a public housing resident or member of family receiving section 8 voucher;
- an emancipated youth
- a youth who has never held a job for more than 13 weeks in the last 12 months (applies to older youth)

## VIII. LOW-INCOME INDIVIDUAL DETERMINATION

To be eligible to receive youth services an individual must be low-income. Unless the local board determines that funds are not limited in the local area for the adult program, priority must be given to recipients of public assistance and other low-income individuals for intensive and training services. The Act defines low-income individual in Section 101(25). The definition of low-income individual applies to the priority to serve low-income adults and eligible youth. Related to the definition of low-income individual are the definitions of *poverty level*, *public assistance*, *family*, *dependent children*, *emancipated minor*, *out-of-family youth*, *lower living standard income level*, *homeless*, and *individual with a disability*. All of these definitions are listed below.

**LOW-INCOME INDIVIDUAL**—The term *low-income individual* means an individual, who:

- (A) Receives, or is a member of a family that receives cash payments under a federal, state, or local income-based public assistance program;
- (B) Received an income, or is a member of a family that received a total family income, for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, public assistance, and old-age and survivors insurance benefits received under Section 202 of the Social Security Act) that, in relation to family size, does not exceed the higher of:
  - 1. The poverty line, for an equivalent period; or
  - 2. Seventy percent of the lower living standard income level, for an equivalent period;
- (C) Is a member of a household that receives (or has been determined within the six-month period prior to application for the program involved to be eligible to receive) food stamps;
- (D) Qualifies as a homeless individual;
- (E) Is a foster child on behalf of whom state or local government payments are made; or
- (F) Is an individual with a disability whose own income meets the requirements of a program described in (A) or (B), but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.

*[Reference: WIA Section 101(25)]*

Public Law 106-501 amended the Older Americans Act of 1965 by stating in part that, eligible individuals under the Older Americans Act may be deemed by local boards established under Title I of WIA to satisfy the requirements for receiving services under such title that are applicable to adults. This is similar to the eligibility allowance under the Job Training Partnership Act.

Title 42 of the United States Code, Section 3003 provides that full and special consideration shall be given to older citizens with special needs in planning such programs, and, pending the availability of such programs for all older citizens, give

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priority to the elderly with the greatest economic and social need. (Local areas might consider including the number of referrals of older Americans to be accepted under Title I of WIA in its memorandum of understanding with one-stop providers of activities under the Older Americans Act.)

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE**—The term *public assistance* means federal, state, or local government cash payments for which eligibility is determined by a needs or income test. The statutory definition of public assistance contains a two-part test: (1) the program must provide cash payments, and (2) eligibility for the program must be determined by a needs or income test.

*[Reference: WIA Section 101(37)]*

**FAMILY**—The term *family* means two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or decree of court, who are living in a single residence, and are included in one or more of the following categories:

- A. A husband, wife, and dependent children.
- B. A parent or guardian<sup>(1)</sup> and dependent children.
- C. A husband and wife.

*[Reference: WIA Section 101(15)]*

**DEPENDENT CHILDREN**—Dependent children shall be defined as individuals, aged 0-21, whose circumstances fall into one of the following categories:

- A. Under the age of 18, who are not emancipated minors (emancipated minor is defined below), and are living in a single residence with their parent(s) or guardian(s).
- B. Age 18-19 who are full-time students in a secondary school or equivalent, and are living in single residence with their parent(s) or guardian(s).
- C. Age 18-21, who are not full-time students in a secondary school or equivalent, and are living in a single residence with their parent(s) or guardian(s), shall have their dependency established according to locally established policy and procedures.

If the 18-21 year-old is a dependent family member (e.g., the youth is claimed as a dependent on the parent's income tax), then income is calculated based on wages, salaries, tips, etc. of all family members. If the older youth is determined not to be a dependent family member (e.g., the youth is not claimed as a dependent on the parent's income tax), the older youth's income is based on his or her own wages, salaries, tips, etc.

It is not possible to develop policy that will cover every situation. At some point, common sense, humanity and good case records must compensate for the deficiencies of policies to anticipate every situation.

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(1) For purposes of Category B, references to the term "guardian" refer to LEGAL guardian.

## **WIA Eligibility Technical Assistance Guide**

Include below local policy and procedures for determining the dependency of older youth age 18-21 who are not full-time students in a secondary school or equivalent, and are living in a single residence with their parent(s) or guardian(s).

Local dependency policy and procedures:

An older youth between the ages of 18 and 21 who is not a full-time student in a secondary school or equivalent (e.g., a GED class but not a post-secondary school), and who resides with his or her parent(s) or guardian(s) and for whom over 50 percent of his or her support is provided by the family. "Support" is defined as cash income, food, a place to live, medical and dental care, and clothing.

**EMANCIPATED MINOR**—The *California Family Code*, Section 7002, defines *emancipated minor* as any person under the age of 18 years who:

- Has entered into a valid marriage, whether or not such marriage was terminated by dissolution;
- Is on active duty with any of the armed forces of the United States of America; or
- Has received a declaration of emancipation pursuant to California Family Code 7122.

**OUT-OF-FAMILY YOUTH**—Court adjudicated youth separated from the family (including incarcerated youth), homeless, runaway, and emancipated youth for purposes of determining income eligibility are a "family of one."

**POVERTY LEVEL**—The *poverty level* means the income level at which families are considered to live in poverty, as annually determined by the Department of Health and Human Services.

[Reference: published annually in the *Federal Register*]

**LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL**—The *lower living standard income level* (LLSIL) means the income level (adjusted for regional, metropolitan, urban, and rural differences and family size), determined annually by the Secretary based upon the most recent *lower living family budget* issued by the Secretary. [Reference: published annually in the *Federal Register*]

**INDIVIDUAL WITH A DISABILITY**—The term *disability* means, with respect to an individual:

1. A physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more of the major life activities of such an individual;
2. A record of such an impairment; or
3. Being regarded as having such impairment.

[References: WIA Section 101(17); Title 20 CFR Section 664.250; Section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990]

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An individual with a disability whose own income meets the low-income criteria, but is a member of a family whose income does not meet the low-income requirements, is a low-income individual.

**HOMELESS**—The term homeless, homeless individual or homeless person includes:

1. An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and
2. An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is -  
A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);
  - (a) An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
  - (b) A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

[References: WIA Section 101(25)(D); Section 103 of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act]

**INCOME ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION PROCESS**—*Income eligibility* is a function of family resources and family size.

**Income is:**

- Monetary compensation for services, including wages, tips, salary, commissions, or fees before any deductions
- Net receipts from non-farm self-employment (receipts from a person's own unincorporated business, professional enterprise, or partnership, after deductions for business expense)
- Net receipts from farm self-employment (receipts from a farm which one operates as an owner, renter, or sharecropper, after deductions for farm operating expenses)
- Regular payments from railroad retirement, strike benefits from union funds, worker's compensation, and training stipends (e.g., wages from the California Conservation Corp)
- Alimony, Military family allotments, or other regular support from an absent family member or someone not living in the household
- Private pensions, government employee pensions (including military retirement pay)
- Regular insurance or annuity payments (including state disability insurance)
- College or university scholarships (not needs-based), grants, fellowships, and assistantships
- Net gambling or lottery winnings
- Severance payments
- Terminal leave pay
- Social Security Disability Insurance payments

**Income is not:**

- Unemployment Insurance
- Child support payments (including foster care child payments)
- Need-based Public Assistance payments (including TANF, Supplemental Security Income, Emergency Assistance money payments, and non-federally-funded general assistance or general relief money payments)
- Social Security Old Age and Survivors' Insurance benefit payments
- Financial assistance under Title IV of the Higher Education Act, i.e., Pell Grants
- Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants and Federal Work Study
- Needs-based scholarship assistance
- Loans
- Veterans Benefits  
Income earned while the veteran was on active military duty and certain other veterans' benefits, i.e., compensation for service-connected disability, compensation for service-connected death, vocational rehabilitation, and education assistance
- Capital gains
- Any assets drawn down as withdrawals from a bank, the sale of property, a house or a car
- Tax refunds, gifts, loans, lump-sum inheritances, one-time insurance payments, or compensation for injury
- Non-cash benefits such as employer paid or union-paid portion of health insurance or other fringe benefits, food or housing received in lieu of wages
- The value of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms
- The imputed value of rent from owner occupied nonfarm or farm housing
- Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps, school meals, and housing assistance
- Allowances, earnings and payments to individuals participating in programs under this Act (except OJT wages)

*[Adopted from WIA Section 101(25)(B) and Training and Employment Information Notice 29-91]*

When a federal statute excludes income received under that statute in determining eligibility for programs operated under other federal laws, such income is also excluded in WIA eligibility determination.

The total of included income for the most recent six-month period is multiplied by two to determine the annual income. The income from each family member is included in the total family income. The annual income is located on the published poverty/lower living standard guidelines according to family size (see above for determination of family size). Below is a sample table for illustrative purposes only.

The San Francisco Substandard Income for WIA Eligibility has been revised effective July 1, 2013.

**INCOME CRITERIA FOR SAN FRANCISCO  
2013-2014**

FAMILY SIZE	SIX-MONTH EQUIVALENTS /a. + /b.
1	\$5,745
2	\$8,801
3	\$12,080
4	\$14,912
5	\$17,598
6	\$20,582*

The State of California, Employment Development Department issues Directive Number: WSD12-15, 2013 70 Percent LLSIL and Poverty Guidelines. The “San Francisco Substandard Income Criteria” reflect, for each size of family, the larger of two federally specified income criteria. These two criteria are the “Official (Nationwide Urban) Poverty Level” computed, revised, and published annually by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in the Federal Register on January 24, 2013 and the 2013 seventy percent of the “Lower Living Standard Income Level” (LLSIL) for the San Francisco Metropolitan Statistical Area computed, revised, and published by the Secretary of Labor in the Federal Register on March 19, 2013.

Maximum income amount for each size of family for the period (6 months) immediately preceding the date of application which is applicable for purposes of determining eligibility for WIA Title I programs.

\* Add \$2,984 for each additional family member over 6.

Since only the income received during the six-month period immediately prior to the individual's application for WIA funded services is used for income determination, the State annually publishes charts that show the six-month, as well as the annual, figures for each family size. An applicant's actual family income during the six-month income determination period can be compared with the six-month figures on the charts. ***If multiplying the six-month income by two, overstates the actual annual income, the actual annual income should be used.***

See *Attachment 1* for guidance about assessing and determining the annual income received.

**IX. ELIGIBILITY DOCUMENTATION AND VERIFICATION**

Describe your local area's eligibility documentation and verification policy and procedures below.



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Eligibility documentation and verification policy and procedures:

The policies and procedures in Attachment 2 are adopted with the local enhancements noted for “underemployed” under “miscellaneous criteria”, “youths requiring additional assistance”, and “other eligible youths facing serious barriers”.

Located within this technical assistance guide is a form for local areas to develop their own tables of documentation for establishing WIA eligibility for adults, dislocated workers, and youth programs.

Local areas may develop their own tables, or adopt in whole or in part, the prepared table provided in *Attachment 2*.

Local areas are responsible for ensuring that adequate documentation is contained in their participant case files to minimize the risk of disallowed costs. The State supports the development of a balanced local documentation and verification policy that is not excessively intrusive and burdensome and is, at the same time, a good faith and reasonable effort to establish WIA eligibility.

### **Definitions**

In the context of establishing eligibility:

**Verification** means to confirm an eligibility requirement through examination of official documents, e.g., birth certificates, public assistance records, or speaking with official representatives of cognizant agencies.

**Documentation** means to maintain on-file physical evidence, which is obtained during the verification process. Such evidence would be copies of documents, completed telephone/document inspection forms, and signed applicant statements.

**X. TABLE OF DOCUMENTATION TO ESTABLISH WIA ELIGIBILITY**

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTATION
<b>GENERAL ELIGIBILITY</b>	
Birth Date/Age	
U.S. Work Authorization	
Selective Service Registrant	
<b>DISLOCATED WORKERS</b>	
Terminate/Laid Off	
Plant Closure/Substantial Layoff	
Self-employed	
Displaced Homemaker	
<b>INCOME ELIGIBILITY</b>	
Cash Public Assistance	
Family Income	
Family Size/Individual Status	
Food Stamps	
Foster Child	
Homeless	
Individuals with Disabilities	
<b>OTHER</b>	
Basic Literacy Skills Deficient	
School Dropout	
Homeless or Runaway	
Foster Child	
Pregnant or Parent	
Offender	
Requires additional assistance to complete an educational program, or to secure and hold employment.	
Individuals with educational attainment that is one or more grade levels below the grade level appropriate to the age of the individuals.	
Individuals with Disabilities	
Other eligible youth who face serious barriers to employment as identified by the local board.	

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### **ATTACHMENT 1 - Assessing and Determining Income**

Individuals normally receive wages or income payments under one of the following increments.

**STRAIGHT OR SALARY**—The straight pay is income received without variation in the gross pay from pay period to pay period. The information may be provided in a series of pay stubs or one, cumulative pay stub. The weekly gross pay is multiplied by 52 to determine the annual gross wages; bi-weekly is multiplied by 26; bi-monthly is multiplied by 24; and monthly is multiplied by 12.

Example 1: Bi-weekly pay stubs indicate a gross amount of \$548.  
 $26 \times \$548 = \$14,248$  is the annualized gross income

Example 2: Year to Date earnings \$16,812 with bi-monthly payment.  
There were 18 bi-monthly payments of \$934.  
 $16,812 \div 18 = 934$   
 $24 \times \$934 = \$22,416$  is the annualized gross income

**VARYING**—When reported earnings vary from pay period to pay period, the average of the earnings submitted is annualized. The earnings may be submitted on a number of pay stubs or on one, cumulative pay stub.

Example: Six weekly pay stubs report the following gross earnings: \$534, \$475, \$398, \$534, \$498, and \$534.

Add:  $\$534 + \$475 + \$398 + \$534 + \$498 + \$534 = \$2,973$   
Divide:  $\$2,973 \div 6 = \$495.50$  is the average gross weekly earnings  
Multiply:  $\$495.50 \times 52 = \$25,766$  is the annualized gross income

**INTERMITTENT**—Earnings are varied and include periods of unemployment. With as much data as possible, annualized income is determined by adding the reported earnings.

## **WIA Eligibility Technical Assistance Guide**

### ATTACHMENT 2 - A Sample Composite of Acceptable Documentation

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This attachment provides a sample composite of Title I-B eligibility criteria aligned with recommended documentation sources. A file copy of any one document listed per eligibility criterion is satisfactory, unless otherwise specified. Local areas may adopt the following table and definitions (in whole or in part) or develop their own tables, policies and procedures for documentation. See Sections IX and X of the technical assistance guide.

For cases where documentation cannot or may not be copied, and/or is not readily obtainable, documents may be inspected or information verified by telephone. Local areas may develop documentation inspection and telephone verification forms to document any Workforce Investment Act (WIA) eligibility criterion or provide guidance to case managers about what case notes must be included in a participant's hard copy or electronic file.

An applicant statement is not considered a primary documentation source. As stated on page 7 of this Technical Assistance Guide (TAG), ***One-stop operators and applicants must make reasonable efforts to document eligibility for WIA-funded programs.*** However, applicant statements may be used when an item is unverifiable or it is unreasonably difficult for the applicant to obtain. A locally developed applicant statement form may be used or guidance provided to case managers about how to take acceptable applicant statements. The applicant statement may be prudently used wherever it is listed, as acceptable documentation in the table below and other documentation may not be easily obtained.

**SAN FRANCISCO COMPOSITE OF DOCUMENTATION**

<b>ADULT AND DISLOCATED WORKERS</b>	
<b>GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA</b> (Verify each criterion unless specified otherwise)	<b>ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTATION</b> (Only one document from this column per eligibility criterion is required)
<p><b>BIRTH DATE/AGE</b> <b>Note:</b> Applicants must be age 18 or older at the time of registration to participate in this program.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baptismal or Church Record</li> <li>• Birth Certificate</li> <li>• DD-214 Form</li> <li>• Driver's License</li> <li>• Federal, State or Local Government Issued Identification Card</li> <li>• Hospital Record of Birth</li> <li>• Passport</li> <li>• Public Assistance/Social Service Records</li> <li>• School Records</li> <li>• Telephone Verification</li> <li>• Work Permit</li> </ul>
<p><b>U.S. WORK AUTHORIZATION</b> <b>Note:</b> For changes to the list of acceptable identity and work authorization documents issued by Department of Homeland Security – US Citizenship and Immigration Services Form I-9, go to <a href="http://uscis.gov/graphics/formsfee/forms/i-9.htm">uscis.gov/graphics/formsfee/forms/i-9.htm</a>.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verification Document(s) that Satisfy List A of the I-9</li> <li>• Verification Document(s) that Satisfy List B <u>and</u> C of the I-9</li> </ul>
<p><b>SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANT</b> <b>Note:</b> Each male registrant 18 years of age or older born on or after January 1, 1960, must present evidence that he has complied with <i>Section 3</i> of the Military Selective Service Act. Each male who turns 18 years of age during WIA participation must also submit evidence that he has complied with the requirements of the Military Selective Service Act.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acknowledgement Letter</li> <li>• Form DD-214<sup>(1)</sup></li> <li>• Screen printout of the Selective Service Verification Internet site: <a href="http://www.sss.gov/regver/verification1.asp">www.sss.gov/regver/verification1.asp</a></li> <li>• Selective Service Status Information Letter<sup>(2)</sup></li> <li>• Selective Service Registration Card</li> <li>• Selective Service Registration Record (Form 3A)</li> <li>• Selective Service Verification Form</li> <li>• Stamped Post Office Receipt of Registration</li> </ul>

Items listed under “Acceptable Documentation” above may be waived for up to 120 days in the event of a natural disaster or human calamity that destroys personal documents or makes them otherwise unavailable. Such cases include, but are not limited to, fires, floods, violence, terrorism, loss of electrical power, and/or widespread inability to access institutional computer data.

<sup>(1)</sup> Men who separate from active military duty for any reason before they turn age 26 must register for Selective Service. See "Who Must Register" chart at [www.sss.gov/must.htm](http://www.sss.gov/must.htm) for specific military-related requirements.

<sup>(2)</sup> Since January 1995, the Selective Service System has been issuing "status information letters" in lieu of previous system of "advisory opinion letter."

<b>DISLOCATED WORKERS</b>	
<b>ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA</b> (Verify each criterion unless specified otherwise)	<b>ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTATION</b> (Only one document from this column per eligibility criterion is required)
<b>ELIGIBILITY GROUP A–Terminated/Laid Off</b>	
1. (A) Has been terminated or laid off, or who has received a notice of termination or layoff, from employment; <b>AND</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (WARN) notice</li> <li>• Photocopy of a printed media article or announcement describing the layoff. The photocopy must include the name of the medium in which published and the date of publication</li> <li>• Employer or union representative letter or statement</li> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> </ul>
(B)(a) Is eligible for or has exhausted entitlement to unemployment compensation; <b>or</b>  (b) Has been employed for a duration sufficient to demonstrate attachment to the workforce, but is not eligible for unemployment compensation due to insufficient earnings or having performed services for an employer that were not covered under a State unemployment compensation law; <b>AND</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployment Insurance records, including DE 429 Notice of Unemployment Insurance Award and DE 4581 Continued Claim Form</li> <li>• Statement by an Unemployment Insurance representative</li> <li>• Pay check stubs</li> <li>• W-2 and/or Tax Returns</li> <li>• Unemployment Insurance records, including DE 429 Notice of Unemployment Insurance Award and DE 4581 Continued Claim Form</li> <li>• Statement by the employer or union representative</li> <li>• Statement by an Unemployment Insurance representative</li> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> </ul>
(C) Is unlikely to return to a previous industry or occupation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appointment Notice of referral to an Initial Assistance Workshop (IAW); or</li> <li>• Screen print of IAW schedule; or</li> <li>• Reemployment Plan generated from IAW; or</li> <li>• Invitation Letter to Self Employment Assistance (SEA) orientation; or</li> <li>• Screen print of SEA schedule.</li> </ul> <p>Note: If one of the above is not available, documented telephone verification from the EDD field office will suffice.</p>

<b>DISLOCATED WORKERS (continued)</b>	
<b>ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA</b> (Verify each criterion unless specified otherwise)	<b>ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTATION</b> (Only one document from this column per eligibility criterion is required)
<b>ELIGIBILITY GROUP A–Terminated/Laid Off (continued)</b>	
(C) [continued] Is unlikely to return to a previous industry or occupation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> <li>• Internet site, such as CalJOBS that indicates lack of industry/occupation availability</li> <li>• Screen print of Labor Market Information Division screens that indicates lack of industry/occupation availability</li> <li>• Doctor statement indicating applicant’s inability to return to previous industry/occupation due to physical limitations</li> <li>• Vocational rehabilitation counselor’s statement indicating applicant’s inability to return to previous industry/occupation due to physical limitations</li> <li>• Employment Specialist’s Determination</li> </ul>
<b>ELIGIBILITY GROUP B–Plant Closure/Substantial Layoff</b>	
<p>2. Has been terminated or laid off, or has received a notice of termination or layoff, from employment as a result of any permanent closure of, or any substantial layoff at, a plant, facility, or enterprise;</p> <p>Note: In the case of downsizing or workforce reduction when it is unclear which employees will be affected, a layoff notice is appropriate.</p>	<p><u>Closure or substantial layoff:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bankruptcy documents, if declared under <i>Chapter 7</i>, Title 11 U.S.C. Notice of foreclosure or a similar document provided by a financial institution when such document clearly shows that a closure or mass layoff will occur as a result of its issuance</li> <li>• Copy of a printed media article/announcement describing the closure/mass layoff; the copy must include the name of the medium in which published and the date of publication</li> <li>• Statement from the employer or union representative</li> <li>• Statement from the employer’s bank official, attorney, supplier, accountant, or another knowledgeable individual</li> <li>• Copy of a <b>valid</b> WARN notice provided by the employer or authorized representative</li> <li>• Telephone Verification</li> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> </ul> <p><u>Notice of Layoff or Laid-off:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Copy of a <b>valid</b> WARN notice provided by the employer or authorized representative</li> <li>• Copy of other specific notice to employee of intent to lay-off</li> <li>• Unemployment Insurance Form 501 (Separation Statement), when completed on both sides and signed by an employer representative</li> <li>• Employer or union representative letter or statement</li> <li>• Telephone Verification</li> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> </ul>

<b>DISLOCATED WORKERS (continued)</b>	
<b>ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA</b> (Verify each criterion unless specified otherwise)	<b>ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTATION</b> (Only one document from this column per eligibility criterion is required)
<b>ELIGIBILITY GROUP B–Plant Closure/Substantial Layoff (continued)</b>	
<p>3. Is employed at a facility at which the employer has made a general announcement that such facility will close within 180 days; <b>OR</b></p> <p>For purposes of eligibility to receive core services only, is employed at a facility at which the employer has made a general announcement that such facility will close.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bankruptcy documents, if declared under <i>Chapter 7</i>, Title 11, U.S.C. Notice of foreclosure or a similar document provided by a financial institution when such document clearly shows that a closure or mass layoff will occur as a result of its issuance</li> <li>• Copy of a printed media article/announcement describing the closure/mass layoff; the copy must include the name of the medium in which published and the date of publication</li> <li>• Statement from the employer or union representative</li> <li>• Statement from the employer’s bank official, attorney, supplier, accountant, or another knowledgeable individual</li> </ul>
<b>ELIGIBILITY GROUP C–Self-employed</b>	
<p>4. Was self-employed (including employment as a farmer, a rancher, or a fisherman) but is <b>unemployed</b> as a result of general economic conditions in the community in which the individual resides or because of natural disasters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bankruptcy documents listing both the name of the business and the applicant's name</li> <li>• Business License</li> <li>• Copy of a completed federal income tax return (Schedule SE) for the most recent tax year</li> <li>• Copy of a printed media article/announcement describing the closure/mass layoff; the copy must include the name of the medium in which published and the date of publication</li> <li>• Copy of articles of incorporation for the business listing the applicant as a principal</li> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> </ul>
<b>ELIGIBILITY GROUP D–Displaced Homemaker</b>	
<p>5. Is a displaced homemaker.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> </ul>
<b>VOLUNTARILY TERMINATED EMPLOYMENT AND UI ELIGIBLE</b>	
<p>6. Has voluntarily terminated employment and has been determined eligible to receive UI benefits.</p> <p>Note: In the case of individuals not profiled, UI benefit check stubs meet the documentation requirement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appointment Notice of referral to an Initial Assistance Workshop (IAW); or</li> <li>• Screen print of IAW schedule; or</li> <li>• Reemployment Plan generated from IAW; or</li> <li>• Invitation Letter to Self Employment Assistance (SEA) orientation; or</li> <li>• Screen print of SEA schedule.</li> </ul> <p>Note: If one of the above is not available, documented telephone verification from the EDD field office will suffice.</p>



<b>MISCELLANEOUS CRITERIA</b>	
<b>ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA</b> (Verify each criterion unless specified otherwise)	<b>ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTATION</b> (Only one document from this column per eligibility criterion is required)
<b>ADULT PROGRAM PRIORITY</b>	
The definition of low-income individual applies to the priority to serve low-income adults and eligible youth.	See page 37 of this Guide.
<b>VETERANS' PRIORITY OF SERVICE</b>	
A veteran/covered person, as defined in Section 4215 of the Jobs for Veterans Act, is entitled to priority of service under WIA Title I programs, e.g., adult, youth and dislocated worker.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DD 214 Veterans Administration Letter or Records</li> </ul>
<b>NOT EMPLOYED</b>	
Use WIASRD, Item 115 definition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> </ul>
<b>UNDEREMPLOYED</b>	
Applies to displaced homemaker and older youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment Specialist or Case Manager's Determination</li> <li>• Telephone Verification</li> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> </ul>

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<b>YOUTH</b>	
<b>GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA</b> (Verify each criterion unless specified otherwise)	<b>ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTATION</b> (Only one document from this column per eligibility criterion is required)
<p>The general eligibility criteria for youth are the same as for adults and dislocated workers: Birth Date/Age; INS U.S. Work Authorization and Selective Service Registration. Acceptable documentation for these criteria is the same as adults and dislocated workers (see Section X, <i>Table of Documentation to Establish WIA Eligibility</i>, of this guide).</p>	
<b>ECONOMIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA</b> (Only one Economic Eligibility criterion in the left column need be verified)	<b>ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTATION</b> (Only one document from this column per eligibility criterion is required)
<p><b>CASH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE</b> <b>Note:</b> The applicant receives or is a member of a family that receives cash payments under a federal, state, or local income-based public assistance program.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorization to Receive Cash Public Assistance</li> <li>• Public Assistance Check</li> <li>• Public Assistance Identification Card Showing Cash Grant Status</li> <li>• Public Assistance Records/Printout</li> <li>• Refugee Assistance Records/Printout</li> <li>• Signed Statement from Health &amp; Welfare</li> <li>• Telephone Verification</li> </ul>
<p><b>FAMILY INCOME</b> <b>Note:</b> Documentation should be provided for <b>each</b> applicable <i>inclusive</i> income source received by the applicant and each family member for the six-month income period immediately preceding the determination date.</p> <p>It is necessary to verify family size when utilizing family income eligibility.</p> <p>An applicant who claims little or no income must submit a statement that little or no income was received during the past six months, and that he/she was <b>not employed</b> for that period.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accountant Statement</li> <li>• Alimony Agreement</li> <li>• Award Letter from Veterans Administration</li> <li>• Bank Statements (Direct Deposit)</li> <li>• Compensation Award Letter</li> <li>• Court Award Letter</li> <li>• Employer Statement</li> <li>• Farm or Business Financial Records</li> <li>• Housing Authority Verification</li> <li>• Pay Stubs</li> <li>• Pension Statement</li> <li>• Public Assistance Records</li> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> <li>• Quarterly Estimated Tax for Self-employed Persons (Schedule C)</li> <li>• Social Security Benefits Records</li> <li>• Telephone Verification with Employer</li> <li>• Unemployment Insurance Documents and/or Printout</li> </ul>

**WIA Eligibility Technical Assistance Guide**

<b>YOUTH (continued)</b>	
<b>ECONOMIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA</b> (Only one Economic Eligibility criterion in the left column need be verified)	<b>ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTATION</b> (Only one document from this column per eligibility criterion is required)
<p><b>FAMILY SIZE/INDIVIDUAL STATUS</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> In addition to documentation of family size, additional documentation may require to establish that the family is living in a single residence.</p> <p>Persons ordinarily included in the definition of family, but claiming to be no longer dependent, must attest to their individual status. The head of household in which that person resides, if possible, should corroborate such statement. Individual must also show source of support.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> A social security card is invalid if not signed by the number holder unless health or age prevent signature.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lease</li> <li>• Telephone Verification</li> <li>• Birth/Baptismal Certificates or Church/Hospital Records of Birth</li> <li>• Decree of Court</li> <li>• Divorce Decree</li> <li>• Social Security Cards</li> <li>• Alien Registration Cards</li> <li>• Landlord Statement</li> <li>• Marriage Certificate</li> <li>• Medical Card</li> <li>• Public Assistance/Social Service Agency Records</li> <li>• Written Statement from a 24 Hour Care Facility or Institution (e.g. Mental, Prison)</li> <li>• Most Recent Tax Return Supported by IRS Documents (e.g. Form Letter 1722)</li> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> </ul>
<p><b>FOOD STAMPS</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> The documentation listed must show that the applicant is a member of a household that receives (or has been determined within the 6-month period prior to application for the program involved to be eligible to receive) food stamps pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorization to Obtain Food Stamps</li> <li>• Food Stamp Card with Current Date</li> <li>• Food Stamp Receipt</li> <li>• Postmarked Food Stamp Mailer with Applicable Name and Address</li> <li>• Statement from County Welfare Office</li> <li>• Public Assistance Records/Printout</li> <li>• Telephone Verification with County Welfare Office</li> </ul>
<p><b>FOSTER CHILD</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> Must be a foster child for which State or local government payments are made on his/her behalf.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Court Records/Documentation</li> <li>• County Welfare Office Records/Statement</li> <li>• Medical Card</li> <li>• Telephone Verification</li> <li>• Verification of Payments Made on Behalf of the Child</li> <li>• Written Statement from Cognizant Agency</li> </ul>
<p><b>HOMELESS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> <li>• Statement from a Social Service Agency</li> <li>• Statement from an Individual Providing Temporary Residence</li> <li>• Statement from Shelter</li> <li>• Telephone Verification</li> </ul>

Note: For Foster youth, residency in San Francisco is not a requirement for any or all WIA-funded services.

**WIA Eligibility Technical Assistance Guide**

<b>YOUTH (continued)</b>	
<b>ECONOMIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA</b> (Only one Economic Eligibility criterion in the left column need be verified)	<b>ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTATION</b> (Only one document from this column per eligibility criterion is required)
<p><b>INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> Disability status as well as income must be verified. The applicant's disability must constitute or result in a substantial barrier to employment.</p> <p>An individual with a disability shall be considered a family of one for eligibility purposes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Letter from Drug or Alcohol Rehabilitation Agency</li> <li>• Medical Records</li> <li>• Observable Condition</li> <li>• Physician's Statement</li> <li>• Psychiatrist or Psychologist Diagnosis/Statement</li> <li>• Rehabilitation Evaluation</li> <li>• School Official Statement</li> <li>• Sheltered Workshop Certification</li> <li>• Social Security Administration Disability Records</li> <li>• Social Service Records/Referral</li> <li>• Veterans Administration Letter/Records</li> <li>• Vocational Rehabilitation Letter/Statement</li> <li>• Workers Compensation Records/Statement</li> <li>• Telephone Verification</li> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> </ul>
<b>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS</b> (Only one eligibility criterion in the left column need be verified)	<b>ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTATION</b> (Only one document from this column per eligibility criterion is required)
<p><b>BASIC LITERACY SKILLS DEFICIENT</b></p>	<p>In San Francisco, Basic Literacy Skills Deficient is defined as individual who has English reading, writing, or computing skills at or below the 8th grade level on a generally accepted standardized test or a comparable score on a criterion referenced test</p>
<p><b>SCHOOL DROPOUT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School Statement/Records</li> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> </ul>
<p><b>HOMELESS OR RUNAWAY</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> <li>• Statement from a Social Service Agency</li> <li>• Statement from an Individual Providing Temporary Residence</li> <li>• Statement from Shelter</li> <li>• Telephone Verification</li> </ul>
<p><b>FOSTER CHILD</b></p> <p><b>Note:</b> Must be a foster child for which State or local government payments are made on his/her behalf.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Court Records/Documentation</li> <li>• County Welfare Office Records/Statement</li> <li>• Medical Card</li> <li>• Telephone Verification</li> <li>• Verification of Payments Made on Behalf of the Child</li> <li>• Written Statement from Cognizant Agency</li> </ul>

**WIA Eligibility Technical Assistance Guide**

<b>YOUTH (continued)</b>	
<b>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS</b> (Only one eligibility criterion in the left column need be verified)	<b>ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTATION</b> (Only one document from this column per eligibility criterion is required)
<b>PREGNANT OR PARENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birth Certificate</li> <li>• Hospital Record of Birth</li> <li>• Medical Card</li> <li>• Statement from Physician</li> <li>• Statement from School Program for Pregnant Youth</li> <li>• School Records</li> <li>• Telephone Verification</li> <li>• Written Statement from Social Services Agencies</li> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> </ul>
<b>OFFENDER</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Court Documents</li> <li>• Letter of Parole</li> <li>• Police Records</li> <li>• Statement from Halfway House</li> <li>• Statement from Probation Officer</li> <li>• Newspaper</li> <li>• Telephone Verification</li> <li>• Applicant Statement</li> </ul>
<b>IS AN INDIVIDUAL WHO REQUIRES ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE TO COMPLETE AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, OR TO SECURE AND HOLD EMPLOYMENT</b>	In San Francisco, Additional Assistance is defined as a documented need that unless addressed will prevent the successful attainment of an educational, skills or employment goal.
<b>5% EXCEPTION</b> (Only one criterion in the left column need be verified)	<b>ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTATION</b> (Only one document from this column per eligibility criterion is required)
<b>SCHOOL DROPOUT</b>	See page 29
<b>BASIC LITERACY SKILLS DEFICIENT</b>	See page 28
<b>INDIVIDUALS WITH EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT THAT IS ONE OR MORE GRADE LEVELS BELOW THE GRADE LEVEL APPROPRIATE TO THE AGE OF THE INDIVIDUALS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Telephone Verification with the School</li> <li>• Statement from School</li> <li>• Report Card</li> <li>• School Records</li> </ul>

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<b>PREGNANT OR PARENT</b>	An individual who is under 22 years of age and who is pregnant, or who is providing custodial care for one or more dependents under age 18.
<b>INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES</b>	WIA Section 101(17); Title 20 CFR Section 664.250; Section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990
<b>HOMELESS OR RUNAWAY</b>	As specified WIA in §§ 134(d)(4)(G)(iv)(III)
<b>OFFENDER</b>	As specified in WIA §§ 134(d)(4)(G)(iv)(II);
<b>OTHER ELIGIBLE YOUTH WHO FACE SERIOUS BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT AS IDENTIFIED BY THE LOCAL BOARD</b>	See page 31

ATTACHMENT 3 – EDD Workforce Services Directive No. 12-8



**DIRECTIVE**  
WORKFORCE SERVICES

Date: August 28, 2012  
Number: WSD12-8

TO: WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY  
SUBJECT: SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRATION

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

**Purpose:**

This directive provides guidance regarding the Selective Service registration requirements for participation in Workforce Investment Act (WIA) funded services. Additionally, this directive contains model questions to help the Local Workforce Investment Area (local area) determine whether failure to register by a current or potential WIA participant was knowing and willful. Finally, this directive clarifies that grantees, subgrantees, or contractors funded by WIA Title I, must establish a policy for potential male participants 26 or older who failed to register with the Selective Service.

**Scope:**

This directive applies to all local areas.

**Effective Date:**

This directive is effective upon release.

**REFERENCES:**

- WIA Section 189(h)
- Title 50 United States Code Appendix 453 (Military Selective Service Act)
- Title 20 Code of Federal Regulations Section 667.250
- Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) 11-11, Change 2, Selective Service Registration Requirements for Employment and Training Administration Funded Programs (May 16, 2012)
- TEGL 11-11, Change 1, Selective Service Registration Requirements for Employment and Training Administration Funded Programs (January 20, 2012)
- TEGL 8-98, Selective Service Registration (November 4, 1998)
- WIA Job Training Automation System Client Forms Handbook

**STATE-IMPOSED REQUIREMENTS:**

This directive contains no State-imposed requirements.

**FILING INSTRUCTIONS:**

This directive supersedes Workforce Services Directive WSD11-8, dated March 20, 2012 and finalizes Workforce Services Draft Directive WSD11-69, issued for comment on June 14, 2012. The Workforce Services Division received four comments during the draft comment period. This resulted in three substantive changes to the directive which is viewed as highlighted text. The highlighted text will remain on the Internet for 30 days from the issuance date. A summary of the comments is provided as an Attachment. Retain this directive until further notice.

### **BACKGROUND:**

Only those males who are subject to, and have complied with, the registration requirements of the Military Selective Service Act are eligible for participation in WIA funded programs and services. Section 189(h) of the WIA requires the Secretary of Labor to ensure that each individual participating in any WIA program, or receiving any assistance under the Act, has not violated the requirements of Section 3 of the Military Selective Service Act. This section requires that every male citizen and every other male residing in the United States must register with Selective Service between their 18th and 26th birthday. This section also requires the Director of the Selective Service System and the Secretary of Labor to cooperate in carrying out these provisions.

### **POLICY AND PROCEDURES:**

All programs and services established or receiving assistance under WIA Title I must comply with the Selective Service registration requirements. These requirements apply to both formula and discretionary grants awarded by the Employment and Training Administration under WIA. They do not apply to programs funded or solely authorized by the Wagner-Peyser Act.

#### **Selective Service Registration Requirements**

Males born on or after January 1, 1960, are required to register with the Selective Service within 30 days of their 18th birthday and up to, but not including their 26th birthday.

This includes males who are:

- Citizens of the U.S.;
- Veterans discharged before their 26th birthday;
- Non-citizens, including illegal aliens, legal permanent residents, seasonal agricultural workers, and refugees who take up residency in the U.S. prior to their 26th birthday; and/or
- Dual nationals regardless of whether they live in the U.S.

For U.S. citizens, Selective Service registration is not required if the male falls within one of the following categories:

- Males who are serving in the military on full-time active duty;
- Males attending the service academies;

Disabled males who were continually confined to a residence, hospital or institution;

- Males who are hospitalized, institutionalized, or incarcerated are not required to register during their confinement; however, they must register within 30 days after being released if they have not yet reached their 26th birthday; and/or
- Veterans discharged after their 26th birthday.

For non-U.S. citizens, Selective Service registration is not required if the male falls within one of the following categories:

- Non-U.S. male who entered the U.S. for the first time after his 26th birthday. Acceptable forms of supporting documentation include:

1. Date of entry stamp in his passport;
2. I-94 with date of entry stamp on it; or
3. Letter from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services indicating the date the male entered the U.S. (shown along with documentation establishing the male's age).

- Non-U.S. male who entered the U.S. illegally after his 26th birthday. He must provide proof that he was not living in the U.S. from age 18 through 25.

- Non-U.S. male on a valid non-immigrant visa.



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NOTE: The requirement for transsexual, transgendered, and intersex individuals to register with the Selective Service depends upon the gender recorded on their birth certificate. If an individual is recorded as a male, that individual would need to register for the Selective Service regardless of their present sexual identity (e.g. sex change from male to female). However, if that individual's birth certificate is later changed to reflect a female identity, that individual would not be required to register.

This list of Selective Service registration requirements is not exhaustive; however, additional information regarding these requirements can be found on the Selective Service website at [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov). This website also provides a quick reference chart listing who must register at [www.sss.gov/PDFs/WhoMustRegisterChart.pdf](http://www.sss.gov/PDFs/WhoMustRegisterChart.pdf).

### **Acceptable Documentation**

In order to be eligible to receive WIA-funded services, all males born on or after January 1, 1960, must present documentation showing compliance with the Selective Service registration requirement. Acceptable documentation to determine a person's eligibility for WIA Title 1 programs include:

- Selective Service Acknowledgement letter
- Form DD-214 "Report of Separation," (use only if veteran was discharged after his 26th birthday)
- Screen printout of the Selective Service Verification site: [www.sss.gov/RegVer/wfVerification.aspx](http://www.sss.gov/RegVer/wfVerification.aspx). For males who already registered, this website can be used to confirm their Selective Service number as well as the date of registration, by entering a last name, social security number, and date of birth.
- Selective Service Registration Card
- Selective Service Verification Form (Form 3A) and/or
- Stamped Post Office Receipt of Registration

### **Registration Requirements for Males Under 26**

Before being enrolled in WIA-funded services, all males who are not registered with the Selective Service and have not reached their 26th birthday must register through the Selective Service website at [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov). If a male turns 18 while participating in WIA-funded services, registration with Selective Service must be completed no later than 30 days after he becomes 18 in order to continue to receive WIA-funded services. If a male under the age of 26 refuses to register with Selective Service, WIA-funded services must be suspended until he registers.

### **Non-Registration by Males 26 and Older**

Grantees, subgrantees or contractors, funded or authorized by WIA Title I, must establish a policy for those potential participants who are 26 or older that failed to register with the Selective Service. This policy may request either a Status Information Letter from a potential participant before making a determination of knowing and willful failure to register; or (2) initiate the process to determine if the potential participant's failure was knowing and willful without first requesting a Status Information Letter. The second option may be preferable for entities that have time limits for enrolling participants (e.g. individuals recently released from incarceration).

Before enrolling in WIA-funded services, all males 26 and older, must provide either:

- documentation showing they were not required to register; or
- if they were required to register, documentation establishing that their failure to register was not knowing or willful.

Individuals who did not register for the Selective Service or who cannot provide any of

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the documentation listed in the “Acceptable Documentation” section of this directive must obtain a Status Information Letter from the Selective Service indicating whether they are required to register. The Request for the Status Information Letter form can be accessed at [www.sss.gov/PDFs/infoform.pdf](http://www.sss.gov/PDFs/infoform.pdf) and the instructions can be accessed at [www.sss.gov/PDFs/instructions.pdf](http://www.sss.gov/PDFs/instructions.pdf). The individual will need to describe, in detail, the circumstances that prevented him from registering (e.g., hospitalization, incarceration, military service) and provide documentation of those circumstances. The documentation should be specific as to the dates of the circumstances.

### **Status Information Letter**

If the Status Information Letter indicates that an individual was not required to register for the Selective Service, then he is eligible to enroll in a WIA-funded service. If the Status Information Letter indicates that the individual was required to register and did not register, he is presumed to be disqualified from participation in WIA-funded activities and services until it can be determined that his failure to register was not knowing and willful. All costs associated with grant-funded services provided to non-eligible individuals may be disallowed.

An individual may obtain a Status Information Letter from the Selective Service if he:

- believes he was not required to register; or
- did register but cannot provide the appropriate documentation.

### **How to Determine “Knowing and Willful” Failure to Register? (Documentation and Model Questions)**

If the individual was required but failed to register with the Selective Service, as determined by the Status Information Letter or by his own acknowledgement, the individual may only receive services if he establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that the failure to register was not knowing and willful. The grantee, subgrantee or contractor that enrolls individuals in WIA-funded activities, and is thereby authorized to approve the use of WIA grant funds, is the entity responsible for evaluating the evidence presented by the individual and determining whether the failure to register was knowing and willful.

#### Documentation

Evidence presented may include the individual's written explanation and supporting documentation of his circumstances at the time of the required registration and the reason(s) for failure to register. The individual should be encouraged to offer as much evidence and in as much detail as possible to support his case. The following are examples of documentation that may be of assistance in making a determination in these cases:

- Service in Armed Forces. Evidence that a male has served honorably in the U.S. Armed Forces such as a Form DD-214 or his Honorable Discharge Certificate. These documents serve as evidence that his failure to register was not knowing and willful.
- Third Party Affidavits. Affidavits from parents, teachers, employers, doctors and others concerning reasons for not registering may help grantees in making determinations in cases regarding willful and knowing failure to register.

#### Model Questions

In order to establish consistency regarding the implementation of the requirement, local areas should consider the following questions as a model when determining whether a failure to register is knowing and willful.

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In determining whether the failure was “knowing,” authorized organizations should ask:

- Was the individual aware of the requirement to register?
- If the individual knew about the requirement to register, was he misinformed about the applicability of the requirement to him (e.g. veterans who were discharged before their 26th birthday were occasionally told that they did not need to register)?
- On which date did the individual first learn that he was required to register?
- Where did the individual live when he was between the ages of 18 and 26?

Does the status information letter indicate that Selective Service sent letters to the individual at that address and did not receive a response?

In determining whether the failure was “willful,” authorized organizations should ask:

- Was the failure to register done deliberately and intentionally?
- Did the individual have the mental capacity to choose whether or not to register and decided not to register?
- What actions, if any, did the individual take when he learned of the requirement to register?

Finally, a participant’s claim of ignorance (e.g. “I did not know...”) regarding Selective Service registration requirements should not suffice as enough evidence to make a determination if his failure was knowing and willful. Ask him for more evidence to support his claim.

### **Results of Findings**

If an authorized organization determines that an individual’s failure to register with the Selective Service was not knowing and willful and the individual is otherwise eligible, services may be provided. However, if the authorized organization determines that evidence shows that the individual’s failure to register was knowing and willful, WIA services must be denied. Individuals denied services must be advised of available WIA grievance procedures. Authorized organizations must keep documentation related to evidence presented in determinations on Selective Service.

### **ACTION:**

Please bring this directive to the attention of all relevant parties.

### **INQUIRIES:**

If you have any questions, please contact your Regional Advisor at (916) 654-7799.

/S/ MICHAEL EVASHENK, Chief  
Workforce Services Division

Attachment

**Summary of Comments  
Draft Directive “Selective Service Registration”**

There were four commenters to the draft version of this directive:

Commenter #1 inquired about Selective Service registration requirements and how it relates to discharge dates before and after the 26th birthday on the DD-214.

Resolution: The Selective Service Registration Requirements section on pages 2 and 3 addresses those who are required to register and those who are not required to register with the Selective Service. Veterans discharged before their 26th birthday are required to register, while veterans discharged after their 26th birthday are not required to register with the Selective Service. The EDD inserted an additional bullet in the section for U.S. citizens who are not required to register with Selective Service on page 3 of this directive. The bullet reads “Veterans discharged after their 26th birthday.”

Commenter #2 stated that the DD-214 does not indicate whether or not a client registered with the selective service and should not be listed as acceptable proof of Selective Service registration. The commenter requests that we clarify why serving in the military does not constitute compliance with the Selective Service registration requirement.

Resolution: The DD-214 can only be used to determine eligibility for WIA services if the client was discharged from the military after his 26th birthday. If the client was discharged before his 26th birthday he would have to supply one of the other documents listed in the section titled Acceptable Documentation on page 3 and 4.

Commenter #3 indicated that the EDD should be clear and specific as to what falls under the description of “honorable” discharge.

Resolution: The subject addressed in this directive is Selective Service registration, and a participant’s failure to register. However, the type of discharge (e.g. Honorable, General/Under Honorable Conditions, Other Than Honorable Conditions, Bad Conduct) regardless of category will help establish if the participant served in the military.

Commenter #4 commented that their clients (U.S. citizens and immigrants) often report that they were not aware of the requirement to register with the Selective Service. Commenter #4 asked how do they prove by a “preponderance of evidence” that the failure to register was not knowing and willful, and is the applicant’s statement enough?

Resolution: The EDD had previously included a section titled, “How to Determine ‘Knowing and Willful’ Failure to Register?” This section includes both documentation and model questions to assist the entity responsible for evaluating the evidence presented by the individual in determining whether the failure to register was knowing and willful.

**ATTACHMENT 4 – TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE LETTER NO. 11-11  
Selective Service Registration Requirements for Workforce Investment Act and  
Wagner-Peyser funded programs**

<b>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION ADVISORY SYSTEM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Washington, D.C. 20210</b>	<b>CLASSIFICATION</b> WIA
	<b>CORRESPONDENCE SYMBOL</b> OWI-DWASWS
	<b>DATE</b> November 23, 2011

**ADVISORY: TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE LETTER NO. 11-11**

**TO:** STATE WORKFORCE AGENCIES STATE  
WORKFORCE ADMINISTRATORS  
STATE AND LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD DIRECTORS  
COMPREHENSIVE AND AFFILIATE ONE-STOP CAREER CENTER  
DIRECTORS  
DISCRETIONARY GRANTEES

**FROM:** JANE OATES /s/  
Assistant Secretary

**SUBJECT:** Selective Service Registration Requirements for Workforce Investment Act and  
Wagner-Peyser-funded programs

1. **Purpose.** This Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) provides information on the Selective Service registration requirements for Workforce Investment Act-funded services established by the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) § 189(h), codified at 20 CFR 667.250, and the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 453), codified at 32 CFR Part 1605.
2. **Selective Service Registration Requirements.** Men born on or after January 1, 1960 are required to register with Selective Service within 30 days of their 18th birthday (i.e. 30 days before or 30 days after their birthday.) This includes males who are:
  - Citizens of the U.S.;
  - Non-citizens, including illegal aliens, legal permanent residents, seasonal agricultural workers, and refugees, who take up residency in the U.S. before their 26th birthday; and/or
  - Dual nationals of the U.S. and another country regardless of whether they live in the U.S. For U.S. citizens, Selective Service registration is not required if the man falls within one of the following categories:
    - Men who are serving in the military on full-time active duty;
    - Men attending the service academies;
    - Disabled men who were continually confined to a residence, hospital or institution; and/or
    - Men who are hospitalized, institutionalized, or incarcerated are not required to register during their confinement; however, they must register within 30 days after being released if they have not yet reached their 26th birthday.

For non-U.S. citizens, Selective Service registration is not required if the man falls within one of the following categories:

## **WIA Eligibility Technical Assistance Guide**

- Non-U.S. male who came into this country for the first time after his 26th birthday. Acceptable forms of supporting documentation include:
  1. Date of entry stamp in his passport;
  2. I-94 with date of entry stamp on it; or
  3. Letter from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) indicating the date the man entered the United States presented in conjunction with documentation establishing the individual's age.
- Non-U.S. male who entered the U.S. illegally after his 26th birthday. He must provide proof that he was not living in the U.S. from age 18 through 25.
- Non-U.S. male on a valid non-immigrant visa.

This list is not intended to be exhaustive. Please visit the Selective Service website for more information about the registration requirements at [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov). The Selective Service System also provides a quick reference chart showing who must register located at <http://www.sss.gov/PDFs/WhoMustRegisterChart.pdf>.

3. **Ensuring Selective Service Compliance in the Public Workforce System.** In order to be eligible to receive WIA-funded services, all males born on or after January 1, 1960 must present documentation showing compliance with the Selective Service registration requirement. Acceptable documentation to determine a person's Selective Service registration status include:
  - Selective Service Acknowledgement letter
  - Form DD-214 "Report of Separation"
  - Screen printout of the Selective Service Verification site: [www.sss.gov/RegVer/wfVerification.aspx](http://www.sss.gov/RegVer/wfVerification.aspx). For males who have already registered, this website can be used to confirm their Selective Service number as well as the date of registration, by entering a last name, social security number, and date of birth.
  - Selective Service Registration Card
  - Selective Service Verification Form (Form 3A)
  - Stamped Post Office Receipt of Registration

### ***Registration Requirements for Males Under 26***

Before being enrolled in WIA-funded services, all males who are not registered with the Selective Service and have not reached their 26<sup>th</sup> birthday must register through the Selective Service website at [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov). If a male turns 18 while participating in WIA-funded services, registration with Selective Service must be completed no later than 30 days after he becomes 18 in order to continue to receive WIA-funded services. If a man under the age of 26 refuses to register with the Selective Service, WIA-funded services must be suspended until he registers.

### ***Registration Requirements for Males 26 Years and Over***

Before enrolling in WIA-funded services, all males, 26 years of age or older, must provide documentation of compliance with the Selective Service registration requirement. Individuals who did not register for the Selective Service or who cannot provide any of the documentation listed in Section 3 must obtain a *Status Information Letter* from Selective Service indicating whether he was required to register. The *Request for Status Information Letter* form can be accessed at <http://www.sss.gov/PDFs/infoform.pdf> and the instructions can be accessed at <http://www.sss.gov/PDFs/instructions.pdf>. The individual will need to describe, in detail, the circumstances that prevented him from registering (e.g., hospitalization, institutionalization, incarceration, military service) and provide documentation of those circumstances. The documentation should be specific as to the dates of the circumstances.

## ***WIA Eligibility Technical Assistance Guide***

If the *Status Information Letter* indicates that an individual was not required to register for the Selective Service, then he is eligible to enroll in WIA-funded service. **If the Status Information Letter indicates that the individual was required to register and now cannot because he is 26 or older, he is presumed to be disqualified from participation in WIA-funded activities and services until it can be determined that his failure to register was not knowing and willful.** All costs associated with grant-funded services provided to non-eligible individuals may be disallowed.

### ***Determining Knowing and Willful Failure to Register***

If the individual was required but failed to register with the Selective Service, the individual may only receive services if they establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the failure to register was not knowing and willful. The grantee, subgrantee, or contractor that enrolls individuals in WIA-funded activities, and is thereby authorized to approve the use of WIA grant funds, is the entity responsible for evaluating the evidence presented by the individual and determining whether the failure to register was a knowing and willful failure.

Evidence presented may include the individual's written explanation and supporting documentation of his circumstances at the time of the required registration and the reasons for failure to register. The individual should be encouraged to offer as much evidence and in as much detail as possible to support his case. The following are examples of documentation that may be of assistance in making a determination in these cases:

1. Service in Armed Forces. Evidence that a man has served honorably in the U.S. Armed Forces such as DD Form 214 or his Honorable Discharge Certificate. Such documents may be considered sufficient evidence that his failure to register was not willful or knowing.
2. Third Party Affidavits. Affidavits from parents, teachers, employers, doctors, etc. concerning reasons for not registering, may also be helpful to grantees in making determinations in cases regarding willful and knowing failure to register.

In order to establish consistency regarding the implementation of the requirement, grantees should consider the following questions when determining whether a failure to register is knowing and willful.

In determining whether the failure was "knowing", the authorized organization should consider:

- Was the individual aware of the requirement to register?
- If the individual knew about the requirement to register, was he misinformed about the applicability of the requirement to him (e.g., veterans who were discharged before their 26th birthday were occasionally told that they did not need to register)?
- On which date did the individual first learn that he was required to register?
- Where did the individual live when he was between the ages of 18 and 26?
- Does the status information letter indicate that Selective Service sent letters to the individual at that address and did not receive a response?

In determining whether the failure was "willful", the authorized organization should consider:

- Was the failure to register done deliberately and intentionally?
- Did the individual have the mental capacity to choose whether or not to register and decided not to register?
- What actions, if any, did the individual take when he learned of the requirement to register?

If an authorized organization determines it was not a knowing and willful failure and the individual is otherwise eligible, services may be provided. If the authorized organization determines that evidence shows that the individual's failure to register was knowing and willful, WIA services must be denied. Individuals denied services must be advised of available WIA grievance procedures. Authorized organizations must keep documentation related to evidence presented in determinations related to Selective Service.

## ***WIA Eligibility Technical Assistance Guide***

4. **Inquiries.** Direct all inquiries to Employment and Training Administration Federal Project Officer.



<b>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION ADVISORY SYSTEM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Washington, D.C. 20210</b>	CLASSIFICATION WIA
	CORRESPONDENCE SYMBOL OWI/DWASWS
	DATE January 20, 2012

**ADVISORY: TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE LETTER NO. 11-11,  
CHANGE 1**

**TO:** STATE WORKFORCE AGENCIES  
STATE WORKFORCE ADMINISTRATORS  
STATE AND LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD DIRECTORS  
COMPREHENSIVE AND AFFILIATE ONE-STOP CAREER CENTER  
DIRECTORS  
JOB CORPS CONTRACTORS  
INDIAN AND NATIVE AMERICAN WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT  
SECTION 166 GRANTEES  
NATIONAL FARMWORKER JOBS PROGRAM GRANTEES  
DISCRETIONARY GRANTEES

**FROM:** JANE OATES /s/  
Assistant Secretary

**SUBJECT:** Selective Service Registration Requirements for Employment and Training  
Administration Funded Programs

1. **Purpose.** This Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) Change 1 clarifies which programs or services must comply with the Selective Service registration requirements of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 § 189(h), codified at 20 CFR 667.250, and the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 453), codified at 32 CFR Part 1605. **This guidance clarifies that programs or services funded or authorized by Title I of WIA, not those funded or authorized solely by the Wagner-Peyser Act, must comply with the Selective Service registration requirements.** This clarification replaces and supersedes prior guidance issued.
2. **Applicable Programs and Services.** All programs and services established or receiving assistance under Title I of WIA must comply with Selective Service registration requirements. These requirements apply to both formula and discretionary grants awarded by the Employment and Training Administration under WIA. Any grantee with questions regarding the applicability of these requirements should contact their Federal Project Officer.
3. **Selective Service Registration Requirements.** Men born on or after January 1, 1960 are required to register with Selective Service within 30 days of their 18th birthday (i.e. 30 days before or 30 days after their birthday.) This includes males who are:
  - Citizens of the U.S.;
  - Non-citizens, including illegal aliens, legal permanent residents, seasonal agricultural workers, and refugees, who take up residency in the U.S. before their 26th birthday; and/or
  - Dual nationals of the U.S. and another country regardless of whether they live in the U.S.

## ***WIA Eligibility Technical Assistance Guide***

For U.S. citizens, Selective Service registration is not required if the man falls within one of the following categories:

- Men who are serving in the military on full-time active duty;
- Men attending the service academies;
- Disabled men who were continually confined to a residence, hospital or institution; and/or
- Men who are hospitalized, institutionalized, or incarcerated are not required to register during their confinement; however, they must register within 30 days after being released if they have not yet reached their 26th birthday.

For non-U.S. citizens, Selective Service registration is not required if the man falls within one of the following categories:

- Non-U.S. male who came into this country for the first time after his 26th birthday.  
Acceptable forms of supporting documentation include:
  1. Date of entry stamp in his passport;
  2. I-94 with date of entry stamp on it; or
  3. Letter from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) indicating the date the man entered the United States presented in conjunction with documentation establishing the individual's age.
- Non-U.S. male who entered the U.S. illegally after his 26th birthday. He must provide proof that he was not living in the U.S. from age 18 through 25.
- Non-U.S. male on a valid non-immigrant visa.

This list is not intended to be exhaustive. Please visit the Selective Service website for more information about the registration requirements at [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov). The Selective Service System also provides a quick reference chart showing who must register located at <http://www.sss.gov/PDFs/WhoMustRegisterChart.pdf>.

4. **Ensuring Selective Service Compliance in the Public Workforce System.** In order to participate in a program established by or receiving assistance under Title I of WIA, all males born on or after January 1, 1960 must present documentation showing compliance with the Selective Service registration requirement. Acceptable documentation to determine a person's Selective Service registration status include:
- Selective Service Acknowledgement letter
  - Form DD-214 "Report of Separation"
  - Screen printout of the Selective Service Verification site:  
[www.sss.gov/RegVer/wfVerification.aspx](http://www.sss.gov/RegVer/wfVerification.aspx). For males who have already registered, this website can be used to confirm their Selective Service number as well as the date of registration, by entering a last name, social security number, and date of birth.
  - Selective Service Registration Card
  - Selective Service Verification Form (Form 3A)
  - Stamped Post Office Receipt of Registration

### ***Registration Requirements for Males Under 26***

Before being enrolled in WIA Title I-funded services, all males who are not registered with the Selective Service and have not reached their 26<sup>th</sup> birthday must register through the Selective Service website at [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov). If a male turns 18 while participating in any applicable services, registration with Selective Service must be completed no later than 30 days after he becomes 18 in order to continue to receive WIA Title I-funded services. If a man under the age of 26 refuses to register with the Selective Service, WIA Title I-funded services must be suspended until he registers.

### ***Registration Requirements for Males 26 Years and Over***

Before enrolling in WIA Title I-funded services, all males, 26 years of age or older, must provide documentation of compliance with the Selective Service registration requirement. Individuals who did not register for the Selective Service or who cannot provide any of the documentation listed in Section 3 must obtain a *Status Information Letter* from Selective Service indicating whether he was required to register. The *Request for Status Information Letter* form can be accessed at <http://www.sss.gov/PDFs/infoform.pdf> and the instructions can be accessed at <http://www.sss.gov/PDFs/instructions.pdf>. The individual will need to describe, in detail, the circumstances that prevented him from registering (e.g., hospitalization, institutionalization, incarceration, military service) and provide documentation of those circumstances. The documentation should be specific as to the dates of the circumstances.

If the *Status Information Letter* indicates that an individual was not required to register for the Selective Service, then he is eligible to enroll in services authorized or funded by Title I of WIA. **If the Status Information Letter indicates that the individual was required to register and now cannot because he is 26 or older, he is presumed to be disqualified from participation in WIA Title I-funded activities and services until it can be determined that his failure to register was not knowing and willful.** All costs associated with grant-funded services provided to non-eligible individuals may be disallowed.

### ***Determining Knowing and Willful Failure to Register***

If the individual was required but failed to register with the Selective Service, the individual may only receive services if they establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the failure to register was not knowing and willful. The grantee, subgrantee, or contractor that enrolls individuals in WIA Title I-funded activities, and is thereby authorized to approve the use of WIA Title I grant funds, is the entity responsible for evaluating the evidence presented by the individual and determining whether the failure to register was a knowing and willful failure.

Evidence presented may include the individual's written explanation and supporting documentation of his circumstances at the time of the required registration and the reasons for failure to register. The individual should be encouraged to offer as much evidence and in as much detail as possible to support his case. The following are examples of documentation that may be of assistance in making a determination in these cases:

1. Service in Armed Forces. Evidence that a man has served honorably in the U.S. Armed Forces such as DD Form 214 or his Honorable Discharge Certificate. Such documents may be considered sufficient evidence that his failure to register was not willful or knowing.
2. Third Party Affidavits. Affidavits from parents, teachers, employers, doctors, etc. concerning reasons for not registering, may also be helpful to grantees in making determinations in cases regarding willful and knowing failure to register.

In order to establish consistency regarding the implementation of the requirement, grantees should consider the following questions when determining whether a failure to register is knowing and willful.

In determining whether the failure was "knowing," the authorized organization should consider:

- Was the individual aware of the requirement to register?
- If the individual knew about the requirement to register, was he misinformed about the applicability of the requirement to him (e.g., veterans who were discharged before their 26th birthday was occasionally told that they did not need to register)?

## ***WIA Eligibility Technical Assistance Guide***

- On which date did the individual first learn that he was required to register?
- Where did the individual live when he was between the ages of 18 and 26?
- Does the status information letter indicate that Selective Service sent letters to the individual at that address and did not receive a response?

In determining whether the failure was “willful”, the authorized organization should consider:

- Was the failure to register done deliberately and intentionally?
- Did the individual have the mental capacity to choose whether or not to register and decided not to register?
- What actions, if any, did the individual take when he learned of the requirement to register?

If an authorized organization determines it was not a knowing and willful failure and the individual is otherwise eligible, services may be provided. If the authorized organization determines that evidence shows that the individual’s failure to register was knowing and willful, WIA services must be denied. Individuals denied services must be advised of available WIA grievance procedures. Authorized organizations must keep documentation related to evidence presented in determinations related to Selective Service.

**5. Inquiries.** Direct all inquiries to Employment and Training Administration Federal Project Officer.

<b>EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION ADVISORY SYSTEM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Washington, D.C. 20210</b>	CLASSIFICATION WIA
	CORRESPONDENCE SYMBOL OWI/DWASWS
	DATE May 16, 2012

**ADVISORY: TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE LETTER NO. 11-11,  
CHANGE 2**

**TO:** STATE WORKFORCE AGENCIES STATE WORKFORCE ADMINISTRATORS  
STATE AND LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD DIRECTORS  
COMPREHENSIVE AND AFFILIATE ONE-STOP CAREER CENTER  
DIRECTORS  
JOB CORPS CONTRACTORS  
INDIAN AND NATIVE AMERICAN WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT  
SECTION 166 GRANTEES  
NATIONAL FARMWORKER JOBS PROGRAM GRANTEES  
DISCRETIONARY GRANTEES

**FROM:** JANE OATES /s/  
Assistant Secretary

**SUBJECT:** Selective Service Registration Requirements for Employment and Training  
Administration Funded Programs

- 1. Purpose.** This Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) 11-11, Change 2 clarifies the implementation of the Selective Service registration requirements of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 § 189(h), codified at 20 CFR 667.250, and the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. App. 453), codified at 32 CFR Part 1605. **This guidance clarifies that grantees, subgrantees, or contractors funded or authorized by Title I of WIA must set a policy for potential participants who are males 26 years old or older that failed to register with the Selective Service. The policy may either (1) request a Status Information Letter from a potential participant before making a determination of knowing and willful failure to register; or (2) initiate the process to determine if the potential participant's failure to register was knowing and willful without the first requesting a Status Information Letter** (see Section 4. *Ensuring Selective Service Compliance in the Public Workforce System*). This clarification replaces and supersedes prior guidance issued.
- 2. Applicable Programs and Services.** All programs and services established or receiving assistance under Title I of WIA must comply with Selective Service registration requirements. These requirements apply to both formula and discretionary grants awarded by the Employment and Training Administration under WIA. Any grantee with questions regarding the applicability of these requirements should contact their Federal Project Officer.
- 3. Selective Service Registration Requirements.** Men born on or after January 1, 1960 are required to register with Selective Service within 30 days of their 18th birthday (i.e. 30 days before or 30 days after their birthday.) This includes males who are:
  - Citizens of the U.S.;

## **WIA Eligibility Technical Assistance Guide**

- Non-citizens, including illegal aliens, legal permanent residents, seasonal agricultural workers, and refugees, who take up residency in the U.S. before their 26th birthday; and/or
- Dual nationals of the U.S. and another country regardless of whether they live in the U.S.

For U.S. citizens, Selective Service registration is not required if the man falls within one of the following categories:

- Men who are serving in the military on full-time active duty;
- Men attending the service academies;
- Disabled men who are continually confined to a residence, hospital or institution; and/or
- Men who are hospitalized, institutionalized, or incarcerated are not required to register during their confinement; however, they must register within 30 days after being released if they have not yet reached their 26th birthday.

For non-U.S. citizens, Selective Service registration is not required if the man falls within one of the following categories:

- Non-U.S. male who came into this country for the first time after his 26th birthday. Acceptable forms of supporting documentation include:
  1. Date of entry stamp in his passport;
  2. I-94 with date of entry stamp on it; or
  3. Letter from the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) indicating the date the man entered the United States presented in conjunction with documentation establishing the individual's age.
- Non-U.S. male who entered the U.S. illegally after his 26th birthday. He must provide proof that he was not living in the U.S. from age 18 through 25.
- Non-U.S. male on a valid non-immigrant visa.

This list is not intended to be exhaustive. Please visit the Selective Service website for more information about the registration requirements at [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov). The Selective Service System also provides a quick reference chart showing who must register located at <http://www.sss.gov/PDFs/WhoMustRegisterChart.pdf>.

**4. Ensuring Selective Service Compliance in the Public Workforce System.** In order to participate in a program established by or receiving assistance under Title I of WIA, all males born on or after January 1, 1960 must present documentation showing compliance with the Selective Service registration requirement. Acceptable documentation to determine a person's Selective Service registration status include:

- Selective Service Acknowledgement letter;
- Form DD-214 "Report of Separation";
- Screen printout of the Selective Service Verification site: [www.sss.gov/RegVer/wfVerification.aspx](http://www.sss.gov/RegVer/wfVerification.aspx). For males who have already registered, this website can be used to confirm their Selective Service number as well as the date of registration, by entering a last name, social security number, and date of birth;
- Selective Service Registration Card;
- Selective Service Verification Form (Form 3A); and/or
- Stamped Post Office Receipt of Registration.

### **Registration Requirements for Males Under 26**

Before being enrolled in WIA Title I-funded services, all males who are not registered with the Selective Service and have not reached their 26<sup>th</sup> birthday must register through the Selective Service

## ***WIA Eligibility Technical Assistance Guide***

website at [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov). If a male turns 18 while participating in any applicable services, registration with Selective Service must be completed no later than 30 days after he becomes 18 in order to continue to receive WIA Title I-funded services. If a man under the age of 26 refuses to register with the Selective Service, WIA Title I-funded services must be suspended until he registers.

### **Registration Requirements for Males 26 Years and Over**

Before enrolling in WIA Title I-funded services, all males, 26 years of age or older, must provide (1) documentation of compliance with the Selective Service registration requirement; (2) documentation showing they were not required to register; or (3) if they were required to but did not register, documentation establishing that their failure to register was not knowing and willful.

The grantee, subgrantee, or contractor that enrolls individuals in WIA Title I-funded activities may require that males 26 years and over, who failed to comply with the Selective Service registration requirement, request a Status Information Letter before making a determination that the failure to register was knowing and willful. Alternatively, an entity may initiate its process to determine if the failure to register was knowing and willful without first having the potential program participant request the Status Information Letter. The second option may be preferable for entities that have time limits for enrolling participants (e.g. individuals recently released from incarceration).

***Requesting a Status Information Letter.*** An individual may obtain a *Status Information Letter* from Selective Service if he (1) believes he was not required to register; or (2) did register but cannot provide any of the documentation listed in Section 3. The *Request for Status Information Letter* form can be accessed at <http://www.sss.gov/PDFs/infoform.pdf> and the instructions can be accessed at <http://www.sss.gov/PDFs/instructions.pdf>. The individual will need to describe, in detail, the circumstances that prevented him from registering (e.g., hospitalization, institutionalization, incarceration, and/or military service from age 18 through 25.) and provide documentation of those circumstances. The documentation should be specific as to the dates of the circumstances.

If the *Status Information Letter* indicates that an individual was not required to register for the Selective Service, then he is eligible to enroll in services authorized or funded by Title I of WIA. **If the Status Information Letter indicates that the individual was required to and did not register, he is presumed to be disqualified from participation in WIA Title I-funded activities and services until it can be determined that his failure to register was not knowing and willful.** All costs associated with grant-funded services provided to non-eligible individuals may be disallowed.

***Determining Knowing and Willful Failure to Register.*** If the individual was required but failed to register with the Selective Service as determined by the *Status Information Letter* or by his own acknowledgment, the individual may only receive services if he can establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the failure to register was not knowing and willful. The grantee, subgrantee, or contractor that enrolls individuals in WIA Title I-funded activities is responsible for evaluating the evidence presented by the individual and determining whether the failure to register was a knowing and willful failure.

Evidence presented may include the individual's written explanation and supporting documentation of his circumstances at the time of the required registration and the reasons for failure to register. The individual should be encouraged to offer as much evidence and in as much detail as possible to support his case. The following are examples of documentation that may be of assistance in making a determination in these cases:

## **WIA Eligibility Technical Assistance Guide**

1. Service in Armed Forces. Evidence that a man has served honorably in the U.S. Armed Forces such as DD Form 214 or his Honorable Discharge Certificate. Such documents may be considered sufficient evidence that his failure to register was not willful or knowing.
2. Third Party Affidavits. Affidavits from parents, teachers, employers, doctors, etc. concerning reasons for not registering, may also be helpful to grantees in making determinations in cases regarding willful and knowing failure to register.

In order to establish consistency regarding the implementation of the requirement, grantees should consider the following questions when determining whether a failure to register is knowing and willful.

In determining whether the failure was “knowing,” the authorized organization should consider:

- Was the individual aware of the requirement to register?
- If the individual knew about the requirement to register, was he misinformed about the applicability of the requirement to him (e.g., veterans who were discharged before their 26th birthday were occasionally told that they did not need to register)?
- On which date did the individual first learn that he was required to register?
- Where did the individual live when he was between the ages of 18 and 26?
- Does the status information letter indicate that Selective Service sent letters to the individual at that address and did not receive a response?

In determining whether the failure was “willful,” the authorized organization should consider:

- Was the failure to register done deliberately and intentionally?
- Did the individual have the mental capacity to choose whether or not to register and decided not to register?
- What actions, if any, did the individual take when he learned of the requirement to register?

If an authorized organization determines it was not a knowing and willful failure and the individual is otherwise eligible, services may be provided. If the authorized organization determines that evidence shows that the individual’s failure to register was knowing and willful, WIA services must be denied. Individuals denied services must be advised of available WIA grievance procedures. Authorized organizations must keep documentation related to evidence presented in determinations related to Selective Service.

5. **Inquiries.** Direct all inquiries to Employment and Training Administration Federal Project Officer.



**ATTACHMENT 5 - TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE LETTER NO. 8-98  
- Selective Service Registration**

\*\*\*\*\*FORMATTED FOR ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION\*\*\*\*\*

<b>U.S. Department of Labor</b> Employment and Training Administration Washington, D.C. 20210	CLASSIFICATION JTPA/SSS
	CORRESPONDENCE SYMBOL TDCP
	DATE November 4, 1998

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE LETTER NO. 8-98

TO: ALL STATE JTPA LIAISONS  
 ALL STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCIES  
 ALL STATE WORKER ADJUSTMENT LIAISONS  
 ALL ONE-STOP CAREER CENTER SYSTEM LEADS

FROM: DAVID HENSON  
 Director, Office of Regional Management

SUBJECT: **Selective Service Registration**

1. Purpose. To provide updated guidance to Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) grantees on applying the Selective Service registration requirement and to rescind TEIN No. 20-94.
2. References. JTPA §604, Enforcement of Military Selective Service Act, as amended (MSSA); Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) No. 4-89; and Training and Employment Information Notice (TEIN) No. 20-94.
3. Background. Only those males who are subject to, and have complied with, the registration requirements of MSSA are eligible for participation in JTPA-funded programs and services. Section 604 of the JTPA, as amended, requires the Secretary of Labor to insure that each individual participating in any JTPA program, or receiving any assistance under the Act, has not violated the requirements of §3 of the MSSA (50 U.S.C. App. 453). This section requires that every male citizen, and every other male residing in the United States must register with the Selective Service System (SSS) between their 18th and 26th birth dates. The Director of the SSS and the Secretary of Labor are required to cooperate in carrying out these provisions.

In 1986, the MSSA was amended by Public Law 99-661, §1366 to require the registration status to be examined and confirmed as follows:

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- (g) A person may not be denied a right, privilege, or benefit under federal law by reason of failure to present himself for and submit to registration under section 3 [50 U.S.C. App. 453] if - -
  - (1) the requirement for the person to register has terminated or become inapplicable to the person; and
  - (2) the person shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the failure of the person to register was not a knowing and willful failure to register.

The Conference Report to the amendment clarified “that a nonregistrant is not to be denied any federal benefit if he can demonstrate that his failure to register was not knowing or willful.” This provision was added “in order not to penalize an individual with an obvious disqualifying handicap, such as total paralysis of the limbs, or an individual who has been honorably discharged from the armed services.” (see TEGL No. 4-89)

Occasionally, males who were subject to SSS registration, but did not register and are now beyond their 26th birth date, apply for assistance from the WIA program. In the past, when grantees completed the “advisory form” for such applicants, the SSS responded with an “advisory opinion letter” which, in effect, ruled on an applicant’s compliance with the WIA’s requirement to register with the SSS.

Since January 1995, the SSS has been issuing “status information letters” indicating an applicant’s Selective Service Status, in lieu of the previous system of “advisory opinion letters.” This current practice is pursuant to SSS’s determination that final decisions for disbursing federally financed domestic benefits, services, rights, or training, rests solely with the various provider agencies which disburse them. In the case of WIA, these provider agencies are the LWIAs.

- 4. Policy. The LWIA programs disbursing services or benefits have the responsibility for deciding the above cases and determining eligibility for services or benefits on a case-by-case basis.
  - a. Males between the Ages of 18 and 26. Individuals who are required to register, but have not registered, and have not yet reached their 26th birth date, should be referred to SSS for registration prior to enrollment in WIA.
  - b. Males Over the Age of 26 Who Did Not Register. Any male over 26 years old who possesses a “Status Information Letter” from the SSS indicating that he was required to register, but did not, and now cannot be registered because the law does not allow for registration after the age of 26, is presumptively disqualified from participation in WIA-funded services and activities. The burden then falls on the applicant to provide evidence explaining why he failed to register with the SSS. This could include a written explanation from the applicant, stating his circumstances at the time of the required registration, and his reasons for not registering, together with supporting documentation.

Since the WIA grantee is now authorized to make these determinations for eligibility

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purposes, the WIA staff should evaluate the evidence presented by the applicant and make a determination regarding whether or not the applicant's failure to register with the SSS when he was required to register is consistent with the above cited amendment to P.L. 99-661, §1366. If after reviewing the evidence, the LWIA determines that the preponderance of the evidence shows that a man's failure to register was not a knowing and willful failure and he is otherwise eligible, services may be granted. If the determination is that the evidence shows the applicant's failure to register was knowing and willful, WIA services must be denied. Applicant's denied services should be advised of the available grievance procedures under WIA. Decisions by the local program are appealable to the State (see Item 6.below).

5. Examples of Documentation/Evidence Which Could be Provided by the Applicant. A nonregistrant should be encouraged to offer as much evidence and in as much detail as possible to support his case. Following are examples of documentation/evidence that may be of assistance to LWIAs in making a determination in these cases:
  - a. Service in Armed Forces. A man provides evidence that he served honorably in the U.S. Armed Forces by submitting a copy of his DD Form 214 attesting to his service, or a copy of his Honorable Discharge Certificate. Such documents may be considered prima facie evidence that his failure to register with the SSS was not willful or knowing.
  - b. Aliens Entering U.S. On or After Age 26. Alien males who entered the U.S. on or after attaining their 26th birthday are exempt from the Selective Service registration requirements. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) Form I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) and INS Form I-551 (Alien Registration Receipt Card commonly called the "green card") held by aliens will show the birth date of the alien. Also, INS has granted legal status and employment authorization to some lawful seasonal agricultural workers (SAWs) and some formerly illegal aliens under the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA).
  - c. Immigrant Aliens. Immigrant aliens, and refugees, parolees, asylees, SAWs, and IRCA-legalized aliens with work permits can be enrolled into WIA programs only after an SSS registration or exemption is established as outlined above. INS Form I-688 (Temporary Resident Card) will be helpful in establishing the alien's status.
  - d. Former Illegal Aliens. Male aliens 26 years of age or older who entered the U.S. illegally and who were subsequently granted legal status by the INS (IRCA-legalized aliens) or who were born after December 31, 1959, but who are not registered with the SSS can be enrolled into WIA only after a "status information" letter (formerly called an "advisory opinion letter") has been obtained from SSS. If SSS issues a status information letter that it has no evidence that such individuals knowingly and willfully failed to register, the individuals should provide the LWIA reasons why SSS has no evidence of their registration, and in so doing, provide evidence to convince the LWIA that they did not knowingly or willfully fail to register. The individuals can then be enrolled into WIA programs, if

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they are otherwise eligible.

If SSS is silent on this question, then the LWIA must make the determination, as described above (see TEGL No. 4-89, Item 5.). [It is important to remember that §188(a)(5) of WIA prohibits participation of an alien without, legal status from INS, even if there is a determination that there is evidence to show the applicant did not knowingly and willfully fail to register with the SSS (see TEGL No. 4-89, Item 5.)].

- e. Non-Immigrant Aliens. Lawful non-immigrants on visas (e.g., diplomatic and consular personnel and families; foreign students; and tourists with unexpired Forms I-94, I-95A or Border Crossing Documents I-185, I-186, I-586, or I-444) are not required to register with the Selective Service, but must be authorized to work in the United States under §167(a)(5) to be eligible for WIA.
  - f. Third Party Affidavits. Third Party Affidavits from parents, teachers, employers, doctors, etc. concerning reasons for not registering, may also be helpful to SDAs/SSAs in making determinations in cases regarding willful and knowing failure to register with the SSS.
6. Grievance/Appeal Procedures. The WIA and its regulations provide a system for handling grievances, complaints, hearings, and appeal rights under WIA. The specific procedures to be followed are developed at the local and State levels in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the regulations at 20 CFR Section 667.600 Under WIA, the State is responsible for making sure that there is a process in place to handle WIA complaints/appeals at the local level. If a person does not receive a decision at the local level within 60 days of filing a complaint or grievance or is dissatisfied with the decision they receive, they have the right to request a review of their complaint by the State. Please note that under federal rules, the State's decision is final.
  7. Action Required. States are requested to ensure that the information contained in this issuance is provided to all LWIA, and other staff responsible for WIA eligibility determinations and/or reviews.
  8. Inquiries. Questions may be directed to your Regional Office. Additional information is available at the SSS web site: [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov). States, and LWIAs are encouraged to contact their legal staff if further assistance is required as local and State policies are developed.

RESCISSIONS TEIN NO. 20-94	EXPIRATION DATE Continuing
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**ATTACHMENT 6 - TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE LETTER NO. 10-09 -  
Priority of Service for Veterans and Eligible Spouses**

<b>Employment and Training Administration Advisory System</b> Employment and Training Administration Washington, D.C. 20210	<b>CLASSIFICATION</b> Priority of Service for Veterans and Eligible Spouses
	<b>CORRESPONDENCE SYMBOL</b> OWI
	<b>DATE</b> November 10, 2009

**TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE LETTER NO. 10-09**

**TO:** STATE WORKFORCE AGENCIES  
STATE WORKFORCE ADMINISTRATORS  
STATE WORKFORCE LIAISONS  
STATE AND LOCAL WORKFORCE BOARD CHAIRS AND  
DIRECTORS  
STATE LABOR COMMISSIONERS  
ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS  
WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT SECTION 166 INDIAN AND  
NATIVE AMERICAN GRANTEEES  
WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT SECTION 167 MIGRANT AND  
NATIONAL FARMWORKER JOBS PROGRAM GRANTEEES  
WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT SECTION 204 SENIOR  
COMMUNITY  
SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (SCSEP) GRANTEEES  
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION REGIONAL  
ADMINISTRATORS  
SUB-RECIPIENTS OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FUNDS

**FROM:** JANE OATES /s/  
Assistant Secretary  
Employment and Training Administration

RAYMOND M. JEFFERSON /s/  
Assistant Secretary  
Veterans' Employment and Training Service

**SUBJECT:** Implementing Priority of Service for Veterans and Eligible Spouses in  
all Qualified Job Training Programs Funded in whole or in part by the  
U.S. Department of Labor (DOL)

**1. Purpose.** The purpose of this Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) is to provide information to assist and support those agencies and other grantees that receive funds from the Department to operate qualified job training programs in the implementation of the Priority of Service for Veterans and Eligible Spouses Final

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Rule. This joint guidance is being issued concurrently by the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) and the Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS). Veterans' Program Letter 07-09 is the VETS guidance that corresponds to this TEGL.

### **2. References.**

- Veteran's Benefits, Title 38, United States Code (U.S.C.), Section 101(2) (38 U.S.C.101(2))
- Eligibility Requirements for Veterans Under Federal Employment and Training Programs, 38 U.S.C. 4213,
- The Jobs for Veterans Act (JVA) of 2002, Public Law (P.L.) 107-288, section 2(a) codified at 38 U.S.C. 4215,
- Veterans' Benefits, Health Care and Information Technology Act of 2006, P.L. 109- 461
- Priority of Service for Covered Persons Final Rule, 20 CFR Part 1010, Fed. Reg. 78132 Dec.19, 2008
- Training and Employment Guidance Letter (TEGL) 5-03 (rescinded by this TEGL)

**3. Background.** On November 7, 2002, the Jobs for Veterans Act (JVA), Public Law (P. L.) 107-288 was signed into law. One provision of the JVA, codified at 38 U.S.C. 4215, establishes a priority of service requirement for covered persons (i.e., veterans and eligible spouses, including widows and widowers, as defined by this statute) in qualified job training programs.

Since the passage of the JVA, ETA and VETS have provided policy guidance to the workforce investment system regarding the implementation of priority of service, including ETA's issuance of TEGL 05-03 in September 2003. On December 22, 2006, the Veterans' Benefits, Health Care, and Information Technology Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-461) was enacted. Section 605 of that statute requires the Department to implement priority of service via regulation, and 20 CFR Part 1010, published on December 19, 2008, reflects the Department's response to that statutory requirement.

The Final Rule took effect on January 19, 2009. While recipients of DOL funds for qualified job training programs have been required to provide priority of service since 2002, the publication of the Final Rule signals that those recipients subject to the regulations should review, and if necessary, enhance their current policies and procedures to ensure that adequate protocols are in place.

**4. Scope of the Requirement.** Recipients (and sub-recipients) of DOL funds for qualified job training programs are subject to the priority of service regulations, and are required by law to provide priority of service to veterans and eligible spouses. The Final Rule defines: a) "recipient" to mean an entity to which Federal financial assistance, in whole or in part, is awarded directly from the Department or through sub-award for any qualified job training program; and, b) "qualified job training program" to mean any program or service for workforce preparation, development, or delivery that is directly funded, in whole or in part, by the Department of Labor (20 CFR 1010.110). For the purpose of this guidance, the term "program operator" is intended to refer to a recipient or a sub-recipient of DOL funds for a qualified job training program. Agreement by a program operator to implement priority of service is a condition of

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receipt of DOL funds. Therefore, the requirement to provide priority of service applies to all Workforce Investment Act (WIA) and Wagner-Peyser funded activities, including technology-assisted activities; the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP); Indian and Native American Programs (INAP); National Farmworker Job Training Programs (NFJP); Trade Adjustment Assistance Programs (TAA); job training programs funded through the Women's Bureau, and any other current or future qualified job training program. Additionally, all program operators are required to ensure that priority of service is applied by all sub-recipients of DOL funds. All program activities issued or executed by program operators, regardless of how they are procured, must be administered in compliance with priority of service requirements.

### **5. Role of States and Local Areas under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA).**

Under the Final Rule and WIA planning guidelines (TEGL 14-08), States are required to address priority of service in their comprehensive strategic plan for the State's workforce investment system. To meet this requirement, each State, District, or U.S. territory must develop policies for the delivery of priority of service by the State Workforce Agency or Agencies, Local Workforce Investment Boards, and One-Stop Career Centers for all qualified job training programs delivered through the State's workforce system. The policy or policies must require that processes are in place to ensure that veterans and eligible spouses are identified at the point of entry and given an opportunity to take full advantage of priority of service. The purpose of these processes is to ensure that veterans and eligible spouses are aware of: (1) their entitlement to priority of service; (2) the full array of employment, training, and placement services available under priority of service; and (3) any applicable eligibility requirements for those programs and/or services. States' policies must require each Local Workforce Investment Board to develop and include in its strategic local plan, policies and procedures implementing priority of service for the local One-Stop Career Centers and for service delivery by local workforce preparation and training providers. Written copies of local priority of service policies should be maintained at all service delivery points and, to the extent practicable, should be posted in a way that makes it possible for members of the general public to easily access them.

**6. Eligibility for Priority of Service.** Veterans and eligible spouses, including widows and widowers as defined in the statute and regulations, are eligible for priority of service. For the purposes of implementing priority of service, the Final Rule requires that program operators use the broad definition of veteran found in 38 U.S.C. 101(2). Under this definition, the term "veteran" means a person who served at least one day in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable, as specified in 38 U.S.C. 101(2). Active service includes full-time Federal service in the National Guard or a Reserve component. This definition of "active service" does not include full-time duty performed strictly for training purposes (i.e., that which often is referred to as "weekend" or "annual" training), nor does it include full-time active duty performed by National Guard personnel who are mobilized by State rather than Federal authorities (State mobilizations usually occur in response to events such as natural disasters).

"Eligible spouse" as defined at section 2(a) of the JVA (38 U.S.C. 4215[a]) means the spouse of any of the following:

- a. Any veteran who died of a service-connected disability;

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- b. Any member of the Armed Forces serving on active duty who, at the time of application for the priority, is listed in one or more of the following categories and has been so listed for a total of more than 90 days:
  - i. Missing in action;
  - ii. Captured in the line of duty by a hostile force; or
  - iii. Forcibly detained or interned in the line of duty by a foreign government or power;
- c. Any veteran who has a total disability resulting from a service-connected disability, as evaluated by the Department of Veterans Affairs; or
- d. Any veteran who died while a disability was in existence. A spouse whose eligibility is derived from a living veteran or service member (i.e., categories b. or c. above) would lose his or her eligibility if the veteran or service member were to lose the status that is the basis for the eligibility (e.g. if a veteran with a total service-connected disability were to receive a revised disability rating at a lower level). Similarly, for a spouse whose eligibility is derived from a living veteran or service member, that eligibility would be lost upon divorce from the veteran or service member.

The priority of service regulations refer to those veterans and spouses who are eligible for priority of service as “covered persons” and refer to those not eligible for priority of service as “non-covered persons.” In the interest of specificity, this guidance refers to those eligible as “veterans and eligible spouses.” However, in the interest of brevity, this guidance also adopts the regulatory terminology by referring to those who are not eligible as “non-covered persons.”

**7. Understanding What it Means to Provide Priority of Service.** Priority of service means that veterans and eligible spouses are given priority over non-covered persons for the receipt of employment, training, and placement services provided under a qualified job training program. Priority means that veterans and eligible spouses are entitled to precedence over non-covered persons for services. This means that a veteran or an eligible spouse either receives access to a service earlier in time than a non-covered person or, if the resource is limited, the veteran or eligible spouse receives access to the service instead of or before the non-covered person.

It is important to note that state and local program operators do not have the discretion to establish further priorities within the overall priority established by the regulations. The Jobs for Veterans Act reserves that authority to the Secretary of Labor and it was not exercised in the current regulations.

For a service such as classroom training, priority of service applies to the selection procedure, as follows. First, if there is a waiting list for the formation of a training class, priority of service is intended to require a veteran or eligible spouse to go to the top of that list. Second, priority of service applies up to the point at which an individual is both: a) approved for funding; and, b) accepted or enrolled in a training class. Therefore, once a non-covered person has been both approved for funding and accepted/enrolled in a training class, priority of service is not intended to allow a veteran or eligible spouse who is identified subsequently to “bump” the non-covered



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person from that training class. Section 10 of this policy guidance provides additional detail regarding the ways that priority of service applies in the context of other statutory and discretionary priorities.

**8. Identifying Veterans and Eligible Spouses.** The workforce system and other program operators must enable veterans and eligible spouses to identify themselves at the point of entry to the system or program, and veterans and eligible spouses must be given the opportunity to take full advantage of the priority. When identifying veterans and eligible spouses, One-Stop Career Centers and other grantees and sub-grantees must ensure that veterans and eligible spouses are made aware of:

- Their entitlement to priority of service;
- The full array of employment, training and placement services available; and,
- Applicable eligibility requirements for programs and services.

Program operators must develop and implement processes to identify veterans and eligible spouses who physically access service delivery points or who access service delivery programs through the Internet in order to provide veterans and eligible spouses with timely and useful information on priority of service at the point of entry. Point of entry may include reception through a One-Stop Career Center, as part of an application process for a specific program, or through any other method by which veterans and eligible spouses express an interest in receiving services, either in-person or virtually. Section 2 of Attachment A describes the types of interactions intended to take place between those workforce programs required to provide priority of service, on the one hand, and the Jobs for Veterans State Grants Program, on the other hand.

**9. Verifying Status.** The Final Rule does not change or add to pre-existing program requirements regarding verification of the eligibility of a veteran or eligible spouse. It is neither necessary nor appropriate for program operators to require verification of the status of a veteran or eligible spouse at the point of entry, unless the individual who self-identifies as a veteran or eligible spouse: a) is to immediately undergo eligibility determination and be registered or enrolled in a program; and, b) the applicable federal program rules require verification of veteran or eligible spouse status at that time. Even in those instances in which eligibility determination and enrollment occur at the point of entry, a veteran or eligible spouse should be enrolled and provided immediate priority and then be permitted to follow-up subsequently with any required verification of his or her status as a veteran or eligible spouse. For programs or services that cannot rely on self-attestation (e.g., classroom training), verification only needs to occur at the point at which a decision is made to commit outside resources to one individual over another. In contrast, the commitment of program staff effort does not require verification of status by a veteran or eligible spouse. For example, if a veteran or eligible spouse self-identifies, program staff should be permitted to deliver any appropriate intensive services, while permitting the veteran or eligible spouse to follow-up subsequently with verification of his or her status. Section 1.b of Attachment A provides supplementary information related to verification of veteran status for program eligibility purposes.

**10. Applying Priority of Service.** The application of priority of service varies by program depending on the eligibility requirements of the particular program. Qualified job training programs fall into two basic categories: universal access programs and

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programs that require prospective participants to meet specified eligibility criteria. The first two subsections below describe how priority of service applies to these two basic types of programs.

- a. Universal access programs. For workforce programs that operate or deliver services to the public as a whole without targeting specific groups, veterans and eligible spouses must receive priority of service over all other program participants. For example, the primary universal access services are the “core” services delivered through the One-Stop system under the Wagner-Peyser and WIA programs. Veterans and eligible spouses receive the first level of priority in universal access programs.
- b. Programs with Eligibility Criteria. Eligibility criteria identify basic conditions that each and every participant in a specific program is required to meet. For example, for the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) every participant is required to meet four criteria: a) age 55 or over; b) low-income; c) resident of a designated area; and, d) not job ready. It is important to note that a veteran or eligible spouse must first meet any and all of the statutory eligibility criteria in order to be considered eligible for: a) enrollment in the program; b) receipt of priority for enrollment in the program; and c) priority for receipt of services.

In addition to the eligibility criteria that all participants are required to meet, some programs also have priorities that establish a rank order to be observed in enrolling or serving participants. These priorities can be of two types: a) statutory; or, b) discretionary. The following two subsections provide guidance on how priority of service interacts with these two types of priorities.

- I. *Programs with Statutory Priorities.* Some programs are required by law to provide a priority or preference for a particular group of individuals or require the program to spend a certain portion of program funds on a particular group of persons. An example of this type of priority is the priority for low-income individuals and for recipients of public assistance for the WIA adult formula programs. For programs with this type of *mandatory* priority, program operators must determine the status of each individual veteran or eligible spouse and apply priority of service as described below:
  - i. Veterans and eligible spouses who meet the mandatory priorities or spending requirement or limitation must receive the highest level of priority for the program or service;
  - ii. Non-covered persons who meet the program’s mandatory priority or spending requirement or limitation then receive the second level of priority for the program or service;
  - iii. Veterans and eligible spouses outside the program-specific mandatory priority or spending requirement or limitation then receive the third level of priority for the program or service; and
  - iv. Non-covered persons outside the program-specific mandatory priority or spending requirement or limitation then receive the fourth level of priority for the program or service.

- II. *Programs with Discretionary Priorities.* Some qualified job training programs may include a focus on a particular group or make efforts to provide a certain level of service to a particular group without the authorizing law specifically mandating that the target group be served before other eligible individuals. Because a discretionary focus of this type is not a statutorily mandated priority or targeting requirement, veterans and eligible spouses must receive the highest priority for programs or services with a discretionary targeting requirement. Non-covered persons within the discretionary targeting group then receive the second level of priority. Non-covered persons outside the discretionary targeting group receive the third level of priority. With respect to priority of service, the only feature that distinguishes discretionary targeting programs from universal access programs is the additional application of the discretionary targeting criterion to the non-covered persons. Therefore, for veterans and eligible spouses, priority of service applies to discretionary targeting programs and services the same way that it applies to universal access programs, i.e., veterans and eligible spouses first.

Prior policy guidance on priority of service and the recently published regulations gave considerable attention to the application of priority of service to programs with discretionary priorities. However, a review of qualified job training programs conducted in conjunction with the development of this guidance did not identify any prominent examples of programs that currently have discretionary priorities. There were examples of programs of this type in the past and there may be other examples in the future. It also is possible that the recent review failed to identify a specific program or service that currently includes a discretionary priority. For those reasons, the guidance on this topic is retained here for application by program operators, as appropriate.

For additional guidance on the ways that priority of service interacts with eligibility criteria and statutory priorities see Attachment A of this TEGL. In particular, Section 1.a of Attachment A provides specific information about how income and benefits derived from military service relate to the statutory low-income priority that applies to certain workforce programs. Section 3 of Attachment A points out that the GI Bill and other education and training benefits administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs are not required to be coordinated with WIA training (i.e., veterans and eligible spouses cannot be required to exhaust their VA benefits prior to gaining access to WIA training). Section 4 of Attachment A identifies the implications of priority of service for the processes of some specific workforce programs that are impacted by this requirement.

**11. Data Collection and Reporting Requirements.** The Office of Management and Budget approved the information collection request that accompanied the priority of service regulations (OMB Control Number – 1205-0468). The approved reporting requirements for priority of service apply at two levels. First, all qualified job training programs are required to adopt the definitions for veterans and eligible spouses that appear in the regulations for their reporting on the services provided to

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veterans and eligible spouses and to non-covered persons. Second, those qualified job training programs that served, at the national level, an average of 1,000 or more veterans per year during the three most recent years of program operation are required to implement additional reporting requirements for “covered entrants” (i.e., veterans and eligible spouses at the point of entry to the workforce system).

Six programs currently meet the size threshold for reporting on covered entrants: (1) WIA Adult; (2) WIA Dislocated Worker; (3) National Emergency Grants; (4) Wagner-Peyser State Grants; (5) Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA); and (6) Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP). Attachment C provides a look forward to the Individual Data Elements to be collected for covered entrants. Attachment D provides a look forward to the Quarterly Report format to be submitted for covered entrants. Additional documents related to the reporting on covered entrants and OMB’s approval of this requirement can be accessed at: [http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref\\_nbr=200812-1205-003](http://www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAViewICR?ref_nbr=200812-1205-003).

The SCSEP will begin collecting and reporting on covered entrants for Program Year 2009. For the other five programs that meet the size threshold, implementation of reporting on covered entrants is temporarily deferred. In response to new statutory requirements, the New Trade Act Participant Report was recently developed and approved by OMB. The specifications for that report include the Data Elements presented in Attachment C. However, the collection of covered entrant data for TAA will commence at the time of reporting implementation for the other four programs. The temporary deferral of reporting on covered entrants does not relieve the five programs, or any other qualified job training programs from implementing policies and procedures specifically designed to deliver priority of service to veterans and eligible spouses.

**12. Monitoring.** As stated in the Final Rule, the Department will monitor the implementation of priority of service to ensure that veterans and eligible spouses are made aware of and afforded priority of service. Monitoring will be performed by the Veterans’ Employment and Training Service and the Departmental agency responsible for the qualified job training program’s administration and oversight.

Program operators are required to ensure that priority of service is applied throughout their respective service delivery systems, including service delivery points maintained by all sub-recipients. It is expected that program operators will monitor local service delivery operations to ensure that their internal policies and procedures result in compliance with the priority of service requirements.

**13. Action Requested.** Program operators are directed to review their existing priority of service policies and procedures and make any changes necessary to implement priority of service consistent with the Final Rule. If any program operators do not have policies and procedures in place, they are required to do so now.

**14. Inquiries.** All inquiries should be addressed to the appropriate DOL agency’s regional office or to the respective DOL national office.