

Myth Busters 2.0

WIOA American Job Center (AJC) Services



Myths are misconceptions that interfere with the ability to fully implement an integrated workforce development system as envisioned under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). Myths may result from misunderstanding laws and regulations and from lack of experience with other workforce partners. Listed below are some myths and the facts that provide the real story:

Performance Reporting

Myth:

■ Data validation is not a high priority.

Fact:

Data validation is a critical process that allows grantees, one-stop centers, and agencies to verify the accuracy and reliability of the data reported to the U.S. Departments of Labor and Education (the Departments) for accountability purposes. Data validation contributes to transparency in reporting. Because all performance outcomes and reported data are public data, reflecting results in publicly-funded programs, agencies must perform quality control and data integrity checks to assure the public that the data reported are accurate and complete. States must have processes in place for ensuring data are valid and reliable.

For more information, please see the Departments' joint policy guidance, *Guidance for Validating Jointly Required Performance Data Submitted under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA)*:

ETA TEGL 7-18 at:

https://wdr.doleta.gov/directives/corr_doc.cfm?DOCN=4255

OCTAE PM 19-1 at:

<https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ovae/pi/AdultEd/octae-program-memo-19-1.pdf>

RSA TAC 19-01 at:

<https://www2.ed.gov/policy/speced/guid/rsa/subregulatory/tac-19-01.pdf>

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Myth:

State and local area expected levels of performance for WIOA title I performance indicators do not need to be published for public comment.

Fact:

State and local areas must publish for public comment their WIOA expected levels of performance that will be proposed in their Unified or Combined State Plan (State Plan) submission. These expected levels of performance are part of the State Plan or local area plan, entailing strategies around service delivery design and one-stop operation. Therefore, the performance levels are published for public comment along with the other components of the State or local area plan.

Myth:

Local WIOA programs may use a planned gap in service to keep a participant enrolled in a WIOA title I or II program for circumstances such as health or medical issues.

Fact:

Only if a future service is scheduled after 90 days of no service for any WIOA title I or title II program participant, that participant may continue to be enrolled following 90 days of no service and not be exited. Future services under these programs may only delay exit when they are scheduled to accommodate start dates for training, educational, or other services provided by these programs that begin more than 90 days after the last date of service. If no future services are scheduled following 90 days of no service, then the participant is exited from the program. While the concept of a “planned gap in service” (a gap of 90 days without services with no scheduled services) was allowable for the title I programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 for circumstances such as health or medical issues where a participant could not receive services for more than 90 days and be served upon their return without having a specific service scheduled, this is no longer the case under WIOA.

See the Definition of Exit section in TEGL 10-16, Change 1: Performance Accountability Guidance for WIOA Title I – IV: <https://performancereporting.workforcegps.org/resources/2017/07/19/17/57/TEGL-10-16>